FRANKSTON CITY COUNCIL

Ordinary Meeting

A G E N D A

16 October 2017

COUNCIL CHAMBERS

Dennis Hovenden Chief Executive Officer	**Cr Brian Cunial** Mayor	**Tim Frederico** Director Corporate Development

Council Core Business Support Coordinator

Cr. McCormack

Cr. Mayer

Cr. Aitken

Cr. Hampton

Cr Bolam

Cr. O'Reilly

EMT

EMT

Cr. O'Connor

Cr. Toms

MEDIA

MEDIA

Guest Speaker

Gallery

A3313495

THE COUNCIL MEETING

Welcome to this Meeting of the Frankston City Council

The Council appreciates residents, ratepayers and other visitors taking their places in the Public Gallery, as attendance demonstrates an interest in your Council and community affairs. Community spirit is encouraged.

This information sheet is designed to help you to understand the procedures of Council and help you to gain maximum value from your attendance.

The law regarding the conduct of Council meetings enables the public to observe the session. However, to ensure the manageability of Council meetings, opportunities for public participation are limited to Question Time and registered submissions in accordance with Council's guidelines, which are available from Council's CEO Office (call 9768 1632) and on our website, www.frankston.vic.gov.au. It is not possible for any visitor to participate in any Council debate unless specifically requested by the Chairperson to do so.

If you would like to have contact with Councillors or Officers, arrangements can be made for you to do so separately to the meeting. Call Frankston City Council on 9768 1632 and ask for the person you would like to meet with, to arrange a time of mutual convenience.

When are they held?

Generally speaking, the Council meets formally every three (3) weeks on a Monday and meetings start at 7.00 pm, unless advertised otherwise.

Council meeting dates are posted in the Davey Street and Young Street entrances to the Civic Centre (upper level) and also on our website, www.frankston.vic.gov.au.

Governance Local Law No. 1 – Meeting Procedure

34. Chair's Duty

Any motion which is determined by the Chair to be:

(1) defamatory of or embarrassing to any Councillor, member of Council staff or other person;

(2) abusive or objectionable in language or nature;

(3) a direct negative of the question before the Chair;

(4) vague or unclear in intention;

(5) outside the powers of Council; or

(6) irrelevant to the item of business on the agenda and has not been admitted as Urgent Business, or purports to be an amendment but is not,

must not be accepted by the Chair.

88. Chair May Remove

(1) The Chair may order and cause the removal of any person, including a Councillor, who disrupts any meeting or fails to comply with a direction, or cause the removal of any object or material that is deemed by the Chair as being objectionable or disrespectful.

(2) Any person removed from the meeting under sub-clause 0 must not return to the meeting without the approval of the Chair or Council.

It is intended that this power be exercisable by the Chair, without the need for any Council resolution. The Chair may choose to order the removal of a person whose actions immediately threaten the stability of the meeting or wrongly threatens his or her authority in chairing the meeting.

The Penalty for an offence under this clause is 2 penalty units which is $200

The Formal (Ordinary) Meeting Agenda

The Council meeting agenda is available for public inspection immediately after it is prepared, which is normally on the Thursday afternoon five days before the meeting. It is available from the Reception desk at the Civic Centre (upper level), on our website www.frankston.vic.gov.au or a copy is also available for you in the chamber before the meeting.

The following information is a summary of the agenda and what each section means:-

· **Items Brought Forward**

These are items for discussion that have been requested to be brought forward by a person, or a group of people, who have a particular item on the Agenda and who are present in the Public Gallery. Before the start of the meeting, an Officer will ask those in the Pubic Gallery whether they wish a matter to be considered early in the meeting.

· **Presentation of Written Questions from the Gallery**

Question Time forms are available from the Civic Centre and our website, www.frankston.vic.gov.au. Questions may also be submitted online using the Question Time web form. "Questions on notice" are to be submitted and received by Council before 12 noon on the Friday before the relevant Ordinary Meeting.

"Questions without notice" may be submitted in the designated Question Time box in the public gallery on the evening of the meeting, just prior to its commencement. Forms are available in the Council Chamber.

A maximum of 3 questions may be submitted by any one person at one meeting. There is no opportunity to enter into debate from the Gallery.

More detailed information about the procedures for Question Time is available from Council's CEO Office (call 9768 1632) and on our website, www.frankston.vic.gov.au.

· **Presentation of Petitions and Joint Letters**

These are formal requests to the Council, signed by a number of people and drawing attention to matters of concern to the petitioners and seeking remedial action from the Council. Petitions received by Councillors and presented to a Council meeting are usually noted at the meeting, then a report is prepared for consideration at the next meeting.

· **Presentation of Reports**

Matters requiring a Council decision are dealt with through officer reports brought before the Council for consideration. When dealing with each item, as with all formal meeting procedures, one Councillor will propose a motion and another Councillor will second the motion before a vote is taken.

· **Presentation of Delegate Reports**

A Councillor or member of Council staff who is a delegate may present to Council on the deliberations of the external body, association, group or working party in respect of which he or she is a delegate or an attendee at a Council approved conference / seminar.

· **Urgent Business**

These are matters that Councillors believe require attention and action by Council. Before an item can be discussed, there must be a decision, supported by the majority of Councillors present, for the matter to be admitted as "Urgent Business".

· **Closed Meetings**

Because of the sensitive nature of some matters, such as personnel issues or possible legal action, these matters are dealt with confidentially at the end of the meeting.

· **Opportunity to address Council**

Any person who wishes to address Council must pre-register their intention to speak before 4.00pm on the day of the meeting, by telephoning Council's CEO Office (call 9768 1632) or by submitting the online web form or by using the application form both available on the website, www.frankston.vic.gov.au.

The submissions process is conducted in accordance with guidelines which are available from Council's CEO Office and on our website. All submissions will be limited to 3 minutes in duration, except for Section 223 submitters, who have a maximum of 5 minutes. No more than ten (10) members of the public are to be permitted to address the Council. Further speakers will be permitted to address the meeting at the discretion of the Chair. All speakers need to advise if they are speaking on behalf of an organisation and it is deemed that they have been appropriately authorised by that said organisation.

Public submissions and any subsequent discussion will be recorded as part of the meeting, and audio recordings of Council meetings are made available to members of the public upon request. If a submitter does not wish to be recorded, they must advise the Chair at the commencement of their public submission.

Disclosure of Conflict of Interest

If a Councillor considers that they have, or might reasonably be perceived to have, a direct or indirect interest in a matter before the Council or a special committee of Council, they will declare their interest and clearly state its nature before the matter is considered. This will be done on every occasion that the matter is considered by the Council or special committee.

If a Councillor has an interest in a matter they will comply with the requirements of the Local Government Act, which may require that they do not move or second the motion and that they leave the room in which the meeting is being held during any vote on the matter and not vote on the matter.

If a Councillor does not intend to be at the meeting, he or she will disclose the nature of the interest to the Chief Executive Officer, Mayor or Chairperson prior to the meeting commencing.

Agenda Themes

The Council Agenda is divided into three (3) themes which depict the Council Plan's Strategic Objectives, as follows:

1. Planned City for Future Growth.
2. Liveable City.
3. Sustainable City.

MAYOR

NOTICE PAPER

ALL COUNCILLORS

NOTICE is hereby given that an Ordinary Meeting of the Council will be held at the Civic Centre, Davey Street, Frankston, on 16 October 2017 at 7pm.

COUNCILLOR STATEMENT

All members of this Council pledge to the City of Frankston community to consider every item listed on this evening's agenda:

- *Based on the individual merits of each item;*
- *Without bias or prejudice by maintaining an open mind; and*
- *Disregarding Councillors' personal interests so as to avoid any conflict with our public duty.*

Any Councillor having a conflict of interest in an item will make proper, prior disclosure to the meeting and will not participate in the debate or vote on the issue.

OPENING WITH PRAYER

Almighty God, we ask for your blessing upon this Council. Direct and prosper its deliberations to the advancement of your glory and the true welfare of the people of Frankston City. Amen.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF TRADITIONAL OWNERS

We respectfully acknowledge that we are situated on the traditional land of the Boon Wurrung and Bunurong in this special place now known by its European name, Frankston. We recognise the contribution of all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to our community in the past, present and into the future.

BUSINESS

1. PRESENTATION TO COMMUNITY GROUPS

Nil

2. CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

Ordinary Meeting No. OM307 held on 25 September 2017.

3. APOLOGIES

Nil

4. DISCLOSURES OF INTEREST AND DECLARATIONS OF CONFLICT OF INTEREST

5. PUBLIC QUESTION TIME

Nil

6. HEARING OF SUBMISSIONS

Nil

7. ITEMS BROUGHT FORWARD

8. PRESENTATIONS / AWARDS

Nil

9. PRESENTATION OF PETITIONS AND JOINT LETTERS

Nil

10. DELEGATES' REPORTS

Nil

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Dennis Hovenden

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

11/10/2017

Executive Summary

11.1 Planning Application 339/2017/P - 135 Beach Street, Frankston - To use the land to sell and consume liquor (Restaurant and Café Liquor Licence).

Enquiries: (Michael Papageorgiou: Community Development)

Council Plan
Community Outcome: 1. Planned City
Strategy: 1.2 Development and Housing
Priority Action 1.2.1 Attract investment for new industry

Purpose

This report considers the merits of the Planning Application No. 339/2017/P to use the land to sell and consume liquor (Restaurant and Café Liquor Licence).

Recommendation (Director Community Development)

That a Planning Permit be issued, subject to the conditions contained in the officers assessment.

Key Points / Issues

- The proposal is to use land at 135 Beach Street, Frankston to sell and consume liquor (restaurant and café licence).
- The restaurant has a maximum capacity of 43 patrons (consisting of 34 spaces within the restaurant and 9 within the outdoor area seating area).
- Liquor is to be sold in association with the proposed café/restaurant.
- The application, as submitted, is to sell liquor between the following hours:
    - Monday: 11:00am – 9:30pm
    - Tuesday: 11:00am – 9:30pm
    - Wednesday: 11:00am – 10:00pm
    - Thursday: 11:00am – 10:00pm
    - Friday: 11:00am – 10:30pm
    - Saturday: 11:00am – 10:30pm
    - Sunday: 11:00am – 10:00pm
- The proposal is considered to be consistent with the planning controls and policy as it will encourage retail, entertainment and commercial uses within a commercial area. It is considered to be appropriately situated within the Frankston Major Activity Centre (FMAC) precinct.
- The matter is required to be reported to Council as it is an application associated with liquor.

For further information, please refer to the officer's assessment contained within this report.

11.1 Planning Application 339/2017/P - 135 Beach Street, Frankston - To use the land to sell and consume liquor (Restaurant and Café Liquor Licence).

Executive Summary

Financial Impact

For the 2017-2018 financial year, the State Government Minister for Local Government has announced a limit on the amount Victorian councils may increase rates. The cap for the 2017-2018 financial year is 2%. The cap is based on the Consumer Price Index expected for the financial year.

This cap has a significant effect on Council's current Long Term Financial Planning, with rate revenue being $9 million less than anticipated over the first four years, growing to $17 million over five years. This reduction will have a severe impact on Council's financial capacity to maintain service levels and deliver key capital projects.

The permit application fee paid to Council $1764.60. The average cost to process a planning application is $1,729 which represents a difference in $35.60.

Consultation

1. External Referrals

   No external referrals were required for this application.

2. Internal Referrals

   The application was referred internally to Community Strengthening on 6 September 2016, who did not object to the proposal.

Notification of Proposal

Notification of the planning application was given pursuant to the requirements of Section 52 of the *Planning and Environment Act* 1987.
Notification was given in the form of:

- Mail to adjoining owners and occupiers and
- Two (2) sign erected on the site (one (1) on the frontage of Beach Street and one (1) on the frontage of Royle Street).

As a result of the public notification, no objections were received.

Notice of the application has also been provided to Frankston Police, who have not objected or raised concerns regarding the proposal.

Analysis (Environmental / Economic / Social Implications)

It is considered that the proposed liquor licence will bring economic growth and employment opportunities to the area.

The proposed consumption of liquor at the premises will be in conjunction with the serving of meals and therefore the impact on the amenity of the surrounding area will be limited.

Legal / Policy / Council Plan Impact

Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities

The Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities has been considered in the preparation of this report but is not relevant to the content of the report.

11.1 Planning Application 339/2017/P - 135 Beach Street, Frankston - To use the land to sell and consume liquor (Restaurant and Café Liquor Licence).

Executive Summary

Legal

The proposal requires a planning permit under the following provision of the Frankston Planning Scheme:

Clause 52.27 – Licenced Premises

Policy Impacts

The relevant State and Local Planning Policies are:

- Clause 11 – Settlement
- Clause 15.01 – Urban Environment
- Clause 17 – Economic Development
- Clause 21.04 – Settlement
- Clause 21.08 - Economic Development

Should a permit be issued, the applicant will recommended to become a member of the Liquor Accord.

Officer's Declaration of Interests

Under Section 80C of the *Local Government Act 1989*, officers providing advice or a report to Council must disclose any direct or indirect interest they have in a matter.

Council officers involved in the preparation of this report have no Conflict of Interest in this matter.

Risk Mitigation

N/A

Conclusion

Overall, it is considered that the proposal is satisfactory and should be supported as discussed throughout the report.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: Locality Map

Attachment B: Locality Aerial

Attachment C: Plan - Area for Serving Alcohol

11.1 Planning Application 339/2017/P - 135 Beach Street, Frankston - To use the land to sell and consume liquor (Restaurant and Café Liquor Licence).

Officers' Assessment

Summary

Existing Use	Café/Restaurant
Site Area	196.28 square metres
Proposal	To use land to sell or consume liquor (restaurant and café licence).
Site Cover	N/A
Permeability	N/A
Zoning	Commercial 1 Zone (C1Z)
Overlays	Special Building Overlay (SBO)
Neighbourhood Character Precinct	N/A
Reason for Reporting to Council	Application associated with Liquor

Background

Subject Site

The site is an existing café/restaurant located on the corner of Beach Street and Royle Street in Frankston.

The site is rectangular in shape with a frontage of 7.75 metres to Beach Street and an approximate depth of 29.14 metres. It has an overall area of 196.28 square metre and is not affected by any easements.

Locality

As stated, the café/restaurant is located north of Beach Street, on the corner of Beach Street and Royle Street. The business is part of a location of 'strip shops' along the Beach Street and is surrounded by a number of tenancies (Siam Thai Classic Cuisine, Reddy Roasts, Captain Gummy's Fish & Chips, Thirsty Camel, etc.)

Site History

The previous history of the subject site is detailed as follows:

- A request was received on 2 September 1996 to operate the premises as a 'Pizza Shop' for delivery and take-away. Correspondence was sent to the applicant indicating the proposal was a use that did not require a Planning Permit on 27 September 1996.
- Permit No. 99418 was approved on 22 January 2000 to use part of the Beach Street pavement for an outdoor café comprising two (2) tables and eight (8) chairs with reduced parking in association with the existing shop use (take away food premises) in accordance with the endorsed plans.

11.1 Planning Application 339/2017/P - 135 Beach Street, Frankston - To use the land to sell and consume liquor (Restaurant and Café Liquor Licence).

Officers' Assessment

Proposal

The proposal is to use the café/restaurant at 135 Beach Street, Frankston to sell and consume liquor (restaurant and café licence).

The application, as submitted, is to sell liquor between the following hours:

- Monday: 11:00am – 9:30pm
- Tuesday: 11:00am – 9:30pm
- Wednesday: 11:00am – 10:00pm
- Thursday: 11:00am – 10:00pm
- Friday: 11:00am – 10:30pm
- Saturday: 11:00am – 10:30pm
- Sunday: 11:00am – 10:00pm

The restaurant has a maximum capacity of 43 patrons (consisting of 34 spaces within the restaurant and 9 within the outdoor area seating area). Note that there is no increase to patron numbers proposed, so this is consistent with the earlier approval Permit No. 99418 issued in 2000.

State and Local Planning Policy Frameworks

State Planning Policy Framework relevant to this application are summarised as follows:

- Clause 11 - Settlement
- Clause 15 – Built Environment and Heritage
- Clause 17 – Economic Development

Local Planning Policy Framework relevant to this application are summarised as follows:

- Clause 21.04 – Settlement
- Clause 21.08 – Economic Development
- Clause 21.10 – Built Environment and Heritage

Planning Scheme Controls

A Planning Permit is required pursuant to:

- Clause 52.27 (Licenced Premises) of the Frankston Planning Scheme to use land to sell or consume liquor as a new licence is required under the *Liquor Control Reform Act 1998*.

Notification of Proposal

As a result of the public notification, no objections were received.

11.1 Planning Application 339/2017/P - 135 Beach Street, Frankston - To use the land to sell and consume liquor (Restaurant and Café Liquor Licence).

Officers' Assessment

Discussion

State and Local Planning Policy

It is considered that the proposal meets the objectives of the relevant State and Local Planning Policies as the café/restaurant is located within an existing retail/commercial area where a 'food and drink' premises are allowed as of right. The proposal will not reduce the public amenity of the area nor will it result in an environment that would result in safety concerns or hazards to their local community.

As such, it is considered that the proposal appropriately responds to State and Local Planning Policies.

Clause 52.27 Licence Premises

The café/restaurant licence is appropriate for businesses whose predominant activity at all times is the preparation and serving of meals for consumption on the premises. As the predominant service undertaken on the subject site is the serving of meals, it is considered that the proposed type of liquor licence is appropriate.

The proposed hours are consistent with other licenced premises in the area, e.g. Thirsty Camel (Packaged Liquor, 9:00am – 11:00pm), Quality Wok (BYO Permit, 12:00pm – 2:30pm, 5:00pm – 9:30pm), Beach 162 (On-Premise Licence, 11:00am – 11:00pm).

The proposal is also regarded as consistent with the use of the land as a café/restaurant. Council's Community Safety Department has not objected to the proposal.

It is noted that the applicant has specified that the business will have a maximum of 50 patrons, however only 43 seats are available within the indoor and outdoor areas of the café/restaurant. As such, in order to avoid the occurrence of 'vertical drinking', the permit will be conditioned to have a maximum of 43 patrons.

Liquor Accord

Council supports the responsible serving of alcohol in a consistent manner throughout the municipality. A permit note will be included on any planning permit issued encouraging the permit holder to become a member of the Frankston Liquor Industry Accord.

Analysis (Economic and Social Implications)

It is considered that the proposal will have positive economic development implications. The social impacts are considered to be positive, providing an area for patrons to consume liquor in a managed and clearly delineated area within the proposed café/restaurant.

11.1 Planning Application 339/2017/P - 135 Beach Street, Frankston - To use the land to sell and consume liquor (Restaurant and Café Liquor Licence).

Officers' Assessment

Recommendation (Director Community Development Community Development)

That Council resolves to issue a Planning Permit in respect to Planning Permit Application number 339/2017/P to sell and consume liquor (restaurant and café licence) at 135 Beach Street, subject to the following conditions:

No Alterations

1. The use as shown on the endorsed plans must not be altered without the prior written consent of the Responsible Authority.

Patron Numbers

2. A maximum of 43 patrons shall be permitted at any one time, unless with the prior written consent of the Responsible Authority.

Liquor Licence Requirements

3. Unless with the prior written consent of the Responsible Authority, the selling or consumption of alcohol must only take place within an approved red line plan and at the premises during the following hours:

    - Monday: 11:00am – 9:30pm
    - Tuesday: 11:00am – 9:30pm
    - Wednesday: 11:00am – 10:00pm
    - Thursday: 11:00am – 10:00pm
    - Friday: 11:00am – 10:30pm
    - Saturday: 11:00am – 10:30pm
    - Sunday: 11:00am – 10:00pm

Permit Expiry

4. This permit will expire if one of the following circumstances applies:

    - The use is not commenced within two (2) years of the date of this permit.
    - The use is discontinued for a period of two (2) years or more.

    In accordance with Section 69 of the Planning and Environment Act 1987, an application may be submitted to the Responsible Authority for an extension of the periods referred to in this condition.

Notes

A. Any request for an extension of time, or variation/amendment of this permit must be lodged with the relevant fee.

B. Prior to the commencement of construction the operator of this planning permit must obtain a non-refundable Asset Protection Permit from Frankston City Council's Infrastructure Department.

C. Any request for time extension of this Permit shall be lodged with the relevant administration fee at the time the request is made. Pursuant to Section 69 of the Planning and Environment Act 1987 the Responsible Authority may extend the periods referred to if a request is made in writing within the following prescribed timeframes:

a. Before or within 6 months after the permit expiry date, where the use or development allowed by the permit has not yet started;

b. Within 12 months after the permit expiry date, where the development allowed by the permit has lawfully started before the permit expires.

If a request is made out of time, the Responsible Authority cannot consider the request and the permit holder will not be able to apply to VCAT for a review of the matter.

D. The owner/applicant of the subject site should join and comply with the Frankston Liquor Industry Accord, which requires the member to serve liquor in a responsible manner.

Attachment A: **Locality Map**

Town Planning Application 339/2017/P
135 Beach Street Frankston
★Subject Site



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Frankston City

Town Planning Application 339/2017/P
135 Beach Street Frankston



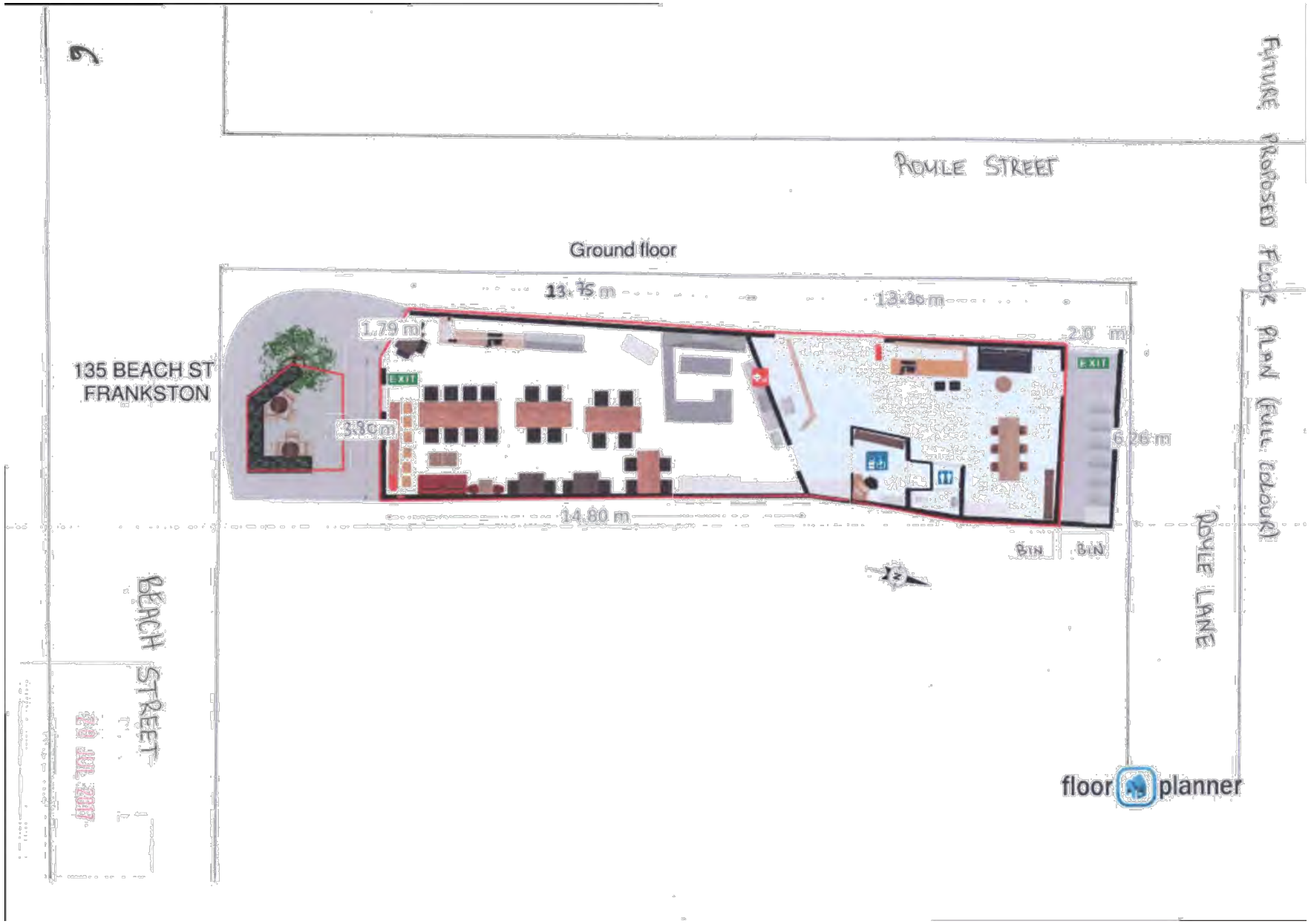
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Frankston City

Attachment C: **Plan - Area for Serving Alcohol**



Executive Summary

11.2 Town Planning Application 119/2017/P - 15 Lawson Avenue Frankston South 3199 - To construct two (2) double storey dwellings to the rear of the existing dwelling (three (3) dwellings)

Enquiries: (Michael Papageorgiou: Community Development)

Council Plan

Community Outcome:	1. Planned City
Strategy:	1.2 Development and Housing
Priority Action	1.2.3 Ensure built form, displays architectural excellence and embodies creative urban design

Purpose

This report considers the merits of the planning application to construct two (2) double storey dwellings to the rear of the existing dwelling (three (3) dwellings) at 15 Lawson Avenue Frankston South 3199.

Recommendation (Director Community Development)

That a Notice of Decision to Grant a Planning Permit be issued, subject to the conditions set out in the officer's assessment.

Key Points / Issues

- It is proposed to construct two (2) double storey dwellings to the rear of the existing dwelling for a total of three (3) dwellings on the site.
- Site coverage is 35.5% and permeability is 44.0%.
- Seven (7) objections have been received with the key ground of objection relating to:
    - Overdevelopment and inconsistency with neighbourhood character.
    - Loss of amenity including privacy, overshadowing and noise.
    - Impact on traffic and safety.
    - Car parking and additional visitors parking in Lawson Avenue.
    - Vegetation removal and impact on the natural environment.
    - Creating a precedence of development.
    - Noise and access to the site during construction.
    - Loss of property values.
- Six (6) car spaces in one (1) double carport and two (2) double garages are provided which meets the requirements of Clause 52.06.
- No visitor parking is required under both Clause 52.06 and Council's Multi-Dwelling Visitor Car Parking Guidelines.
- A Planning Permit is also required to remove eight (8) trees and to undertake works within the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) of five (5) trees on adjoining properties. Both matters can be addressed by the inclusion of replanting and tree protection conditions. None of the trees proposed for removal are considered to be of environmental significance.

11.2 Town Planning Application 119/2017/P - 15 Lawson Avenue Frankston South 3199 - To construct two (2) double storey dwellings to the rear of the existing dwelling (three (3) dwellings)

Executive Summary

- The proposed development is consistent with State and Local Planning Policy Frameworks as it provides an increase in the diversity and supply of housing stock within the municipality which increases housing choice for residents and is considered consistent with the preferred neighbourhood character of the area.
- The proposed development is considered to respond appropriately to the Frankston South 6 Neighbourhood Character Precinct Statement and Clause 55 – ResCode.
- The proposal has been called in to Council for decision by Cr. McCormack.

For further information, please refer to the officer's assessment contained within this report.

Financial Impact

For the 2017-2018 financial year, the State Government Minister for Local Government has announced a limit on the amount Victorian Councils may increase rates. The cap for the 2017-2018 financial year is 2%. The cap is based on the Consumer Price Index expected for the financial year.

This cap has a significant effect on Council's current Long Term Financial Planning, with rate revenue being $9 million less than anticipated over the first four years, growing to $17 million over five years. This reduction will have a severe impact on Council's financial capacity to maintain service levels and deliver key capital projects.

The permit application fee paid to Council is $1,456.70. The average cost to process a planning application is $1,729 which in this case is a shortfall of $272.30.

Consultation

1. External Referrals

   There were no external referrals for the application.

2. Internal Referrals

   The application was referred internally to Council's Drainage Engineer, Traffic Engineer and Environment Officer.

3. Other relevant parties / stakeholders

   There are no other relevant parties or stakeholders.

Notification of Proposal

Notification of the planning application was given pursuant to the requirements of Section 52 of the *Planning and Environment Act* 1987.
Notification was given in the form of:

- Mail to adjoining owners and occupiers; and
- One (1) sign erected on the site frontage

As a result of the public notification, seven (7) objections were received. The grounds of objection are summarised in the officer's assessment contained within this report.

Analysis (Environmental / Economic / Social Implications)

The proposed development will have a negligible impact on the environment. The proposed trees to be removed from the site have a low retention value and no vegetation on adjoining properties will be impacted adversely by the development.

11.2 Town Planning Application 119/2017/P - 15 Lawson Avenue Frankston South 3199 - To construct two (2) double storey dwellings to the rear of the existing dwelling (three (3) dwellings)

Executive Summary

The proposed development will create short-term employment opportunities and longer term economic benefits by the increase in the resident population who will assist in stimulating the economy.

The proposed development will provide for further diversity in housing within close proximity to existing social and commercial facilities, resulting in net community benefit for Frankston.

Legal / Policy / Council Plan Impact

Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities

All matters relevant to the Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities have been considered in the preparation of this report and are consistent with the standards set by the Charter.

The Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities has been considered in the preparation of this report but is not relevant to the content of the report.

Legal

Council has complied with Section 52, 58, 60, 61 and 62 of the Planning and Environment Act 1987 in processing the planning permit application.

Policy Impacts

Council has assessed the planning permit application in accordance with the following State and Local Planning Policy provisions, zones, particular and general provisions of the Frankston Planning Scheme.

Officer's Declaration of Interests

Under Section 80C of the *Local Government Act 1989*, officers providing advice or a report to Council must disclose any direct or indirect interest they have in a matter.

Council officers involved in the preparation of this report have no conflict of interest in this matter.

Risk Mitigation

There are no risk implications.

Conclusion

The proposal is considered to be consistent with State and Local Planning Policy and will provide for appropriate medium density housing in an existing residential area. The design of the development is considered to be consistent with the existing and preferred neighbourhood character for Frankston South and will not have an unreasonable impact on the amenity or traffic generation on the local road network.

11.2 Town Planning Application 119/2017/P - 15 Lawson Avenue Frankston South 3199 - To construct two (2) double storey dwellings to the rear of the existing dwelling (three (3) dwellings)

Executive Summary

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: Locality Map

Attachment B: Locality Map Aerial

Attachment C: Neighbourhood Character Precinct Frankston South 6

Attachment D: Development Plans

Attachment E: Landscape Opportunity Plan

11.2 Town Planning Application 119/2017/P - 15 Lawson Avenue Frankston South 3199 - To construct two (2) double storey dwellings to the rear of the existing dwelling (three (3) dwellings)

Officers' Assessment

Summary

Existing Use	One (1) double storey dwelling
Site Area	1072.2 square metres
Proposal	To construct two (2) double storey dwellings to the rear of the existing dwelling (three (3) dwellings)
Site Cover	35.5%
Permeability	44.0%
Zoning	General Residential Zone
Overlays	Design and Development Overlay (Schedule 9) Significant Landscape Overlay (Schedule 4)
Neighbourhood Character Precinct	Frankston South 6
Reason for Reporting to Council	Councillor call in

Background

Subject Site

The subject site is irregular in shape and located on the southern side of Lawson Avenue in Frankston South.

The site has a front boundary width of 17.44 metres, a rear boundary width of 26.27 metres and a depth of 53.0 metres. The site widens towards the rear where the building footprints of the two (2) proposed dwellings are located. A 2.44 metre wide sewage easement extends across the rear third of the site.

The site has a fall of 3.5 metres, falling from the rear to the front.

The site currently contains the existing double storey dwelling, some planted exotic trees, swimming pool and shed (which are to be removed) and the existing single crossover located in the north-east corner of the site which is to be retained.

Locality

The surrounding neighbourhood is characterised by a mix of single and double storey dwellings in Lawson Avenue with several multi-dwelling developments located in Sanders Road to the south of the subject site. Front fence treatments vary, however the predominant fencing style is either low fences or no front fences.

Site History

There have been no previous planning permit applications for the subject site.

11.2 Town Planning Application 119/2017/P - 15 Lawson Avenue Frankston South 3199 - To construct two (2) double storey dwellings to the rear of the existing dwelling (three (3) dwellings)

Officers' Assessment

Proposal

The proposal is summarised as:

Dwelling	Storeys	No. of Bedrooms	Secluded Private Open Space	Car Parking
1 (existing)	2	4	67.7m^2	One (1) double carport
2 (proposed)	2	4	68.4m^2	One (1) double garage
3 (proposed)	2	4	52.5m^2	One (1) double garage

The two (2) proposed dwellings are located at the rear of the site behind the existing dwelling. All dwellings are accessed via a shared driveway to Lawson Avenue utilising the existing crossover.

The existing dwelling contains an open plan kitchen/living/meals area, bedroom and amenities on the ground floor and three (3) bedrooms and amenities on the first floor with a maximum height of 7.945 metres and is constructed with rendered brick and a tiled roof.

Each of the two (2) proposed dwellings comprise an open plan kitchen/meals/living area, bedroom and amenities on the ground floor and three (3) bedrooms and amenities on the first floor. The dwellings have a maximum height of 7.15 metres (Dwelling 2) and 7.05 metres (Dwelling 3) and are constructed with face brickwork, render and a tiled roof.

While some vegetation is to be removed it consists of exotic trees or trees which are not individually significant.

State and Local Planning Policy Frameworks

State Planning Policy Framework relevant to this application are summarised as follows:

- Clause 11 – Settlement
- Clause 15 – Built Environment and Heritage; and
- Clause 16.01-4 – Housing Diversity.

Local Planning Policy Framework relevant to this application are summarised as follows:

- Clause 21.04 – Settlement
- Clause 21.07 – Housing; and
- Clause 22.08 – Neighbourhood Character Policy

11.2 Town Planning Application 119/2017/P - 15 Lawson Avenue Frankston South 3199 - To construct two (2) double storey dwellings to the rear of the existing dwelling (three (3) dwellings)

Officers' Assessment

Planning Scheme Controls

A Planning Permit is required pursuant to:

- Clause 32.01-4 –General Residential Zone of the Frankston Planning Scheme for the construction of 2 or more dwellings on the lot;
- Clause 43.02 – Significant Landscape Overlay – Schedule 4 of the Frankston Planning Scheme to remove eight (8) substantial trees and to undertake works within the Tree Protection Zone of five (5) substantial trees.

It is noted that while the site is located within the Design and Development Overlay Schedule 9 this does not trigger a Planning Permit. The proposed setbacks, height, site coverage and walls on boundaries as part of the development all comply with the requirements of the overlay.

Notification of Proposal

The grounds of objection are summarised as follows:

- Overdevelopment and inconsistency with neighbourhood character.
- Loss of amenity including privacy, overshadowing and noise.
- Impact on traffic and safety.
- Car parking and additional visitors parking in Lawson Avenue.
- Vegetation removal and impact on the natural environment.
- Creating a precedent for future development.
- Noise and access to the site during construction.
- Loss of property values.

A Residents Discussion Meeting was held on Thursday 24 August 2017. The meeting was attended by one (1) Councillor, the applicant's representative, a number of objectors, and three (3) Planning Officers. The meeting provided an opportunity to discuss the key concerns of the objectors and provide clarification of the proposal however no resolution between parties was achieved.

Amended plans to address some of the objector's concerns were submitted on 6 September 2017 and these will be discussed in greater detail below. These plans have not been circulated to objectors.

Referrals

External Referrals

There were no external referrals for the application.

Internal Referrals

The application has been referred to the following Council Departments and the following comments were made:

Traffic Engineer

- Council's Traffic Engineer offers no objection to the proposal.

Officers' Assessment

- Under Design Standard 1 of Clause 52.06, the access way serves four car spaces and therefore requires all vehicles to exit the site in a forward direction. A review of turning movements confirms this is acceptable under statutory requirements, except for movements at the southern car spaces of the Garages of Res 2 and Res 3. The landscaping strip on the southern boundary should be reduced to a maximum of 300mm and be trafficable.
- Given the access way is now proposed to serve an increase in number of vehicles, the design standards for sight triangles under Clause 52.06 are considered applicable and must be shown on plans.

Drainage Engineer

- Council's Drainage Engineer offers no objection to the proposal subject to the inclusion of standard storm water management conditions on any permit issued.
- LDP for this development is to an existing 450mm diameter SWD in front of property. This SWD is approximately 2.00m in depth.

Environment Officer

- No objections subject to inclusion of tree protection conditions for the trees to be retained and trees on adjoining properties.
- The vegetation within the property consists of planted exotic trees in a lawn setting. with several palm trees planted around the swimming pool
- The street tree (a Eucalyptus leucoxylon – Yellow Gum) will not be impacted upon and can be fenced during construction.
- The trees within the site have a low significance. The trees within the front setback are shown to be retained on the plans and can be fenced during construction.
- A permit under the Significant Landscape Overlay Schedule 4 is required to remove trees 2, 3, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and to undertake works within the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) of trees 1, 8, 9, 18, 21 located on adjoining properties.
- Trees 1, 8 and 9 have a TPZ that overlaps with the proposed driveway. Care must be taken during construction of the new driveway and there will be no impact on these trees if the proposed driveway is constructed above the level of the existing driveway.
- The applicants' arborist states that trees 18 and 21 are located 0.9 and 0.7 metres respectively from the property boundary however this is incorrect with the encroachment considered major for these trees. The arborist notes that there is an existing site cut limiting the trees roots. The plans show the rear boundary is on a 1 metre high timber retaining wall. The trees will not be impacted by the proposed works.
- A large canopy tree must be provided within the garage bed area at the end of the driveway which also help to soften the double storey built form.

It is noted that the modifications to the landscaping area on the southern boundary to allow vehicles to enter and exit the garages to Dwellings 2 and 3 may result in this area being too narrow to accommodate a canopy trees however landscaping will still be able to be provided in this area to soften the built form.

11.2 Town Planning Application 119/2017/P - 15 Lawson Avenue Frankston South 3199 - To construct two (2) double storey dwellings to the rear of the existing dwelling (three (3) dwellings)

Officers' Assessment

Discussion

State and Local Planning Policy

The proposal is considered to meet the relevant State and Local planning policies. The development will provide for an appropriately designed medium density development that meets the urban consolidation objectives for Melbourne.

The proposal achieves these policies by providing a varying house type which meets the increasing and diverse needs of the community. The proposal also provides for medium density housing which makes better use of existing infrastructure.

Neighbourhood Character and Design Response

Council's Neighbourhood Character Policy (Clause 22.08) seeks to ensure that development is responsive to the key characteristics that make up the preferred character of each precinct. The site is located within the Frankston South 6 Neighbourhood Character Precinct. The preferred character of the precinct is:

"The bush garden settings of the dwellings will be maintained, and the relationship of the area to the Sweetwater Creek environs will be strengthened".

The design objectives of the Frankston South 6 Precinct are addressed below:

- *To minimise site disturbance and impact of the building on the landscape.*

The proposed dwellings have been sited to minimise the impact on the landscape by being located in a relatively flat portion of the site with relatively small building footprints. Space is also provided around the proposed dwellings to allow for landscaping to minimise the impact of the buildings on the landscape. Tree protection conditions can be included on any approval to manage the impact of the proposal on vegetation on adjoining properties.

- *To maintain the openness of the streetscape.*

The proposal is to the rear of the existing dwelling with no front fence proposed. Therefore the openness of the streetscape will be maintained.

- *To minimise loss of front garden space and the dominance of car storage facilities.*

As discussed, there is no change or loss to the front garden space as the proposed dwellings are to the rear of the existing dwelling. All car storage facilities are located to the rear of the dwellings on site and will be not visible from Lawson Avenue.

- *To reflect the rhythm of existing dwelling spacing.*

The propose dwellings have been sited with a minimum setback of 2.0 metres from the side boundaries which is reflective of the spacing of surrounding developments. Although the garages to the proposed dwellings abut the rear boundary, this is consistent with the surrounding pattern of development. Although the garages for Dwellings 2 and 3 are located on the rear boundary, this is consistent with surrounding properties.

- *To ensure that adequate space is available on site for retention and planting of vegetation.*

The site presents good opportunities for the planting of vegetation with space available to plant canopy trees in the private open space areas of each dwelling and within the front setback. As discussed, although some vegetation is to be removed, it is either exotic or not of environmental significance.

- *To encourage the extension of the Sweetwater Creek vegetation qualities into the surrounding residential area and to strengthen the garden settings of the dwellings.*

As discussed, the design of the dwellings allows for good landscaping opportunities to strengthen the *garden settings of the site and the greater Sweetwater Creek area.*

- *To encourage the retention and planting of indigenous vegetation.*

The proposal will allow for the planting of indigenous vegetation with opportunities for canopy tree and other planting to be undertaken across the site. No indigenous vegetation is proposed for removal.

Clause 42.03 Significant Landscape Overlay Schedule 4

The subject site is located in the Significant Landscape Overlay (Schedule 4) pursuant to Clause 42.03 of the Frankston Planning Scheme.

As previously discussed the application proposes the removal of eight (8) trees which trigger the requirement for a permit under the overlay however none are considered to be worthy of retention. The vegetation proposed for removal is as follows:

Tree No.	Species	Native/Exotic	Height	Canopy	Health
2	Alder	Exotic	3.0 metres	4.0 metres	Fair
3	Lilly Pilly	Native	7.0 metres	3.0 metres	Below average
11	Sweet Pittosporum	Native	8.0 metres	6.0 metres	Fair
13	Cocos Palm	Exotic	4.0 metres	2.0 metres	Below average
14	Cocos Palm	Exotic	7.0 metres	3.0 metres	Fair
15	Lilly Pilly	Native	4.0 metres	2.0 metres	Below average
16	Apple	Exotic	4.0 metres	4.0 metres	Fair
17	Apple	Exotic	7.0 metres	7.0 metres	Fair

A condition requiring replanting can be included to improve and increase the amount of native and indigenous vegetation on site and therefore meet the objectives of the overlay.

As noted by Council's Environment Officer, six (6) trees (including Council's Street Tree to the front of the site) trigger a Planning Permit under the overlay due to works within the Tree Protection Zone of substantial trees as classified by the overlay. Conditions can be included to manage these works and protect these trees during construction to ensure there is no detrimental impact from the proposal on this vegetation.

It is therefore considered that with the inclusion of conditions for replanting, landscaping and vegetation protection that the proposal meets the objectives of the overlay.

Clause 55 (ResCode)

In accordance with the requirements of the General Residential Zone, the application has been assessed against the objectives and standards of Clause 55 as follows:

Neighbourhood Character and infrastructure

It is considered that the proposed development is generally consistent with the preferred Neighbourhood Character as discussed previously.

The proposed development can be connected to all essential infrastructure services including the local drainage system. Council's Infrastructure division offer no objection to the development subject to conditions.

Officers' Assessment

Both proposed dwellings are orientated to the internal access way to maintain appropriate integration with the street.

Site Layout and Building Massing

Given the two (2) proposed dwellings are to the rear of the existing dwelling there is no change to the front setback as part of the proposal.

Dwelling 2 has a maximum height of 7.15 metres and Dwelling 3 has a maximum height of 7.05 metres which is less than the maximum of 11.0 metres allowed by ResCode. The proposed site coverage (35.5%) and permeability (44.0%) are also well within the maximum encouraged by ResCode.

The proposal has been designed with good solar orientation. Both proposed dwellings have north facing living and private open space area. Both dwelling entries also contain porches and face the internal access way.

Good opportunities for landscaping can be provided in the front setback, along the shared access way and within the secluded private open space areas. A landscape plan can be required as a condition on any permit to issue to ensure appropriate planting within the development.

Amenity Impacts

The side and rear setbacks of all dwellings at ground and first floor levels are generous and all in excess of setbacks encouraged by ResCode. Although the garages to the proposed Dwellings 2-3 are within close proximity to the rear boundary this is allowed under the limits provided by ResCode.

Given the orientation of the development, the proposal will not significantly overshadow existing secluded open spaces of adjoining properties throughout the day.

Highlight windows will sill heights of 1.7 metres above the floor level of Dwellings 2 and 3 have been provided to address potential overlooking on the southern elevation. Trellis screens will also be required as discussed later in this report to address any ground floor overlooking.

It is noted that there is existing overlooking from the west elevation of the first floor of the existing dwelling into the habitable room windows of the adjoining Dwelling at No. 17 Lawson Avenue which can be addressed by permit condition requiring a screen to be erected on the first floor balcony to Dwelling 1.

On-Site Amenity and Facilities

The front entry each dwelling will be easily visible from the street and the internal driveway and are provided with a small porch to provide a transitional space.

All dwellings have been provided with more than 40.0 square metres of secluded private open spaces (SPOS) with a northern orientation and direct access from living areas.

Dwelling 1 is provided with 67.7 square metres, Dwelling 2 with 68.4 square metres and Dwelling 3 with 52.5 square metres of SPOS respectively. 6 cubic metres of external storage has also been provided in these SPOS areas for each dwelling in the form of a small shed.

Officers' Assessment

Detailed Design

The design of the buildings is generally considered to be well articulated and consistent with developments of this type. The window proportions, use of brickwork, cladding and render for external finishes are appropriate with character of the area. Furthermore, the use of muted natural colours will complement the vegetated character of the area.

Clause 52.06 Car Parking and Council's Multi Dwelling Visitor Car Parking Guidelines

The proposal complies with the car parking requirements of Clause 52.06 as two car spaces are provided for each dwelling. There is no requirement to provide visitor car parking on site pursuant to Clause 52.06.

The proposed development has been reviewed against the Council's Visitor Car Parking Guidelines as follows:

A (Number of dwellings) = 3

B (Proposed visitor parking rate) = 0.3 (On-Street Parking (on both sides – restricted thru traffic))

C (Number of on street spaces) = 1

Therefore visitor parking is calculated as A x B – C = 3 x 0.3 -1 = -0.1

Given this result, no visitor parking is required under Council's Multi-Dwelling Visitor Car Parking Guidelines.

Cultural Heritage

The site is located within an area of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Significance however given the site is less than 1,110 square metres in area and greater than 300 metres distant from Port Philip Bay a Cultural Heritage Management Plan is not required.

Response to Grounds of Objection

Objection: Overdevelopment and not consistent with neighbourhood character

The intensity and scale of the development is considered to be consistent with the existing character of the area as has been detailed above. The proposal also addresses the objectives of the Frankston South 6 Neighbourhood Character Precinct with generous setbacks and good opportunities for landscaping.

Objection: Loss of amenity including privacy, overshadowing and noise

As has been discussed above, overshadowing is within acceptable limits. The amenity impacts of the proposal will be addressed by the requirement for trellis and obscured glazing to windows to limit views into neighbouring properties. The noise impacts of the proposal are considered to be residential in nature only and will not affect the amenity of the area.

Objection: Impact on traffic, car parking and possibility of visitors parking on the street

Council's Traffic Engineer has reviewed the proposal and offers no objection subject to minor modifications to the plans to improve turning movements and pedestrian sight lines. The proposal provides an adequate number of car spaces under the requirements of both Clause 52.06 and Council's Multi Dwelling Visitor Car Parking Guidelines.

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Officers' Assessment

Objection: Vegetation removal and impact on the natural environment

As discussed Council's Environment Officer has reviewed the proposal and offered no objection. Conditions have been included to provide for landscaping and the protection of existing vegetation should a permit be issued.

Objection: Creating a precedence for development

Each application is considered on it's on individual merits with regard to compliance against the relevant requirements of the Frankston Planning Scheme.

Objection: Access during construction

Access during the construction stage of the development is not necessarily considered as part of the assessment of a Planning Permit application.

Objection: Loss of property values

This is not a matter that can be considered during the assessment of a Planning Permit application.

Amended Plans post Residents Discussion Meeting

It is noted that amended plans aiming to address some of the objectors concerns were submitted to Council on 6 September 2017 to address some of the objectors concerns. Given the application was not sought to be formally amended these can only be used as a guide with regard to conditions to be included on any permit issued. The changes summarised are:

Dwelling 2

- The first floor windows to Bedroom 3, Bedroom 4 and the bathroom have been obscured.
- The proposed trees have been relocated in order to alleviate the concerns of the objector at 19 Lawson Ave as per her discussion with Aaron at the meeting.

Dwelling 3

- An additional canopy tree has been provided
- Additional 600mm high free standing lattice added.
- The first floor bathroom window and bedroom 4 windows have been obscured
- Air conditioning split system relocated from the boundary shared with 6 Bolte Court
- Extent of overshadowing to 6 and 7 Bolte Court annotated on the plans.

The additional window obscuring and trellis will be required as a condition of permit. In addition the notation of the extent of overshadowing will also be required as part of amended plans. The relocation of vegetation and additional planting will be a requirement of the applicant to show on a formal landscape plan is prepared.

Conclusion

The proposal is considered to be consistent with State and Local Planning Policy, ResCode (Clause 55) and the Significant Landscape Overlay Schedule 4 and will provide for appropriate medium density housing in an existing residential area.

11.2 Town Planning Application 119/2017/P - 15 Lawson Avenue Frankston South 3199 - To construct two (2) double storey dwellings to the rear of the existing dwelling (three (3) dwellings)

Officers' Assessment

The design of the development is considered to be consistent with the existing and preferred neighbourhood character for Frankston and will not have an unreasonable impact on the amenity or traffic generation on the local road network. The development also provides good landscaping opportunities and with the inclusion of conditions will not detrimentally impact vegetation on adjoining properties.

Recommendation (Director Community Development Community Development)

That Council resolves to issue a Notice of Decision to Grant a Planning Permit in respect to Planning Permit Application number 119/2017/P for to construct two (2) double storey dwellings to the rear of the existing dwelling (three (3) dwellings) at 15 Lawson Avenue Frankston South, subject to the following conditions:

Amended Plans

1. Before the development starts, amended plans to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority must be submitted to and approved by the Responsible Authority. When approved, the plans will be endorsed and will then form part of the permit. The plans must be drawn to scale with dimensions and three copies must be provided. The plans must be substantially in accordance with the plans submitted with the application but modified to show:

   (a) A Freestanding Trellis in accordance with Condition 11.

   (b) First floor windows to Bedroom 3, Bedroom 4 and the bathroom to Dwelling 2 and to the first floor windows to Bedroom 4 and the bathroom for Dwelling 3 obscured to a minimum height of 1.7 metres above the finished floor level.

   (c) A privacy screen (minimum 25% transparency) erected a minimum of 1.7 metres above the finished floor level on the west elevation to address overlooking from the first floor balcony on Dwelling 1 into the adjoining property at No. 17 Lawson Avenue.

   (d) Extent of overshadowing to 6 and 7 Bolte Court annotated on the plans.

   (e) Pedestrian sightlines are to be illustrated in accordance with Design Standard 1 of Clause 52.06-9 of the Frankston Planning Scheme.

   (f) Turning circles demonstrating that vehicles can enter and exit the garages to Dwellings 2 and 3 and the property in a forward direction and any consequential modifications to the landscaping strip on the southern boundary.

   (g) All trees growing on the site and on the adjoining properties within 3m of the boundaries must be clearly illustrated on all relevant plans to demonstrate canopy width, trunk location and clearly labelled in accordance with the Arborist report prepared by Constructive Arboriculture dated February 2017 and clearly state whether the tree is to be retained or removed to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority.

   (h) The Tree Protection Zone and Structural Root Zone for all trees to be retained and the tree protection fence locations must be illustrated on all relevant plans to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority.

   (i) Tree protection conditions noted in accordance with Conditions 4, 5 and 6.

   (j) A Landscape Plan in accordance with Condition 8.

No Alterations

2. The development as shown on the endorsed plans must not be altered without the prior written consent of the Responsible Authority.

Satisfactorily Completed

3. Once the development has started it must be continued and completed to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority.

Tree Protection

4. Tree protection must be carried out in accordance with the Australian Standard AS 4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority.

5. Prior to the commencement of the development (including vegetation removal), a Tree Protection Fence defined by a 1.8 metre high (minimum) temporary fence constructed using steel or timber posts fixed in the ground or to a concrete pad, with the fence's panels to be constructed of cyclone mesh wire or similar strong metal mesh or netting with a high visibility plastic hazard tape, must be installed around all trees to be retained, tree no. 5 (3.6m), tree no. 4 (2.4m) and the tree no. 7 (street tree) to be fenced enclosing the nature strip to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority. A fixed sign is to be provided on all visible sides of the Tree Preservation Fencing, stating "Tree Preservation Zone – No entry without permission from Frankston City Council".

   The following requirements must be observed within this area:

   (a) Coarse mulch laid to a depth of 50-100 mm (excluding street trees).

   (b) No vehicular or pedestrian access.

   (c) The existing soil level must not be altered either by fill or excavation.

   (d) The soil must not be compacted or the soil's drainage changed.

   (e) No fuels, oils, chemicals, poisons, rubbish or other materials harmful to trees are to be disposed of or stored.

   (f) No storage of equipment, machinery or material is to occur.

   (g) Open trenching to lay underground services e.g.: drainage, water, gas, etc. must not be used unless approved by the Responsible authority to tunnel beneath.

   (h) Nothing whatsoever, including temporary services wires, nails, screws or any other fixing device, is to be attached to any tree.

   (i) Tree roots must not be severed or injured.

   (j) Machinery must not be used to remove any existing concrete, bricks or other materials.

   The tree protection fence must remain in place for the duration of building and works to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority.

Ground Protection

6. Prior to the commencement of construction the following tree protection conditions apply within the identified Tree Protection Zones for trees located on the neighbouring property; tree no. 1 Silver Birch (3.36 metres), tree 8 Camellia (2.4 metres) and tree 9 Magnolia (2.4 metres). All tree protection conditions must be undertaken to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority.

   (a) No excavation works are permitted for the construction of the driveway.

   (b) The existing driveway is to be removed by hand with works overseen by a suitably qualified and experienced Arborist.

   (c) To avoid compaction and damage to the tree trees a layer of organic mulch 200 mm thick must be laid with rumble planks/ crossing planks laid above the mulch prior to any construction vehicles accessing the site. This ground protection is to be maintained until the construction of the new driveway is completed.

   (d) No fuels, oils, chemicals, poisons, rubbish or other materials harmful to trees are to be disposed of or stored.

   (e) No storage of equipment, machinery or material is to occur.

   (f) Open trenching to lay underground services e.g.: drainage, water, gas, etc. must not be used unless approved by the responsible authority to tunnel beneath.

   (g) A tree protection fence defined by a 1.8 metre high (minimum) temporary fence constructed using steel or timber posts fixed in the ground or to a concrete pad, with the fence's panels to be constructed of cyclone mesh wire or similar strong metal mesh or netting with a high visibility plastic hazard tape, must be installed at the closest point appropriate to the tree / at the property fence line if the existing property boundary fencing is to be removed. If no fencing can be safety erected than trunk and limb protection must be installed as per the Australian Standard AS 4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites

   (h) If machinery is used to remove existing structures, concrete, bricks or other materials it must be located outside of the defined Tree Protection Zones with ONLY the main arm of the machine reaching into this Zone.

Tree Pruning

7. All tree pruning is to be carried out by a qualified and experienced Arborist who has thorough knowledge of tree physiology and pruning methods. Pruning must be carried out in accordance with Australian Standard AS4373-2007 Pruning of Amenity Trees. Any pruning works required are to be undertaken prior to any construction works beginning on site. Any pruning of trees located on a neighbouring property should be undertaken in consultation with the property owner.

Landscape Plan

8. Before the commencement of buildings and works, a landscape plan in accordance with the submitted development plan, prepared by a suitably qualified landscape professional must be submitted to and approved by the Responsible Authority. When approved, the plan will be endorsed and will then form part of the permit. The plan must be drawn to scale with dimensions and three copies must be provided. The plan must show:

   (a) A survey (including botanical names) of all existing vegetation on the site and those located within three (3) metres of the boundary of the site on adjoining properties, accurately illustrated to represent canopy width and labelled with botanical name, height and whether the tree is proposed to be retained and/or removed;

   (b) Buildings on neighbouring properties within three metres of the boundary;

   (c) The delineation and details of surface finishes of all garden beds, grassed areas, pathways, driveways, retaining walls and other landscape works including areas of cut and fill throughout the development site;

   (d) A planting schedule of all proposed trees, shrubs and ground covers, including botanical names, common names, pot sizes, size at maturity and quantities of each plant;

   (e) A range of plant types from ground covers to large shrubs and trees

   (f) Landscaping and planting within all open areas of the site

   (g) Adequate planting densities (e.g.: plants with a mature width of 1 metre, planted at 1 metre intervals);

   (h) The provision of screen planting (minimum mature height of 1.5m) within a landscape strip of 60cm along the driveway

   (i) A planting theme of a minimum 40% indigenous and 40% native within each plant group;

   (j) All existing environmental weed species are to be removed from the site and environmental and noxious weeds found in the 'Sustainable Gardening in Frankston City' (2015) booklet are not to be planted.

   (k) Screen planting that achieves a height greater than the fence boundary is to be provided in the following locations:

   - Along the eastern fence boundary from the easement to the southern boundary
   - Along the western fence boundary from the easement to the southern boundary

   (l) The provision of suitable canopy trees (minimum two metres tall when planted) in the areas specified below (trees are not to be sited over easements) with species chosen to be approved by the Responsible Authority;
   (i) One (1) within the front setback minimum mature height of 5m
   (ii) One (1) within the private open space of Dwelling 1 with a minimum mature height of 7.0 metres.

(iii) Two (2) within the private open space of Dwellings 2 and 3 with a minimum mature height of 7.0 metres.
(iv) One (1) within the garden bed area along the driveway opposite the garage for dwelling 1 minimum mature height 7.0 metres.
(v) One within the garden bed area along the southern boundary at the end of the driveway minimum mature height 7.0 metres.

(m) The provision of notes on the landscape plan regarding site preparation, including in-ground irrigation system to be provided to all landscaped areas, removal of all weeds, proposed mulch, soil types and thickness, subsoil preparation and any specific maintenance requirements.

Prior to Occupation

9. The landscaping as shown on the endorsed landscape plan must be carried out and completed to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority before the occupation of the development and/or commencement of the use or at such later date as is approved by the Responsible Authority in writing.

10. The landscaping shown on the endorsed plans must be maintained to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority, including that any dead, diseased or damaged trees are to be replaced.

Freestanding Trellis

11. Prior to the occupation of the development, a freestanding trellis (maximum 25% openings) must be erected above the existing fences in the following locations:

(a) To a height of 600mm above the existing fence to the north of the kitchen and secluded private open space of Dwelling 3 adjacent to the shared boundary with No. 7 Bolte Court.

The trellis must be framed and thereafter maintained to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority.

Drainage

12. Provision of a Stormwater Detention System with a volume capable of retarding the 10 year ARI flow from the development site back to a 5 year ARI pre-development value to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority.

13. Prior to commencement of development construction detailed design plans and drainage computations of the internal stormwater drainage system including the method of connection to the existing Council drainage infrastructure are to be submitted and approved to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority.

14. Water Sensitive Urban Design principles (WSUD) must be incorporated into the drainage design, which may include but not be limited to the following components or a combination thereof:

- On-site stormwater detention
- Rainwater tanks for harvesting and re-use of stormwater for laundry, toilet flushing, landscape irrigation, etc.
- Soil percolation
- Rain gardens providing extended detention and on-site ‘bio-treatment’ to reduce dissolved contaminants and suspended solids.

15. Vehicle crossing shall be constructed to Frankston City Council's standards and specifications to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority.

Urban Design

16. All works on or facing the boundaries of adjoining properties must be finished and surface cleaned to a standard that is well presented to neighbouring properties in a manner to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority.

17. Mailboxes shall be provided to the proposed dwelling/s to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority and Australia Post.

18. All plumbing work, sewer pipes etc. (except for spouting and stormwater pipes) associated with the new dwelling shall be concealed from general view.

19. Outdoor lighting must be provided, designed, baffled and located to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority to prevent any adverse effect on neighbouring land.

Permit Expiry

20. This permit will expire if one of the following circumstances applies:

    (a) The development is not started within two years of the date of this permit.

    (b) The development is not completed within four years of the issued date of this permit.

    In accordance with Section 69 of the Planning and Environment Act 1987, an application may be submitted to the Responsible Authority for an extension of the periods referred to in this condition.

Notes

A. Any request for an extension of time, or variation/amendment of this permit must be lodged with the relevant fee.

B. Prior to the commencement of construction the operator of this planning permit must obtain a non-refundable Asset Protection Permit from Frankston City Council's Infrastructure Department.

C. Any request for time extension of this Permit shall be lodged with the relevant administration fee at the time the request is made. Pursuant to Section 69 of the Planning and Environment Act 1987 the Responsible Authority may extend the periods referred to if a request is made in writing within the following prescribed timeframes:

    (c) Before or within 6 months after the permit expiry date, where the use or development allowed by the permit has not yet started;

    (d) Within 12 months after the permit expiry date, where the development allowed by the permit has lawfully started before the permit expires.

    If a request is made out of time, the Responsible Authority cannot consider the request and the permit holder will not be able to apply to VCAT for a review of the matter.

11.2 Town Planning Application 119/2017/P - 15 Lawson Avenue Frankston South 3199 - To construct two (2) double storey dwellings to the rear of the existing dwelling (three (3) dwellings)

Officers' Assessment

Street Numbering

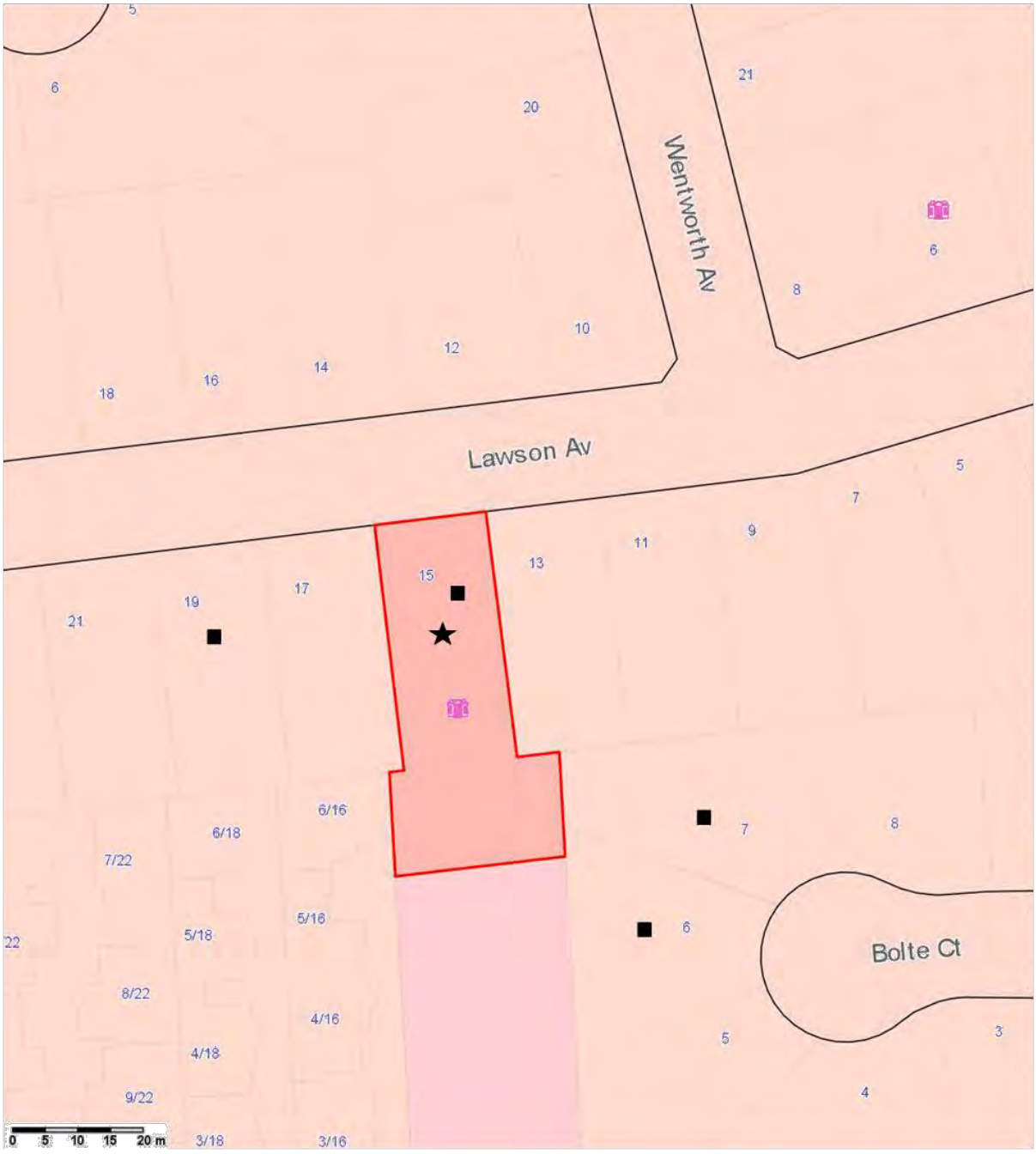
Local Government is the Authority responsible for property addressing. There is a requirement under Local Law No. 7 2.12 for the owner or occupier of each property to clearly display the street numbering allocated by Council.

Proposed Street Numbering can be provided by contacting Frankston City Council Rates department - Phone 9784 1853.

It is the applicant's responsibility to ensure all owners are notified of the allocated street numbering.

Attachment A: **Locality Map**

Town Planning Application 119/2017/P
15 Lawson Avenue Frankston South
★ Subject Site ■Objectors (3 not shown)



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The information contained herein must not be used in any manner that could breach any criminal, federal, state or local law.

Projection: GDA94 / MGA zone 55
Scale: 1:800
Date Printed: 22/09/2017
Time Printed: 11:32 AM
Issued by: Tara Lambert

N

Town Planning Application 119/2017/P
15 Lawson Avenue Frankston South



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Projection: GDA94 / MGA zone 55

Scale: 1:800

Date Printed: 22/09/2017

Time Printed: 11:28 AM

Issued by: Tara Lambert

N

Frankston City

FRANKSTON SOUTH 6

Character Statement

Neighbourhood Character Precinct Brochure







DESCRIPTION

A suburban area with a considerable amount of native planting in gardens and road reserves, bordered to the west by the 'bush corridor' of the Sweetwater Creek and the reservoir bushland reserve. The area has streetscapes of mixed native and exotic gardens and front fence treatment, dwelling size and style, position on the site, presence of street trees and width of nature strip. The presence of remnant indigenous trees provides a visual link with nearby natural reserves. The bush planting has the potential to be strengthened as the predominant characteristic of the area, through the use of indigenous planting, particularly on larger sites.

Key Existing Characteristics

- Architecture is predominantly 1960s to present. Single storey with some streets predominantly 2 storey
- Materials are predominantly brick and tile
- Front setbacks vary between 5-6metres and 9-15 metres with mixed side setbacks, frequent garages on the boundary
- Generally established gardens with mixed vegetation and some low level gardens, and frequent trees
- Predominantly low open front fences, areas with none and occasionally high fences
- Medium to large regular street trees with irregular medium trees to south of the precinct
- Sealed roads with kerbs and footpaths on both sides of the street

COMMUNITY VALUES

The following aspects of the area are valued by the community:

- Attractive streetscapes and open street vistas
- Site coverage and front setbacks that enable maintenance and enhancement of established bush garden qualities of the area
- Panoramic views
- The use of natural building materials
- The creek environs
- Wildlife corridors, linkages to creek environment

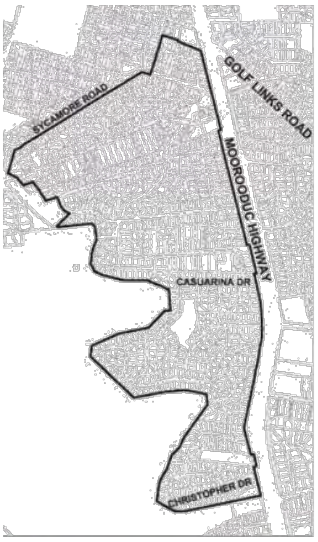
PREFERRED NEIGHBOURHOOD CHARACTER STATEMENT

The bush garden settings of the dwellings are to be maintained, and the relationship of the area to the Sweetwater Creek environs is to be strengthened by:

- Encouraging retention of remnant indigenous vegetation and native canopy trees
- Ensuring space is available on private land for the planting of native/indigenous vegetation.
- Encouraging planting of indigenous vegetation in private gardens in areas visible from the public domain
- Ensuring buildings respect neighbouring front setbacks
- Maintaining a generous side setback on at least one side
- Limiting the proportion of site coverage and hard surfaces to allow planting of vegetation
- Maintaining low or transparent front fences, or absence of front fences, and minimal fences adjoining the creek
- Ensuring larger sites contribute more significantly to strengthening of the creek landscape and vegetation qualities
- Protecting and strengthening remnant indigenous vegetation in public reserves and the landscape features of the creek environs

Issues / Threats

- Boundary to boundary development
- High, solid front fences
- Extensive site coverage
- Loss of indigenous trees



This brochure provides guidelines for the design of new dwellings and dwelling extensions to ensure that proposals assist in achieving the preferred neighbourhood character for the Precinct. The guidelines will be used to assess planning applications. They will also be used to assess applications for a report and consent to vary the Building Regulations.

Frankston City Council P.O. Box 490 Frankston Victoria 3199 Telephone 1300 322 322 Facsimile 03 9784 1094 www.frankston.vic.gov.au

FRANKSTON SOUTH 6

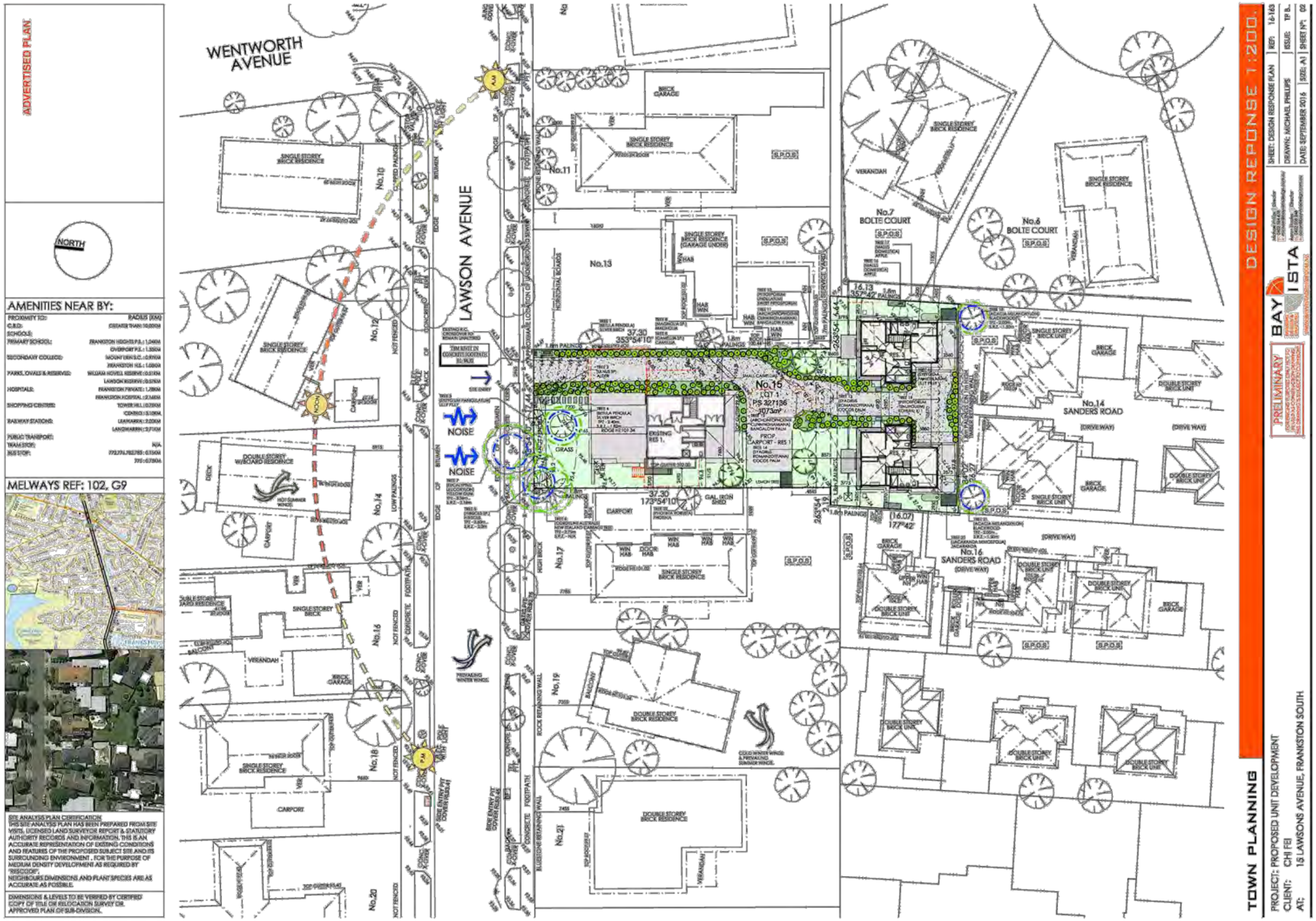
Design Guidelines

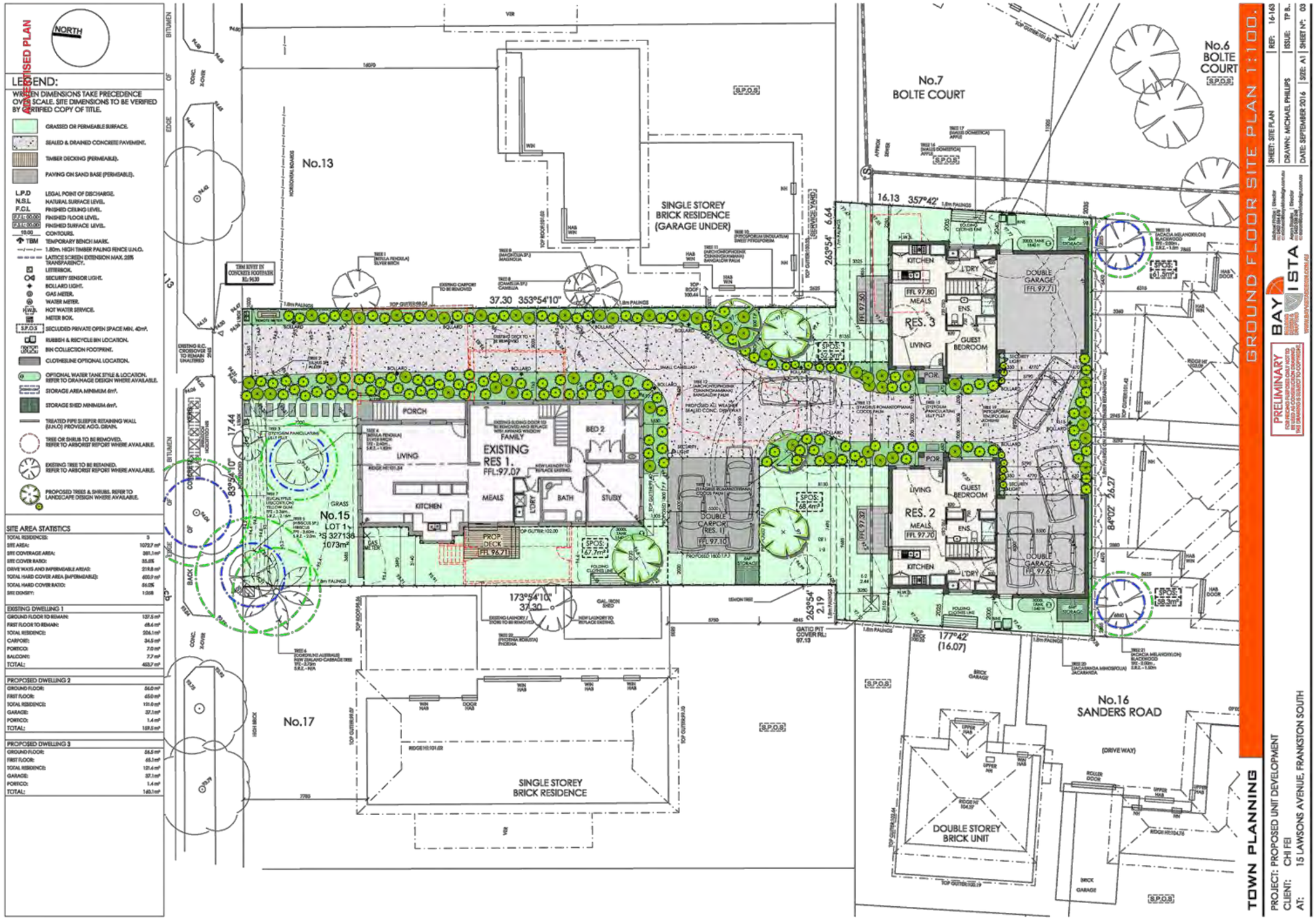
Neighbourhood Character Precinct Brochure

Character Element	Objective	Design Response	Avoid
Vegetation	To encourage the extension of the Sweetwater Creek vegetation qualities into the surrounding residential area and to strengthen the garden settings of the dwellings. To encourage the retention and planting of indigenous vegetation.	Prepare a landscape plan to accompany all applications for new dwellings. Retain large native trees and provide for the planting of new native trees and understorey wherever possible. (Locate footings outside root zone.) Buildings should be setback sufficient distances from at least two boundaries to accommodate large trees. On sites larger than 700 square metres buildings should be setback substantial distances from all boundaries to accommodate large trees and other vegetation.	Lack of landscaping and substantial vegetation. Buildings that are setback insufficient distances from the specified number of boundaries to accommodate large trees. Removal of indigenous vegetation.
Topography/ landform	To minimise site disturbance and impact of the building on the landscape.	Buildings should be designed to follow the contours of the site or step down the site.	Major excavation works to accommodate dwellings or associated buildings and works.
Siting	To reflect the rhythm of existing dwelling spacing. To minimise loss of front garden space and the dominance of car storage facilities.	Buildings should be sited to create the appearance of space by providing setbacks on at least one side boundary and to reflect the existing spacing of buildings in the street. On lots greater than 700 square metres, buildings should be sited to create the appearance of space by providing setbacks on both side boundaries and the rear boundary, and to reflect the existing spacing of buildings in the street. Locate garages and carports to the side or rear, behind the line of the front dwelling. Minimise paving in front yards, including the driveway.	Boundary to boundary development. Buildings on the boundary on sites larger than 700 sq. m. Extensive use of hard surfaces. Garages and carports forward of the dwelling. New driveways, crossings and paving in front yard.
Site coverage	To ensure that adequate space is available on site for retention and planting of vegetation.	Minimise building site coverage.	Site coverage of more than 50%
Front boundary treatment	To maintain the openness of the streetscape.	Provide no front fences or low, open style front fences, other than along heavily trafficked roads.	High, solid front fencing.
Creek environs	To enhance the residential interface with the creek environment on sites adjacent to the creek.	Where a site adjoins Sweetwater Creek: • Building mass should be located on the lot away from the creek. • Building should be set back at least 10 metres from the creek reserve boundary or from any slope of 10% or greater. • Minimise hard surfaces on sites adjoining the creek environment. • Encourage no or low fences on creek boundary. High fences should be transparent or mesh.	Buildings located on the rear boundary. Buildings sited where they would be highly visible from the creek reserve. Solid rear fences fronting the creekside environment. High, solid front fencing. Planting of weed species.

The Objectives define the intention of each Character Element. The Design Responses are assumed to satisfy the relevant Objective. Other Design Responses that meet the Objective may be considered. Refer to the Frankston Planning Scheme for other requirements.

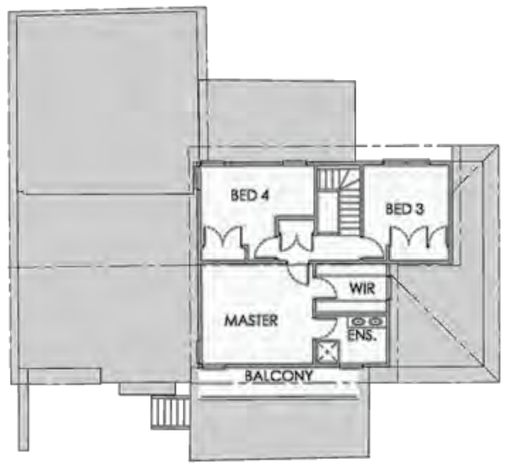

ADVERTISED PLAN
NORTH
AMENITIES NEAR BY:
PROXIMITY TO: RADIUS (KM)
C.B.D: GREATER THAN 10.000M
SCHOOLS:
PRIMARY SCHOOL: FRANKSTON HEIGHTS P.S.: 1.040M
OVERPORT P.S.: 1.350M
SECONDARY COLLEGE: MOUNT ERIN S.C.: 0.970M
FRANKSTON H.S.: 1.030M
PARKS, OVALS & RESERVES: WILLIAM HOVELL RESERVE: 0.810M
LAWSON RESERVE: 0.570M
HOSPITALS: FRANKSTON PRIVATE: 1.280M
FRANKSTON HOSPITAL: 2.560M
SHOPPING CENTRES: TOWER HILL: 0.720M
CENTRO: 3.120M
RAILWAY STATIONS: LEAWARRA: 2.200M
LANGWARRIN: 3.710M
PUBLIC TRANSPORT:
TRAM STOP: N/A
BUS STOP: 772,774,782,783: 0.130M
770: 0.730M
MELWAYS REF: 102, G9
SITE ANALYSIS PLAN CERTIFICATION
THIS SITE ANALYSIS PLAN HAS BEEN PREPARED FROM SITE VISITS, LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR REPORT & STATUTORY AUTHORITY RECORDS AND INFORMATION. THIS IS AN ACCURATE REPRESENTATION OF EXISTING CONDITIONS AND FEATURES OF THE PROPOSED SUBJECT SITE AND ITS SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT , FOR THE PURPOSE OF MEDIUM DENSITY DEVELOPMENT AS REQUIRED BY 'RESCODE'.
NEIGHBOURS DIMENSIONS AND PLANT SPECIES ARE AS ACCURATE AS POSSIBLE.
DIMENSIONS & LEVELS TO BE VERIFIED BY CERTIFIED COPY OF TITLE OR RELOCATION SURVEY OR APPROVED PLAN OF SUB-DIVISION.
WENTWORTH AVENUE
LAWSON AVENUE
SANDERS ROAD
BOLTE COURT
No.10
No.11
No.12
No.13
No.14
No.15
No.16
No.17
No.18
No.19
No.20
No.21
No.6
No.7
SINGLE STOREY BRICK RESIDENCE
DOUBLE STOREY W/BOARD RESIDENCE
DOUBLE STOREY BRICK RESIDENCE
SINGLE STOREY BRICK RESIDENCE (GARAGE UNDER)
SINGLE STOREY BRICK UNIT
DOUBLE STOREY BRICK UNIT
BRICK GARAGE
CARPORT
VERANDAH
BALCONY
GAL IRON SHED
POOL
PAVING
GRASS
CONC DRIVEWAY
(DRIVE WAY)
S.P.O.S
NOISE
PREVAILING WINTER WINDS
COLD WINTER WINDS & PREVAILING SUMMER WINDS
No.15
LOT 1
PS 327136
1073m²
(16.07)
177°42'
37.30
173°54'10"
263°54'
2.19
SITE ANALYSIS 1:200.
PRELIMINARY
BAY ISTA
SHEET: SITE ANALYSIS PLAN | REF: 1.6.163
DRAWN: MICHAEL PHILLIPS | ISSUE: TP B.
DATE: SEPTEMBER 2016 | SIZE: A1 | SHEET N°: 01
TOWN PLANNING
PROJECT: PROPOSED UNIT DEVELOPMENT
CLIENT: CHI FEI
AT: 15 LAWSONS AVENUE, FRANKSTON SOUTH


ADVERTISED PLAN
NORTH
AMENITIES NEAR BY:
PROXIMITY TO: RADIUS (KM)
C.B.D: GREATER THAN 10.000M
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No.18
No.19
No.20
No.21
No.6
No.7
SINGLE STOREY BRICK RESIDENCE
DOUBLE STOREY W/BOARD RESIDENCE
DOUBLE STOREY BRICK RESIDENCE
SINGLE STOREY BRICK RESIDENCE (GARAGE UNDER)
BRICK GARAGE
CARPORT
VERANDAH
BALCONY
S.P.O.S
NOISE
PREVAILING WINTER WINDS
COLD WINTER WINDS & PREVAILING SUMMER WINDS
37.30
353°54'10"
173°54'10"
16.13
357°42"
(16.07)
177°42"
No.15
LOT 1
PS 227136
1073m²
PROP. CARPORT - RES 1
EXISTING RES 1
DESIGN REPONSE 1:200.
PRELIMINARY
BAY ISTA
SHEET: DESIGN RESPONSE PLAN | REF: 16-163
DRAWN: MICHAEL PHILLIPS | ISSUE: TP B.
DATE: SEPTEMBER 2016 | SIZE: A1 | SHEET N°: 02
TOWN PLANNING
PROJECT: PROPOSED UNIT DEVELOPMENT
CLIENT: CHI FEI
AT: 15 LAWSONS AVENUE, FRANKSTON SOUTH

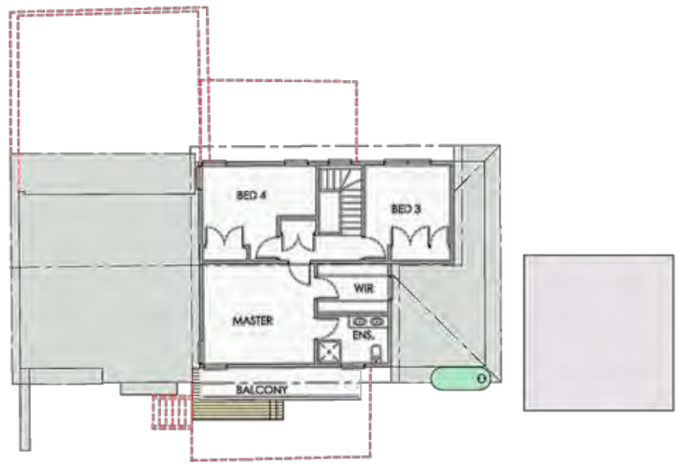

ADVERTISED PLAN
NORTH
LEGEND:
WRITTEN DIMENSIONS TAKE PRECEDENCE OVER SCALE. SITE DIMENSIONS TO BE VERIFIED BY CERTIFIED COPY OF TITLE.
GRASSED OR PERMEABLE SURFACE.
SEALED & DRAINED CONCRETE PAVEMENT.
TIMBER DECKING (PERMEABLE).
PAVING ON SAND BASE (PERMEABLE).
L.P.D LEGAL POINT OF DISCHARGE.
N.S.L NATURAL SURFACE LEVEL.
F.C.L FINISHED CEILING LEVEL.
F.F.L FINISHED FLOOR LEVEL.
F.S.L FINISHED SURFACE LEVEL.
CONTOURS.
TBM TEMPORARY BENCH MARK.
1.80m HIGH TIMBER PALING FENCE U.N.O.
LATTICE SCREEN EXTENSION MAX. 25% TRANSPARENCY.
LETTERBOX.
SECURITY SENSOR LIGHT.
BOLLARD LIGHT.
GAS METER.
WATER METER.
HOT WATER SERVICE.
METER BOX.
S.P.O.S SECLUDED PRIVATE OPEN SPACE MIN. 40m².
RUBBISH & RECYCLE BIN LOCATION.
BIN COLLECTION FOOTPRINT.
CLOTHESLINE OPTIONAL LOCATION.
OPTIONAL WATER TANK STYLE & LOCATION, REFER TO DRAINAGE DESIGN WHERE AVAILABLE.
STORAGE AREA MINIMUM 6m³.
STORAGE SHED MINIMUM 6m².
TREATED PINE SLEEPER RETAINING WALL (U.N.O.) PROVIDE AGG. DRAIN.
TREE OR SHRUB TO BE REMOVED. REFER TO ARBORIST REPORT WHERE AVAILABLE.
EXISTING TREE TO BE RETAINED. REFER TO ARBORIST REPORT WHERE AVAILABLE.
PROPOSED TREES & SHRUBS. REFER TO LANDSCAPE DESIGN WHERE AVAILABLE.
SITE AREA STATISTICS
TOTAL RESIDENCES: 3
SITE AREA: 1072.7 m²
SITE COVERAGE AREA: 381.1 m²
SITE COVER RATIO: 35.5%
DRIVE WAYS AND IMPERMEABLE AREAS: 219.8 m²
TOTAL HARD COVER AREA (IMPERMEABLE): 600.9 m²
TOTAL HARD COVER RATIO: 56.0%
SITE DENSITY: 1:358
EXISTING DWELLING 1
GROUND FLOOR TO REMAIN: 137.5 m²
FIRST FLOOR TO REMAIN: 69.6 m²
TOTAL RESIDENCE: 334.1 m²
CARPORT: 34.5 m²
PORTICO: 7.0 m²
BALCONY: 7.7 m²
TOTAL: 483.7 m²
PROPOSED DWELLING 2
GROUND FLOOR: 86.0 m²
FIRST FLOOR: 45.0 m²
TOTAL RESIDENCE: 131.0 m²
GARAGE: 37.1 m²
PORTICO: 1.4 m²
TOTAL: 169.5 m²
PROPOSED DWELLING 3
GROUND FLOOR: 86.5 m²
FIRST FLOOR: 45.1 m²
TOTAL RESIDENCE: 131.6 m²
GARAGE: 37.1 m²
PORTICO: 1.4 m²
TOTAL: 140.1 m²
No.13
SINGLE STOREY BRICK RESIDENCE (GARAGE UNDER)
No.7 BOLTE COURT
No.6 BOLTE COURT
No.15 LOT 1 PS 327136 1073m²
No.17
No.16 SANDERS ROAD
EXISTING RES 1. FFL:97.07
PROP. DECK FFL 96.71
PROPOSED DOUBLE CARPORT (RES. 1) FFL 97.10
RES. 2 FFL 97.32
RES. 3 FFL 97.50
DOUBLE STOREY BRICK UNIT
SINGLE STOREY BRICK RESIDENCE
(DRIVE WAY)
GROUND FLOOR SITE PLAN 1:100.
PRELIMINARY
SHEET: SITE PLAN | REF: 16-163
DRAWN: MICHAEL PHILLIPS | ISSUE: TP B.
DATE: SEPTEMBER 2016 | SIZE: A1 | SHEET N°: 03
BAY ISTA
TOWN PLANNING
PROJECT: PROPOSED UNIT DEVELOPMENT
CLIENT: CHI FEI
AT: 15 LAWSONS AVENUE, FRANKSTON SOUTH


ADVERTISED PLAN
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LEGEND:
WRITTEN DIMENSIONS TAKE PRECEDENCE OVER SCALE. SITE DIMENSIONS TO BE VERIFIED BY CERTIFIED COPY OF TITLE.
GRASSED OR PERMEABLE SURFACE.
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TIMBER DECKING (PERMEABLE).
PAVING ON SAND BASE (PERMEABLE).
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LATTICE SCREEN EXTENSION MAX. 25% TRANSPARENCY.
LETTERBOX.
SECURITY SENSOR LIGHT.
BOLLARD LIGHT.
GAS METER.
WATER METER.
HOT WATER SERVICE.
METER BOX.
S.P.O.S SECLUDED PRIVATE OPEN SPACE MIN. 40m².
RUBBISH & RECYCLE BIN LOCATION.
BIN COLLECTION FOOTPRINT.
CLOTHESLINE OPTIONAL LOCATION.
OPTIONAL WATER TANK STYLE & LOCATION, REFER TO DRAINAGE DESIGN WHERE AVAILABLE.
STORAGE AREA MINIMUM 6m³.
STORAGE SHED MINIMUM 6m².
TREATED PIPE SLEEPER RETAINING WALL (U.N.O.) PROVIDE AGG. DRAIN.
TREE OR SHRUB TO BE REMOVED. REFER TO ARBORIST REPORT WHERE AVAILABLE.
EXISTING TREE TO BE RETAINED. REFER TO ARBORIST REPORT WHERE AVAILABLE.
PROPOSED TREES & SHRUBS. REFER TO LANDSCAPE DESIGN WHERE AVAILABLE.
SITE AREA STATISTICS
TOTAL RESIDENCES: 3
SITE AREA: 1072.7 m²
SITE COVERAGE AREA: 381.1 m²
SITE COVER RATIO: 35.5%
DRIVE WAYS AND IMPERMEABLE AREAS: 219.8 m²
TOTAL HARD COVER AREA (IMPERMEABLE): 600.9 m²
TOTAL HARD COVER RATIO: 56.0%
SITE DENSITY: 1:358
EXISTING DWELLING 1
GROUND FLOOR TO REMAIN: 137.5 m²
FIRST FLOOR TO REMAIN: 65.4 m²
TOTAL RESIDENCE: 334.1 m²
CARPORT: 34.5 m²
PORTICO: 7.0 m²
BALCONY: 7.7 m²
TOTAL: 453.7 m²
PROPOSED DWELLING 2
GROUND FLOOR: 86.0 m²
FIRST FLOOR: 45.0 m²
TOTAL RESIDENCE: 131.0 m²
GARAGE: 37.1 m²
PORTICO: 1.4 m²
TOTAL: 169.5 m²
PROPOSED DWELLING 3
GROUND FLOOR: 86.5 m²
FIRST FLOOR: 45.1 m²
TOTAL RESIDENCE: 131.6 m²
GARAGE: 37.1 m²
PORTICO: 1.4 m²
TOTAL: 140.1 m²
No.13
No.15 LOT 1 PS 327138 1073m²
No.17
No.7 BOLTE COURT
No.6 BOLTE COURT
No.16 SANDERS ROAD
SINGLE STOREY BRICK RESIDENCE (GARAGE UNDER)
EXISTING RES 1, MASTER
SINGLE STOREY BRICK RESIDENCE
SINGLE STOREY BRICK UNIT
SINGLE STOREY BRICK UNIT
DOUBLE STOREY BRICK UNIT
DOUBLE STOREY BRICK UNIT
RES 2
RES 3
MASTER BEDROOM
BED 3
BED 4
BATH
ENS.
WIR
BALCONY
GAL IRON SHED
BRICK GARAGE
(DRIVE WAY)
GAS METER
S.P.O.S
GROUND FLOOR SITE PLAN 1:100.
PRELIMINARY
BAY ISTA
SHEET: SITE PLAN | REF: 16-163
DRAWN: MICHAEL PHILLIPS | ISSUE: TP B..
DATE: SEPTEMBER 2016 | SIZE: A1 | SHEET N°: 03
TOWN PLANNING
PROJECT: PROPOSED UNIT DEVELOPMENT
CLIENT: CHI FEI
AT: 15 LAWSONS AVENUE, FRANKSTON SOUTH

ADVERTISED PLAN



EXISTING RESIDENCE 1 FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1: 100



PROPOSED RESIDENCE 1 FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1: 100



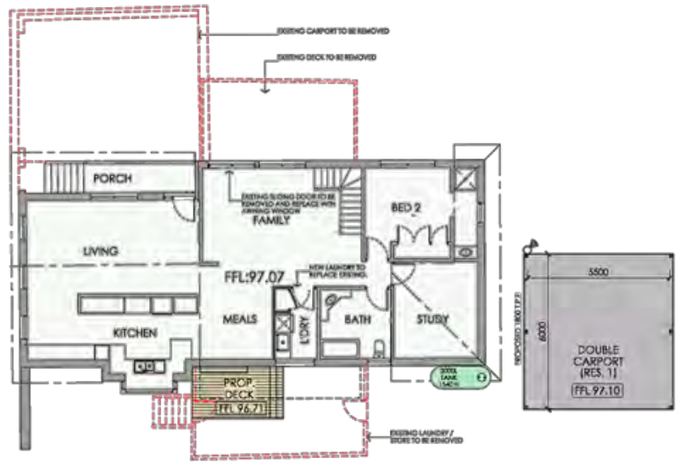
PROPOSED RESIDENCE 2 FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1: 100



PROPOSED RESIDENCE 2 GROUND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1: 100



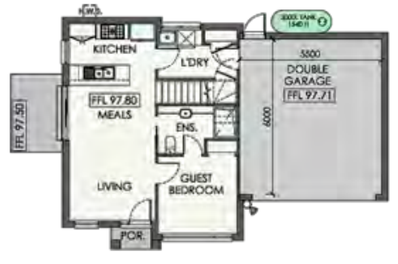
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SCALE: 1: 100



PROPOSED RESIDENCE 1 GROUND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1: 100



PROPOSED RESIDENCE 2 FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1: 100



PROPOSED RESIDENCE 3 GROUND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1: 100

FLOOR PLANS 1:100.

SHEET: FLOOR PLANS/ ELEVATIONS | REF: 16-163
DRAWN: MICHAEL PHILLIPS | ISSUE: TP B..
DATE: SEPTEMBER 2016 | SIZE: A1 | SHEET N°: 05

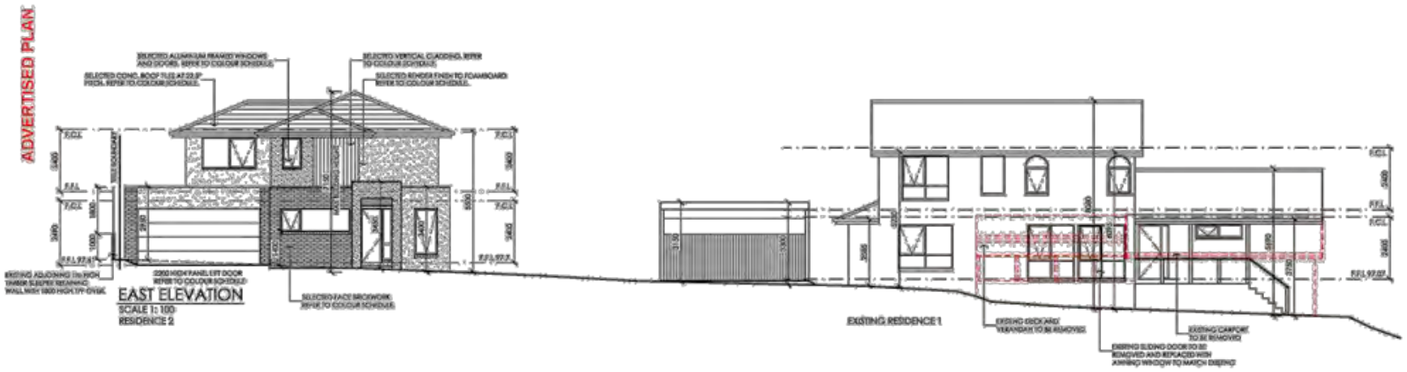
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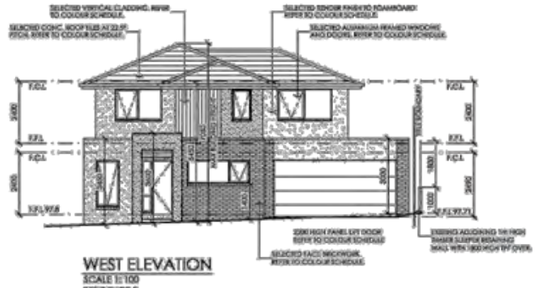
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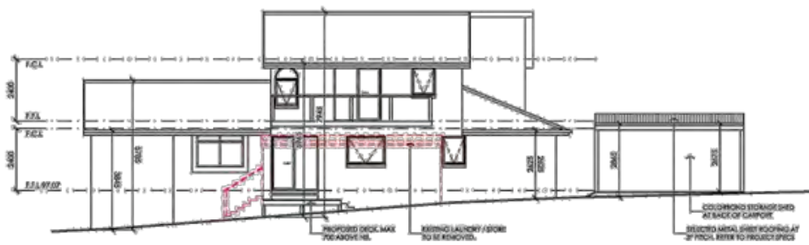
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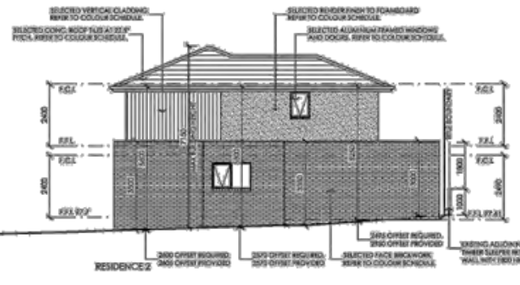
PROJECT: PROPOSED UNIT DEVELOPMENT
CLIENT: CHI FEI
AT: 15 LAWSONS AVENUE, FRANKSTON SOUTH

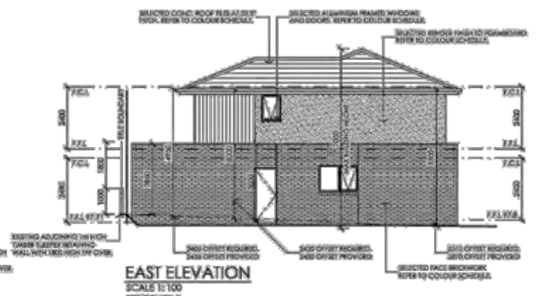
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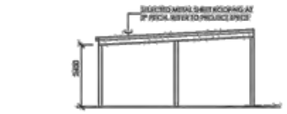


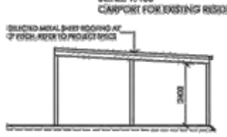


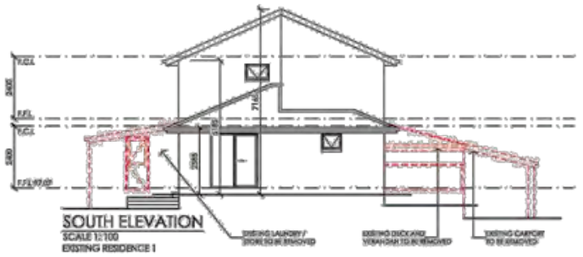


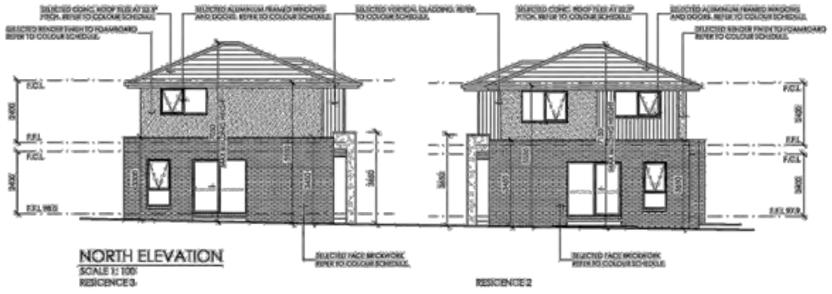






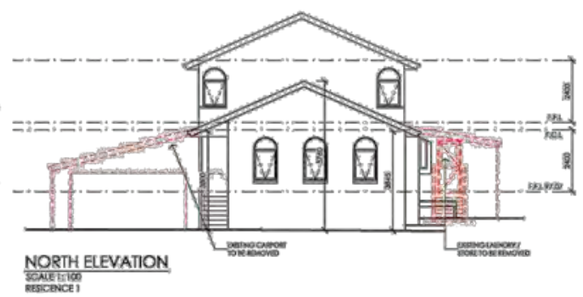


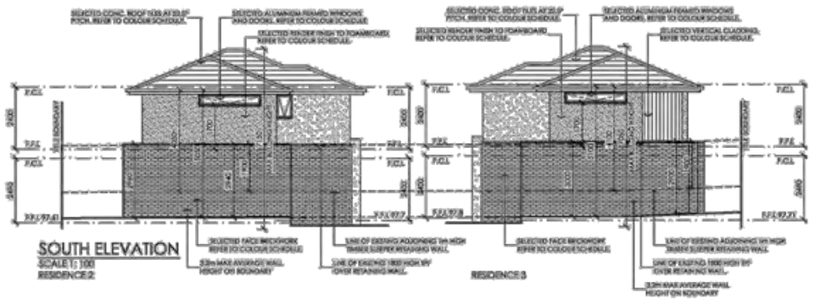




COLOUR & FINISHES SCHEDULE







ELEVATIONS 1:100.

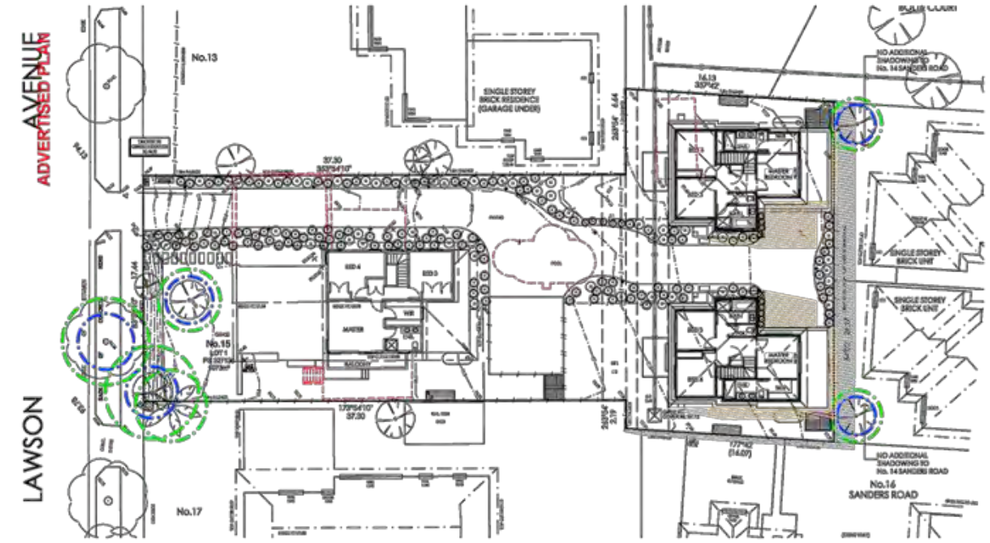
SHEET: FLOOR PLANS/ ELEVATIONS | REF: 16-163
DRAWN: MICHAEL PHILIPS | ISSUE: TP B.
DATE: SEPTEMBER 2016 | SIZE: A1 | SHEET N°: 04

BAY ISTA

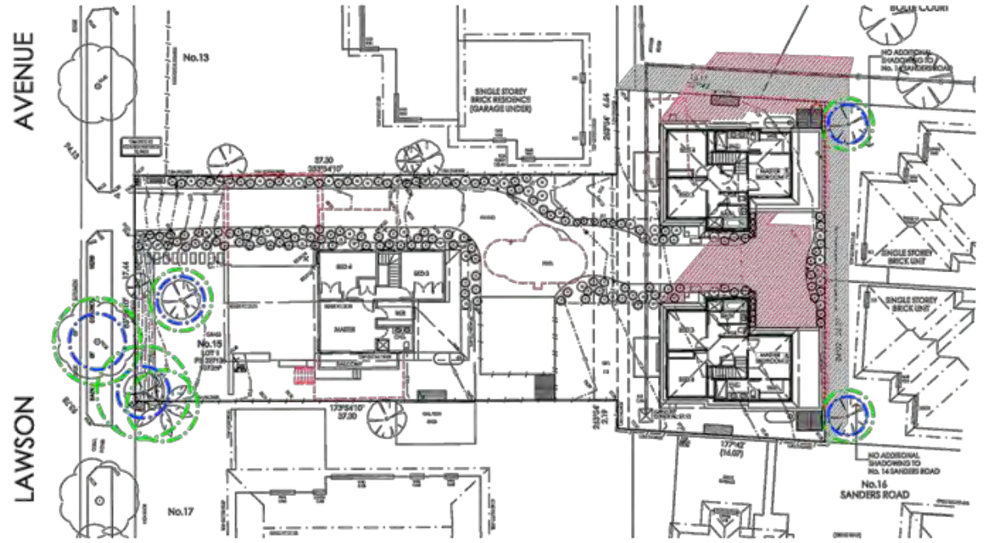
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TOWN PLANNING

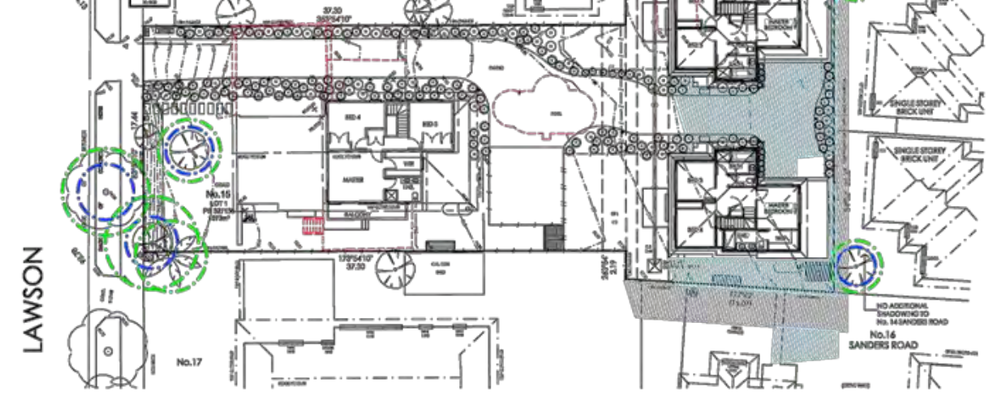
PROJECT: PROPOSED UNIT DEVELOPMENT
CLIENT: CHI FEI
AT: 15 LAWSONS AVENUE, FRANKSTON SOUTH



SHADOW DIAGRAM AT 12 P.M.
22 SEPTEMBER (EQUINOX) SCALE: 1:200

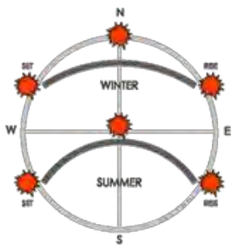


SHADOW DIAGRAM AT 3 P.M.
22 SEPTEMBER (EQUINOX) SCALE: 1:200



SHADOW DIAGRAM AT 9 A.M.
22 SEPTEMBER (EQUINOX) SCALE: 1:200

SUN PATH DIAGRAM



EQUINOX DATUM:
22 SEPTEMBER
MELBOURNE, VICTORIA



SHADOWS LEGEND

SHADOW	TIME
	SHADOWS CAST BY PROPOSED WORKS AT 9 A.M. 22 SEPTEMBER
	SHADOWS CAST BY PROPOSED WORKS AT 9 A.M. 22 SEPTEMBER
	SHADOWS CAST BY EXISTING FENCE AT 12 P.M. 22 SEPTEMBER
	SHADOWS CAST BY EXISTING FENCE AT 12 P.M. 22 SEPTEMBER
	SHADOWS CAST BY PROPOSED WORKS AT 3 P.M. 22 SEPTEMBER
	SHADOWS CAST BY EXISTING FENCE AT 3 P.M. 22 SEPTEMBER

NORTH

SHADOW PLANS 1:200.

SHEET: SHADOW PLANS | REF: 16-163
DRAWN: MICHAEL PHILLIPS | ISSUE: TP B..
DATE: SEPTEMBER 2016 | SIZE: A1 | SHEET №: 07

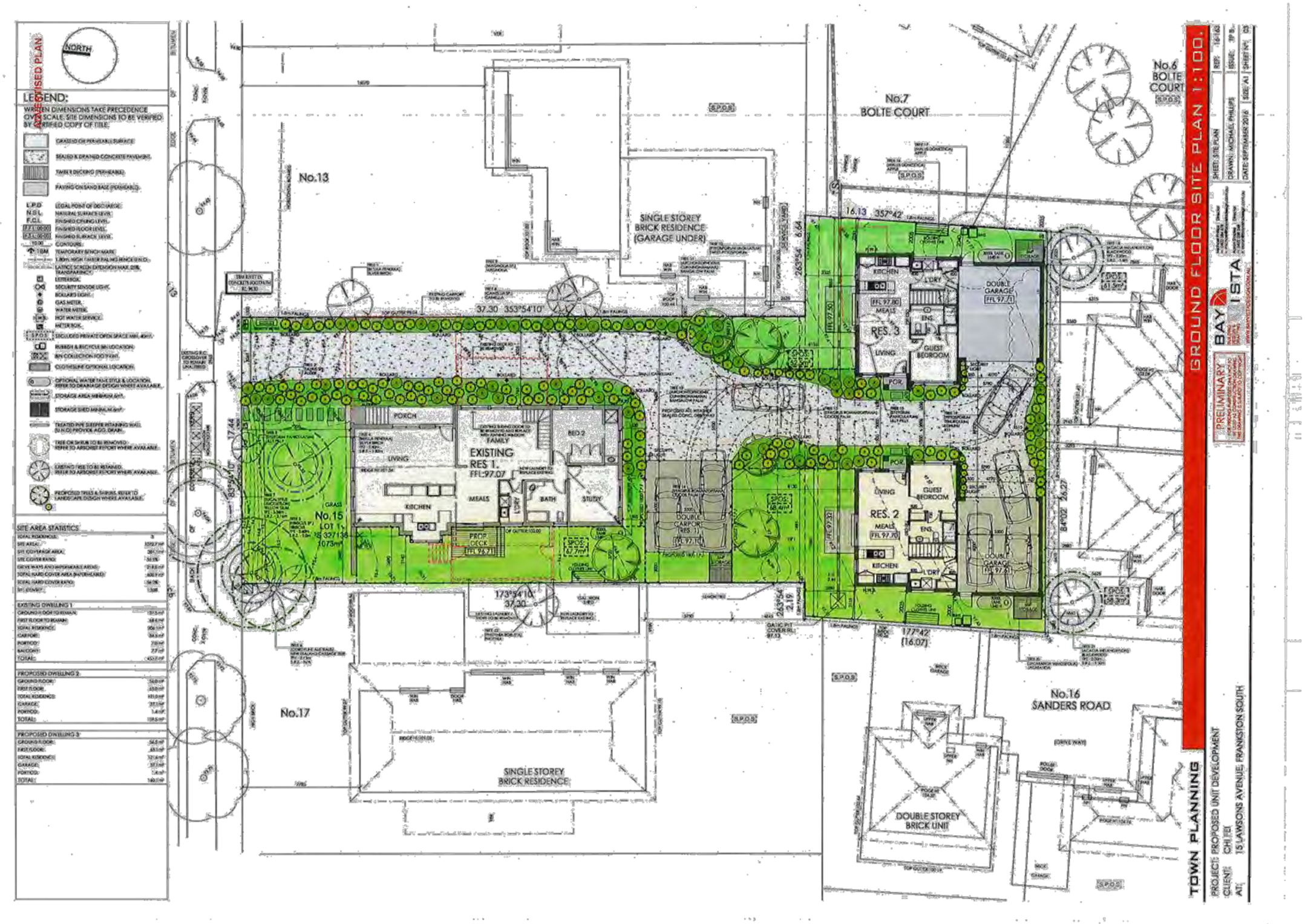
BAY ISTA

PRELIMINARY
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THIS DRAWING IS SUBJECT TO COPYRIGHT

TOWN PLANNING

PROJECT: PROPOSED UNIT DEVELOPMENT
CLIENT: CHI FEI
AT: 15 LAWSONS AVENUE, FRANKSTON SOUTH

Attachment E: **Landscape Opportunity Plan**



Executive Summary

11.3 Planning Application 283/2017/P - To use the land at 372 Nepean Highway Frankston to sell or consume liquor (Restaurant and Café Licence) and a reduction in the car parking requirements of the Frankston Planning Scheme.

Enquiries: (Michael Papageorgiou: Community Development)

Council Plan
Community Outcome: 1. Planned City
Strategy: 1.2 Development and Housing
Priority Action 1.2.1 Attract investment for new industry

Purpose

This report considers the merits of the planning application to use the land at 372 Nepean Highway Frankston to sell and consume liquor (Restaurant and Café Licence) and a reduction in the car parking requirements of the Frankston Planning Scheme.

Recommendation (Director Community Development)

That a Notice of Decision to Grant a Planning Permit be issued, subject to the conditions contained in the officer's assessment.

Key Points / Issues

- It is proposed to use the land at 372 Nepean Highway, Frankston to sell and consume liquor (Restaurant and Café Licence) and to seek a reduction in the car parking requirements under Clause 52.06 (Car Parking).
- The restaurant will have a proposed maximum capacity of eighty (80) patrons (consisting of approximately 50 within the restaurant and 30 within the outdoor seating area).
- The proposed use (Restaurant) requires the provision of 32 car parking spaces. As there are eight (8) existing car parking spaces available on site, the applicant is requesting a car parking waiver of 24 spaces.
- Liquor will be served in association with the proposed restaurant.
- The application, as submitted, is to sell liquor between the following hours:
    - 11:00 am – 10:30 pm (Monday to Sunday)
- The proposal is considered to be consistent with the relevant planning controls and policy for this location as it will encourage retail, entertainment and commercial uses in a commercial area. It is considered to be appropriately situated within the Frankston Major Activity Centre (FMAC).
- The matter is required to be reported to Council as it an application associated with liquor.

For further information, please refer to the officer's assessment contained within this report.

Financial Impact

For the 2017-2018 financial year, the State Government Minister for Local Government has announced a limit on the amount Victorian Councils may increase rates. The cap for the 2017-2018 financial year is 2%. The cap is based on the Consumer Price Index expected for the financial year.

11.3 Planning Application 283/2017/P - To use the land at 372 Nepean Highway Frankston to sell or consume liquor (Restaurant and Café Licence) and a reduction in the car parking requirements of the Frankston Planning Scheme.

Executive Summary

This cap has a significant effect on Council's current Long Term Financial Planning, with rate revenue being $9 million less than anticipated over the first four years, growing to $17 million over five years. This reduction will have a severe impact on Council's financial capacity to maintain service levels and deliver key capital projects.

The permit application fee paid to Council is $1,780. The average cost to process a planning application is $1,729 which represents a difference of $51.

Consultation

1. External Referrals

   No external referrals were required for this application.

2. Internal Referrals

   The application was referred internally to the following departments:

   - Community Strengthening
   - Council's Traffic Engineers

Council's Community Strengthening Department had no objections to the proposal and concluded that the proposal will not have any detrimental social or economic impacts.

Council's Traffic Engineers provided the following comments regarding the proposal:

- There are limited land uses that would attract multi-purpose trips in this precinct. Whilst a small proportion of patrons may attend to other commercial or business traders in the precinct and be considered to make multi-purpose trips for parking, the majority of patrons will travel to the site as their primary destination. As such, it is highly likely patrons to this site will be vehicle dependent and reliant on car parking.
- The 'Restaurant' use operating within the proposed hours of 10:00am – 4:00pm generates a parking demand that directly coincides with peak car parking utilisation already in the precinct. This conflicts with existing car parking use that remains high throughout the day. Even allowing for the medium-term and short-stay parking associated with patrons to the restaurant, this would conflict with the high parking demand that already exists in the precinct.
- Council officers' note that there is a 'high' to 'very high' car parking occupancy in this precinct given its proximity to the business areas of the Frankston Metropolitan Activity Centre (FMAC), as well as its location close to commercial and business developments on the Nepean Highway.
- There are existing public transportation options within the immediate vicinity of the subject site, along with good access for pedestrian and cyclist users.
- It is also noted that the peak parking demand existing in this precinct is typically between 9:00am – 6:00pm on weekdays. Outside of these hours, the proposed 'Restaurant' could operate at a scale consistent with their initial proposal and within the parking capacity that is available after 6:00pm.
- Based on the requirements of Clause 52.34 (Bicycle Facilities), a total of three (3) bicycle spaces are required to be located on-site. This can be included as a permit condition.

11.3 Planning Application 283/2017/P - To use the land at 372 Nepean Highway Frankston to sell or consume liquor (Restaurant and Café Licence) and a reduction in the car parking requirements of the Frankston Planning Scheme.

Executive Summary

In summary, Council's Traffic Engineers do not support the proposed number of patrons between the hours of 9:00am – 6:00pm (Monday to Friday), but do not object to the proposed number of patrons outside of this period.

Notification of Proposal

Notification of the planning application was given pursuant to the requirements of Section 52 of the *Planning and Environment Act* 1987.
Notification was given in the form of:

- Mail to adjoining owners and occupiers; and
- One (1) sign erected on the site frontage

As a result of the public notification, one objection was received.

The objection raised concerns about parking congestion in Fiocchi Court (which the subject side has a sideage and vehicular access to). The objection raised additional concern about noise from patrons using the car park at night after having consumed alcohol.

The applicant has also supplied an email from another party which supports the operation of the restaurant.

Advice of the application has also been provided to Frankston Police, who have not objected or raised concerns about the proposal.

Analysis (Environmental / Economic / Social Implications)

It is considered that the proposed restaurant and associated liquor licence will bring economic growth and employment opportunities to the area.

The proposed consumption of liquor at the premises will be in conjunction with the serving of meals and therefore the impact on the amenity of the surrounding area will be limited.

Legal / Policy / Council Plan Impact

Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities

The Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities has been considered in the preparation of this report but is not relevant to the content of the report.

Legal

The proposal requires a planning permit under the following provisions of the Frankston Planning Scheme:

Clause 52.06 – Car Parking

Clause 52.27 – Licenced Premises

Policy Impacts

The relevant State and Local Planning Policies are;

- Clause 11 – Settlement
- Clause 15.01 – Urban Environment
- Clause 17 – Economic Development

11.3 Planning Application 283/2017/P - To use the land at 372 Nepean Highway Frankston to sell or consume liquor (Restaurant and Café Licence) and a reduction in the car parking requirements of the Frankston Planning Scheme.

Executive Summary

- Clause 18 – Transport
- Clause 21.04 – Settlement
- Clause 21.08 – Economic Development
- Clause 21.10 – Built Environment and Heritage

Should a permit be issued, the applicant will be recommended to become a member of Council's Liquor Accord.

Officer's Declaration of Interests

Under Section 80C of the *Local Government Act 1989*, officers providing advice or a report to Council must disclose any direct or indirect interest they have in a matter.

Council officers involved in the preparation of this report have no conflict of interest in this matter.

Risk Mitigation

Conclusion

Overall, subject to a reduction in the proposed number of patrons between the hours of 9:00am – 6:00pm (Monday to Friday), it is considered that the proposal is satisfactory and should be supported as discussed throughout the report.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: Locality Map

Attachment B: Locality Aerial

Attachment C: Plan - Area for Serving Alcohol

11.3 Planning Application 283/2017/P - To use the land at 372 Nepean Highway Frankston to sell or consume liquor (Restaurant and Café Licence) and a reduction in the car parking requirements of the Frankston Planning Scheme.

Officers' Assessment

Summary

Existing Use	Vacant (Former Insurance Brokerage)
Site Area	800 square metres
Proposal	- To use the land to sell or consume liquor (café/restaurant liquor licence) - To reduce the number of car parking spaces required under Clause 52.06-5
Site Cover	N/A
Permeability	N/A
Zoning	Commercial 1 Zone (C1Z)
Overlays	Design and Development Overlay – Schedule 6 (DDO6)
Neighbourhood Character Precinct	N/A
Reason for Reporting to Council	Application associated with Liquor

Background

Subject Site

The site is a former dwelling located on the corner of Nepean Highway and Fiocchi Avenue in Frankston.

The site is regular in shape with a frontage of 18.9 metres to Nepean Highway and an approximate depth of 36.61 metres. It has an overall area of 692 square metres and is not affected by any easements.

Locality

As specified, the site is a vacant commercial building located on the corner of Nepean Highway and Fiocchi Avenue in Frankston.

The site is surrounded by a mixture of residential and commercial properties, with restaurants located within close proximity to the subject site.

Site History

Town Planning Application Number 235/2017/P was submitted on 27 April 2017 as a 'Parking Plan' (Satisfaction Matters) for a proposed 'food and drink' premises. This plan was endorsed on 2 June 2017. *(Note: This acknowledged that the available parking on site was consistent with a 'food and drink premises', based on the floor area of the existing building.)*

11.3 Planning Application 283/2017/P - To use the land at 372 Nepean Highway Frankston to sell or consume liquor (Restaurant and Café Licence) and a reduction in the car parking requirements of the Frankston Planning Scheme.

Officers' Assessment

Proposal

The proposal is to use land at 372 Nepean Highway, Frankston to sell and consume liquor (Restaurant and Café Licence) and a reduction in the car parking requirements.

Liquor Licence

The proposed hours for the serving of liquor are:

- 11:00 am – 10:30 pm (Monday to Sunday)

The maximum capacity of the restaurant will be 80 patrons, comprising of 50 within the restaurant and 30 in the outdoor seating area.

Parking Waiver

The proposed use for the premises (Restaurant) requires the provision of 0.4 parking spaces for each patron permitted. The maximum capacity of the restaurant will be 80 patrons, requiring a total of 32 parking spaces. As there are eight (8) existing parking spaces available on site, the applicant is requesting a car parking waiver of 24 spaces.

State and Local Planning Policy Frameworks

State Planning Policy Framework relevant to this application are summarised as follows:

- Clause 11 – Settlement
- Clause 15 – Built Environment and Heritage
- Clause 17 – Economic Development
- Clause 18 - Transport

Local Planning Policy Framework relevant to this application are summarised as follows:

- Clause 21.04 - Settlement
- Clause 21.08 – Economic Development
- Clause 21.10 – Built Environment and Heritage
- Clause 21.11 – Transport

Planning Scheme Controls

A Planning Permit is required pursuant to:

- Clause 52.06 (Car Parking) of the Frankston Planning Scheme to reduce the number of car parking spaces required within Table 1 of Clause 52.06-5.
- Clause 52.27 (Licensed Premises) of the Frankston Planning Scheme to use land to sell or consume liquor as a liquor licence is required under the *Liquor Control Reform Act 1998*.

It is noted that the retrospective works undertaken to the building, including internal rearrangements, outdoor furniture, disability ramps, etc., are exempt under Clause 62 of the Frankston Planning Scheme and therefore do not require a planning permit to be undertaken.

Furthermore, it is considered that a waiver to the loading/unloading requirements is not required as there is sufficient area for goods to be loaded and unloaded to the subject site. A waiver for 'bicycle facilities' is also not required as a permit condition is recommended to be included requiring three (3) bicycles spaces to be provided on-site.

Notification of Proposal

As a result of the public notification, no objections were received.

Discussion

State and Local Planning Policy

It is considered that the proposal meets the objectives of the relevant State and Local Planning Policies as the proposed licensed restaurant is located within an existing retail/commercial area where food and drink premises are allowed as of right. The proposal will not reduce the public amenity of the area nor will it result in an environment that would result in safety concerns or hazards to the local community.

As such, it is considered that this proposal appropriately responds to State and Local Planning Policies.

Clause 52.06 - Car Parking

The proposal is for the restaurant to accommodate a maximum of 80 patrons. Under Clause 52.06 (Car Parking), 32 parking spaces are required for 80 patrons. As there are eight (8) spaces provided on-site, a waiver of 24 parking spaces is requested.

Council's Traffic Engineers have provided comments regarding the proposed waiver, stating that they are unable to support the proposed number of patrons between the hours of 9:00am – 6:00pm (Monday to Friday), due to the high parking occupancy within the FMAC precinct, as identified within a Council *'Parking Occupancy Study'* undertaken in mid-2016.

With this in mind, it should also be noted that the subject site is situated within the FMAC precinct and within close proximity to offices and commercial businesses. This proximity increases the potential that a proportion of weekday customers will arrive by foot from local workplaces. The proposal is also reasonably accessible by alternative modes of transport and is easily accessible for pedestrian and bicycle users. Additionally, the applicant has supplied information which indicates that during weekday business hours, approximately 40% of customers walked to the business.

Considering these factors, it is considered that the premises should be limited to fifty (50) patrons between the hours of 9:00am – 6:00pm (Monday to Friday), with eighty (80) patrons permitted outside of this period. The limitation of 50 patrons during weekday business hours approximates to the parking plan consent originally issued for the 'food and drink premises' use.

Clause 52.27 - Licence Premises

Type of Licence

The Restaurant and Café Licence is appropriate for businesses whose predominant activity at all times is the preparation and serving of meals for consumption on the premises. As the predominant service undertaken on the subject site is the serving of meals, it is considered that the proposed type of liquor licence is appropriate in this instance.

11.3 Planning Application 283/2017/P - To use the land at 372 Nepean Highway Frankston to sell or consume liquor (Restaurant and Café Licence) and a reduction in the car parking requirements of the Frankston Planning Scheme.

Officers' Assessment

Amenity

The proposed hours are consistent with other licensed premises in the area, e.g. Godfather's Restaurant (On-Premises Licence, 9:00am – 11:00pm), The Boathouse (On-Premises Licence, 7:00am – 12:00am).

The proposal is also regarded as consistent with the use of the land as a restaurant. Council's Community Safety Department has not objected to the proposal and advised the proposal would have a positive impact on the FMAC precinct.

Liquor Accord

Council supports the responsible serving of alcohol in a consistent manner throughout the municipality. A permit note will be included on any planning permit issued encouraging the permit holder to become a member of the Frankston Liquor Industry Accord.

Analysis (Economic and Social Implications)

It is considered that the proposal will have positive economic development implications. Social impacts are considered to be positive, providing an area for patrons to consume liquor in a managed and clearly delineated area within the proposed restaurant.

Issues raised in objection

The objector raises concerns about the availability of parking in the area, including availability of parking for visitors to their dwelling and cars parked in or obstructing access to the driveway to their residence. As outlined above, it is considered that there is sufficient on-street capacity after 6pm on weekdays, and on weekends, to cater for parking demand created by the use at the level of 80 patrons. During weekday business hours on-street parking is highly utilised and accordingly a more limited number of patrons can be supported during these times.

Additionally, the objector has raised concerns about potential noise disturbance to their residence from customers using the restaurant's car parking area at night. Whilst it has long been held in planning case law that residents living on the fringe of a commercial area should expect a lesser level of amenity than those in suburban locations, it is considered that some effort to control this potential impact should be made by the operator. Accordingly, conditions are recommended to require the submission of a patron management plan to Council's satisfaction, with particular emphasis on controlling patron noise in the restaurant's car parking area.

11.3 Planning Application 283/2017/P - To use the land at 372 Nepean Highway Frankston to sell or consume liquor (Restaurant and Café Licence) and a reduction in the car parking requirements of the Frankston Planning Scheme.

Officers' Assessment

Recommendation (Director Community Development Community Development)

That Council resolves to issue a Notice of Decision to Grant a Planning Permit in respect to Planning Permit Application number 283/2017/P to reduce the number of spaces required under Clause 52.06-5 (Car Parking) and a Liquor Licence (Restaurant and Café Licence) at 372 Nepean Highway, Frankston, subject to the following conditions:

Amended Plans

1. Before the use starts, amended plans to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority must be submitted to and approved by the Responsible Authority. When approved, the plans will be endorsed and will then form part of the permit. The plans must be drawn to scale with dimensions and three copies must be provided. The plans must be substantially in accordance with the plans submitted with the application but modified to show:

   (a) The provision of three (3) bicycle spaces to be provided within the subject site.

   (b) A patron management plan in accordance with condition 2.

Patron Management Plan

2. Before the use starts, a patron management plan must be submitted to and approved by the Responsible Authority. When approved, the plan will be endorsed and will then form part of the permit. All activities forming part of the use must comply with the endorsed plan. The plan must include:

   (a) staffing and other measures which are designed to ensure the orderly arrival and departure of patrons, particularly from the car parking area at the rear of the restaurant.

   (b) signage to be used to encourage responsible off-site patron behaviour, particularly in the car parking area at the rear of the restaurant.

   (c) measures to control noise emissions from the premises.

No Alterations

3. The use as shown on the endorsed plans must not be altered without the prior written consent of the Responsible Authority.

Patron Numbers

4. A maximum of fifty (50) patrons may be present on the premises at any one time between the hours of 10:00am and 6:00pm (Monday to Friday), unless with the prior written consent of the Responsible Authority.

5. Excluding the aforementioned hours, a maximum of eighty (80) patrons shall be permitted at any one time, unless with the prior written consent of the Responsible Authority.

Liquor Licence Requirements

6. Unless with the prior written consent of the Responsible Authority, the selling or consumption of alcohol must only take place within an approved red line plan and at the premises during the following hours:

- Monday to Sunday: 11:00 am – 10:30 pm

Permit Expiry

7. This permit will expire if one of the following circumstances applies:
   - The use is not commenced within two (2) years of the date of this permit.
   - The use ceases for a continuous period of two (2) or more years.

In accordance with Section 69 of the Planning and Environment Act 1987, an application may be submitted to the Responsible Authority for an extension of the periods referred to in this condition.

Notes

A. Any request for an extension of time, or variation/amendment of this permit must be lodged with the relevant fee.

B. Prior to the commencement of construction the operator of this planning permit must obtain a non-refundable Asset Protection Permit from Frankston City Council's Infrastructure Department.

C. The owner/applicant of the subject site should join and comply with the Frankston Liquor Industry Accord, which requires the member to serve liquor in a responsible manner.

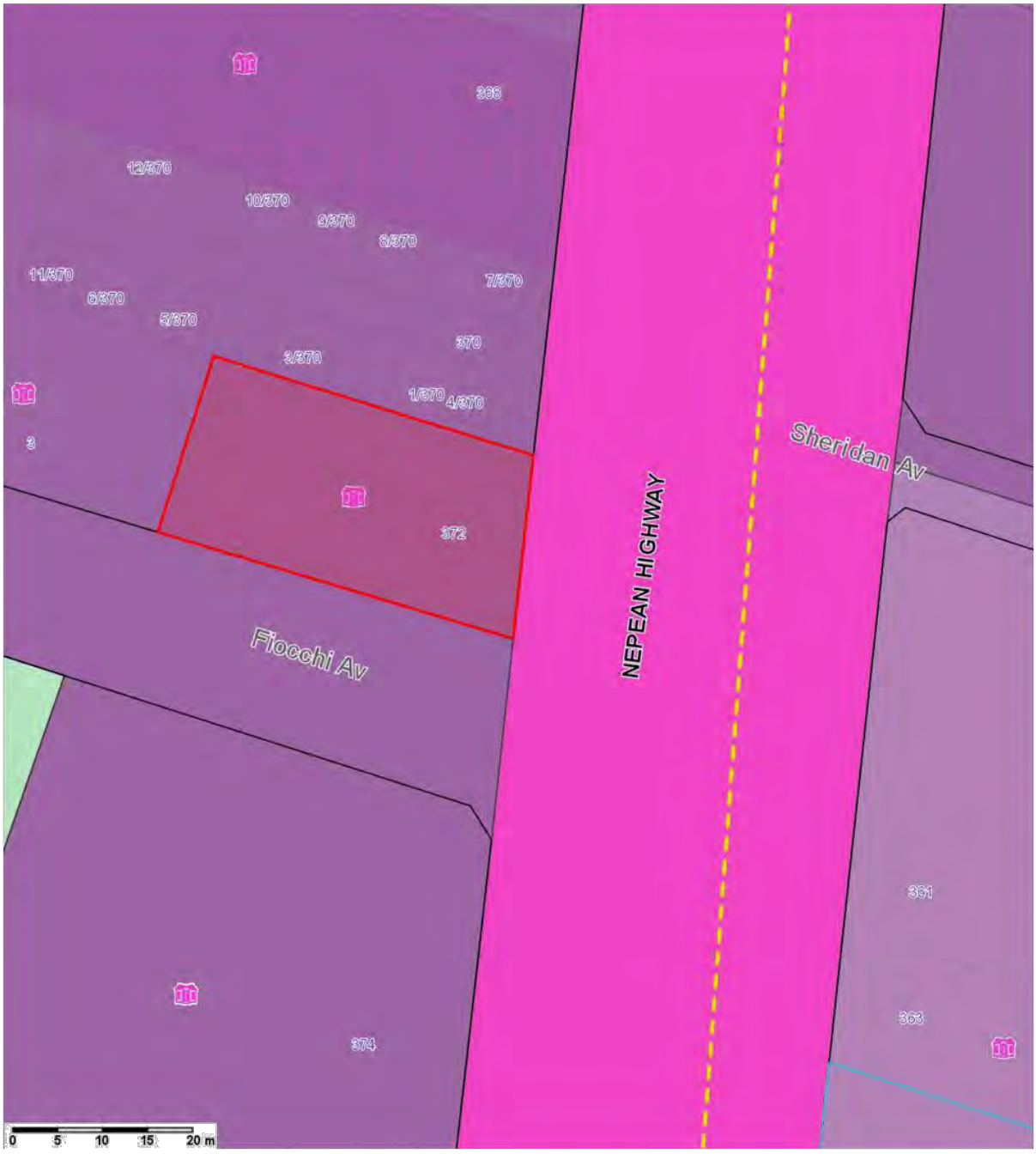
D. Any request for time extension of this Permit shall be lodged with the relevant administration fee at the time the request is made. Pursuant to Section 69 of the Planning and Environment Act 1987 the Responsible Authority may extend the periods referred to if a request is made in writing within the following prescribed timeframes:

   a. Before or within 6 months after the permit expiry date, where the use or development allowed by the permit has not yet started;

   b. Within 12 months after the permit expiry date, where the development allowed by the permit has lawfully started before the permit expires.

   If a request is made out of time, the Responsible Authority cannot consider the request and the permit holder will not be able to apply to VCAT for a review of the matter.

Locality Map – Town Planning Application – 283/2017/P
372 Nepean Highway Frankston
Subject Site ★ Objectors - None



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Frankston City

Locality Map – Town Planning Application – 283/2017/P
372 Nepean Highway Frankston
Subject Site ★ Objectors - None



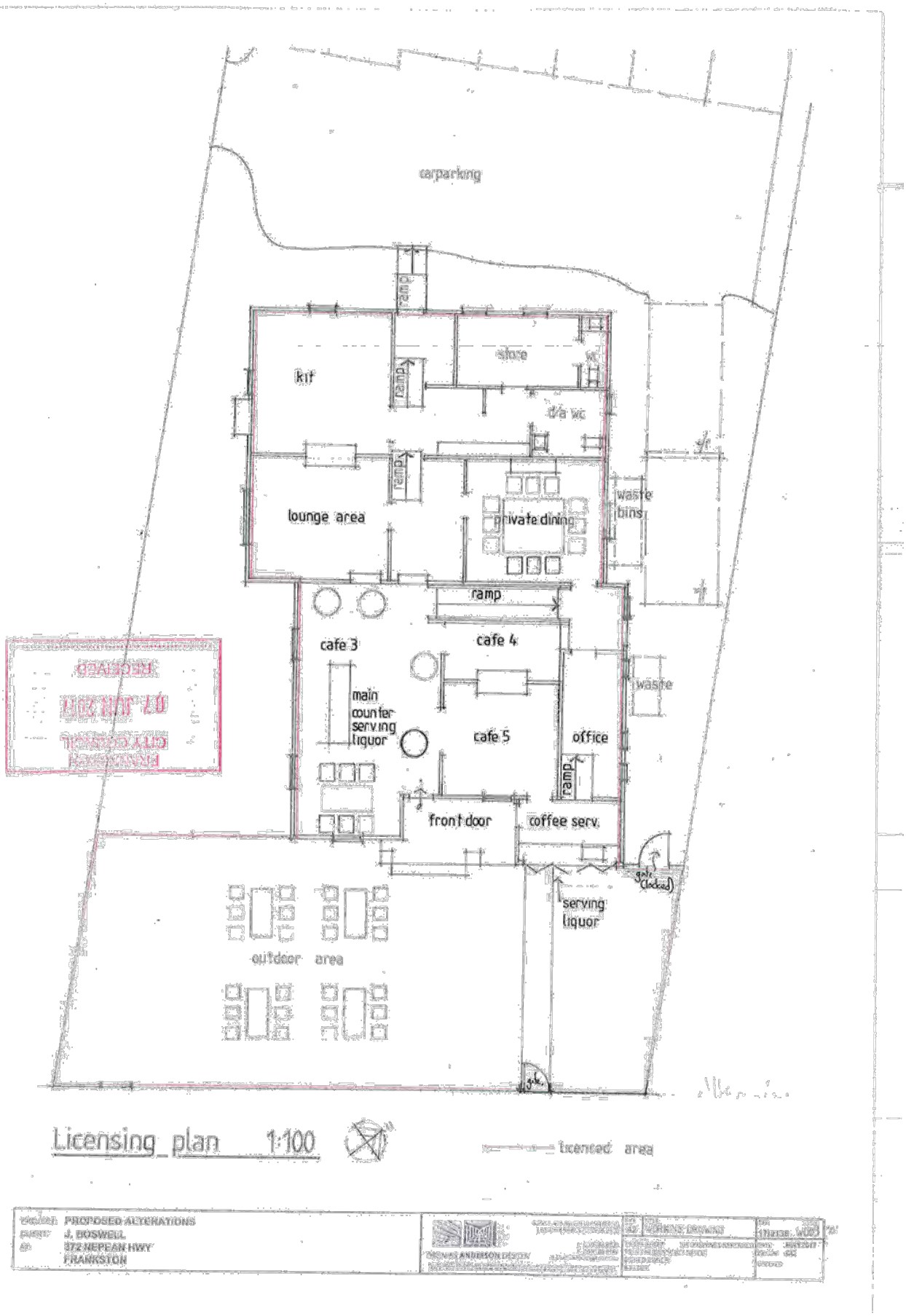
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Scale: 1:464
Date Printed: 23/08/2017
Time Printed: 2:26 PM
Issued by: Maxine ONeill

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Attachment C: **Plan - Area for Serving Alcohol**



Executive Summary

11.4 Planning Application 316/2017/P - Shop 8 1095 Frankston-Dandenong Road, Carrum Downs - To use the land to sell and consume liquor (Restaurant and Cafe Licence); associated with an existing food and drink premises in a Commercial 1 Zone

Enquiries: (Michael Papageorgiou: Community Development)

Council Plan

Community Outcome:	1. Planned City
Strategy:	1.1 Community Infrastructure
Priority Action	1.1.6 Ensure community infrastructure and services match community need

Purpose

This report considers the merits of the planning application No. 316/2017/P to use the premises at Shop 8 1095 Frankston-Dandenong Road, Carrum Downs, to sell and consume liquor (café/restaurant liquor licence) under the requirements of the Frankston Planning Scheme.

Recommendation (Director Community Development)

That a Planning Permit be issued, subject to the conditions contained in the officer's assessment.

Key Points / Issues

- The proposal seeks approval to allow the supply and consumption of liquor at an existing cafe (food and drink premises) located at Shop 8, 'The Local Village Shopping Centre' in Carrum Downs.
- The cafe has a maximum capacity of 121 patrons (consisting of 92 patrons seated within the restaurant and 29 patrons in the outdoor seating area).
- The application, as submitted, is for approval to sell and consume liquor associated with the café follows:
  - Sunday to Thursday between 7:00am and 10:00pm.
  - On any other day between 7:00am and 1:00am.
  - Good Friday & Anzac Day between 12:00 noon and 1:00am.
  - Anzac Day (when it falls on Sunday to Thursday) between 12:00 noon and 10:00pm.
- The proposal is considered generally to be consistent with the relevant planning controls and policy as it will support an existing commercial use located within a commercial area.
- The café is appropriately situated within an existing small scale shopping centre, located away from the residential area. However, it is considered that the hours for the sale and consumption of liquor should be restricted to no later than 10:00pm.
- The matter is required to be reported to Council as it is an application associated with liquor.

For further information, please refer to the officer's assessment contained within this report.

11.4 Planning Application 316/2017/P - Shop 8 1095 Frankston-Dandenong Road, Carrum Downs - To use the land to sell and consume liquor (Restaurant and Cafe Licence); associated with an existing food and drink premises in a Commercial 1 Zone

Executive Summary

Financial Impact

For the 2017-2018 financial year, the State Government Minister for Local Government has announced a limit on the amount Victorian Councils may increase rates. The cap for the 2017-2018 financial year is 2%. The cap is based on the Consumer Price Index expected for the financial year.

This cap has a significant effect on Council's current Long Term Financial Planning, with rate revenue being $9 million less than anticipated over the first four years, growing to $17 million over five years. This reduction will have a severe impact on Council's financial capacity to maintain service levels and deliver key capital projects.

The permit application fee paid to Council is $1,240. The average cost to process a planning permit application is $1,729 which represents a difference of $489.

Consultation

1. External Referrals

   The application was referred to Victoria Police who has no objection to the proposal.

2. Internal Referrals

   The application was referred internally to Council's Community Strengthening Department who has no objection to the proposal.

Notification of Proposal

The proposal was not advertised under the provisions Clause 43.04-2 of the Frankston Planning Scheme (Development Plan Overlay) that affects the subject site.

This clause exempts an application from the notice requirements of Section 52(1)(a), (b) and (d) of the Planning and Environment Act 1987 if it is generally consistent with the requirements of the Development Plan.

Analysis (Environmental / Economic / Social Implications)

The proposed consumption of liquor at the cafe will provide an additional service that can be offered to restaurant patrons. The café is already operating at the premises and it is considered that the sale and consumption of liquor from the premises would have minimal if any impact on the amenity of the surround area.

Legal / Policy / Council Plan Impact

Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities

All matters relevant to the Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities have been considered in the preparation of this report and are consistent with the standards set by the Charter.

The Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities has been considered in the preparation of this report but is not relevant to the content of the report.

Legal

The proposal requires a planning permit under the following provisions of the Frankston Planning Scheme:

Executive Summary

- Clause 52.27 – Licenced Premises.

Policy Impacts

The relevant State and Local Planning Policies are:

- Clause 11 – Settlement
- Clause 17 – Economic Development
- Clause 21.04 – Settlement
- Clause 21.08 – Economic Development.

Should a permit be issued, it will be recommended that the applicant is to become a member of Council's Liquor Accord.

Officer's Declaration of Interests

Under Section 80C of the *Local Government Act 1989*, officers providing advice or a report to Council must disclose any direct or indirect interest they have in a matter.

Council officers involved in the preparation of this report have no conflict of interest in this matter.

Risk Mitigation

N/A

Conclusion

Overall, it is considered that the proposal is satisfactory and should be supported as discussed throughout the report.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: Plan of Area for Serving Alcohol

Attachment B: Locality Map

Attachment C: Locality Map - Aerial

11.4 Planning Application 316/2017/P - Shop 8 1095 Frankston-Dandenong Road, Carrum Downs - To use the land to sell and consume liquor (Restaurant and Cafe Licence); associated with an existing food and drink premises in a Commercial 1 Zone

Officers' Assessment

Summary

Existing Use	Café (Food and Drinks Premises)
Site Area	290 square metres (premises red line area)
Proposal	To use the land to sell or consume liquor (café/restaurant liquor licence)
Site Cover	N/A
Permeability	N/A
Zoning	Commercial 1 Zone
Overlays	Development Plan Overlay – Schedule 2
Neighbourhood Character Precinct	N/A
Reason for Reporting to Council	Application associated with Liquor

Background

Subject Site

The café known as 'The Fat Chef' operates from the subject site at Shop 8 in The Village Shopping Centre, located at 1095 Frankston-Dandenong Road, Carrum Downs.

The shopping centre largely serves the surrounding community and contains a number of different tenancies including Ritchies IGA and other specialty stores.

Locality

Shop 8 is located within the north-east corner of The Village Shopping Centre near the entrance from the carpark.

Site History

Previous planning permit applications for the site include:

- 369/1997/P, approved 8/05/2000 - Development of a shopping centre and associated offices, use and development of a petrol station and community centre (pre-school and maternal and child health centre).
- 369/1997/P/A, approved 6/09/2016 - Section 72 to Amendment to Permit (including consideration of car parking requirements).
- 369/1997/P/B, approved 6/10/2016 - endorsed plans.
- 482/2004/P, approved 21/10/2004 - Construct offices and car parking.
- 1028/2004/P, approved 16/03/2005 - Signage for the shopping centre.
- 270/2006/P, approved 12/11/2015 - Alterations to existing signage.

- 452/2013/P, approved 31/10/2013, Internally illuminated and non-illuminated business identification signage and a reduction in the car parking requirement.
- 461/2015/P, approved 12/11/2015, Alterations to existing signage.

Proposal

The proposal is to sell and consume liquor (Restaurant and Café Licence) at The Fat Chef cafe located at Shop 8, 1095 Frankston-Dandenong Road, Carrum Downs.

The café offers a daily breakfast to dinner service and seeks approval to be able to serve liquor with this.

The proposed hours for serving of liquor are associated with the operation of the café and include:

- Sunday to Thursday between 7:00am and 10:00pm.
- On any other day between 7:00am and 1:00am.
- Good Friday & Anzac Day between 12:00 noon and 1:00am.
- Anzac Day (when it falls on Sunday to Thursday) between 12:00 noon and 10:00pm.

The maximum capacity of the cafe will be 121 patrons; comprising 92 patrons seated within the premises and 29 patrons within the outdoor seating area.

State and Local Planning Policy Frameworks

State Planning Policy Framework relevant to this application are summarised as follows:

- Clause 11 – Settlement
- Clause 17 – Economic Development

Local Planning Policy Framework relevant to this application are summarised as follows:

- Clause 21.04 – Settlement
- Clause 21.08 – Economic Development.

Planning Scheme Controls

A Planning Permit is required pursuant to:

- Clause 52.27 (Licenced Premises) of the Frankston Planning Scheme to use land to sell or consume liquor as a new licence is required under the *Liquor Control Reform Act 1998.*

Notification of Proposal

There were no objections to the proposal as it was exempt from notification.

11.4 Planning Application 316/2017/P - Shop 8 1095 Frankston-Dandenong Road, Carrum Downs - To use the land to sell and consume liquor (Restaurant and Cafe Licence); associated with an existing food and drink premises in a Commercial 1 Zone

Officers' Assessment

Discussion

State and Local Planning Policy

The proposal meets the objectives of the relevant State and Local Planning Policies.

The proposed Restaurant and Café Licence is to be associated with an existing café that is operating within an established shopping centre.

The availability to purchase alcohol to accompany a meal at a restaurant or café is generally expected by patrons. It can also be a vital component to the viability of the business.

In this instance the serving of liquor is to be within a controlled environment. The café is located within a small scale free standing shopping centre that is largely serving the surrounding population.

The Ritchies IGA supermarket, situated within the same shopping centre, sells liquor between 9:00am-9:00pm Monday to Saturday, and 8:00am–9:00pm Sunday, with the grocery component not being open beyond 9:00pm.

Given these factors and that there is not much activity within the shopping centre into the late evening, it is considered that the sale and serving of alcohol should be restricted to 10:00pm rather than 1:00am as requested. This would be more reflective of the operation of a restaurant, where alcohol is typically consumed with food. Also, this would be generally consistent with the operating hours of other activities within the shopping centre.

The café is buffered from the surrounding residential area by the shopping centre car park and public open space areas. It is therefore not expected that the availability of liquor would impact on public amenity or result in any safety or hazards to the local community. Also, Council's Community Strengthening Department has raised no objection to the proposal.

It is noted that the café seeks approval for liquor to be served from 7am. Council's consistent practice, in approving liquor licence applications, has been to grant approval from 11am – thus restricting hours of service to more regular times. It is not apparent that there is any particular reason to vary Council's consistent approach with respect to this application. Accordingly, it is recommended that the earliest liquor service time be required to be 11am – and this is provided in condition 3.

Subject to the more limited service hours, it is considered that this proposal will appropriately respond to State and Local Planning Policies.

Clause 52.27 Licenced Premises

The Restaurant and Café Licence is considered the appropriate type of liquor licence for those businesses whose predominant activity, at all times, is the preparation and servicing of meals for consumption.

As the predominant service undertaken on the subject site is the serving of meals, the proposed Restaurant and Café Licence being sought is appropriate in this instance.

11.4 Planning Application 316/2017/P - Shop 8 1095 Frankston-Dandenong Road, Carrum Downs - To use the land to sell and consume liquor (Restaurant and Cafe Licence); associated with an existing food and drink premises in a Commercial 1 Zone

Officers' Assessment

Liquor Accord

Council supports the responsible serving of alcohol in a consistent manner throughout the municipality. A permit note will be included on any planning permit issued encouraging the permit holder to become a member of the Frankston Liquor Industry Accord.

Analysis (Economic and Social Implications)

It is considered that the proposal will have positive economic development implications. Social impacts are considered to be positive, providing an area for patrons to consume liquor in a managed and clearly delineated area within the existing café.

Recommendation (Director Community Development Community Development)

That Council resolves to issue a Planning Permit in respect to Planning Permit Application number 316/2017/P to sell and consume liquor (Restaurant and Café Licence) at Shop 8, 1095 Frankston-Dandenong Road, Carrum Downs, subject to the following conditions:

No Alterations

1. The use and/or development as shown on the endorsed plans must not be altered without the prior written consent of the Responsible Authority.

Patron Numbers

2. A maximum of 121 patrons shall be permitted at any one time, unless with the prior written consent of the Responsible Authority.

Liquor Licence Requirements

3. Unless with the prior written consent of the Responsible Authority, the selling or consumption of alcohol must only take place within the approved red line plan and at the premises during the following hours:
   - Sunday to Thursday between 11:00am and 10:00pm.
   - On any other day between 11:00am and 10:00pm.
   - Good Friday & Anzac Day between 12:00 noon and 10:00pm.
   - Anzac Day (when it falls on Sunday to Thursday) between 12:00 noon and 10:00pm.

Permit Expiry

4. This permit will expire if one of the following circumstances applies:
   - The use of the land under clause 52.27 is not commenced within two years of the date of the permit.
   - The use of the land under clause 52.27 ceases to operate for a continued period of two years.

   In accordance with Section 69 of the Planning and Environment Act 1987, an application may be submitted to the Responsible Authority for an extension of the periods referred to in this condition.

11.4 Planning Application 316/2017/P - Shop 8 1095 Frankston-Dandenong Road, Carrum Downs - To use the land to sell and consume liquor (Restaurant and Cafe Licence); associated with an existing food and drink premises in a Commercial 1 Zone

Officers' Assessment

Notes

A. Any request for an extension of time, or variation/amendment of this permit must be lodged with the relevant fee.

B. Prior to the commencement of construction the operator of this planning permit must obtain a non-refundable Asset Protection Permit from Frankston City Council's Infrastructure Department.

C. Any request for time extension of this Permit shall be lodged with the relevant administration fee at the time the request is made. Pursuant to Section 69 of the Planning and Environment Act 1987 the Responsible Authority may extend the periods referred to if a request is made in writing within the following prescribed timeframes:

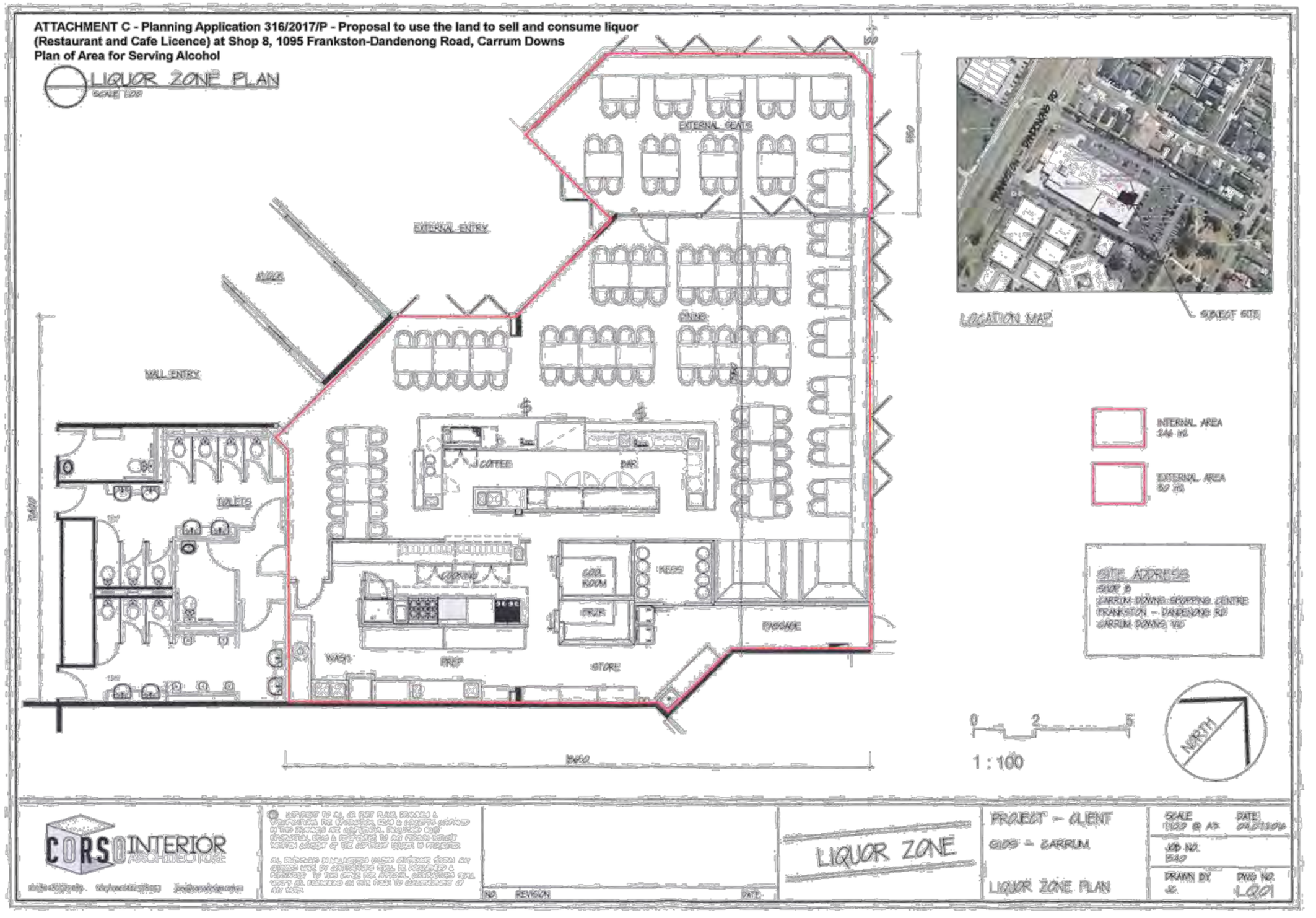
   a. Before or within 6 months after the permit expiry date, where the use or development allowed by the permit has not yet started;

   b. Within 12 months after the permit expiry date, where the development allowed by the permit has lawfully started before the permit expires.

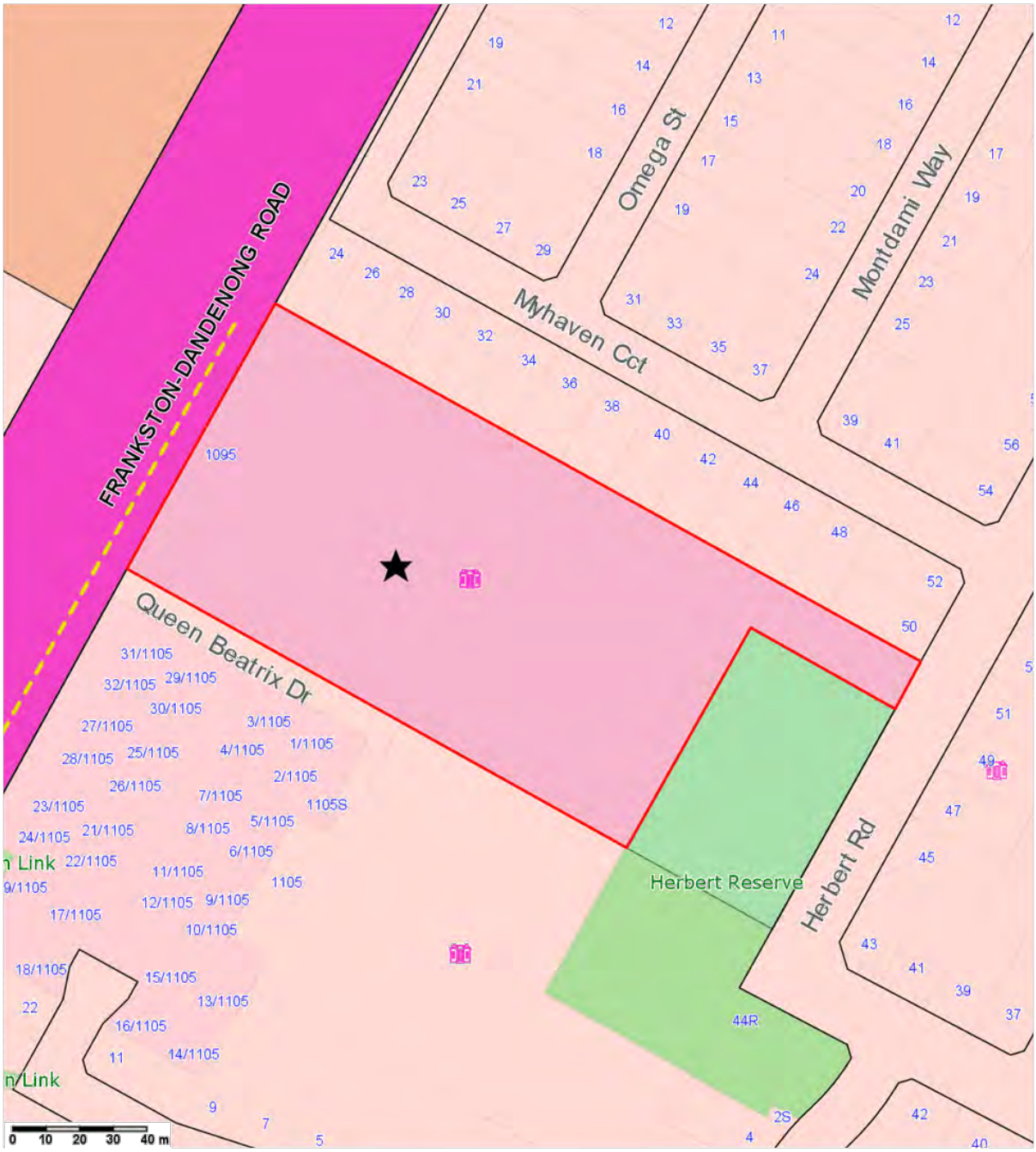
   If a request is made out of time, the Responsible Authority cannot consider the request and the permit holder will not be able to apply to VCAT for a review of the matter.

D. The owner/applicant of the subject site should join and comply with the Frankston Liquor Industry Accord, which requires the member to serve liquor in a responsible manner.

ATTACHMENT C - Planning Application 316/2017/P - Proposal to use the land to sell and consume liquor (Restaurant and Cafe Licence) at Shop 8, 1095 Frankston-Dandenong Road, Carrum Downs
Plan of Area for Serving Alcohol



Town Planning Application 316/2017/P - Shop 8/1095 Frankston Dandenong Road Carrum Downs
Subject Site ★ No Objectors



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Scale: 1:1562
Date Printed: 15/09/2017
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Frankston City

Town Planning Application 316/2017/P - Shop 8/1095 Frankston Dandenong Road Carrum Downs



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Executive Summary

11.5 Town planning application 936/2005/P/D - 12 Hi-Tech Place Seaford - To amend the planning permit to increase the patron numbers, hours of operation, red line area, use the land for food and drink premises (cafe) and car parking reduction

Enquiries: (Michael Papageorgiou: Community Development)

Council Plan

Community Outcome:	1. Planned City
Strategy:	1.1 Community Infrastructure
Priority Action	1.1.6 Ensure community infrastructure and services match community need

Purpose

This report considers the merits of the planning application to amend Planning Permit 936/2005/P to increase the patron numbers, hours of operation, red line area, and use the land for food and drink premises (cafe) with a car parking reduction.

Recommendation (Director Community Development)

That a Notice of Refusal to Grant a Planning Permit be issued.

Key Points / Issues

- The proposed hours of operation of the existing brewery are Monday to Sunday 12:00 pm – 6:00 pm. It is proposed to extend the hours as below;

  Monday to Thursday - Midday to 9pm.

  Friday and Saturday (and public holidays) - Midday to 10pm.

  Sunday - Midday to 8pm.

- The number of patrons are proposed to be increased from 20 persons to 80 persons after 6pm on Monday to Friday and during the operating hours of Saturday and Sunday. No additional car parking is proposed.
- The licenced area (red line area) is increased to the whole of the front section of the ground floor and to the open area in front of the building (existing landscape area).
- It is proposed to amend the planning permit to include the use of food and drink premises (café). However, it is stated in the application that the food will be served from the designated bar area with the service of alcohol and will be limited to light food such as chips and nuts, cheese platters, pies, etc.
- Notice of the proposed amendment was given to the adjoining property owners and occupiers and no objections were received.
- The proposal is not considered to be consistent with the purpose of the relevant planning policy and the objectives of the industrial zone.
- This matter is required to be reported to Council as it is an application associated with liquor.

For further information, please refer to the officer's assessment contained within this report.

11.5 Town planning application 936/2005/P/D - 12 Hi-Tech Place Seaford - To amend the planning permit to increase the patron numbers, hours of operation, red line area, use the land for food and drink premises (cafe) and car parking reduction

Executive Summary

Financial Impact

For the 2017-2018 financial year, the State Government Minister for Local Government has announced a limit on the amount Victorian Councils may increase rates. The cap for the 2017-2018 financial year is 2%. The cap is based on the Consumer Price Index expected for the financial year.

This cap has a significant effect on Council's current Long Term Financial Planning, with rate revenue being $9 million less than anticipated over the first four years, growing to $17 million over five years. This reduction will have a severe impact on Council's financial capacity to maintain service levels and deliver key capital projects.

The permit amendment fee paid to Council is $1,241. The average cost to process a planning application is $1,729.00 indicating a shortfall in this case of $488.00.

Consultation

1. External Referrals

   The application was referred externally to Victoria Police.

2. Internal Referrals

   The application was referred internally to Council's Traffic Engineer and to the Community Strengthening Team.

Notification of Proposal

Notification of the planning application was given pursuant to the requirements of Section 52 of the *Planning and Environment Act* 1987.
Notification was given in the form of:

- Mail to adjoining owners and occupiers; and
- One (1) sign erected on the site frontage

As a result of the public notification, no objections were received.

Analysis (Environmental / Economic / Social Implications)

It is considered that whilst the existing brewery may bring some economic growth and employment opportunities in the area, the proposed expansion and the use is contrary to the purpose of the industrial zoned area. It could not be considered as ancillary to the industrial use and would constitute a substantial and independent licenced premises in an inappropriate location.

As previously mentioned, the Council's Community Strengthening team also stated that the venue is not ideal for a tavern type of use.

Legal / Policy / Council Plan Impact

Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities

All matters relevant to the Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities have been considered in the preparation of this report and are consistent with the standards set by the Charter.

The Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities has been considered in the preparation of this report but is not relevant to the content of the report.

11.5 Town planning application 936/2005/P/D - 12 Hi-Tech Place Seaford - To amend the planning permit to increase the patron numbers, hours of operation, red line area, use the land for food and drink premises (cafe) and car parking reduction

Executive Summary

Legal

The proposal requires a planning permit under Clause 33.01-1 (Industrial 1 zone), Clause 52.27 (Licensed Premises) and Clause 52.06 (Car Parking) of the Frankston Planning Scheme.

Policy Impacts

The relevant State and Local Planning Polices are Clause 11 (Settlement), 17 (Economic Development) and 21.08 (Economic Development).

Should a permit be issued, the application will be recommended to become a member of Council's Liquor Accord.

Officer's Declaration of Interests

Under Section 80C of the *Local Government Act 1989*, officers providing advice or a report to Council must disclose any direct or indirect interest they have in a matter.

Council officers involved in the preparation of this report have no conflict of interest in this matter.

Risk Mitigation

N/A

Conclusion

Overall, it is considered that the proposal is not satisfactory and should be refused as presented in this report.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: Locality Plan

Attachment B: Existing Ground Floor Plan

Attachment C: Existing Red Line Plan

Attachment D: Proposed Red Line Plan

Attachment E: Locality Map (aerial) - Town Planning Application 936 2005 P - 12 Hi-Tech Place Carrum Downs

11.5 Town planning application 936/2005/P/D - 12 Hi-Tech Place Seaford - To amend the planning permit to increase the patron numbers, hours of operation, red line area, use the land for food and drink premises (cafe) and car parking reduction

Officers' Assessment

Summary

Existing Use	Micro brewery
Site Area	1409.36sqm
Proposal	To amend Planning Permit 936/2015/P to increase the patron numbers, hours of operation, red line area and use the land for food and drink premises (cafe) with a car parking reduction.
Site Cover	N/A
Permeability	N/A
Zoning	Industrial 1 Zone
Overlays	Nil
Neighbourhood Character Precinct	N/A
Reason for Reporting to Council	Application associated with Liquor

Background

Subject Site

The subject site consists of an existing two storey building within the Industrial 1 Zone and associated car parking within the front yard. The site is currently occupied by the *Mr Banks Brewing Co.,* a privately owned micro-brewery that manufactures beer.

Locality

The site is adjacent to the Frankston Freeway and located at the end of Hi-Tech Place and sited within an irregular court bowl that is shared with adjoining industrial land uses.

Site History

Planning Permit 936/2005/P was issued 2 March 2006 for '*The construction of buildings and works for an industrial development (two factories and associated offices and car parking), and reduction in car parking (pursuant to Clause 52.06), in accordance with the endorsed plans*'.

Plans were endorsed pursuant to Condition 1 of the permit on 21 April 2006.

The Planning Permit was amended under Section 72 of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* on 15 April 2015 to include a portion of the existing warehouse for use as a micro-brewery.

11.5 Town planning application 936/2005/P/D - 12 Hi-Tech Place Seaford - To amend the planning permit to increase the patron numbers, hours of operation, red line area, use the land for food and drink premises (cafe) and car parking reduction

Officers' Assessment

The planning permit was further amended on 19 September 2016 to allow sale and consume liquor produced in association with the primary use of the land. This was to provide capacity for tasting and selling of craft beer produced on the site. The area provided for this was approximately 67sqm with indoor and outdoor seating area and a 20 patron limit.

Proposal

The current proposal is to increase the patron numbers, extend the hours of operation, increase the red line area, use the land for food and drink premises (café) and allow a car parking reduction.

The proposed extended hours are as follows:

Existing hours	Proposed hours
Monday to Sunday 12:00 pm – 6:00 pm	Monday to Thursday - Midday to 9 pm Friday and Saturday (and public holidays) - Midday- 10pm Sunday - Midday - 8pm

The red line area is proposed to be increased to include whole of the front section of the building and the open area in front of the building. The total red line area will be approximately 352sqm which accounts for more than the half of the ground floor area of the building (approximately 55%).

The patron numbers are proposed to be increased from 20 to 80 during the extended operating hours on Monday to Friday (post 6pm) and post midday on Saturday and Sunday.

11 car parking spaces are available within the site and no additional car parking is proposed within the site.

State and Local Planning Policy Frameworks

State Planning Policy Framework relevant to this application are summarised as follows:

- Clause 11 Settlement
- Clause 17 Economic Development

Local Planning Policy Framework relevant to this application are summarised as follows:

- Clause 21.04 Settlement
- Clause 21.08 Economic Development

Planning Scheme Controls

A Planning Permit is required pursuant to Clause 52.27 (Licensed Premises) as:

- The hours of trading allowed under a licence are to be extended.

- The number of patrons allowed under a licence is to be increased.

- The area that liquor is allowed to be consumed or supplied under a licence is to be increased.

A planning permit is required pursuant to Clause 33.01-1 to use the land for food and drink premises (Café) and pursuant to Clause 52.06 (Car Parking), a permit is required for reduction of car parking spaces.

Notification of Proposal

Notification of the planning application was given pursuant to the requirements of Section 52 of the *Planning and Environment Act* 1987.

Notification was given in the form of:

- Mail to adjoining owners and occupiers; and
- One (1) sign erected on the site frontage

As a result of the public notification, no objections were received.

External and Internal Referrals

The application was sent externally to Victoria Police who stated that the application will be assessed when it will be formally forwarded from Victorian Commission for Gambling and Liquor Regulation.

The application was referred internally to Council's Traffic Engineer and to the Community Strengthening Team.

Council's Traffic Engineer has raised concerns regarding the increase of the patron numbers during the extended service hours and the volume of car parking spaces required.

While approximately 30 on- street car parking spaces are available within 150m of walking distance Council's Traffic Engineer advises that only 8 spaces are considered reasonable to be appropriated by the patrons of the brewery during the extended hours. This on-street 'allocation' would account for some 20 patrons, while the 11 available car parking spaces within the site account for 28 patrons. Therefore, from the traffic impact point of view, it is suggested that the limit for an increase would see the total patron numbers being 48.

The Community Strengthening Team commented that the extended hours with limited food service does not encourage responsible alcohol consumption. Further, it is stated that the venue is not ideal for a tavern type of use as the area is not well activated at night and there is a lack of public transport to this location.

Discussion

State and Local Planning Policy

It is considered that this proposal will not appropriately respond to State and Local Planning Policies as discussed below;

Clause 17.02-1 Industrial Land Development:

The objective of this clause is to ensure availability of land for industrial uses.

The relevant strategies are to:

- *Provide an adequate supply of industrial land in appropriate locations including sufficient stocks of large sites for strategic investment.*

- *Protect industrial activity in industrial zones from the encroachment of unplanned commercial, residential and other sensitive uses which would adversely affect industry viability.*
- *Avoid approving non-industrial land uses, which will prejudice the availability of land for future industrial requirements, in identified industrial areas.*

Clause 21.04 Settlement

Objective 5 - *to strengthen existing activity centres and reflect the role of different centres in the hierarchy of activity centres*.

The location of retail, commercial and service business activities within the existing activity centres is encouraged and out-of-centre development is discouraged.

The subject site is within the designated industrial area of Seaford. The proposed extension to the existing micro-brewery will lead the operation of the site substantially as a liquor serving premises during the proposed extended hours.

It is further considered that the proposed expansion is likely to detract from the productive use of surrounding land for industrial purposes particularly due to the reliance on car parking to be provided within the streets nearby.

It is therefore, considered that this proposal fails to respond appropriately to State and Local Planning Policies.

Industrial 1 Zone

The purpose of the zone is as follows;

- *To implement the State Planning Policy Framework and the Local Planning Policy Framework, including the Municipal Strategic Statement and local planning policies.*
- *To provide for manufacturing industry, the storage and distribution of goods and associated uses in a manner which does not affect the safety and amenity of local communities.*

It is proposed to extend the operating hours generally from 6pm to 10pm, increase the patron numbers to 80 people at any one time, increase the red line area of the premises and use the land for food and drink premises (café).

The existing micro-brewery provides for consumption of liquor on site and this is intended to provide opportunities for tasting and sales of the produce on site. Thus, it allows for a reasonable 20 total number of patrons at any one time and an adequate licenced floor area.

The proposed expansion is related to the liquor consumption activity on the site rather than the micro-brewery activity. An increase of patrons to 80 at any one time and the serving of food with alcohol within the premises will be disproportionate to the existing industrial component of the site.

Officers' Assessment

The site does not have direct access to a main road, being accessed through the industrial court. The proposed expansion would generate more car parking demand beyond normal working hours and on weekends. It is likely to attract a wider customer base which is unrelated to the industrial activities of the area. This is reflected in the applicant's own submission, which indicates that the proposal is to cater for local demand for the product and a place to consume it. This will compromise the opportunity of after-hours industrial use of the area and will attract non industrial traffic to the surrounding area which will occupy the street parking. It is thus, considered that the expansion of the customer related component of the micro-brewery would be better located in a commercial activity centre rather than encroaching into an established industrial area.

It is therefore, considered that the proposed expansion is not appropriate within the zone and will have a detrimental impact on the surrounding industrial area.

Clause 52.27 Licence Premises

The purpose of the clause is as follows;

- *To ensure that licensed premises are situated in appropriate locations.*
- *To ensure that the impact of the licensed premises on the amenity of the surrounding area is considered.*

It is stated that no food will be prepared on premises but will allow for the service of light food such as chips and nuts, cheese platters, pies, etc. from the designated existing bar area. It is therefore clear that the serving of alcohol is the more dominant activity during the expanded hours. This will introduce a new element of commercial activity into an industrial area.

This site is not suitable for substantial liquor service use. It is relatively remote and isolated. It is 'tucked away' from public view and is at the end of a court where vehicle movements and parking issues can have significant adverse impacts on other uses.

It is therefore, considered that the proposed expansion of licenced area which will provide for an increase in serving of liquor for a greater number of patrons within an industrial zoned area is not suitable as it does not meet the purpose of this clause and it would adversely affect the amenity of the industrial area.

Clause 52.06 Car Parking

It is considered that the most relevant land use category to calculate the car parking for the proposed expansion of the brewery is a tavern. It is proposed to increase the patron numbers by 60 and pursuant to Clause 52.06-5, this requires 24 car parking spaces to be provided on site at the rate of 0.4 spaces per patron. No additional car parking spaces are proposed and thus, a car parking waiver is required for 24 spaces.

The applicant submitted a brief car parking demand assessment which states that on-street car parking will be available after hours and there is public transport available within close proximity in the form of railway service and buses.

This arrangement is likely to be completely dependent on on-street car parking for customer access. Even though the additional demand for car parking will be after hours, considering the high number of patrons and completely relying on on–street car parking mostly on either side of Hi-Tech Place, the use would result in adverse impact on the potential opportunities for afterhours industrial use of the area. It is considered that outside of the core industrial business hours, there is potential for industries to operate operate and this would be affected by a high volume of on-street car parking.

Cumulative Impact

The State Government has prepared Practice Note 61 ('Licensed premises: Assessing cumulative impact') which provides guidance for assessing the cumulative impact of licensed premises as part of a planning permit application under Clause 52.27 of the planning scheme. According to the Practice Note, 'Cumulative Impact' refers to both the positive and negative impacts that can result from the clustering of licensed premises. It is a product of the number and type of venues present, the way they are managed, and the capacity of the local area to accommodate these venues.

The Practice Note states that it should be used for a new or expanded licensed premises that will trade past 11pm and is located in a 'cluster' of licensed premises, i.e. where there are three or more licensed premises within a radius of 100m from the subject land; or, 15 or more licensed premises within a radius of 500m from the subject land.

The proposal will not trade after 11pm and there are no other licenced venues within 100m. Therefore it is considered an assessment of the cumulative impact of the proposal is not required.

Analysis (Economic and Social Implications)

Whilst the proposed expansion may bring some economic growth and employment opportunities to the area, it would cause detriment as it is considered that the proposed expansion of the licensed premises has a minimal contribution to the primary industrial use of the land area as a micro-brewery and is not compatible with the purpose of the Industrial 1 Zone. Therefore, the proposal may impact negatively on the economy as land and available infrastructure would not be used in accordance with policy objectives.

Further, as previously stated this proposal is introducing a new commercial component that is considered more suited to a commercial activity area due to the nature of the operation, proposed patron numbers and the operation hours.

11.5 Town planning application 936/2005/P/D - 12 Hi-Tech Place Seaford - To amend the planning permit to increase the patron numbers, hours of operation, red line area, use the land for food and drink premises (cafe) and car parking reduction

Officers' Assessment

Recommendation (Director Community DevelopmentCommunity Development)

That Council resolves to issue a Notice of Refusal to amend the Planning Permit 936/2005/P to increase the patron numbers, hours of operation, red line area, use the land for food and drink premises (cafe) and car parking reduction on the following grounds:

1. The proposal is inconsistent with the objectives of the State and Local Planning Policy Framework of the Frankston Planning Scheme, including:

    a) Clause 17.02-1 Industrial Land Development

    b) Clause 21.04 - Settlement

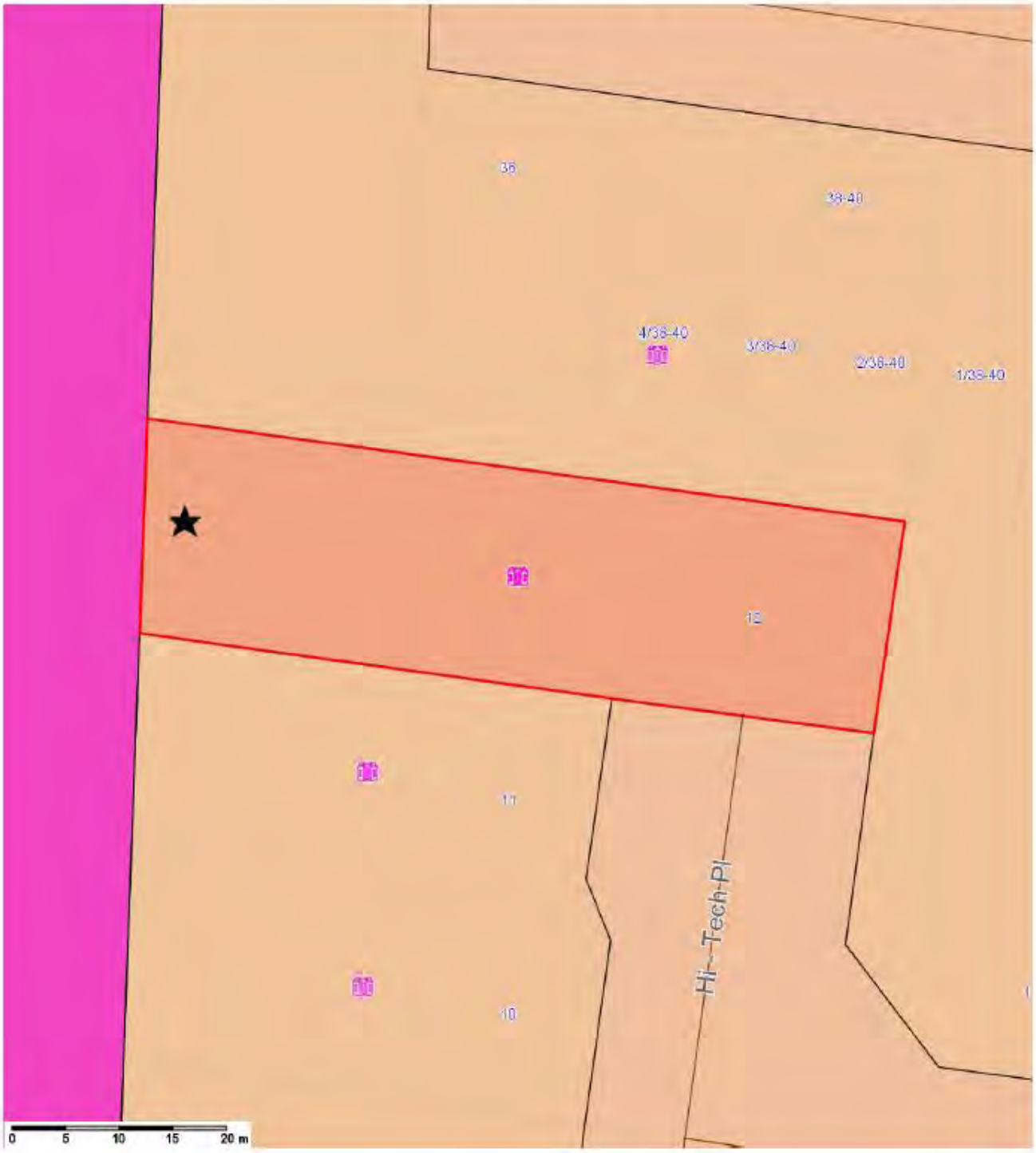
2. The proposed use does not satisfy the purpose of Clause 33.01- Industrial 1 Zone of the Frankston Planning Scheme.

    The proposal does not satisfy the purpose of Clause 52.27 - Licensed Premises of the Frankston Planning Scheme.

4. The proposal would have a detrimental effect on the amenity of the locality.

Locality Map - Town Planning application 936/2005/P/D - 12 Hi-Tech Place Carrum Downs

No Objections Subject Site ★



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Issued by: Vanessa Neep

N

Frankston City

ADVERTISED PLAN

EDGING BETWEEN LAWN AND ADJACENT AREAS TO BE 75MM WIDE JOINTS PLACED AT REGULAR INTERVALS

2400MM WIDE EASEMENT

EXISTING SEWER MANHOLE

ADJOINING ADJACENT WAREHOUSE

FINISHED CONCRETE

LAWN

SEWER

SWD

CRUSHED ROCK

OFFICE

BIN STORAGE AREA

1.8M HIGH SCREEN FENCE

RAMP UP

EXISTING 1.8M HIGH CYCLONE FENCE

WHERE EXISTING CONCRETE DRIVEWAY TO BE CONSTRUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH LOCAL AUTHORITY

EXISTING 1.8M HIGH CYCLONE FENCE

PLANTING PLAN

LEGEND

FINISHED CONCRETE | CRUSHED ROCK | LAWN | SHRUBS | EVERGREEN CANOPY TREE

PLANT SCHEDULE

Key	Plant	Common Name	Container Size	Mature Size H x W(m)	Qty
Trees					
Ae	Acmena smithii hedmanii	Dwarf Lilly Pilly	200mm	1.5 x 1.0m	6
Shrubs					
Ci	Cistus ground cover	Wild Iris	Tube	0.5 x 0.5m	170
Do	Dianella tas	White Flower	140mm	1.5 x 1.0m	28

- Contractor to verify all measurements and locate services prior to construction.
- Healthy plant stock to be sourced. Plants to be watered prior to planting and planted to the level of the soil in the pot. A suitable slow release fertiliser to be applied at time of planting. A mini water system to be applied to garden beds to an average depth of 10mm.
- Contractor to be aware of onsite drainage prior to agricultural drains.
- Lawn to be light to medium or a double instant turf.
- Any variance properly of Green Nails Garden Design will be approved in writing.

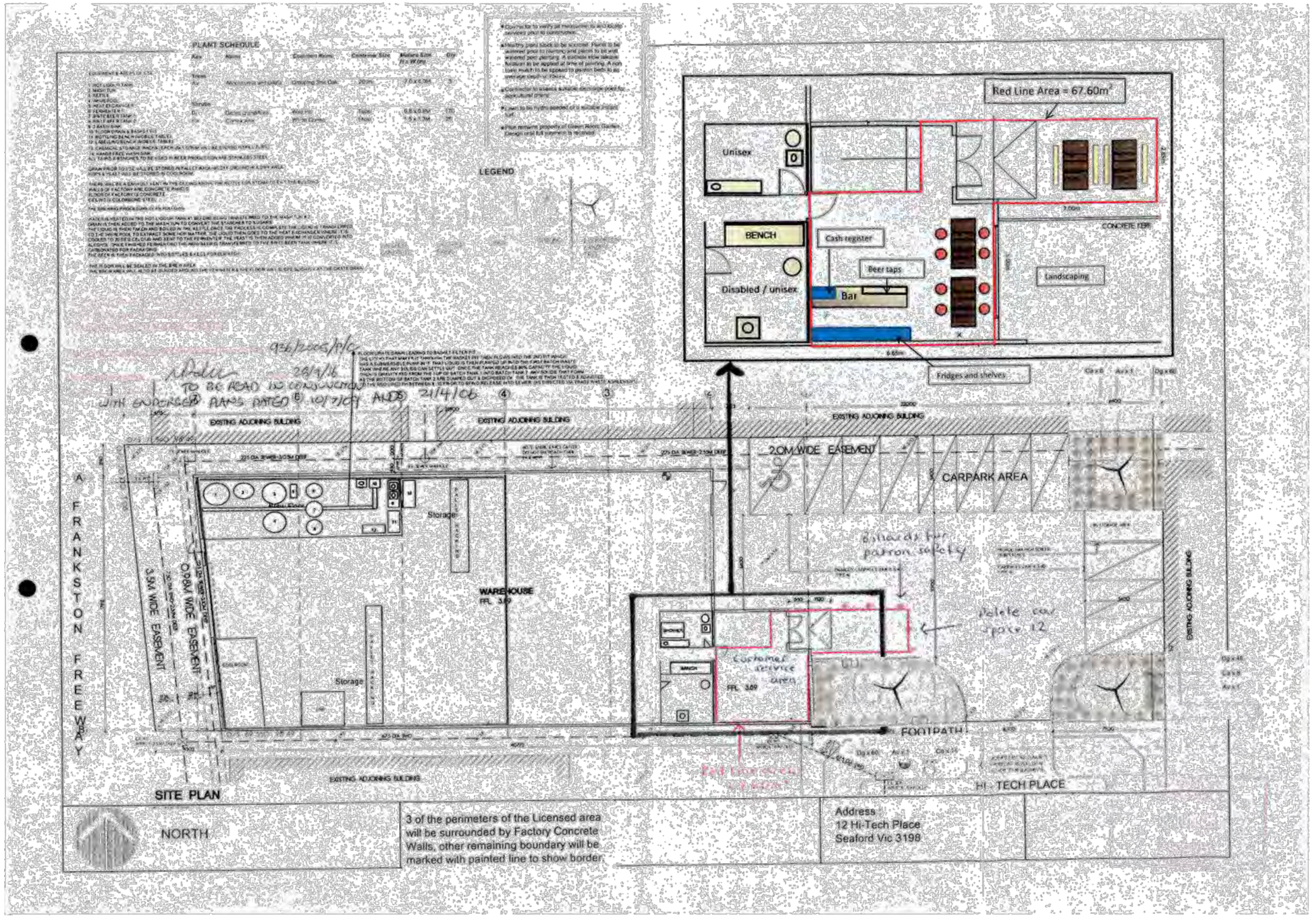
GREEN ROOM

CLIENT: BAYSIDE WELDING
ADDRESS:
SITE: No. 12 HI-TECH PLACE, SEAFORD
TITLE: PLANTING PLAN
PLAN No. #1
DATE: 27 MARCH 2005
DRAWN BY: PS

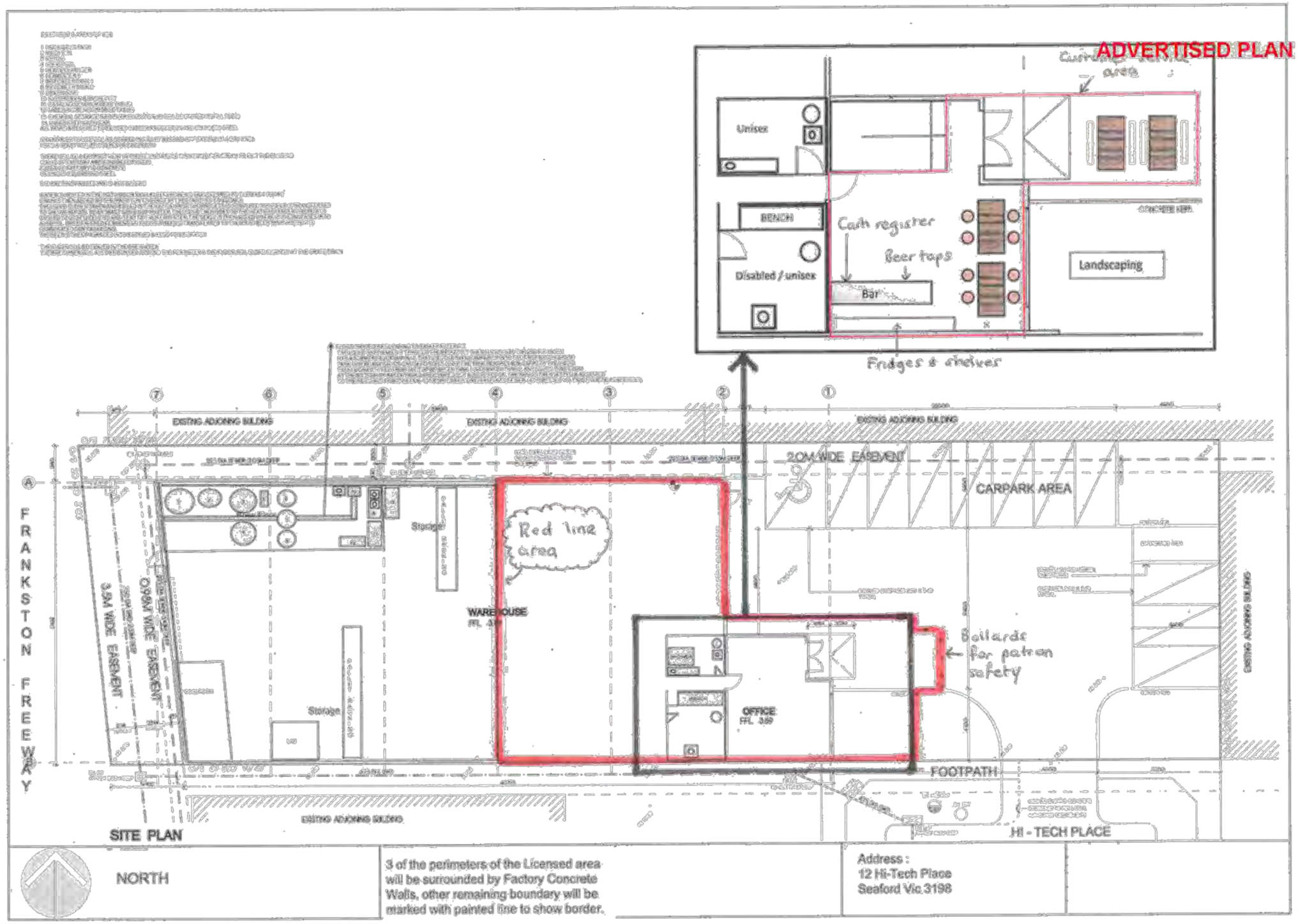
NORTH

SCALE:

PLANTING DETAIL 1:20


PLANT SCHEDULE
LEGEND
Red Line Area = 67.60m²
Unisex
BENCH
Disabled / unisex
Cash register
Beer taps
Bar
Fridges and shelves
Landscaping
CONCRETE PATH
EXISTING ADJOINING BUILDING
2.0M WIDE EASEMENT
CARPARK AREA
A F R A N K S T O N F R E E W A Y
3.5M WIDE EASEMENT
0.98M WIDE EASEMENT
Storage
WAREHOUSE
FFL 3.69
Customer service open
FOOTPATH
HI-TECH PLACE
Delete car space 12
SITE PLAN
NORTH
3 of the perimeters of the Licensed area will be surrounded by Factory Concrete Walls, other remaining boundary will be marked with painted line to show border.
Address
12 Hi-Tech Place
Seaford Vic 3198

ADVERTISED PLAN



Locality Map - Town Planning application 936/2005/P
12 Hi-Tech Place Carrum Downs – Melways Ref 99 G6



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Frankston City

Executive Summary

12.1 Draft Frankston Biodiversity Policy

Enquiries: (Michael Papageorgiou: Community Development)

Council Plan

Community Outcome:	1. Planned City
Strategy:	1.3 Natural and sustainable environment
Priority Action	1.3.1 Protect the natural and coastal environment whilst maximising the use and enjoyment of the foreshore

Purpose

To present to Council the draft Frankston Biodiversity Policy and gain Council endorsement of this draft Biodiversity Policy for public consultation.

Recommendation (Director Community Development)

That:

1. Council endorses the draft Frankston Biodiversity Policy for public exhibition of Policy for a period of 6 weeks.
2. A report to be submitted to Council reviewing all submissions received with a view to formal adoption of a revised Biodiversity Policy early in 2018.

Key Points / Issues

- The draft Biodiversity Policy (the 'Policy') (Attachment A) was developed in response to Biodiversity protection actions set out in Frankston City's adopted Environment Strategy (Greening Our Future) 2014-2024. The hierarchy of Policy documents relating to biodiversity within Frankston City is shown in Attachment B.
- Frankston's biodiversity assets include trees, remnant bushland, wetlands, waterways and the flora and fauna they support. Conservation of biodiversity is vital for a healthy environment that supports life, human well-being and economic sustainability within our municipality.
- The 'Policy' sets Council's position on biodiversity conservation and includes clear objectives for protection, enhancement and management of Frankston's biodiversity assets as well as community engagement.
- This policy is a necessary step towards the development of the Biodiversity Action Plan (action 2.2.1 A under the Environment Strategy).
- The Biodiversity Action Plan will be developed following adoption of this policy and will set out the individual targets and actions to achieve the vision for healthy, diverse and resilient ecosystems within the city.
- The purpose of this report is to gain Council endorsement of the draft 'Policy' for public consultation with the final policy to be adopted by Council early in 2018.

Financial Impact

For the 2017-2018 financial year, the State Government Minister for Local Government has announced a limit on the amount Victorian Councils may increase rates. The cap for the 2017-2018 financial year is 2%. The cap is based on the Consumer Price Index expected for the financial year.

This cap has a significant effect on Council's current Long Term Financial Planning, with rate revenue being $9 million less than anticipated over the first four years, growing to $17 million over five years. This reduction will have a severe impact on Council's financial capacity to maintain service levels and deliver key capital projects.

There are no specific financial implications associated with the Policy. The Policy establishes a vision for supporting healthy, resilient ecosystems. It also provides a framework for making structured, consistent and environmentally sound decisions that consider long-term goals as well as day-to-day management practices for biodiversity assets including trees, remnant bushland, wetlands, waterways and the flora and fauna they support. The Policy will influence Council officer decision making and will provide for more efficient use of time and resources.

Consultation

1. External Stakeholders

The Policy has not yet been subject to consultation. A six (6) week public consultation period is proposed. The 'Policy' will be made available on the Council's website and in paper copy at the Civic Centre and widely publicised in various forums, via standard media and social media to ensure that a wide-range of community members are engaged in the consultation.

The consultation process will be similar to that undertaken for the now adopted Urban Forest Policy (Attachment C).

Input from the consultation will be incorporated into the preparation of the final policy document for adoption by Council.

2. Other Stakeholders

Development of the Policy has been undertaken with input from officers from the Planning & Environment and Operations (Specialist Vegetation) departments. During the consultation period the Policy will be presented on Grapevine for further staff input. In addition staff from the relevant Council departments will be consulted directly.

Analysis (Environmental / Economic / Social Implications)

Adoption of the Policy will lead to positive environmental outcomes. The Policy will result in better protection and management of our remnant vegetation, trees, fauna, waterways and coastline which will promote further sustainable environmental benefits for the City.

Legal / Policy / Council Plan Impact

Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities

The Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities has been considered in the preparation of this report but is not relevant to the content of the report.

Legal

The Policy is in line with Council's statutory obligations under the Planning and Environment Act 1987, Local Government Act 1987, the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988, the Catchment and Land protection Act 1994 and the Federal Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.

12.1 Draft Frankston Biodiversity Policy

Executive Summary

Policy Impacts

The Policy provides a City wide framework to implement actions 2.2.1 A to I of Frankston City's Environment Strategy (Greening Our Future) 2014-2024. This Policy is a necessary step towards the development of the Biodiversity Action Plan (action 2.2.1 A under the Environment Strategy) which can then set out the individual targets and more detailed actions for biodiversity conservation and management.

The Policy will complement Council's recently adopted Urban Forest Policy, which governs the management and sustainability of the City's trees. The Policy will provide overarching guidance for the protection and management of all of the City's natural biological assets (of which the urban forest is a major component).

The hierarchy of Policy documents relating to biodiversity within Frankston City is shown in Attachment B.

Officer's Declaration of Interests

Council officers involved in the preparation of this report have no conflict of interest in this matter.

Risk Mitigation

The community have an expectation that Council will show leadership and demonstrate good environmental practice to protect and enhance biodiversity and support adaptation to the impacts of climate change. Endorsement of the Policy will provide a city wide framework for making structured, consistent and environmentally sound decisions that consider long-term goals as well as the day-to-day management practices for biodiversity assets to secure and strengthen Frankston's biodiversity for future generations.

Conclusion

The draft Biodiversity Policy sets the standards and direction for the management of our natural environment. Frankston City's biodiversity is made up of many interconnected elements that support life, human well-being and economic sustainability within our City's area.

The elements that make up our 'biodiversity asset' contribute significantly to the City's character and are central to making our municipality a diverse, liveable and sustainable City. Protecting and enhancing biodiversity will improve the liveability of the City, assist in addressing the negative impacts of climate change and contribute to our diverse cultural heritage and social character.

It is recommended that the draft Biodiversity Policy be put to community consultation for a 6 week period before being returned to Council with an amended version for formal endorsement in early 2018.

12.1 Draft Frankston Biodiversity Policy

Executive Summary

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: Draft Frankston Biodiversity Policy - Final for Council Report

Attachment B: Biodiversity Policy - Hierarchy Of Documents

Attachment C: Urban Forest Policy - Adopted May 2017

Attachment D: Frankston Fauna Linkages and Crossing Structure Design 2012

Background

The purpose of this report is to gain Council endorsement of the draft Frankston Biodiversity Policy (the 'Policy') for public consultation with the final policy to be adopted by Council early in 2018.

The Policy establishes a vision for supporting healthy, resilient ecosystems and provides a framework for making structured, consistent and environmentally sound decisions which consider long-term goals as well as day-to-day management practices for the indigenous vegetation, animals, trees, waterways and coastal environments that constitute Frankston City's Biodiversity assets.

The Policy was developed as a response to actions 2.2.1, 2.2.3B, 2.2.3D, 2.4.3G, 2.5.1C, 2.5.1E, 2.5.2D of Frankston City's Environment Strategy (Greening Our Future) 2014-2024. This policy is a necessary step towards the development of the Biodiversity Action Plan (action 2.2.1 A under the Environment Strategy) which will then set out the individual targets and actions to achieve the vision for healthy, diverse and resilient ecosystems within the city.

The 'Policy' will complement Council's recently adopted Urban Forest Policy (Attachment C), which governs the management and sustainability of the city's trees. The Biodiversity Policy will provide overarching guidance for the protection and management of all of the city's natural biological assets of which the urban forest is a component.

What is Biodiversity?

Biodiversity is the variety of life in an area including the animals, plants and micro-organisms, the genes they contain and the ecosystems of which they are a part. Conservation of biodiversity is important for a healthy environment that supports life, human well-being and economic sustainability within our Municipality. Biodiversity provides us with fresh air, clean water and plant pollination - contributing to food security.

Frankston's biodiversity assets include large and small remnant patches of indigenous bushland on public and private land and the plants and animals they support, scattered large old trees such as River Red Gums in Carrum Downs, wetlands and creeks such as Seaford Wetlands, Kananook and Boggy Creeks and our coastal ecosystems.

While trees are both prominent and important to the wellbeing of a city, other components of biodiversity can be less visible and are often overlooked, yet all components of an ecosystem are vital to its functioning and without healthy ecosystems the health and well - being of our community is compromised.

The principles of good planning and high quality development within the municipality must include consideration of protection and maintenance of strong healthy ecosystems that will improve the overall amenity and liveability of the City.

Issues and Discussion

This Policy aims to govern the management and sustainability of Council's biodiversity assets by providing direction for Council's planning, decision-making and operations. It will also guide relevant strategic documents to ensure important biodiversity principles are supported throughout the organisation.

12.1 Draft Frankston Biodiversity Policy

Officers' Assessment

Frankston's geographical position on Melbourne's urban fringe, between the natural and rural landscapes of the Mornington Peninsula and Westernport and the south eastern urban growth corridor means that the objectives of urban growth and development and protection of natural values and biodiversity are potentially in conflict and need to be finely balanced through careful planning and a commitment to maintaining, enhancing and protecting Frankston's biodiversity assets.

The Policy is underpinned by a range of reference reports and documents prepared by and for Frankston City. These include Management Plans for natural reserves, the Frankston Vegetation Study and the Frankston Fauna Linkages and Crossing Structure Design Study (Attachment D). Together, these reports, plans and research papers present a best practice approach to dealing with development and conservation challenges and related issues.

This is achieved through the consideration of seven (7) comprehensive management objectives:

1. Protect and Enhance
2. Avoid, Minimise and Mitigate
3. Protect Threatened Species
4. Enhance Connectivity
5. Encourage Replanting
6. Increase Community consultation, education and engagement
7. Improve Management practices

It is proposed that the Policy be placed on public exhibition for a period of six (6) weeks during October – November 2017.

The exhibition period will ensure all members of the community are given an opportunity to provide feedback. Concurrently with the public exhibition the Policy will be advertised to internal staff.

The Policy will be displayed on the Frankston City website and in hard copy with a display at Frankston Council's Customer Service Centre.

In addition, community awareness of the policy will be raised through advertising in local media, notification to subscribers of Enviro-News and posts on Council's Facebook page.

Options Available including Financial Implications

1. Council endorses the draft Frankston Biodiversity policy for a 6 week public exhibition period with a report to be submitted to Council for formal adoption early in 2018 (Recommended).
2 Council does not endorse the Policy for public consultation (not recommended).
3. Council adopts the draft Frankston Biodiversity Policy without public consultation (not recommended).

There are no financial implications associated with the report.

Frankston's Biodiversity Policy

opportunity » growth » lifestyle

1. Policy Statement:

Frankston City Council (FCC) values the biodiversity and its ecosystems of the Municipality in support of the health, wellbeing and quality of life for the community and its visitors.

The Biodiversity Policy provides a framework for making structured, consistent and environmentally sound decisions for all biodiversity assets within the Municipality.

Vision

It is of the utmost importance that Australia's biodiversity is healthy and resilient to threats, and valued in its own right and for its essential contribution to our existence.

Frankston City contributes to national biodiversity health by supporting healthy and resilient ecosystems connected by a network of biolinks (wildlife corridors) that provide benefits for the entire community, for present and future generations. The Municipality's landscape is defined by a diversity of well-connected habitats and a healthy canopy allowing the movement of plants, animals and exchange of genetic material within Frankston City and beyond.

An educated and engaged community values and supports the conservation of local biodiversity. Frankston's ecosystems, biolinks and healthy waterways enhance the liveability of our Municipality and foster strong community connections with nature.

2. Reasons for Policy:

FCC has a key role to play in biodiversity conservation. It will strive to be a leader in biodiversity conservation, as well as advocate for protection of environmental values from external threats.

Background

Before European settlement the Frankston municipality sustained a highly diverse mix of natural ecosystems including heathlands, woodlands, coastal headlands and dunes, grasslands, creeks, wetlands estuaries and marine ecosystems. These habitats supported a profusion of wildlife and this diversity and abundance of plants and animals was integral to the diet and lifestyle of the traditional Aboriginal custodians.

By 2017, 85 to 90 percent of Frankston's native vegetation had been cleared, resulting in a significant reduction in biological diversity within the Municipality. The loss of native vegetation since European settlement resulted in habitat loss for native animals that has led to the local extinction of large iconic species such as Kangaroos, Emus, Wombats, Goannas and Dingos. Some well-loved natives such as Koalas, Swamp Wallabies and Echidnas are now vulnerable to local extinction as native vegetation continues to be cleared.

In recent years the requirements for development and bushfire protection has seen major losses of native vegetation from the Municipality, yet it continues to support many important areas of natural habitat and a diversity of native plants and animals. There are 23 different major native plant communities known as Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs)[1] within the Municipality, providing habitat for at least 534 native flora species (documented records in Council Natural Reserves refer to Appendix 1) and at least 312 species of native

[1] Ecology Australia (2006) Frankston Vegetation Study

fauna, of which 40 are listed as threatened species[2] (documented records in Council Natural Reserves refer to Appendix 1).. Frankston City is also home to the southern part of the Edithvale-Seaford Wetlands, the only urban wetland in Victoria listed under the international Ramsar Convention.

Frankston's biodiversity is under constant pressure from a number of impacts including development, pest plants and animals; land, water and air pollutants; littering; inappropriate land management and climate change.

3. Scope:

This policy applies to the daily activities and decision-making undertaken by Councillors, Council officers, contractors and Council volunteers.

4. Authorisation:

This Policy is managed by the Planning and Environment Department, and is approved by Council and implemented by Council's Chief Executive Officer (CEO):

…… Cr Brian Cunial, Mayor

Date……

…… Mr Dennis Hovenden, CEO

Date……

5. Revision Date:

This policy will be reviewed in September 2022 and then every 5 years thereafter

6. Principles:

6.1 Protect and Enhance

Principles of high quality planning and development within the Municipality must include protection and maintenance of strong healthy ecosystems that improve the overall amenity and liveability of the Municipality.

State biodiversity and native vegetation provisions place emphasis on protecting biodiversity that is recognised as significant or important at national and state levels.

While some of Frankston's biodiversity assets are protected under state and federal legislation and managed accordingly, many local assets are not recognised. Local and regionally significant indigenous vegetation, fauna, wetlands and waterways make an important contribution to the biological diversity of the Municipality and the southeast region of Melbourne. It is vital to protect, maintain and enhance this biodiversity.

Municipal policy is important for local biodiversity conservation because it influences directly how and where development takes place. This in turn affects Frankston's ecology and landscapes.

[2] Frankston City Council Natural Reserves Flora and Fauna lists compiled by Specialist Vegetation Unit

FCC has recognised the importance of locally significant biodiversity through strengthening its Environmental planning controls including the Environmental Significance Overlay (ESO) and the Significant Landscape Overlay (SLO). However there are many biodiversity assets such as scattered large old habitat trees that are not protected by overlays or other planning controls.

Whether formal planning protection is or is not provided, throughout the Municipality the importance of biodiversity assets including native canopy trees, large old hollow-bearing trees, wildlife corridors and fauna habitat will be recognised and considered in all use and development decision making.

6.2 Avoid, Minimise and Mitigate

The Municipality seeks to avoid removal of, and adverse impacts to, biodiversity assets including canopy trees, indigenous vegetation, and habitat for indigenous fauna, waterways, wetlands and coastal environments.

There will be circumstances where removal of some indigenous vegetation or trees is considered acceptable. Vegetation and tree removal may be deemed necessary for tree health and human safety, to manage bushfire risks, to protect existing infrastructure, to facilitate approved development or for ecological restoration.

In all situations, potential impacts on biodiversity values will be assessed by a suitably qualified and experienced Council officer and the 'avoidance hierarchy' (avoid, minimise and mitigate) will be applied prior to recommendation for vegetation removal or impact. Under the avoidance hierarchy alternate options such as development re-design or re-sighting will be considered.

Where impact on vegetation is unavoidable, FCC will seek to minimise vegetation and habitat removal and the impact on biodiversity values. Such effects will be mitigated through sound management practices, protection of other sites with biodiversity values and revegetation or reinstatement of ecosystems.

Mitigation measures for approved removal or impact on biodiversity assets will be appropriate to compensate for the vegetation and habitat removed or destroyed. In those cases where removal is approved, mitigation measures will include (but not be limited to), replacement planting to the satisfaction of FCC. Such mitigation measures must be provided as soon as practicable.

Council is committed to:

- Ensuring all Council capital works projects and maintenance operations adhere to the 'avoid, minimise, mitigate' principles wherever possible;
- Advocating for capital works projects and maintenance operations undertaken on public land by other agencies to adhere to the 'avoid, minimise, mitigate' principles wherever possible;
- Critically assessing use and development proposals which will disrupt ecological functions based on habitat connectivity with other natural areas and values at both landscape-scale and a localised context;
- Critically assessing all permits to remove native vegetation, including understorey, canopy trees and large old hollow-bearing trees, with a view of achieving the best possible biodiversity outcomes including avoidance and minimisation of impacts where a reasonable alternative can be identified;
- Advocating for Native Vegetation Offsets for removed or destroyed vegetation to remain within the Frankston municipality; and
- Advocating for Frankston's future growth, land use, land zoning and urban design to be sympathetic to existing natural areas and habitat corridors.

6.3 Protect Threatened Species

Frankston City provides habitat for a number of plants and animals that are listed as threatened with extinction either within Victoria, nationally and, in some cases internationally. These species include fish, frogs, reptiles and birds (including international seasonal migrants).

The Municipality recognises it plays an important role in supporting populations of these threatened species within our region and contributes to the protection and enhancement of their populations within Victoria, Australia and internationally.

Council is committed to:

- Continuing to identify and map habitat for threatened species through on-going surveys;
- Critically assessing development proposals, capital works plans and maintenance operations which may potentially impact on key habitat for threatened species or impact on habitat connectivity with a view to achieving the best possible outcomes for these species;
- Managing parks and reserves supporting rare and threatened species to protect and enhance their populations; and
- Promoting Frankston's rare and threatened flora and fauna as assets for the community to value, protect and contribute to their recovery.

6.4 Enhance Connectivity

Continual development within the Municipality and further fragmentation of habitat is threatening the persistence and resilience of wildlife by creating barriers to movement essential for their ongoing survival.

Greening Our Future, Frankston City's Environment Strategy identifies creation and protection of wildlife corridors or 'biolinks' as a key action aimed at addressing this threatening process. Enhancement of existing linkages and creation of new ones across all land tenures will enable plants and animals to disperse and exchange genetic material and protect populations from long term decline and local extinction as a result of isolation.

Council has identified a network of connected habitats located on both private land and public land within the Municipality where there is potential for enhancement of existing biolinks.

The Frankston Fauna Linkages and Crossing Structure Design Study (Practical Ecology 2012) is a technical document prepared for FCC to provide a strategic approach to the protection and enhancement of wildlife corridors and inform various aspects of strategic and statutory planning. The map showing the Very high and high priority linkages is an important visual tool which guides decision making (Attachment 1).

The Municipality recognises that strengthening of connecting habitat links is critical in maintaining biodiversity within the municipality.

Council is committed to:

- Ensuring all capital works projects and maintenance operations carried out by FCC and other public agencies consider the *Frankston Fauna Linkages and Crossing Structure Design Study* as part of the design or planning phase and ensure biodiversity values are being considered early in the project design and planning process;
- Ensuring all development proposals, capital works plans and maintenance operations which may impact on habitat connectivity are critically assessed with reference to the *Frankston Fauna Linkages and Crossing Structure Design Study* with a view to achieving the best possible outcomes for maintain and enhancing biolinks; and
- Considering options to strategically protect and enhance land for conservation of local ecosystems, focusing on linking existing biodiversity sites and conserving high quality flora, fauna and ecosystems.

6.5 Encourage Replanting

FCC seeks to maximise opportunities to increase its indigenous vegetation cover (including tree canopy cover) through replanting projects. Replanting with species of local provenance is a key component in the success of local biodiversity preservation. Council runs and promotes a number of community planting projects including National Tree Day and Schools Tree Day and supports local 'Friends' groups.

Further opportunities for replanting will be identified in parks and reserves, other Council owned and managed land, and on land owned and managed by other agencies (in partnership). Replanting projects will be strategic and include enhancement of key habitat patches and biolinks.

FCC will promote this objective through education programs and by increasing community awareness of the value of natural habitat, indigenous vegetation and canopy cover. Private landholders in areas of high biodiversity value will be encouraged to undertake replanting as part of the overall management of their properties and new development will be required to provide suitable landscaping.

Council is committed to:

- Continuing to run events and community engagement programs;
- Identifying key sites along biolinks suitable for replanting;
- Requiring replacement planting for any trees and vegetation approved for removal; and
- Developing guidelines for landscaping and replanting to ensure suitable species are being used.



6.6 Community consultation, education and engagement

Community awareness and education are critical in conserving Frankston's biodiversity both now and for future generations. FCC encourages consultation and communication with residents about protecting and managing the Municipality's biodiversity assets.

FCC is committed to improving community understanding of biodiversity, including the importance of biodiversity in a local, regional, state and national context.

Ongoing support will be provided to the community via biodiversity extension/incentive programs, education and other on-ground and innovative projects.

Council encourages community ownership, pride and respect of conservation areas through its support and partnerships with community volunteer 'Friends' groups, the Frankston indigenous nursery and the Frankston Environmental Friends Network (FEFN). Council supports community planting days and tree giveaways through various events and programs.

Fact sheets, management programs and community activities will be provided on Council's website, social media, newsletters and local papers. These resources will cover FCC's biodiversity assets, and legislation relating to biodiversity and its conservation.

FCC recognises that our ecosystems and species exist across municipal and other land tenure boundaries., As such Council will ensure that land managers including governments at all levels, businesses, communities, private landholders and non-government organisations work together to maximise conservation outcomes.

Partnerships will continue to be developed with relevant agencies, authorities and the community to further biodiversity conservation objectives in our region and ensure consistent decision-making to protect biodiversity assets.

Council will develop partnerships with agencies and the community for local and regional biodiversity projects and activities to create most efficient use of resources and continue to provide clear and consistent advice and response to internal and external customers including landholders and the community.

6.7 Management Practices

Frankston City manages 55 bushland reserves which contain examples of the Municipality's key natural ecosystems and fauna habitat. These natural reserves are managed by specialist teams and contain some of the best ecological sites within the municipal boundary. To maintain their values, the Municipality undertakes informed, dedicated and strategic management.

FCC will investigate, promote and adopt on a site specific basis the use of predator proof fencing and wildlife friendly fencing (that aims to reduce barriers for fauna movements and injury) in its natural reserves and encourage other organisations and private landholders to adopt a similar approach.

Council will maintain updated management plans for its natural reserves and ensure that plans and strategic documents addressing threats to biodiversity, including pest species and fire management, are reviewed and revised in a timely manner.

FCC is committed to:

- Retaining, maintaining, managing and enhancing biodiversity within areas of its control and mitigate threats to biodiversity;
- Supporting well-resourced, knowledgeable and well trained environment and conservation staff, who in turn can assist in embedding policy principles throughout the organization;

- Ensuring its employees understand and value Frankston's natural environment and relevant legislation in order to make informed decisions that provide biodiversity protection and improvement to the environment;
- Recognising that in an increasingly fragmented environment, planted and natural vegetation in urban areas plays an important role in habitat connectivity between our natural reserves; and
- Retaining existing and reconnecting fragmented biodiversity corridors where possible, including to neighbouring municipalities.

7. Roles and responsibilities:

7.1 Manager Planning and Environment and the Coordinator Biodiversity shall be responsible for ensuring Councillors, Managers and Coordinators, contract and volunteer documents are informed of this policy and its guiding principles, relevant legislation, and the value of Frankston's natural environment.

7.2 Managers and Coordinators within Council are responsible for ensuring all Council Officers consider the principles of this Policy in all activities and decision making processes

7.3 Managers and Coordinators within Council will support staff in seeking further knowledge and training in biodiversity issues where there is value in the sharing of knowledge to the organisation and community

7.4 Manager Planning and Environment and the Coordinator Biodiversity shall be responsible for the review of this policy.

8. Policy Non-Compliance:

Non-compliance with this policy has the potential to be in breach of legislation at the local, state and federal levels. Failure to comply with this Policy will be treated seriously and may incur enforcement actions.

9. Related Documents:

- Council Plan 2017-2021
- Frankston Fauna Linkages and Crossing Structure Design 2012
- Green Wedge Management Plan (under development)
- Municipal Health and Wellbeing Plan (under development)
- Integrated Water Action Plan 2016-2026
- Climate Change Impacts and Adaptations Plan 2011
- Open Space Strategy 2016-2036
- Draft Frankston City Community Plan 2017-2021
- Coastal Management Plan 2016
- Urban Forest Action Plan (under development)
- Greening our Future – Environment Strategy 2014-2024
- Environmental Sustainability Policy 2010

10. Implementation of the Plan:

This policy will be implemented by the Planning and Environment Department. The policy will be incorporated into the key decision making processes of all areas within Council. The Planning and Environment Department will develop a range of tools to assist in the understanding of the values of Frankston's natural environment to work towards achieving the vision of this Policy.

11. Definitions:

Biodiversity

Biodiversity is the variety of life in an area including the animals, plants and micro-organisms, the genes they contain and the ecosystems of which they are a part. Conservation of biodiversity is important for a healthy environment that supports life, human well-being and economic sustainability within our Municipality. Biodiversity provides us with fresh air, clean water and plant pollination, which contributes to food security. Frankston's biodiversity assets include indigenous vegetation and fauna, canopy trees, waterways, wetlands and coastal environments.

Biolinks / Wildlife Corridors

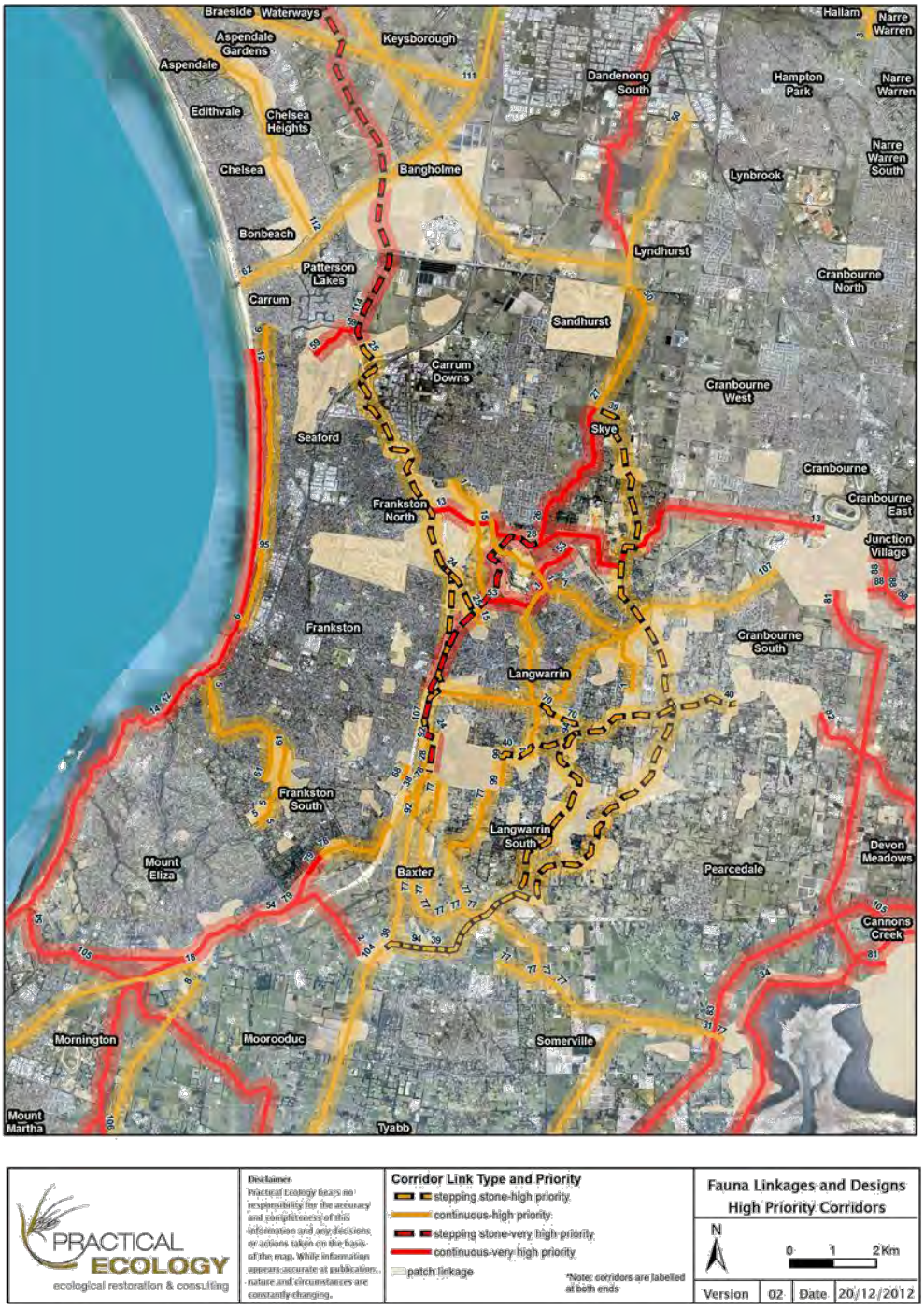
Biolinks or wildlife corridors are connections across the landscape that link up areas of habitat. They support natural processes that occur in a healthy environment, including the movement of species to find resources, such as food and water.

Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC)

Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVC's) is a Victorian vegetation classification system that groups vegetation communities based on the types of plant species, the components and vegetation structure and the ecological features present in an area.

Ramsar Convention on Wetlands

The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands is an international treaty first signed in the Iranian city of Ramsar in 1971. This treaty provides the framework for national action and international co-operation to protect wetlands around the world. It is administered by the Ramsar Bureau, which is based in Geneva, Switzerland.



Seaford >> Frankston >> Langwarrin >> Karingal >> Skye >> Frankston South >> Frankston North >> Carrum Downs >> Langwarrin South >> Sandhurst

APPENDIX 1 – Flora and Fauna Surveys conducted in Council Natural Reserves

Flora

Hans Brunner Flora and Fauna Surveys

SMEC (2011) Flora and Fauna Assessment of Natural Reserves in Frankston

Practical Ecology (2008) Flora and Fauna Assessment of Five Natural Reserves in Frankston

Brunner, H. & Courtney, B. (1996). "Flora and Fauna Surveys of Natural Reserves in Frankston".

Ecology Australia (2006). "Frankston Vegetation Study". Project 05-5 Planning Review

Brunner, H. & Courtney, B. (1999). "Flora and Fauna Surveys of Baxter Park Bushland".

Carr, G.W., Robinson, R. W., & McMahon, A.R.G. (1991). "Vegetation of the Ti-Tree Crescent Study Area, Seaford". Ecological Horticulture, Clifton Hill.

Brunner, H. & Coutrney, B. (1999). "Flora and Fauna Surveys of Bunarong Park".

Felix Botanica (2004). "Frankston Foreshore Weed Management Strategy & Revegetation Recommendations". Draft

Brunner, H. & Courtney, B. (1999). "Flora and Fauna Surveys of Kananook Creek Reserve".

Biosis (2004). Correspondence with Landscape Architect Kananook Trail

Brunner, H. & Courtney, B. (1999). "Flora and Fauna Surveys of Seaford Wetlands.

Department of Conservation & Environment (1991). "Seaford Foreshore Reserve Management Plan".

Practical Ecology (2008) Flora and Fauna Assessment of Five Natural Reserves in Frankston (Fairbridge, D., McCaffrey, N., & Legg, M.)

Ecology Australia & Woodward-Clyde (1997). "Frankston City Vegetation Study".

Kananook Creek Corridor (2009) Kananook Creek Association.

Terra Forma (1999) "Paratea Management Plan"

Practical Ecology (2004). "Habitat Assessment for Six Sections of Riparian Corridor around Melbourne, Victoria". Draft. Kern, L., Gannon, P. & Bales, T. report prepared for Melbourne Water.

Terra Forma (1999) "Sweetwater Creek Reserve Management Plan" (Lower).

Gordes, C. & F. (2000) "Significant Species Paratea Reserve". Informal Survey.

Terra Forma (2003) "Illawong Reserve Management Plan".

Terra Forma (2003) "Banjo Rise Reserve Management Plan"

Terra Forma (2003) "Wallace Avenue Reserve Management Plan".

Riparian Australia (1999). "Studio Park Management Plan".

Riparian Australia (1999). "Casuarina Reserve Management Plan".

Terra Forma (1999) "Frankston Foreshore Reserve Management Plan".

Practical Ecology (2007). "Flora and Fauna Assessment of 315 North Road, Langwarrin" (Stringybark)

Terra Forma (1999). "Bunarong Park Management Plan".
Walker, G. (1992). "Management Plan for Habitat Restoration in Seaford Flora and Fauna Reserve". (Seaford Foreshore)

Terra Forma (2003). "Outlook Reserve Management Plan".

Practical Ecology (2010). "Flora and Fauna Assessment of Frankston and Seaford Foreshore".

Letter Correspondence from Biosis to Landscape Architect FCC (2004).

Biosis (2005). "Pest Management Plan: Willow Road Reserve, Frankston Victoria". Yugovic, J. & Koehler, S.

Save the Bush (1993). "The Vegetation and Management of Seaford Foreshore Reserve".Walker, G., Greening, J. & Duggan, D.

Terra Forma Pty. Ltd. (2000). "Baxter Woodland and Equestrian Reserve. Draft Management Plan".

Terra Forma Pty. Ltd. (2000). "Belvedere Bushland Reserve Management Plan".

Terra Forma Pty. Ltd. (2002). "Belvedere Bushland Reserve Management Plan".

Brunner, H. & Courtney, B. (2003). "Flora and Fauna Survey of Belvedere Reserve".

Terramatrix Wildlife Management Services & Indigenous Design Land Management. (2010). "Bunarong Park: Natural Reserves Fire Management Zones".

Terra Forma (1999). "Seaford Foreshore Reserve and Keast Park Management Plan".

Environmental Resources Management Australia (2005). "Spring Hill Estate and Acacia Heath Estate Flora and Fauna Assessment, Langwarrin".

Fauna

Brunner, H & Courtney, B (1999) Flora & Fauna Surveys of the Kananook Creek Reserve

Fairbridge, D. McCaffrey, N. & Legg, M. (2008) Flora & Fauna Assessment of Five Natural Reserves in Frankston (Practical Ecology Pty Ltd)

Koehler, S & Yugovic J (2005) Flora & Fauna of Willow Road Reserve, Frankston, Victoria

Norris, K. & Associates (1992) The Fauna of the Pines Study Area and Recommendations for its Management

Brunner, H. & Wallis, R.L. (1993) The Vertebrate Fauna of the Seaford Foreshore Reserve - Final Report

Riparian Australia (1999) Seaford Wetlands Management Plan Frankston City Council

Brunner, H. & Courtney, B (1999) Flora & Fauna Surveys of Baxter Park Bushland

Brunner, H. & Courtney, B (1999) Flora & Fauna Surveys of Bunarong Park

Brunner, H. & Courtney, B (1999) Flora & Fauna Surveys of Seaford Wetlands

Brunner, H & Courtney,B (1996) Flora and Fauna Surveys of Natural Reserves in Frankston

Casuarina Reserve Management Plan (1999). Prepared by Riparian Australia

Practical Ecology. (2003) Flora and Fauna Assessment of 115 Aqueduct Rd, Langwarrin

Practical Ecology. (2010) Flora and Fauna Assessment of Frankston and Seaford Foreshore

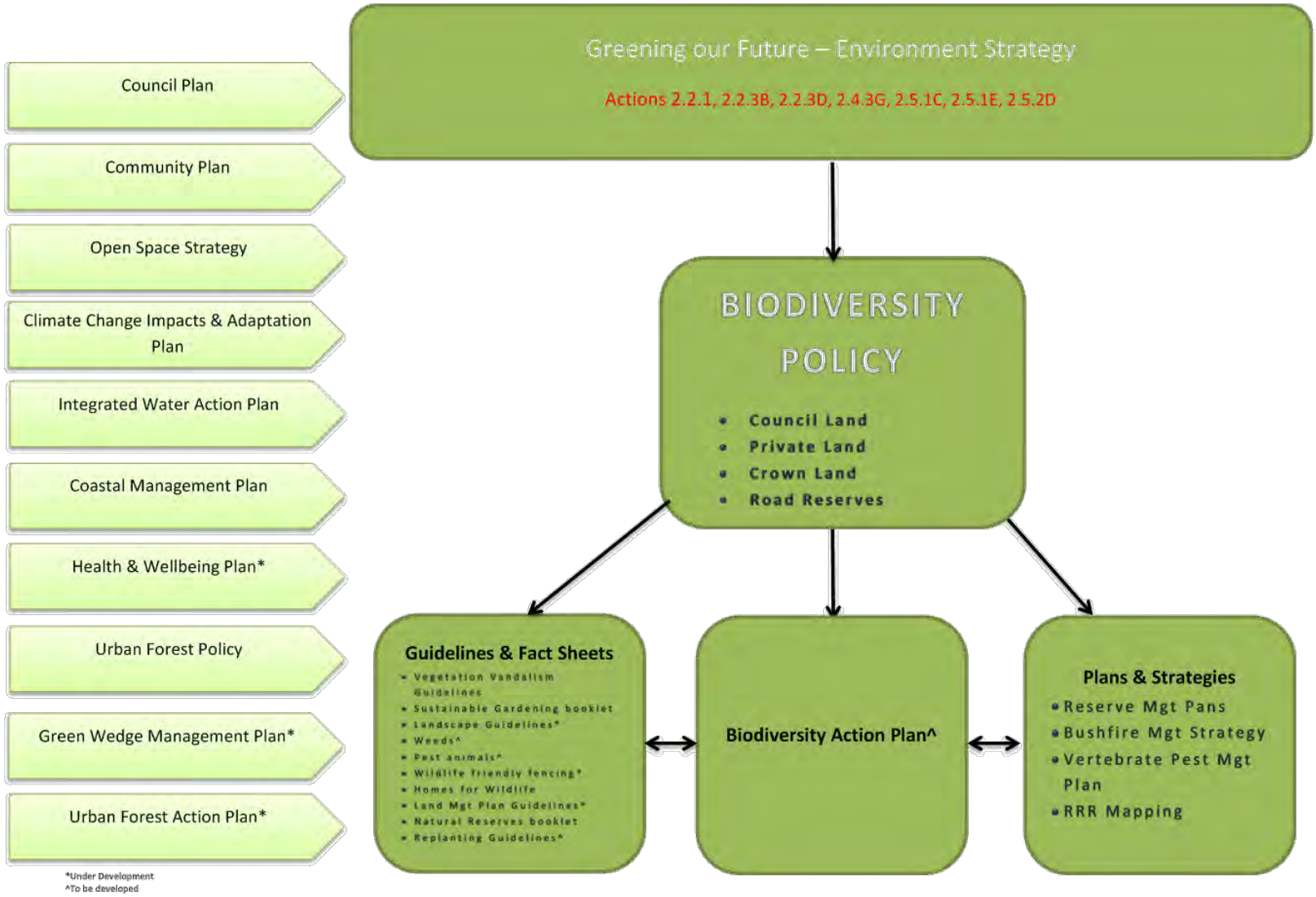
SMEC (2011) Flora and Fauna Assessment of Natural Reserves in Frankston

Practical Ecology. (2007) Flora and Fauna Assessment of 315 North Rd, Langwarrin

Legg, M (2012) Fauna Surveys of 6 City of Frankston Bushland Reserves

Legg, M (2013) Fauna Surveys of 5 City of Frankston Bushland Reserves

Environmental Resource Management Australian (2005) Spring Hill Estate and Acacia Heath Estate Flora and Fauna Assessment Langwarrin.


Council Plan
Community Plan
Open Space Strategy
Climate Change Impacts & Adaptation Plan
Integrated Water Action Plan
Coastal Management Plan
Health & Wellbeing Plan*
Urban Forest Policy
Green Wedge Management Plan*
Urban Forest Action Plan*
*Under Development
^To be developed
Greening our Future – Environment Strategy
Actions 2.2.1, 2.2.3B, 2.2.3D, 2.4.3G, 2.5.1C, 2.5.1E, 2.5.2D
BIODIVERSITY POLICY
Council Land
Private Land
Crown Land
Road Reserves
Guidelines & Fact Sheets
Vegetation Vandalism Guidelines
Sustainable Gardening booklet
Landscape Guidelines*
Weeds^
Pest animals^
Wildlife friendly fencing*
Homes for Wildlife
Land Mgt Plan Guidelines*
Natural Reserves booklet
Replanting Guidelines^
Biodiversity Action Plan^
Plans & Strategies
Reserve Mgt Pans
Bushfire Mgt Strategy
Vertebrate Pest Mgt Plan
RRR Mapping

Environment Strategy Actions

2.2.1A: Develop and Implement a Biodiversity Action Plan

2.2.1B: Establish and implement local recovery plans for endangered flora and fauna

2.2.1C: Enhance the protection of remnant native vegetation in the Frankston Planning Scheme undertaking a targeted investigation and preparing a specific amendment

2.2.1D: Investigate a 24 hour cat curfew and cat exclusion zones around key conservation reserves

2.2.1E: Increase fox control on Council land and educate private property owners on foxes

2.2.1F: Work with the community to increase appreciation of Biodiversity and what they can do to support it, ie. actions in their wn backyards and fauna counts

2.2.1G: Support volunteer initiatives such as the Friends groups and local wildlife rescue groups

2.2.1H: Create and protect habitat corridors (installing fauna movement structures, improving habitat, enlisting private property owners and establishing Landcare groups)

2.2.1I: Investigate methods to secure vital linkages ie. covenants, grants etc.

2.2.3B: Improve connections between open spaces by establishing corridors of green (trees) and blue(waterways) to link open space

2.2.3D: Work in partnership with volunteers in Council's Natural Reserves

2.4.3G: Complete the Green Wedge Strategy – the 'green lungs' of the municipality by better planning protection of natural reserves and waterways.

2.5.1C: Promote food growing and connection with nature to improve backyard biodiversity

2.5.1E: Encourage community-led initiatives such as community gardens, local community planning and wildlife rescue

2.5.2D: Continue to support tree planting and tree protection in schools i.e. National Schools Tree Day

Frankston's Urban Forest Policy

'Tree Policy'

opportunity » growth » lifestyle

Purpose

The aim of Frankston's Urban Forest Policy is to provide a framework for making structured, consistent and environmentally sound decisions for all trees within the municipality's "Urban Forest".



What is an Urban Forest?

The City's urban forest consists of all trees and vegetation located throughout the municipality irrespective of the tree species, location, origin and ownership.

Urban forestry can be described as the science and art of managing trees, forests and natural ecosystems in and around urban communities to maximise the psychological, sociological, economic and aesthetic benefits that trees provide for society (see Schwobb 2008).

Vision

Frankston City Council has a resilient, healthy and diverse urban forest providing benefits for the entire community, in the present and for future generations. The City's landscape character is defined by attractive treed streetscapes and open spaces that are well planned and well maintained. The urban forest enhances the liveability of our city and fosters a strong community connection with nature.



Objectives

1. Tree Preservation



The urban forest is recognised as a valuable asset for the City and its preservation is given high priority in the planning and implementation of all activities throughout the municipality. Its protection is governed by strong regulatory tools within both the planning scheme, local laws and to relevant Australian Standards (*AS4970-2009 Protection of Trees on Development Sites*). Trees of high significance will be identified to increase awareness of their importance within the community where the sensitivity of its location does not place the tree's values at risk (e.g. habitat or cultural values). Tree vandalism will not be tolerated and will be promptly investigated and wherever possible the tree cover will be re-established.

2. Tree Removal and Replanting

The City seeks to avoid removal of healthy trees wherever appropriate. There will be circumstances where tree removal is an acceptable management option. Tree removal may occur for tree health and human safety, to protect existing infrastructure, to facilitate approved development or rejuvenation of an area, to maintain a healthy urban forest or for ecological restoration. In all situations, assessment of the tree/s will be investigated by a suitability qualified and experienced council officer and all alternative options (such as project redesign, and/or pruning of trees) considered prior to a recommendation for tree removal. Tree removal will be actioned by priority based on an assessment of the level of risk. Fallen leaves, twigs, fruit and flowers are considered normal and expected tree behaviour and are not valid reasons for removal under this policy. Similarly, use by wildlife or failure to establish grass or other planting under a tree is not considered a valid reason for removal.

In those cases where removal is approved, replacement planting to the satisfaction of Council shall be provided as soon as practicable.

3. Tree Planting and Selection

Frankston City Council seeks to maximise opportunities to increase its canopy cover through tree planting in nature strips, parks and reserves and other Council owned and managed land. Council also promotes this objective through education programs and by increasing community awareness of the value of trees and tree planting programs.

Opportunities will be sought for planting iconic or signature trees to create boulevards and city gateways. Selection of tree species for planting will be diverse and based on their suitability to site conditions, potential to contribute to the landscape character and resilience to climatic changes and potential pests and pathogens.

All tree stock must be of good quality, appropriate size and planted and maintained in accordance with Council's specifications and Australian Standards (*AS2303-2015 Tree Stock for Landscape Use*).

4. Tree Asset Management

Council is responsible for the planting, removal and maintenance of trees in nature strips, parks and reserves and other Council owned and managed land. Additionally, Council has obligations under the Electricity Safety (Electric Line Clearance) Regulations (2015) to maintain street tree clearance from overhead electrical conductors in areas under the Code for Declared Urban Areas.



The maintenance of trees on private property is the responsibility of the land owner but must comply with Council's regulatory framework. This includes the Tree Protection Local Law 2016 and the Frankston Planning Scheme's vegetation protection measures.

Council has a routine maintenance program through which each tree under Council's responsibility is inspected every regularly to proactively manage risk, improve tree health, physical structure and to provide nominal clearances for pathways, roads, buildings and other essential infrastructure. Trees may be pruned or removed as a result of this inspection. All pruning shall be undertaken to Australian Standards *(AS4373-2007 Pruning of Amenity Trees)*.

Council maintains up to date and relevant information on trees on Council owned and managed land to facilitate decision making, prioritise resources and to maintain accurate historical data. Furthermore, this database is used to assist the Council in assessing claims for damages against Council owned trees.



5. Community consultation, education and engagement

Frankston City Council encourages consultation and communication with residents about planting, maintenance, removal and protection of trees within local areas and residential neighbourhoods. Up to date and relevant information resources on Council's Urban Forest, including fact sheets, maintenance programs and community activities will be provided on Council's website, social media, newsletters and local papers.



Council supports community planting days and tree giveaways through various events and programs. Where public trees are proposed to be removed for development purposes, adjoining residents will be notified and given the opportunity to make submissions. Submissions and objections will be considered as part of the decision making process.

Council may consider requests from the community for tree plantings in nature strips or open spaces and may allocate these sites to the following planting season where appropriate. Similarly, customer requests for pruning or removal of trees will be carefully assessed and considered within a timely manner.

Council has established good relationships with tree contractors that work within the Municipality to communicate any changes to tree protection controls and ensure compliance. Council actively promotes responsible tree care to the community to ensure private trees make a positive contribution to the Urban Forest.



PRACTICAL ECOLOGY
ecological restoration & consulting

FRANKSTON FAUNA LINKAGES AND CROSSING STRUCTURE DESIGN

2012

Prepared for Frankston City Council

Frankston City

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Cite as: Practical Ecology (2012) *Frankston Fauna Linkages and Crossing Structure Design*. Report prepared for Frankston City Council.

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Acknowledgments

The authors sincerely thank the following people and organisations (in alphabetic order) who provided input into this report:

Animalia Wildlife Shelter
Michelle Thomas and Craig Thomson

Australian Research Centre for Urban Ecology (ARCUE)/Royal Botanic Gardens:
Dr Rodney van der Ree

Brisbane City Council
Lee-Anne Veage

Community members
Leon Costermans, Coralie Kennedy (Friends of Studio Park), Eleanor Stephens, Joyce and Simon Welsh, Hans Brunner, Marie-Claire Van Besouw, Trevor Nock, Quinn McCormack, Alison Kuiter and Roger Richards.

City of Kingston
Lee James and Matthew Young

City of Casey
Brian Davey

Department of Sustainability and Environment
Matt White, Fiona Ferwerda, Bram Mason, and Biodiversity Information Services for access DSE's biological databases.

Fauna Crossings.com
David Sullivan

Frankston City Council
Hannah Nicholas, Clare Warren, Claudia Aberl, Libby Anthony, Wayne Jackson and Lisa Stuart

James Cook University
Ross Kapitzke

Linking Melbourne Authority
Jenny Carbery

Mal's Environmental and Ecological Services
Malcolm Legg

Melbourne Water
Lucy Rose, Julia Peacock, and Andrew Downing

Natural Resources Conservation League of Victoria
Anthony Hooper

Mornington Peninsula Shire
Garrigue Pergl

Mornington Peninsula and Western Port Biosphere Reserve Foundation Ltd.
David Nicholls and Gillian Collins

Parks Victoria
Kevin Yorke

Pearcedale Landcare
Sharon Berry

Port Phillip and Westernport CMA
Viv Charalambous, Matthew Khoury and Marie-Kate Hockey

Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads
Maria Tegan, Mathews Joseph, Sarah Baath

Royal Botanic Gardens Cranbourne
Jill Burness and Dr Terry Coates

University of Melbourne
Prof. Kim Lowell

University of Queensland
Nic McCaffrey

Wildlife Victoria
Karen Mason and David Farrington

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

Practical Ecology Pty Ltd was engaged to undertake a study of existing and potential fauna linkages within Frankston and adjoining municipalities to maintain or restore connectivity for aquatic, ground-dwelling and arboreal fauna. The study was to also identify barriers to achieving connectivity for fauna and provide details for different structural designs to overcome them. The study objective was to provide a prioritised approach to creating fauna linkages and connectivity structures within Frankston with the intention of reducing threats to declining fauna populations and building functioning and sustainable fauna populations resilient to climate change.

The retention, enhancement, and creation of linkages can reduce the impacts of habitat fragmentation including isolation and smaller patch size. Within an urbanised landscape, fauna crossing structures are also an integral component of providing connectivity for fauna and the successful functioning of a habitat linkage network. Together, linkages and crossing structures facilitate daily and dispersal movements of fauna, connect populations so they can exchange individuals and genes, decrease the risk of extinction due to declining populations or temporary reductions in suitable habitat, and facilitate the functioning of critical ecosystem processes such as seed dispersal and pollination.

A key outcome of this study was to identify and prioritise habitat linkages and locations for fauna crossing structures to assist in a staged implementation process. For crossing structures, key objectives were to provide a suite of standard specifications for different structures to overcome barriers to faunal movement, broad recommendations for future monitoring of the use and success of these structures, approximate installation costs, working examples of where structures have been successfully installed, and their general maintenance requirements with the aim of being incorporated into asset renewal projects. The study was also to provide a greater understanding of local fauna use and movement in addition to parameters for linkages to meet fauna connectivity requirements.

The study was to build on prior work undertaken on fauna linkages within the south-east region of Melbourne and existing knowledge of linkages and fauna sensitive road design. Specifically the study was to prioritise the conservation significance of linkages largely following criteria used in a previous study of connectivity within the south-east of Melbourne (McCaffrey and Henry 2010). The study engaged a large number of individuals, community groups, land managers, and agencies from the initial stages through to the development of the report. A questionnaire was distributed and two workshops held with land managers and community groups to refine the methodology and collect valuable local knowledge on fauna within Frankston. In addition, the report was externally peer-reviewed by a consultant scientist with the Australian Centre for Urban Ecology (ARCUE; Dr R. van der Ree).

The report is divided into three main sections. The first section presents the existing and proposed linkages identified by the study and resulting higher priority corridor linkages

based on an assessment against a large number of criteria. Recommended parameters for corridor creation or enhancement are also provided along with management recommendations and on-ground actions to achieve corridor implementation. The second section presents recommended locations for fauna crossing structures and provides details on different types of fauna crossing structures, including appropriate situations for their use, technical specifications, maintenance requirements, approximate costs and case study examples. Management and monitoring recommendations are also provided. The third and final section recommends two major corridors and two supplementary corridors for urgent implementation. Detailed specifications are provided along with estimations of likely target fauna use. Recommended on-ground actions to implement these corridors are also provided, including specific habitat and connectivity requirements of 30 target fauna species.

Target fauna groups (5) and species (30) were identified to focus and inform recommendations for linkages and fauna crossing structures. Two additional fauna groups were added to those within the original project brief (i.e. aquatic, ground-dwelling and arboreal fauna). These were semi-aquatic fauna (mainly frogs) and woodland birds, two groups which are different from all others based on a unique set of habitat and connectivity requirements.

Summary of Findings and Recommendations

A large number of linkages (187) were identified and assessed against criteria to provide recommendations for priority linkages to implement. Criteria belonged to one of three groups which assessed the i) conservation significance of the linkage, ii) potential barriers to implementation (i.e. feasibility), and iii) opportunities for successful implementation. Quantitative assessment of criteria was undertaken in a Geographic Information System (GIS) environment. Patch type linkages were assessed along with corridor type linkages although these were not the main focus of the study and results for these are provided in an appendix. Ninety-one corridors and 96 patch type linkages were assessed as part of the study. Corridors were assessed as belonging to one of three main current ecological and connectivity functions: terrestrial, riparian, or aquatic.

Based on the resulting scores from the analysis, 18 corridors were assessed to be of Very High priority, 30 of High priority, and 43 of Medium-Low priority. Four Very High priority corridors and 12 High priority corridors are located entirely with the Frankston LGA providing local scale connectivity for fauna. An additional four Very High priority corridors are shared with adjoining municipalities providing larger landscape-scale connectivity. Higher priority linkages were ones that linked with habitat outside of Frankston and run through largely agricultural land. Corridors linking larger areas of core habitat were nearly always of higher priority.

Higher priority corridors are recommended for implementation over the long-term to achieve a high level of connectivity for fauna populations within Frankston and adjoining municipalities. These are shown in the reproduced map below (Figure 7). Together, these higher priority corridors serve to form a network of linkages, providing connectivity among all core areas of fauna habitat identified by the study and most 'node' habitat patches.

Higher priority linkages should be the focus of greater resources and effort in protecting and enhancing existing fauna habitat values but also the creation of new habitat.



A review of corridor parameters is provided including recommended widths, buffers, and fire protection zones for corridor linkages. Corridor widths required to achieve connectivity requirements of different target fauna is also provided. For each linkage, the report details information to guide the implementation and management of linkages including: specific habitat values of the linkage, faunal groups likely to utilise and benefit from the linkage, land tenure, and major barriers to successful implementation. This is followed by recommended actions to be undertaken for the long-term implementation of linkages and the protection of existing habitat and linkages. Recommendations are made for Council allocation of resources in the protection and enhancement of habitat and critical fauna resources such as hollow-bearing trees.

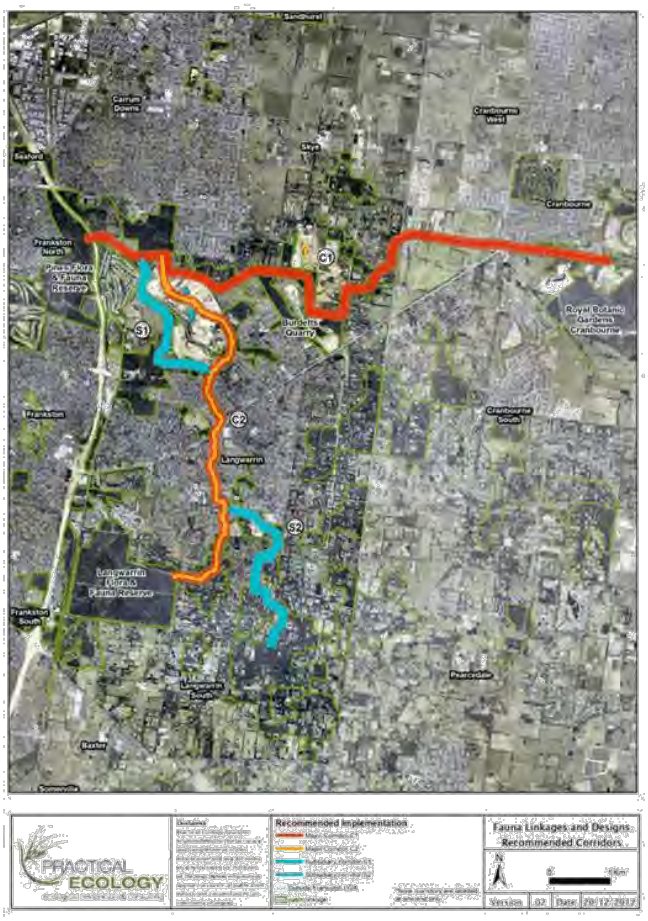
Two higher priority corridors for more urgent implementation are also recommended. These major fauna corridor are the:

Pines Flora and Fauna Reserve to Cranbourne Botanic Gardens Corridor

and the

Boggy Creek Corridor linking the Pines Flora and Fauna Reserve to Langwarrin Flora and Fauna Reserve.

Two supplementary corridors are also recommended to enhance connectivity for target fauna species. These provide additional connectivity to fauna habitat and populations within Studio Park and woodland habitat within Langwarrin ('Langwarrin Woodlands'). These corridors are shown below (Figure 29).



Specific on-ground actions for achieving linkage parameters were produced for these two corridors recommended for urgent implementation. Detailed information for each linkage is provided including a description, the target fauna species likely to use the linkage and the benefits to each species, and key threats to achieving connectivity along the corridor and solutions to overcome these threats. Recommended buffer zone, core habitat, and fire protection zone widths are also provided in addition to land ownership along each corridor. Specifications for habitat creation and restoration based on target fauna habitat requirements are provided for each of the two corridors. The latter was informed by a detailed review of target fauna habitat requirements and potential distribution and

movement patterns within Frankston. Approximate costs are also provided for on-ground actions required to achieve the linkage parameters.

A large number (121) of potential locations for the provision of fauna crossing structures was compiled and initially assessed against quantitative spatial datasets and associated criteria. As part of this process, the study reviewed observations of fauna records within Frankston and also compiled and analysed records of fauna casualties to inform recommended locations for fauna crossing structures. Observations of target fauna species and casualty records were used to refine the type of structures recommended at each location. Higher priority locations were subsequently assessed based on whether they were required at the current point in time and feasible to implement.

Fifty-three locations were considered of Very High or High priority for implementation, although only 23 of these are likely to be required at the current point in time. Nine of these higher priority locations were considered not to be feasible based on engineering, cost, and/or ecological constraints.

Higher priority and feasible crossing locations are recommended for the installation of fauna crossing structures within the near future. Other locations should be considered as part of long-term planning for improving habitat connectivity for fauna, with any new road or infrastructure development, and the realisation of higher priority corridor linkages. Monitoring of crossing structure effectiveness should also be undertaken and according to recommendations to further inform future plans and on-ground management.

Major recommendations of this report are:

- To pursue the implementation of higher priority linkages over the long-term to form a network of linkages providing high connectivity among habitat patches and fauna populations;
- Implement in the near future two urgently required corridors and two supplementary corridors according to recommended specifications;
- To protect and enhance all existing habitat and critical habitat resources (e.g. hollow-bearing trees) along higher priority corridors and within patch linkages as a matter of high importance; and
- Pursue the implementation of fauna crossing structures at currently required locations within the short-term and at other high urgency locations as required.

1. INTRODUCTION

Practical Ecology Pty Ltd (Practical Ecology) was commissioned by Frankston City Council to provide a study of existing and potential fauna linkages and recommended locations for fauna crossing structures within Frankston. The overarching aim of the study was to maintain and restore connectivity for aquatic, ground-dwelling and arboreal fauna. The study was also to identify major barriers to connectivity and provide details on different fauna crossing designs that facilitate fauna to overcome major barriers to movement. The intended purpose of the study was to guide a prioritised approach to implementing fauna linkages and crossing structures within Frankston. This was to address the issues of declining fauna populations, maintenance of sustainable populations, and increase ecosystem resilience in the face of climate change.

1.1 Project Background

The study was to build on previous work undertaken on linkages and fauna connectivity requirements within the south-east Melbourne region (McCaffrey and Henry 2010) as well as existing knowledge on fauna linkages and fauna sensitive road design. The provision of connectivity for fauna is recognised under the need to "protect and preserve biodiversity and enhance the natural environment" recognised in the Frankston City Council Plan and under Frankston 2025 Community Vision that "Wildlife corridors connect natural areas across the city creating ecosystem linkages". The need for building linkages to connect faunal populations and address fragmentation of natural systems is recognised in Victorian government documents such as 'Securing our Natural Future: A white paper for land and biodiversity at a time of climate change (2009) and at the Commonwealth level in 'Australia's Biodiversity Conservation Strategy 2010-2030 (National Biodiversity Strategy Review Task Group 2009).

Faunal linkages are of increasing importance where habitat loss and fragmentation has been most severe. Frankston has lost up to 90% of its pre-European remnant vegetation, much of it to the process of urbanisation but also agricultural activities. Whilst still supporting significant biodiversity values and several large patches of remnant fauna habitat, increasing urbanisation in Frankston and the surrounding landscape is threatening the persistence of faunal linkages and creating greater resistance to faunal movement and population exchange. Isolation of faunal population to a few islands of habitat is a very real possibility unless linkages are established to connect what remains and land put aside for conservation purposes. Several recent studies have pointed to inadequate levels of habitat connectivity within the south-east region of Melbourne (Cardinia Environment Coalition 2008; DSE 2011; McCaffrey and Henry 2010; McCaffrey, Henry and Goodman 2010; O'Malley 2011; O'Malley et al. 2012; PPWCMA 2009; Schmidt, Renowden and Quin 2008) and call for the establishment of faunal linkages or biolinks to address this issue.

1.2 Study Objectives

The overarching study objective was to identify and prioritise faunal linkages and crossing structure implementation within Frankston and adjoining areas to assist in improving and restoring structural and functional ecological connectivity. The study was to build on previous studies of linkages within Frankston and adjoining municipalities such as McCaffrey and Henry (2010), Ecology Australia (2006) and other relevant studies. In particular, the study was to build on methods for prioritising linkages used in McCaffrey and Henry (2010). The study had a number of key objectives in order to satisfy the overarching project aim.

These objectives were:

- A comprehensive study of existing and potential linkages within the municipality and into adjoining municipalities to maintain or restore connectivity for aquatic, ground-dwelling and arboreal fauna, including identifying barriers to connectivity and providing details on different fauna structural designs to overcome barriers to faunal movement.
- Identification of existing and potential habitat links within the Frankston municipality and into adjoining municipalities (building on McCaffrey and Henry 2010, Ecology Australia 2006, and other flora and fauna studies).
- Linkages prioritised for conservation significance to assist in a staged implementation process using largely the criteria used in McCaffrey and Henry (2010).
- Provide details of recommended linkages and key parameters.
- Locations and prioritisation of where fauna connectivity structures are required within the municipality with the aim of being incorporated into asset renewal projects.
- A suite of standard specifications of different types of fauna connectivity structures to overcome barriers to faunal movement.
- Working examples of where fauna connectivity structures have been successfully installed in other locations.
- Broad recommendations for future monitoring of the use and success of fauna connectivity structures.

In regards to crossing structures, this study is focused on providing advice on achieving connectivity for fauna, not on reducing mortality. Measures to reduce mortality such as barrier fencing can reduce landscape/local connectivity of habitat for fauna. As a result, exclusion fencing is only recommended in this report when used in conjunction with a fauna crossing structure.

1.3 Consultation

Extensive liaison with stakeholders was undertaken through email correspondence, two questionnaire surveys, and two workshops. The first questionnaire targeted land managers within the broader study area and sought to identify major priorities, concerns, or issues concerning faunal connectivity that land managers may have or be aware of that was of relevance to the study. The second questionnaire sought to understand similar concerns and issues the community may have in regard to faunal connectivity but also to collate any additional information community members may have in regard to fauna connectivity, faunal records, and fauna mortality or injury within Frankston.

The first of the two workshops sought expert opinion from land managers on a preliminary list of potential corridor routes, criteria for assessing the conservation significance and prioritisation of linkages, and methods for identifying priority locations for recommending fauna crossing structures. Land managers were also asked to provide an estimate of the relative importance of different values or characteristics that define the conservation significance of a linkage. These estimates were used in determining the weightings for criteria for conservation significance (Table 2).

The second workshop with broader community members sought feedback on planned methods, a preliminary list of linkages, along with local knowledge on faunal movement, areas of high faunal mortality/injury, and species distributions, amongst several other topics.

Consultation with community members and land managers has been extensive and engaged a large number of individuals, experts, and organisations. For example, several organisations, companies, and researchers from three different states were engaged in developing specifications for faunal crossing structures.

1.4 Study Area

The project area encompasses all land, both public and private, within the Frankston City Council municipal boundaries. The investigation and recommendations was also to consider adjoining municipalities bordering Frankston Council. Adjoining municipalities include:

- City of Casey
- City of Kingston
- Mornington Peninsula Shire
- City of Greater Dandenong

The study considered these adjoining municipalities when proposing potential landscape-scale linkages. Due to the project constraints and relevance to Frankston City Council, detailed investigation was focused on linkages within 5 kilometres of Frankston City Councils boundary (Fig. 1). An investigation of potential faunal crossing structure implementation extended 500m beyond the boundary of Frankston City Council to account for barriers such as roads that were in close proximity or running parallel to the municipality boundary. The study area is located in the Port Phillip and Western Port region and the Gippsland Plains Bioregion (DNRE 1997). The municipality and surrounding region supports many patches of important faunal habitat, which can be considered as 'linkage patches' that increase the permeability and utilisation of the landscape by fauna. The most common ecological vegetation classes (EVCs) predicted to occur prior to European settlement were Grassy Woodland, Heathy Woodland, Plains Grassy Woodland, and to a lesser extent Plains Grassy Wetland and Swampy Riparian Woodland.

Natural fauna habitat types within the municipality include forests, heaths, woodlands, grasslands, scrubs, wetlands, tree canopies, flooded pastures, open water bodies, rivers and creeks, estuaries, and sandy and rocky shores. Human modified habitats of particular value to fauna also include golf courses, gardens, farm dams, water treatment ponds, vegetated drains, farmland, and scattered trees.

Figure 1. Study area and extent of investigations



1.5 Ecological Background

The fragmentation, isolation, and loss of habitat are strongly associated with declining populations of fauna species and overall losses in fauna diversity worldwide. Widespread clearing of native vegetation in Australia since European settlement is implicated in the extinction of many fauna species. For example, Australia has the highest recorded number of mammal extinctions in the world with 27 mammals having become extinct in the last 200 years. Nationally 390 fauna species are considered at threat of extinction and 250 fauna species considered to be threatened in Victoria by the Department of Sustainability and Environment. Major reasons for these declines include habitat loss, fragmentation, and degradation caused by clearing of native vegetation for agriculture, urban development, and timber harvesting but also grazing, weed invasion, inappropriate fire regimes, and alteration of water flows and temperature regimes in rivers and water-bodies. In Australia, the introduction of numerous exotic species such as rabbits, foxes, cats, and trout, has had a profound impact on native fauna populations. While rabbits are known to compete with native fauna for food resources and degrade their habitat, predation of native fauna by foxes and cats is implicated as major cause in the extinction or decline of many fauna species, particularly ground-dwelling species.

Urbanisation and primary production activities (e.g. agriculture and timber extraction) have a large impact on biodiversity and fauna communities. These processes result in the loss, modification, and fragmentation of fauna habitat but also in more hostile landscapes for fauna to persist in or move through. The processes of urbanisation is particularly relevant to fauna within the City of Frankston and results in:

- an overall reduction in the amount of habitat available to fauna
- smaller patches of habitat of with a much reduced capacity to support a diversity of fauna species
- isolation of areas of habitat and resident populations of fauna and subsequent decline in resilience to wildfire, droughts, climate change, and disease
- barriers to the movement of animals (daily, seasonal or migratory) such as roads, impervious residential or commercial environments and other infrastructure
- greater threats to fauna such an increased predation from exotic predators (i.e. cats and foxes) and collisions with vehicles

Two important consequences of habitat fragmentation are decreasing habitat patch size and increasing isolation which in turn leads to small fauna populations more vulnerable to local-extinction. Sensitivity of fauna to habitat fragmentation and urbanization varies among species based largely on their habitat requirements, movement abilities, and sensitivity to threatening processes (e.g. fox predation). Where areas of habitat are isolated they have a reduced capacity to be re-colonized by fauna after events such as wildfire, droughts, or disease outbreaks that may cause the local-extinction of fauna species. Consequently, connectivity between areas of habitat and resident populations is important for ensuring the survival of native fauna population in Frankston and adjoining areas.

Landscapes have different capabilities to support a diversity of fauna species and healthy resident populations resilient to changes in environmental conditions such as droughts, fire, or climate change. For example, heavily urbanised landscapes are a much lower capacity to support healthy and diverse fauna communities than grazed pastoral landscapes, which in turn have a much lower capacity than 'natural' landscapes supporting large areas of native vegetation. Similarly, these

landscapes differ in the diversity and ease with which fauna species can move through them to travel between suitable areas of habitat or maintain breeding events (i.e. 'permeability'). Frankston supports a mixture of these types of landscapes although it is largely a peri-urban landscape dominated by residential and commercial developments, particularly in the west, with some agricultural land in the west. Increasing urbanisation within Frankston and surrounding municipalities has previously been identified as a key threat within the study area to fauna populations (Cardinia Environment Coalition 2008; McCaffrey and Henry 2010; O'Malley 2010). Previous studies covering the study area have identified the need for improved connectivity of faunal habitat and populations (Cardinia Environment Coalition 2008; McCaffrey and Henry 2010; PPWCMA 2009). These include improved connectivity for specific threatened species, such as the Southern Brown Bandicoot (DSE 2011, O'Malley 2010).

A solution to habitat and population isolation in the provision of habitat links. Habitat links provide connections between areas of habitat which would be otherwise isolated. They facilitate the movement of animals between areas of habitat and contribute to more resilient fauna communities. Translocation of animals (or 'assisted migration') may assist in mitigating declines in genetic health of populations. However, this approach is species-specific, costly over the long-term as translocation programs must operate indefinitely into the future, and does not provide an integrated connectivity solution that services many fauna species. Also, it does not manage other threatening processes causing population decline and is generally considered in Australia a last resort measure when all other conservation measures have failed.

Habitat connectivity and linkages for fauna are important as they:

- Facilitate daily, seasonal, or migratory movements of animals
- Connect populations so they can exchange individuals and genes or supplement declining populations with new individuals
- Facilitate the re-colonisation of unoccupied habitat after local extinction or after periods in which habitat is temporally unsuitable (i.e. after drought, flood, or fire)
- Increase gene flow among populations and reduce the risk of in-breeding
- Increase the permeability of the landscape to fauna, allowing them to exploit more areas of suitable habitat including crucial habitats for completion of life cycles
- Provide habitat refuges for fauna from introduced predators (i.e. foxes and cats)
- Provide habitat in their own right across a landscape for fauna to utilise
- Help species survive climate change and other changes in environmental conditions such as drought, flood, and fire
- Facilitate the functioning of crucial processes for a healthy ecosystem such as seed dispersal and pollination via animal vectors

Habitat links are defined as an arrangement of habitat that facilitates the movement of organisms (e.g. animals) or continuity of ecological processes through a landscape. Generally, they facilitate movement of animals between larger non-linear areas of core habitat (i.e. 'habitat patches') that can support resident populations. In this study, these areas are referred to as '**core**' or '**node**' habitat patches (see APPENDIX 8 for detailed definition). Habitat links (e.g. corridors) serve to link core and node habitat patches to create a 'habitat network'. Habitat links also serve to increase the overall cover of habitat within a landscape and available for fauna to utilise for foraging and refuge.

Habitat links can be composed of:

Habitat Corridor – a linear strip of vegetation (i.e. many more times longer than wide) that is composed of continuous (or nearly so) habitat between two larger areas of habitat or to important habitat features important for completion of their life-cycle or reproduction. Continuous corridors of habitat are generally required for ground-dwelling fauna and more fragmentation sensitive species.

Stepping Stones – a series of one or more isolated patches of habitat which provide resources and refuge which assists in animals moving between areas of habitat or between important habitat elements for completion of life-cycles or reproduction. Stepping Stone linkages can generally provide connectivity for more mobile fauna species (e.g. birds) less sensitive to gaps in habitat and urbanisation.

An additional integral component to habitat links and improved connectivity of fauna habitat and populations is the provision of crossing structures to overcome barriers to movement. Crossing structures are required where there are barriers to movement and where habitat is impractical to create (such as roads). Crossing structures can be used in combination with exclusion fencing (i.e. keeping animals off roads) to reduce mortality, but the latter is not the focus of this study.

1.6 Fauna in Frankston

1.6.1 Fauna Species and Groups in Frankston

Bird species comprise a large proportion (%) of total vertebrate species diversity within Frankston and account for the greatest proportion of individual records (Figure 2). This pattern is consistent with elsewhere due to the high diversity of species within this group. Mammal (including ground-dwelling and arboreal) and reptile species also contribute a significant portion of vertebrate diversity although Figure 2 (B) suggests they are comparatively less rarely observed or abundant. Nine of the 26 mammal species recorded in Frankston are microbats. Comparatively fewer frog and fish species are recorded in Frankston reflecting the relative diversity within these groups more broadly in south-east Australia.

Among the most commonly recorded bird species were the Red Wattlebird, Magpie-lark, Brown Thornbill, Australian Magpie, Superb Fairy-wren, Pacific Black Duck, Grey Fantail and White-browed Scrubwren. The Short-finned Eel, Common Galaxias, Spotted Galaxias, and Dwarf Galaxias were amongst the most commonly recorded fish species while frog species more frequently observed included the Common Froglet , Southern Brown Tree Frog, and Southern Bullfrog (or 'Banjo Frog'). Amongst the most commonly recorded mammals was the Swamp Rat (18% of records), followed by the Common Ringtail Possum (14%), Koala (12%), Common Brushtail Possum (8%), Black Wallaby (7%), and Short-beaked Echidna. The Garden Skink, Blotched Blue-tongue Lizard, and Weasel Skink were amongst the most commonly recorded reptile species.

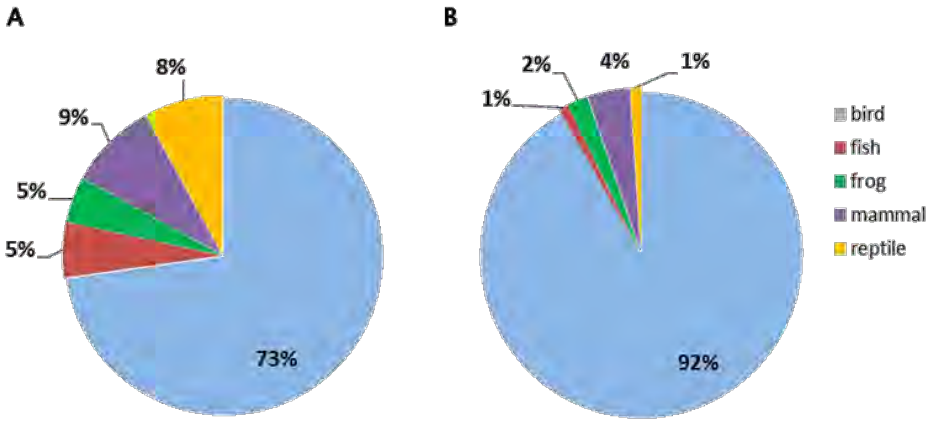


Figure 2. Analysis of compiled fauna species records for Frankston LGA including the A) percentage (%) of total vertebrate species diversity represented by each of five broad fauna groups and the B) percentage (%) each fauna group contributes to the total number of vertebrate fauna records.

It should be noted, however, that records can be biased towards birds due to their day-time (diurnal) activity, conspicuous nature (i.e. more easily observed), and the ability of non-specialists to identify species correctly. The night-time activity patterns (i.e. nocturnal) of many of our mammal species means they are less rarely observed by people while reptile, fish, and frog species are often difficult for the non-specialist to both observe and identify. Consequently, records for these groups are more reliant on surveys by professional zoologists (see Section 2.3.5 for further details). Records also do not accurately reflect the relative abundance of different animals. It is possible for a species to be frequently recorded but have a very low abundance and vice versa. For example, Black Wallabies and Long-necked Turtles are rarely observed but may be more abundant than records would suggest.

1.7 Report Structure

The report is divided into four major parts. The first part (Section 2) summaries the methods used in this study with full details of analysis methods for prioritising linkages provided in APPENDIX 8.

The second part (Section 3) presents results of a detailed spatial analysis of fauna linkages within the study area and subsequent prioritisation. This section prioritises habitat linkages (i.e. corridors) and recommends higher value linkages for long-term implementation. It is not intended that all higher prioritised are implemented in the short term but rather that the results are used as long-term tool to guide decision making. Prioritised linkages (High and Very High priority) may be used to guide future decisions and investment for achieving connectivity for fauna over a long time-frame (>25 years). These results are followed by recommended parameters and design principles for corridor linkages and actions to be implemented for improving connectivity for fauna across Frankston (Section 3.5). Detailed descriptions and recommended parameters for linkages are provided in

The third part (Section 4) of the document first presents several analyses relating to determining priority locations and type of crossing structures required within Frankston and immediately adjacent land. Detailed descriptions of different fauna crossing structures and associated management recommendations are also provided. It should be noted that this section is focused on implementation of crossing structures to improve habitat connectivity for fauna, not on reducing road

mortality. Measures to reduce road mortality may also reduce habitat connectivity for fauna, such as the use of barrier fencing to stop animals moving onto roads.

The fourth and final section presents two fauna corridors recommended for urgent implementation and provides descriptive information, design recommendations, works specifications, land ownership within the linkage, and broad costings for each linkage. These are intended for pursuing in the immediate future. Also provided are estimations of what fauna are likely to use each linkage, the habitat values of the linkage, and key threats to connectivity and solutions to overcome these threats.

2. METHODS

2.1 Identifying and prioritising linkages

2.1.1 Introduction

Two main groupings of fauna linkage were used in the analysis: 'corridor' linkages and 'habitat patch' linkages. Although the analysis below was also applied to habitat patches, prioritisation and implementation of corridor linkages were the focus of the project as opposed to the management of patches. However, the results of the analysis applied to habitat patches are presented in APPENDIX 5 for additional future reference. The method employed provides a municipal-wide assessment of fauna habitat connectivity and can be used to inform planning and management across the entire LGA over a long-period (>25 years).

Mapping of existing or proposed corridor linkages involved digitisation in GIS software. In most cases, each corridor linkage connected two or more existing habitat patches. However, a change in the type of linkage (i.e. whether an aquatic, riparian, and terrestrial linkage) or connectivity function (e.g. a corridor linking two habitat patches or an off-branch of a riparian corridor increasing overall permeability of the landscape) required a new corridor segment be created. This approach was required by the analysis method so that linkages were assessed against relevant criteria and to fairly compare linkages to one another. As such, a habitat link between two distant core patches, for example, could be composed of two or more connecting corridor linkages (e.g. one aquatic and one terrestrial), each having a different score or rank priority.

Achieving habitat and resource connectivity for fauna can vary depending on the species concerned. For example, fauna capable of flight (i.e. birds and microbats) may overcome landscape features (e.g. buildings or deep water-bodies) which constitute a complete barrier to ground-dwelling fauna. Similarly, ground-dwelling fauna species may require relatively continuous areas of habitat to move about a landscape, while for flight-capable fauna a series of habitat patches distributed across a landscape (i.e. 'stepping stones') may be sufficient to achieve connectivity. Depending on the distances a fauna species can move (i.e. how mobile it is), distances between suitable habitat patches may also limit the level of connectivity. For example, a swamp wallaby may be capable of moving across areas of cropland between suitable areas of habitat but a small rodent species may be capable of moving only short distances across hostile environments. Consequently, the distribution and arrangements of habitat across a landscape influences the level of connectivity for differing groups of fauna and fauna as a whole.

To ensure connectivity could be achieved for a broad range of fauna groups and species, a surrogate species/group approach was adopted in identifying and prioritising linkages and crossing structures and in providing recommendations for implementation. Several species from four fauna groups were selected (ground-dwelling, woodland birds, semi-aquatic, and aquatic) based on their different habitat and connectivity requirements (see APPENDIX 8: Table 8). Surrogate species were selected in an attempt to have a suite of reference species for which to provide connectivity for, including both common and threatened species, and species varying in their sensitivity to habitat fragmentation and urbanization. The intention was that if connectivity could be achieved for these target (i.e. 'surrogate') species, then a broad range of other species are also likely to benefit.

2.1.2 Steps in analysis

A number of steps were involved in identifying and prioritising important fauna linkages. These steps are illustrated in the diagram shown in Figure 3. Each step and resulting outputs are described briefly below with more detailed methods provided in APPENDIX 8.

The overall approach was to identify a large number of both existing and potential future fauna linkages and then assess them against unique criteria to produce a score for each linkage. Criteria belonged to three groups representing their 1) biological importance ('Conservation Significance': Figure 31), 2) degree of difficulty in implementing ('Feasibility': Figure 32), and opportunities for implementation ('Opportunity': Figure 33).

The combination of scores in each of these criteria (see APPENDIX 4) were then used to provide a priority rank (i.e. 'Low' to 'Very High') for each linkage. All the linkages assessed and ranked in this way are illustrated in Figure 30. Linkages determined to be of High or Very High priority linkages are recommended for future consideration in achieving connectivity for fauna across the municipality. These linkages can be used to guide future decisions and investment for achieving fauna connectivity over a long time frame (>25yrs). Results of analysis were used to inform the recommendation of two urgent fauna corridors for implementation in the near future and subsequent on-ground works and management.

Step 1: Needs and objectives were defined by Frankston City Council. Further refinement was achieved through stakeholder and community engagement and reviewing biological information (i.e. species records and habitat information) within Frankston and adjoining areas.

Step 2: A large number of existing and future potential fauna linkages were identified informed by a) previous investigations of biological connectivity within the region, b) models of fauna habitat connectivity covering the study area (O'Malley *et al.* 2012), c) habitat mapping, d) needs of target fauna species, and e) community and land-manager consultation. Starts and ends of corridor linkages were defined by connections to larger patches of habitat or by a change in the type of linkage it provided (i.e. whether it was an aquatic, riparian, or terrestrial corridor).

Step 3: Fauna linkages were assessed against criteria largely based on McCaffrey and Henry (2010) but developed further in this study and reviewed by stakeholders and land-managers. All criteria were also calculated quantitatively in GIS software. Criteria were developed for three categories: Conservation Significance, Feasibility, and Opportunity.

> **Conservation Significance:** the biological value of the linkage in providing connectivity and habitat for fauna (Figure 31)
>
> **Feasibility:** the difficulty of implementing the linkage to achieve functional connectivity for fauna considering existing infrastructure and land tenure (Figure 32)
>
> **Opportunity:** factors increasing the chance of successfully implementing a linkage (Figure 33)

Step 4: Assess all linkages against criteria within each category, resulting in scores (between 1 and 100) for each linkage in the three categories above.

Step 5: For each of the three categories, linkages were first ordered according to their score. Linkages were then assigned a rank score (1–4) based on whether they were in the top quarter (1) of scores, 2nd quarter of scores (2), 3rd quarter of scores (3), or fourth and last quarter (4) of scores. This calculation was undertaken for each of criteria categories separately so that each linkage had a rank score between 1 and 4 for each one of the three categories.

Step 6: The rank score achieved in each of the three categories were then summed together to provide a final priority score for each linkage. Consequently, this final score ranged between 3 (i.e. 1+1+1 in each category) and 12 (i.e. 4+4+4).

Step 7: The method used in Step 5 was re-applied in this step but on the final summed priority score, resulting in linkages being assigned a rank between 1 and 4. This rank provided a basis for assigning a Low (4), Medium (3), High (2), or Very High (1) priority to each of the linkages.

Step 8: Based on the results of the linkage analysis and considering the needs of target fauna, two fauna corridors for urgent implementation were determined (Figure 29). Each is composed of one or more of the corridor linkages identified and ranked in Steps 1 to 7 and consequently incorporate one or more types (i.e. aquatic, riparian, or terrestrial) of corridor linkage. These two corridors are recommended for focused on-ground efforts in the immediate future.

Step 9: Detailed recommendations and specifications were developed for the two urgent fauna corridors guided by the needs of target fauna and best practice.

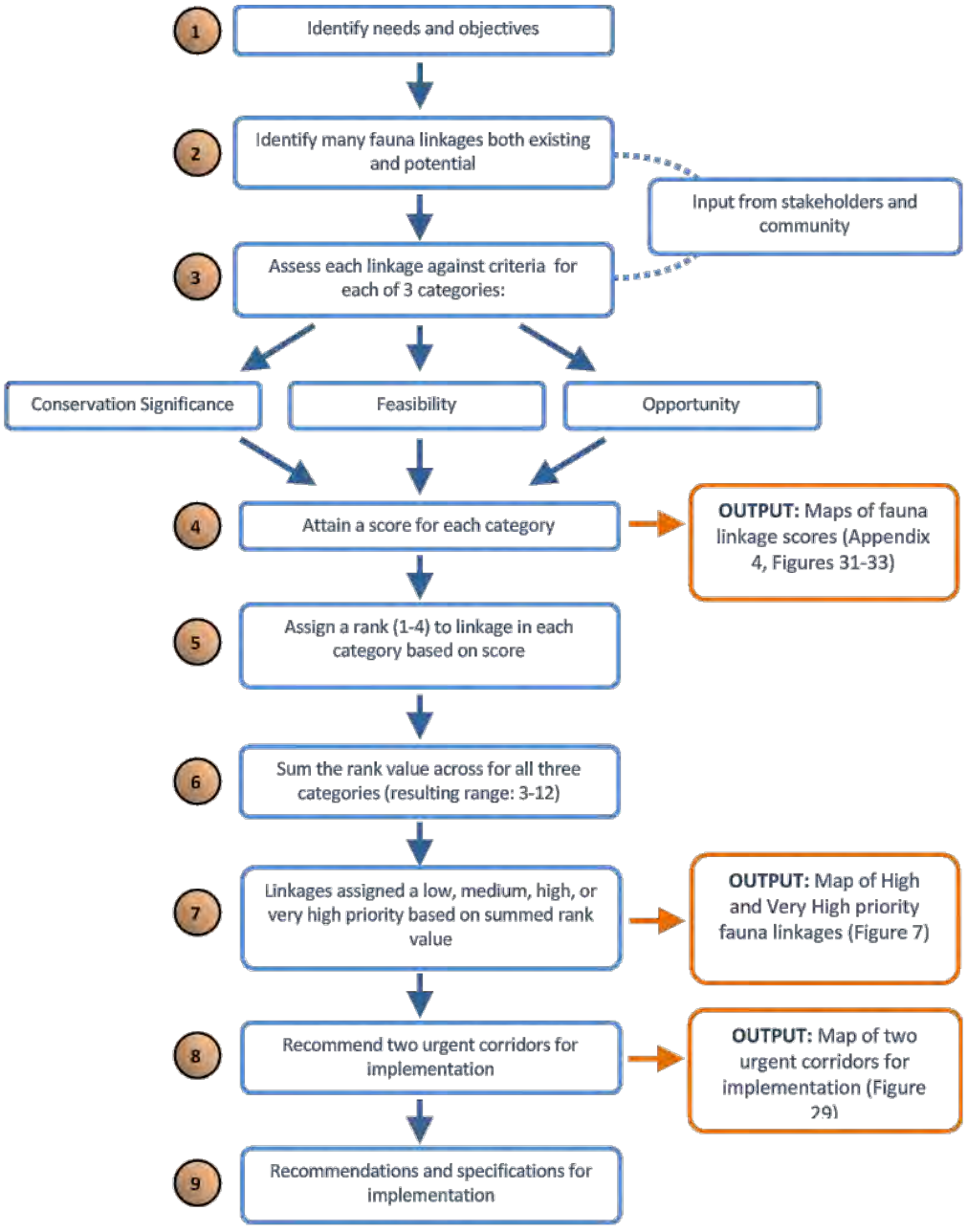


Figure 3. Analysis steps in the identification and prioritization of fauna linkages.

2.1.3 Recommending two high urgency fauna corridors

Once linkages were prioritised, two high urgency fauna corridors were subjectively identified for implementation in the near future (Section 5, Figure 29). Primary criteria was that each provided a connection between two or 'core' areas of fauna habitat and that a significant proportion of the linkage was located with Frankston LGA. Additional criteria included the:

- Score and priority of the component corridor linkages (i.e. assessed corridor segments)
- Diversity of fauna groups and target fauna species benefitting from the linkage
- Biological and habitat value of the core areas potentially connected
- Level of increased overall connectivity provided to fauna (including target fauna species)
- Diversity of fauna habitats connected and incorporated
- Feasibility in attaining a high quality linkage over the long-term

As this identification did not require segmenting of linkages by type (i.e. aquatic, riparian or terrestrial), each of these two corridors was composed of one or more of the linkages assessed in the prioritisation analysis (i.e. Figure 3).

2.2 Identifying and prioritising locations for fauna crossing structures

Several information sources and processes were used to estimate locations requiring wildlife crossing and their relative prioritisation. Roads for example, can be a major barrier to movement and habitat connectivity for many fauna species and can be mitigated by the installation of fauna friendly crossing structures. Similarly, roads and other artificial in-stream structures can be a major barrier to fish dispersal or migration. Although some actions can be sought to improve landscape permeability on private land, improvements in connectivity can be most readily attained by improving the permeability of roads in locations where they dissect patches of habitat or habitat linkages. Land with limited or little habitat for fauna also constitutes a barrier to faunal movement, although habitat provision is the appropriate method of facilitating movement rather than any structures. Structures are only used in circumstances in which habitat cannot be restored at locations where fauna habitat connectivity is required, such as roads.

2.2.1 Step 1: Selecting locations for consideration

Locations for the provision of crossing structures were included if they satisfied any one of the following criteria:

- Intersection between a high priority fauna linkage and any road;
- Sections of roads bordered on both sides by areas of low resistance (e.g. native vegetation);
- Identified 'hotspots' of wildlife casualties based of analysis of collated data from several sources;
- Identified in-stream barriers in a Melbourne Water GIS database
- Intersections between aquatic corridors and any major road

Information sources included:

- Identified extant and proposed fauna linkages;
- FCC, DSE, Wildlife Victoria, and Wildlife Carers (primarily 'Animalia Wildlife Shelter') supplied data on wildlife casualties in the LGA;
- Consultation with the community and wildlife carers
- Landscape resistance to fauna movement maps (O'Malley *et al.* 2012; see Section 2.3.4 below); and
- Native vegetation maps and roads layer including FCC supplied traffic counts

2.2.2 Step 2: Assessing where crossing structures are most needed

Prioritisation of locations for implementing fauna crossing structures is a combination of three major considerations:

i) the abundance of animals within the local neighbourhood;

ii) frequency of animal movement events within the local neighbourhood; and the

iii) risk of injury or mortality to animals in the surrounding area.

Localities supporting a high density of animals or high frequency of animal movement events in the local neighbourhood would have a high level of prioritisation, but only where there is resistance to movement either through animals being unsuccessful in crossing (i.e. there is a high risk of mortality/injury) or where animals avoid an attempt to cross a barrier (i.e. called a 'perceptual barrier' such as where traffic volume is high and animals avoid attempting to cross a road). Strong barriers to movement are considered to be largely major roads although residential areas with cats and dogs or high levels of pedestrian traffic or inhospitable/exposed areas may also put an animal at higher risk of mortality or be a perceptual barrier. These areas equate to ones estimated to have high level of resistance for faunal movement and occupation. Traffic volume and speed along roads is implicated as a major factor in mortality rates and reference was made to a traffic count database for council-managed roads supplied by Frankston City Council.

Partly, locations requiring crossing structures for improving connectivity across barriers can be informed from fauna casualty records which indicate where animals may be attempting to move across barriers (e.g. roads) or hostile environments (e.g. residential areas). A large number of such records (>1300) were collated (largely sourced from 'Animalia' but also Wildlife Victoria and DSE) and entered into GIS software. The density of wildlife casualty incidences across Frankston LGA was predicted using a smoothed kernel density estimate in GIS software (Geospatial Modelling Environment, Beyer 2012). A separate analysis was undertaken for each of three major fauna groups: ground-dwelling vertebrates, birds, and arboreal fauna. The average of these density estimates was calculated and clipped to a 50% isocline. The resulting spatial dataset was used to infer 'hotspots' of wildlife injury or mortality (i.e. casualties).

As mentioned earlier, placing crossing structures only at locations currently experiencing wildlife injuries may be short-sighted and used alone, may be biased towards certain fauna groups in which mortality/injury is more readily detected through incidental methods. Consideration should also be given to locations where larger, higher quality fauna habitat intersects high risk/resistance landscape features such as roads. The focus of crossing structures for this study is primarily to increase functional connectivity (see Section 7: Glossary) among habitat patches and the populations of fauna they support. Locations for crossing structures should therefore be aligned with long-term plans for providing connectivity in the form of ecological restoration of patch links and implementation of higher priority corridor linkages.

Taking these considerations into account, locations were first scored by criteria intended to reflect the likely abundance of animals and frequency of movement events. Criteria were:

- Average resistance to movement within a 200m radius of locality;
- Total area (ha) of habitat patches on either side of road at the locality;
- Maximum Conservation Significance score of intersecting fauna linkages; and
- Average wildlife mortality/injury density estimate.

Standardised (1-100) estimates of these criteria were summed and rescaled to range between 1-100. The resulting score was then multiplied by a factor (0.5-1.0) representing the likelihood of a

successful crossing occurring across the barrier (i.e. the permeability of the road). An exception was for locations not associated with road barriers such as in-stream aquatic barriers for which scores were calculated without reduction by any factor (i.e. multiplied by 1.0).

Roads were scored as follows:

- Freeway/highway: 1.0 (wide width and high traffic volume)
- Major roads: 0.8 (moderate width and medium to high traffic volume)
- Minor roads: 0.5 (narrow width and lower traffic volume)

The overall calculation used in ArcGIS was:

([ResMN] + [NV_average] + [Max_ConSc_] + [MORTMN]) x [RoadSc]

(average resistance + average total native vegetation[1] + maximum Conservation Significance score + average mortality/injury density value) x road risk factor score

Resulting scores (re-scaled to vary between 0 and 100) were used to rank crossing structure locations (from 1 to 4). Locations were assigned an overall rank of Very High (1), High (2), Medium (3), Low (4) based on rank order within quartile ranges i.e. the first quarter of locations in rank order were assigned a 'Very High' priority.

The resulting rank seeks to address locations where crossing structures are most needed to provide connectivity for fauna. However, future efforts in restoring connectivity and habitat for fauna must also be considered. Crossing structure locations for High or Very High corridors should be considered as of similar priority for implementation over the long term, even if current conditions do not warrant their construction at the present point in time.

2.2.3 Step 3: Assessing the feasibility and the timing of implementation

Subsequent re-analysis involved filtering High and Very High urgency crossing locations to only include those involving existing major roads. On-ground assessments were undertaken of High and Very High urgency locations and subjectively assessed for feasibility in implementing a fauna crossing structure at the locality. This assessment involved a subjective determination of whether A) the crossing structure was feasible from an engineering perspective and from an B) ecological perspective in their being sufficient conditions and land (i.e. for habitat creation to either side of structure) for a functional crossing structure.

The high priority locations were further filtered according to whether they are required at the present point in time. This was undertaken to distinguish locations where there are current barriers to

1 Based on an average between DSE modelled extent native vegetation GIS dataset and Ecology Australia (Ecology Australia 2006) on-ground mapping of a select number of locations within Frankston. The first dataset largely over-estimates the extent of intact remnant vegetation while the latter was largely focused on higher quality areas of habitat and potentially underestimated in some cases, the extent of native vegetation.

movement (e.g. roads) currently restricting movement of fauna between areas of suitable habitat. These locations are required at the current point in time to improve connectivity for fauna.

Consequently, a location was deemed as 'currently' requiring a crossing structure if it met the following conditions:

i) bordered on both sides by larger areas of fauna habitat (i.e. patches or corridors) AND

ii) intersects a road of wider width and/or higher traffic flow AND

iii) along (or within close proximity to) a High or Very High priority corridor

These were then re-evaluated by on-ground inspection of locations considering the current habitat present and also the results of fauna casualty analysis (i.e. casualty hotspots).

2.2.4 Step 4: Determining the type of crossing structure required at higher priority locations

The type of crossing structures required at any one locality was determined using several criteria. Initially, the ideal type(s) of crossing structure(s) recommended at any one locality was determined by the following criteria or calculations:

- Overpasses for intersections between higher priority linkages and freeways or major highways;
- Box culvert underpass structures for intersections between higher priority linkages and major roads;
- Rope-bridges where high tree cover occurs within 200m of proposed crossing structure location; and
- Fish-passage structures or removal of barriers for any identified fish barrier identified in a Melbourne Water GIS dataset or intersections between roads and aquatic corridors or waterways.

These were re-assessed based on the:

- Target fauna records and casualty records near the locality;
- habitat present within the local area; and
- feasibility considering ecological and engineering constraints

Fauna records (focusing on target species) and casualty records within 500m of locations for potential implementation of crossing structures were collated and reviewed. Records associated with nearby patches of habitat were also visually inspected to determine what groups or target species connectivity could be achieved for and the connectivity objective of any associated corridor linkage. Attention was given to target species which require a certain type of crossing structure such as records of Black Wallabies which require larger-sized box culverts compared to other target ground-dwelling vertebrates. The desirable type of crossing structure at each locality was determined in this way. This was followed by an assessment of the types of crossing structures which could be feasibly and practicably installed at the locality considering engineering constraints, cost, and constraints on

creating a functional habitat linkage at the locality within the near future. These assessments were constrained to Very High and High urgency locations.

Types of crossing structures for ground-dwelling fauna movement differ largely in size and the number of different fauna groups or species connectivity is achieved for (see Table 2 and Table 3). For ground-dwelling faunal movement, crossing structure types vary from land-bridge at the higher connectivity scale to smaller-sized underpasses (e.g. small pipe structures; Table 2) at the lowest end of the scale, following a decreasing level of potential connectivity for fauna groups.

Not all locations identified by this study (APPENDIX 6) should be immediately addressed. Rather, this information should be used to guide road development and structure placement into the future. Ideally, crossing structures should be considered *before* roads (or upgrades) or other developments become a barrier to faunal movement.

2.3 Fauna Linkage Parameters and Crossing Structure Design

2.3.1 Fauna Linkage Parameters

McCaffrey and Henry (2010) undertook an extensive review of corridor, buffer, and core widths for Fauna Linkages for the study area and parameters are largely taken from this recent study. A review of recent literature in the intervening time (2010-2012) was undertaken along with reference to recent reports. The benefit of different corridor widths was updated to include aquatic fauna (e.g. Dwarf Galaxias) while parameters for birds and frogs were also included. The major documents guiding parameter specifications included:

- Bennett, F. A. (2003) Linkages in the Landscape: The Role of Corridors and Connectivity in Wildlife Conservation. IUCN, Gland Switzerland, Cambridge, UK.
- Danger, A. & Walsh, C. J. (2008) Management options for conserving and restoring fauna and other ecological values of urban streams in the Melbourne Water region. A report to Melbourne Water., Report for Melbourne Water by Department of Resource Management and Geography, University of Melbourne, Melbourne.
- Department of Sustainability and Environment (2011) Sub-regional species strategy for the Growling Grass Frog. Victorian Government Department of Sustainability and Environment.
- Hansen, B., Reich, P., Lake, S. & Cavagnaro, T. (2010) Minimum width requirements for riparian zones to protect flowing waters and to conserve biodiversity: a review and recommendations - with application to the State of Victoria. Report to Department of Sustainability and Environment by School of Biological Sciences, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria.
- McCaffrey, N., Henry, J. & Goodman, Z. (2010) Assessment of Potential Biolinks in the Botanic Ridge Precinct: Habitat Linkages to the Royal Botanic Gardens Cranbourne. Report for Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne by Practical Ecology Pty Ltd, Preston, Victoria.
- McCaffrey, N. & Henry, J. (2010) Ecological Connectivity Plan for the South-east region of Melbourne. Practical Ecology Pty Ltd, Preston, Victoria.

- O'Malley, A. (2011) Southern Brown Bandicoot Sub-Regional Strategy: technical report and recommendations. Report produced by Practical Ecology Pty Ltd for the Department of Sustainability and Environment, Melbourne.

2.3.2 Crossing Structure Design

Crossing structure design was sourced from the following documents:

- Bax, D. (2006) *Karuah Bypass Fauna Crossing Report*. Report to Roads and Traffic Authority (NSW) by Thiess Pty. Ltd., Sydney.
- Kapitzke, R. (2010) *Culvert Fishway Planning and Design Guidelines*. James Cooke University, Townsville, QLD.
- Queensland Department of Main Roads (2000) *Fauna Sensitive Road Design. Volume 1 – Past and Existing Practices.*, Queensland Department of Main Roads, Planning, Design and Environment Division, Brisbane.
- Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads (2010) *Fauna Sensitive Road Design. Volume 2 – Preferred Practices*. Queensland Department of Main Roads, Planning, Design and Environment Division, Brisbane,
- McCaffrey, N. & Ewing, A. (2011) *Assessment of measures to mitigate habitat fragmentation across a transport corridor*. Report for the Peninsula Link project – Linking Melbourne Authority, prepared by Practical Ecology Pty Ltd, Preston, Victoria.
- van der Ree, R., Clarkson, D. T., Holland, K. G., N. & Budden, M. (eds.) (2008) *Review of mitigation measures used to deal with the issues of habitat fragmentation*. Report for Department of Environment, Water, Heritage, and the Arts (DEWHA), Contract no. 025/2006, Published by DEWHA.
- Veage, L. A. & Jones, D. N. (2007) Breaking the Barrier: Assessing the Value of Fauna-friendly Crossing Structures at Compton Road. Brisbane City Council, Griffith University, Brisbane.

2.3.3 Geographical Information Systems

The majority of data processing and analysis were undertaken in ArcGIS 9.3 and ArcGIS 10. Specific data processing was undertaken using Quantum GIS V.1.7.0 "Wroclaw" (QGIS 2011; http://qgis.osgeo.org), a free, open source multipurpose GIS platform, and Geospatial Modelling Environment or Hawth's Tool extension (Beyer 2012).

2.3.4 Faunal Movement Resistance Mapping

Resistance maps developed for Melbourne Water in a separate study (O'Malley *et al.* 2012) and covering the study area assisted in informing where crossing structures were needed within Frankston. The study uses a faunal group approach including ground-dwelling mammals, woodland birds, frogs, and fish. This approach involves combining several spatial datasets representing features in the landscape representing barriers or conduits to faunal movement and/or occupation

for different fauna groups. For example, a conduit for fish would be a waterway, while a barrier may be a weir or poor water quality. For ground-dwelling mammals, a conduit may be native vegetation while a significant barrier may be a major highway. Maps represent the summation, with weighting, of several landscape features representing barriers or conduits to movement and/or occupation. In themselves, these resistance maps are a coarse representation of likelihood of occupation and/or movement through the landscape for each surrogate group. The end result is a map of high to low areas of resistance to faunal movement. As a result, these maps assist in identifying areas important to facilitating movement within each surrogate group, or inversely, where there are significant barriers to movement or occupation.

2.3.5 Limitations of species and fauna casualty records

Species records were used in a number of analyses and were also used to make inferences on fauna movement within Frankston and potential use of corridors. The collated records used are compiled through time by a combination of incidental observations and survey work. There are inherent limitations of using such data. Firstly, records span a large number of years with cut-offs in the analysis and interpretation ranging from 50 to 10 years, so that records may not give a reliable picture of where animals are distributed at the present point in time. Land-use changes and losses and/or fragmentation of habitat can have large impacts on fauna over short periods of time. Secondly, not all areas have been surveyed and those that have vary in the frequency of people visiting sites and making observations. For example, it is expected that records are likely to be strongly biased towards public recreation and conservation reserves compared to private land. Ideally fauna surveys should be undertaken across a large number of evenly distributed (i.e. grid) point locations within a relatively short period of time.

Taking into account the distribution and quality of habitat can be used in combination with records to provide a more reliable indication of where species are likely to occur. However, fauna often rely on specific habitat features such as large old hollow-bearing trees or specific groundstorey features such as litter and hollows logs. This information is lacking for much of the land across Frankston, limiting the reliability of inferences made on potential fauna use of an area and potential movements. Private land in the east of Frankston has been subject to little fauna surveys or habitat mapping.

Some species are also more easily observed than others such as birds active during the day-time compared to nocturnal mammal species that sleep in hollows during daylight hours. This could result in records suggesting the latter species is less widely distributed or abundant in an area than in actual fact. Detailed tracking (i.e. radio-telemetry) or genetic studies are required to make accurate inferences on movement of fauna species at the individual or population level respectively. Studies such as these and further fauna surveys would provide greater insights into fauna movement across Frankston.

Casualty records

Fauna casualty data was used with caution as it has significant limitations where information is collected on an ad-hoc basis. For example, records are strongly biased towards larger and more conspicuous animals and where human population density or traffic is higher (i.e. more people to observe a dead animal). Also, species may differ in the likelihood of being visible to observers after a fatal collision with a vehicle: some fauna species are more likely to remain directly on the road or roadside while others are likely to travel further away beyond the point of collision and from human observers. The type of vegetation at the fatality point will also influence records, with animal carcases less likely to be observed in dense vegetation versus gravel roadsides. Also, records often lack the

identification of species (i.e. 'possum') and where they do, identification to the species level by non-experts must sometimes be handled with care.

3. FAUNA LINKAGES: PRESENT CONNECTIVITY AND FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES

A large number of linkages (n=187) within Frankston and adjoining municipalities were identified and individually digitised in GIS software for spatial analysis (Figure 6; APPENDIX 8). Ninety-six (96) of these were habitat patches (Figure 4) and 91 were corridors (Figure 5). Over half of the linkages (104) assessed are located entirely within Frankston with remainder providing larger landscape connectivity (Figure 30).

3.1 Existing fauna connectivity

In investigating connectivity for fauna within the study area, 131 existing linkages facilitating structural connectivity were identified. Of these, 96 were patch linkages (Figure 4) and 35 were corridor linkages (Figure 5). Eighteen were assessed as aquatic or riparian corridors with the remainder (17) being terrestrial corridors. Over half of these existing terrestrial corridors run along roadsides or railway lines (n=9).

A small number of core areas are extent within the investigation extent (n=9) compared to less fragmented (n=17) and more fragmented (n=21) node linkages. Stepping stone type linkages represented the greatest number (n=47) of linkages although a large proportion were small in size compared to the other types of patch linkages. These results show that more fragmented fauna linkages are generally more frequent within the study area compared to more intact areas of fauna habitat. Conversely, less fragmented and larger types of patch linkages are relatively rare within the study area extent and therefore, of high importance. Core areas are largely isolated from one another with continuous corridor linkage (i.e. not a stepping stone type) non-existent within the study area pointing to poor structural connectivity among the most important areas of fauna habitat.

3.2 Potential corridor linkages

An additional 56 corridor linkages were proposed in improving connectivity for fauna within the study area (Figure 6). Linkages were largely proposed for providing structural connectivity among core areas and nodes but incorporating stepping stone patch linkages where practicable. Of proposed linkages, the majority (50 out of 56) were assessed as terrestrial corridors with the remainder potential aquatic or riparian linkages. Of the terrestrial corridors, nearly half are 'stepping stone' type corridors.

The large number of stepping stone type corridors largely represents the low feasibility of implementing continuous corridors across Frankston LGA due to heavily urbanised nature of many areas and the high level of habitat fragmentation and infrastructure barriers already present. Proposed continuous corridors (terrestrial, riparian, and aquatic) were more commonly proposed outside Frankston LGA or at the fringes in the east, north-east, and south-east, due to lower levels of urbanisation, dominance of agricultural land and associated lower cover of permanent infrastructure (i.e. houses, buildings etc.). An exception was an area located at the centre of the municipality (between Ballarto Rd and Cranbourne-Frankston Rd) which is largely undeveloped, supports little existing permanent infrastructure and is dominated currently by quarries and larger node and core area linkages. Several continuous-type corridor linkages were proposed for this area and assessed against other linkages. Elsewhere within Frankston, urban infrastructure barriers greatly restrict the

potential for continuous habitat type linkages for less mobile and more fragmentation sensitive ground-dwelling fauna.

3.3 Linkage scale

A number of corridor linkages were considered to provide (existing or potential) landscape scale connectivity (Figure 30, APPENDIX 1). Landscape scale linkages were ones identified from a modelling study of fauna connectivity across the Port Phillip and Westernport Region for Melbourne Water (O'Malley et al. 2012; see APPENDIX 8, Sections 8.1 and 8.2.2). Largely these are proposed linkages (Figure 6) as opposed to existing ones. They provide connectivity between larger (>10ha), higher-quality fauna habitat patches at a landscape or regional scale. These linkages can provide structural connectivity to large patches of fauna habitat to the south in the Mornington Peninsula (i.e. Mt Eliza Regional Park and Devilbend Reservoir), to the south-east along the Western Port coastline (i.e. Yaringa, Quail Island, and Hastings patches), to the east (Royal Botanic Gardens Cranbourne, Koo Wee Rup patches), the north-east (Edithvale Wetland and Braeside Park patches), and north towards the foothill habitats of the Dandenong Ranges.

Figure 4. Existing patch linkages supporting fauna habitat and providing landscape permeability. For definitions of different patch types see APPENDIX 8.

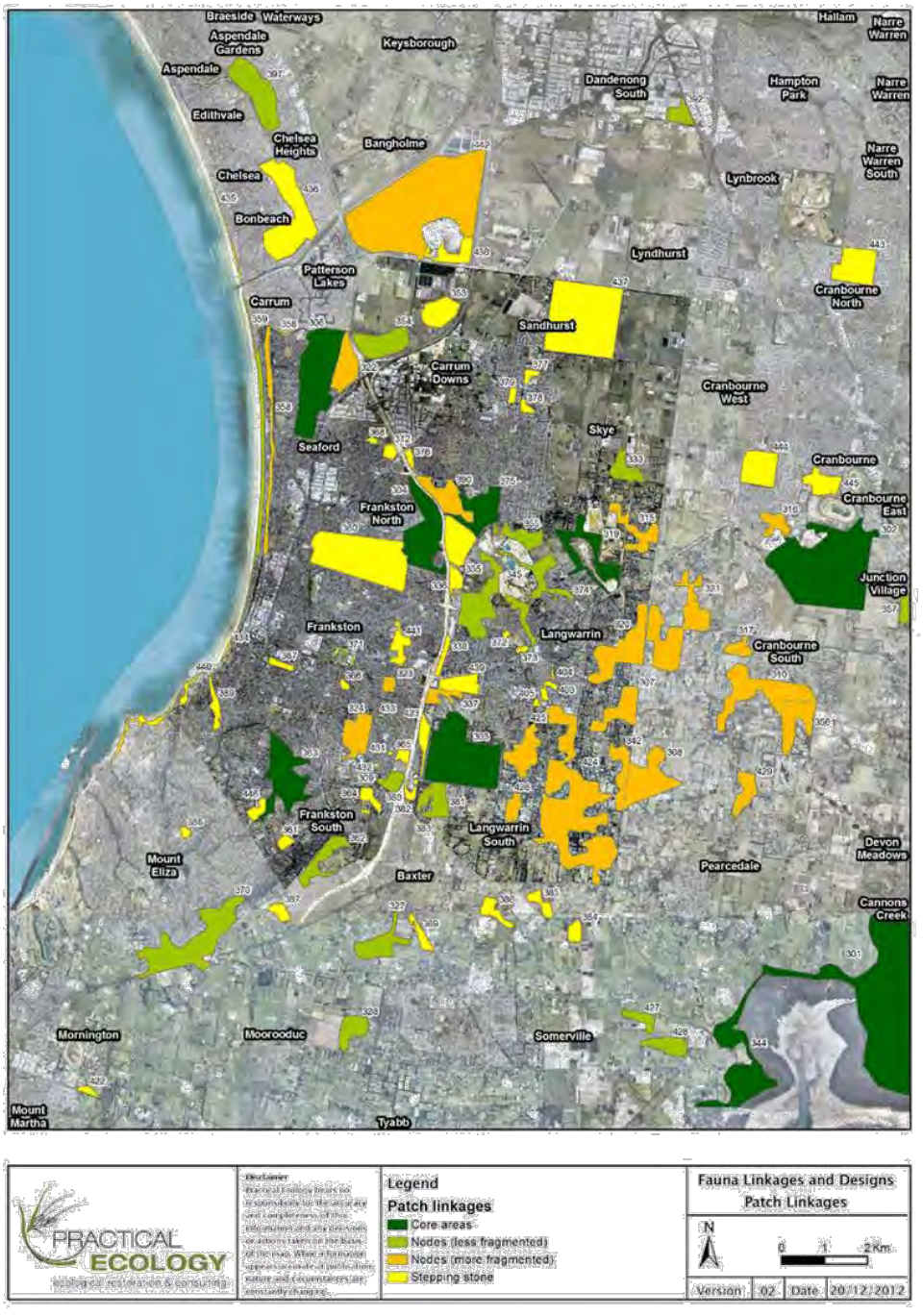


Figure 5. Types of **existing** corridor linkages assessed by the study against Conservation Significance, Feasibility, and Opportunity criteria (see Section 8.1). Shown with all other existing patch linkages (green) assessed in the study.

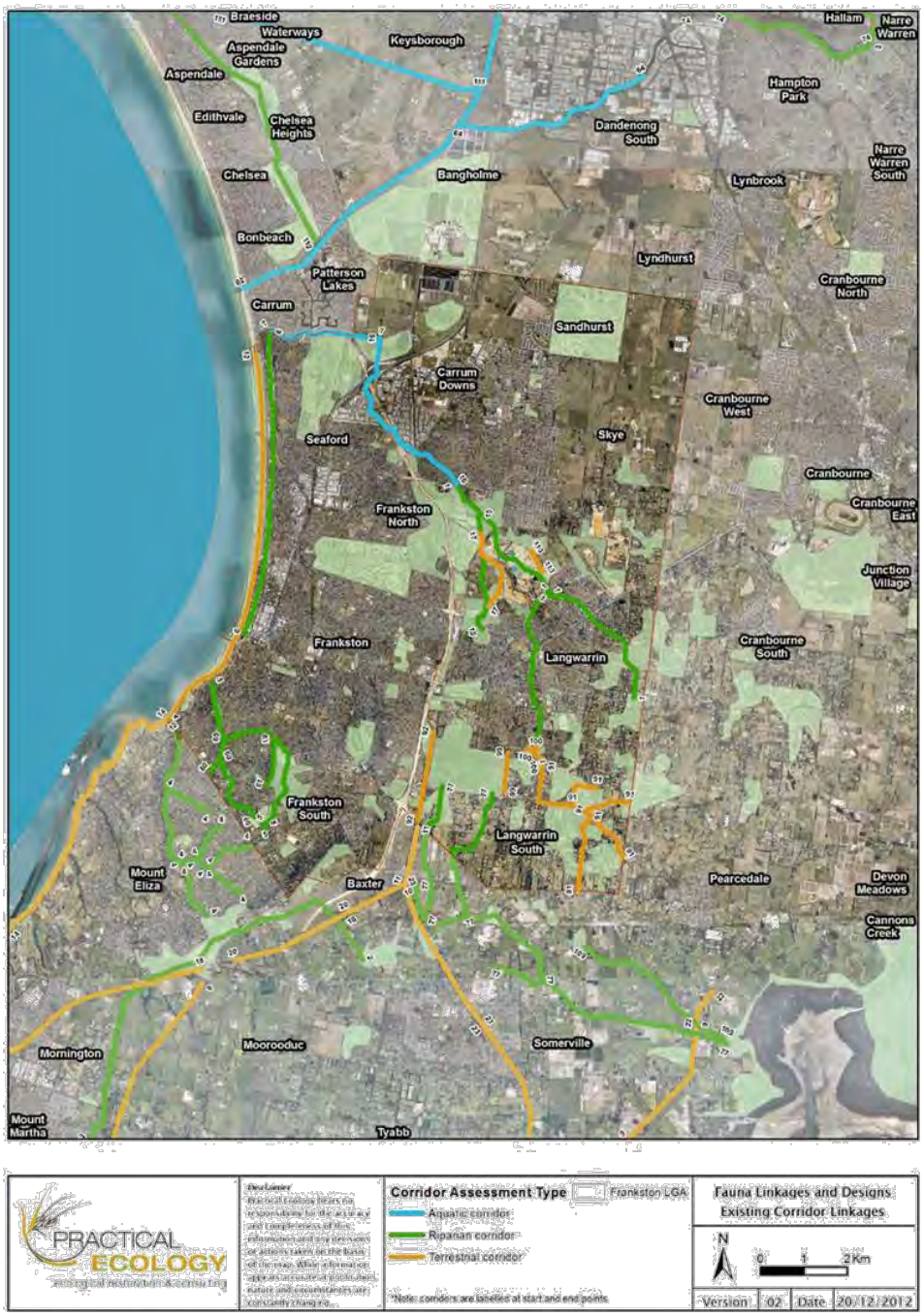
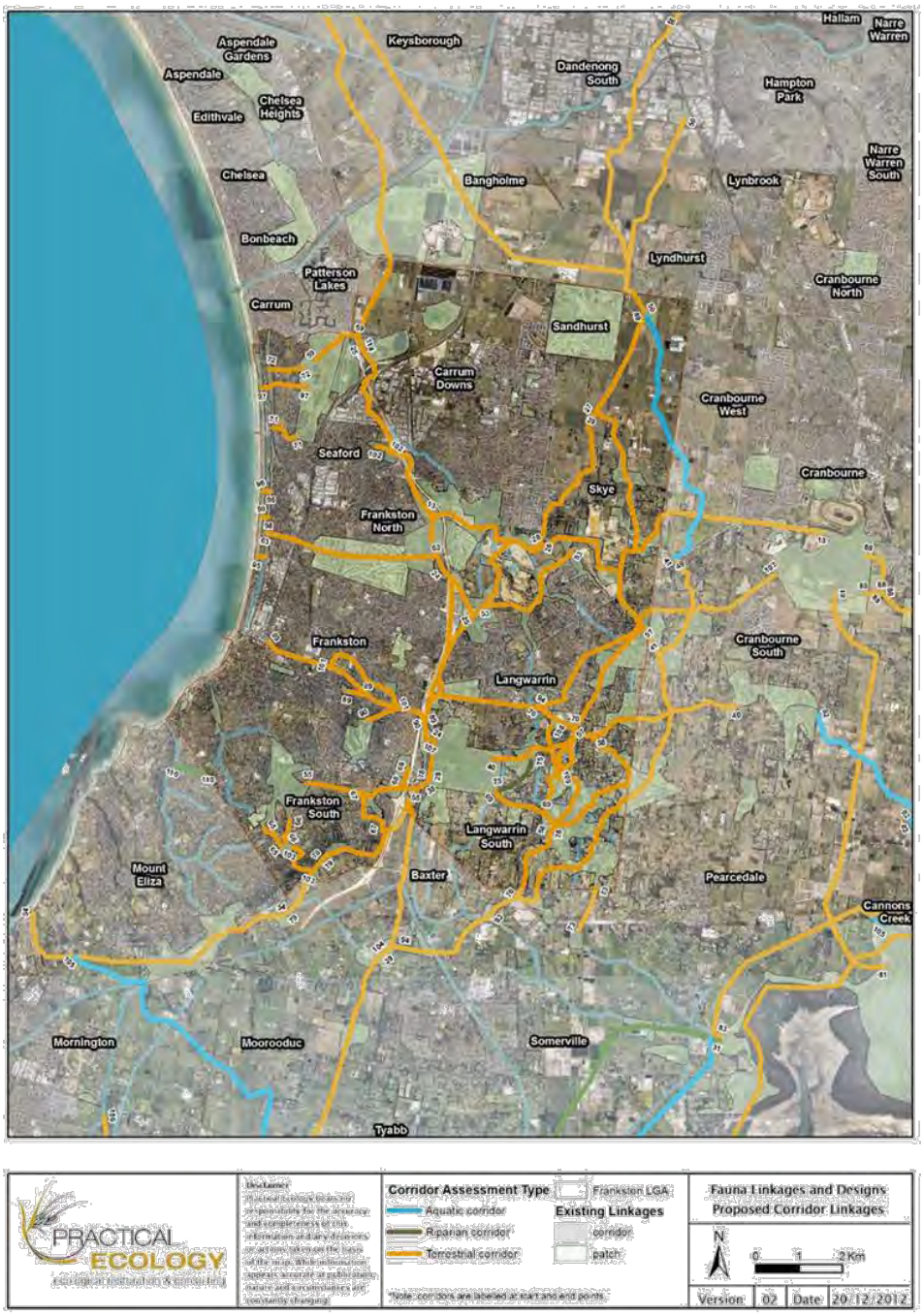


Figure 6. Types of **proposed** corridor linkage segments assessed against Conservation Significance, Feasibility, and Opportunity criteria with the overall aim of improving landscape permeability for fauna. Shown with all other existing (light blue) and patch linkages (green) assessed in the study.



3.4 Fauna Linkage Priority

The rank priority of linkages was assessed separately for patch and corridor type linkages. This means that corridors were only compared to other corridors and patches only to other patches. Corridor linkages assessed as having a High or Very High rank priority are illustrated in Figure 7 below. Results of the analysis are given in Table 7 (APPENDIX 3) including the status, type (e.g. riparian or terrestrial linkage), scores, and priority ranking of each linkage assessed. Full results (i.e. scores) for each linkage under the criteria of Conservation Significance, Feasibility, and Opportunity are provided in APPENDIX 4. The assessed priority of patch linkages are given in APPENDIX 5 and illustrated in Figure 34. Corridor linkages are presented in the main report as they are the focus of the current investigation, as opposed to the management of patches. Detailed descriptive information including values, threats, and barriers to connectivity are provide for all higher priority linkages in 0 (APPENDIX 2).

3.4.1 Priority of Corridor Linkages

Corridor linkages connecting the larger core areas were generally of higher priority as were landscape scale linkages (Figure 30) running through largely agricultural/Green land. Very High priority ranking of corridors placed greater emphasis on linking Frankston core areas to those outside the municipality through land with lower levels of urbanisation. The recommended High and Very High Priority linkages together form a corridor network which would provide a high level of connectivity for fauna.

Within Frankston, higher priority corridors generally connected larger core habitat areas such as Langwarrin Flora and Fauna Reserve ('Langwarrin FFR'), the Pines Flora and Fauna Reserve ('Pines FFR'; core area and associated nodes), Seaford Wetlands, Frankston Reservoir, but also the Langwarrin Woodlands nodes. Also of higher priority were landscape scale corridors linking these large areas of core fauna habitat to ones outside of Frankston such as the Royal Botanic Gardens Cranbourne (RBGC), Western Port coastline core area, northern sections of the Melbourne Water treatment plant, the northern foothills of Dandenong, and several core areas south in Mornington Peninsula Shire.

Very High priority *continuous* corridors largely within Frankston included the Pines Flora and Fauna Reserve–Burdett's Quarry to RBGC link (ID# 13), the Burdett's Quarry core area to Studio Park node link (ID# 53), the Melbourne Water Eastern Treatment Plant to Seaford Wetlands link (ID# 59), and the Frankston–Seaford Foreshore link (ID# 12). *Stepping stone* corridors of Very High priority only included one link connecting Langwarrin Flora and Fauna Reserve to nodes in Frankston north (ID# 28).

High priority *continuous* corridors within Frankston included the Kananook Creek link (ID# 6), the Boggy Creek link (ID# 1), linkages along Sweetwater Creek to Frankston reservoir (ID# 61 and 5), a narrow potential corridor between Langwarrin FFR and the RBGC in Cardinia Shire (ID# 107), and a short link between the Pines FFR and Studio Park node (ID# 15). High priority *stepping stone* corridors included the Studio Park to Seaford Wetlands link (ID# 25), the Boggy Creek to Langwarrin Woodland link (ID# 94), Pines FFR to Langwarrin FFR link (ID# 24), and a potential corridor connecting Langwarrin FFR to Sweet Wattle node in Cardinia Shire (ID# 40).

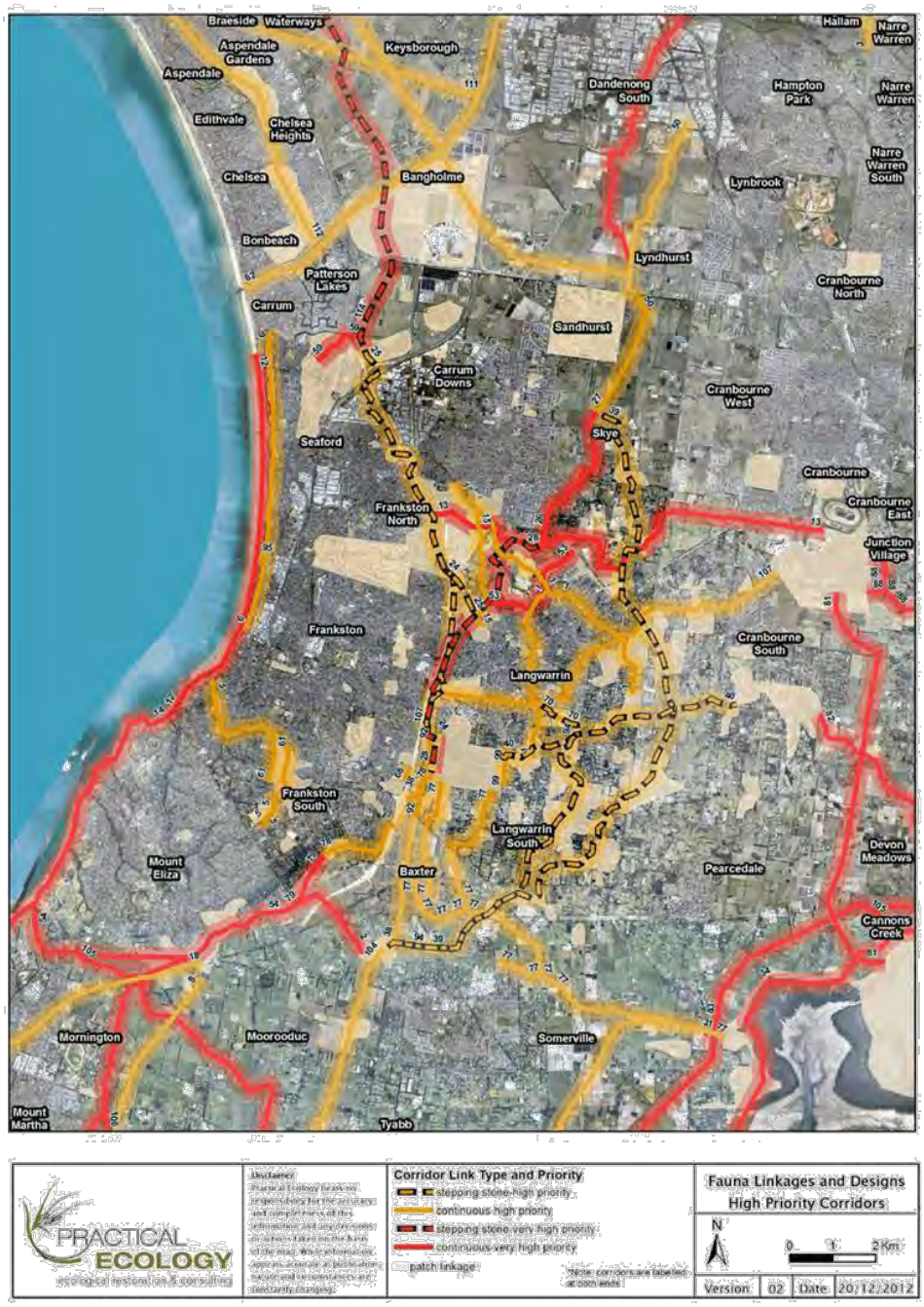
High Priority corridors beginning in Frankston but largely in adjoining municipalities included ones connecting Langwarrin FFR and Langwarrin Woodlands to the large core habitat areas along the Western Port coastline (ID# 31, 39, 77) and also to the south in Mornington Peninsula Shire (ID# 38,

79). Similarly, corridors linking the Seaford Wetlands and core-node habitat areas in the north of Frankston to large areas of habitat to the north were of higher priority. A Port Phillip foreshore corridor (ID# 14) continuing the Frankston-Seaford Foreshore link (ID# 12) was also of higher priority. These are largely proposed (i.e. not existing) linkages required to achieve larger landscape connectivity for fauna and between more significant areas of fauna habitat within the region. Overall, greater emphasis was placed on connecting Langwarrin FFR, the Pines FFR, the RBGC, and Quail Island-Warneet nodes and core areas along with northward, Port Phillip coastline, and south-west links.

Noteworthy higher priority linkages entirely outside Frankston, but important for achieving larger landscape-scale connectivity for fauna, included several potential linkages running south-west or south from Frankston, the south-east RBGC to Koo Wee Rup link (ID# 88), the RBGC to Western Port coastline link, and the Western Port coast link (ID# 34)

The prioritised linkages (High and Very High urgency linkages) should be used to guide future decisions and investment for achieving fauna connectivity over a long time frame (>25yrs). Immediate focus should be on corridors which can be implemented largely by efforts within Frankston LGA although long-term planning should involve consideration of corridors in adjoining municipalities to achieve larger-scale landscape connectivity for fauna. A large proportion of higher priority corridors are proposed ones which require the establishment of habitat for fauna over a long time-frame. Two corridors recommended for urgent implementation are detailed in Section 5 below.

Figure 7. Identified corridors of High or Very High priority where relative rank was determined by comparison to all other corridor linkages. Corridor ID numbers include labels at either end of corridor route.



3.5 Fauna Linkage Design Principles, Parameters, and Actions

This section provides advice on fauna linkage design principles, parameters, and actions to achieve the linkage parameters. The latter includes both planning decisions and on-ground actions for implementing proposed linkages (Figure 6) and improving existing ones (Figure 5). A broad investigation of possible mechanisms for linkage implementation is also provided in this section along with on-going overarching management recommendations for the entire linkage network. Detailed descriptive information, priority rank, and recommended parameters for each linkage is provided in APPENDIX 2. More specific parameters are provided for a smaller number of corridors recommended for more urgent implementation (see Section 5).

3.5.1 Remnant vegetation management

Following the Triple R or biodiversity trinity (Buchanan 1989; DSE 2003) of bush regeneration, the first priority within linkages is to protect and enhance existing remnant vegetation. These can serve both as stepping stones for fauna and also as island seed sources for the natural regeneration of any adjacent cleared land.. The second priority should be restoration of lower quality remnants, followed by rehabilitation of the most degraded remnants. Promoting higher floristic diversity will increase the structural complexity of habitats along with increased food and shelter resources that are more seasonally stable.

3.5.2 Habitat components

A large proportion of proposed landscape scale linkages of recommended high priority have very little remnant vegetation. In these circumstances the priority would be on reserving land for conservation purposes, followed by broad scale revegetation. Higher floristic diversity will increase food and shelter resources for fauna. Along with the provision of habitat structural complexity (e.g. logs, litter, hollows, groundcover species, shrubs, and trees), these two factors may be the most important for positive outcomes for fauna in revegetation projects (Bennett, Kimber and Ryan 2000b). The provision of tree hollows through time is particularly important for arboreal fauna and many bird species. However, higher costs associated with increasing floristic diversity must be weighed against any potential gains and the specific circumstances of implementing each linkage, for example the available pool of finances and resources.

Restoring vegetation along corridors can be guided by standards developed for two corridors for urgent implementation detailed below (see Section 5) which are based on target fauna species habitat and connectivity requirements (Table 13). More detailed decisions on floristic composition of revegetation works can draw from relevant Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC) predicted to previously occur within an area (Oates and Taranto 2001). Predicted mapping should be used in conjunction with more detailed local information including historical survey information, geology, soil type, and rainfall. Local remnant vegetation should also be referred to when deciding on species to be included in any revegetation or rehabilitation works. In the shorter-term, a combination of common species should be selected that will have high recruitment success and provide important structural habitat components. As mentioned earlier, broad habitat components include:

- groundcover species (ideally species which produce a more dense ground cover);
- shrubs;

- canopy trees and hollows;
- logs and litter;
- water-bodies (ephemeral or permanent) such as wetlands, ponds, and lakes;
- wet depressions;
- in-stream aquatic environments (e.g. rivers and creeks).

The first four are some of the basic structural components of most non-aquatic habitats such as woodlands, forests, heaths, and grasslands. Ideally, for forest and woodland restoration, revegetation of the three major habitat strata (indigenous groundcover, shrubs, and trees) should occur in the first instance as this avoids cost issues with easily establishing an indigenous groundcover when a shrub or tree cover is already established. However, where there are financial constraints, direct seeding of a shrub and tree cover may be the only initial feasible option in the short-term. Establishing shrub and tree species in combination with providing structural connectivity for frugivorous bird species can facilitate the natural dispersal of fleshy-fruited indigenous flora species within a linkage. Frugivorous bird species are important seed dispersers for fleshy-fruited species and the provision of roosting sites can aid in re-colonisation of sites by these plants. Similarly, ground-dwelling vertebrates, particularly mammals such as the Black Wallaby, may be important vectors for indigenous grass seeds and fungi. These examples can be viewed as positive feedback in establishing linkages capable of providing connectivity for a broad range of fauna, which in turn can aid revegetation efforts.

Existing linkages should also be assessed for the presence of these important habitat components and where lacking, investment should be made into restoring the habitat component. The addition of basic habitat components should be pursued through time in each linkage that is committed to being established by multiple government agencies and the broader community. Appropriate benchmarking prior to any restoration/revegetation works followed by monitoring is also essential for the long-term success of such works and is discussed in more detail below. At larger spatial scales, the restoration of riparian and wetland areas has been considered a priority biodiversity objective in implementing wildlife corridors (Bennett 1990; Bennett 2003; Parsons 2005; Semlitsch and Jensen 2001). Primarily this is because riparian areas may support higher biodiversity values and greater habitat resources for fauna. In addition, wetlands are rare in current landscapes and are crucial to the lifecycle of many fauna, including migratory and wetland bird species. This would apply to landscape-scale connectivity for fauna over tens of kilometres. Restoring riparian linkages connecting larger core patches in Frankston and also in providing connectivity for fauna to more distant core areas outside Frankston should be given some priority. However, inclusion of terrestrial linkages is also important for providing the greatest range of habitats for the greatest number of fauna species.

A detailed review of target fauna species (Table 8) habitat requirements (Table 13) was undertaken to provide guidance on required specifications for habitat creation within the recommended corridor linkages. These are provided in Section 5.3 and should guide the provision of habitat along the recommended corridors. Estimated distribution and movement patterns of target species within Frankston (Table 12) should also guide on-ground works and objectives for the implementation and management of corridor and patch linkages.

3.5.3 Corridor Width

The general consensus on corridor dimensions is that wider corridors with a higher interior (area) to edge ratio are better. Consequently, there is no one size of corridor that is optimal (Bennett 1990) and the widest possible width is recommended to be pursued in all cases. Increases in these two characteristics are considered to improve the likelihood of providing functional landscape connectivity for fauna. An optimal width is one where connectivity is maintained for the species it is intended to provide connectivity for (Bennett 2003). However, there is very limited evidence for species specific responses to different corridor widths in varying landscape contexts (i.e. rural versus urban) in Australia. Nonetheless, wider areas also confer greater resistance to edge effects (see Glossary Section 7) as well as adjacent land uses and issues such as erosion, pollution, light and sound pollution. Possibly the most important is greater resistance to weed invasion due to a reduction in disturbed edge environments in which weed species are highly competitive due to their adaptation to disturbed environments.

Consequently, wider linkages are also more easily maintained and have a higher likelihood of good quality fauna habitat being established which can support resident fauna populations. More narrow corridors of habitat are still important for animal dispersal (see Glossary in Section 7) as well as providing food resources and shelter (Bennett, Kimber and Ryan 2000a), and in some specific cases may support resources lacking or of higher value than those in wider linkages or interior patch habitats. Target fauna groups selected for this study include both urban tolerant and edge or fragmentation sensitive species which may have varying responses to different corridor widths (Table 1). However, an apparent trend in this assessment (Table 1) is that wider corridors are likely to greatly increase the number of species of target fauna capable of using a linkage. Consequently, the widest possible corridor width should be pursued wherever practicable, to provide connectivity for the greatest number of fauna species and guilds.

Within the study area, additional consideration must be given to requirements for:

- Buffers from edge effects
- Core habitat corridor widths required to facilitate functional connectivity for fauna
- Fire break and fuel modified area requirements
- Open space planning

The first three of these considerations determines the component parts of a corridor linkage cross section. Hence, a corridor consists of an:

i) inner 'core' habitat presumed to be uninfluenced by edge effects and offering the highest quality habitat for fauna;

ii) a buffer area for negating any edge effects but consisting of the same habitat/vegetation provision as the core; and

iii) in some cases, an outermost zone for public open space and/or fuel-load reduction (fire management). This zone can also incorporate an access management trail and any fencing required.

Buffer widths: to counter edge effects, recommended buffer widths in the literature vary from 30m for remnant vegetation (Dostal 2000) to 1000m to reduce any edge effect from roads (Forman et al.

2003). However, a recommended average across studies equates to 50m (Gardner 1998; Matlack 1994; Paton 1994). For some linkages in which the total corridor width is restricted to <50m, edge effects will extend throughout the entire width. In such circumstances, a reduced function should be expected largely confined to facilitating rarer longer-distance dispersal events for fauna with greater movement capabilities (i.e. birds and some arboreal species). Habitat provision within such corridors is restricted to more urban tolerant fauna species. Implemented buffer widths should be monitored across different vegetation types to assess whether the provided width is sufficient. This is due to different vegetation types possibly being more prone to edge effects such as weed invasion than others. This will also differ according to site specific conditions such as former land use (i.e. soil nutrient levels), adjacent land uses, and the type of land rehabilitation or revegetation committed to.

Total corridor width: Recommended minimum corridor widths from the literature vary from 50m to 1000m. Recommended widths vary based on fauna groups or function. Eighty metres is recommended for birds in general (Parsons, Major and French 2006), although 100m is recommended for development-sensitive birds and between 300 to 600m wide for forest-interior birds (Mason et al. 2007). For semi-aquatic species a width of 92.6 – 164m wide is recommended (Semlitsch 1998) and a >200m width for forest-dependent arboreal mammals (Lindenmayer 1994). Widths of 50-60m have been recommended for linear strips of habitat (Lambeck 1999) up to at least 350m for corridors through terrestrial environments (Doerr, Doerr and Davies 2010). A corridor width of >200m has been previously recommended in the study area for sensitive ground-dwelling fauna, although more narrow widths can function for rare dispersal events in agricultural landscapes and ones in which predation pressure is lower (O'Malley 2011).

3.5.3.1 Recommended width specifications

The total recommended width of corridor linkages is defined by an estimate of the maximum attainable considering existing infrastructure (e.g. buildings, roads etc). 0 (APPENDIX 2) provides recommended (i.e. desirable) minimum buffer widths, core widths, and the average overall maximum corridor width attainable for each investigated corridor linkage when considering ecological requirements of target fauna, landscape context and existing infrastructure. An evaluation of target fauna group and representative species has been undertaken (Table 7) and shows that species will vary in their response and utilisation of different corridor widths. Estimates of minimum corridor widths required for most indigenous fauna species are lacking in the scientific literature. As a result, only a best-guess approach informed by available information is possible. The following corridor components and specifications (illustrated in Fig. 10) are recommended for providing connectivity for the greatest number of fauna groups:

Open public space/fire management zone: ~10-80m on either side (20-160m)

- This zone may be largely required only in urban or peri-urban situations or where dwellings are situated close to a corridor.

- Highly modified zone largely consisting of mown areas and isolated clumps of shrubs and sparse tree canopy cover. This zone will have some but limited value for fauna, principally urban-tolerant bird and arboreal mammal species that can make use of scattered trees and isolated patches of shrubs. However, even where an entire corridor length consists of habitat to the specifications of this zone, important structural connectivity can be provided for these common species which in turn provide important services in ecosystem function and overall health within a fragmented landscape.

- The width dimensions are based on specifications for buildings in an area covered by a Wildfire Management Overlay under the Victorian planning scheme (clause 44.06 and 52.47). Width may be less where an overlay does not apply or where there are no existing or proposed buildings. Consultation with the CFA is required on a case-by-case basis along with an assessment of slope, vegetation type and the position in respect to existing or proposed dwellings.

Buffer zone: 50m minimum on either side (100m)

- Consisting of the same habitat provision as core habitat but acknowledging a lower attainable quality due to edge effects. Depending on the adjacent land uses (e.g. whether roads, freeways, residential land, agricultural land) fauna utilisation may vary from similar to that in the core habitat to a much reduced utilisation. Largely differences will be in the types of fauna groups and species utilising buffer (edge) versus core (interior) habitats based of their sensitivity to edge effects. Edge-sensitive species are likely to make less use of habitat within a buffer zone than edge-tolerant species.

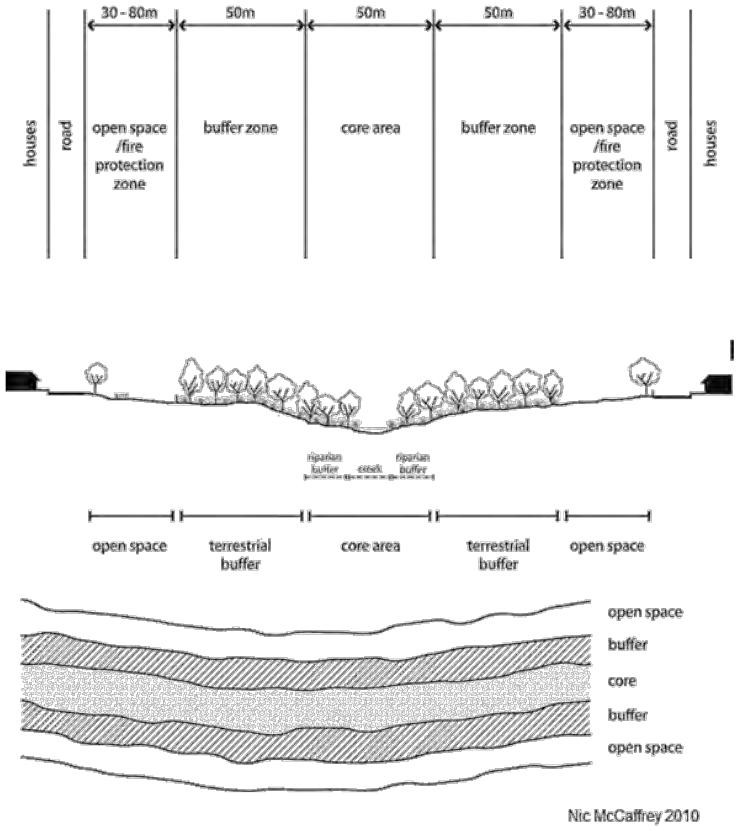
Core habitat zone: ≥50m minimum (100m for riparian habitats)

- This is a minimum width for attempting to provide core habitat for resident populations of urban-intolerant (or edge-sensitive) fauna. Lower widths may still facilitate rare, longer-distance dispersal events by edge-sensitive species. Linkages incorporating wetland areas are recommended to have a core width of >100m and should be informed by the local topography and site-specific survey information. Riparian habitats should have a minimum setback width of at least 50m from the bank edge wherever practicable (>100m total core width), with setbacks of up to 200m more desirable. Riparian linkages provide connectivity for an overall greater number of fauna guilds and species and a greater corridor width is required to incorporate a greater range of food resources and microhabitats for fauna species.

- The core zone supports the highest quality fauna habitat within the corridor footprint and the greatest range of microhabitats and environments for animals to exploit. All fauna guilds should be able to make some use of the core habitat zone, although the number of species will likely increase with greater corridor width due to a wider array of microhabitats and microclimates incorporated along with satisfying home range/foraging requirements of different fauna species (see Glossary in Section 7).

A visual representation of corridor design is shown below in Figure 8. Further recommendations and guidance can be taken from detailed specifications for two urgent corridors for implementation in the near future provided in Section 5.

Figure 8. Indicative cross-section profile of a typical corridor with a 50m core width. Note that a minimum open space/fire protection of <30m may be possible in some circumstances (e.g. grassland environments). This zone is recommended to incorporate a service track for maintenance and where required, can also incorporate any required fencing of the corridor.



3.5.3.2 Estimated use of different corridor linkage widths by target fauna species

Table 1. Summary of corridor linkage characteristics and use by target fauna species for different corridor linkage widths. Adapted and updated from McCaffrey and Henry (2010). Estimates are based on broad assumptions of fauna species use within a largely rural landscape. The 'likelihood of use' by selected fauna species in an urban context is likely to be different; with use reduced by at least one width category (i.e. ≥100m becomes ≥50m).

Fauna Group	Reference Subgroup	Width of corridor			Broad Habitat Features
		<50m	≥100m	≥200m	
		– Simple floristic and structural diversity – Does not provide interior habitat; all edge habitat – Suitable for resilient species, edge specialists, exotic or invasive species – River with little riparian set-back, or structural diversity within or surrounding water – Drainage lines with remnant native vegetation, but narrow and often subject to edge effects – Simple creek line or drainage lines with little or no veg. surrounding or within water – Drainage line with no vegetation or concreted	– Slightly more floristic and structural diversity – Does not provide interior habitat, all edge habitat – Greater number of micro-habitat types – Suitable for common adaptable species – River with some riparian set-back and some veg. and structural diversity within water – Creek line with some riparian vegetation and some structural diversity within and surrounding water – Drainage lines are not concreted, have some native vegetation such as reeds and grasses	– Greatest amount of structural and floristic diversity – May accommodate disturbance sensitive species and interior species – May provide some interior habitat – Rivers with 100m either side riparian set-back and higher diversity of structural features within and surrounding water – Creeks with greater area of riparian vegetation and higher structural diversity within and surrounding water – Drainage lines are part of larger vegetated corridors	
Arboreal	Mammals				
	Feathertail Glider	Could utilise if trees and understorey is present, however unlikely to provide habitat.	Could utilise for moving through the landscape between patches of habitat only if trees are present.	May utilise this for moving through a landscape or foraging for resources. Will only exist in mature forest with hollows and tall trees.	Requires hollows for nesting, spend most of their time in tree canopy above 15 to 20m. Prefer complex and mature forest. This species can glide up to almost 30m however generally will only glide a gap of 15m. (information from Van Dyck and Strahan 2008).
	Koala	Could utilise for short link.	May be able to utilise if preferred habitat trees are present, however would not provide enough habitat to reside in.	May utilise if preferred habitat trees are present, could provide part of home range.	Has preferred feeding tree species which vary regionally. Has a home range of between 1 and 50ha according to resource availability. Information from Van Dyck and Strahan 2008).
	Common Ring-tail Possum	Good chance of at least some use both as habitat and as dispersal corridor where appropriate habitat is present (i.e. taller shrubs and Eucalypt tree canopy cover).	High likelihood of use where taller continuous shrub cover and canopy cover is present.	Greatest likelihood of supporting healthy resident populations.	Is found in a variety of habitats where shrubs are dense and form tangled foliage which can be used for the construction of dreys (nests) but can also form suboptimal nests in cavities of buildings.

Fauna Group	Reference Subgroup	Width of corridor			Broad Habitat Features
		<50m	≥100m	≥200m	
	Sugar Glider	Could utilise if trees are present.	Could utilise for moving through an environment providing trees are present. Could possibly forage within a corridor of this size if it is connected to larger habitat patch.	Preferable for this species, it is known to occur in linear strips provided there are enough hollows and food resources. Is known to occur in young forests provided there are nest boxes/hollows present.	Requires hollows for nesting, can only glide up to 50m, gaps beyond this require moving on the ground exposing it to predation. Food resources include sap, pollen and nectar, invertebrates and invertebrate exudates. (Information from Van Dyck and Strahan 2008).
Terrestrial	Mammals				
	Southern Brown Bandicoot	May utilise simple corridors for short distances in rural landscapes provided there is enough cover and protection from predation. Much less likely to be successful in urban or peri-urban landscapes unless corridor is predator-proofed.	Could possible utilise, again provided there is ample understorey/ground cover and exotic predator exclusion through fencing.	This is best suited for Southern Brown Bandicoot. This species has high sensitivity to disturbance, habitat loss and predation. Populations have undergone large range retractions and many are isolated and existing in sub-optimal habitat.	Requires specific habitat features such as dense understorey vegetation and suitable soil substrate for foraging. Home range varies from 05 to 5ha. (Information from Van Dyck and Strahan 2008).
	Black Wallaby	Could utilise relatively thin corridors in rural landscapes where some areas support dense shrub and groundcover (Di Stefano et al. 2009; Law and Dickman 1998). Less likely to utilise in urban and peri-urban landscapes and where high levels of human traffic. The species has a high potential to disperse across modified agricultural landscapes and barriers (Paplinska et al. 2009)	Would utilise these corridors provided it had thick vegetation cover in a large part of the animal's home range within urban to peri-urban landscapes. High likelihood of use in rural landscapes where a dense shrub/groundcover is present within a portion of the animal's home range.	This would be preferred corridor size for this species. It shows a preference for thick understorey cover, and wide corridors would provide habitat for healthy populations of the species and possibly increase gene exchange.	The Black Wallaby is commonly found in vegetation with a dense understorey for sheltering, however it will venture into more open areas for feeding. (Information from Van Dyck and Strahan 2008).
	Short-beaked Echidna	Would utilise these corridors for foraging or dispersal.	Would utilise these corridors for foraging or dispersal.	Would utilise these corridors for foraging or dispersal.	Short-beaked Echidnas are found throughout Australia in most habitat types. They require thick shrubs, hollow logs or abandoned burrows to shelter in and the presence of ant or termite nest which they feed on. (Information from Van Dyck and Strahan 2008).
	Swamp Rat	Would utilise these corridors, however requires dense ground cover for protection.	Would utilise these provided there was thick vegetation present.	These corridors could be utilised, again provided there is thick ground cover.	The Swamp Rat is dependent on thick ground and understorey vegetation for protection. It creates burrows underground, and in swampy areas above round but under a thick cover of sedges and tussock grasses. (Information from Van Dyck and Strahan 2008).
	Agile Antechinus	Could possibly utilise for short distances.	Could utilise for moving between habitat patches and some foraging provided there is vegetation cover and invertebrates present.	This size corridor is most suited to the Agile Antechinus. This species requires enough cover from predators and forages both in canopy trees and through the	The Agile Antechinus are found in a variety of habitats including forest, woodland and heathland. This species is hollow dependent and males have a home range of approximately 1ha. (Information from Van

Fauna Group	Reference Subgroup	Width of corridor			Broad Habitat Features
		<50m	≥100m	≥200m	
				understorey and ground level.	Dyck and Strahan 2008).
Terrestrial	Reptiles				
	Blotched Blue-tongue Lizard	Less likely to support resident populations but where a diverse range of microhabitat are present, including logs or dense vegetation providing some protection from exotic predators, use will be higher. Of greater use as a dispersal corridor.	High likelihood of use dependent on the quality of ground level habitat and densities of exotic predators.	Very high likelihood of use dependent on the quality of ground level habitat and densities of exotic predators.	A wide variety of lowland habitats in within cool temperate south-east Australia. Feeds on a wide variety of food items, including plants, insects, and sometimes fungi. Requires dense vegetation/logs/rocks as refuges from exotic predators where they are in higher density (i.e. urban areas).
	Glossy Grass Skink	Could possibly utilise if there was a dense ground storey layer, along water courses or drainage lines. Glossy Grass Skinks were found in a ditch in a modified roadside in PSP 13 (surrounded by farmland) (Mal Legg pers. comm.).	Could possibly utilise if there was a dense ground storey layer, along water courses or drainage lines.	Most suitable for this species provided there is dense ground cover within wet or swampy areas.	The Glossy Grass Skink is found in damp heathy and swampy areas with a dense ground cover (M. Legg pers. com.).
	Lowland Copperhead	Use primarily as dispersal corridors where a dense grass cover is present and some wet areas. More likely along riparian linkages.	Higher chance of use where appropriate habitats are present including dense grass/sedge cover and healthy food resources such as semi-aquatic fauna (i.e. frogs) and ground-dwelling mammals.	Highest potential to support healthy populations where appropriate habitats are present including dense grass/sedge cover and healthy food resources such as semi-aquatic fauna and ground-dwelling mammals.	Associated with wetlands and freshwater or moist low-lying areas in dry sclerophyll forests, woodlands, and heaths. Prefers tussock grass habitats
	Swamp Skink	Unlikely to utilise.	Robertson (cited in Marr et al. 2009) recommends a corridor width of 100m for long term sustainability of this species.	This could provide dispersal routes and habitat.	This species is generally found in dense tussock grass and wet heathy areas associated with watercourses or swampy areas. It requires diverse structural complexity on the ground for basking, hunting and protection from predators (M. Legg pers com.).
	Tree Dragon	Unlikely to utilise.	Could utilise for dispersal and foraging.	Could potentially utilise for foraging and dispersal if preferred habitat is present.	This species is partly arboreal and is found in woodland with dense understorey and heathy areas. It requires hollows, dense vegetation or rocks for sheltering. (Information from Wilson & Knowles 1988 and M. Legg pers. com.)
	White-lipped Snake	Could possibly utilise for dispersal.	Could utilise for dispersal and foraging.	Could utilise for foraging and dispersal. Needs structural diversity for basking and foraging.	This species prefers dense vegetation and is often found in wetter areas. This species could utilise any corridor provided there is structural diversity on the ground for protection from predators. (Information from Wilson and Knowles 1988)
Birds	Woodland Birds				
	Crested Shrike-tit	Possible dispersal movements over	Could possibly utilise if adjacent to large	Could utilise if the corridor was	Are sensitive to urban development.

Fauna Group	Reference Subgroup	Width of corridor			Broad Habitat Features
		<50m	≥100m	≥200m	
		shorter distances	remnant patch for short foraging trips or moving small distances from one habitat patch to another.	generally undisturbed habitat. However it is more likely to utilise if it is connected to large remnant patches.	Generally occur in large remnant patches. Very few are recorded in re-growth from logging, however have been recorded in regrowth from fire. (Information from Higgins and Peter 2002).
	Dusky Woodswallow	Could utilise this corridor for short movements between habitat patches or for foraging.	Often found along edges of habitat patches so could utilise this type of corridor for movements and foraging.	This type of corridor could provide habitat if it is a preferred habitat type of open dry forest and is close to remnants or large scattered trees.	Can remain in disturbed habitat if there is large remnant scattered trees present. Mostly an insectivorous species requires this food resource to be present. (Information from Higgins et al. 2006).
	Eastern Yellow Robin	Possible dispersal movements over shorter distances	May utilise if suitable habitat is present if dense shrubby understorey is present.	Could provide habitat if there were preferred habitat features present such as shrubby dense understorey and structural diversity such as fallen timber.	This species is sensitive to fragmentation and disturbance. May not occur even in remnant if understorey is significantly disturbed. Thus requires mature woodland with dense undisturbed understorey. (Information from Higgins et al. 2006).
	Varied Sittella	Unlikely to utilise.	Possibly some use for shorter distance dispersal events.	Could use as habitat although wider >300m corridor are likely to be required considering home range size, sensitivity to edge habitats, and possible requirement for co-operative breeding.	Largely inhabits eucalypt woodlands and forests, particularly areas supporting tree-hollows, dead branches, rough-barked trees (stringy-barks/ironbarks) but also paperbarks and a shrubby or grassy understorey. Considered sedentary and resident with few longer-distance movement recorded and a home range of 13-20 ha. Insectivorous and forages in the crowns of trees amongst bark, branches and sometimes among foliage (Higgins and Peter 2002).
	Rufous Whistler	Could utilise for short movements between habitat patches.	May utilise for movement between patches or foraging. May depend on surrounding land use and quality of vegetation present.	Could make up part of home range if the preferred habitat is present.	This species is found in a wide range of habitat types, generally with shrubby understorey. May be sensitive to disturbance such as logging and urbanisation. (Information from Higgins et al. 2006).
Semi-aquatic	Frogs				
	Common Froglet	Can utilise, especially for dispersal, but also for habitat where day-time shelter micro sites are present and damp areas or water-bodies/waterways are available.	Likely to support populations of the species where appropriate habitat is present.	Highly likely to support populations of the species where appropriate habitat is present.	Common and one of the most widespread of frog species. Inhabits low-lying environments in damp, grassy forest and woodland but also agricultural and residential landscapes in wet/damp situations. Requires water-bodies or slow-moving waterways to reproduce.
	Southern Toadlet	Could utilise for dispersal and foraging if appropriate habitat available.	Could utilise for dispersal and foraging.	Could utilise as part of home range.	This species is found in wet depression on the ground within leaf litter in drainage line. Habitat includes forest woodland, shrubland, grassland and heath. (Information from Hero et al. 1991).
	Southern Bullfrog	Can utilise, especially for dispersal, but	Can support large populations where	Optimal width where suitable	Very common species inhabiting a wide range

Fauna Group	Reference Subgroup	Width of corridor			Broad Habitat Features
		<50m	≥100m	≥200m	
		also for habitat where day-time shelter micro sites are present and damp areas or water-bodies/waterways are available	suitable habitat is present.	habitat is present and increases the chance of wet/damp micro sites being incorporated within a habitat mosaic in non-riparian corridors, facilitating dispersal and movement between larger areas of suitable habitat capable of supporting populations.	of wet environments. Particular preference for grassy areas around water-bodies, dams, or water-ways. Common in woodlands and forest but also agricultural and residential landscapes where habitat is present. Prefers soft-loamy soils, litter and under logs for burrowing.
	Southern Brown Tree Frog	Unlikely to utilise.	Could possibly utilise if there is sufficient native vegetation for protection, shelter micro sites (rocks, logs etc) and foraging and damp areas or near water.	Could utilise provided there is moist damp areas and sufficient cover.	This species is terrestrial and semi-arboreal. Are generally found in damp areas and tadpoles are aquatic. It is found in a variety of habitats such as; wet and dry forest, grassland, shrubland, rainforest and woodland but depends on the presence of water. Requires rocks, logs and other ground-level debris for sheltering during the day and habitats with low vegetation to forage during the night. (Information from Hero et al. 1991).
Semi-aquatic	**Reptiles**				
	Common Long-necked Turtle	Will move through open areas. Could utilise a simple corridor over shorter distances (<400m) provided there are underpasses under roads or other hazardous structures	Will move through these corridors as well but dependent on provision of aquatic habitats, however have mortality risks associated with roads	High potential for use as terrestrial habitat if aquatic habitat is also present. Barrier to migration is cited as an obstacle to improving connectivity for this species (Danger and Walsh 2008).	Snake-necked turtles are carnivorous eating fish, tadpoles, crustaceans, invertebrates and carrion. They can travel long distances terrestrially. However this species requires either temporal or permanent water for part of its life-cycle (Wilson and Swan 2008)
Aquatic	**Fish**				
	Dwarf Galaxias	Can utilise for dispersal events dependent of waterway health. Riparian setbacks of >40m in low intensity land use contexts can provide improved food and habitat resources. Less likely to be used in an urban context.	Higher potential to support populations of the species through providing improved food and habitat resources along with in-stream biodiversity, although dependent on in-stream water quality and urban storm-water impacts.	Highest potential to support populations of the species in an urban context. Dependent on water quality.	Generally found in cool, slow moving creeks, drainage lines and shallow wetlands that are not impacted by storm water or poor water quality. Benefits from lower water temperatures that their main competitor Eastern Gambusia *Gambusia holbrooki* is intolerant of. May also aestivate in ephemeral water-bodies.
	Common Galaxias	Can utilise degraded urban streams <50m setback for dispersal events and may possibly use landlocked water-bodies as breeding refuges from predation and competition with exotic fish species. Riparian setbacks of >40m can provide improved food and habitat resources.	Higher potential to support populations of the species through providing improved food and habitat resources along with in-stream biodiversity where not on steep slopes or lower-order streams. May benefit from higher water quality (Hansen et al. 2010).	Highest potential to support populations of the species in an urban context dependent on high water quality and provision of in-stream habitat features and resources.	Can utilise waterways with higher water temperatures than other Galaxiid species and does not require fast-flowing waterways. Populations may persist in landlocked water-bodies but will migrate upstream after spawning if given the opportunity. Less likely to occur in the presence of exotic brown *Salmo trutta* or rainbow trout *Oncorhynchus*

Fauna Group	Reference Subgroup	Width of corridor			Broad Habitat Features
		<50m	≥100m	≥200m	
					mykiss. The exotic Eastern Gambusia *Gambusia holbrooki* are not a competitive threat until *G. holbrooki* abundance is high (i.e. ratios above 3:1) (Information from Danger and Walsh 2008).
	Southern Pygmy Perch	May utilise for dispersal events dependent of waterway health in rural landscapes. Riparian setbacks of >40m in low intensity land use contexts can provide improved food and habitat resources. Use less likely in an urban context.	Higher potential to support populations of the species through providing improved food and habitat resources along with in-stream biodiversity, even in high intensity land use contexts, where not on steep slopes or lower-order streams (Hansen et al. 2010)	Highest potential to support populations of the species in an urban context. Dependent on water quality.	This species is threatened by increased urbanisation. The Southern Pygmy Perch requires abundant aquatic vegetation in which it can hide and target prey species. It resides in wetlands or slow moving waterways. Water quality is an important factor is determining persistence and is likely sensitive to urban stormwater impacts. It may also be threatened by competition from exotic fish species.
	Tupong	Can utilise for dispersal events dependent of waterway health and landscape context. Riparian setbacks of >40m in low intensity land use contexts can provide improved food and habitat resources. Less likely to be used in an urban context.	Potential to support populations of the species through providing improved food and habitat resources along with in-stream biodiversity but dependent on higher water quality, in-stream habitat features and densities of exotic predators (Hansen et al. 2010).	Highest potential to support populations of the species in an urban context where microhabitat requirements are present such as logs and rocks, overhanging banks and soft substrate.	This species is most abundant in slow-flowing waterways where microhabitat features of leaf litter, benthic debris (i.e. logs), overhanging banks, or sandy substrates are present. Consequently, they are sensitive to poor sediment quality in waterways. It is found in estuaries where it breeds and throughout many freshwater river systems in Victoria. General threats are barriers to movements, loss of habitat, and poor sediment quality. (Information from Danger and Walsh 2008).

3.5.4 Management recommendations and on-ground actions for all existing linkages

Protection and enhancement of existing linkages is recommended as being of highest priority. The following management recommendations apply to all existing linkages:

- Secure land for conservation purposes wherever practicable
- Protect existing remnant vegetation and canopy cover
- Improve habitat quality through weed control, supplementary plantings (to increase structural complexity of habitat), retaining and fostering the development of hollow-bearing trees, and retention and/or introduction of logs
- Ensure plantings are composed of a mix of flora species producing a range of food (e.g. nectar, fleshy fruits, seeds, tubers) and habitat (grasses, sedges, shrubs, trees) resources
- Manage and reduce threatening processes (e.g. erosion, rabbits, exotic predators, weed infestations)
- Widen habitat linkages wherever possible based on recommended width specifications
- Avoid urban development or further fragmentation of identified existing linkages
- Reduce the number of trails within existing reserves and avoid implementing new ones
- Undertake ecologically sensitive small-scale mosaic burning regimes
- Reduce speed limits and traffic volumes on roads adjacent to existing linkages
- Implement fauna crossing structures at recommended locations (see Section 4.1)
- Reduce the impacts of cats and dogs surrounding higher priority linkages by restricting ownership or implementing and enforcing curfews.
- Undertake control of foxes and cats where required.

3.5.5 Management recommendations and on-ground actions for all proposed linkages

Within each proposed linkage, the following on-ground actions and planning decisions are recommended:

- Secure for conservation purposes land supporting remnant vegetation and improve habitat quality of extant remnant vegetation within proposed linkages
- Wherever practicable, secure land along the general alignment route of high and very high priority linkages for conservation purposes
- Liaise with adjacent Councils and other management authorities to implement corridor linkages and the enhancement of patch linkage

- Pursue the implementation of proposed high and very high priority linkages through the planning scheme and landowner incentive schemes
- Avoid development or further fragmentation of identified existing linkages, particularly further subdivision within 500m of any high or very high priority linkage
- Investigate landholder interest in having revegetation/rehabilitation of fauna habitat undertaken on their property through a questionnaire survey (or similar means) of landowners along higher priority corridors and associated patch linkages.
- Pursue the revegetation of cleared land and the restoration/rehabilitation of remnant vegetation
- Attempt to secure land or provide incentives to landholders along priority corridor routes that will eventually achieve continuous habitat
- Implement fauna crossing structures at recommended locations (see Section 4)
- Manage and reduce threatening processes (e.g. erosion, rabbits, exotic predators, weed infestations) within linkages and adjacent land
- Reduce the impacts of cat and dogs surrounding higher priority linkages by restricting ownership or implementing and enforcing curfews.

3.5.6 Management recommendations and on-ground actions applicable to all linkages and land within Frankston

The following recommendations for providing higher landscape permeability for fauna within and between linkages should be implemented by Council:

Habitat

- Work with landholders to protect and enhance indigenous vegetation on their properties
- Establish and support Landcare Groups with a particular focus on landholders within the Langwarrin and Skye area
- Develop programs that support landholders to set aside habitat for wildlife on their properties such as the Land for Wildlife Program
- Use incentive programs for landholders to retain and enhance fauna habitat on their properties including scattered eucalypts, large old logs, fallen timber, and in particular, hollow-bearing trees.
- Undertake surveys for hollow-bearing trees and also request this information through the planning permit process. Develop a database of significant fauna habitat trees and pursue their protection.
- Encourage the control of environmental weeds by landholders within node habitat patches

Fencing

- Encourage and support the replacement of barbed-wire fencing with 3 or 4-line plain wire fencing (particularly on rural and peri-urban properties), with priority to land within 500m of any High or Very Priority linkages. Barbed wire fencing can be a severe hazard to wallabies and arboreal mammals, restricting their movement more than plain wire fencing

- In new developments or planning applications require the use (or replacement of barbed-wire fencing) of 3 or 4-line plain wire fencing between private parcel boundaries wherever practicable.

- Discourage the use of solid fencing designs except where this may reduce movement of fauna onto roads and allowances have been made for faunal movement elsewhere on a property that align with recommended linkages and provide safe and reasonable passage for faunal movement.

- Where plain-wire fencing is impracticable in higher density developments, require fencing with bottom-gaps (>15cm) to allow passage of smaller-sized ground dwelling animals. Also encourage the use of non-metallic fencing that can be climbed by arboreal species or alternatively, the installation of climbing poles at fence corners or in proximity to existing continuous canopy cover (i.e. bases of large trees that bridge property boundaries) Encourage and support landowners to retro-fit existing infrastructure. Ensure the installation location of climbing poles or fence bottom-gaps are aligned with existing areas of habitat.

Critical Habitat Components

- Protect all existing hollow-bearing trees wherever possible. Hollows are a critical habitat component for many Australia fauna including numerous target fauna

- Ensure that Council arboriculture works are planned to maintain a continuous canopy cover along all existing or potential linkages. Avoid any gaps >20m and pursue the planting of indigenous trees were canopy habitat is lacking or significant gaps occur. Prioritise canopy tree planting away from existing road easement wherever practicable.

- Use simple fauna-friendly arboriculture techniques to facilitate the development of hollows in indigenous trees in all Council works. One simple technique involves not cutting larger limbs (>15 cm diameter) off at the trunk base but leaving at least a 50cm spar. Preference should be given to larger limbs with a wider angle to the trunk base (i.e. more horizontal or downward angled to ensure any formed hollow does not fill with water. Ensure this requirement is also explicit in all planning permit requirements on private land. More time intensive branch hollow creation using a chainsaw should also be encouraged (see http://vtio.org.au/Content/downloads/).

- Collect hollow logs and large diameter logs (currently without hollows) from felled trees and install in areas where they are absent. Large hollow logs are extremely rare in the landscape and have several important functions including critical shelter, breeding, and predator protection values. These will take time to accumulate for use in potential or existing linkages as well as within larger fauna underpasses.

3.5.7 Potential planning mechanisms to achieve implementation of linkages

There are many different paths and combinations of techniques that can be applied to achieve the implementation of recommended linkages and associated on-ground works. These include planning controls, management agreements, inter-agency coordinated works, and incentive schemes. A recommended list of options available to Frankston City Council, adapted from McCaffrey and Henry (2010), includes:

- Reviewing the current Environmental Significance Overlay (ESO) and Significant Landscape Overlay (SLO) to reflect all areas of existing significant native vegetation, tree canopy habitat, and other significant fauna habitats (e.g. wetlands).
- Explore methods to protect or implement some higher priority linkages through the Victorian planning scheme or similar mechanisms and also for requiring provisions to reduce additional infrastructure barriers to movement or further loss of habitat connectivity for fauna
- Rezoning of land via planning scheme amendments to appropriately reflect the conservation value of existing linkages and facilitate the implementation of proposed linkages.
- Using a Public Acquisition Overlay informed by prioritised linkage network to secure highly important land.
- On-title agreements for private and public land: Trust for Nature Covenants (S.173; P&E Act; S.69 CFL Act) or Section 172 agreements (offset sites) under the Victorian planning scheme.
- Private landowner incentives for retention or creation of fauna habitat (e.g. Landcare, Land for Wildlife, Trust for Nature Covenants).
- Tracking native vegetation offset sites through development applications to guide further opportunities for further prioritisation of investments.
- Through subdivision and planning permit systems and increasing Open Space requirements for any larger-scale development applications.
- Using the construction of new roads or road upgrade proposals to implement fauna barrier fencing along roads which are adjacent to high priority habitat linkages and also fauna crossing structures at recommended locations (Section 4 Figure 11).
- Pursueing opportunities to restore fauna habitat on crown land (e.g. in VEAC remnant vegetation study) and service easements.
- Pursueing the protection of existing linkages and the implementation of proposed linkages through State and Federal legislative requirements for planning applications.
- Liaise with other major public authority land managers within Frankston such as Melbourne Water to implement linkages on public land.
- Further update the current Municipal Strategic Statement (MSS) identifying fauna linkages to reflect the results of the current study and any other new information.

- Applying for grants to undertake management works and aligning Council works with those of other projects or organisations (e.g. the Mornington Peninsula & Western Port Biosphere Reserve, Melbourne Water's Healthy Waterway Strategy).

3.5.8 Ongoing Management

Once linkages have been committed to, management plans should be prepared to implement on-ground works on public and private land. For each linkage, management plans should detail:

- The achievable goals of each linkage and benchmark objectives
- Prioritised management actions to restore or rehabilitate fauna habitat in the short and long-term
- Management actions to control threatening processes for fauna such as exotic predators and competitors, weed infestation, and barriers to movement
- Monitoring guidelines
- An overarching management plan for implementation is also required. Revegetation of proposed linkages is most cost-efficient at increasing scales and therefore should be coordinated across multiple proposed linkages rather than a piecemeal approach. Pest control must also be undertaken and coordinated across the entire linkage network.

3.5.9 Knowledge Base

Further information on fauna distribution, abundance, and movement would help further support the goal of improving connectivity for fauna across Frankston and within the region. In addition, a better understanding of habitat quality and the distribution of critical habitat components (such as hollow-bearing) trees will be important for protecting existing connectivity and planning for future enhancement. To assist in further developing a sound information base on which to make management decisions, the following recommendations are made:

- Undertake surveys and develop a GIS database for significant fauna trees – large old hollow-bearing trees. Every remaining hollow-bearing tree or log within the study area is of very high value for fauna, as are larger tree classes or dead trees (future logs) that have the potential to develop hollows in the short-term (next 50 years).
- Undertake further fauna surveys in neglected areas and targeted towards less frequently detected species (e.g. gliders, frogs, and reptiles) with a focus on private land in the east of Frankston.
- Encourage and support studies of animal movement (i.e. radio-telemetry or genetic based studies) within Frankston.
- Through the above recommendations, attempt to develop a better understanding of critical habitat trees across Frankston for arboreal mammals (e.g. sugar gliders), hollow-dependent birds, and microbats (i.e. maternal roost trees)

- Develop a Significant Habitat Tree Register and pursue implementation through the Victorian Planning Scheme. The City of Banyule has successfully implemented a similar such scheme, enacted as a Schedule under their Environmental Significance Overlay.

4. PROVISION OF STRUCTURAL CONNECTIVITY: FAUNA CROSSING STRUCTURES

4.1 Introduction

Installation of fauna crossing structures is an essential component to the implementation of any fauna habitat linkage network, facilitating the reconnection of major areas of fauna habitat severed by roads and urbanisation. In turn, structural connectivity allows individual animals to safely expand foraging ranges, the dispersal of animals (i.e. population exchange), and gene flow. Through achieving functional connectivity for fauna, essential ecosystem processes facilitated by animals such as pollination, seed/spore dispersal, and insect regulation can also be maintained, both within and outside Frankston.

4.1.1 Why do we need fauna crossing structures?

Habitat connectivity is essential for functional movement of fauna. Many species, including those that are arboreal, terrestrial, or aquatic in habit, require passage to and from breeding and/or foraging habitat, which may be disconnected from other areas in which they generally reside within. Barriers, such as roads or weirs/dams will require fauna crossing structures to enable functional movement throughout the wider landscape. These structures are essential to provide linkages between discrete areas of suitable habitat, particularly within an urban environment, or where busy, high-volume roads bisect areas of high quality habitat.

It has been shown that roads and traffic have major and far-reaching impacts on wildlife and habitat (Ramp et al. 2005). In particular, roads are a significant cause of wildlife mortality (Alexander 1998), and create a physical barrier to animal movement and dispersal (Barnett, How and Humphreys 1978; Taylor and Goldingay 2003; van der Ree et al. 2009), fragment habitat and populations (Glista, DeVault and DeWoody 2009; Simmons et al. 2010), alter animal behaviour, (Koenig, Shine and Shea 2001; 2002; Queensland Department of Main Roads 2000), and facilitate dispersal of weeds and feral animals (Seabrook and Dettmann 1996). A recent literature review of the impacts of roads on wildlife (Fahrig and Rytwinski 2009) found that the negative effects of roads and traffic on the distribution and abundance of terrestrial vertebrates (i.e. not aquatic) far outnumbered positive effects.

To counter the effect of roads as barriers to fauna movement, there are a range of fauna crossing structures that are currently in use throughout Australia (Bax 2006; Kapitzke 2010; Taylor and Goldingay 2003; Veage and Jones 2007). These structures are largely classed into two types: overpasses and underpasses. Overpasses include land bridges and canopy (rope) bridges, and underpasses include box (or archway) culverts, pipe culverts and fishways (van der Ree et al. 2008), (Queensland Department of Main Roads 2000). These structures are discussed in further detail below.

4.1.2 Proof of concept: do crossing structures facilitate movement of fauna across barriers?

Provision of fauna crossings (e.g. fauna culverts, canopy and land bridges, and fishways) has been shown to be particularly successful for facilitating movement in some ground-dwelling mammals (Taylor and Goldingay 2003), arboreal mammals (Goldingay, Rohweder and Taylor 2012; Goosem, Weston and Bushnell 2005; Weston et al. 2011) and fish (Kapitzke 2010) in Australia. In a recent

literature review (van der Ree et al. 2008), wildlife crossing structures were found to be effective in increasing the permeability of roads at the individual level (during periods of monitoring) by allowing individuals to move safely across roads. In the northern hemisphere, culverts combined with exclusion fencing have also facilitated road crossings by turtles (Aresco 2005), lizards, and amphibians (Taylor and Goldingay 2003; Woltz, Gibbs and Ducey 2008).

In the review undertaken by van der Ree et al. (2008), of various monitoring studies on the effectiveness of a range of fauna crossing structures, it was clearly shown that land bridges and bridge underpasses provided the highest level of functional connectivity, as a wide range of fauna were detected using these structures, followed by culverts; canopy (rope) bridges were largely used by arboreal mammals. In addition to functional connectivity provided by fauna crossing structures, fauna exclusion barriers/fencing also greatly reduced road mortality, as shown in Veage and Jones (2007), where road kill numbers detected dropped from 13 individuals prior to the construction of the fauna exclusion fencing, to two and three in the four months and two years post construction, respectively. Incidentally, it was deemed likely that the last three road kills could be attributed to a hole deliberately cut into the fence (Veage and Jones 2007). This further supports the hypothesis that fauna exclusion fencing, in conjunction with fauna crossing structures, does provide a safe, functional connectivity option for fauna within a local landscape.

In New South Wales, large culverts (2.4 m wide, 1.2 m high and 18 m long) combined with fauna-exclusion fencing have been successful in facilitating movement of bandicoot species, wallabies (potentially the Black Wallaby *Wallabia bicolour*), rodents (potentially Swamp Rats *Rattus lutreolus* and Bush Rats *Rattus fuscipes*), and small mammals across a 2.5 km stretch of the Pacific Highway (Taylor and Goldingay 2003). The uncertainty of species use in the latter study was due to sand-pads being used to quantify frequency of culvert which does not allow certain identification of fauna at the species level. A similar study in south-east Queensland (Bond and Jones 2008) also suggest fauna crossing structures may facilitate movement of some fauna across a road barrier (Compton Road). Rodents, bandicoots, and reptiles were the most frequent fauna found to traverse the fauna underpasses. Native fauna species most likely associated with tracks in sand-pads included the Bush Rat, Common Dunnart *Sminthopsis murina*, Common brushtail possum *Trichosurus vulpecular*, Short-beaked echidna *Tachyglossus aculeatus*, Swamp Rat, Yellow-footed antechinus *Antechinus flavipes*, and Common ringtail possum *Pseudocheirus peregrines*. Although use of sand-pads excluded the possibility of identifying species of reptiles using culverts, most tracks were considered to be those of medium-sized reptiles. This study also found Black Wallabies and Eastern grey kangaroos *Macropus giganteus* to continuously use a land-bridge structure. Providing a road underpass for a population of Mountain Pygmy Possum *Burramys parvus* has reduced the negative effects of roads on population viability (van der Ree et al. 2009; van der Ree et al. 2007), which is particularly important for threatened species whose populations are either small or isolated.

Also, a recent study found that mitigating road mortality was the most effective management solution to increase population persistence of Common Wombats *Vombatus ursinus* in an area of south-eastern Australia (Roger, Laffan and Ramp 2011). Crossing structures combined with exclusion fencing has been shown to be highly successful in reducing overall roadkill (Bond and Jones 2008) in south-east Queensland and for Koalas in north-eastern New South Wales (Semeniuk et al 2010).

4.1.3 Structure of this section

The first part of this section prioritises locations at which fauna crossing structures are required within Frankston followed by the type of structures recommended for implementation. The second part of the section provides detailed specifications for these different types of fauna crossing structures. The third part provides recommendations for the implementation and monitoring of

crossing structures. Results of on-ground feasibility assessments and timing of implementation are provided in APPENDIX 6 while detailed specifications for different types of crossing structures is provided in APPENDIX 7 including context of use, suitability, fauna requirements, details, and costs.

This information is intended to be incorporated into asset renewal projects by Frankston City Council. Fauna crossing structures must be considered as part of pre-planning stage for roads or other infrastructure barriers such as urban developments. Retrofitting may be possible but is generally more costly.

4.1.4 Results of wildlife mortality/injury analysis

Records of fauna casualties can provide useful insights for informing required locations and types of crossing structures within an area. An analysis of fauna casualty records suggested that some species are more prone to injury in urban environments also may be more impacted by road barriers than others (Figure 9). Ground-dwelling and arboreal mammals accounted for a large proportion of casualties. Slower moving reptiles were also over-represented such as the Blue-tongue Lizard and Eastern Long-necked Turtle. Of birds, owl and waterfowl species were over-represented, possibly due to these animals either hunting ground-dwelling prey where they come into contact with vehicles or more frequently making ground movements than other bird respectively. These results suggest a mix of crossing structures which provide safe passage for ground-dwelling and arboreal animals may provide the greatest benefit to improving connectivity for fauna.

Several 'hotspots' of high wildlife mortality/injury were identified from the analysis of collated data (Figure 10). An obvious pattern was high wildlife casualty in areas where major roads intersected land supporting larger areas of higher quality fauna habitat. Casualties were highest along McClelland Drive, particularly along Langwarrin FFR and adjacent patches of fauna habitat and again along the same road where it passes between the Pines FFR and habitat supported within Studio Park and quarry sites of the Boggy Creek node. High casualties were also observed along roads adjacent to higher quality habitat patches and where habitat corridors intersected roads. The latter was observed in association with Skye Road and The Peninsula Country Golf Club and also at points where Boggy Creek intersects with Cranbourne-Frankston Road. A similar hotspot was associated with residential land and associated roads near Robinsons including Golf-Links Road, Robinson Road, and Frankston Golf Club. Several discrete hotspots of fauna casualties were also associated with the Nepean Hwy and adjacent Frankston-Seaford Foreshore.

Other areas included areas adjacent to fauna habitat along Sweetwater Creek, along Moorooduc Highway adjacent to Baxter Park, to the east and west of Frankston Reservoir, where the Mornington Peninsula Freeway dissects wetland fauna habitats, and along Ballarto Road where agricultural land or remnant vegetation occur at both sides of the road. Within the Langwarrin Woodlands area, higher casualty rates were observed along North Road and Robinsons Road where they intersected higher quality, more intact remnant vegetation and associated fauna habitats. Interestingly, many of these locations are very similar to ones predicted from intersections between high conservation significance linkages and major roads.

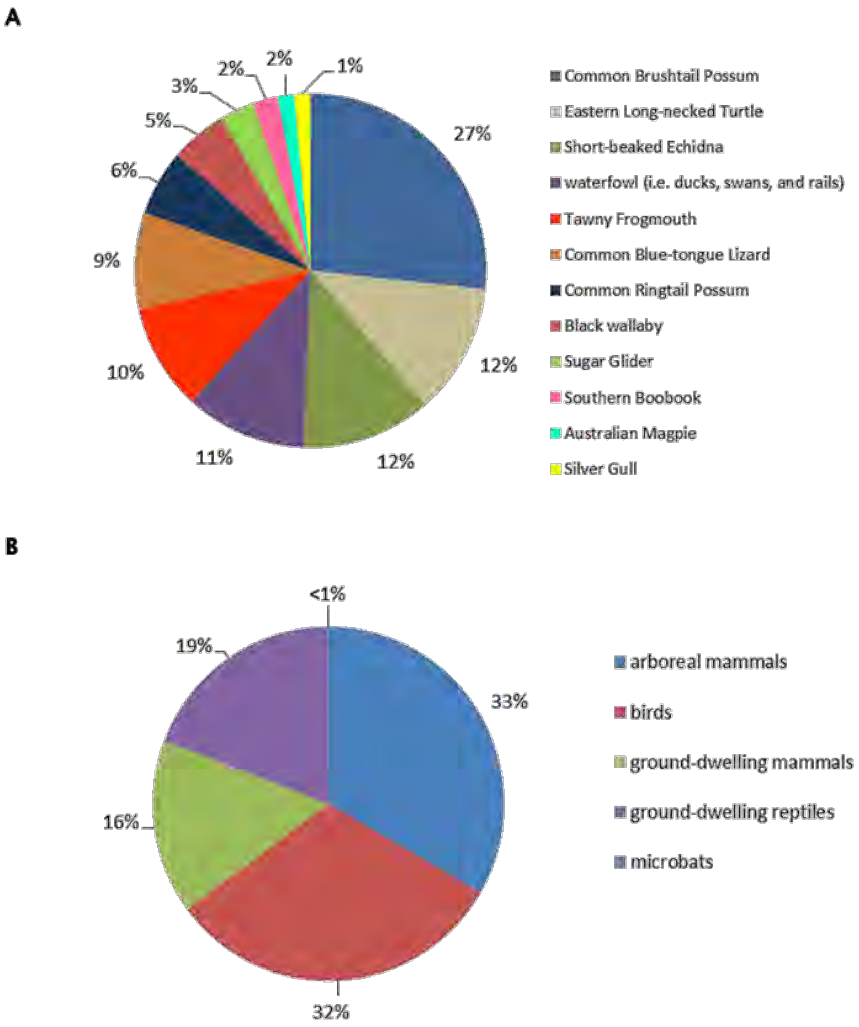
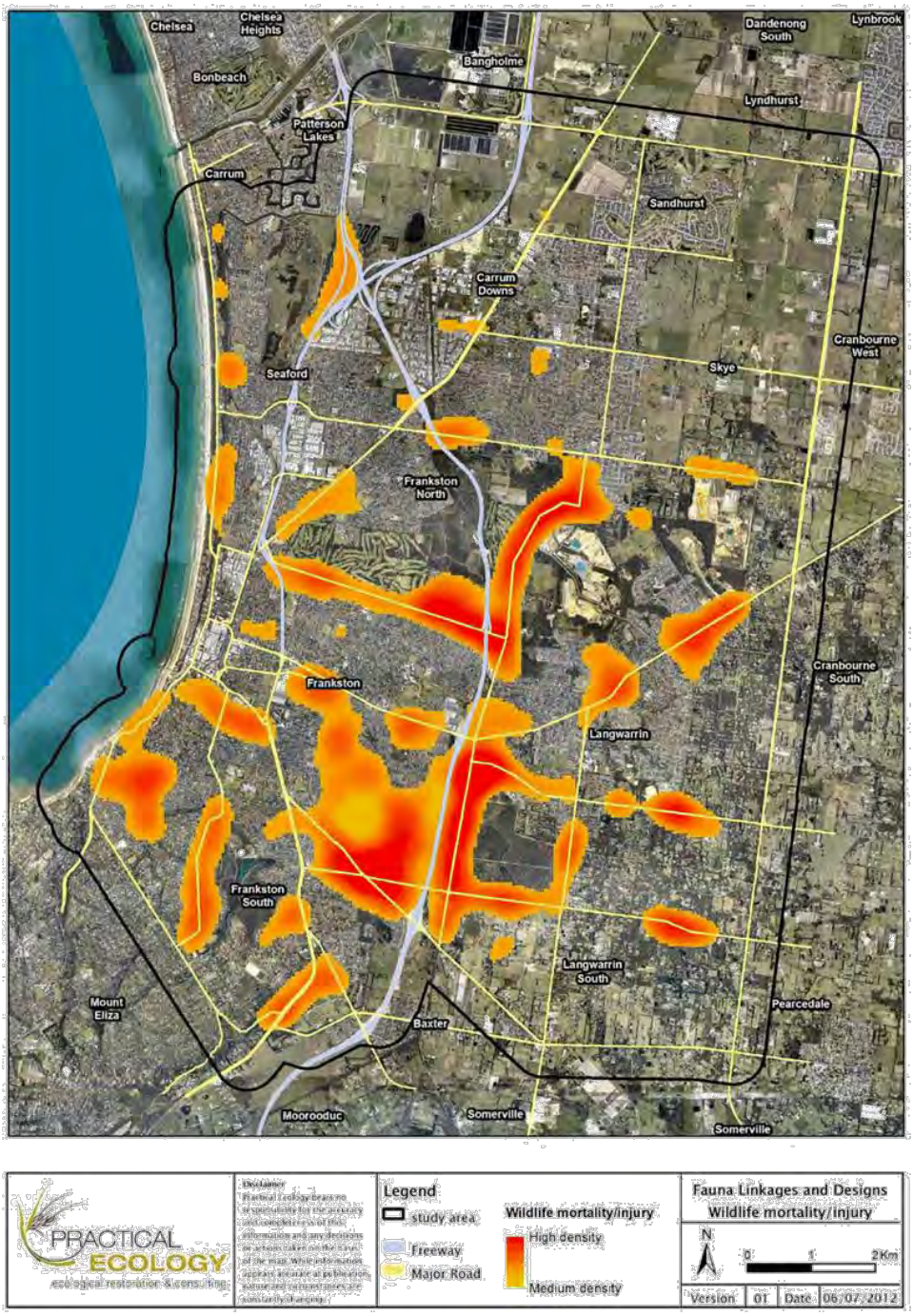


Figure 9. Recorded fauna casualties within Frankston LGA including A) species or species groups accounting for 90% of casualty records and B) records according to five fauna groupings. Note that data is not comprehensive and was not collected or collated in an unbiased and systematic way (see Section 2.3.5).

Figure 10. Identified 'hotspots' of high wildlife casualties within the investigation area.



4.2 Recommended priority and type of crossing structures

4.2.1 General Methods

Detail methods for identifying and scoring crossing structure locations are provided in Section 2.2, but a summary is provided below.

The general approach to prioritisation of crossing structures for improving faunal connectivity was to first identify a large number of possible candidate locations largely based on:

- Intersections between high priority linkages or habitat patches and significant barriers to movement (e.g. roads)
- Locations in which road casualties of animals was estimated to be high (i.e. 'hotspots') inferring current movement of fauna
- Locations identified through consultation with land managers, local naturalists and wildlife carers

These locations were then prioritised using a range of criteria reflecting the current need for a crossing based on current faunal movement (as inferred from casualty data) and habitat distribution. The final ranking of locations (from 'Low' to 'Very High' urgency) also accounted for the priority of any intersecting higher priority corridor so that overall connectivity would be achieved in the long term.

Subsequent re-analysis involved filtering High and Very High urgency crossing locations to only include those involving existing major roads or ones with higher traffic volume. On-ground assessments were undertaken of High and Very High urgency locations and subjectively assessed for feasibility in implementing a fauna crossing structure at the locality (see APPENDIX 6). Feasibility accounted for engineering constraints due to existing infrastructure (e.g. buildings, amenities etc), sufficient land, and cost but also the feasibility from an ecological perspective in their being sufficient land for habitat creation at either end of the structure. Results of these assessments are provided in APPENDIX 6.

The type of crossing structures required at any one locality was determined using several criteria. Initial recommendations were based on the significance of the barrier (e.g. a freeway or minor road with high traffic volume) and the level and type of inferred movement of fauna at the locality (e.g. arboreal fauna crossing whether extensive canopy exists). Records of target fauna species and casualty records, including the results of the 'hotspot' analysis for ground-dwelling, arboreal, and bird fauna was also consulted. These were then re-evaluated by on-ground inspection of locations considering the current habitat present, existing infrastructure, and feasibility in implementing.

4.2.2 Crossing structure priority

A large number (n=121) of locations for the provision of crossing structures were identified and assessed against as range of criteria in GIS software. Thirteen of these locations were determined to currently support fauna crossing structures based on information supplied by Linking Melbourne Authority (for crossing the Peninsula Link freeway). Of the remaining 108 locations, 27 were considered of Very High priority for implementation based on the results of the analysis. A further 26

locations were considered of High priority for implementation and the remaining 55 of Medium to Low priority. Details of Very High and High priority locations are provided in APPENDIX 6. Higher priority fauna crossing locations (n=53) are largely concentrated in the eastern half of Frankston where larger areas of fauna habitat intersect with major roads. These include around Langwarrin FFR, the Pines FFR and associated Boggy Creek and quarry areas, and the Langwarrin Woodlands (from Langwarrin South to Cranbourne South).

Of higher priority locations (Very High and High), 9 were not considered feasible to implement based on ecological, cost, and/or engineering constraints. Of the feasible locations (n=44) for crossing structure implementation, 20 locations were considered as being required at the current point in time, with the remaining 24 to be pursued in the future with the implementation of recommended corridors and creation of habitat.

Twenty locations are recommended for the urgent implementation of crossing structures at the current point in time (APPENDIX 6 and Figure 11). Fifteen of these are of Very High urgency for implementation based on scoring. Most structures are associated with larger areas of fauna habitat in the east of Frankston. A single location outside of the study area and Frankston municipality was recommended (Figure 11: #124) for pursuing due to its potential importance in facilitating wider connectivity for some target fish species.

Only High and Very High locations (APPENDIX 6) should be seriously considered over the long-term for implementation although this may change based future developments, habitat creation or loss. Of these High and Very High locations, not all need to be immediately addressed (i.e. considered in the near future). However, this information is useful for informing future developments and should be used as to guide road development, structure placement, and habitat corridor implementation over the long term (>25 years). Ideally, crossing structures should be considered *before* roads (or upgrades) or other developments become a barrier to faunal movement.

4.2.3 Crossing structure type

A variety of crossing structures are recommended for locations currently requiring improved connectivity for fauna (Figure 12 and APPENDIX 6). Large box-culverts are recommended for 8 locations, smaller box-culverts for 7 locations, and rope bridges for 12. Fish passages are recommended at two locations although these could potentially be overcome by removal of in-stream barriers. The recommended type of crossing structure should be re-assessed on a case-by-case basis at the detailed planning stage to account for changes in conditions. Council should consider the implementation of larger crossing structures wherever practicable.

As a general rule, crossing structure types implemented at any one locality for facilitating terrestrial faunal (i.e. not aquatic; includes ground-dwelling mammals, woodland birds, and frogs) movement should be:

- The recommended crossing structure type, or the next structure level down (refer to Table 2), where practicable.

- For each locality where a certain class of underpass is recommended but not practicable due to engineering constraints (as assessed in further detail by an engineer e.g. underground services/utilities) and associated costs, the number of crossing structures required must be increased by the number of size classes down-scaled. For example, where a 'large box culvert (underpass-type 1)' is recommended but not feasible, two 'small box culverts' (underpass-type 2, or three 'large pipe culverts (underpass-type 3) etc should be

installed as a minimum standard. Ideally a mixture of smaller and larger structures should be implemented to facilitate connectivity for a greater number of different-sized fauna. Where this is not practicable, there may be a significant reduction in the level of structural connectivity for fauna facilitated.

- Serious consideration must be given to the impacts of down-scaling 'underpass' type structures between culvert type to pipe culverts, particularly in regard to connectivity for larger-sized mammals (e.g. wallabies) across major roads.

Figure 11. Locations currently required for urgent implementation of fauna crossing structures. Shown with the High and Very High urgency corridors, along with existing freeways, major roads, and culverts and crossing structures for the Peninsula Link freeway. Shown with crossing structure ID# – refer to table in APPENDIX 6 for further details.



Figure 12. Feasible types of fauna crossing structures for higher priority locations currently requiring ones. Where the recommended type of crossing structure cannot be attained refer to Section 4.2.3 for options and additional requirements. Shown with crossing structure ID# – refer to table in APPENDIX 6 for further details.



4.3 Fauna crossing structure design

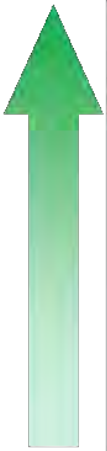
4.3.1 Types of different fauna crossing structures

Different fauna groups need crossing structures that can accommodate their requirements for unimpeded or safe passage. Connectivity versus the level of perceived or real threats that individual fauna face also determines the type of structure that will be required at any given location, or within a larger area. For instance, land bridges or bridge underpasses can provide connectivity for most fauna groups across, or beneath, major freeways while concrete pipes may be sufficient for small mammals on smaller country roads. Consideration of fish is required to ensure that they are able to gain passage to upper reaches of waterways, and these can sometimes be done in conjunction with (or adjacent to) fauna passages for terrestrial (and arboreal) fauna.

4.4 Crossing Structure Specifications

The table on the next page provides an overview of the main categories of fauna connectivity structures and their types. The broad arrow ascending the left column shows the functional connectivity that each of the main types of structures can potentially provide, and these should be implemented in that order where possible, in order to cater for a broader range of fauna subgroups. Further details for each structure are provided in APPENDIX 7 and recommended types of structures at priority locations is given in APPENDIX 6, with ones for urgent implementation illustrated in Figure 12.

Table 2. Types of fauna crossing structures and structural connectivity

Structural connectivity	Category	Sub-category	Type (also map legend)
	General (terrestrial) fauna crossing structures		
	Overpass	Land bridge	Overpass – type 1 (T1)
	Underpass	Bridge underpass	Underpass – type 1 (T1)
		Large box culvert	Underpass – type 2 (T2)
		Small box culvert	Underpass – type 3 (T3)
		Large pipe culvert	Underpass – type 4 (T4)
		Small pipe culvert	Underpass – type 5 (T5)
	Fish crossing structures)		
n/a	Underpass	Wet box culvert	Fish passage

Structural connectivity	Category	Sub-category	Type (also map legend)
		Wet pipe culvert	
		Rock ramp fishway	
		Cascade fishway	
	Arboreal crossing structures		
n/a	Overpass	Rope bridge (box)	Rope bridge
		Rope bridge (platform)	
	Other	Glider pole	Glider pole

4.4.1 Land bridges

4.4.1.1 Description

Land bridges (also known as 'eco-duct overpasses') are a type of overpass structure, which allow fauna to move over a road, along a connecting corridor of habitat. Generally, this type of structure is effectively a bridge over a road, covered with soil and planted vegetation, and further enhanced by the addition of other habitat features, such as rocks and logs (van der Ree et al. 2008) and (Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads 2010)

Land bridges are likely to provide the most effective connectivity for a wide range of terrestrial, avian and arboreal fauna, including frogs, reptiles, and invertebrates which require terrestrial connectivity, and arboreal mammals which have difficultly gliding over wide roads, such as gliders (Queensland Department of Main Roads 2000). They are also the only form of crossing structure likely to reduce road mortality and increase connectivity for less urban tolerant indigenous bird species.

4.4.1.2 Context of use

Land bridges are best suited for fauna crossings across large, busy roads and where connectivity for bird species or macropods is highly desired. Macropods (e.g. Black Wallaby) have been found to more readily use land-bridges than culverts (Hayes and Goldingay 2009). They are particularly desirable in areas where there are large, high quality areas of fauna habitat bisected by busy roads, such as freeways and multi-lane highways. While land bridges are generally highly effective, they are likely to be very expensive to implement and take longer to establish than other connectivity structures. Hence, they should be implemented for major road barriers to providing connectivity among key core area fauna habitats and priority landscape-scale linkages.

4.4.1.3 Technical Specifications

An example for specifications for a land bridge in Queensland (Queensland Department of Main Roads 2000) is given below:

- Arched and hourglass in shape
- 70 metres long, 20 metres base-width and 50 metres wide mid-width
- Minimum required height above the road class (e.g. 6 m minimum clearance for a national highway)
- Vehicular tunnel height = 5.4 metres high
- Slope of batters of each side is 1:3
- Covered in soil, vegetation, other habitat features
- Fauna exclusion fencing on roadside is keyed onto the land bridge to encourage fauna movement in this direction

Such a land bridge would require deep layer of soil for regeneration of trees to provide functional upper canopy connectivity for arboreal mammals.



Figure 13. Land bridge, Compton Road, near Brisbane, QLD (Robinson-Wolrath 2009), in (Queensland Department of Main Roads 2000).

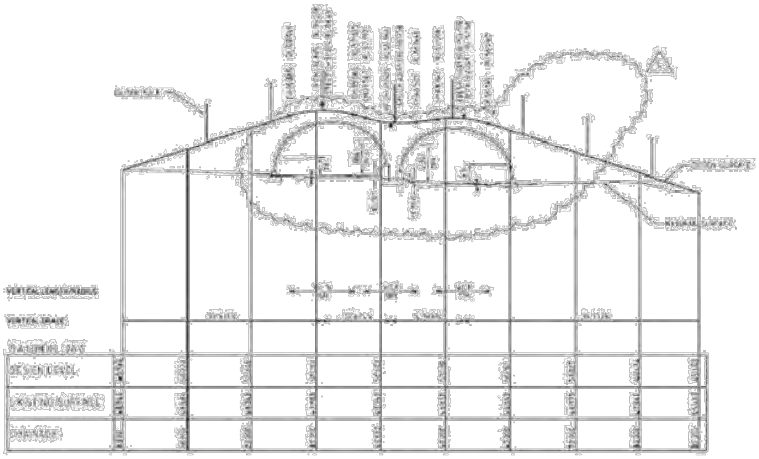


Figure 14. Plan for the Compton Road land bridge (see previous figure), from adapted drawing LB-02 in Queensland Department of Main Roads (2000) adapted from Chambers and Ingram (2005).

4.4.1.4 Maintenance and costs

Land bridges would need ongoing maintenance and monitoring to ensure that vegetation that is planted and/or regenerating is thriving, and that erosion (structural stability) is not an ongoing issue. Essentially, the time taken for vegetation to establish will need to be factored in the overall maintenance costs. As for any area of vegetation being maintained, weed control and, potentially, further planting will be required.

Due to the size and complexity of this structure, land bridges are likely to be more expensive than other crossing structures. A recent example (discussed below) on Compton Road, South Brisbane cost $1,385,000 for a 70 metre long and 20 metre wide crossing using two separate pre-cast concrete arches, 8 meters above the road. Soil and mulch was used to cover approximately 70% of the surface area and was planted with a mix on endemic species. Eight glider poles were also installed along the top to encourage arboreal mammals (Veage and Jones 2007). This example was part of a new road construction

4.4.1.5 Case study example

A successful example of a land bridge was established in 2005, on Compton Road, on the south-side of Brisbane, Queensland. This land bridge was installed alongside with a number of other fauna crossing structures, within a 1.3 km stretch of road bisecting habitat within Kurawatha Forest and Kuraby Bushlands. It was found that a high diversity of fauna were effectively using this structure to access habitat on either side of the road, and even residing on the land bridge itself. The species which were found to be resident in 2007, just two years since the finalisation of the connectivity upgrade in 2005, include Lace Monitor, Yellow-faced Whip Snake and Ornate Burrowing-frog (Veage and Jones 2007). A technical plan and photograph, as depicted on the previous page, are both of the land bridge discussed here.

4.4.2 Bridge Underpasses

4.4.2.1 Description

A bridge where a road maintains the same level, across a landform (i.e. small valley/creek line), or is elevated over the surrounding landscape, provides fauna connectivity by allowing animals to pass beneath the infrastructure (van der Ree et al. 2008). Bridge underpasses provide an excellent opportunity to provide high quality connectivity, particularly if intact, suitable habitat is continuous (i.e. there is sufficient available light and water throughout the underpass, with vegetation and other habitat features, such as waterways, rocks and logs.

Where an open infrastructure is present, along with continuous habitat and high clearance of the bridge itself, with minimal barriers caused by pylons or other bridge engineering features, bridge underpasses can provide connectivity for most, if not all, fauna species that may be present within the local landscape, particularly birds, bats, and ground-dwelling animals. Special consideration may be required to increase connectivity for arboreal or scansorial mammals, such as gliders, which may be less likely to travel along the ground in habitat that does not have a suitable canopy present (Abson and Lawrence 2003).

4.4.2.2 Context of use

Bridge underpasses could be implemented anywhere where a road travels above a landform, either at an elevated or level grade, with enough clearance to allow for a range of fauna and any waterways with adjacent riparian vegetation. This structure is particularly likely to be needed for wider, busy and/or high-speed roads where a largely level roadway is required to cross over waterways or uneven landscape.

4.4.2.3 Technical Specifications

There are several types of bridge underpasses, which include single span, multiple span, viaduct and grid bridges. Some considerations for all types should be taken on board when designing infrastructure include:

- Span the entire waterway with no in-stream supports, wherever possible
- Width of bridge underpass (measured between supporting banks) must be greater than the minimum width required to maintain normal (i.e. average) water flow AND ensure that enough bank and terrestrial habitat is available for animals to pass under the road
- Ensure that scour deterrents for erosion control, such as large rocks, are used sparingly and do not form a barrier to animal movement
- Consider all water flow conditions (i.e. flooding)
- Consider erosion management
- Provide light wells, such as gaps or grated decking on multilane bridges (to provide light and allow moisture to penetrate) – but also consider the risks of pollution
- Minimise disturbance to the local environment during construction

- Restore and/or maintain riparian habitat
- Installation of dead trees, arboreal runways or rope bridges (or trawler ropes), shrubs, dense groundcover vegetation, and nest-boxes can increase permeability under a land-bridge.

(Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads 2010)



Figure 15. Slaty Creek Wildlife (bridge) Underpass, at Slaty Creek, near Maldon, Vic, with the Calder Freeway passing overhead (from Abson and Lawrence 2003)



Figure 16. Example of a bridge underpass, encompassing both wet and dry fauna passage, prior to revegetation, Steggall's Creek bridge, Yandina Bypass, Qld (Queensland Department of Main Roads 2000).

4.4.2.4 Maintenance and costs

Bridge underpasses would need ongoing monitoring to ensure that vegetation is present, planted and/or regenerating is thriving, and that pollution or erosion (structural stability), particularly where waterways are present, are not an issue. Essentially, the time taken for establishing suitable habitat and habitat features (rocks/logs/canopy connectivity) will need to be factored into the overall maintenance costs.

As for any area of native vegetation being maintained, weed control and, potentially, further planting will be required.

4.4.2.5 Case study example

The Slaty Creek Wildlife Underpass, a bridge designed to accommodate fauna movement between forest blocks within the Black Forest, near Macedon, Victoria, cost $3 million to construct (Abson and Lawrence 2003). To further encourage fauna usage of the underpass, fauna fencing 2 metres high, with chain-wire fencing, corrugated colorbond sheeting (on forest side only), and a 30 cm high chain-mesh skirting along the base (to deter animals burrowing underneath) was used. A standard bridge accommodating fauna movement is considered to be of lower cost than this project (van der Ree pers. comm.) and it should be noted that the actual cost to modify the design for fauna likely constitutes a fraction of the entire cost that would be required for bridge construction.

After establishment of the wildlife underpass was completed, 12 months of monitoring was undertaken to determine what species from the local area were utilising this passage. One hundred

and sixteen species, including reptiles, amphibians, birds, and terrestrial and arboreal mammals were detected in the local area within the forest, however, not all these species were detected using the underpass. The species which were detected nearby, but not using the underpass, were mostly arboreal mammals (Abson and Lawrence 2003).

Additional structures and vegetation enhancement can improve connectivity for arboreal fauna. These include installation of fixed runways (above-ground rails to encourage arboreal fauna to use the structure), rope bridges suspended from the bridge, dead stag trees, and shrubs. Appropriate provision of essential habitat features directly adjacent to land-bridges (and any other fauna crossing structure) is essential to ensuring use and increased permeability. Dense cover and elevated vegetation is important for reducing the risk of predation at a crossing structure (see discussion below).

4.4.3 Box culverts

4.4.3.1 Description

Box culverts are rectangular or square in cross-section and depending on their dimensions and location within the wider landscape, can provide passage for a wide range of fauna, largely those that are terrestrial. Box culverts are generally constructed as pre-fabricated concrete cells, which are then assembled together as a long passage which passes underneath road infrastructure. They are similar in physical design to culverts often installed to provide drainage but carefully modified to be fauna-friendly and situated in suitable locations.

More than one culvert can be provided at a location, each designed to accommodate a different fauna group. A culvert designed for frogs would be a 'wet' passage with wetland habitats and aquatic vegetation on either side of the culvert entrances and some periodic water flow through the culvert to maintain a moist environment. Placing rocks and gavel along the culvert floor may assist in creating a more amenable microhabitat and encourage frog thoroughfare (Taylor and Goldingay 2003). A dry culvert furnished with logs, litter, and rocks would be more suitable for ground-dwelling terrestrial animals. The versatility of having a set of box culverts together means that one can be used as passage for terrestrial ground-dwelling animals, one for fish, and/or amphibians, while also providing dry passage for terrestrial animals in another. Culverts of larger width can also be designed to facilitate connectivity for multiple groups of fauna by the provision of different types of habitat both within the culvert and at either end of both entrances. For more detailed on how modified (wet) box culverts can also assist with fish passage, see Section 4.4.6.

4.4.3.2 Context of use

Culverts, as smaller fauna connectivity underpass structures should be focused for use with smaller roads (less than 30-35 metres wide), and it is ideal to install these along known fauna movement passages (for example frogs, turtles, and bandicoots), particularly between breeding and foraging areas.

A 3m x 3m box culvert underpass was used by macropods (including Black Wallabies), bandicoots, possums, rodents, and frogs, although overpasses are more frequently used by macropods (Hayes and Goldingay 2009). Culverts 2.4 m wide, 1.2m high, and 18m long were frequently used by bandicoots, wallabies (i.e. Black Wallaby), rats and other small mammals, and frogs with some use by possums, echidnas, koalas, and reptiles.

4.4.3.3 Technical Specifications

The below considerations are drawn from Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads (2010). For further details, please refer to this document. In general, the below considerations apply to all fauna culverts:

- Small box culverts are generally those 0.4–1.2 metres in height (smaller ground-dwelling and semi-aquatic vertebrates i.e. frogs, reptiles, and rodents) and ≥ 1 metres width
- Large box culverts are generally those ≥ 1.2 metres in height and ≥ 2.4 metres in width (for macropods i.e. Black Wallaby)
- Culverts should be installed at regular intervals along a road where it intersects a corridor linkage or habitat patch
- Positioned at a height with respect to surrounding landform that ensures the passage floor remains dry
- Install sediment / natural substrate to cover the culvert flooring
- In large box culverts (where possible) of greater width (≥ 3m) install a channel in the middle of the culvert (or in the middle of a set of culvert cells), to encourage movement of amphibians, particularly when it becomes moist in wetter seasons.
- The other end of the culvert ideally should be visible for fauna entering at the other end, with suitable habitat present near both entrances. Avoid any bends in the culvert design.
- Dense ground-cover vegetation established up to the culvert entrance.
- Provide furnishing to allow connectivity for more arboreal species, such as a raised wooden rail or trawler ropes, as well as on-ground habitat features, such as earth/sand/small stones covering the base of the culvert, rocks and logs - to provide shelter for ground-dwelling fauna that may move along the culvert.
- Use fauna exclusion fencing along adjacent roadsides to encourage fauna to use the culvert
- Height has been found to be a more important dimension for greater use of such passages by fauna. Where possible, increase height over width.
- Intensive, targeted predator control within 500m of culverts
- Ensure fauna culverts are clearly signed to ensure they are not mistaken for drainage culverts and are appropriately managed as wildlife passages



Figure 17. Photos (a) and (b) both show an example of a dedicated box culvert fauna underpass, with a variety of fauna furnishing, to encourage diverse terrestrial and arboreal fauna to utilise the passage – Compton Road, near Brisbane, Qld (from Veage and Jones 2007), note the concrete apron at the entrance, which could be improved with further revegetation.

4.4.3.4 Maintenance and costs

Box culverts of all sizes would need ongoing maintenance and monitoring to ensure that vegetation that is planted and/or regenerating near openings is thriving, and that erosion from runoff, or flooding events, is not an ongoing issue.

Maintenance is needed to ensure that culverts do not become obstructed with rubbish or natural debris in such a way that it prevents passage for targeted fauna, such maintenance is likely to be needed after any flooding events. Check that water does not pool within the culverts, or form ponds near entrances, where macropod passage is desired, as they are found to be less likely to use wet passages and are discouraged by clearing or pond presence at culvert openings (Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads 2010).

An example of costing: box culvert underpasses (3 metres wide x 3 metres high), for the Pacific Highway, NSW (in van der Ree 2003), cost an average of $225 000 to install. Compton Road project in South Brisbane custom made 2 box culverts, 48 metres in length (pictured above) and comprises of 4 levels (lower cement level for water flow; a raised cement surface furnished with rocks; one wooden shelf attached to the wall and one raised split-log railing just above the floor of the culvert). Each structure cost $118,500 to construct (Veage and Jones 2007).

4.4.3.5 Case study example

Compton Road, near Brisbane, Qld, made use of both wet (pipe) and dry (box) culverts as part of a larger fauna connectivity project, to link habitat present in the Kuraby Bushland and Karawatha Forest, which is divided by Compton Road – a major east-west arterial road (Veage and Jones 2007). The culverts were 2.4 metres high, 2.5 metres wide, and 48 metres long, and incorporated a lower cement level for water flow, and a raised cement level (1.6 metres wide, and 0.4 metres raised above the ground level), which had a covering of natural material (leaf litter, rocks, sand and gravel) as well as some embedded rocks and two wooden shelves (250 mm wide)/rails (constructed out of half-logs, raised 1 metre above ground level – see figures provided above) extending the whole length of the

underpass, to provide habitat features and added safety from predators for smaller fauna (Veage and Jones 2007). Post-construction, monitoring studies, using sand plots, scat collection and infrared cameras with motion sensors detected that the fauna underpass was largely used by rodents, lizards, snakes and birds, but also the Northern Brown Bandicoot (Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads 2010). An issue which may have reduced utilization was that the box culverts installed had large concrete aprons with limited vegetation growth; this may have had a negative effect on which fauna species utilised the underpass (Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads 2010).

4.4.4 Pipe (concrete) culverts

4.4.4.1 Description

Constructed as pre-cast concrete piping, pipe culverts are often laid under roads to provide drainage, but can also act as fauna connectivity structures when placed in suitable locations. Due to the limitations for placing more natural habitat features throughout these (due to their smaller size), pipe culverts are not suited for a wide range of fauna, however, they have been proven to be used by small, medium and, even large mammals (larger diameter pipe culverts), along with reptiles and amphibians (Queensland Department of Main Roads 2000). Small round pipes (300 mm diameter and 15-20 m long) have been successfully used to provide safe passage for Southern Brown Bandicoots under sealed roads within the Royal Botanic Gardens Cranbourne and is the only structure as yet recorded that the south-eastern subspecies has been recorded using (Terry Coates pers. comm.).

4.4.4.2 Context of use

In general, pipe culverts, as an alternative to box culverts, are not deemed to be as successful as other fauna connectivity structures in providing connectivity for wide range of different fauna groups across major roads. It has been determined, however, that larger pipe culverts (> 0.5 m in diameter) do provide more connectivity than smaller ones (< 0.5 m in diameter)(Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads 2010). On the other hand, as discussed above, smaller diameter pipe (300 mm diameter) culverts can provide connectivity for smaller vertebrates and potentially frogs (evidence from overseas studies Glista *et al* 2009), such as the Southern Brown Bandicoot, while simultaneously deterring the passage of larger predators, such as the Red Fox (Terry Coates pers. comm.). A greater number of pipe culverts can be installed for the same cost as one larger culvert structure, spreading the risk of predation over a larger area and intersecting the home ranges of many more animals. Modified (wet) pipe culverts can also assist with fish passage (Kapitzke 2010). Crossing structures can be designed to accommodate both aquatic (fish) and ground-dwelling fauna passage in an integrated way (Ross Kapitzke pers. comm.). Further details for these culvert designs are provided in Section 4.4.6.

Considering the above information, pipe culverts are recommended for situations where smaller vertebrates are the most common group at threat from road crossings, for crossing more narrow width roads, and as additional structures in more major road crossings. These smaller fauna connectivity underpass structures should be focused for use with smaller roads (less than 30-35 metres wide), and it is ideal to install these along known fauna movement passages (for example frogs, turtles, and bandicoots), particularly between breeding and foraging areas.

4.4.4.3 Technical Specifications

The following general specifications apply to all pipe type culverts:

- Large pipe culverts (> 0.5 metres in diameter)
- Small pipe culverts (0.3–0.5 metres in diameter)
- Culverts should be installed at regular intervals along a road
- Culvert passages longer than 20 metres are less likely to be utilised
- Allow sediment / natural substrate to cover the culvert flooring
- Where possible, install a channel in the middle of the culvert (or in the middle of a set of culvert cells), to encourage movement of amphibians, particularly when it becomes moist in wetter seasons.
- The other end of the culvert needs to be visible for fauna entering at the other end, with suitable habitat present near both entrances.
- Use fauna exclusion fencing along adjacent roadsides to encourage fauna to use the culvert
- Provide furnishing to allow connectivity for more arboreal species, such as a raised wooden rail, as well as on-ground habitat features, such as earth covering the base of the culvert, rocks and logs – to provide shelter for ground-dwelling fauna that may move along the culvert.

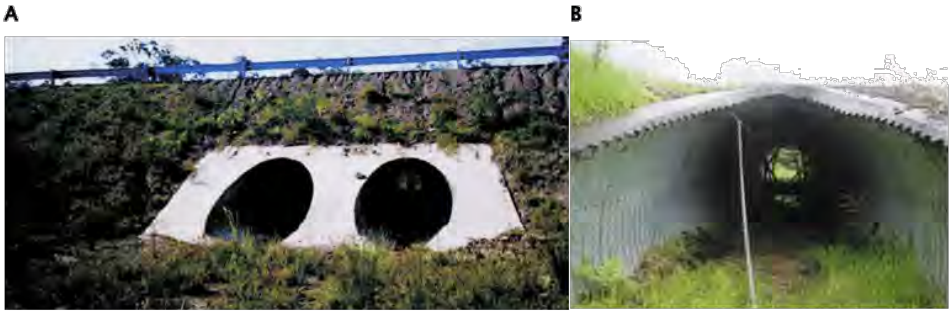


Figure 18. Large pipe culvert in south-east Queensland (A) and northern New South Wales (B). Note limited provision of ground-cover at the installation stage in the pipe culvert on the left (A) which should be increased to a dense ground-cover through time (Queensland Department of Main Roads 2000).

4.4.4.4 Maintenance and costs

Pipe culverts of all sizes would need ongoing maintenance and monitoring to ensure that vegetation that is planted and/or regenerating near openings is thriving, and that erosion from runoff, or flooding events, is not an ongoing issue. Water velocity can be an issue with pipe culverts as their

shape tends to cause fast-moving shallow water, and this can cause erosion issues, including 'shelving' at the exit, which may deter fauna movement into the passage (Kapitzke 2010).

Maintenance is needed to ensure that culverts do not become obstructed with rubbish or natural debris in such a way that it prevents passage for targeted fauna, such maintenance is likely to be needed after any flooding events. Check that water does not pool within the culverts, or form ponds near entrances, where macropod passage is desired, as they are found to be less likely to use wet passages and are discouraged by clearing or pond presence at culvert openings (Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads 2010).

An example of costing: pipe culvert underpasses (1.8 metres in diameter), for the Pacific Highway, NSW (van der Ree et al. 2008), cost an average of $50 000 to install.

4.4.4.5 Case study example

As a cheaper option (in general), than box culverts, pipe culverts are installed regularly, but largely with the aim of water flow, and not with fauna movement as the aim of installation. However, the installation of pipe culverts under roads at the Royal Botanic Gardens – Cranbourne, are frequently used by the threatened Southern Brown Bandicoot and also have the desired benefit of excluding foxes (Terry Coates – RBGC, pers. comm.). Large box culverts, however, can cater to a larger range of fauna. This indicates that installation of both smaller (pipe culverts) and larger (box culverts) fauna underpasses could cater better for a wider range of fauna, while also minimising the risk of predation by foxes.

4.4.5 Rope Bridges

4.4.5.1 Description

Rope (or canopy) bridges, generally structured as a tube of netting, or a flat rope 'ladder', stretched across a road, suspended from tall timber poles, provide an 'overpass' style connection between canopy habitat on either side of a road. The most common design being used at present is the flat rope ladder (pers. comm. Rodney van der Ree). This type of structure is ideal for arboreal or scansorial (climbing) mammals such as possums and gliders (van der Ree et al. 2008). Rope bridges stretching across the entire roadway also have the advantage in that they as discourage fauna moving in to the median strip and potentially not using the crossing structure to cross back to either side of the carriageway (Bax 2006). While this is a rather specialised structure targeted at arboreal/scansorial mammals, it is quite effective in both costs and functionality.

4.4.5.2 Context of use

Rope bridges can be used for a wide range of situations, including small, but busy roads, or larger dual carriageway freeways/highways, where there is arboreal habitat present on either side of the roadway. This will ensure that the arboreal fauna likely to be present can make use of this type of fauna crossing structure, particularly possums and gliders. It is ideal to, where there is a median strip with or without trees present, to have the rope crossing structure extend across the entire width of the roadway.

4.4.5.3 Technical Specifications

The below specifications are from Bax (2006), which were used for the rope bridges used for the Karuah Bypass (see case study below, followed by technical drawings).

- 14mm diameter marine grade 'silver rope' (i.e. ultraviolet light stabilised) woven into a rectangular tube 300mm wide and 200mm high. The tube shape was adopted in lieu of a flat 'ladder' configuration to provide protection for crossing fauna from predators, however, it was later stated that fauna tended to cross on the top of the 'tube' hence, where predators are not an issue, rope 'ladders' may suffice. Hence, the flat ladder design is recommended over a 'rectangular tube' or 'box' rope ladder.
- Tube held in shape using a series of stainless steel frames and four 4mm diameter longitudinal stainless steel cables in the corners.
- Rope tube (done in sections were) held together by two main 10mm galvanized cables strung between the poles.
- Poles were braced back to concrete footings in the ground by 16mm diameter galvanized cables.
- Single-strand rope bridge should NOT be used due to a higher than acceptable risk of animals falling or absence of evidence for use by arboreal fauna (Rodney van der Ree pers comm.)

All rope bridges must have 'connecting' ropes from the poles into adjacent trees to encourage fauna movement directly from the canopy such as an example from the Compton Road crossings shown in Figure 20 below (Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads 2010).

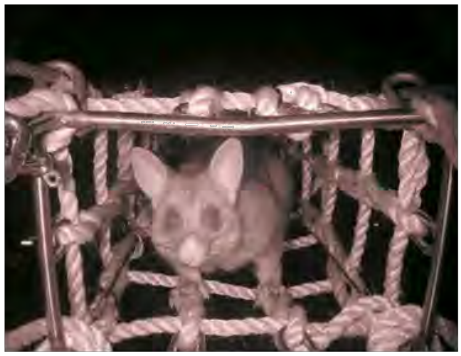


Figure 19. Common Brushtail possum within a 'tube-style' rope bridge, Karuah Bypass, NE NSW (sourced from Bax 2006).



Figure 20. Rope bridge with connecting rope connecting adjacent trees, Compton Road, near Brisbane, QLD (Robinson-Wolrath 2009).

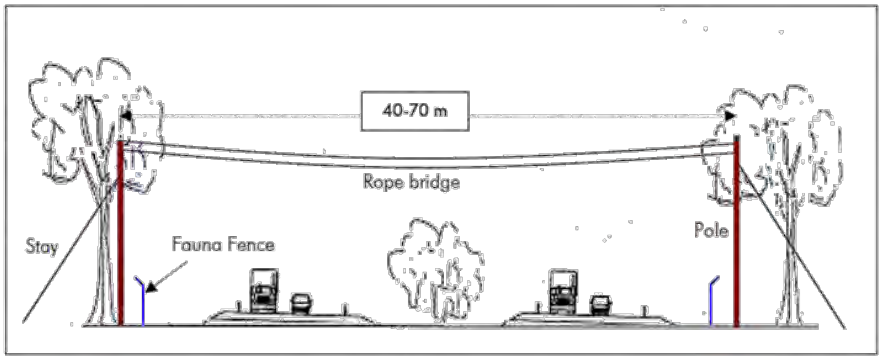


Figure 21. Schematic diagram of a typical rope bridge installation with fauna fencing – note that the rope bridge does not connect with median strip vegetation, and bridge terminals end within canopy habitat (from Bax 2006).

4.4.5.4 Maintenance and costs

Costings for installation of rope bridges are likely to vary between approximately $15,000 and $20,000, for base level rope or flat top bridges of approximately 30 metres wide, which provide connectivity for possums and gliders. For more solid constructions that will facilitate connectivity for larger arboreal species, such as the Koala, or longer bridges across multilane highways, the costs are likely to be approximately $100,000 or more. For more information regarding rope bridges and variations on designs refer to: http://www.faunacrossings.com.au. Companies specialising in their installation can also undertake training of Council employees to undertake further installations. Significant reductions in cost can be achieved by consulting with specialist companies early on in the engineering design and specification process.

The Department of Transport and Main Roads Queensland recently installed Koala overpass gantry structures for the Koala Task Force around Brisbane which cost approximately $500–600,000 for each structure (Baath 2012)

Rope bridges would need ongoing maintenance and monitoring to ensure that ropes are not rotting/fraying, and that the framework and rope netting is maintained to prevent sagging. Monitoring should also consider whether adjacent vegetation is still providing connectivity with the crossing structure, and that fauna fencing alongside the road is still functional.

4.4.5.5 Case study example

Karuah Bypass, which is situated three hours north of Sydney, has five rope bridges installed within a 9.8 km stretch of road, which is part of the Pacific Highway (Bax 2006). This was to provide connectivity between large areas of treed habitat on either side of this busy, dual carriage road. A study was undertaken by Thiess Pty Ltd (Bax 2006) to determine the use of these structures, and it was found that possums and gliders did make use of these, traversing the median-divided freeway along a 70 metre long rope bridge. Recommendations resulting from this study suggest that it is important that ends of the crossing are close to suitable vegetation, to encourage its use.

4.4.6 Fish passages

4.4.6.1 Description

Fish passages can be any of a broad range of 'crossing' structures. In many cases, fish passages are modified box or pipe culverts, through which water flow is continuous, or flows ephemerally. To aid fish movement, the modifications include the installation of baffles or ledges within a culvert, thus creating eddies. This allows a wider range of fish species to move through the passage; with less energetic species being able to traverse the passage upstream using burst-swim-rest manoeuvres between baffles (Kapitzke 2010). Culverts with 'offset' baffles seem to work well for most situations, but Kapitzke (2010) developed a new type of baffle, the 'quad', for pipe culverts where 'offset' baffles do not suit the hydrological conditions.

In conjunction with wet pipe or box culverts, modified to enhance fish passage, aquatic habitat and hydrological features adjacent to the passage should also be considered. Modifications to ensure that water velocity and surface drops do not hinder movement of fish should be included as part of the fish passage construction process. In the book, *Culvert Fishway Planning and Design Guidelines*, Kapitzke (2010) recommends the use of rock ramps and cascade fishways to ameliorate the effect of surface water drops and high velocity shallow water flow.

4.4.6.2 Context of use

Fish passages should be used at all locations where waterways, including drains, pass underneath a roadway. Such passages could be incorporated as part of a broader fauna crossing structure, such as a bridge underpass, or larger culverts which have some areas partially submerged within water, but also provide ground-dwelling fauna connectivity. Or, if culverts are installed for waterway connectivity, these could be targeted as fish passages.

4.4.6.3 Technical Specifications

Most culverts, as described earlier, are constructed of pre-cast concrete piping or cells. However, for fish passages, these culverts should be modified to incorporate a number of structural features, such as baffles. General technical details are given below, but for detailed specifications on various culvert designs, please refer to Kapitzke (2010).

For accessibility, it is best to have a minimum pipe/box culvert height of 1.2-1.5 metres, to allow for installation of effective baffles and for personnel access for installation and maintenance (Kapitzke 2010). For the below culvert modifications, it is recommended in Kapitzke (2010) that baffles be constructed with consideration to the following more robust materials of pre-cast concrete, steel, or high-strength plastics. In prototypes developed for an assessment of functionality in Kapitzke (2010), waterproof plywood and steel brackets were used and these are not recommended for permanent installations. Baffles should be spaced at no greater than 2.0 metres apart (Kapitzke 2010).

Box culvert

- corner 'EL' baffles
- 'offset' baffles

Pipe culvert

- 'offset' baffles
- 'quad' baffles

For rock ramps and cascade fishways, the following is likely to be required for suitable hydrological modification: weathered 'angular' rocks/boulders of various sizes, grouting, and loose gravel, in incorporation with mechanical and hydrological engineering of the waterway – for more detail, refer to Kapitzke (2010). It is also desirable that water flow be at a minimum of 0.2 – 0.3 metres, to allow passage for small to medium-sized fish (Kapitzke 2010).

Examples of modified box culverts – with prototype corner 'EL and 'offset' baffles are given below (Kapitzke 2010).



Figure 22. Box culvert with corner 'EL' baffles (Kapitzke 2010)



Figure 23. Box culvert with 'offset' baffles (Kapitzke 2010)

As for above, examples of modified concrete pipe culverts, with 'offset' and 'quad' baffles are given below (Kapitkze 2010)

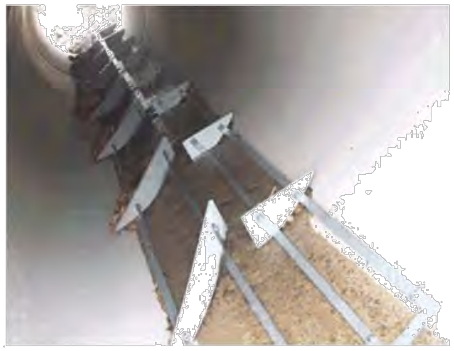


Figure 24. Pipe culvert with 'offset' baffles (Kapitzke 2010)



Figure 25. Pipe culvert with 'quad' baffles (Kapitzke 2010)

Examples of associated rock ramp and cascade fishways, which could be implemented in conjunction with, or in place of, culvert modifications, as a holistic approach to fish passage functionality and effectiveness, are given below.



Figure 26. Ridge rock fishway with large boulders creating 'V' slots for fish passage (Kapitzke 2010)



Figure 27. Cardwell (QLD) ridge rock ramp fishway at weir (Kapitzke 2010)

4.4.6.4 Maintenance and costs

Wet culvert fauna passages of all types would require regular checking for sedimentation and debris build-up, particularly after flooding events. However, in the fish passage study undertaken at the Solander Road crossings of University Creek, Townsville, QLD (Kapitzke 2010), it was found that there was minimal accrual of loose gravel (pipe culverts with offset baffles, along oblong baffle side), and no sedimentation or debris build up, over a two or five year period, for any of the modified wet culverts with baffles.

The following are estimates of costs for the physical structures facilitating fish passage as applicable to different passage structures:

Box culverts / aprons / channels

- Offset Baffle fishway system – precast concrete (1200 wide channel) $200 – $300/linear metre of culvert
- Block Ramp fishway system – precast concrete (1200 wide channel) $600 – $800/linear metre of culvert
- EL Baffle fishway system – precast concrete (900mm high wall / 325mm high floor baffle); cost: $250 – $350/ linear metre of culvert
- Wall Baffle fishway system – HDPE plastic (900mm high wall baffle @ 1200crs) $300 – $400/linear metre of culvert
- Training Wall system – precast concrete (225mm / 325mm high) $150 – $200 per linear metre of training wall

Pipe culverts

- Quad Baffle fishway system – HDPE plastic on 316SS rails (1200mm diameter pipe culvert) $ 450 – $ 600 / linear m of culvert (Kapitzke 2010).

4.4.6.5 Case study example

As part of a broad study on the efficacy of fish barrier mitigation, through the use of baffles and rock ramp/cascade fishways, Kapitzke (2010) installed (mainly through retrofitting existing structures) and reviewed the success of, various fish passage structures in northern Queensland. Along University Creek, in Townsville, the use of baffles, both corner "EL" and "offset" baffles provided passage accessibility for fish swimming upstream through box culverts, as did both "offset" and "quad" baffles, within pipe culverts (Kapitzke 2010), with all types having good self-cleaning capability, preventing sedimentation. However, Kapitzke (2010) stated that in-stream fishways should reflect, as much as possible, the natural conditions of the adjacent stream conditions, and a pre-existing assessment of stream conditions, fish species (and their limitations), and variation in potential hydrological conditions is essential before a particular fish passage structure can be recommended.

4.4.7 Fauna exclusion barriers and guide fencing

4.4.7.1 Description

Fauna exclusion barriers and guide fencing are designed to both encourage fauna movement towards fauna connectivity structures and minimise road casualties though wildlife-vehicle collisions. In Australia, fauna exclusion fencing has most commonly been used for the conservation of Koalas (Gardyne 1995) and to exclude macropods from roads. Exclusion fencing has also been used for frog species such as the Growling Grass Frog *Litoria raniformis* on a number of new major road developments such as the Pakenham Bypass and Craigieburn Bypass in Melbourne. Structures typical consist of a fence of varying heights and cell gauge dependent on the target fauna for exclusion. Fences generally have an underground skirt and a solid above-ground skirt that inhibits passage by smaller animals and reduces visibility of the road as an additional deterrent.

4.4.7.2 Context of use

Fencing of areas where regular movement paths cross over roads may be of significant benefit to some fauna populations. Guide fencing is an essential component of underpasses and culverts in funnelling animals into crossing structures (Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads 2010). Many animals are hit by cars where unfenced sections of road join a fenced culvert, particularly at high risk areas such as woodland/grassland interfaces or areas that support remnant corridor vegetation (Queensland Department of Main Roads 2000).

4.4.7.3 Technical Specifications

Guide fencing may be constructed to suit a range of animals or may be species-specific.



Figure 28. An example of fauna exclusion fencing, deterring animals from climbing over, or burrowing underneath (from Veage and Jones 2007)

4.4.7.4 Maintenance and costs

Fauna exclusion barriers/fencing, to be effective, would require regular monitoring to check for incursions or holes (i.e. vandalism, damage caused by car accidents, fauna digging below fences) within the fencing structure. Fencing that is installed near waterways or is installed within moist areas should be checked regularly to check for corrosion issues.

Fencing running parallel to areas with tall vegetation should be checked periodically, to minimise uncontrolled crossings by fauna climbing over fence from adjacent vegetation. Thus, vegetation clearing/management to maintain a three metre buffer zone should be incorporated as part of the overall maintenance plan.

Monitoring road kill will guide fencing has been successfully installed. If rates of wildlife casualties remain high, additional fencing, or changes to the barrier structure may be required.

The Compton Road project fencing costs were approximately $220,000 and ran the entire length (2.5 km) of the site.

4.4.7.5 Case study example

The Compton Road project involved installing wildlife exclusion fencing with the aims of:

- stopping animals from entering the roadway
- allowing animals entry to the forest from the roadway
- providing for small and large mammals
- preventing 4WD's and motorcycles entering the forest

- directing wildlife to the crossing; and being of low maintenance requirement.

4.4.8 Additional Infrastructure Costs

Apart from the larger structures discussed above, there are other components and options for providing fauna linkages. The Department of Transport and Main Roads Queensland recently retrofitted existing culverts along the Koala Coast for the Koala Task Force around Brisbane at sites that were considered ideal linkages. The project involved 21 sites and cost $300–$400 each to install fauna furniture in culverts which cost approximately $500–600,000 for each structure. The project is currently being monitored (Baath 2012).

4.5 Summary and Recommendations

Land bridges and bridge underpasses possibly accommodate the largest range of fauna, as these structures are more likely to be able to provide continuous, or near continuous, habitat throughout. In particular, they are the only structures which will improve connectivity for bird fauna across major multi-lane roads. However, where there are constraints present, box culverts provide the next best level of connectivity for ground-dwelling mammals and reptiles. More specialised fauna connectivity structures are needed when passage for other target fauna groups, such as fish, frogs, and arboreal mammals is required. Smaller pipe culverts are recommend for minor road crossings in lower threat environments (e.g. agricultural land) and also as additional structures where small ground-dwelling animals are the dominant fauna group. A summary of recommendations is provided in Table 3 below.

Road or infrastructure projects that could result in further fragmentation of existing habitat or threaten the establishment of proposed corridors should follow the three step approach of stopping animals from entering the roadway

- *Avoid*: alter road or infrastructure plans
- *Minimise*: reduce the impact e.g. avoid areas supporting existing habitat or use methods to reduce traffic volume and speed
- *Mitigate*: implement fauna crossing structures

As the last option, any new road planned to run through a habitat patch, or a recommended higher priority corridor, should be planned to accommodate fauna crossing structures. Any upgrades of roads (i.e. widening) that intersect proposed or existing corridor should also consider incorporating crossing structures.

Fauna crossings recommended in this report should be retrofitted in a staged manner as road-works or upgrades are undertaken. However, strategic retro-fitting of crossing structures at other locations should also be considered. The order of implementation may not strictly follow the priority recommended in this report; rather Frankston City Council should pursue the implementation of crossing structures when opportunities arise (e.g. large road upgrade projects).

Ideally, smaller fauna passage structures should incorporate as many features as possible to cater for a wide range of fauna, this can be easily done by incorporating fauna furniture within the infrastructure, such as logs/rocks, standing 'escape' trees/poles, wooden ledges or rails, and an earthen covering (for culverts).

While it is not possible to provide exact cost estimates for fauna connectivity structures, due to the variability in the engineering requirements; with due consideration to local geotechnical and/or hydrological conditions, traffic volume, and significant fauna habitat, some important factors to consider when obtaining cost estimates include the below (some are derived from van der Ree *et al.* 2008):

- Length and width of underpass/overpass
- Construction of infrastructure (e.g. prefabricated concrete cells, or unique structures)
- Design – is it straightforward or complex?
- Is the fauna passage being installed as a new structure, or as a retrofit of existing infrastructure?
- Costs of engineering/construction/vegetation management work before, during and after installation of the infrastructure

Table 3. Summary of fauna crossing structures, the level of connectivity they provide and the context in which they can be applied

Fauna crossing structure type		Brief description[1]	Context in which structure could be implemented	Fauna subgroups likely to benefit
Land bridges	Over road	A bridge extending over a road, typically 20–70 m wide. The bridge is covered in soil, planted with vegetation and enhanced with other habitat features (e.g. logs, rocks etc).	Crossings across large, busy roads with large, high quality areas of fauna habitat bisected by freeways and multi-lane highways	All species excluding aquatic
	Small (dual purpose) road overpass	A narrow bridge (not hour-glass shaped) above a major road, which allows human or vehicular access across the major road. The road on the overpass is typically a minor road, which may be unsealed or a single lane. Additional areas adjacent to the road may be used for fauna movement.		All species excluding aquatic
	Cut-and-cover road tunnel	The road passes below ground level through a tunnel with the area above available for revegetation and use by some fauna species.		Small to large terrestrial mammal, semi-arboreal & arboreal mammals, reptile, amphibian

Fauna crossing structure type		Brief description[1]	Context in which structure could be implemented	Fauna subgroups likely to benefit
Underpasses	Bridge underpass	A structure that maintains the grade of the road or elevates the traffic above the surrounding land, allowing animals to pass under the road. Facilitates water drainage or the movement of local human traffic and secondarily facilitates fauna passage. Vegetation clearing can also be minimised (clearing only required for bridge piers or pylons) and allow natural vegetation to grow under the structure.	For roads that are wide, busy and/or high-speed that crosses over waterways or uneven landscape and travels above a landform with enough clearance to maintain clearance for a range of fauna and any waterways with adjacent riparian vegetation	All fauna subgroups but potentially lower permeability for birds
	Box culverts	Square, rectangular, or half-circle in shape and may be purpose-built for fauna passage or water drainage, or a combination of both. They are typically pre-cast concrete cells, or arches made of steel.	For smaller roads (less than 30-35 metres wide) along known fauna movement passages, particularly between breeding and foraging areas	Small to large terrestrial mammal, semi-arboreal & arboreal mammals, reptile, amphibian
Pipe (concrete) culvert		Typically round pipes of relatively small diameter (e.g. >1.5 m).	For smaller roads (less than 30-35 metres wide) along known fauna movement passages, particularly between breeding and foraging areas	Small to medium terrestrial mammals, reptiles and amphibians
Rope (canopy) bridge		A rope or pole suspended above the traffic, either from vertical poles or from trees. Used by arboreal and climbing species.	For a wide range of situations, including small, but busy roads, or larger dual carriageway freeways/highways, where there is arboreal habitat present on either side of the roadway	Semi-arboreal & arboreal mammals

Fauna crossing structure type	Brief description[1]	Context in which structure could be implemented	Fauna subgroups likely to benefit
Fish passage (i.e. fish ladder) -> short section	Usually a short passage beneath a road, generally via a bridge underpass or box culvert. Structurally designed so that fish can travel through, unimpeded. Generally structured with concrete base and/or pre-cast concrete cells/arches.	All locations where waterways, including drains, pass underneath a roadway and can include a broader fauna crossing structure. Anywhere culverts are installed for waterway connectivity.	Frogs, aquatic mammals and fish

1. As described in Queensland Dept of Transport and Main Roads (2010) – to maintain continuity with terminology

4.5.1 Associated management recommendations

Exotic predators

Design considerations need to reduce the impact of exotic predators on native species

When designing the fauna linkage structure, consideration should be given to minimising the potential that a native animal's use of the structure will make it more vulnerable to exotic predators. For example, an investigation of fauna use of culverts by the western Australian subspecies of the Southern Brown Bandicoot (Harris, Mills and Bencini 2010) found that a dramatic decline in bandicoot use occurred once foxes were also observed using the underpasses. The authors suggested that funnelling of bandicoots by the underpasses attracted foxes and potentially resulted in predation of bandicoots. Nontheless, a review of wildlife crossing structure studies found that increased rates of predation with crossing structure installation was not a consistant occurrence and that most studies recorded no evidence of predation in or around passages. Consequently, the benefits of crossing structures far outweigh any risk of predation (Little, Harcourt and Clevenger 2002).

In many cases, it will not be possible to exclude predators (such as cats and foxes) from also using the structure, but there are methods that can be used to limit the potential for these predators to reduce the potential use of the structure by native animals or to cause harm to these animals. To ensure that predation does not inhibit connectivity for some species, on-going predator control (fox and cat) and monitoring at fauna crossing structures (e.g. fauna underpasses, culverts, and land bridges) must be part of installation and management of this technique to connect populations. Vegetation at the culvert entrance (Taylor and Goldingay 2003) or large logs linking the entrance to vegetation (Harris *et al.* 2010) may be important in facilitating use and providing some protection from predators. To achieve maximum use, the provision of logs and branches (Harris *et al.* 2010) within fauna culverts has been suggested, while the provision of dense vegetation within fauna crossings would be more desirable.

Management of exotic predators

In order to properly address the threat posed to native animals by exotic predators, a management program is required. Foxes and cats are the exotic species that are most likely to predate the native species using the linkages and for both species an integrated, region-wide management program will be most effective.

Methods for fox and cat control will need to be sensitive to the suburban environment in which many of the linkage sites will exist. Some suitable fox and cat management methods include cage trapping and the use of soft-jaw traps. Local residents must always be notified of the management activities well in advance. A community engagement program may complement the on-ground activities associated with the introduction of the linkages as well as assisting with community acceptance and understanding of these activities.

Should resources be constrained, initial focus should be on sites that are of very high priority for crossings and/or are part of a very high priority corridor or stepping stone area. As more funding becomes available, the monitoring program should move to areas focussing on high, then medium then lower priority sites.

Monitoring exotic predators

Monitoring of predator numbers and behaviour across the region should be an initial step to guide predator management activities. Should resources be constrained, initial focus should be on sites that are of very high priority for crossings and/or are part of a very high priority corridor or stepping stone area. Monitoring of predator numbers and activity should continue during and following the construction of the linkage structures along with similar monitoring for native animals. As more funding becomes available, the monitoring program should move to areas focussing on high, then medium then lower priority sites.

Additional measures to increase the permeability of roads and reduce wildlife casualties

Although fauna crossing structures are the most reliable way of improving the permeability of roads and lowering rates of mortality/injury, some other techniques could be applied as additional measures and as education devices for the broader community.

Additional **recommended measures** include:

- Consider lowering speed limits and/or installing speed humps (Hobday and Minstrell 2008) in high areas where high numbers of wildlife casualty have been recorded ('high density' hotspots in Figure 10).
- Designing future road networks and upgrades so high traffic volume roads do not intersect or run adjacent to major patches of habitat or identified existing or potential linkages.
- Modify existing fencing immediately adjacent to roads and bordering habitat to ensure animals have an escape route if confronted by an on-coming vehicle (Magnus et al. 2004). One-way gates and 'wildlife jump-outs' or 'escape ramps' can be used to allow animals to move off the road easement and back into the adjacent habitat. Wildlife jump-outs/escape ramps are sloping mounds of soil positioned up to the height of the existing fence on the right-of-way (i.e. road) side of the fence. For example, fencing on either side of McClelland Drive adjacent to the Pines FFR may be causing increased casualty rates of casualties in Black Wallabies as animals are trapped within the road reserve with on-coming traffic.
- Installing signs at all locations where fauna crossing structures are recommended (Figure 11) and areas experiencing a high number of wildlife casualities ('high density' hotspots in Figure 10), particularly where roads are bordered on both sides by native vegetation habitat. Signs should warn drivers to be conscious that fauna may attempt to cross a road.

4.5.2 Monitoring of crossing structures

Techniques

There are various forms of monitoring that are available to determine the effectiveness of fauna linkage structures. Some that we have looked at include the use of sand pads; capture-mark-recapture or radio/satellite tracking; camera trapping; and genetic methods. Simmons et al. (2010) have reviewed three of these methods, capture-mark-recapture; satellite/radio tracking; and genetic methods. Upon review of current literature they find that:

- The capture-mark-recapture (CMR) method can provide some good information on population density and some information on daily movements of smaller vertebrate, and

how this is influenced by roads and landscape features. However the drawbacks for this method include the need for a lot of equipment, stress inflicted upon the animal, a level of danger involved in working beside roads, and the data are limited to the points of capture associated with a subset of behaviour, i.e. feeding on bait.

- The radio tracking technique is very long established and well used. Devices are becoming smaller, able to last longer (have improved battery life) and as GPS technology is now being incorporated, data collection is becoming more accessible. Animals still need to be trapped and usually recaptured and this method may be better for larger animals as there is a weight to longevity ratio associated with the devices. Although the costs of these devices are reducing as technology improves, they are still high. Capturing and recapturing enough suitable individuals for the study can be challenging. There is usually attrition of numbers due to mortality, dispersal or via the loss/failure of devices. These issues have generally combined to lead to narrow time-frames of observation relative to the potential dispersal period for the study species. Therefore this technique may fail to detect dispersal events such as those that are life-stage specific or rare.

- Genetic techniques (allele frequency and genome-based) analyses can be applied to any organism with obtainable genetic material and tailored to a range of temporal and spatial scales. With appropriate sampling they can provide important information about movement of individuals and their genetic material, including habitat use, dispersal and gene flow. The main considerations for using genetic techniques involve careful planning of the study. This involves identifying the target species and compiling appropriate population genetic input in the design of the study to determine the availability of suitable genetic markers for the time scale and study questions. Following the study design, tissue samples are collected. This may involve animal trapping or could even involve using hair tubes, depending on the study requirements. Costs of genetic techniques are generally comparable to CMR methods.

- Sand pads can be a cheap and easily accessible method of identifying some animals that are utilising a crossing. Its use is largely limited to identifying the potential presence or absence of species at the site of the sand pad. The best results will result from a sand pad constructed of firm and slightly damp sand (Harris, Mills and Bencini 2010; Wayne et al. 2005). It has been found by Taylor and Goldingay (2003) that it was adequate to check the sites every two days. The drawbacks with this technique are the difficulty of identification of unclear tracks and also limitations associated with accurate identification of tracks to species level in some cases.

- Camera trapping is the use of automatic cameras triggered by passing animals. It is recognised as a very useful technique for recording larger bodied ground-dwelling vertebrates in the field. Photographs provide objective records, or evidence, of an animal's presence and identity and it is a technique which has gained in popularity as technology has improved and costs have reduced in the past decade. Camera trapping can be useful for determining fauna presence and linkage usage patterns, also their relative abundance and habitat preference.

In regard to key species that could benefit from improved linkages in the Frankston region, the following monitoring methods have been found to have mixed results for the Southern Brown Bandicoot. Conventional cage trapping has a relatively low success rate for bandicoot species unless at high population densities. Use of camera traps are likely to increase the likelihood of detection where the species is at low density or range widely (e.g. in linear habitat).

Timing

To assess the eventual effectiveness of any crossing structure, monitoring of fauna must be begun well in advance (>1 year) of the actual construction phase to determine benchmarks for comparison. When designed appropriately, such crossing structures can greatly enhance the safe movement of fauna across barriers such as roads. Associated barrier fencing that funnel animals through fauna crossing structures can also reduce the incidence of mortality or injury to fauna. Fauna crossing structures combined with barrier fencing can also act to reduce costly collisions between fauna and vehicles and associated injuries to community members.

Recommendations

We recommend that:

Fauna and habitat surveys are undertaken within the vicinity of the crossing structure locality at the detailed planning and design stage *to further refine the type and location of the structure.*

Multiple survey methods should be used to monitor use of fauna crossing structures (van der Ree et al. 2007) and the success of other conservation management actions. The techniques that may be most useful include sand traps, camera traps, remote pit-tag scanners, radio-tracking, and genetic techniques. In the case of target indicator species, these should be used in combination with assessments of population sizes using cage trapping and assessed for effectiveness (e.g. >90% of individuals successfully cross over roads using fauna culverts) at the population level using PVA.

Monitoring must occur before, during, and after the construction of crossing structures For example, the effectiveness of fauna road crossing structures in facilitating the movement of fauna across roads should measure fauna behaviour and demographics prior to, during, and after installation of a fauna culvert (Glista, DeVault and DeWoody 2009).

Linkage structure design should include consideration of monitoring techniques. For example, consideration of potential locations for camera traps or sand pads should be part of the structure design. Consideration also should be made regarding future access and safety for the people undertaking the monitoring.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

From the larger number of higher priority corridors, two were selected to be the focus of on-ground efforts in the near future. Along with higher priority corridor identified in this report (Figure 7), these corridors are two specific very high priority examples seen as the most urgent for implementation.

These corridors were selected based on their overall provision of connectivity for target fauna species (see Table 4 below), the feasibility of implementing the corridor and a wider width, habitat values along the corridor route, significance of linking patches, and lower severity of barriers to implementation. Methods for selecting these corridors are detailed above in Section 2.1.3. Two important considerations were whether 1) the corridor was entirely or largely within the Frankston LGA (i.e. could be largely implemented by Frankston City Council) and 2) provided connectivity between larger and higher quality patches of fauna habitat.

5.1 Recommended fauna corridors for urgent implementation and specifications

Two primary fauna corridor linkages have been recommended (Figure 29: C1 and C2) for urgent implementation. Both corridors provide a fauna linkage between two core fauna habitat patches. Both corridors incorporate linkages assessed as being of High or Very High priority and obtained high scores in the individual criteria of 'conservation significance', 'feasibility', and 'opportunity' when compared to other linkages within Frankston LGA.

There are also two subsidiary linkages recommended that should also be pursued to further strengthen benefits to fauna connectivity within the study area by linking additional fragmented nodes of fauna habitat. Implementation of these corridors should provide improved connectivity for a substantial proportion of the target fauna species (Table 4).

The following points below are rationale for selection of the two recommended corridors and two subsidiary linkages:

C1: Pines Flora and Fauna Reserve to Royal Botanic Gardens Cranbourne Corridor

- Connects two large core patches of good quality fauna habitat i.e. Pines Flora and Fauna Reserve to Royal Botanic Gardens Cranbourne
- Provides linkages between several fauna habitat node patches
- Incorporates numerous areas of higher quality fauna habitat (both core and node patches) representing several EVCs
- A high proportion of the corridor length supports existing high quality native vegetation/fauna habitat
- A corridor with a continuous groundstorey habitat could feasibly be attained along the entire corridor length
- This corridor has a comparatively high likelihood of achieving a wide corridor width than most other assessed linkages within Frankston

- A high proportion of the corridor length incorporates public land or land which could be put aside in the future for conservation purposes
- There are comparatively few major existing infrastructure barriers (e.g. major roads) to corridor implementation
- A significant proportion of the corridor length is within Frankston LGA and consequently, Frankston City Council can play a large part in implementing this corridor and protecting nodes of habitat being connected.

C2: Pines Flora and Fauna Reserve to Langwarrin Flora and Fauna Reserve Corridor

- Provides a connection between two of the largest and highest quality core habitat patches within Frankston LGA
- Provides connectivity for fauna between a number of fauna habitat node patches
- Follows an existing corridor for fauna (i.e. Boggy Creek)
- Incorporates and protects an important existing aquatic corridor (i.e. Boggy Creek)
- A high proportion of the corridor footprint is already supporting fauna habitat (i.e. native vegetation) which can be enhanced through time
- A corridor with a continuous groundstorey habitat could feasibly be attained along a significant proportion of the entire corridor length
- A wide corridor width could be attained along some sections of this corridor
- Corridor is largely within public land or waterway easements
- There are comparatively few major barriers to implementation in the form of existing infrastructure such as major roads
- Opportunity for subsidiary linkage S1 to provide connectivity for Studio Park and adjoining nodes while subsidiary linkage S2 could provide connectivity to the important Langwarrin Woodlands

Subsidiary Linkages

S1: Pines Flora and Fauna Reserve to Boggy Creek via Studio Park node

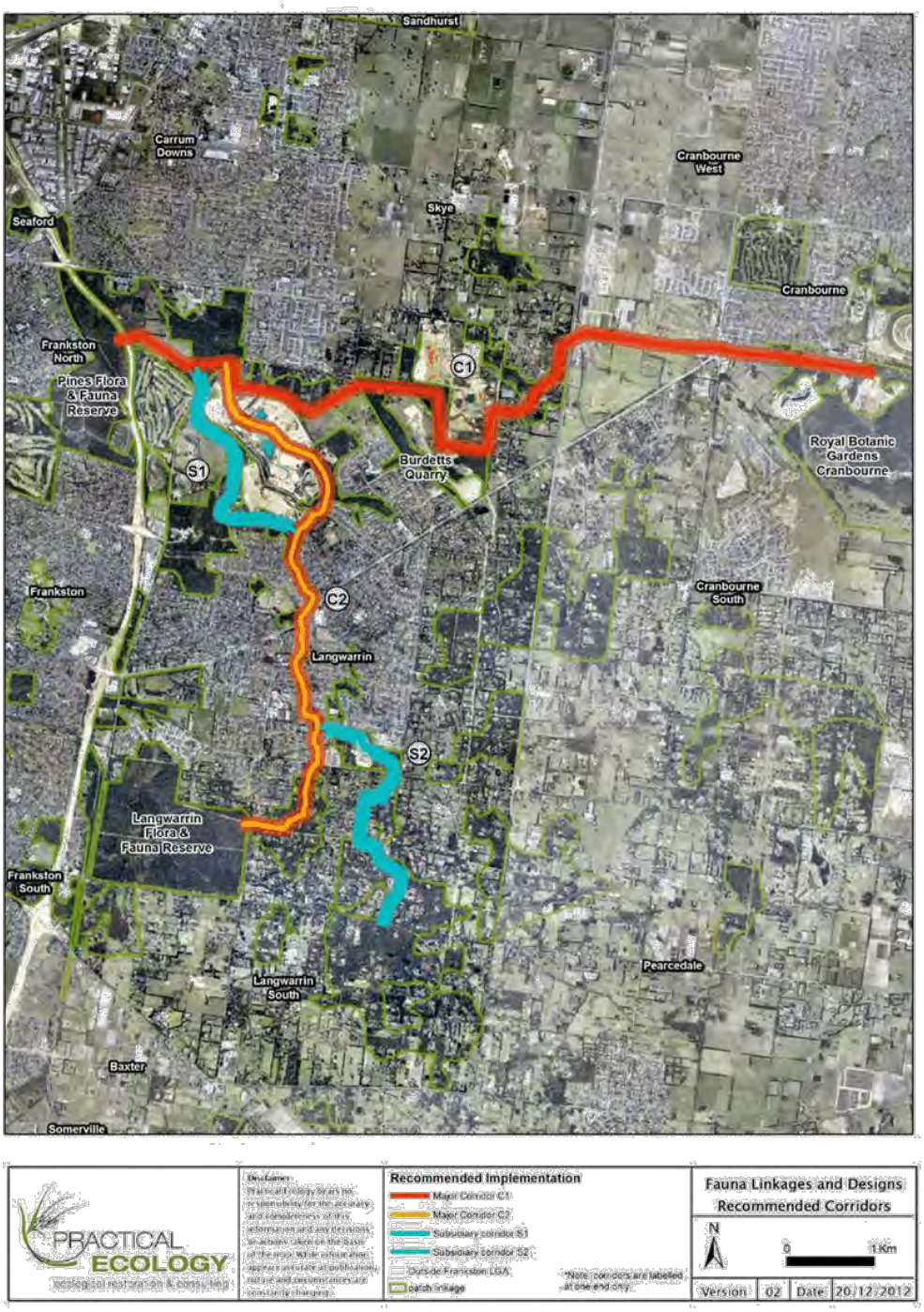
- Facilitates movement of fauna to Studio Park node along non-riparian habitats.
- Incorporates a large area of good quality fauna habitat
- A continuous corridor of wide width and high quality fauna habitat can be feasibly attained

- Provides a secondary connection between Pines FFR and Boggy Creek node in the case of failure of the primary C2 corridor
- Currently few major barriers to implementation in the form of existing infrastructure such as major roads or private dwellings

S2: Langwarrin Woodlands to Corridor C2 (Langwarrin Equestrian Centre)

- In combination with Corridor C2, facilitates movement of fauna from the Langwarrin Woodlands node (ID# 424) to the Langwarrin FFR, Pines FFR, Boggy Creek node, and Studio Park
- Connects high quality fauna habitat in the Langwarrin Woodland nodes to Langwarrin FFR and the Greater Pines FFR including important woodland habitat for birds and arboreal mammals
- Provides a potential secondary option for connecting fauna habitat to nodes of habitat south of Frankston in Pearcedale and beyond
- Provides connectivity among high quality habitat within the Langwarrin Woodlands node (ID# 424)
- Few major existing barriers to movement of fauna and potential to incorporate crossing structures in future planning opportunities
- Low existing private and public infrastructure and incorporates public reserves and private wildlife covenants

Figure 29. Two primary corridors (C) and two supplementary corridors (S) for urgent implementation.



5.2 Estimated connectivity provision of two urgent corridors for target fauna species

To provide support for implementation and guide management, the potential use of two urgent corridors, and two supplementary corridors was estimated. This was inferred from each species A) known distribution (i.e. inferred from species records), B) distribution of suitable habitat, movement behaviour, and C) likely barriers to movement. For each of the target species, the level of connectivity provided by implementation of the proposed corridor is given. A review of each target species ecology (habitat preferences, critical resources, and movement behaviour) was also used to inform potential use of corridors (APPENDIX 9)

KEY	
Code	**Description of Connectivity Provision Type**
P	Linking two or more populations
C	Connectivity among Core populations OR habitat
S	Providing connectivity between a population and significant areas of unoccupied suitable habitat
H	Protecting and enhancing habitat
[C]	Brackets denote two or more corridors must be implemented to achieve designated connectivity provision

Table 4. Estimated use of corridor linkages for urgent implementation by target fauna species (APPENDIX 8: Table 8)

	Primary Corridors						*Supplementary Corridors*					
	Corridor C1			*Corridor C2*			*Corridor S1*			*Corridor S2*		
Species	**#**	**Code**	**Connectivity Provision**	**#**	**Code**	**Connectivity Provision**	**#**	**Code**	**Connectivity Provision**	**#**	**Code**	**Connectivity Provision**
Agile Antechinus	0	HCS	Providing a high level of connectivity among core and node habitats between the Pines FFR and the RBGC. The Agile Antechinus has previously been recorded within the RBGC and a wide corridor incorporating higher quality habitat restoration could provide connectivity to other suitable unoccupied habitat patches along the corridor route to the west. However, recent surveys (Practical Ecology 2007) failed to detect the species and further observations are required to confirm a population at the RBGC.	2	HCS	Providing a moderate level of connectivity among suitable habitats in core and node patches between the Pines FFR and Langwarrin FFR. Connectivity north and south of Cranbourne-Frankston Rd may be challenging due to a narrowing in potential corridor width at the juncture of Boggy Creek and Cranbourne-Frankston Rd, associated predation threats, and dependent on the species utilisation of fauna friendly culvert crossings over longer distance to pass under roads at the juncture.	0	H[S]	Protects and enhances moderate-high quality within Studio Park and nearby remnants along the western boundary with the Rocla Quarry. Could feasibly connect a Langwarrin FFR population to Studio Park habitat in combination with corridor C2 (but see C2 discussion of challenges to connectivity provision).	1	HC[S]	Dependent on the species presence in Langwarrin FFR, corridor S2 could provide a moderate-low level of connectivity for the Langwarrin FFR population to higher quality habitats in the Langwarrin Woodland node (ID#424) and associated Stringybark Bushland Reserve and North Road Reserve in combination with corridor C2.
Black Wallaby	22	PHC	Connectivity could be achieved among core populations and habitat in the northern half of the study area (the Pines FFR, former DARA Lands, Burdett's Quarry-Gumnut Reserve, Valley Rd node ID# 355, and Lyppards Rd node ID#315) between the Pines FFR and the RBGC.	32	PHCS	Provides connectivity among fragmented patches of suitable habitat along Boggy Creek north of Cranbourne-Frankston Rd. Connectivity between populations/habitat north and south of Cranbourne-Frankston Rd unlikely to be feasibly to due to existing land uses and infrastructure barriers. Alone, corridor C2 provides limited value connectivity for the Black Wallaby between Langwarrin FFR and adjacent Woodland node ID# 425. However, see S2 for further connectivity provision by C2.	21	PHS	Connects a route of safe passage for the Black Wallaby between the Greater Pines FFR and remnants in Studio Park and associated with Boggy Creek. Provides an alternate overland route to C2.	4	PHCS	In combination with corridor C2, this supplementary corridor could provide some dispersal opportunities for the Black Wallaby between Langwarrin FFR and the southern Langwarrin Woodland node ID#424. Alone this corridor would provide important habitat continuity within the latter node and also broader landscape connectivity along Watson's Creek to habitat south and south-east whilst incorporating swamp riparian scrubs favoured by the species.

	Primary Corridors						*Supplementary Corridors*					
	Corridor C1			*Corridor C2*			*Corridor S1*			*Corridor S2*		
Species	**#**	**Code**	**Connectivity Provision**	**#**	**Code**	**Connectivity Provision**	**#**	**Code**	**Connectivity Provision**	**#**	**Code**	**Connectivity Provision**
Blotched Blue-tongue Lizard	3	HS	Dispersal from population in the Pines FFR could be facilitated into apparently unoccupied nodes supporting suitable habitat including Burdett's Quarry (ID# 375, 355, 319, and 315).	4	HS	May facilitate dispersal of individuals from the Pines FFR southward along Boggy Creek and with provision of crossing structure, south across Cranbourne-Frankston Rd to core habitat within Langwarrin FFR and Langwarrin Woodland nodes (ID#424-25).	4	PHCS	Connectivity provision between the Pines FFR and Studio Park populations and connecting the latter population to suitable habitat along Boggy Creek.	2	H[S]	Facilitating dispersal opportunities for the Studio Park population to recolonise suitable habitat within the Langwarrin Woodland nodes (ID#424-25) when combined with structural connectivity provided by corridor C2.
Common Froglet	120	PC	Provides dispersal opportunities between core populations in the RGBC to populations in Frankston including those associated with wet habitats in the Pines FFR.	31	PH[C]	Protects and enhances habitats for populations associated with Boggy Creek and in combination with corridor C1 connects core populations in the RBGC with those in Langwarrin FFR.	23	H	Assists in dispersal and habitat connectivity along Boggy Creek and to wet habitats in the Langwarrin Woodlands.	14	P	Studio Park population provided with dispersal opportunities along Boggy Creek.
Common Galaxias	0	H[S]	*No provision of improved connectivity.*	0	HS	Moderate potential for improving connectivity between suitable habitats along Boggy Creek. May assist dispersal between refuge pools during high flow events.	0	n/a	*No provision of improved connectivity.*	0	n/a	*No provision of improved connectivity.*
Common Ringtail Possum	27	PHS	Connectivity provision between the RBGC and Pines FFR along with habitat continuity amongst nodes between the Pines FFR and Western Port Hwy.	26	PHS	Could connect populations north and south of Cranbourne-Frankston Rd along with continuity of habitat along Boggy Creek, connecting the former DARA Reserve with Little Boggy Creek Reserve and the Pines FFR.	18	PH	Habitat connectivity between Studio Park and Pines FFR populations could be improved along with safeguarding connectivity to habitat along Boggy Creek (incl. the former DARA Reserve and Lloyd Park Reserve)	9	[P]HS	Provides connectivity between the occupied Stringybark Bushland Reserve and large areas of suitable habitat south of North Rd. In combination with corridor C2, connects Langwarrin Woodland (ID#: 424-25) habitat west to Langwarrin FFR populations and to Boggy Creek populations.
Crested Shrike-tit	12	HCS	Linking key areas of core woodland habitat between the RBGC and the Pines FFR.	13	[P]HCS	Provides habitat connectivity and dispersal opportunities between large areas of suitable wooded habitat north and south of Cranbourne-Frankston Rd.	4	HS	Provides a continuous link to suitable habitat in Studio Park.	2	HCS	In combination with corridor C2, could provide relatively continuous habitat between Langwarrin FFR and fragmented Langwarrin Woodland nodes (ID#424-25). Would provide improved connectivity among remnants with the Langwarrin Woodland node ID#424.
Dusky Woodswallow	75	PH[C]	Connects occupied woodland habitats in Langwarrin FFR to the Pines and when combined with the implementation of C1 provides connectivity with populations and habitat associated with the RBGC. Protects wooded habitats along Boggy Creek and Langwarrin nodes.	38	H	Provides dispersal opportunities between Langwarrin FFR and wooded habitats of Langwarrin Woodland nodes (ID#: 424-25) in combination with corridor C2.	12	[P]H	Connects utilised habitat at Studio Park with larger areas of habitat and populations in Langwarrin FFR and to a lesser degree, the Pines FFR.	6	H[S]	In combination with corridor C2, provides dispersal opportunities to suitable habitat in the Langwarrin Woodland node (Link ID: 424) from the population in Langwarrin FFR.
Dwarf Galaxias	1	n/a	*No provision of improved connectivity.*	7	PHCS	Key core habitat protected and enhanced within Boggy Creek. Considerable improvement of waterway health required within the Rocla Quarry (Quarry Rd) and south of Cranbourne-Frankston Rd to ensure connectivity among recorded populations and facilitate dispersal events and recolonisation of refuge sites.	0	n/a	*No provision of improved connectivity.*	0	n/a	*No provision of improved connectivity.*
Eastern Long-necked Turtle	1	HS	Protects small areas of suitable habitat and provides safe overland passage of animals between the Pines FFR and RBGC and intervening node habitats supporting	1	PHS	Boggy Creek is likely currently facilitating connectivity between habitat nodes in the north and southern of Frankston. Implementation of the corridor would	1	HC	Links wet habitats within Studio Park to core areas of suitable habitat along Boggy Creek.	0	HS	Of some limited value to the species in providing connectivity among a number of water-bodies with the Langwarrin Woodland

	Primary Corridors						*Supplementary Corridors*					
	Corridor C1			*Corridor C2*			*Corridor S1*			*Corridor S2*		
Species	**#**	**Code**	**Connectivity Provision**	**#**	**Code**	**Connectivity Provision**	**#**	**Code**	**Connectivity Provision**	**#**	**Code**	**Connectivity Provision**
			smaller areas of suitable habitat of moderate significance. Dependent on provision of some stepping stone water-body habitat along corridor route.			protect and enhance an existing corridor for the species.						node ID#424.
Eastern Yellow Robin	133	PHC	Provides connectivity between core population in RBGC and heathy woodland habitat in the Pines FFR. Combined with the C2 corridor connects core populations in RBGC and Langwarrin FFR. Also protects utilised habitat in Skye west of the Dandenong-Hastings Road and Burdett's Quarry.	84	PHC	Connects the Langwarrin FFR population and associated habitat with habitat in the Pines	14	PH	Connects utilised habitat at Studio Park with larger areas of habitat and populations in the Pines FFR and Langwarrin FFR.	31	PHC	Combined with corridor C2, provides connectivity between the Langwarrin Woodlands and Langwarrin FFR populations or assists movement of animals between these patches, as well as between areas of habitat in Studio Park and the Pines FFR.
Feathertail Glider	0	H[C][S]	Moderate improvement of connectivity for the species by linking several areas of large core habitat although a linkage to an extant population is required - possibly the Studio Park population through supplementary corridor S1.	0	H[S]	Could protect and enhance canopy habitat along Boggy Creek and provide a high level of connectivity between node and core habitat north of Cranbourne-Frankston Rd to those south, including Langwarrin FFR and Langwarrin Woodland nodes (ID#424-25).	1	HS[C]	Connecting a potential population in Studio Park to suitable habitat along Boggy Creek and north in the Greater Pines FFR (former DARA lands). In combination with corridors C1 and C2 could link the population to large areas of significant core habitat within the Greater Pines FFR, Burdett's Quarry, the RBGC, Langwarrin FFR, and the Langwarrin Woodlands where a tree canopy density is higher.	0	HS[C]	Protects and enhances habitat within the Langwarrin Woodland node ID#424. Combined with corridor C2 could provide a high level of connectivity for an extant population in Studio Park to moderate quality (unoccupied) habitat within the Langwarrin Woodlands (node ID#424).
Garden Skink	6	PHCS	Connects several large areas of suitable core habitat.	9	PHCS	Connects several large areas of suitable core habitat.	11	PHCS	Studio Park population likely to have a viable connection to Pines populations and nearby areas of suitable habitat along Boggy Creek.	5	[P]HS	Links Stringybark Bushland Reserve population to Langwarrin FFR and suitable areas of habitat within Langwarrin Woodland node (ID#424).
Glossy Grass Skink	0	H[S]	Protects and enhances smaller areas of wet habitats within large core and nodes habitats between the Pines FFR and the RBGC. In combination with corridor S1 could link the Studio Park	0	[P]H[S]	Links core areas of habitat for the species including fragmented damp or periodically flooded habitats along Boggy Creek from the Greater Pines FFR to Langwarrin FFR.	1	[P]H[S]	In combination with corridor C2 could facilitate improved connectivity between Studio Park population and optimal habitat along Boggy Creek.	1	[P]H[S]	Provides access and improved connectivity among several areas of suitable habitat. Combined with connectivity provided by corridors C2 and S1, may provide a moderate level of connectivity along Boggy Creek between the Studio Park and Stringybark Bushland Reserve populations. Likely to also provide improved connectivity to optimal habitat within the Langwarrin Woodland node #424 and wet habitats south of Robinsons Rd.
Koala	7	HS	Medium connectivity provision between several nodes supporting suitable habitat.	15	PHC	Connecting habitat along Boggy Creek to Greater Pines FFR habitats	9	HS	Potential value in linking suitable habitat in Studio Park to surrounding remnant habitat along with providing an alternate route to that along Boggy Creek.	9	S	Limited connectivity value based on current records of the species
Lowland Copperhead	2	HS	Protecting and enhancing some wet habitats suitable for the species and providing connectivity of moderate importance to wet habitats within the RBGC.	4	HCS	Could facilitate movement and expansion of habitat for the species along Boggy Creek along with connecting to possible populations south of north road within the Langwarrin Woodlands.	4	PHS	In combination with corridor C2 could facilitate improved connectivity between Studio Park and Langwarrin populations and between Studio Park and Boggy Creek habitats.	2	HS	Protects waterbody-wetland foraging habitat for the species and connectivity among these areas within the Langwarrin Woodland node ID#424.
Rufous Whistler	59	PH[C]	In combination with corridor C2, this corridor would provide connectivity between core populations/habitat in	48	PH[C]	In combination with C1, provides connectivity between core populations associated with the RBGC and Langwarrin	12	[P]HCS	Several records are associated with woodland habitats of Studio Park. The S1 corridor could provide connectivity to	17	PH	Several records are associated with the southern Langwarrin Woodland node and the S2 corridor could provide dispersal

	Primary Corridors						*Supplementary Corridors*					
	Corridor C1			*Corridor C2*			*Corridor S1*			*Corridor S2*		
Species	**#**	**Code**	**Connectivity Provision**	**#**	**Code**	**Connectivity Provision**	**#**	**Code**	**Connectivity Provision**	**#**	**Code**	**Connectivity Provision**
			Langwarrin FFR with those in the RBGC. Alone this linkage would provide dispersal opportunities between the RBGC and the Pines FFR and intervening habitat nodes including Burdett's Quarry. Large areas of suitable woodland habitat would also be protected within the corridor footprint.			FFR.			larger populations and areas of suitable habitat in combination with corridors C1 and C2.			opportunities from Langwarrin FFR where the species has been frequently recorded.
Short-beaked Echidna	16	PHCS	Links core population sin the RBGC to those within the Greater Pines FFR along with providing connectivity among several nodes of suitable habitat.	21	PHCS	Links the Greater Pines FFR to Langwarrin FFR populations, and incorporates several areas of suitable habitat. Links southern and northern populations and expands the amount of suitable habitat accessible to the species.	17	PHS	Connects the Studio Park population to those in the Pines and protects large areas of suitable remnant habitat.	11	PHS	In combination with corridor C2, may provide connectivity between Langwarrin Woodland population and Langwarrin FFR along with potentially improving habitat continuity within the Langwarrin Woodlands node ID#424.
Southern Brown Bandicoot	33	HCS	Providing dispersal opportunities for individuals from the RBGC population to re-occupy areas of suitable habitat within the Greater Pines FFR and possibly Burdett's Quarry.	29	HS	Protects small areas of suitable habitat for the Southern Brown Bandicoot and provides opportunities for limited dispersal and re-occupation of habitat within and adjoining Boggy Creek in combination with corridor C1. Connectivity provision south of Cranbourne-Frankston Rd (to Langwarrin FFR) unlikely to be achieved due to predation threats, engineering constraints, and insufficient land for habitat creation to provide a viable crossing structure at the intersection between Boggy Creek and Cranbourne-Frankston Rd.	26	HS	Allows recolonisation of suitable habitat within the Studio Park node when combined with provision of corridor C1.	21	n/a	*No provision of improved connectivity.*
Southern Brown Tree Frog	54	PH[C]	Infrequent overland dispersal opportunities provided between RBGC population and ones associated with damp-wet habitat within nodes in Skye, Burdett's Quarry, Gumnut Reserve, Pines FFR, and Boggy Creek. In combination with provision of corridors between the Pines FFR and Seaford Wetland/Melbourne Water Eastern Treatment Plant, C1 would link larger areas of suitable core habitat to the east and west of Frankston.	16	PH[C]	Dispersal opportunities provided along Boggy Creek and in combination with corridor C1 between the RBGC and Langwarrin FFR populations.	12	[P]H	Provides connectivity for Studio Park population to larger areas of habitat along Boggy Creek, the Pines FFR, and in combination with C2 with Langwarrin FFR.	5	P	Provides opportunity for dispersal from Boggy Creek to smaller areas of suitable habitat within the Langwarrin Woodlands node and movement further south along Watsons Creek.
Southern Bullfrog	50	PH[C]	Facilitates overland dispersal between the RBGC population and those associated with Boggy Creek and the Pines FFR.	12	PH[C]	Facilitates dispersal between the RBGC and Langwarrin FFR while also protecting large areas of suitable habitat along Boggy Creek.	13	P	Connectivity provided by S2 between smaller areas of suitable occupied habitat and larger-scale connections to south to Watsons Creek and Western-Port coastline habitats.	6	[P]HS	Could provide dispersal opportunities for a population associated with wet habitats within Stringybark Bushland Reserve with those recorded along Boggy Creek and Langwarrin FFR in combination with corridor C2. Also provides a high level of connectivity among small areas of wet habitats within the south Langwarrin Woodland node (ID#: 424) and larger landscape connectivity with Watson's Creek.
Southern Pigmy Perch	2	n/a	*No provision of improved connectivity.*	0	HS	Potentially protecting habitat and facilitating recolonisation of aquatic habitats.	0	n/a	*No provision of improved connectivity.*	0	n/a	*No provision of improved connectivity.*

	Primary Corridors						*Supplementary Corridors*					
	Corridor C1			*Corridor C2*			*Corridor S1*			*Corridor S2*		
Species	**#**	**Code**	**Connectivity Provision**	**#**	**Code**	**Connectivity Provision**	**#**	**Code**	**Connectivity Provision**	**#**	**Code**	**Connectivity Provision**
Southern Toadlet	6	PHCS	Could potentially link RBGC and Pines populations along with allowing dispersal into unoccupied habitats within Burdett's Quarry.	11	PHS	Some potential for linking population north of Cranbourne-Frankston Rd to core population in Langwarrin FFR. Currently the latter road is a significant barrier to movement and dispersal opportunities.	9	PS	Links Studio Park population to ones along Boggy Creek and the Pines FFR.	7	[P]HS	Combined with corridor C2, may provide connectivity between the Langwarrin FFR population and one south of Robinsons Rd along with protecting areas of suitable habitat within the Langwarrin Woodlands node ID#424.
Sugar Glider	5	PHS	Pines FFR and RBGC populations potentially connected.	5	PHS	Pines FFR and Lloyd Park populations connected. Provision of a crossing structure at Cranbourne-Frankston Rd and corridor implementation could connect northern populations to ones south in Langwarrin Woodland nodes (ID#424-25).	6	[P]HCS	Studio Park population connected to Pines FFR population/habitat and to Lloyd Park and habitat along Boggy Creek.	3	[P]HCS	Improved connectivity among fragmented areas of habitat within the Langwarrin Woodlands node (ID#424) along with opportunities for dispersal with northern populations and associated habitat.
Swamp Rat	35	PHC	Currently no habitat connectivity between a core population in the RBGC and ones in the Pines FFR (including the former DARA Lands node), Gumnut Reserve/Burdett's Quarry (ID#: 319) and Lyppards Rd node in Skye/Langwarrin (ID# 315). Corridor C1 would provide connectivity between several populations between the Pines FFR and the RBGC.	42	PHC	Provides dispersal opportunities between large areas of suitable habitat north and south of Cranbourne-Frankston Rd. Protects suitable habitat along Boggy Creek.	33	PHS	Connects the Studio Park population to ones in the Greater Pines FFR and suitable habitat along Boggy Creek.	21	HS	Corridor S2 in combination with C2 would provide connectivity between the North Reserve population and suitable habitat south of North Rd. May also provide connectivity between areas of suitable within the Langwarrin Woodlands node #424 with the provision of a relatively continuous and suitable groundstorey vegetation along with crossing structures for road crossings.
Swamp Skink	1	[P]H[C]S	Combined with corridor C2 could link Studio Park population to unoccupied suitable habitat along Boggy Creek, Burdett's Quarry and the Greater Pines FFR.	1	HS	Could facilitate connectivity between populations at Studio Park and Stringybark Bushland Reserve if implemented with corridor S1. May also facilitate recolonisation of unoccupied swampy and wetland habitats along Boggy Creek and	2	[P]HS	Links Studio Park population to suitable habitats along Boggy Creek to the east and within the Greater Pines FFR to the north. Protects some short sections of habitat along Tamarisk Creek at crossing of McCullocks Avenue.	1	[P]HS	Stringybark Bushland Reserve population could be connected to the Studio Park population through corridor C2 and westward to Langwarrin FFR. This linkage may also expand habitat available to the species by connecting smaller areas of Swamp Scrub and Swampy Woodland habitats within the Langwarrin Woodland node ID#424.
Tree Dragon	4	PS	Links several large areas of suitable habitat.	6	HS	Provides dispersal opportunities to suitable habitat nodes south of Cranbourne-Frankston Rd such as Langwarrin FFR and remnants within the southern Langwarrin Woodland nodes (ID#424-25).	5	PHCS	Connection between significant population in the Pines FFR and Studio Park.	1	HS	Provides dispersal opportunities to suitable higher quality habitat within the Langwarrin node ID#424
Tupong	0	n/a	*No provision of improved connectivity.*	0	H[S]	Moderate potential for facilitating movement upstream along Boggy Creek from Eel Race Drain and connecting drains within the Melbourne Water Eastern Treatment Plant during high flow events.	0	n/a	*No provision of improved connectivity.*	0	n/a	*No provision of improved connectivity.*
Varied Sittella	21	[P]HS	Connects the RBGC population to large areas of suitable habitat in the Greater Pines FFR and intervening habitat nodes.	26	[P]HS	In combination with corridor C1, links the RBGC and Langwarrin FFR populations.	7	HS	Could provide the species with access to suitable habitat in Studio Park	5	HS	In combination with C2, could provide the species with access to suitable habitat in southern Langwarrin Woodland nodes (ID#424-25)
White-lipped Snake	0	CH[S]	Likely to provide a high level of connectivity among large areas of suitable habitat including between the Greater Pines FFR and the RBGC.	0	H[S]	Protecting and enhancing habitat of high significance for the species along Boggy Creek along with connecting (in combination with S1 and S2 corridors) Studio Park population to smaller areas of	1	H[S]	Providing connectivity of higher importance to suitable habitat along Boggy Creek and north to the Greater Pines FFR.	0	H[S]	Provision of connectivity to smaller areas of suitable habitat within the southern Langwarrin node ID#424 in combination with corridors S1 and C2.

	Primary Corridors						*Supplementary Corridors*					
	Corridor C1			*Corridor C2*			*Corridor S1*			*Corridor S2*		
Species	**#**	**Code**	**Connectivity Provision**	**#**	**Code**	**Connectivity Provision**	**#**	**Code**	**Connectivity Provision**	**#**	**Code**	**Connectivity Provision**
						suitable habitat southward within the Langwarrin Woodlands.						

5.3 Target Fauna Specific Habitat Requirements:

An extensive review of each target fauna species habitat preferences, critical resource requirements, and movement behaviour was undertaken to inform parameters of linkage design, creation, and management (APPENDIX 9: Table 12 and Table 13). Recommendations for habitat management and creation for corridors is summarised below for each fauna group based on both broad requirements of the group and specific requirements of target fauna species. This information is also applied to recommendations for two urgent corridors for implementation (Section 5).

Arboreal

Canopy cover and hollow-bearing trees are the most critical habitat requirements for arboreal fauna, including target species. Larger hollow-bearing trees with numerous hollows are more likely to be utilised while a higher abundance of hollows is important for Sugar Gliders and Feathertail Gliders, and to a lesser extent Common Ring-tail Possums. A mix hollows with different entrance sizes is required to accommodate all three species. However, natural hollow formation can take considerable time with five species of eucalypt species predicted to take between 186 and 230 years to begin to producing hollows (Wormington et al 2003). Consequently, identifying and protecting trees of larger size classes (without hollows) along with trees already supporting hollows, is an important objective for provision of hollows for arboreal fauna over the long term.

Gaps in continuous tree canopy >20m are likely to reduce connectivity for gliding arboreal target fauna species. Any gaps in tree canopy may restrict daily movements for possums, while gaps of >5m may reduce dispersal and gene flow unless dense indigenous groundcover is present facilitating safe ground movements between trees (i.e. from predation). Koala can make ground movements between trees but need unobstructed and safe passage ideally through areas supporting native vegetation.

Target Species

- Eucalypt tree canopy (all arboreal fauna species)
- Hollow-bearing trees and stags ideally >10 per 3ha (all arboreal fauna except the Koala; also Agile Antechinus)
- Higher density and diversity of medium to tall understorey shrubs/trees (such as acacias and tea-trees)(Common Ring-tail Possum, Sugar Glider, and Feathertail Glider)
- Stands of specific eucalypt species that are the preferred feed trees of the Koala in the local area (likely Manna Gum *E. viminalis* but also Swamp Gum *E. ovata* and Narrow-leaved Peppermint *E. radiata*; Hindell et al 1985)(Koalas)

Ground-dwelling

Ground-storey habitat features such as dense groundstorey vegetation, logs (particularly hollow logs), litter, and rocks are critical habitat features for ground-dwelling mammals and reptiles. A number of target fauna also require wetland or swamp habitats while the Agile Antechinus will utilise tree hollows for denning.

Target Species

Reptiles:

- Low dense groundstorey vegetation of sedges/grasses (Blotched Blue-tongue Lizard, Garden Skink, Glossy Grass Skink, Lowland Copperhead, Tree Dragon; also Swamp Skink in swampy habitats)
- Hollow-bearing logs (Blotched Blue-tongue Lizard, White-lipped Snake, Tree Dragon) and low shrubs (Tree Dragon)
- Ground structures such as logs, rock piles, artificial tiles or tin sheets (Blotched Blue-tongue Lizard, Garden Skink, Swamp Skink, White-lipped Snake)
- Open areas with sparse understorey and abundant leaf litter and woody debris (i.e. fallen timber)(Garden Skink)
- Habitat within or adjacent to wetlands or swamps (Lowland Copperhead, Swamp Skink, Glossy Grass Skink)

Mammals

- Dense understorey vegetation (at 0-1.0m height)(Black Wallaby, Short-beaked Echidna, Southern Brown Bandicoot)
- Low dense groundstorey vegetation of sedges/grasses or low heath in or adjacent to wetlands, swamps, damp heaths or waterways (creeks, rivers, drains)(Swamp Rat)
- Leaf litter, woody debris, and large and hollow-bearing logs (Agile Antechinus, Short-beaked Echidna)
- Tree hollows, shrubs, and high habitat structural complexity (Agile Antechinus)
- Diversity and abundance of shrubs with foliage at <1m height (Black Wallaby)

Woodland Birds

A eucalypt canopy, understorey trees and shrubs, dead trees, logs, and structural complexity of vegetation are critical habitat components for woodland birds. Higher levels of tree cover are important for increasing connectivity between patches. Gaps in continuous habitat (i.e. along corridor route) may be more important than width, particularly where gaps are >50m. Isolated or scattered paddock trees can serve as stepping stones between patches of continuous habitat increasing likelihood of dispersal movements by woodland birds over distances of up to 250m

Target Species

- Canopy of eucalypts trees including stringybarks and ribbon gums (Varied Sittella and Crested Shrike-tit)
- Higher density of large mature – large living and dead – trees (Varied Sittella)
- Tall shrubby understorey (medium and large shrubs) forming high vertical stem density (Eastern Yellow Robin, Crested Shrike-tit, Rufous Whistler)

- Open or sparse understorey with high structural complexity (Dusky Woodswallow and Eastern Yellow Robin)

Semi-Aquatic

Water-bodies, wetlands, waterways, aquatic vegetation, and ephemeral soaks are critical habitat components for all semi-aquatic fauna species.

Target Species

- Slow-flowing shallow water-bodies, wetlands or waterways (Common Froglet, Eastern Long-necked Turtle)
- High groundcover of grasses, rocks, logs, and litter fringing waterbody or waterway (Common Froglet)
- Fringing or emergent tall sedges, tussock-grasses, and reeds or trees (Southern Brown Tree Frog, Southern Bullfrog)
- Submergent or floating aquatic macrophytes (Common Froglet, Southern Bullfrog)
- Deep >60cm water (Southern Brown Tree Frog, Southern Bullfrog)
- Terrestrial native vegetation adjacent to aquatic habitats (Common Froglet, Eastern Long-necked Turtle, Southern Toadlet)
- Heaths or woodlands with (or nearby) ephemeral shallow soaks, swampy areas, low-lying depressions or periodically inundated areas (Southern Toadlet)

Aquatic

Water-ways, refuge pools, good water quality (including low sedimentation and lower temperatures), in-stream and fringing aquatic vegetation (macrophytes), and structurally complex substrates (i.e. submerged woody debris, litter, rocks, and macrophytes) are important habitat features for all aquatic target fauna.

Target Species

- Slow-flowing waters or water-bodies (Common Galaxias, Dwarf Galaxias)
- Brackish estuaries or slow-flowing creeks or streams (Tupong)
- Diverse and abundant macrophytes, submerged roots, rocks, and woody debris (snags) supporting higher insect and copepod prey abundance (Common Galaxias, Dwarf Galaxias, Southern Pigmy Perch, Tupong)
- Waterway substrate with submerged woody debris (snags), leaf litter, and macrophytes (Tupong)
- Cooler water temperatures resulting from shading from fringing/overarching tree canopy/tall trees or shrubs, or fringing Common Reed *Phragmites australis* in more narrow waterways (Dwarf Galaxias)

- Higher water-quality: lower stormwater run-off and few disturbance events (i.e. construction or mining works, agricultural activities, earthworks, erosion) in surrounding catchment resulting in high sediment loads (Southern Pigmy Perch, Tupong)
- Well-vegetated waterway/waterbody edge (Dwarf Galaxias)
- Stands of macrophytes (Dwarf Galaxias, Southern Pigmy Perch)
- Connectivity to estuaries (Common Galaxias, Tupong)
- Low abundance of introduced trout (Dwarf Galaxias, Common Galaxias)

5.4 Pines Flora and Fauna Reserve to Royal Botanic Gardens Cranbourne Corridor

Map Code: C1

Type: Dryland Corridor

Component Linkages: Link ID# 13 – *Very High* conservation significance; Conservation Score/Rank: 60/3, Feasibility Score:77/34, Opportunity Score: 35/34

Conservation Priority: *Very High* overall Rank Priority among corridor linkages and attained the third highest score for *Conservation Significance* of all corridor linkages assessed.

Local Government Areas: Frankston and Casey

Incorporated Public Reserves: Pines Flora and Fauna Reserve, former KTRI site, and the Dandenong-Hastings Rd Reserve (1005 Dandenong-Hastings Road, Skye)

Remnant EVCs (% of total remnant cover): Heathy Woodland (84%), Damp Heathy Woodland (9%), Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland (2%), Swampy Woodland (2%), Riparian Scrub (1%), Swamp Scrub (1%), Swampy Riparian Woodland (1%), and Sand Heathland (<1%).

Description:

This corridor extends from the Pines Flora and Fauna Reserve (122 ha) to the Royal Botanic Gardens Cranbourne (356 ha) core area and is approximately 10.5 km in length. Six intervening habitat nodes are linked along the recommended route including the former DARA lands node (ID#375), Valley Rd node (ID#355), Burdett's Quarry node (ID#319), and the Lyppards Rd node (ID#315). Vegetation along corridor route is composed mostly of Heathy Woodland EVC with up to nine other EVCs incorporated within linkage.

Between the Pines FFR and McClelland Drive, the corridor crosses the Peninsula Link freeway at the location of proposed fauna crossing structures (fauna underpasses and box-culverts), connecting to a node (recent addition to the Pines Flora and Fauna Reserve) supporting a mixture of remnant vegetation, pasture, and revegetation (former Keith Turnbull Research Institute land node ID#390) and running further east within remnant vegetation within the former DARA lands addition to the Pines FFR (ID#375) and adjacent to the Centenary Park Public Golf Course. The corridor crosses McClelland Drive just north of the intersection with Boggy Creek, following areas supporting remnant Heathy Woodland habitat near the boundary of the Rocla Quarry site and private properties on McClelland Drive and Valley Rd (node ID#355). From the latter node, the corridor flows through a short section of agricultural land with scattered canopy tree habitat to the Burdett's Quarry node supporting mostly heathy woodland habitat but also swamp scrub and riparian woodland habitats. The corridor follows the northern boundary of the Burdett's Quarry site through continuous high quality remnant fauna habitat, then runs north through disturbed remnants within a quarry on Harold Rd (Skye Mineral Sands) to link with remnant habitat within the Lyppards Rd node (ID#315) supporting woodland and some higher quality (Ecology Australia 2006) riparian scrub remnants and canopy habitat (1005 Western Port Highway patch). From this node, the corridor crosses the Western Port Highway and runs along the property boundary of Ranfurlie Golf Course, crossing Cranbourne-Frankston Rd through to remnant habitat north of Ballarto Rd and through to the northern section of the core habitat within the Royal Botanic Gardens Cranbourne.

Habitat Values and Significant Sites

The Pines Flora and Fauna Reserve: A BIOSITE (#4916) of state significance supporting large areas (195 ha) of highly significant fauna habitat. The reserve is composed of two large areas of fauna habitat either side of the Peninsula Link freeway. East of the freeway reserve, sand heathlands form the dominant habitat type. A diversity of other habitat types are also supported within the reserve, including riparian, heathy, and grassy woodlands, swampy scrubs, water-bodies, extensive canopy habitat, and aquatic habitats along Tamarisk Creek. The former Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (DARA) block supports mainly heathy woodland habitat and smaller areas of heathland, but also riparian scrub and swampy woodland habitats along Boggy Creek. High quality groundstorey habitat is present within the reserve and structural complexity of fauna habitat high. Within the reserve, Boggy Creek also supports significant aquatic habitats, with the nationally significant Dwarf Galaxias found to be present in the northern reaches of the waterway.

Former Keith Turnbull Research Institute site: supports smaller areas (6 ha) of High significance woodland habitat with indigenous groundstorey habitat, and also regenerating woodland habitat, native canopy habitat (mostly in northern section), dams, and open pasture habitats. There are also considerable opportunities for re-establishing high quality fauna habitat within this crown land site.

Valley Road remnants: supports swamp and heathy woodland remnants (30 ha) of high regional significance but with significantly disturbed understorey habitat in some areas. Primary habitat in the northern half of this node (ID#355) is restricted to tree canopy with some shrub and ground-storey habitat present on some private parcels, mostly in the southern sections of lots. Some areas of remnant indigenous vegetation on private land are currently protected under Section 173 agreements or covenants. This node provides a significant linkage in habitat for fauna between the Pines FFR and the Burdett's Quarry habitat node. Considerable reductions in remnant fauna habitat has occurred within the Rocla quarry site over recent years and past clearing of remnant understorey within node ID#355 has resulted in severe weed infestations.

Burdett's Quarry and Gumnut Reserve remnant habitat: A large 81 ha patch of remnant fauna habitat, largely consisting of heathy woodland supporting relatively intact groundstorey habitat. A small area of swamp scrub would also be incorporated within the corridor footprint. Additional areas of swamp scrub habitat and riparian woodland are also present within the western half of this node (ID#319). The site has been previously designated as of Very High regional significance based on floristic values (Ecology Australia) and it should be considered to be of equal significance for fauna. The smaller (2.2 ha) adjoining Gumnut Reserve (separated from the larger Burdett's Quarry patch by Potts Rd) also supports heathy woodland habitat of High significance for fauna.

Good quality areas of fauna habitat are also present within the nearby Woodlands Primary School with groundstorey present in patches along Gum Nut Drive and Cotoneaster Way. Shrub and canopy habitat is present in the north end of the school along Peppermint Grove. The adjoining Illawong Reserve and Cotoneaster Reserve also support smaller areas of heathy woodland habitat although groundstorey habitat is fragmented by Cotoneaster Way and open space.

Lyppards Rd remnants: Within this node (ID#315), the Dandenong-Hastings Rd Reserve (1005 Dandenong-Hastings Road, Skye) is a 2 ha site of Very High significance (Ecology Australia) supporting good quality woodland and riparian scrub remnant habitat. The site supports vegetation of high structural complexity and high quality ground-storey habitat and is managed by Parks Victoria.

Ballarto Rd remnants: supports heathy woodland fauna habitat of Moderate quality and relatively contiguous with habitat within the Royal Botanic Gardens Cranbourne, particularly for arboreal and avian fauna. The southern section of this node (to the south of Ballarto Rd) is within a BIOSITE (#4813) of regional significance ('Cranbourne Woodland'). Extraction of mineral resources has reduced the extent of fauna habitat in the southern half of the site.

Royal Botanic Gardens Cranbourne: A large (350 ha) state significant BIOSITE (#5095) supporting a diversity of habitat types and overall Very High quality fauna habitat. The majority of the site supports heathy woodland habitat although riparian scrub and grassy woodlands also form significant areas of habitat within the site. The site supports a large population of the nationally threatened Southern Brown Bandicoot and is the only reserve south-east of Melbourne to have predator-proof fencing combined with an on-going predator-control program. The RBGC core areas has a High to Medium likelihood of supporting populations of three threatened species with a further two State (Swamp Skink and Southern Toadlet) and one nationally listed (Southern Brown Bandicoot) threatened species observed to have populations within the RBGC.

Fauna Use and Movement

Target Species: Twenty-five of the 30 target species have been recorded within the vicinity of the proposed corridor route C1 and linking node or core patches (Table X). Nineteen of these target species have been observed within the last 10 years, including 3 arboreal, 5 reptile, 3 woodland bird, 4 frog, and 3 ground-dwelling mammal species. The proposed corridor could provide connectivity between two or more populations for 14 species. A further two target species could be provided with improved connectivity among populations with the addition of the two supplementary corridors. For 11 species the corridor is considered to provide connectivity among core populations or habitat within Frankston. Five target species populations would be provided with connectivity to unoccupied core areas of habitat through which the species may possibly re-colonise, including the Southern Brown Bandicoot, Crested Shrike-thrush, and Southern Toadlet.

Arboreal

Present Habitat Connectivity

There is relatively continuous canopy habitat between node the former DARA lands node (ID#375) and Burdett's Quarry node (ID#319) suggesting movement of some arboreal species is occurring between these areas through the Valley Road remnants (ID#355). Significant breaks in canopy cover habitat occur where the corridor route is intersected by McClelland Drive and at the eastern end of the Valley Rd node - south of the intersection between Valley Rd and Potts Rd, - where relatively continuous canopy cover gives way to scattered clumps of eucalypt trees over grazed pasture. Connectivity is likely poor at these points and movement of arboreal fauna more infrequent. Scattered canopy cover occurs along the general corridor north-east of Burdett's Quarry to the Western Port Highway, suggesting some movements of more mobile, fragmentation-tolerant arboreal species (e.g. Common Brush-tail Possum) through the Lyppard Rd node (ID#315). Sparse canopy cover between the highway crossing and the Ballarto Road remnants (ID#316) suggests there are few movements of arboreal fauna between these nodes of habitat. Daily and dispersal movements of fauna likely currently occur between the Ballarto Road remnants and the RBGC considering the continuity of canopy habitat.

Target Species

Along the corridor route or linking patches, recent (since 2002) records have been made of the Common Ringtail Possum (Pines FFR, Burdett's Quarry node, Lyppards Rd node, Ballarto Rd remnants, and RBGC), Sugar Glider (Pines FFR–west of Peninsula Link), and the Koala (Pines FFR). All four target species of arboreal fauna are provided with improved connectivity by corridor C1 (Table X). Corridor C1 provides connectivity among populations of Common Ringtail Possum and Sugar Glider, while connecting areas of suitable habitat for the Koala from potential source populations within the Pines FFR and Boggy Creek patches. The reported population of Feathertail Glider within Studio Park could be provided with improved connectivity to suitable habitat further north in combination with the supplementary corridor S1, particularly between the Pines FFR (former DARA lands) and the Lyppards Rd node (ID#315), with eventual connectivity to woodland habitats within the RBGC core area.

Ground-dwelling (reptile and mammal)

Present Habitat Connectivity

Connectivity in habitat for ground-dwelling fauna between the western section of the Pines FFR (i.e. west of Peninsula Link) and the eastern section (i.e. former DARA lands and KTRI site) is relatively poor due to division of habitat represented by the Peninsula Freeway. However, mitigation in the form of fauna bridge underpasses (1) and culverts (4) should provide opportunities for fauna movement at the population level including dispersing individuals. Breaks (~300m) in ground-level habitat along the corridor alignment east of the freeway within the former KTRI (Keith Turnbull Research Institute) land (node ID# 390) and former DARA lands addition to the Pines FFR (node ID#375) may reduce movement events in smaller, less mobile ground-dwelling fauna such as some reptile and small mammal species but not for more mobile species such as the Black Wallaby which has been shown to disperse across modified landscapes (Paplinska 2009). Even so, overall habitat connectivity is high east of the freeway to McClelland Drive. The continuity of ground-level habitat is broken by McClelland Drive but is in good condition either side of this road. Cyclone-fencing bounding this road likely reduces connectivity for the Black Wallaby although high casualties at this location suggest movement is being attempted.

East of McClelland Drive within the Valley Rd node (ID#355), ground-storey habitat is patchy and variable in quality among private blocks with weed cover previously reported (Ecology Australia 2006) to be high. A significant break in ground-storey habitat is also present between the Valley Rd node and the Burdett's Quarry node (ID#319) although dispersal movements are likely for many ground-dwelling fauna over this shorter distance (~350m) considering it supports a pastoral landscape with scattered clumps of eucalypts. Daily or home-range movements of more mobile ground-dwelling species such as the Black Wallaby, Blotched Blue-tongue Lizard, and Eastern Long-necked Turtle are also possible. High connectivity is provided by good quality ground-storey habitat within the Burdett's Quarry node. Beyond this node, connectivity for ground-dwelling fauna declines with large distances between areas supporting suitable habitat within the Lyppards Rd node, and little to no groundstorey habitat along the corridor alignment until the Ballarto Rd remnants are reached. Ground-storey quality within the latter node is patchy but may facilitate some movement of less sensitive ground-dwelling fauna, particularly lizards and larger, more mobile mammals (i.e. Short-beaked Echidna and Swamp Wallaby).

Target Species

This corridor provides connectivity among core populations of Black Wallaby, Short-beaked Echidna, Swamp Rat, Tree Dragon, and Garden Skink. Connectivity between populations or habitat

could also be achieved for the Blotched Blue-tongue Lizard, Lowland Copperhead, Glossy Grass Skink. In combination with supplementary corridor S1, this corridor provides connectivity for the Swamp Skink, Glossy Grass Skink, and White-lipped Snake to disperse from recorded populations in Studio Park to suitable (possibly unoccupied) habitats in the Pines FFR. The Southern Brown Bandicoot population within the RBGC core area is also provided with connectivity to suitable unoccupied habitat, particularly within the Pines FFR where the species is likely to be locally extinct.

This corridor links several very large core and node habitat patches and is one of the few in which a wide corridor width and continuous ground-cover could feasibly be attained over the long-term, linkage traits which are highly important for ground-dwelling fauna. Between the Pines FFR and Burdett's Quarry – a distance of approximately 3 kilometers –gaps in groundcover habitat occur over relatively short distances with over 80% of the proposed corridor alignment already supporting remnant vegetation. Only two minor road crossings and one freeway crossing (for which structures are already in place) are also required to achieve connectivity within this section of the corridor. This corridor represents an ideal opportunity to provide connectivity for ground-dwelling fauna among several large areas of high quality habitat.

Birds (woodland birds)

Present Habitat Connectivity

Within the western section of the Pines FFR (ID#304), habitat connectivity for woodland birds is high. Connectivity eastward to habitat within the former KTRI and DARA land nodes is broken by the Peninsula Link freeway. It is unknown how effectively fauna underpasses will provide connectivity for woodland birds, although very rare dispersal events may possibly occur over the freeway for some species. As for arboreal and ground-dwelling species, habitat connectivity is moderate (approximately a 300m break in canopy) along the corridor route between the former KTRI land node (ID#390) and the Pines FFR-eastern section (i.e. former DARA lands; ID#375). Similarly, breaks in habitat at McClelland Drive may be an obstacle for more edge-sensitive woodland bird species, although movement across the road to a patch of woodland in the far eastern end of the Valley Rd node (ID#355) is likely to occur for many species. The Valley Rd is likely to facilitate connectivity for woodland birds between the Pines FFR-eastern section node and Burdett's Quarry node, although breaks in tree canopy and shrub cover may reduce movement of some species with lower dispersal capabilities and higher sensitivity to fragmentation. The Burdett's Quarry likely facilitates a high level of connectivity for woodland birds within the surrounding landscape, and may be a significant stepping stone between the Pines FFR and the RBGC core areas. North-east from this site along the corridor route, the Lyppards Rd node largely supports canopy habitat but also some smaller patches with more structurally complex habitats including intact indigenous understorey habitat or a shrub layer. Beyond this node, there is very little suitable habitat along the corridor route until it intersects the Ballarto Rd remnants. Nonetheless scattered trees along the Ballarto Rd easement and along property/lot boundaries likely facilitates movement of some woodland bird species and a range of other avifauna. Connectivity between the Ballarto Rd remnants and the RBGC is relatively continuous with frequent movement and utilisation expected of less edge sensitive species.

Target Species

Populations of woodland bird species directly connected by this corridor, based on recent records, are likely to include the Dusky Woodswallow and Eastern Yellow Robin, both of which are recorded within linking node or core patches: the Pines FFR-western section, Burdett's Quarry, and RBGC. In combination with other recommended corridors, this corridor provides a critical linkage for core

populations of the Rufous Whistler, Varied Sittella, and Dusky Woodswallow between the RBGC and Langwarrin FFR while also providing connectivity between core areas of habitat for the Crested Shrike-tit. Extensive areas of suitable eucalypt woodland habitat are connected by this corridor.

Semi-aquatic

Present Habitat Connectivity

Overall habitat connectivity for frogs is patchy along this dryland corridor due to the restricted occurrence of wet habitats for breeding such as waterways, dams, and wetlands. However, the best connectivity exists between the Pines FFR and the Lyppards Rd node (ID#315). Patches of damp habitats (e.g. swampy or riparian woodlands and scrubs) form stepping stones for dispersal movements during wet periods. Waterbodies within the adjacent Centenary Golf Course, artificial wetlands within the former KTRI site, and aquatic environments within Boggy Creek also improve connectivity for frogs and the Eastern Long-necked Turtle between the Peninsula Link freeway and McClelland Drive. One important uncertainty, however, is whether planned fauna crossing structures under Peninsula link will provide effective connectivity between frog or turtle populations on either side of the freeway. Achieving connectivity across the freeway will be important for the conservation of frog populations, including the threatened Southern Toadlet, within the local area. East of McClelland Drive frogs could also be making some use of storage dams within the adjacent Rocla Quarry site although overall connectivity through the Valley Rd node is relatively poor. Between the Burdett's Quarry site and the Western Port Hwy connectivity may be relatively good due to a high density of water-bodies (mostly dams) which may function as important stepping stones within the Lyppards Rd node. Connectivity further east along the corridor to the Ballarto Rd remnants and RBGC core area is very poor with little remnant vegetation, no flowing waterways, and few waterbodies or wetlands to assist dispersal movements. Ephemeral drains running south adjacent to the Western Port Hwy and artificial wetlands/waterbodies within the Ranfurlie Golf Course may assist some movements of frogs along this proposed corridor route.

Target Species

All four of the target frog species (Common Froglet, Southern Brown Tree Frog, Southern Bullfrog, and Southern Toadlet) are recorded within node or core areas linked by this corridor. Records of the Eastern Long-necked Turtle across Frankston are sparse although casualty records would suggest the species is present along the corridor route within suitable habitats. The first three of the aforementioned frog species have been recorded within a few hundred metres of the corridor centreline while the Southern Toadlet has been recorded within the former KTRI land (ID#390; Faithfull 2008) and both the eastern (former DARA lands) and western section of the Pines FFR. Some areas of suitable habitat for the threatened Southern Toadlet are present within linking nodes, particularly within the Pines FFR. Continuous woodland habitat with ephemeral pools, swamps, soaks or inundated grassy areas may assist dispersal and serve as important breeding sites for the Southern Toadlet. Dependent on effective connectivity provided by crossing structures under the Peninsula Link freeway and provision of suitable continuous habitat (i.e. few gaps), and other roads, this corridor provides connectivity among core areas of habitat for the Southern Toadlet. If series of vegetated water-bodies (ponds), swamps or wetlands are distributed along the proposed route, this corridor could provide a high level of connectivity for all three target species.

Aquatic

This corridor provides no effective connectivity for aquatic fauna although it may afford protection and habitat enhancement for aquatic habitat within Boggy Creek immediately upstream and downstream of McClelland Drive.

Target Species

Only the threatened Dwarf Galaxias has been recorded along this corridor: a record located along Boggy Creek near the intersection with McClelland Drive. Provision of this corridor and associated improvement of riparian habitat may be of some indirect benefit to the species.

Key Threats to Connectivity and Recommended Actions:

The following sections details key threats to connectivity for fauna along the corridor route and recommended on-ground actions to mitigate them.

Road Barriers: Although there are few road barriers along the corridor route they are significant in severity by being major barriers to movement. The Peninsula Link freeway, McClelland Drive, and the Western Port Highway are likely the most significant roads limiting movement of fauna, particularly ground-dwelling fauna. Potts Road (unsealed section) may also constitute a lower level of resistance to movement of ground-dwelling fauna.

High traffic flow can deter movement of fauna across roads, essentially fragmenting an area of habitat. Higher vehicle speeds and traffic volume are also implicated in higher rates of fauna casualties (i.e. death or injuries) resulting in reduced successful movement of fauna between areas of suitable habitat (i.e. animals do not survive an attempt to cross a road). Potts Rd potentially carries a relatively high traffic load (FCC data) travelling at high speed (average=71 km/hr) which may deter movement of some fauna and result in unsuccessful crossing attempts for others (i.e. animal mortality). Currently, the road is unsealed north of Candwindara Rd and this likely reduces traffic volumes and speed although the lack of posted speed limits is undesirable for fauna connectivity. Although the highest traffic volume and speed are arguably along the Peninsula Link freeway, the Western Port Hwy, and Cranbourne-Frankston Rd, Frankston City Council traffic data suggest McClelland Drive is one of the busier local roads in Frankston, carrying a very high traffic volume travelling on average well over 70 km/hr.

Cyclone fencing currently exists along the perimeter of the Pines FFR adjoining McClelland Drive and the Rocla Quarry site (although this only extends north-east to Boggy Creek) and also along the boundary of Burdett's Quarry adjoining Potts Rd. Currently, this fencing likely reduces connectivity for larger fauna species, such as the Black Wallaby. When combined with crossing structures, fencing can facilitate improved connectivity across major roads where successful crossings by fauna are less likely due to traffic volume and/or speed, by ensuring animals cross at safe locations. However, these require regular maintenance once crossing structures are installed. For example, where larger animals such as the Black Wallaby breach a fence at an unsafe crossing location they can be essentially trapped by the fencing and are even more likely to be injured by vehicles.

A series of fauna crossing structures have been implemented under the Peninsula Link freeway that may provide successful connectivity for ground-dwelling fauna and possibly some arboreal and bird fauna between the western and eastern sections of the Pines FFR. A fish passage is also provided for Tamarisk Creek along the Peninsula Link freeway just south (300m) of Ballarto Rd. Future extension of Valley Rd into the Burdett's Quarry node would fragment habitat and reduce habitat connectivity while further road construction within the Ballarto Rd easement between the Western Port Hwy and Cranbourne-Frankston Rd could threaten the implementation of this corridor. East of Cranbourne-Frankston Road, ground connectivity is reduced by Ballarto Rd within node ID#316 and strong edge effects exerted by heavy vehicle traffic from a quarry to the south.

Solutions:

- *Implement fauna crossing structures at recommended strategic locations to facilitate connectivity across road barriers along the corridor route.*
- *Pursue the implementation of fauna crossing structures at corridor C1 intersections with McClelland Drive, Potts Rd, Western Port Hwy, and Cranbourne-Frankston Rd*
- *Combine the crossing structures with fencing on either side of crossing locality to ensure animals are funnelled through at these points and ensure they are regularly maintained*
- *Avoid or mitigate further road construction or upgrades (including from unsealed to sealed and widening to multiple lanes) within node or score areas linked by corridor C1 (e.g. Valley Rd). Of priority is avoiding further upgrades of Potts Rd, Valley Rd, or McClelland Drive*
- *Discourage further road development along the Ballarto Road reserve between the Western Port Hwy and Cranbourne-Frankston Rd and Valley Rd easement intersecting the Burdett's Quarry node*
- *Where major roads (new or upgrades) intersecting the corridor route or linking core/core patches are proposed, require or encourage the provision of fauna crossing structures*
- *Consider lowering speed limits (to 60 km/hr or lower) on McClelland Drive (particularly between Darnley Drive and Quarry Rd) and Potts Rd (unsealed section) and install wildlife crossing signs*
- *Consider installing devices such as speed humps or rumble bars on McClelland Drive and Potts Rd within 200m of proposed corridor C1 crossing location*
- *Attempt to provide continuous canopy cover surrounding recommended arboreal crossing structures (rope bridge) with gaps of <5m for arboreal fauna (Common Ringtail Possum, Koala) and <20m for gliders (Sugar Glider), OR continuous canopy cover overarching roads (i.e. McClelland Drive and Potts Rd)*
- *Ensure gaps in continuous tree canopy AND dense tall to medium shrub cover along corridor route are less than 25m for woodland birds at intersections with McClelland Drive, Potts Rd, and Cranbourne-Frankston Rd*
- *Implement land-bridge or a bridge underpass at the intersection of corridor C1 with the Western Port Hwy for Woodland Birds OR ensure gap in continuous tree canopy and tall to medium shrubs along corridor route are less than 50m with canopy trees and medium-tall shrubs (>10m height) planted in medium strip. Note that a land-bridge is likely to provide a much higher level of connectivity for woodland birds*

Infrastructure Barriers: Fencing can reduce movement of fauna, particularly larger ground-dwelling fauna and arboreal fauna where there are gaps in canopy cover. Solid fencing provides the highest resistance to fauna movement followed by barbed wire fencing which may also cause injury of animals. Along the corridor route, private property fencing is likely to occur within the Valley Rd and Lyppards Rd nodes and be of higher resistance to movement within the former node due to the smaller block size. As discussed above, fencing along the perimeter of bushland adjoining busy roads can improve connectivity where combined with crossing structures but should be possibly avoided.

Solutions:

- *Encourage landholders and developers to remove, replace or modify existing fences for the safe and easy movement of fauna. Removal of fencing is the best option followed by replacement of hard fences (e.g. brick, concrete, or solid timber fencing) with soft fences such as three-tined plain wire (not barbed) fences.*

- *Focus incentives for removal or replacement of fencing within the Valley Rd node (potentially at the back of lots)*

- *Consider only using fencing along roads where combined with crossing structures at strategic locations*

- *Liaise widely with infrastructure managers (water, electricity, roads) and government department to promote the implementation of the corridor and avoid conflicts with future infrastructure upgrades or maintenance.*

Habitat Fragmentation and Loss: Habitat loss and fragmentation is the major cause of reduced connectivity for all fauna groups. Habitat is fragmented along most of the corridor route for most of the target species. Habitat loss and fragmentation is most severe along the corridor route between the Western Port Hwy and the Ballarto Rd node and to a lesser extent within the Lyppards Rd and Valley Rd nodes.

Subdivision of land largely leads to the loss and fragmentation of habitat for fauna. Although only a lower level of subdivision has occurred along the corridor route it is only of moderate severity at the current point in time, being most severe within the Valley Rd node and a lesser extent within the Lyppards Rd node. However, subdivision of land will be am increasing threat to the implementation of corridor C1 into the future.

Mining operations have also been the major cause of losses in high quality remnant vegetation and canopy cover within Frankston, particularly between the Pines FFR and the RBGC. Even where some habitat is retained on lots proposed for development or mining operations, connectivity and resulting ecological function may be lost or decline due to poor provision of connectivity. Along this corridor route, habitat loss is most severe between.

Hollow-bearing trees are a critical habitat component for numerous bird species and most microbats and arboreal fauna. Losses in hollows across the landscape have been implicated in decline of many once common species and the continued decline of several species threatened by extinction. The extent of hollow-bearing trees along the corridor route is unknown and may be crucial for managing connectivity for some target fauna species over the long-term.

Solutions:

General

- *Council should pursue retaining land entitlements that abut the corridor alignment. Opportunities for reserving (i.e. setting aside for conservation purposes) existing habitat along alternate routes should also be considered where the same ecological and connectivity service is provided.*

- *Consider the acquisition of key parcels on private land along the corridor alignment and linking node patches.*

- *Commit to managing new land acquisitions along the corridor route, or adjoining to linked patches, for conservation purposes including the re-establishment of indigenous vegetation.*

- *Support revegetation of land where significant gaps in habitat occur along the corridor route and adjoining land according to target fauna habitat requirements and appropriate EVCs. The following areas are priority locations for restoration and revegetation works:*

  - *the former KTRI land node (ID#390) and western extending leg of the Pines FFR-eastern section (ID#375).*

  - *the Rocla Quarry site (post-mining operations) adjacent to southern boundary of the Valley Rd node (ID#355).*

  - *within the Valley Rd node, prioritised firstly according to lots where canopy cover needs to be re-established and secondly on restoration works (i.e. weed control and understorey plantings)*

  - *on private rural blocks between the Valley Rd and Burdett's Quarry nodes including re-establishing canopy trees and understorey vegetation.*

  - *along the corridor route between Burdett's Quarry and the Lyppards Rd node including the eastern boundary of the Skye Mineral Sands quarry.*

  - *between the Lyppards Rd node and the Ballarto Rd remnants node (ID#316). This section of the corridor requires the greatest areas of revegetation and also collaboration with the adjacent Casey City Council beyond the Western Port Hwy.*

- *Encourage landholders to retain remnant vegetation and hollow-bearing trees.*

- *Encourage the plantings understorey shrubs (such as acacias) along fence lines or property boundaries or in clumps, focusing on properties within 200m of corridor centreline.*

- *Avoid the building of new dwellings within 200m of the corridor centreline to avoid potential losses in remnant habitat or restrictions on habitat creation due to fire protection measures (i.e. fuel modified zones).*

- *Support the winding down of mining operations along the corridor route, the re-instatement of self-sustaining indigenous vegetation communities within 200m of the corridor centreline within former mine sites, and advocate for no further losses in remnant vegetation.*

- *Discourage the subdivision of larger lots supporting remnant vegetation along the corridor route.*

- *Encourage the control of weed infestations, particularly in properties adjacent to higher quality remnants and in areas where weed infestations are more severe such as the Valley Rd node.*

- *Allocate resources to the control of weed infestations on Council land within the corridor footprint including any future additions (e.g. Burdett's Quarry)*

- *Consider larger habitat connectivity in all planning permit applications and attempt to align any required offsets so they improve connectivity for fauna and have long-term viability. For example, offsets at the back of blocks are less likely to be threatened by the development of future roads, driveways or installation and maintenance of other infrastructure.*

Arboreal

- *Undertake surveys for significant habitat trees (e.g. LOTS and hollow-bearing) along the corridor route and develop a register of significant trees for fauna. Consider installing nest-boxes where large gaps exist along the corridor route and foster the involvement of community groups in their maintenance.*

- *Plant indigenous tree canopy species including a mixture of both smooth- and rough-species along the corridor route forming a continuous canopy with gaps no greater than 5m (no dense native groundstorey habitat) or 20m (dense groundstorey present) and 30 m in width. Aim to create a mixed-aged stand of canopy trees over the long-term.*

- *Plant a diversity tree and tall shrub species including eucalypts and acacias*

Ground-dwelling

- *Plant appropriate indigenous species to form dense groundstorey vegetation with gaps supporting more open vegetation/leaf litter measuring no more than 25m between these refuge areas.*

- *Retain all fallen timber and logs and consider re-introduction of large logs (particularly hollow-bearing ones) where this can be undertaken without damaging remnant vegetation.*

- *Retain all large rocks and logs for reptiles and consider introduction of artificial substitutes (e.g. tin sheets or tiles) where depleted*

Woodland Birds

- *Protect all remaining areas of remnant woodland habitat*

- *Protect scattered trees in paddocks which assist dispersal between patches of continuous habitat.*

- *Pursue the planting of canopy trees (eucalyptus spp.), understorey trees, and shrubs (small, medium, and tall) on public and private land to increase the overall landscape cover of woodland habitats to >10% and ideally to at 20%]*

- *Plant indigenous tree canopy species including a mixture of both smooth- and rough-species along the corridor route forming a continuous canopy with gaps no greater than 50m*

Semi-aquatic

- *Conserve existing vegetated water-bodies (including farm dams) within 500m of corridor centreline and encourage their retention and enhancement as habitat refuges for frogs and turtles.*

- *Undertake surveys for wet refuge habitats for frogs along the corridor route and support the establishment of indigenous aquatic vegetation within existing identified refuges.*
- *Encourage and provide in-kind support for landholders to plant existing dams with fringing and semi-emergent aquatic vegetation.*
- *Encourage and provide in-kind logistical support for landholders to construct small wetlands or frog ponds in cleared areas on their property near to remnant bushland and within 500m of the corridor centreline.*
- *Establish small (500m2) intermittent ponds/wetlands along the corridor route including both deep, shallow and marsh sections to act as stepping stones for semi-aquatic fauna.*

Land Use, Management and Interactions: Certain land uses and activities can reduce the quality of habitat for fauna and in more severe cases remove critical habitat. Although the impact of land uses and their severity of fauna connectivity has not be studied along the corridor alignment, variation among blocks in remnant vegetation, bare ground, or tree cover (such as the Valley Rd node) illustrate how different land uses and management may influence the quality of habitat for fauna and resulting degree of connectivity.

- *Encourage landholders to practice ecologically sensitive land uses, particularly where an indigenous canopy cover or understorey vegetation is present.*
- *Encourage landholders to remove or exclude (i.e. fencing) domestic stock from within 75-100m of the corridor centreline to ensure revegetation/restoration of land can be implemented.*
- *Encourage landholders to fence-off mature canopy trees to encourage regeneration of canopy trees and understorey and make revegetation/restoration of land with suitable fauna habitat feasible.*
- *Discourage the collection or removal of rocks or fallen timber and reductions in course woody debris (i.e. fallen timber and leaves) within the corridor and adjacent land (200m of corridor centreline).*
- *Pursue ecological appropriate fire regimes (e.g. small scale mosaic burns) are practised in remnant bushland both within the corridor footprint and linking node/core patches.*
- *Discourage heavy use of fertilizers (phosphates) on private and public land and ensure any stockpiles are appropriately contained*
- *Pursue the control of listed noxious and environmental weeds on private and public land. Ensure that commitments to remove environmental weeds on private properties under planning permits are followed through by landowners*

Exotic predators: High predation rates by exotic predators at certain locations inhibiting effective connectivity between otherwise isolated populations of native fauna (particularly ground-dwelling fauna). Cats (domestic and feral) are a well-established threat to ground-dwelling mammals, reptiles, frogs, and woodland birds. The severity of this threat (exotic predators) is likely to be high – 75 million native animals are predicted to be killed by cats every day in Australia. Heavy predation can lead to loss of connectivity between fauna populations even where suitable habitat is present.

- *Encourage the control of pest animal species (foxes, cats, and rabbits) on private land and ensure crown land (including Council managed land) is appropriately managed for pest animal issues.*

- *Require cat-free residential areas in all new residential development applications within at least 500m of the corridor centreline and preferably within 1km.*

- *Encourage owners to keep cats indoors at night and ensure cat control is undertaken within sections of the corridor which are designated conservation reserves.*

5.4.1 Specific Linkage Details and Parameters:

Dependent Habitat Patches (ID#): 304, 390, 375, 355, 319, 315, 316, and 302.

Core Width: >50m; recommended 100m width

Buffer Zones: >50m (either side)

Bushfire Protection Zones

Bushfire Prone Areas: 10-12 m ('woodland') *or* 30-35 m ('forest')

Bushfire Management Overlay: 27-33 m ('woodland') *or* 40-50 m ('forest')

Details:

The corridor runs entirely through a designated Bushfire Prone Area. Heathy Woodland is the dominant remnant vegetation along this corridor. Under a Bushfire Attack Level (BAL) assessment, existing Heathy Woodland EVC remnants and established revegetated areas (buffer and core zones) are likely to be classified as 'Forest' vegetation due to the density of shrubs planned. Some areas of remnant vegetation and revegetated areas where shrub establishment is more sparse could be classified as 'Woodland'. Along the corridor route, slope varies between 0 degrees (i.e. flat land) and <5 degrees based on a 10m contour map. A Bushfire Management Overlay (BMO) also covers the Pines FFR, four properties south of McClelland Drive, several properties off Valley Rd (south) eastward from 50 Valley Rd, Burdett's Quarry node and some surrounding land, and the Ballarto Rd remnants (south of Ballarto Rd only) and the Royal Botanic Gardens Cranbourne node.

An assessment of the BAL required is highly site specific and requires detailed examination in the field. Very broadly, under a BAL29 scenario and 'Forest' vegetation classification, open space/fire management zones would need to be between 25-35 metres wide (~30m) on flat land (or where vegetation is on an 'upslope' respective to the closest dwellings) and 32-43 metres (~35m) on slopes >0 to 5 degrees (where vegetation near dwellings is on a down slope - respective to the dwelling). Where a BMO exists, this would increase to 40m on flat land to 50m (>0 to 5 degrees down slope).

Under a BAL29 and 'Woodland' classification, an open space/fire management zone would need to be between 10m (flat or upslope) and 12m (>0 to 5 degrees down slope) in Bushfire Prone Areas, and between 27m to 33m where a BMO exists. A BMO also covers most of supplementary corridor S1 and Studio Park node with the exception of a 600m stretch running south-east from McClelland Drive.

Note that fire protection offsets from remnant bushland or revegetated areas can also include adjacent backyards of properties supporting 'low threat' maintained vegetation (e.g. cultivated gardens and lawns). Also, narrow strips of vegetation <20m wide AND not within 20m of other areas of vegetation or dwellings are also considered low threat vegetation.

Target Fauna Ecological Requirements:

- Slow-flowing shallow water-bodies or wetlands with some deeper sections (>60cm), submergent or floating aquatic macrophytes, fringing and emergent vegetation (tall sedges, tussock-grasses, and reeds or trees) and adjacent terrestrial habitat with high groundcover of grasses, rocks, logs and litter (Semi-Aquatic)

- Heaths or woodlands with (or adjacent to) ephemeral shallow soaks, swampy areas, low-lying depressions or periodically inundated areas (Southern Toadlet)

- Dense (>50% foliage density) groundstorey (<1.0m) vegetation (grasses, sedges, ferns, low heaths and shrubs), 50m width, relatively continuous with gaps <25m of more open areas (Ground-dwelling, Woodland Birds)

- Open areas with sparse groundstorey cover and higher litter/fallen timber (>50% cover), abundant logs and rocks, and high stem density of taller shrubs (Woodland Birds, some Ground-Dwelling)

- High density shrub layer composed of a diversity of shrub species (including *Acacia* and *Leptospermum* spp.) and forming high structural complexity (i.e. small, medium and tall shrub layer at mature height)(Arboreal, Woodland Birds, Ground-Dwelling)

- Hollow-bearing trees (including stags) and logs with a diversity of small to large entrances (between 2-30cm)(Arboreal, Ground-Dwelling)

- Eucalypt canopy including stands of ribbon gum (e.g. Coast Manna Gum *E. viminalis* ssp. *pryoriana*), stringybark (e.g. Silver-leaf Stringybark *E. cephalocarpa*), and rough-barked (e.g. Swamp Gum *E. ovata*, Narrow-leaved Peppermint *E. radiata*) eucalypt species. Gaps in canopy <5m (no dense native groundstorey) or <20m (dense native groundstorey present)(Arboreal, Woodland Birds)

Establishment Costings for On-Ground Actions

Area estimates are based on plantings in areas not predicted to currently support tree cover or native vegetation (DSE modelled data and Ecology Australia 2006 mapping). It is expected that plantings will act as islands from which further recruitment can occur within the corridor and also some recruitment from remnant patches. Site preparation is based on large-scale application using a boom sprayer for weed control, some woody-weed control, and soil preparation (scraping/scalping or deep ripping).

Estimates are based on tube-stock (seedling plants) at a rate of $1.00 per plant assuming large-scale plantings can occur, some labour costs are reduced through volunteer work, and a 10% plant failure (i.e. plant death) rate in the first establishment year. The above rate per plant and estimates below do not cover further costs of maintenance and follow-up site treatment of tube stock plants to ensure a high survival rate (e.g. watering, replacement of plants, plant guards etc.) which may vary greatly depending on specific site conditions (well watered riparian site versus exposed pastures in poor soils). Some of the corridor could be direct-seeded, particular land supporting pasture between the

Lyppards Rd node and the Royal Botanic Gardens. Up-scaling planting work with direct seeding could result in different costs estimates to those provided below.

The dense groundstorey plantings within core habitat (50m width) was calculated at 2.5 plants/1m² and assumes that grass/sedge species forming large tussocks will dominate plantings. Some estimates, such as pest control and weed control are also on-going yearly costs although (yearly) costs may decline over time. Monitoring should be considered as part of more detailed implementation proposals and will be important for justifying on-ground works, connectivity functionality, and an adaptive management approach.

Table 5. Establishment costings for on-ground actions within corridor C1

	Action	Area (ha) or Perimeter (km)	Unit	Cost$/ha	Costings
Plantings	Site preparation	86	-	$673	$57,878
	Tree canopy overstorey	86	-	$105	$9,030
	High density shrub understorey	86	-	$2,750	$236,500
	Dense groundstorey (core)	26	-	$27,500	$715,000
	Open groundstorey (buffer)	60	-	$5,500	$330,000
	Follow-up weed control (spot)	86	-	$3,712	$319,232
Other	Fencing	21	-	$3,240	$69,367
	Pest animal control	159	-	$500	$79,500
	Constructed wetland*	0.25 ha each	1	$500,000	$125,000
	Constructed vegetated pond**	0.05 ha each	8	$100,000	$40,000
	Farm dam plantings	0.02 ha each	10	$52,000	$10,400
	Total				$1,991,907

1	based on a corridor width of 150m (buffer and core zones), planting density of 1 plant/10m², and assuming no further losses in tree canopy cover and recruitment (i.e. natural replacement) of existing trees occurring over time (i.e. exclusion of stock)
2	based on a corridor width of 150m (buffer and core zones), planting density of 1 plant/4m²
3	based on a core corridor width of 50m, at a planting density of 2.5 plants/1m² to establish a dense groundstorey
4	based on a buffer zone width of 50m either side of corridor (100m width in total) at a planting density of 1 plant/2m² to establish a sparse groundstorey
5	4-line plain wire fencing with rabbit-proof skirting and fencing around the perimeter of the 150m wide corridor
*	based on greenfield wetlands in Melbourne reported by Taylor 2005 although estimates for water quality treatment wetlands (entirely vegetated) can range from $500 000 to $700 000 per wetland hectare.
**	based on minimum cost estimate given by Walsh 2001 (cited in Taylor 2005 and Taylor and Wong 2002). For a small 25m x 25 m (or 500m²) waterbody with 2m fringing strip of fringing and also some emergent, submergent, and floating vegetation (i.e. macrophytes)

Land Ownership/Responsible Authorities within Corridor

Mostly private land along corridor C1 although larger node and core patches of habitat are managed by public authorities. Larger blocks of private land along the corridor alignment include land managed/owned by Rocla Quarry, Skye Mineral Sands, the Natural Resources Conservation League of Victoria (NRCL; property east of the Western Port Hwy), and Ranfurlie Golf Course.

Public land ownership/responsible authorities along the corridor route include:

Frankston City Council: Gumnut Reserve (within the linking Burdett's Quarry node)

Parks Victoria: Pines Flora and Fauna Reserve (patch ID#304 and 375), the former KTRI land node (patch ID#390), and Dandenong-Hastings Rd Reserve (Western Port Hwy; within the Lyppards Rd node ID#315)

Royal Botanic Gardens Board Victoria: Royal Botanic Gardens Cranbourne (patch ID#302)

Melbourne Water: short section of Boggy Creek and small lots within the Burdett's Quarry node

VicRoads/Linking Melbourne Authority/Southern Way: Peninsula Link freeway

VicRoads: Western Port Highway

Landholder and Community Interest in Corridor

The Natural Resources Conservation League of Victoria has a strong interest in establishing a linkage through its property off the Western Port Hwy linking planned restoration works on the property with remnant patches in Casey (i.e. RBGC) and Frankston. The Royal Botanic Gardens Cranbourne has also expressed interest in linking the gardens with other large patches of remnant vegetation/fauna habitat within Frankston (i.e. the Pines FFR) and Casey. A number of private landholders within the corridor alignment have also committed to restoration/conservation works on their properties, particularly within the Valley Rd node.

5.5 Pines Flora and Fauna Reserve to Langwarrin Flora and Fauna Reserve

Map Code: C2

Type: Riparian Corridor

Component Linkages:

Link ID# 1 – *High* conservation significance; Conservation Score/Rank: 33/44, Feasibility Score: 65/56, Opportunity Score: 44/24; Type: Riparian

Link ID# 40 – *High* conservation significance; Conservation Score/Rank: 33/41, Feasibility Score: 65/43, Opportunity Score: 44/66; Type: Terrestrial

Conservation Priority: *High* overall Rank Priority among corridor linkages and a significant riparian and aquatic linkage within Frankston connecting two of the largest core habitat patches.

Local Government Areas: Frankston

Remnant EVCs (% of total remnant cover): Swampy Riparian Woodland (40%), Heathy Woodland (30%), Swamp Scrub (14%), Riparian Scrub (11%), Damp Heathy Woodland (6%), and Swampy Woodland (<1%).

Incorporated Council Reserves: Little Boggy Creek Reserve, Pindara Reserve, Lexton Reserve, Lloyd Park, and Langwarrin Equestrian Centre.

Description: This corridor extends from the Pines Flora and Fauna Reserve–eastern section (71 ha) to Langwarrin Flora and Fauna Reserve (213 ha) core area and is approximately 6.9 km in length. It largely follows riparian habitat along Littel Boggy Creek and Boggy Creek between these two core areas. Four intervening habitat nodes are linked along the recommended route including the Little Boggy Creek node (ID#:374; 70 ha), Lloyd Park node (ID#372; 3.6 ha), the Langwarrin Equestrian Centre node (ID#405; 2.8 ha), and the Langwarrin Woodland–Sunnybank Rd node (ID#425; 54 ha). Vegetation along corridor route is composed mostly of Swampy Riparian Woodland and Heathy Woodland EVC with at least four other EVCs incorporated within linkage. The northern section of the corridor within the Rocla Quarry site is designated as a potential future project site for the Port Phillip and Westernport CMA through its 'Living Links' initiative.

Along Little Boggy Creek, the corridor runs through alluvium soils deposited within the creeks floodplain, followed by pale sands south of Lloyd Park and sandstone/mudstone derived soils approximately south of the Langwarrin Equestrian Centre node. The former swamps of Little Boggy Creek were historically drained with a large expanse of land south of McClelland Drive quarried for sand deposits. The first section of this corridor runs through this area following the alignment of Little Boggy Creek. Habitat along the creek between McClelland Drive and the Little Boggy Creek node has been severely reduced in extent and quality, now forming a narrow strip of fragmented habitat bounded by quarry pits. Within the Little Boggy Creek node, the quality and extent of remnant vegetation is greater, forming a significant habitat corridor between 50m to 200m in width to Cranbourne–Frankston Rd. From this point the corridor crosses Pindara Boulevard and connects to the Lloyd Park node, then running south along Boggy Creek under Cranbourne–Frankston Rd and to mown areas with sparse tree cover to 400m south of the road. The corridor continues to run south

along a narrow (~50m wide) strip of land bordering Boggy Creek, through a modified remnant (Langwarrin Equestrian Centre node) and south of North Rd into the Langwarrin Woodland–Sunnybank Rd node where landscape tree cover is greater. The corridor diverges from Boggy Creek at Bergman Rd to run westward along a transmission line easement to Langwarrin Flora and Fauna Reserve.

Habitat Values and Significant Sites

The Pines Flora and Fauna Reserve: A BIOSITE (#4916) of state significance supporting large areas (195 ha) of highly significant fauna habitat. *See detailed description under Corridor C1.*

Little Boggy Creek node (ID#374): a large area (71 ha) of remnant fauna habitat associated with Little Boggy Creek and Boggy Creek waterways and adjoining riparian and terrestrial remnant vegetation. The site supports at least 24 ha of remnant native vegetation and has recently been considered of Very High significance for floristic values (Ecology Australia 2006). Significant aquatic and terrestrial habitats are present within the site. The site incorporates several Council reserves: Little Boggy Creek Reserve, Pindara Reserve, Boggy Creek Link, Lexton Reserve, and Stevens Road Reserve. Also incorporates the Melbourne Water Little Boggy Creek Retarding Basin and Boggy Creek Waterway Reserve which supports good quality in-stream habitat, high quality remnant vegetation, and four threatened EVCs: Swamp Riparian Woodland, Damp Heathy Woodland, Riparian Scrub, and Swamp Scrub. Threatened fauna species recorded within the site include the nationally threatened Dwarf Galaxias, state vulnerable Southern Toadlet, and the locally threatened Swordgrass Brown Butterfly. Eight of the target fauna species have been recorded within the site.

Lloyd Park – south (ID#373): a site of Very High significance based on floristic values and quality of remnant vegetation (Ecology Australia 2006) comprised of Riparian Scrub and Heathy Woodland EVCs. The locally declining Swamp Rat is recorded from the reserve along with target fauna species the Common Froglet, Sugar Glider, and Common Ringtail Possum in a remnant immediately north. A potential record for the state threatened Southern Toadlet has also been made in a remnant immediately north within Lloyd Park in 2011 (SMEC 2011) suggesting this southern site could serve an important role in connectivity for the species. However, the site requires connectivity to this remnant habitat in the north of Lexton Reserve which supports potential habitat for the Sugar Glider (SMEC 2011)

Langwarrin Equestrian Centre (ID#405): a small site (2.6 ha) supporting remnant heathy woodland and swampy woodland habitats. Considered of High significance for floristic values and supporting remnants of an endangered EVC (Swamp Riparian Woodland). The site supports a relatively degraded understorey with high weed invasion and dissected by horse trails but has an intact tree canopy. This habitat node constitutes an important stepping stone for fauna along the Boggy Creek corridor. A recent (since 2002) record has been made of the Common Froglet and older records (i.e. 1996) of several target fauna species including the Southern Brown Tree Frog, Southern Bullfrog, Eastern Yellow Robin, Ringtail Possum, Short-beaked Echidna, Swamp Rat, Koala, Blotched Blue-tongued Lizard, Garden Skink, and Lowland Copperhead Snake.

Langwarrin Woodland–Sunnybank Rd node (ID#425): a site supporting scattered (fragmented) remnants of heathy and swampy woodland and high canopy tree cover. Encompassing land mostly in private tenure, this node supports two BIOSITES of regional significance, the 'Robinsons Road Forests' (#5151) and the 'Baxter/Pearcedale Bushland' (#5210). Both areas support vegetation types of High regional significance. Overall significance of floristic values is Very High (Ecology

Australia 2006). Recent records (2011) of the Sugar Glider have been made within this node along with 28 bird species.

Langwarrin Flora and Fauna Reserve (ID#303): a large reserve intact area of remnant fauna habitat (~213 ha) supporting a wide variety of vegetation communities (~7) and fauna habitats. A state significant BIOSITE (#5094) and considered previously as a site of regional zoological significance (Brereton et al. 2004). Based on the latter studies criteria and numerous recent records for the threatened Southern Toadlet within the reserve, Langwarrin FFR should be considered of state significance. The Langwarrin Railway Reserve (29 ha) immediately west of Langwarrin FFR is also considered a BIOSITE of State significance for important flora, fauna, and vegetation community values. The Langwarrin FFR is also recently considered to be a site of Very High significance for floristic values (Ecology Australia 2006). Several other threatened fauna species have been recorded within the reserve including the New Holland Mouse, Swamp Skink, Latham's Snipe, Nankeen Night Heron, Pied Cormorant, Satin Flycatcher, and Haswell's Froglet. The reserve also supported a population of Southern Brown Bandicoot up until the late 1980s.

Fauna Use and Movement

Target Species: Ten of the 30 target species have been recently (last 10 years) recorded directly along the corridor route and intervening node patches. Another fourteen target fauna species have been recorded in linking core areas (Pines FFR and Langwarrin FFR) or within 100m of the corridor centreline over a longer period of time (Table X). These include all woodland bird, ground-dwelling mammal, and frog target fauna species, and 5 ground-dwelling reptile, 3 arboreal, and 2 fish target species.

The proposed corridor could provide a direct linkage between two or more populations for 14 species (Table X). In combination with the implementation of supplementary corridors S1 and S2, the number may increase to 16. For 10 species, the corridor may provide connectivity among core populations or habitat within Frankston. Populations of seven target species could potentially be provided with connectivity to unoccupied core areas of habitat which could be re-colonised, including the Southern Toadlet, Eastern Yellow Robin, Common Ringtail Possum, and Sugar Glider.

Arboreal

Present Habitat Connectivity

Present connectivity for arboreal fauna varies considerably along the corridor route. Severe gaps in canopy and understorey habitat occur within the Rocla Quarry site between McClelland Drive and the Little Boggy Creek node suggesting little movement of fauna along the corridor in this section. Movement and dispersal events between the Pines FFR and Little Boggy Creek node are more likely to occur through canopy and remnant understorey along the route of supplementary corridor S1. Canopy habitat within the latter node is somewhat fragmented but a relatively intact remnant understorey provides improved connectivity and daily movements of arboreal fauna are likely. The physical barrier of Quarry Road, associated gaps in habitat and adjacent low canopy cover and height (i.e. for gliders) likely reduces movements of arboreal fauna within this node however. The physical barrier of Lexton Drive, associated gaps in canopy cover and lack of bordering tree cover (i.e. only young juvenile trees border the road) results in poor connectivity for arboreal fauna to Little Boggy Creek Reserve. Similarly, Pindara Boulevard and the absence of any terrestrial underpass and significant canopy gaps likely reduces movement of arboreal fauna between the Little Boggy Creek node and suitable habitat within Lloyd Park. Movement south is likely to be highly restricted due to the barrier of Cranbourne-Frankston Rd and poor habitat connectivity (only

a single row of trees and no understorey) for a 400m stretch south of the road. Further south, connectivity is moderately good due to a relatively consistent canopy and further improves south of North Road to Langwarrin FFR where the cover of remnant eucalypt overstorey canopy is high and forms a relatively wide corridor. However, few large trees are reported to occur within the Langwarrin Woodlands–Sunnybank Rd node (Ecology Australia 2006), suggesting limited current potential for resident arboreal populations.

Target Species

Recent records (last 10 years) of target fauna species along the corridor route include the Koala (Little Boggy Creek Reserve, Boggy Creek–Pindara Reserve, Lloyd Park), Ringtail Possum (Little Boggy Creek Reserve), and Sugar Glider (Lloyd Park). All three of these arboreal species are likely to utilise this corridor and be provided with much improved connectivity among populations (Table X). In particular, corridor C2 would provide a significant linkage between core areas of habitat for the Koala. Combined with the Studio Park supplementary corridor (S1), improved connectivity for the Feathertail Glider could also be achieved, connecting the Studio Park population to large areas of habitat within the Langwarrin Woodland nodes and Langwarrin FFR. Connectivity between populations of Sugar Glider recorded in Stringybark Bushland Reserve and Studio Park could also be achieved with the additional implementation of supplementary corridor S2.

Ground–dwelling (reptile and mammal)

Present Habitat Connectivity

Movements of ground–dwelling fauna along the corridor route between the Pines FFR and Langwarrin FFR are likely to be exceedingly rare due to several significant gaps in habitat and a number of major barriers (i.e. roads). Within the linking nodes, groundstorey habitat is also often fragmented and discontinuous. As for arboreal fauna, movements of ground–dwelling fauna between the Pines FFR and Little Boggy Creek is more occurring along the supplementary corridor S1 (i.e. Studio Park linkage) due to less fragmented and higher cover of groundstorey habitat. However, movements of ground–dwelling fauna are likely occurring along the C2 corridor within the Little Boggy Creek and Langwarrin Woodlands–Sunnybank Rd nodes, although Quarry Rd (and associated gaps in habitat) likely impedes movement for a number of target fauna species within the former. Fencing along the southern boundary of Quarry may also impede movements of Black Wallabies within the Little Boggy Creek node. Movement to and from Little Boggy Creek Reserve is possibly impeded by gaps in groundcover and unsafe passage where Lexton Drive intersects the node. Good quality indigenous plantings either side of Lexton Drive are likely to form a dense groundcover over time – i.e. facilitating movement – although crossing structures would improve connectivity.

Cranbourne–Frankston Rd (and associated Pindara Boulevard) is a more severe barrier due to the lack of any terrestrial underpass and a severe bottleneck in corridor (groundstorey) width at this juncture. Connectivity for ground–dwelling fauna generally improves south of the Langwarrin Equestrian Centre although the fragmented and patchy distribution of suitable groundstorey habitat, residential infrastructure (fencing, driveways etc), and roads likely reduces connectivity for a number of target fauna species. The Garden Skink, Blotched Blue–tongue Lizard, Lowland Copperhead, and Short–beaked Echidna could be moving along short sections of the corridor between the Langwarrin Equestrian Centre, the Langwarrin Woodlands–Sunnybank Rd node, and Langwarrin FFR. However, the latter species is considered to have declined in recent decades within Frankston, possibly due to poor connectivity between suitable areas of habitat (the species has a reportedly very large home range of 48–107 ha) and poor quality/patchiness in groundstorey habitat. Swamp Rats could also potentially move along the Boggy Creek drainage line considering

the high density of groundcover, particularly within the Langwarrin Woodlands node. Movements of Black Wallabies north and south of North Rd are likely based on casualty records, suggesting some attempts by the species to utilise this corridor.

Target Species

Ground-dwelling target fauna recently recorded along the C2 corridor include the Short-beaked Echidna (Little Boggy Creek Reserve), Swamp Rat (Little Boggy Creek Reserve, Lloyd Park), and Swamp Wallaby (Langwarrin Woodlands-Sunnybank Rd node, Little Boggy Creek Reserve). Another 7 ground-dwelling target species have been recorded within linking core areas (Pines FFR and Langwarrin FFR) or within 200m of the corridor centreline.

This corridor provides connectivity among core populations of Short-beaked Echidna, Garden Skink, and Swamp Rat. Improved connectivity between populations could also be achieved for the Blotched Blue-tongue Lizard and potential for recolonization of unoccupied habitat by the Swamp Skink, Short-beaked Echidna, and Lowland Copperhead. In combination with corridor C1 and supplementary corridors S1 and S2, this corridor could also provide improved connectivity for populations of Glossy Grass Skink (Studio Park and Stringybark Bushland Reserve), Swamp Skink, Tree Dragon, and Black Wallaby.

Birds (woodland birds)

Present Habitat Connectivity

Connectivity for woodland birds between the Pines FFR and Little Boggy Creek node is very poor due to large gaps in canopy cover and only very narrow strips (5-15m) of mostly shrubby habitat, likely well beyond the threshold tolerance of most woodland bird species, including the target fauna species. Where it occurs, movement of woodland birds from the Pines FFR southward to the Little Boggy Creek node likely occurs along the route of supplementary corridor S1 and associated woodland habitat. Habitat connectivity along the corridor route within the Little Boggy Creek node is much higher with the intersecting Quarry Rd unlikely to be a significant barrier. However, patchiness in tree canopy cover (sparse in areas) and low abundance of larger trees may reduce movement or utilisation in a number of the target fauna species (e.g. Varied Sittella and Crested Shrike-tit). Sections of Little Boggy Creek node also support few older trees (although this is likely to improve over time where restoration work has been undertaken) which is likely to impede movement in some woodland bird species. A large gap (~400m) in tree canopy cover and understorey trees and shrubs south of Cranbourne-Frankston Rd is a major barrier to movement and only rare dispersal events are likely by woodland birds, such as the Eastern Yellow Robin. Only a narrow strip of patchy tree and shrub cover occurs along Boggy Creek to the Langwarrin Equestrian Centre, with higher density residential housing bordering the creek and overall low landscape tree cover. South of North Rd connectivity improves markedly within the Langwarrin Woodlands-Sunnybank Rd node, although the sparseness of larger trees and larger shrubs likely inhibits movement and utilisation by some species (i.e. Varied Sittella and Rufous Whistler) recorded within the nearby Langwarrin FFR.

Target Species

Woodland Birds recently (last 10 years) recorded along the corridor route and intervening nodes include the Crested Shrike-tit (Little Boggy Creek Reserve) and Eastern Yellow Robin (Little Boggy Creek Reserve). Older records (i.e. 1996) include the Crested Shrike-tit (Lexton and Lloyd Reserves), Rufous Whistler (Little Boggy Creek Reserve), and Dusky Woodswallow (Lloyd Reserve). The Varied Sittella has also been frequently recorded within Langwarrin FFR in recent times. The

latter core area is also a stronghold for the Eastern Yellow Robin based on recent records. The distribution of records for the species provides some support for limited movement southward of Cranbourne-Frankston Rd.

Eastern Yellow Robin populations (Langwarrin FFR, Little Boggy Creek, and Pines FFR) are directly connected by this corridor while populations of Crested Shrike-tit, Rufous Whistler, and Varied Sittella may be connected in combination with implementation of additional corridor (C1, S1, and S2). Important connectivity between larger areas of woodland within Langwarrin FFR, the Langwarrin Woodland-Sunnybank Rd node, Little Boggy Creek, Studio Park, the Pines FFR, and the RBGC is provided by the combination of these corridors. In particular, the greatest number of records of woodland birds are associated with Langwarrin FFR and the RBGC suggesting landscape connectivity between these larger core areas should be priority goal.

Semi-aquatic

Present Habitat Connectivity

As for all other fauna groups, connectivity is poor for semi-aquatic fauna between the Pines FFR (i.e. McClelland Drive) and Little Boggy Creek node and little movement is expected except during dispersal events. The health of Little Boggy Creek and riparian habitat along this section of the corridor is very poor. Southward along the corridor route, connectivity improves markedly within the Little Boggy Creek node due to good quality in-stream aquatic, riparian, and wetland habitats. The continuity and wide width of habitat, combined with the mixture of aquatic and terrestrial habitats likely favours movement of the Eastern Long-necked Turtle. Some movement likely occurs between the Little Boggy Creek node and Lloyd Park although movement of the Southern Toadlet is less likely due to the terrestrial habits of adults and poor ground connectivity across Pindara Boulevard. Movement further south past Cranbourne-Frankston Rd is only possible directly over the road or through several large semi-submerged pipe culverts. Connectivity further south along Boggy Creek to approximately Dunmore Close is moderate although exotic weeds dominate the waterway while few wetlands or waterbodies occur until the corridor reaches the Langwarrin Woodlands-Sunnybank Rd node. A number of small and larger dams just north of the transmission line easement may serve as important stepping stones for some semi-aquatic fauna, particularly those species requiring open water, deeper water-bodies, or overhanging trees or shrubs. Connectivity along the corridor route following the transmission line easement is relatively poor due to the absence of aquatic or swampy habitats although a high density of dams/ponds occur within the area towards Langwarrin FFR, resulting in a landscape of relatively low resistance for frog movement and dispersal. The low intensity of residential activity and large areas of open space bordering Boggy Creek south of North Rd also assist in substantially increasing landscape connectivity for semi-aquatic fauna within the area.

Target Species

Along this corridor recent records have been made of the Southern Bullfrog (North Rd), Southern Toadlet (Little Boggy Creek Reserve, Lloyd Park), Common Froglet (North Rd, Little Boggy Creek Reserve), and Southern Brown Tree Frog (Little Boggy Creek Reserve, Lloyd Park). The Eastern Long-neck Turtle has been recorded within the Pines FFR in recent times and casualty records suggest frequent movement throughout Frankston. All four frog species have been recorded within the core areas connected by the linkage, the Pines FFR and Langwarrin FFR. Records may greatly underestimate the distributions of these species in more rural areas due to relatively low survey efforts on private land in semi-rural areas (e.g. Langwarrin Woodland nodes).

The corridor is likely to provide connectivity among two or more populations for all five semi-aquatic fauna species. Core populations of Common Froglet, Southern Brown Tree Frog, and Southern Bullfrog are provided with connectivity provided the additional implementation of corridor C1. Additional connectivity to Stringybark Bushland Reserve populations are provided by the supplementary corridor S2. The Southern Toadlet and Eastern Long-necked Turtle could be also provided with dispersal opportunities into suitable unoccupied habitat. Boggy and Little Boggy Creeks are highly significant corridors for frog and turtle movement and habitat provision within Frankston. These waterways and associated habitats provide refuges for the species and provide connectivity among a network of suitable habitat patches.

Target Species

Specific target fauna recorded are the Crested Shrike-tit (1-10 yrs; Little Boggy Creek Reserve), Dwarf Galaxias (1-10 yrs; Boggy Creek-Pindara Reserve, North Rd, McClelland Drive, Pines FFR-eastern section), Eastern Yellow Robin (Little Boggy Creek Reserve), Short-beaked Echidna (Little Boggy Creek Reserve), Koala (Little Boggy Creek Reserve, Boggy Creek-Pindara Reserve, Lloyd Park), Ringtail Possum (Little Boggy Creek Reserve), Southern Bullfrog (North Rd), Southern Toadlet (Little Boggy Creek Reserve, Lloyd Park), Sugar Glider (Lloyd Park), Swamp Rat (Little Boggy Creek Reserve, Lloyd Park).

Aquatic

Connectivity for target fish species is currently very poor between the Pines FFR and the Little Boggy Creek node. Within the Rocla Quarry site, Little Boggy Creek has been substantially degraded through substantial removal of remnant vegetation, earthworks, and the impacts of adjacent mining activities. Within the Little Boggy Creek node connectivity improves due to ongoing restoration works within the associated Council reserves and Melbourne Water retarding Basin. Connectivity further south along Boggy Creek is poor to moderate due to the modified nature of the watercourse including low water flows, high sedimentation, weed invasion, earthen grassed banks, and very narrow setbacks from residential areas. Areas of suitable habitat likely exist along the creek for some of target fauna species due to stands of in-stream macrophytes and retention of water after high flow events. Dispersal events would be very rare between the Pines FFR section of Little Boggy Creek, although they could occur within the latter node and southward, most likely for the Dwarf Galaxias which uses small pools of still waters as refugia.

Target Species

Recent records of target fish species within the corridor footprint is limited to the Dwarf Galaxias (1-10 yrs; Boggy Creek-Pindara Reserve, North Rd, McClelland Drive, Pines FFR-eastern section). Suitable habitat is present for other target fish species although connectivity to extant population is poor and dispersal challenging. It is unknown at this stage whether modifications to Little Boggy Creek further downstream and infrastructure development (i.e. Peninsula Link) will cause a decline or improvement in connectivity for the target fish species, although connectivity north of the Pines FFR has been poor in most recent times. Based on records of the target fish species, only the Dwarf Galaxias and Southern Pigmy Perch are likely to be provided with connectivity by corridor C2. Connectivity for the remaining two species is dependent on improvements in aquatic habitat connectivity further downstream and also substantial restoration of Little Boggy Creek within the Rocla Quarry site.

Key Threats to Connectivity and Recommended Actions:

The following sections details key threats to connectivity for fauna along the corridor route and recommended on-ground actions to mitigate them.

Road Barriers: Road barriers are relatively few along the corridor with the most severe being Cranbourne-Frankston Road/Pindara Boulevard intersection with the corridor. Other road barriers intersecting the corridor route include McClelland Drive, Quarry Road, Union Road, Morecroft Way, North Road, Bevnol Road, and Warrandyte Road. Lexton Road also fragments habitat within the Little Boggy Creek node and Archibald Place and Sunnybank Road within the Langwarrin Woodlands-Sunnybank Rd node. When considered along with gaps in habitat (bordering the roads) and traffic, Warrandyte Road, McClelland Drive, North Road and Quarry Road likely represent to most severe road barriers to faunal movement and threat to achieving connectivity for all six target fauna groups. Based on fauna casualty records, traffic along Warrandyte Road, McClelland Drive, Cranbourne-Frankston Road/Pindara Boulevard, and to a lesser extent, North Road, pose the greatest barrier to movement of fauna. There was some differences among fauna groups in spatial patterns of observed casualties. Lower densities of arboreal mammal and bird casualties were observed at the North Road intersection – although a hotspot occurs east with the intersection with corridor S2 – compared to Warrandyte Road, which was the opposite trend for ground-dwelling fauna.

At the present moment in time, solutions for overcoming the barrier effect of most of these roads are available, largely due to sufficient land for habitat creation and crossing structure installation at intersections with these roads. However, the Cranbourne-Frankston Road/Paratea Boulevard intersection with the corridor poses an on-going challenge to providing connectivity for some target fauna species and fauna groups. The corridor passes through a severe bottleneck at the intersection with these two roads – specifically, immediately east and west of Pindara Boulevard – and it is unlikely that good connectivity can be provided for the Black Wallaby at this point without major road modifications and earthworks. Only very narrow (15m) strip of groundstorey habitat (for 25m west and 35m north-east of Pindara Blvd) can be provided for ground-dwelling fauna at this point. Currently all other roads intersecting the corridor are single lane roads and considering the estimated gap crossing thresholds for woodland birds, movement across these roads is likely to occur given suitable habitat creation up to the road easement (i.e. without the creation of vegetated land bridges). Multi-lane roads such as the Cranbourne-Frankston Road are a significantly greater challenge for gap-sensitive woodland birds although some dispersal movements may occur if high quality habitat is provided on either side.

Solutions:

- *Implement fauna crossing structures at recommended strategic locations to facilitate connectivity across road barriers along the corridor route.*
- *Pursue the implementation of fauna crossing structures at corridor C2 intersections with McClelland Drive, Quarry Road, Cranbourne-Frankston Road/Pindara Boulevard, North Road, and Warrandyte Road as a high priority.*
- *Combine fauna crossing structures with fencing on either side of crossing locality to ensure animals are funnelled through at these points and ensure they are regularly maintained*

- *Avoid or mitigate further road construction or upgrades (including from unsealed to sealed and widening to multiple lanes) of roads intersecting corridor C2 and linking node patches along the corridor (e.g. Little Boggy Creek and Langwarrin Woodland–Sunnybank Rd nodes). Of highest priority is avoiding further upgrades of McClelland Drive, Quarry Rd, Warrandyte Road, and North Rd.*

- *Where new roads or upgrades are proposed which intersect corridor C2 (or linking habitat patches), require or encourage the provision of fauna crossing structures*

- *Consider lowering speed limits (to 60 km/hr or lower) on McClelland Drive (particularly between Darnley Drive and Quarry Rd), Quarry Rd (currently 80 km/hr), North Rd (currently posted 70 km/hr at the intersection with C2 travelling east) and Warrandyte Rd (posted 80 km/hr south of Bevnol Rd).*

- *Consider installing devices such as speed humps or rumble bars on McClelland Drive Quarry Rd and Warrandyte Rd within 200m of proposed corridor C2 crossing location*

- *Attempt to provide continuous canopy cover surrounding recommended arboreal crossing structures (rope bridge) with gaps of <5m for arboreal fauna (Common Ringtail Possum, Sugar Glider, Koala) and continuous canopy cover overarching roads (McClelland Drive, and possibly North Rd and Warrandyte Rd considered feasible)*

- *Ensure gaps in continuous tree canopy AND dense tall to medium shrub cover along corridor route are less than 25m for woodland birds at all corridor intersections with roads. At Cranbourne–Frankston Rd (minimum gap is 45m i.e. road width), plant eucalypts in medium strip east and west of Union Rd.*

- *Investigate the likelihood of further upgrades (i.e. single to multi–lane) of roads intersecting corridor C2 and undertake a feasibility assessment of implementing larger crossing structures (bridge underpasses or land–bridges) to provide connectivity for woodland birds and other fauna*

Infrastructure Barriers: Fencing barriers are relatively low along the corridor route between the Pines FFR and North Rd due to the route following a creekline and travelling through large areas of crown land. However, chain–link or mesh fencing is present at McClelland Drive and Quarry Road along with steel pedestrian fencing at North Reserve. Infrastructure barriers increase south of Cranbourne–Frankston Road where the route is largely within private residential blocks. In particular, numerous properties and associated infrastructure (e.g. fences and driveways) are intersected by the corridor within the Urban Floodway Zone between approximately Fawn Court and the Langwarrin Equestrian Centre. Property fencing and driveways also intersect the corridor within the Langwarrin Woodlands–Sunnybank Rd node including Bevnol Rd.

Solutions:

- *Encourage landholders and developers to remove, replace or modify existing fences for the safe and easy movement of fauna. Removal of fencing is the best option followed by replacement of hard fences (e.g. brick, concrete, or solid timber fencing) with soft fences such as three–tined plain wire (not barbed) fences.*

- *Focus incentives for removal or replacement of fencing within the Urban Floodway Zone south of Cranbourne Frankston Road and the Langwarrin Woodlands–Sunnybank Rd node, and also bounding properties/public land bordering McClelland Drive and Quarry Road.*

- *Consider only using fencing along roads where combined with crossing structures at strategic locations.*

- *Liaise widely with infrastructure managers (water, electricity, roads) and government department to promote the implementation of the corridor and avoid conflicts with future infrastructure upgrades or maintenance.*

Habitat Fragmentation and Loss: Substantial tracts of remnant habitat along the corridor route have been lost as a result of mining activities and residential development. Recent habitat loss and fragmentation has been most severe between McClelland Drive and the Little Boggy Creek node. Incremental losses have also occurred south of Cranbourne-Frankston Rd as a result of residential development and poor historical planning and management of the Boggy Creek waterway. Large areas of habitat are still at threat of complete loss due to continuing mining activities. There is the threat of losses of *all* remnant vegetation, including terrestrial, riparian and aquatic fauna habitats along Little Boggy Creek within the Rocla Quarry site. This would lead to severe degradation of natural values along the waterway including connectivity for fauna, particularly the nationally significant Dwarf Galaxias. Further subdivisions are a significant threat to connectivity for fauna, particularly two larger private lots between the Langwarrin Equestrian Centre and North road which are currently zoned Residential 1 and if subdivided could threatened the establishment of corridor C2. Also of threat are further subdivisions within the Langwarrin Woodlands-Sunnybank Rd node (Low Density Residential Zone) and also building or infrastructure development resulting in habitat loss or fragmentation.

Solutions:

General

- *Council should pursue retaining land entitlements that abut the corridor alignment. Opportunities for reserving (i.e. setting aside for conservation purposes) existing habitat along alternate routes should also be considered where the same ecological and connectivity service is provided.*

- *Consider the acquisition of key parcels on private land along the corridor alignment and linking node patches.*

- *Carefully consider any planning application within proximity (~500m) of the proposed corridor alignment to ensure connectivity for fauna is not threatened*

- *Commit to managing new land acquisitions along the corridor route, or adjoining to linked patches, for conservation purposes including the re-establishment of indigenous vegetation.*

- *Support revegetation of land where significant gaps in habitat occur along the corridor route and adjoining land according to target fauna habitat requirements and appropriate EVCs. The following areas are priority locations for restoration and revegetation works:*

  - *Sections of corridor C2 through the Rocla Quarry site (post mining operations) and gaps in habitat along supplementary corridor S1.*

  - *Establishment of canopy and shrub habitat south of Cranbourne-Frankston Rd to Langwarrin Equestrian Centre node*

- *Establishment of canopy and understorey habitat between the Langwarrin Equestrian Centre node and North Rd*
- *On crown land between the Langwarrin Equestrian Centre and North Road (i.e. Stringybark Bushland Reserve) along the route of supplementary corridor S2*
- *within the Langwarrin Woodlands-Sunnybank Rd node, prioritised firstly according to lots where canopy cover needs to be re-established and secondly on restoration works for the understorey (i.e. weed control and understorey plantings)*

- *Encourage landholders to retain remnant vegetation and hollow-bearing trees.*
- *Encourage the plantings understorey shrubs (such as acacias) along fence lines or property boundaries or in clumps, focusing on properties within 200m of corridor centreline.*
- *Avoid the building of new dwellings within 150m of the corridor centreline to avoid potential losses in remnant habitat or restrictions on habitat creation due to fire protection measures (i.e. fuel modified zones).*
- *Strongly pursue the cessation of mining operations along the corridor route, the re-instatement of self-sustaining indigenous vegetation communities within 200m of the corridor centreline within former mine sites, and advocate for no further losses in remnant vegetation.*
- *Discourage the subdivision of larger lots supporting remnant vegetation along the corridor route.*
- *Encourage the control of weed infestations, particularly in properties adjacent to higher quality remnants and in areas where weed infestations are more severe. Priority areas include the Boggy Creek waterway south of North Rd.*
- *Allocate resources to the control of weed infestations on Council land within the corridor footprint including any future additions. Liaise with other relevant management authorities (e.g. Melbourne Water) to implement weed control works. High priority areas include the Boggy Creek easement south of Cranbourne-Frankston Rd to the Langwarrin Equestrian Centre, and within the Little Boggy Creek node.*
- *Ensure that weed control is a requirement for approval of any future subdivision applications within the corridor or linking nodes and allocate resources for follow-up inspections.*
- *Consider larger habitat connectivity in all planning permit applications and attempt to align any required offsets so they improve connectivity for fauna and have long-term viability. For example, offsets at the back of blocks are less likely to be threatened by the development of future roads, driveways or installation and maintenance of other infrastructure.*

Arboreal

- *Undertake surveys for significant habitat trees (e.g. LOTS and hollow-bearing) along the corridor route and develop a register of significant trees for fauna. Consider installing nest-boxes where large gaps exist along the corridor route and foster the involvement of community groups in their maintenance.*

- *Reduce gaps in canopy or tall understorey trees (<5m height) to <5m for arboreal fauna (Common Ringtail Possum, Koala) and <20m for gliders (Sugar Glider)*

- *Plant a diversity tree and tall shrub species including eucalypts and acacias forming a continuous canopy with gaps no greater than 5m (no dense native groundstorey habitat) or 20m (dense groundstorey present) and 30 m in width. Aim to create a mixed-aged stand of canopy trees over the long-term.*

Ground-dwelling

- *Plant appropriate indigenous species to form dense groundstorey vegetation with gaps supporting more open vegetation/leaf litter measuring no more than 25m between these refuge areas.*

- *Retain all fallen timber and logs and consider re-introduction of large logs (particularly hollow-bearing ones) where this can be undertaken without damaging remnant vegetation.*

- *Retain all large rocks and logs for reptiles and consider introduction of artificial substitutes (e.g. tin sheets or tiles) where depleted*

Woodland Birds

- *Protect all remaining areas of remnant woodland habitat*

- *Protect both scattered and isolated trees which assist woodland birds and arboreal mammals in moving through the landscape and between patches of continuous habitat.*

- *Pursue the planting of canopy trees (eucalyptus spp.), understorey trees, and shrubs (small, medium, and tall) on public and private land to increase the overall landscape cover of woodland habitats to >20%*

- *Plant indigenous tree canopy species including a mixture of both smooth- and rough-species along the corridor route forming a continuous canopy with gaps no greater than 5m (no dense native groundstorey habitat) or 20m (dense groundstorey present) and 30 m in width. Aim to create a mixed-aged stand of canopy trees over the long-term.*

- *Plant indigenous tree canopy species including a mixture of both smooth- and rough-species along the corridor route forming a continuous canopy with gaps no greater than 50m*

Semi-aquatic

- *Continue to undertake environmental works within the Little Boggy Creek and Boggy Creek waterways and catchments to improve water quality, habitat quality, and the overall condition of riparian and aquatic habitats*

- *Pursue the retention and enhancement of all existing water-bodies, drainage lines, wetlands, or swampy habitat (permanent or ephemeral) within 500m of the corridor centreline.*

- *Encourage and provide in-kind support for landholders to plant existing dams with fringing and semi-emergent aquatic vegetation.*

- *Encourage and provide in-kind logistical support for landholders to construct small wetlands or frog ponds in cleared areas on their property near to remnant bushland and within 500m of the corridor centreline.*

- *Establish small (500m2) pond stepping stones along the corridor route including both deep, shallow and marsh sections.*

- *Undertake surveys for wet refuge habitats for frogs along the corridor route and support the establishment of indigenous aquatic vegetation within existing identified refuges. Ensure that wet habitats are distributed at a minimum 500m interval along the corridor route to assist dispersal of frog species and Eastern Long-necked Turtle.*

- *Encourage residents to install frog ponds on properties*

Aquatic

- *Pursue the protection and restoration of Little Boggy Creek and associated habitat within the Rocla Quarry site*

- *Re-establish connectivity for the Dwarf Galaxias and other fauna within Little Boggy Creek both upstream and downstream of McClelland Drive and also along Boggy Creek south of Pindara Boulevard*

- *Undertake restoration of Boggy Creek south of Cranbourne-Frankston Rd including weed control works, and the re-establishment of riparian and aquatic habitats*

- *Support and encourage environmental works and initiatives by other management authorities such as Melbourne Water within the Boggy Creek Retarding Basin*

Land Use, Management and Interactions: Land uses and interactions of particular threat to connectivity along the corridor route include mining operations being undertaken within the Rocla Quarry site, excessive nutrient flows into Boggy Creek from residential lawns and septic systems, overgrazing by domestic stock or severe reductions in ground cover through mowing and removal of fallen tree debris, the planting of environmental weeds (particularly in areas supporting remnant vegetation) or inaction by landholders/land managers to control noxious or environmental weeds.

Solutions:

- *Encourage landholders to practice ecologically sensitive land uses, particularly where an indigenous canopy cover or understorey vegetation is present.*

- *Encourage landholders to remove or exclude (i.e. fencing) domestic stock from within 75-100m of the corridor centreline to ensure revegetation/restoration of land can be implemented.*

- *Encourage landholders to fence-off mature canopy trees to encourage regeneration of canopy trees and understorey and make revegetation/restoration of land with suitable fauna habitat feasible.*

- *Discourage the collection or removal of rocks or fallen timber and reductions in course woody debris (i.e. fallen timber and leaves) within the corridor and adjacent land (200m of corridor centreline).*

- *Pursue ecological appropriate fire regimes (e.g. small scale mosaic burns) are practised in remnant bushland both within the corridor footprint and linking node/core patches.*

- *Discourage heavy use of fertilizers (phosphates) on private and public land and ensure any stockpiles are appropriately contained*

- *Pursue the control of listed noxious and environmental weeds on private and public land. Ensure that commitments to remove environmental weeds on private properties under planning permits are followed through by landowners*

- *Educate private landholders near or adjacent to Little Boggy Creek and Boggy Creek (particularly at the headwaters of Boggy Creek south of Cranbourne-Frankston Rd) of the effects of nutrient enrichment and sediment flows into the waterways with a specific focus on Aquatic and Semi-Aquatic fauna.*

- *Encourage private landholders adjacent to, or within, the Urban Floodway Zone of Boggy Creek to reduce or mitigate nutrient and sediment flows into the waterway*

- *Continue to work with Melbourne Water to improve the quality of water entering waterways along the corridor, particularly stormwater runoff, including the implementation of water treatment wetlands/ponds wherever practicable (Aquatic and Semi-Aquatic fauna).*

Exotic predators: The severity of exotic predators along corridor C2 is unknown although large gaps in habitat or poor protective cover from hunting predators along a good proportion of the route suggest it will be a serious threat to connectivity for fauna.

- *Encourage the control of pest animal species (foxes, cats, and rabbits) on private land and ensure crown land (including Council managed land) is appropriately managed for pest animal issues.*

- *Require cat-free residential areas in all new residential development applications within at least 500m of the corridor centreline and preferably within 1km.*

- *Encourage owners to keep cats indoors at night and ensure cat control is undertaken within sections of the corridor which are designated conservation reserves.*

5.5.1 Specific Linkage Parameters:

Dependent Habitat Patches (ID#): 375 (Pines FFR core area), 374 (Little Boggy Creek node), 373 (Lloyd Park node), 405 (Langwarrin Equestrian Centre), 425 (Langwarrin Woodland-Sunnybank Rd), 303 (Langwarrin FFR)

Core Width: >50m; likely narrowing to 25m in some sections due to constraints by existing residential developments

Pines FFR to Cranbourne-Frankston Rd: >50m

Cranbourne-Frankston Rd to North Rd: >25m

North Rd to Langwarrin FFR: >50m

Buffer Zones: >50m (either side); likely narrowing of total buffer zone between 0 and 25m south of Cranbourne-Frankston Rd due to residential dwellings, amenities, and infrastructure.

Pines FFR to Cranbourne-Frankston Rd: >50m either side

Cranbourne-Frankston Rd to North Rd: >15m either side

North Rd to Langwarrin FFR: >50m (although no buffer in understorey habitat may be available on one or more sides of core habitat along short section of the route)

Bushfire Protection Zones:

Bushfire Prone Areas: 10-12 m ('woodland') *or* 30-35 m ('forest')

Bushfire Management Overlay: 27-33 m ('woodland') *or* 40-50 m ('forest')

Details

The corridor runs entirely through a designated Bushfire Prone Area. A BMO covers the Pines FFR, four properties south of McClelland Drive, most of the Little Boggy Creek node, Langwarrin FFR and land approximately 400m east of the reserve and covering the corridor footprint. A BMO also covers most of supplementary corridor S2. Swampy Riparian Woodland and Heathy Woodland are the dominant remnant vegetation types along the corridor route. Under a Bushfire Attack Level (BAL) assessment the minimum vegetation classification would be 'woodland' although through time planted/rehabilitated vegetation within the corridor may be classified as 'forest' largely due to the shrub layer proposed. Some areas of remnant vegetation and revegetated areas where shrub establishment is more sparse could be classified as 'Woodland'. Along the corridor route, slope varies between 0 degrees (i.e. flat land) and <5 degrees based on a 10m contour map.

As mentioned above, an assessment of the BAL required is highly site specific and requires detailed examination in the field. Very broadly, under a BAL29 scenario and 'Forest' vegetation classification, open space/fire management zones would need to be between 25-35 metres wide (~30m) on flat land (or where vegetation is on an 'upslope' respective to the closest dwellings) and 32-43 metres (~35m) on slopes >0 to 5 degrees (where vegetation near dwellings is on a down slope - respective to the dwelling). Where a BMO (Bushfire Management Overlay) exists, this would increase to 40m on flat land to 50m (>0 to 5 degrees down slope).

Under a BAL29 and 'Woodland' classification, an open space/fire management zone would need to be between 10m (flat or upslope) and 12m (>0 to 5 degrees down slope) in Bushfire Prone Areas and between 27m to 33m where a BMO exists. Note that these offset areas from remnant bushland or revegetated areas can also include adjacent backyards of properties supporting 'low threat' maintained vegetation (e.g. cultivated gardens and lawns). Also, narrow strips of vegetation <20m wide AND not within 20m of other areas of vegetation or dwellings are also considered low threat vegetation.

Target Fauna Ecological Requirements:

- Slow-flowing shallow water-bodies and wetlands with some deeper sections (>60cm), submergent or floating aquatic macrophytes, fringing and emergent vegetation (tall sedges,

tussock-grasses, and reeds or trees) and adjacent terrestrial habitat (Common Froglet) with high groundcover of grasses, rocks, logs and litter (Semi-Aquatic)

- Heaths or woodlands with (or adjacent to) ephemeral shallow soaks, swampy areas, low-lying depressions or periodically inundated areas (Southern Toadlet)
- Dense (>50% foliage density) groundstorey (<1.0m) vegetation (grasses, sedges, ferns, low heaths and shrubs), 50m width, relatively continuous with gaps <25m of more open areas (Ground-dwelling, Woodland Birds)
- Open areas with sparse groundstorey cover and higher litter/fallen timber (>50% cover), abundant logs and rocks, and high stem density of taller shrubs (Woodland Birds, some Ground-Dwelling)
- High density shrub layer composed of a diversity of shrub species (including *Acacia* and *Leptospermum* spp.) and forming high structural complexity (i.e. small, medium and tall shrub layer at mature height)(Arboreal, Woodland Birds, Ground-Dwelling)
- Eucalypt canopy including stands of ribbon gum (e.g. Coast Manna Gum *E. viminalis* ssp. *pryoriana*), stringybark (e.g. Silver-leaf Stringybark *E. cephalocarpa*), and rough-barked (e.g. Swamp Gum *E. ovata*, Narrow-leaved Peppermint *E. radiata*) eucalypt species. Gaps in canopy <5m (no dense native groundstorey) or <20m (dense native groundstorey present)(Arboreal, Woodland Birds)
- Hollow-bearing trees (including stags) and logs with a diversity of small to large entrances (between 2-30cm)(Arboreal, Ground-Dwelling)
- Slow-flowing waterways (or water-bodies: Dwarf Galaxias) with diverse and abundant macrophytes, submerged roots, rocks, and woody debris (snags), fringing stands of emergent macrophytes (e.g. Common Reed *Phragmites australis*), shading trees or shrubs (overhanging), high water quality including low nutrient and sediment loads, low abundance of exotic trout, and good waterway connectivity (Aquatic: Dwarf Galaxias and Tupong)

Establishment Costings for On-Ground Actions

Area estimates are based on plantings in areas not predicted to currently support tree cover or native vegetation (DSE modelled data and Ecology Australia 2006 mapping). It is expected that plantings will act as islands from which further recruitment can occur within the corridor and also some recruitment from remnant patches. Site preparation is based on large-scale application using a boom sprayer for weed control, some woody-weed control, and soil preparation (scraping/scalping or deep ripping). Costings do not incorporate management of patches and are restricted to revegetation activities in areas where habitat (tree canopy and/or understorey) requires re-establishment (i.e. 45 hectares of land).

Estimates are based on tube-stock (seedling plants) at a rate of $1.00 per plant assuming large-scale plantings can occur, some labour costs are reduced through volunteer work, and a 10% plant failure (i.e. plant death) rate in the first establishment year. The above rate per plant and estimates below do not cover further costs of maintenance and follow-up site treatment of tube stock plants to ensure a high survival rate (e.g. watering, replacement of plants, plant guards etc) which may vary greatly depending on specific site conditions (well watered riparian site versus exposed pastures in poor soils). Some of the corridor could be direct-seeded, particular land supporting pasture between the

Lyppards Rd node and the Royal Botanic Gardens. Up-scaling planting work with direct seeding could result in different costs estimates to those provided below.

The dense groundstorey plantings within core habitat (50m width) was calculated at 2.5 plants/1m² and assumes that grass/sedge species forming large tussocks will dominate plantings. Some estimates, such as pest control and weed control are also on-going yearly costs although (yearly) costs may decline over time. Monitoring should be considered as part of more detailed implementation proposals and will be important for justifying on-ground works, connectivity functionality, and an adaptive management approach.

Table 6. Establishment costings for on-ground actions within corridor C2

	Action	Area (ha) or Perimeter (km)	Unit	Cost$/ha	Costings
Plantings	Site preparation	45	-	$673	$30,285
	Tree canopy overstorey [1]	40	-	$105	$4,200
	High density shrub understorey [2]	45	-	$2,750	$123,750
	Dense groundstorey (core) [3]	14	-	$27,500	$393,250
	Open groundstorey (buffer) [4]	31	-	$5,500	$172,150
	Follow-up weed control (spot)	45	-	$3,712	$167,040
Other	Fencing [5]	14	-	$3,240	$45,360
	Pest animal control	85	-	$500	$42,500
	Constructed wetland*	0.25 ha each	1	$500,000	$125,000
	Constructed vegetated pond**	0.05 ha each	9	$100,000	$45,000
	Farm dam plantings	0.02 ha each	8	$52,000	$8,320
	Total				$1,156,855

1	based on a corridor width of 150m (buffer and core zones), planting density of 1 plant/10m², and assuming no further losses in tree canopy cover and recruitment (i.e. natural replacement) of existing trees occurring over time (i.e. exclusion of stock)
2	based on a corridor width of 150m (buffer and core zones), planting density of 1 plant/4m²
3	based on a core corridor width of 50m, at a planting density of 2.5 plants/1m² to establish a dense groundstorey. Also an approximate cost of establishing moderate quality aquatic vegetation.
4	based on a buffer zone width of 50m either side of corridor (100m width in total) at a planting density of 1 plant/2m² to establish a sparse groundstorey
5	4-line plain wire fencing with rabbit-proof skirting and fencing around the perimeter of the 150m wide corridor
*	based on greenfield wetlands in Melbourne reported by Taylor 2005 although estimates for water quality treatment wetlands (entirely vegetated) can range from $500 000 to $700 000 per wetland hectare.
**	based on minimum cost estimate given by Walsh 2001 (cited in Taylor 2005 and Taylor and Wong 2002). For a small 25m x 25 m (or 500m²) waterbody with 2m fringing strip of fringing and also some emergent, submergent, and floating vegetation (i.e. macrophytes)

Land Ownership/Responsible Authorities within Corridor

From the Pines FFR (Parks Victoria managed) to approximately 400m north of Quarry Rd, corridor C2 runs through largely private land. A very narrow (10m) easement of crown land exists approximately along the alignment of Little Boggy Creek running south at Lexton Drive to Quarry Rd. Some of the corridor intersects Lexton Reserve (managed by Frankston City Council) followed by Melbourne Water retarding basins/reserves (Little Boggy Creek Retarding Basin) and a narrow Frankston City Council reserve on the eastern edge of the corridor to Cranbourne-Frankston Rd. Beyond Pindara Boulevard, the corridor intersects a small parcel of land managed by Melbourne Water (part of the Boggy Creek Waterway Reserve) followed by a large reserve managed by Frankston City Council (i.e. Lloyd Park). South of Cranbourne-Frankston Rd several parcels of land area managed by Melbourne Water although most are owned by private landowners. From Union Rd the corridor intersects the Langwarrin Equestrian Centre Reserve managed by Frankston City Council and five smaller parcels managed by Melbourne Water. South of North Road to Langwarrin FFR (Parks Victoria managed), land is managed largely by private landowners with the exception of road reserves and the transmission line easement. A Trust for Nature property (70c North Road; approximately 4.5 hectares in size) also forms the northern-most section of the Langwarrin Flora and Fauna Reserve node.

Public land ownership/responsible authorities along the corridor route include:

Frankston City Council: Lexton Reserve, Little Boggy Creek Link, Boggy Creek Link, Lloyd Park, and road reserves

Parks Victoria: Pines Flora and Fauna Reserve and Langwarrin Flora and Fauna Reserve

Melbourne Water: Boggy Creek and Little Boggy Creek reserves and retarding basins including the 'Little Boggy Creek Link', 'Boggy Creek Link-Langwarrin', 'Little Boggy Creek Retarding Basin', and 'Boggy Creek Waterway Reserve' (6 separate parcels south of Cranbourne-Frankston Rd).

VicRoads: Cranbourne-Frankston Rd

Landholder and Community Groups

Friends groups including those for Langwarrin Flora and Fauna Reserve, the Pines Flora and Fauna Reserve, and Boggy Creek are likely to have a keen interest in the implementation of corridor C2 linking the Pines FFR and Langwarrin via Boggy Creek. The Royal Botanic Gardens Cranbourne has also expressed interest in linking the gardens with other large areas of habitat, such as Langwarrin FFR. A number of private landholders within the corridor alignment have also committed to restoration/conservation works on their properties, within the linking Langwarrin Woodland nodes, particular along the route of supplementary corridor S2.

6. CONCLUSION

Fragmentation of fauna habitats is often considered a major factor contributing to species and population declines across landscapes and has the potential to reduce ecosystem resilience to numerous stochastic events such as wildfire, droughts, climate change, and disease. Fragmentation and the invariably associated process of habitat isolation and decreasing patch size lead to smaller populations more vulnerable to local-extinction. Isolation of habitats does not allow the stabilising processes of metapopulation dynamics to function that may sustain several small populations of a species across a landscape. Immigration of surplus individuals from larger populations cannot occur to increase the size of smaller populations, effectively carrying them through times of resource shortages. Neither can re-colonization (immigration) of unoccupied habitats occur after threatening stochastic events such as wildfire or processes resulting in reduced habitat quality to the extent it is incapable of supporting a resident population for a period of time (e.g. droughts). As many species within the study area may function as a single metapopulation, the importance of managing all habitat, whether it is presently occupied by a species or not, is of vital importance. Maintaining and re-establishing connectivity among these remaining patches of habitat is also critical.

The restriction of dispersal and movement of animals across the landscape through poor habitat connectivity may also lead to poor outcomes for other groups of organisms and ecosystem function in general. Without animal-mediated dispersal, many plant species may suffer from seed dispersal limitation and reduced gene flow among populations. Recolonisation of new habitats by plants may also be severely impacted where animal seed disperser movement is restricted. Similarly, reduced movement of animal pollinators (insects, mammals, and birds) may lead to inbreeding within plant populations and/or lower fecundity (reproductive output). Insectivorous birds are important for maintaining insect populations and where excluded, forests and woodlands can suffer severe dieback of canopy tree species. A diverse assemblage of invertebrate predators is also important in regulating herbivorous insects implicated in severe pastoral dieback of eucalypts (Reid 1999). Vertebrate ground-dwelling animals and insects are also important for dispersing the fungal symbionts of plants (i.e. arbuscular mycorrhizal and ectomycorrhizal fungal species) which increase plant resistance to environmental stress. These are a few examples of the importance of maintaining landscape connectivity for fauna, and how reduced faunal movement can result in flow-on effects that reduce the resilience of the ecosystem.

Several studies within the study region have identified the need for improved connectivity of faunal populations and habitat (Cardinia Environment Coalition 2008; McCaffrey and Henry 2010; PPWCMA 2009). Additional studies have also identified threatened species that require improved habitat connectivity within the study area, principally the Southern Brown Bandicoot (DSE 2011, O'Malley 2010). Increasing urbanisation has previously been identified as a key threat within the study area.

To ameliorate poor existing connectivity and plan for future improvement, linkages have been proposed in previous studies and in the present study. A large number of linkages were assessed in the present study and prioritised according to conservation significance, as well as feasibility and opportunities for implementation. A large number of criteria were used to realistically represent the complex task of discriminating different options for providing connectivity to fauna populations. Several key corridor linkages were considered of higher priority for implementation, along with numerous patches of habitat for which recommended corridors provide connectivity for. The results were generally consistent with previous assessment of linkages within the study area (McCaffrey and Henry 2010). Parameters for linkages were provided and the steps required implementing them over the long-term. Additional recommendations identified actions that can be implemented to increase the overall permeability of land within Frankston to faunal movement, both inside and outside recommended faunal linkages.

Fauna crossing structures are an integral part of any plan for provisioning fauna with habitat connectivity, particularly in more urban environments such as that of the study area. Crossing structures not only facilitate improved connectivity among populations but also facilitate the functioning of ecosystem services (seed dispersal, pollination etc), reduce wildlife injury or mortality due to vehicle collisions, and similarly decrease the risk of human injury or death in such collisions. Fauna crossing structures were recommended for a large number of locations. Largely this reflects the peri-urban nature of the study area where numerous existing roads intersect important areas of faunal habitat. Also, it reflects a debt in the provision of wildlife crossing structures over a long period of time and the lack of consideration or knowledge when making planning decisions. The high densities of indigenous wildlife mortality within the study area likely reflect the combined effects of high traffic volume close to major areas of wildlife habitat and that many major roads intersect or run parallel to them. The implementation of fauna crossing structures was prioritised according to broad estimates of likely animal movement at locations combined with the likely threat to animals crossing identified barriers (i.e. roads). The timing of each crossing structure implementation should be guided by their recommended priority but also as opportunities arise to implement them through internal and external (public or private) projects. Different fauna crossing structure designs were identified that provide connectivity for different groups of fauna. For each, standard specifications, general maintenance requirements, and approximate costs were provided to guide implementation within asset renewal projects. Overall implementation of crossing structures is likely to be over a long-term period and be incremental and opportunistic in nature, largely due to the costs involved with servicing a large debt in the provision of such structures.

This study provides a long-term framework for the provision of faunal connectivity within the study area. A key task is the strategic implementation of linkages and associated on-ground actions in coordination with adjacent municipalities, government departments, other land manager organisations, and the broader community. A large proportion of the highest priority linkages are ones which provide landscape scale connectivity with large areas of fauna habitat outside the municipality. Consequently, Council should strongly pursue coordinated actions at the landscape scale, not just those largely within Frankston. Faunal populations and species do not recognize socio-political boundaries and their future persistence is reliant on actions undertaken at a scale at which they, and the ecosystem services they provide, function at.

7. GLOSSARY

Habitat link, biolink, link, linkage	The spatial arrangement of habitat, not necessarily linear or continuous, that enhances the movement of plants and animals or the continuity of ecological processes through the landscape (Beier, Majka and Spencer 2008; Bennett 2003; Crooks and Sanjayan 2006). This also includes other life forms such as fungi.
Habitat corridor, wildlife corridor	A linear strip of vegetation that provides a continuous (or near continuous) pathway between two habitats (Beier, Majka and Spencer 2008; Bennett 2003).The strip of vegetation is generally dissimilar to the surrounding landscape or matrix (Beier and Noss 1998).
Linkage	Areas of connectivity between habitat patches that encompass movement of processes and target or umbrella species (Beier *et al.* 2008).
Stepping stones	One or more separate patches of habitat in the intervening space between ecological isolates, that provide resources and refuge that may assist animals to move through the landscape (Bennett 2003).
Core area	This term has two applications. Firstly, the term is used in landscape ecology and environmental planning to define a large, mostly intact area of remnant native vegetation > 50 ha (DNRE 2000). Secondly, it is used to define habitats that functionally control population spatial structure (Martin et al. 2004).
Structural connectivity	Habitat features in a fragmented or heterogeneous landscape that physically link other features, especially when they link discrete areas of habitat occupied by a particular species or community (e.g. patches) (Bennett 1990; Doerr, Doerr and Davies 2010).
Functional connectivity	The degree to which organisms actually move through the landscape, especially between discrete areas of occupied habitat (e.g. patches) and especially for dispersal & gene flow (Doerr, Doerr and Davies 2010). This also encompasses ecological processes occurring through the landscape. The interaction between structural elements in a landscape and processes occurring within those elements (Tischendorf and Fahrig 2000)
Ecological connectivity	The degree to which or the ability of organisms and processes move through a landscape. This includes both terrestrial, aquatic and riparian elements and also things such as wind, water, fire and soil, plants and animals, ecosystems processes and interactions (Crooks and Sanjayan 2006; Lindenmayer 2007).
Habitat mosaic	Areas of habitat that are arranged patchily throughout a landscape (Bennett 2003).
Matrix	This term refers to the dominant landscape in which habitat patches are embedded (Forman 1995, Lindenmayer and Fischer 2006)
Landscape linkage	This is generally a large area of native vegetation which can be linear or non-linear and can span kilometres which contributes to connectivity at a landscape scale (Bennett 2003). Connectivity at a landscape scale has also been described as the amount by which a landscape facilitates or impedes movement between resource elements (Taylor et al. 1993).
Scale	The spatial or temporal facet in which the species or process occurs, described by both resolution and scope (Chetkiewicz, St. Clair and Boyce 2006).
Resistance to movement	The level to which a landscape facilitates movement of fauna i.e. an area of land with low resistance is one in which animals can move freely while a landscape

	with high resistance is one where animals are very unlikely to move through or be able to utilise.
Edge effects	Biotic and abiotic changes that are associated with an abrupt habitat boundary such as that created by habitat fragmentation. The portion of an ecosystem near its perimeter, where influences of the surroundings prevent development of interior environmental conditions (Forman 1995).
Urban sensitive/tolerant Species	relates to how tolerant or sensitive a species is to urbanisation.
Dispersal	Movement without immediate return from an area repeatedly traversed by an animal. In specific, used to refer to movement away from place of birth (natal dispersal) or breeding site (breeding dispersal).
Gap-crossing	Distance a species will attempt to cross a non-habitat matrix to reach another habitat patch. Research studies often involve experimental translocation of individuals and observations of behaviour post-release although radio-tracking has also been used.
Metapopulation	A metapopulation is a group of spatially separated populations which interact. Generally, a metapopulation encompasses several distinct populations in combination with patches of unoccupied suitable habitat. When considered alone each population could go extinct due to demographic or environmental (e.g. catastrophic fire, floods, drought etc) stochasticity. A metapopulation is stabilized by the effect of immigrants from other populations re-colonizing suitable habitat left open by population extinction or decline, the latter termed the 'rescue effect'. In combination with source-sink dynamics, metapopulation theory emphasizes the importance of connectivity between separated populations particularly in modified fragmented landscapes
Home range	An area repeatedly traversed by an animal in which it forages, reproduces, and nests.
Stability (population)	Absence of fluctuations in populations; the ability to withstand perturbations without large changes in composition or size.

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APPENDIX 1. Linkage Scale

Figure 30. Identified local and landscape scale corridor linkages. Shows all linkages used in the analysis and assessed against the criteria as detailed in APPENDIX 8.



APPENDIX 2. Linkage Priority, Values, and Recommended Parameters

Descriptions for recommended linkages ('Very High' and 'High' priority rank) and their recommended linkage parameters. For corridor linkages, recommended (i.e. desirable) corridor parameters are provided along with the average width attainable along the corridor route considering landscape context and permanent infrastructure. The column 'Form' denotes whether the linkage is a patch (=P) or corridor (=C) type linkage. See Section 8.2.3 for column 'Connectivity Type' definitions.

Linkage Identification			Location and type of linkage						Description of Biological Values and Threats			Corridor Parameters			Tenure
Link ID#	ID-code	Name	LGA	Status	Form	Connectivity Type	Corridor Priority	Patch Priority	Description	Fauna use	Barriers	buffer	core	average width	Tenure within Linkage
'Very High' priority															
Linkages within Frankston															
12	012ECT	Frankston-Seaford Foreshore	Frankston	existing	C	Terrestrial corridor	Very High		Linear coastal linkage supporting varied habitat for fauna. A diverse range of habitats within the linkage with at least 8 EVCs present. Remnant vegetation within the linkage consists mostly of Coast Banksia Woodland/Coastal Dune Scrub Mosaic EVC as identified in Practical Ecology (2010). The foreshore is listed as a regionally significant biosite (DSE 2005).	Habitat and providing structural connectivity for a large range of fauna groups including birds, arboreal mammals, frogs, microbats, reptiles, insects, and ground-dwelling mammals.	Barriers to faunal movement and occupation include habitat fragmentation, minor roads, major roads, and ecological inappropriate burning regimes.	>25m	>25m	>50m	Mostly Frankston City Council
28	028PCT	Langwarrin FFR to Frankston North Linkage	Frankston	potential	C	Terrestrial corridor	Very High		Southern extent supporting fragmented linear habitat adjacent to a freeway easement. Centre and northern sections running through larger habitat patches within a semi-rural landscape bordered by densely urban areas. A diverse range of habitats within the linkage with at least 8 EVCs present. Remnant vegetation within the linkage consists mostly of Heathy Woodland EVC.	Habitat and structural connectivity provision for most terrestrial fauna guilds including semi-aquatic fauna along the northern section of linkage and for the southern section more non-ground-dwelling species such as birds, insects, and microbats.	Barriers to faunal movement and occupation include Peninsula Link (freeway), residential/commercial infrastructure, habitat fragmentation, and major roads, and minor roads.	>50m	>100m	southern section: >50m; northern section: >150m	VicRoads and also VLine
53	053PCT	Burdett's Quarry to Studio Park Link	Frankston	potential	C	Terrestrial corridor	Very High		Relatively high quality remnant vegetation fauna habitat with high structural complexity. Linkage also incorporates agricultural land and borders sand quarries. A diverse range of habitats within the linkage with at least 5 EVCs present. Indigenous vegetation principally composed of EVCs Heathy Woodland and Swampy Riparian Woodland.	Habitat and providing structural connectivity for a large range of fauna groups including birds, arboreal mammals, frogs, microbats, reptiles, insects, and ground-dwelling mammals. High potential for habitat restoration and large corridor width.	Barriers to faunal movement and occupation include peri-urban residential infrastructure, habitat fragmentation, and minor roads.	>50m	>100m	>200m	Mostly private
59	059PCT	Seaford Wetlands to Melbourne Water Eastern Treatment Plant	Frankston	potential	C	Terrestrial corridor	Very High		Supporting varied aquatic and terrestrial habitats. Supports at least 4 EVCs. Remnant vegetation consisting mostly of EVCs Grassy Woodland and Brackish Wetland.	Habitat and providing structural connectivity for a large range of fauna groups. Landscape connectivity dependent on provision of freeway crossing structures for fauna.	Barriers to faunal movement and occupation include Peninsula Link (freeway), habitat fragmentation, and minor roads.	n/a	n/a	>200m	Mostly Frankston City Council but also Melbourne Water and crown land
303	303EPC	Langwarrin Flora & Fauna Reserve	Frankston	existing	P	Core areas (more fragmented)		Very High	Largely representing Langwarrin Flora and Fauna Reserve but also a Trust for Nature property (70c North Road). A large core area supporting high quality fauna habitat and a range of major habitats and microhabitats including hollow-bearing trees. There are a number of significant flora and fauna species listed recorded within the reserve and is listed as a State significant biosite (DSE 2005). Large high quality habitat with intact and relatively undisturbed ground-storey, mid-storey, and canopy habitat. A diverse range of habitats are supported within this linkage with at least 6 EVCs present. Remnant vegetation within the linkage consists mostly of Damp Heathy Woodland EVC.	Supporting habitat and providing structural connectivity for most fauna guilds.	Barriers to faunal movement and occupation include major freeway/highway barrier(s), major roads, ecological inappropriate burning regimes, excess fire trails, and increasing isolation due to urbanisation of surrounding land.				Mostly Parks Victoria
304	304EPC	Pines Flora & Fauna Reserve	Frankston	existing	P	Core areas (more fragmented)		Very High	Reserve with a number of significant flora and fauna species listed as a State significant biosite (DSE 2005). Recent records of Southern Brown Bandicoots in Venosta et al. (2008). The Frankston Bypass will dissect the habitats of the reserve. Large high quality habitat with intact and relatively undisturbed ground-storey, mid-storey, and canopy habitat. Supports a range of major habitats and microhabitats including hollow-bearing trees. A diverse range of habitats within the linkage with at least 8 EVCs present. Remnant vegetation within the linkage consists mostly of Sand Heathland EVC.	Supporting habitat and providing structural connectivity for most fauna guilds.	Barriers to faunal movement and occupation include major freeway/highway barrier(s), minor roads, ecological inappropriate burning regimes, excess fire trails, and increasing isolation due to urbanisation of surrounding land.				Mostly Parks Victoria but also VicRoads and crown land
375	375EPC	Pines Flora & Fauna Reserve Area – former Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (DARA) land	Frankston	existing	P	Core areas (more fragmented)		Very High	Large high quality habitat with intact and relatively undisturbed ground-storey, mid-storey, and canopy habitat. Supports a range of major habitats and microhabitats including hollow-bearing trees. A diverse range of habitats within the linkage with at least 5 EVCs present. Remnant vegetation within the linkage consists mostly of Heathy Woodland EVC.	Supporting habitat and providing structural connectivity for most fauna guilds. High potential for habitat restoration.	Barriers to faunal movement and occupation include major freeway/highway barrier(s), major roads, ecological inappropriate burning regimes, and increasing isolation due to urbanisation of surrounding land.				Mostly Parks Victoria
Linkages with adjoining municipalities															
2	002ECR	Balcombe Creek Landscape Linkage	Mornington	existing	C	Riparian corridor	Very High		A drainage line linkage that runs mostly through agricultural land with some scattered occurrences of remnant vegetation and terrestrial and aquatic fauna habitat Supports at least 4 EVCs.	Important habitat and structural connectivity for aquatic and semi-aquatic (e.g. frogs) fauna but also birds, microbats, insects,	Barriers to faunal movement and occupation include agricultural land use activities, habitat fragmentation,	>50m	>100m	>200m	Mostly private but also Melbourne

Linkage Identification			Location and type of linkage				Corridor Priority	Patch Priority	Description of Biological Values and Threats			Corridor Parameters			Tenure
Link ID#	ID-code	Name	LGA	Status	Form	Connectivity Type			Description	Fauna use	Barriers	buffer	core	average width	Tenure within Linkage
									Remnant vegetation within the linkage consists mostly of Swamp Scrub EVC.	arboreal mammals, and ground-dwelling mammals and reptiles where habitat is relatively continuous and of greater width.	major roads, and minor roads.				Water
13	013PCT	Pines FFR to RBGC linkage	Frankston-Casey	potential	C	Terrestrial corridor	Very High		Existing remnants of Grassy Woodland and Swamp Scrub either side of road. Connections to Regional and State Biosites. Mostly direct ground-level linkages for ground-dwelling mammals, woodland birds, reptiles, amphibians etc. This part of Ballarto Rd was avoided for upgrade in due to the ecological values. Relatively high quality remnant vegetation fauna habitat with high structural complexity. Linkage also incorporates agricultural land and borders sand quarries. Several EVCs present, potentially up to nine present. Remnant vegetation within the linkage consists mostly of Heathy Woodland EVC.	Habitat and providing structural connectivity for a large range of fauna groups including birds, arboreal mammals, frogs, microbats, reptiles, insects, and ground-dwelling mammals. Highly significant potential linkage providing connectivity among the two largest remaining patches of fauna habitat within the study area. High potential for habitat restoration, and large corridor width.	Barriers to faunal movement and occupation include the Peninsula Link (freeway), Dandenong-Hastings Rd/Western Port Hwy, peri-urban residential infrastructure, and habitat fragmentation, major roads, and minor roads.	>50m	>100m	>200m	Mostly private but also public road
14	014ECT	Mornington/Mount Eliza Foreshore Linkage	Mornington	existing	C	Terrestrial corridor	Very High		Linear coastal linkage supporting varied habitat for fauna. A diverse range of habitats within the linkage with at least 6 EVCs present. Remnant vegetation within the linkage consists mostly of Coastal Headland Scrub EVC.	Habitat and providing structural connectivity for a large range of fauna groups including birds, arboreal mammals, frogs, microbats, reptiles, insects, and ground-dwelling mammals.	Barriers to faunal movement and occupation include residential/commercial infrastructure, habitat fragmentation, and minor roads.	>25m	>25m	>50m	Crown land
26	026PCT	North Frankston to northern ranges Linkage	Frankston-G Dandenong-Casey	potential	C	Terrestrial corridor	Very High		Linkage runs mostly through agricultural land with very limited and scattered occurrences of remnant vegetation Several EVCs present within linkage, constituting varied habitat where remnant vegetation is present. Indigenous vegetation principally composed of EVCs Heathy Woodland and Plains Grassland/Plains Grassy Woodland Mosaic.	Limited current utilisation but possible utilisation by more fragmentation tolerant fauna guilds including birds, insects, microbats, and arboreal mammals. Potential for improving to facilitate greater habitat potential for ground-dwelling fauna.	Barriers to faunal movement and occupation include in-stream artificial barriers (e.g. weirs, dams), agricultural land use activities, habitat fragmentation, and major roads, and minor roads.	>50m	>100m	>200m	Mostly private but also crown land and Melbourne Water
34	034PCT	Westernport Bay Linkage	Casey-Mornington	potential	C	Terrestrial corridor	Very High		Important coastal habitats including intertidal and coastal saltmarsh habitats. Intersecting areas of very high quality fauna habitat of regional importance. Supports at least 4 EVCs. Remnant vegetation within the linkage consists primarily of Coastal Saltmarsh EVC.	Habitat and providing structural connectivity for a large range of fauna groups including birds, arboreal mammals, frogs, microbats, reptiles, insects, and ground-dwelling mammals. Highly significant regional linkage.	Barriers to faunal movement and occupation include habitat fragmentation, ecological inappropriate burning regimes, and ecological inappropriate burning regimes.	>25m	>100m	>200m	Mostly Parks Victoria
54	054PCT	South-west Foreshore Linkage	Mornington	potential	C	Terrestrial corridor	Very High		A linkage running through a predominantly agricultural landscape following a drainage line and intersecting a large node linkage in the east. Mostly riparian type habitats for aquatic and semi-aquatic fauna. A diverse range of habitats within the linkage with at least 6 EVCs present. Remnant vegetation consisting mostly of EVCs Grassy Woodland and Swamp Scrub.	Limited current utilisation but possible utilisation by more fragmentation tolerant fauna guilds including birds, insects, microbats, and arboreal mammals. Potential for improving to facilitate greater habitat potential for ground-dwelling fauna.	Faunal movement and occupation restricted by agricultural land use activities, habitat fragmentation, and minor roads.	>50m	>100m	>200m	Mostly private but also Melbourne Water
79	079PCT	Baxter Park southward Linkage	Frankston-Mornington	potential	C	Terrestrial corridor	Very High		A linkage running through a predominantly agricultural landscape following a drainage line. Mostly riparian type habitats for aquatic and semi-aquatic fauna. Supports at least 4 EVCs. Remnant vegetation within the linkage consists mostly of Grassy Woodland EVC.	Limited current utilisation but possible utilisation by more fragmentation tolerant fauna guilds including birds, insects, microbats, and arboreal mammals. Potential for improving to facilitate greater habitat potential for ground-dwelling fauna.	Barriers to faunal movement and occupation include agricultural land use activities, habitat fragmentation, major roads, and minor roads.	>50m	>100m	>200m	Mostly private but also public road
81	081PCT	Southern Brown Bandicoot southward linkage	Casey	potential	C	Terrestrial corridor	Very High		Highly significant southward connection from the RGBC to large remnant patches along Western Port including Quail Island. Highly important for connecting populations of Southern Brown Bandicoot. Linkage runs mostly through agricultural land with very limited and scattered occurrences of remnant vegetation Supports at least 4 EVCs. Remnant vegetation within the linkage consists mostly of Grassy Woodland EVC.	Habitat and providing structural connectivity for a large range of fauna groups including birds, arboreal mammals, frogs, microbats, reptiles, insects, and ground-dwelling mammals.	Barriers to faunal movement and occupation include agricultural land use activities and habitat fragmentation.	>25m	>100m	>200m	Mostly private
82	082PCA	Southern Brown Bandicoot Sweetwattle Drive linkage	Casey	potential	C	Aquatic corridor	Very High		Additional linkage to highly suitable habitat for the Southern Brown Bandicoot along with other fauna. Linkage runs mostly through agricultural land with very limited and scattered occurrences of remnant vegetation Remnant vegetation within the linkage consists mostly of Grassy Woodland EVC.	Potential habitat and connectivity for aquatic and semi-aquatic (e.g. frogs) fauna but also birds, microbats, insects, arboreal mammals, and ground-dwelling mammals and reptiles where habitat is relatively continuous and of greater width.	Barriers to faunal movement and occupation include agricultural land use activities and habitat fragmentation.	>25m	>100m	>200m	Mostly private
83	083PCT	Yaringa to Quail Island and Warneet Node Linkage	Cardinia-Casey	potential	C	Terrestrial corridor	Very High		Linkage runs mostly through agricultural land with very limited and scattered occurrences of remnant vegetation A diverse range of habitats within the linkage with at least 5 EVCs present. Remnant vegetation within the linkage consists mostly of Heathy Woodland EVC.	Habitat and providing structural connectivity for a large range of fauna groups including birds, arboreal mammals, frogs, microbats, reptiles, insects, and ground-dwelling mammals.	Barriers to faunal movement and occupation include habitat fragmentation and minor roads.	>50m	>100m	>200m	Mostly private but also Melbourne Water
88	088PCT	Southern Brown Bandicoot eastern linkage	Casey	potential	C	Terrestrial corridor	Very High		Linkage runs mostly through agricultural land with very limited and scattered occurrences of remnant vegetation Several EVCs present within linkage, constituting varied habitat where remnant vegetation is present. Remnant vegetation within the linkage consists mostly of Heathy Woodland EVC.	Habitat and providing structural connectivity for a large range of fauna groups including birds, arboreal mammals, frogs, microbats, reptiles, insects, and ground-dwelling mammals. Highly significant linkage for connecting the RGBC population to those within the Koo Wee Rup region.	Barriers to faunal movement and occupation include agricultural land use activities, habitat fragmentation, and increasing isolation due to urbanisation of surrounding land.	>50m	>100m	>200m	Mostly private

Linkage Identification			Location and type of linkage						Description of Biological Values and Threats			Corridor Parameters			Tenure
Link ID#	ID-code	Name	LGA	Status	Form	Connectivity Type	Corridor Priority	Patch Priority	Description	Fauna use	Barriers	buffer	core	average width	Tenure within Linkage
105	105PCA	Mount Eliza to Warneet Linkage	Casey-Mornington	potential	C	Aquatic corridor	Very High		Linkage runs mostly through agricultural land with very limited and scattered occurrences of remnant vegetation Several EVCs present, potentially up to seven present, and representing a diverse range of fauna habitats Remnant vegetation present predominantly belonging to the EVCs Grassy Woodland and Swamp Scrub.	Habitat and providing structural connectivity for a large range of fauna groups including birds, arboreal mammals, frogs, microbats, reptiles, insects, and ground-dwelling mammals.	Barriers to faunal movement and occupation include Dandenong-Hastings Rd/Western Port Hwy, agricultural land use activities, and habitat fragmentation.	>25m	>100m	>200m	Mostly private but also crown land and Melbourne Water
106	106PCT	Mount Eliza south-east Linkage	Mornington	potential	C	Terrestrial corridor	Very High		A drainage line linkage that runs mostly through agricultural land with some scattered occurrences of remnant vegetation and terrestrial and aquatic fauna habitat Remnant vegetation consisting mostly of EVCs Grassy Woodland and Swamp Scrub.	Limited current utilisation but possible utilisation by more fragmentation tolerant fauna guilds including birds, insects, microbats, and arboreal mammals. Potential for improving to facilitate greater habitat potential for ground-dwelling fauna.	Faunal movement and occupation restricted by agricultural land use activities and habitat fragmentation.	>50m	>100m	>200m	Crown land and also Melbourne Water
114	114PCT	Seaford Wetlands Linkage to Braeside Park Linkage	Frankston-G Dandenong-Kingston	potential	C	Terrestrial corridor	Very High		Linkage runs mostly through agricultural land with very limited and scattered occurrences of remnant vegetation Remnant vegetation within the linkage consists mostly of Plains Grassy Wetland EVC.	Habitat and providing structural connectivity for a large range of fauna groups. Landscape connectivity dependent on provision of freeway crossing structures for fauna.	Barriers to faunal movement and occupation include Peninsula Link (freeway), agricultural land use activities, habitat fragmentation, major roads, and minor roads.	>50m	>100m	>200m	Crown land and also Melbourne Water
301	301EPC	Quail Island-Warneet	Casey	existing	P	Core areas (more fragmented)		Very High	Internationally-significant Ramsar-listed wetlands; highly intact vegetation types including Estuarine Scrub, Coastal Saltmarsh, Mangrove Shrubland, Heathy Woodland and Damp-sands Herb-rich Woodland. Large continuous high quality fauna habitat with intact ground-storey, mid-storey, and canopy habitat. Highly significant coastal habitat. Several EVCs present within linkage, constituting varied habitat where remnant vegetation is present. Remnant vegetation within the linkage consists mostly of Coastal Saltmarsh EVC.	Supporting habitat and providing structural connectivity for most fauna guilds. Highly important habitat for the Southern Brown Bandicoot and overall very high quality habitat.	Barriers to faunal movement and occupation include habitat fragmentation, adjacent land use activities, and ecological inappropriate burning regimes.				Mostly Parks Victoria along foreshore, with private land incursions mostly near townships
302	302EPC	Royal Botanic Gardens Cranbourne	Casey	existing	P	Core areas (more fragmented)		Very High	State significant native vegetation and habitat with numerous EVCs including Sand Heathland, Heathy Woodland, Swamp Scrub, Sedge Wetland, Riparian Scrub and Grassy Woodland. Supports numerous significant flora and fauna species. Large high quality habitat with intact and relatively undisturbed ground-storey, mid-storey, and canopy habitat. Supports a range of major habitats and microhabitats including hollow-bearing trees. Supports at least 4 EVCs. Remnant vegetation within the RBGC consists predominantly of Heathy Woodland EVC although varied microhabitats are present within the linkage supporting varied habitat for fauna.	Supporting habitat and providing structural connectivity for most fauna guilds. Significant as stronghold for the threatened Southern Brown Bandicoot along with supporting numerous threatened species.	Barriers to faunal movement and occupation include major freeway/highway barrier(s), and increasing isolation due to urbanisation of surrounding land.				Mostly Royal Botanic Gardens but also Melbourne Water and crown land
High' priority															
Linkages within Frankston															
1	001ECR	Boggy Creek Link	Frankston	existing	C	Riparian corridor	High		Important native vegetation remnants. A number of national and state significant fauna species located along the creek. Contains two Sites of Biodiversity Significance (SOBS) by Melbourne Water and DSE Biosites. Identified by Melbourne Water as a potential linkage. High habitat quality identified in Marr et al. (2008). Highly modified vegetation in some sections, particularly upper reaches. Mid reaches of Boggy Creek contain the highest ecological values. However, lower and upper reaches are substantially modified and have much lower feasibility. A relatively wide riparian linkage running through both densely urban (centre) and some peri-urban landscapes to the north and south. Varied habitat for fauna along the linkage composed of canopy, mid-storey and groundstorey habitat. A diverse range of habitats within the linkage with at least 7 EVCs present. Indigenous vegetation principally composed of EVCs Heathy Woodland and Swampy Riparian Woodland.	Important habitat and structural connectivity for aquatic and semi-aquatic (e.g. frogs) fauna but also birds, microbats, insects, arboreal mammals, and ground-dwelling mammals and reptiles where habitat is relatively continuous and of greater width.	Barriers to faunal movement and occupation include high-density urban infrastructure, habitat fragmentation, major roads, and minor roads, and peri-urban residential infrastructure.	>25m	>50m	south section (Cranbourne-Frankston Rd): >25m; northern: >50-100m	Melbourne Water
5	005ECR	Sweetwater Creek	Frankston	existing	C	Riparian corridor	High		Relatively wide riparian linkage through largely urban landscape. Habitat composed of canopy cover, aquatic habitats, some mid-storey and groundcover habitat. Provides connectivity between coastal habitats and Frankston reservoir. Several EVCs present, potentially up to nine present. Fragmented and modified remnants of Gully Woodland, Swamp Riparian Woodland, and Grassy Woodland EVCs along the watercourse with larger patches of Grassy Woodland at the south-eastern end near Frankston reservoir.	Important habitat and structural connectivity for aquatic and semi-aquatic (e.g. frogs) fauna but also birds, microbats, insects, arboreal mammals, and ground-dwelling mammals and reptiles where habitat is relatively continuous and of greater width.	Barriers to faunal movement and occupation include in-stream artificial barriers (e.g. weirs, dams), high-density urban infrastructure, habitat fragmentation, and major roads, and minor roads.	n/a	n/a	>50m	Mostly Parks Victoria and also Melbourne Water
6	006ECR	Kananook Creek	Frankston	existing	C	Riparian corridor	High		Linear coastal linkage supporting varied habitat for fauna. Several EVCs present within linkage, constituting varied habitat where remnant vegetation is present. Remnant vegetation within the linkage consists mostly of Coast Banksia Woodland / Swamp Scrub Mosaic EVC.	Important habitat and structural connectivity for aquatic and semi-aquatic (e.g. frogs) fauna but also birds, microbats, insects, arboreal mammals, and ground-dwelling mammals and reptiles where habitat is relatively continuous and of greater width.	Barriers to faunal movement and occupation include in-stream artificial barriers (e.g. weirs, dams), habitat fragmentation, major roads, and minor roads, and ecological inappropriate burning regimes.	>25m	>50m	>100m	Mostly Frankston City Council but also Melbourne Water and crown land

Linkage Identification			Location and type of linkage						Description of Biological Values and Threats			Corridor Parameters			Tenure
Link ID#	ID-code	Name	LGA	Status	Form	Connectivity Type	Corridor Priority	Patch Priority	Description	Fauna use	Barriers	buffer	core	average width	Tenure within Linkage
15	015ECR	Pines FFR to Studio Park Link	Frankston	existing	C	Riparian corridor	High		Important native vegetation remnants. A number of national and state significant fauna species occur along the creek. Links to the Tamarisk Waterway Reserve (SOBS) identified by Melbourne Water. High habitat quality identified in Marr et al. (2008). Relatively high quality remnant vegetation fauna habitat with high structural complexity. Linkage also incorporates agricultural land and borders sand quarries. A diverse range of habitats within the linkage with at least 5 EVCs present. Remnant vegetation within the linkage consists mostly of Heathy Woodland EVC.	Important habitat and structural connectivity for aquatic and semi-aquatic (e.g. frogs) fauna but also birds, microbats, insects, arboreal mammals, and ground-dwelling mammals and reptiles where habitat is relatively continuous and of greater width.	Faunal movement and occupation restricted by peri-urban residential infrastructure, habitat fragmentation, major roads, and minor roads.	>50m	>100m	>200m	Crown land
24	024PCT	Pines FFR to Langwarrin FFR Stepping Stone Link	Frankston	potential	C	Terrestrial corridor	High		Heathy Woodland, Swamp Scrub and other remnants along the alignment route. Also includes the significant Willow Road Reserve wetlands and remnants along the rail reserve. Scattered and fragmented linear habitat running adjacent to a freeway easement under construction. A diverse range of habitats within the linkage with at least 6 EVCs present. Remnant vegetation within the linkage consists mostly of Heathy Woodland EVC.	Potential for providing lower quality habitat and connectivity for birds, insects, arboreal mammals, microbats, and more urban-tolerant ground-dwelling fauna but dependent on provision of crossing structures for overcoming freeway barrier.	Barriers to faunal movement and occupation include Peninsula Link (freeway), residential/commercial infrastructure, habitat fragmentation, and major roads, and minor roads.	n/a	n/a	>25m (where feasible)	Mostly Melbourne Water but also VicRoads, VLine, public road and crown land
25	025PCT	Studio Park to Seaford Wetlands Stepping Stone Linkage	Frankston	potential	C	Terrestrial corridor	High		Linkage running largely through densely urban areas. Supports limited extant habitat values in the northern half and very high habitat values in the southern half. Provides connectivity between large habitat patches to the south and north. Several EVCs present, potentially up to nine present. Remnant vegetation consisting mostly of EVCs Heathy Woodland and Sand Heathland.	Potential for providing lower quality habitat and connectivity for birds, insects, arboreal mammals, microbats, and more urban-tolerant ground-dwelling fauna but dependent on provision of crossing structures for overcoming freeway barrier.	Barriers to faunal movement and occupation include Peninsula Link (freeway), habitat fragmentation, minor roads, and major roads.	south section: >50m	south section: >50m	south section: >100m; north section: >25m	Crown land but also Melbourne Water and VicRoads
61	061ECR	Sweetwater Creek	Frankston	existing	C	Riparian corridor	High		Riparian linkage through largely urban landscape. Habitat mostly in the form of canopy cover, aquatic habitats, some mid-storey and groundcover habitat. Supports at least 4 EVCs. Remnant vegetation within the linkage consists mostly of Grassy Woodland EVC.	Important habitat and structural connectivity for aquatic and semi-aquatic (e.g. frogs) fauna but also birds, microbats, insects, arboreal mammals, and ground-dwelling mammals and reptiles where habitat is relatively continuous and of greater width.	Barriers to faunal movement and occupation include habitat fragmentation and minor roads.	n/a	n/a	>50m	Mostly Parks Victoria
68	068PCT	Robinsons Park to 'Westerfield' property Linkage	Frankston	potential	C	Terrestrial corridor	High		Short linkage through urban parkland with current limited extant habitat values. Several EVCs present within linkage, constituting varied habitat where remnant vegetation is present. Remnant vegetation consisting mostly of EVCs Lowland Forest and Valley Heathy Forest.	Habitat and providing structural connectivity for a large range of fauna groups including birds, arboreal mammals, frogs, microbats, reptiles, insects, and ground-dwelling mammals.	Barriers to faunal movement and occupation include habitat fragmentation and major roads.	>25m	>25m	>50m	Mostly Frankston City Council
70	070PCT	Boggy Creek to Stringybark Reserve Linkage	Frankston	potential	C	Terrestrial corridor	High		Varied habitat quality but canopy cover present and indigenous vegetation components present. A diverse range of habitats within the linkage with at least 5 EVCs present. Remnant vegetation within the linkage consists mostly of Heathy Woodland EVC.	Habitat and providing structural connectivity for a large range of fauna groups including birds, arboreal mammals, frogs, microbats, reptiles, insects, and ground-dwelling mammals.	Barriers to faunal movement and occupation include habitat fragmentation and minor roads.	n/a	n/a	>50m	Mostly Frankston City Council
92	092ECT	McClelland Dr/Mornington Railway Line (Langwarrin)	Frankston	existing	C	Terrestrial corridor	High		A significant roadside/railway (Mornington Railway Line) fauna habitat corridor with the greatest value in a canopy and mid-strata habitat component. Bordered by McClelland Drv, Peninsula Link Fwy and adjacent Langwarrin FFR. Provides connectivity between Langwarrin FFR and Mt Eliza Regional Park. Canopy and patchy understorey habitat present. A diverse range of habitats within the linkage with at least 5 EVCs present. Remnant vegetation within the linkage consists mostly of Heathy Woodland EVC.	Habitat and structural connectivity mostly for birds, insects, microbats, and arboreal mammals. Some potential use by urban tolerant reptile species and facilitating connectivity for ground-dwelling fauna between Langwarrin FF Reserve and adjacent nodes.	Barriers to faunal movement and occupation include habitat fragmentation, minor roads, and major roads.	>25m	>25m	>50m	Mostly crown road reserve
95	095PCT	Frankston-Seaford Foreshore to Kananook Creek Link-Gould Street	Frankston	potential	C	Terrestrial corridor	High		Connection between Frankston-Seaford Foreshore and habitat along Kananook Creek near the intersection of the Nepean Highway and Gould Street. Indigenous vegetation principally composed of EVCs Coast Banksia Woodland / Swamp Scrub Mosaic.	Habitat and providing structural connectivity for a large range of fauna groups including birds, arboreal mammals, frogs, microbats, reptiles, insects, and ground-dwelling mammals.	Barriers to faunal movement and occupation include habitat fragmentation, minor roads, and major roads.	n/a	n/a	>25m (where feasible)	Crown land
99	099ECT	Warrandyte Rd Link	Frankston	existing	C	Terrestrial corridor	High		Significant roadside fauna habitat with the greatest value in a canopy and mid-strata habitat component. Remnant vegetation within the linkage consists mostly of Heathy Woodland EVC.	Mostly birds, insects, and arboreal mammals.	Faunal movement and occupation restricted by peri-urban residential infrastructure, habitat fragmentation, major roads, and minor roads.	n/a	n/a	>50m	Mostly Parks Victoria
306	306EPC	Seaford Wetlands	Frankston	existing	P	Core areas (more fragmented)		High	Seaford wetlands supporting various aquatic and terrestrial fauna habitats. A diverse range of habitats are present, constituting of mostly aquatic EVC. Remnant vegetation within the linkage consists mostly of Tall Marsh EVC.	Supporting habitat and providing structural connectivity for wetland birds, some aquatic fauna, semi-aquatic fauna including frogs, and a stepping stone for migratory wader bird species.	Barriers to faunal movement and occupation include major freeway/highway barrier(s), minor roads, and habitat fragmentation.				Mostly Frankston City Council but also Melbourne Water and crown land
319	319EPC	Burdett's Quarry and Gumnut Reserve (Langwarrin)	Frankston	existing	P	Core areas (more fragmented)		High	Core area contained largely within 'Burdett's Quarry' but also Gumnut Bushland Reserve (2.3 hectares). Remnant vegetation within the linkage consists mostly of Heathy Woodland EVC, significant within Frankston by being one of the largest remaining areas supporting this habitat type. Also supports Swamp Scrub EVC remnants. Large relatively intact remnant vegetation fauna habitat with high structural complexity. Linkage also incorporates agricultural land and borders sand quarries. Several EVCs present within linkage, constituting varied habitat where remnant	Supporting habitat and providing structural connectivity for most fauna guilds.	Barriers to faunal movement and occupation include peri-urban residential infrastructure, habitat fragmentation, minor roads, and freeway/highway(s), and ecological inappropriate burning regimes.				Mostly private but also Melbourne Water

Linkage Identification			Location and type of linkage						Description of Biological Values and Threats			Corridor Parameters			Tenure
Link ID#	ID-code	Name	LGA	Status	Form	Connectivity Type	Corridor Priority	Patch Priority	Description	Fauna use	Barriers	buffer	core	average width	Tenure within Linkage
									vegetation is present.						
323	323EPN	Bunarong Park	Frankston	existing	P	Nodes (more fragmented)		High	Remnant Heathy Woodland, Sand Heathland and Damp Heathy Woodland. Small to medium isolated habitat patch of mostly remnant vegetation. Moderate quality ground-storey habitat and relatively good quality mid-storey and canopy habitat. Supports at least 4 EVCs. Indigenous vegetation principally composed of EVCs Heathy Woodland and Sand Heathland.	Fragmentation tolerant species and more mobile fauna groups such as birds, insects, microbats, arboreal mammals, small reptiles, and a limited number of urban-tolerant ground-dwelling mammals.	Barriers to faunal movement and occupation include peri-urban residential infrastructure, habitat fragmentation, and minor roads.				Mostly Frankston City Council
333	333EPN	Taylors Rd/Halls Rd Heathy Woodlands	Frankston	existing	P	Nodes (less fragmented)		High	Remnant Heathy Woodland and Swamp Scrub. Small to medium isolated habitat patch of mostly remnant vegetation. Moderate quality ground-storey habitat but good mid-storey and canopy habitat. Supports at least 4 EVCs. Indigenous vegetation principally composed of EVCs Damp Heathy Woodland and Heathy Woodland.	Supporting habitat and providing structural connectivity for a large range of fauna groups including birds, arboreal mammals, frogs, microbats, reptiles, insects, and ground-dwelling mammals.	Barriers to faunal movement and occupation include peri-urban residential infrastructure, habitat fragmentation, and minor roads.				Mostly private
335	335EPSS	Centenary Park Golf Course	Frankston	existing	P	Stepping stone		High	Golf course supporting important hollow-bearing tree, canopy, and mid-storey habitat along with scattered occurrences of fragmented ground-storey habitat. Several EVCs present within linkage, constituting varied habitat where remnant vegetation is present. Remnant vegetation within the linkage consists mostly of Heathy Woodland EVC.	A range of species but generally more mobile fauna groups including birds, insects, microbats, arboreal mammals, small reptiles, and a limited number of urban-tolerant ground-dwelling mammals.	Barriers to faunal movement and occupation include major freeway/highway barrier(s) and habitat fragmentation.				Mostly Frankston City Council
336	336EPSS	Old Land Fill/Tip	Frankston	existing	P	Stepping stone		High	Fragmented fauna habitat with an intact remnant groundstorey present in isolated occurrences. Remnant vegetation within the linkage consists mostly of Heathy Woodland EVC.	A range of species but generally more mobile fauna groups including birds, insects, microbats, arboreal mammals, small reptiles, and a limited number of urban-tolerant ground-dwelling mammals.	Barriers to faunal movement and occupation include habitat fragmentation and minor roads.				Mostly Frankston City Council
358	358EPN	Kananook Creek Reserve	Frankston	existing	P	Nodes (more fragmented)		High	Linear coastal linkage supporting varied habitat for fauna. Several EVCs present within linkage, constituting varied habitat where remnant vegetation is present. Remnant vegetation within the linkage consists mostly of Coast Banksia Woodland / Swamp Scrub Mosaic EVC.	Fragmentation tolerant species and more mobile fauna groups such as birds, insects, microbats, arboreal mammals, small reptiles, and a limited number of urban-tolerant ground-dwelling mammals.	Barriers to faunal movement and occupation include in-stream artificial barriers (e.g. weirs, dams), habitat fragmentation, major roads, and minor roads, and ecological inappropriate burning regimes.				Mostly Frankston City Council but also Melbourne Water, VLine and crown land
359	359EPN	Seaford Foreshore Reserve	Frankston	existing	P	Nodes (less fragmented)		High	Linear coastal linkage supporting varied habitat for fauna. A diverse range of habitats within the linkage with at least 6 EVCs present. Remnant vegetation within the linkage consists mostly of Coast Banksia Woodland/Coastal Dune Scrub Mosaic EVC.	Supporting habitat and providing structural connectivity for a large range of fauna groups including birds, arboreal mammals, frogs, microbats, reptiles, insects, and ground-dwelling mammals.	Barriers to faunal movement and occupation include minor roads, habitat fragmentation, and ecological inappropriate burning regimes.				Mostly Frankston City Council
363	363EPC	Frankston Reservoir, Frankston South	Frankston	existing	P	Core areas (more fragmented)		High	Large high quality habitat patch with intact and relatively undisturbed ground-storey, mid-storey, and canopy habitat. Supports a range of major habitats and microhabitats including hollow-bearing trees. Several EVCs present, potentially up to nine present. Remnant vegetation within the linkage consists mostly of Grassy Woodland EVC.	Supporting habitat and providing structural connectivity for most fauna guilds.	Barriers to faunal movement and occupation include peri-urban residential infrastructure, minor roads, and ecological inappropriate burning regimes.				Mostly Parks Victoria
365	365EPSS	Robinsons Park	Frankston	existing	P	Stepping stone		High	Small to medium isolated habitat patch of mostly remnant vegetation. Moderate quality ground-storey habitat but good mid-storey and canopy habitat. Remnant vegetation within the linkage consists mostly of Grassy Woodland EVC.	A range of species but generally more mobile fauna groups including birds, insects, microbats, arboreal mammals, small reptiles, and a limited number of urban-tolerant ground-dwelling mammals.	Faunal movement and occupation restricted by habitat fragmentation and minor roads.				Mostly Frankston City Council but also crown land and VicRoads
372	372EPSS	Lloyd Park	Frankston	existing	P	Stepping stone		High	Small isolated habitat patch of mostly remnant vegetation on the northern end of Lloyd Park. Variable understorey habitat but good mid-storey and canopy habitat. Remnant vegetation within the linkage consists mostly of Heathy Woodland EVC.	A range of species but generally more mobile fauna groups including birds, insects, microbats, arboreal mammals, small reptiles, and a limited number of urban-tolerant ground-dwelling mammals.	Barriers to faunal movement and occupation include habitat fragmentation and minor roads.				Mostly Frankston City Council
373	373EPSS	Lloyd Park	Frankston	existing	P	Stepping stone		High	Small isolated remnant on the southern end of Lloyd Park supporting fauna habitat largely within a densely urbanized landscape. Indigenous vegetation principally composed of EVCs Heathy Woodland and Swampy Riparian Woodland.	A range of species but generally more mobile fauna groups including birds, insects, microbats, arboreal mammals, small reptiles, and a limited number of urban-tolerant ground-dwelling mammals.	Barriers to faunal movement and occupation include peri-urban residential infrastructure and habitat fragmentation.				Mostly Frankston City Council
382	382EPSS	McClelland Drive Railway (south of Robinsons Road)	Frankston	existing	P	Stepping stone		High	Significant roadside fauna habitat with the greatest value in a canopy and mid-strata habitat component. Remnant vegetation within the linkage consists mostly of Valley Heathy Forest EVC.	Habitat and structural connectivity mostly for birds, insects, microbats, and arboreal mammals. Some potential use by urban tolerant reptile species.	Faunal movement and occupation restricted by habitat fragmentation and minor roads.	n/a	n/a	>25m (where feasible)	Mostly VLine but also public road and crown land
390	390EPN	Former KTRI (Keith Turnbull Research Institute) land	Frankston	existing	P	Nodes (more fragmented)		High	Area subject to intensive revegetation efforts. A diverse range of habitats within the linkage with at least 6 EVCs present. Remnant vegetation within the linkage consists mostly of Heathy Woodland EVC.	Fragmentation tolerant species and more mobile fauna groups such as birds, insects, microbats, arboreal mammals, small reptiles, and a limited number of urban-tolerant ground-dwelling mammals.	Barriers to faunal movement and occupation include major freeway/highway barrier(s), habitat fragmentation, and ecological inappropriate burning regimes.				Mostly Parks Victoria
423	423EPSS	McClelland Dr/railway/freeway reserve node	Frankston	existing	P	Stepping stone		High	Roadside patches of habitat with good canopy and mid-storey habitat. Supports at least 4 EVCs. Remnant vegetation within the linkage consists mostly of Heathy Woodland EVC.	A range of species but generally more mobile fauna groups including birds, insects, microbats, arboreal mammals, small reptiles,	Barriers to faunal movement and occupation include habitat fragmentation, minor roads, and				Mostly VLine but also public road and crown land

Linkage Identification			Location and type of linkage						Description of Biological Values and Threats			Corridor Parameters			Tenure
Link ID#	ID-code	Name	LGA	Status	Form	Connectivity Type	Corridor Priority	Patch Priority	Description	Fauna use	Barriers	buffer	core	average width	Tenure within Linkage
										and a limited number of urban-tolerant ground-dwelling mammals.	major roads.				
433	433EPSS	Raphael Reserve	Frankston	existing	P	Stepping stone		High	Small to medium isolated habitat patch of mostly remnant vegetation. Moderate quality ground-storey habitat but good mid-storey and canopy habitat. Remnant vegetation within the linkage consists mostly of Heathy Woodland EVC.	A range of species but generally more mobile fauna groups including birds, insects, microbats, arboreal mammals, small reptiles, and a limited number of urban-tolerant ground-dwelling mammals.	Faunal movement and occupation restricted by habitat fragmentation and minor roads.				Mostly Frankston City Council
434	434EPSS	Frankston Waterfront and Foreshore	Frankston	existing	P	Stepping stone		High	Small linear coastal remnant fauna habitat, largely within a densely urbanized landscape. Several EVCs present within linkage, constituting varied habitat where remnant vegetation is present. Remnant vegetation consisting mostly of EVCs Coast Banksia Woodland and Coastal Dune Scrub.	A range of species but generally more mobile fauna groups including birds, insects, microbats, arboreal mammals, small reptiles, and a limited number of urban-tolerant ground-dwelling mammals.	Barriers to faunal movement and occupation include habitat fragmentation and minor roads.				Mostly Frankston City Council
Linkages with adjoining municipalities															
3	003ECR	Troups Creek	Casey	existing	C	Riparian corridor	High		A corridor running along Troups Creek from Hallam Main Drain to the foothills of Beaconsfield. Possibly small degraded remnants of Valley Grassy Forest EVC along this corridor although the EVCs Grassy Woodland, Grassy Forest, and Swamp Riparian Complex occur along the most eastern extent of the corridor extening into the foothills. Aquatic vegetation types also likely occur within constructed and natural wetlands along the corridor including just north of the MOnash Freeway.	Provides some habitat connectivity for aquatic and semi-aquatic (e.g. frogs) fauna but also birds, microbats, and insects. Largely supporting aquatic habitats but also scattered riparian vegetation, particularly along the eastern-most extent of the corridor. Land to either side of Troups Creek has a relatively wide buffer of undeveloped land to either side along much of its length, although surrounding land use is intensive residential or commercial. Provides a linkage between a number of wetland habitats and between the lowlands and foothills.	Habitat fragmentation and loss but also minor and major roads	n/a	n/a	>25m (where feasible)	crown land
8	008ECT	Moorooduc Highway Linkage	Mornington	existing	C	Terrestrial corridor	High		A roadside linkage within a largely agricultural matrix and supporting fragmented linear remnant vegetation. Principle importance to fauna is the canopy habitat along this roadside linkage. Several EVCs present within linkage, constituting varied habitat where remnant vegetation is present. Remnant vegetation within the linkage consists mostly of Grassy Woodland EVC.	Habitat and providing structural connectivity for a large range of fauna groups including birds, arboreal mammals, frogs, microbats, reptiles, insects, and ground-dwelling mammals.	Barriers to faunal movement and occupation include agricultural land use activities and habitat fragmentation.	>25m	>25m	>50m	public road
18	018ECT	South-west (Mornington) Railway Linkage	Mornington	existing	C	Terrestrial corridor	High		Relatively continuous but narrow habitat linkage along the disused Mornington Railway Line. Combined with other linkages along the railway line, this corridor provides connectivity between Langwarrin FFR, Mt Eliza Regional Park, and to Tanti Creek riparian habitats. Tanti Creek connects eventually to a habitat corridor along Port Phillip foreshore corridor. A diverse range of habitats within the linkage with at least 5 EVCs present. Remnant vegetation within the linkage consists mostly of Grassy Woodland EVC.	Habitat and providing structural connectivity for a large range of fauna groups including birds, arboreal mammals, frogs, microbats, reptiles, insects, and ground-dwelling mammals.	Barriers to faunal movement and occupation include agricultural land use activities and habitat fragmentation.	>25m	>25m	>50m	Mostly VLine but also Melbourne Water
27	027PCT	North Frankston to Braeside Park Linkage	Frankston-G Dandenong-Kingston	potential	C	Terrestrial corridor	High		Linkage runs mostly through agricultural land with very limited and scattered occurrences of remnant vegetation Supports at least 4 EVCs. Remnant vegetation within the linkage consists mostly of Plains Grassland/Plains Grassy Woodland Mosaic EVC.	Habitat and providing structural connectivity for a large range of fauna groups including birds, arboreal mammals, frogs, microbats, reptiles, insects, and ground-dwelling mammals.	Barriers to faunal movement and occupation include agricultural land use activities, habitat fragmentation, major roads, and minor roads.	>50m	>100m	>200m	Mostly private and also crown land
31	031PCR	Yaringa to Devilbend Reservoir Linkage	Mornington	potential	C	Riparian corridor	High		Linkage runs mostly through agricultural land with very limited and scattered occurrences of remnant vegetation Several EVCs present within linkage, constituting varied habitat where remnant vegetation is present. Indigenous vegetation principally composed of EVCs Heathy Woodland and Swamp Scrub.	Limited current utilisation but possible utilisation by more fragmentation tolerant fauna guilds including birds, insects, microbats, and arboreal mammals. Potential for improving to facilitate greater habitat potential for ground-dwelling fauna.	Barriers to faunal movement and occupation include Dandenong-Hastings Rd/Western Port Hwy, agricultural land use activities, and habitat fragmentation.	>25m	>25m	>50m	Mostly private
38	038PCT	Southward Langwarrin FFR Linkage	Frankston-Mornington	potential	C	Terrestrial corridor	High		Roadside fauna habitat linkages providing connectivity in the form of largely canopy habitat and connectivity north to south from large core fauna habitat. A diverse range of habitats within the linkage with at least 5 EVCs present. Remnant vegetation within the linkage consists mostly of Grassy Woodland EVC.	Habitat and providing structural connectivity for a large range of fauna groups including birds, arboreal mammals, frogs, microbats, reptiles, insects, and ground-dwelling mammals.	Barriers to faunal movement and occupation include agricultural land use activities, habitat fragmentation, major roads, and minor roads.	>50m	>100m	>100m	public road and also VLine
39	039PCT	North-South Linkage (1)	Frankston-Mornington-Casey	potential	C	Terrestrial corridor	High		Linkage running largely through peri-urban to semi-rural landscape with scattered occurrences of remnant vegetation of varying quality. Principle extant fauna habitat is a canopy cover and mid-storey. At least ten (10) EVCs present, representing a diverse range of fauna habitats. Remnant vegetation consisting mostly of EVCs Grassy Woodland and Heathy Woodland.	Principally birds, microbats, insects, arboreal mammals, and to a limited extent some more mobile and urban tolerant ground-dwelling mammals and reptiles.	Barriers to faunal movement and occupation include the Dandenong-Hastings Rd/Western Port Hwy, agricultural land use activities, peri-urban residential infrastructure, and habitat fragmentation, and major roads, and minor roads.	>25m	>50m (where feasible)	peri-urban: >50m; agricultural: >150m	Mostly private but also Melbourne Water
40	040PCT	Langwarrin FFR to Sweetwattle Drive node Linkage	Frankston-Casey	potential	C	Terrestrial corridor	High		Linkage running largely through peri-urban to semi-rural landscape with scattered occurrences of remnant vegetation of varying quality. Principle extant fauna habitat is a canopy cover and mid-storey although some groundstorey habitat is present. A diverse range of habitats within the linkage with at least 5 EVCs	Principally birds, microbats, insects, arboreal mammals, and to a limited extent some more mobile and urban tolerant ground-dwelling mammals and reptiles.	Barriers to faunal movement and occupation include the Dandenong-Hastings Rd/Western Port Hwy, agricultural land use activities, peri-urban residential infrastructure, and	n/a	n/a	>50m	Mostly private

Linkage Identification			Location and type of linkage				Description of Biological Values and Threats						Corridor Parameters			Tenure
Link ID#	ID-code	Name	LGA	Status	Form	Connectivity Type	Corridor Priority	Patch Priority	Description	Fauna use	Barriers		buffer	core	average width	Tenure within Linkage
									present. Indigenous vegetation principally composed of EVCs Grassy Woodland and Heathy Woodland.		habitat fragmentation, and major roads, and minor roads.					
50	050PCT	Abotts Road Rodds Drain Linkage	Frankston-Greater Dandenong	potential	C	Terrestrial corridor	High		Linkage runs mostly through agricultural land with very limited and scattered occurrences of remnant vegetation Remnant vegetation within the linkage consists mostly of Plains Grassland/Plains Grassy Woodland Mosaic EVC.	Habitat and providing structural connectivity for a large range of fauna groups including birds, arboreal mammals, frogs, microbats, reptiles, insects, and ground-dwelling mammals.	Barriers to faunal movement and occupation include agricultural land use activities, habitat fragmentation, and major roads.		>50m	>100m	>200m	Mostly private
62	062ECA	Patterson River-Dandenong Creek Linkage	Kingston-Greater Dandenong	existing	C	Aquatic corridor	High		Important aquatic habitat linkage. Modified waterway but supporting habitat for aquatic and semi-aquatic fauna as well as wetland birds. Several EVCs present within linkage, constituting varied habitat where remnant vegetation is present. Indigenous vegetation principally composed of EVCs Heathy Woodland and Swampy Riparian Woodland.	Important habitat and structural connectivity for aquatic and semi-aquatic (e.g. frogs) fauna but also birds, microbats, insects, arboreal mammals, and ground-dwelling mammals and reptiles where habitat is relatively continuous and of greater width.	Barriers to faunal movement and occupation include in-stream artificial barriers (e.g. weirs, dams), habitat fragmentation, major roads, and minor roads.		n/a	n/a	>50m	Mostly Melbourne Water but also crown land
77	077ECR	Watsons Creek Linkage	Frankston-Mornington	existing	C	Riparian corridor	High		Index of Stream Condition score of 'moderate'. Remnants of Grassy Woodland, Swamp Scrub and Heathy Woodland present. A drainage line linkage that runs mostly through agricultural land with some scattered occurrences of remnant vegetation and terrestrial and aquatic fauna habitat A diverse range of habitats within the linkage with at least 6 EVCs present. Remnant vegetation within the linkage consists mostly of Swamp Scrub EVC.	Potential habitat and connectivity for aquatic and semi-aquatic (e.g. frogs) fauna but also birds, microbats, insects, arboreal mammals, and ground-dwelling mammals and reptiles where provision of habitat is relatively continuous and of greater width. Has high potential to provide a significant linkage between Frankston habitat patches and large, high quality fauna habitat along Western Port coast. High potential for habitat restoration, and a large corridor width.	Barriers to faunal movement and occupation include Dandenong-Hastings Rd/Western Port Hwy, agricultural land use activities, peri-urban residential infrastructure, habitat fragmentation, and major roads.		>25m	>100m	>200m	Mostly private but also Melbourne Water
78	078PCT	Baxter Park to Langwarrin FFR Linkage	Frankston-Mornington	potential	C	Terrestrial corridor	High		A linkage running through a peri-urban landscape and with limited extant fauna habitat values with the exception of intersections at node habitat patches. Supports at least 4 EVCs. Remnant vegetation within the linkage consists mostly of Grassy Woodland EVC.	Potential for providing habitat and connectivity for a large range of fauna guilds dependent on whether freeway barrier is overcome. Otherwise, mostly of use to urban tolerant birds and possibly some microbat species.	Barriers to faunal movement and occupation include Peninsula Link (freeway), habitat fragmentation, minor roads, and major roads.		>50m	>50m	>150m	Mostly private but also Melbourne Water and VicRoads
93	093PCT	Nth-Sth Langwarrin Woodlands Linkage (1)	Frankston-Mornington	potential	C	Terrestrial corridor	High		Linkage running largely through peri-urban to semi-rural landscape with scattered occurrences of remnant vegetation of varying quality. Principle extant fauna habitat is a canopy cover and mid-storey although some groundstorey habitat is present. Several EVCs present, potentially up to seven present. Indigenous vegetation principally composed of EVCs Grassy Woodland and Heathy Woodland.	Principally birds, microbats, insects, arboreal mammals, and to a limited extent some more mobile and urban tolerant ground-dwelling mammals and reptiles.	Faunal movement and occupation restricted by peri-urban residential infrastructure, habitat fragmentation, major roads, and minor roads.		n/a	n/a	peri-urban: >50m; agricultural: >150m	Mostly private but also Melbourne Water
94	094PCT	Boggy Creek to Langwarrin Woodlands Linkage (2)	Frankston-Mornington	potential	C	Terrestrial corridor	High		Linkage running largely through peri-urban to semi-rural landscape with scattered occurrences of remnant vegetation of varying quality. Principle extant fauna habitat is a canopy cover and mid-storey although some groundstorey habitat is present. Several EVCs present, potentially up to seven present. Remnant vegetation consisting largely of EVCs Grassy Woodland and Heathy Woodland.	Principally birds, microbats, insects, arboreal mammals, and to a limited extent some more mobile and urban tolerant ground-dwelling mammals and reptiles.	Barriers to faunal movement and occupation include peri-urban residential infrastructure, agricultural land use activities, habitat fragmentation, and minor roads, and major roads.		n/a	n/a	peri-urban: >50m; agricultural: >150m	Mostly private but also Melbourne Water
104	104PCT	Frankston to Mornington Central Link	Mornington	potential	C	Terrestrial corridor	High		Linkage runs mostly through agricultural land with very limited and scattered occurrences of remnant vegetation Remnant vegetation within the linkage consists mostly of Grassy Woodland EVC.	Habitat and providing structural connectivity for a large range of fauna groups including birds, arboreal mammals, frogs, microbats, reptiles, insects, and ground-dwelling mammals.	Faunal movement and occupation restricted by agricultural land use activities and habitat fragmentation.		>25m	>100m	>200m	Mostly private
107	107PCT	Langwarrin FFR to RBGC drain Linkage	Frankston-Casey	potential	C	Terrestrial corridor	High		A very narrow linkage running along a drainage line through both densely urban (west) and peri-urban to agricultural (east) landscapes. Limited present fauna habitat and where present riparian or semi-aquatic in nature. Several EVCs present, potentially up to seven present. Indigenous vegetation principally composed of EVCs Grassy Woodland and Heathy Woodland.	Limited current utilisation but possible utilisation by more fragmentation tolerant fauna guilds including birds, insects, microbats, and arboreal mammals. Potential for improving to facilitate greater habitat potential for ground-dwelling fauna.	Barriers to faunal movement and occupation include Dandenong-Hastings Rd/Western Port Hwy, peri-urban residential infrastructure, habitat fragmentation, and major roads, and minor roads.		n/a	n/a	>25m (where feasible)	Mostly Melbourne Water but also Melbourne Water, VLine and crown land
111	111ECA	Pillars Rd Drain Link	Kingston	existing	C	Aquatic corridor	High		Linkage runs mostly through agricultural land with very limited and scattered occurrences of remnant vegetation Several EVCs present within linkage, constituting varied habitat where remnant vegetation is present. Dominant EVCs include Plains Grassy Wetland, Plains Grassy Woodland and Swampy Riparian Woodland/Swamp Scrub Mosaic.	Important habitat and structural connectivity for aquatic and semi-aquatic (e.g. frogs) fauna but also birds, microbats, insects, arboreal mammals, and ground-dwelling mammals and reptiles where habitat is relatively continuous and of greater width.	Barriers to faunal movement and occupation include in-stream artificial barriers (e.g. weirs, dams), agricultural land use activities, and habitat fragmentation.		>50m	>100m	>200m	Mostly Melbourne Water but also Melbourne Water, public road and crown land
112	112ECR	Chelsea Heights Wetland Link	Kingston	existing	C	Riparian corridor	High		Limited remnant vegetation but important wetland and aquatic habitats. Remnant vegetation within the linkage consists mostly of Plains Grassy Wetland EVC.	Limited current utilisation but possible utilisation by more fragmentation tolerant fauna guilds including birds, insects, microbats, and arboreal mammals. Potential for improving to facilitate greater habitat potential for ground-dwelling fauna.	Faunal movement and occupation restricted by agricultural land use activities and habitat fragmentation.		>50m	>100m	>200m	Mostly Melbourne Water but also Melbourne Water and crown land

Linkage Identification			Location and type of linkage						Description of Biological Values and Threats			Corridor Parameters			Tenure
Link ID#	ID-code	Name	LGA	Status	Form	Connectivity Type	Corridor Priority	Patch Priority	Description	Fauna use	Barriers	buffer	core	average width	Tenure within Linkage
327	327EPN	Coolart Rd node	Mornington	existing	P	Nodes (less fragmented)		High	Large Grassy Woodland remnant Small to medium isolated habitat patch of mostly remnant vegetation. Moderate quality ground-storey habitat but good mid-storey and canopy habitat. Remnant vegetation within the linkage consists mostly of Grassy Woodland EVC.	Supporting habitat and providing structural connectivity for a large range of fauna groups including birds, arboreal mammals, frogs, microbats, reptiles, insects, and ground-dwelling mammals.	Faunal movement and occupation restricted by agricultural land use activities and habitat fragmentation.				Mostly private
328	328EPN	Firth Road node	Mornington	existing	P	Nodes (less fragmented)		High	Small isolated habitat patch of mostly remnant vegetation. Highly variable understorey habitat but good mid-storey and canopy habitat. Remnant vegetation within the linkage consists mostly of Grassy Woodland EVC.	Supporting habitat and providing structural connectivity for a large range of fauna groups including birds, arboreal mammals, frogs, microbats, reptiles, insects, and ground-dwelling mammals.	Faunal movement and occupation restricted by agricultural land use activities and habitat fragmentation.				Mostly private
344	344EPC	Western Port coast-Yaringa	Mornington	existing	P	Core areas (more fragmented)		High	Large continuous high quality fauna habitat with intact ground-storey, mid-storey, and canopy habitat. Highly significant coastal habitat. Several EVCs present within linkage, constituting varied habitat where remnant vegetation is present. Remnant vegetation within the linkage consists mostly of Heathy Woodland EVC and is generally of high quality.	Supporting habitat and providing structural connectivity for most fauna guilds.	Barriers to faunal movement and occupation include habitat fragmentation, adjacent land use activities, and ecological inappropriate burning regimes.				Mostly Parks Victoria
362	362EPN	Baxter Park	Frankston-Mornington	existing	P	Nodes (less fragmented)		High	Larger remnant vegetation fauna habitat patch providing a node linkage to larger habitat patches to the south. Several EVCs present within linkage, constituting varied habitat where remnant vegetation is present. Remnant vegetation within the linkage consists mostly of Grassy Woodland EVC.	Supporting habitat and providing structural connectivity for a large range of fauna groups including birds, arboreal mammals, frogs, microbats, reptiles, insects, and ground-dwelling mammals.	Barriers to faunal movement and occupation include major roads and minor roads.				Mostly Frankston City Council
384	384EPSS	Water Reserve/Tyabb Bushland Reserve	Mornington	existing	P	Stepping stone		High	Small isolated habitat patch of mostly remnant vegetation. Highly variable understorey habitat but good mid-storey and canopy habitat. Indigenous vegetation principally composed of EVCs Grassy Woodland and Swamp Scrub.	A range of species but generally more mobile fauna groups including birds, insects, microbats, arboreal mammals, small reptiles, and a limited number of urban-tolerant ground-dwelling mammals.	Faunal movement and occupation restricted by habitat fragmentation and minor roads.				Parks Victoria and also crown land
397	397EPN	Bicentennial Park	Kingston	existing	P	Nodes (less fragmented)		High	Limited remnant vegetation but important wetland and aquatic habitats. Remnant vegetation within the linkage consists mostly of Plains Grassy Wetland EVC.	Supporting habitat and providing structural connectivity for wetland birds, some aquatic fauna, semi-aquatic fauna including frogs, and a stepping stone for migratory wader bird species.	Barriers to faunal movement and occupation include habitat fragmentation and adjacent land use activities.				Mostly Melbourne Water but also Melbourne Water and crown land
422	422EPSS	Kirton Reserve	Mornington	existing	P	Stepping stone		High	Small node habitat patch with possible remnant vegetation. Remnant vegetation within the linkage consists mostly of Grassy Woodland EVC.	A range of species but generally more mobile fauna groups including birds, insects, microbats, arboreal mammals, small reptiles, and a limited number of urban-tolerant ground-dwelling mammals.	Faunal movement and occupation restricted by habitat fragmentation and minor roads.				Crown land
427	427EPN	Watson Creek-Western Port Hwy node	Mornington	existing	P	Nodes (less fragmented)		High	Small to medium isolated habitat patch of mostly remnant vegetation. Moderate quality ground-storey habitat but good mid-storey and canopy habitat. Remnant vegetation present mostly consists of the EVCs Heathy Woodland and Swamp Scrub.	Supporting habitat and providing structural connectivity for a large range of fauna groups including birds, arboreal mammals, frogs, microbats, reptiles, insects, and ground-dwelling mammals.	Principle factor influencing faunal movement include low habitat availability and agricultural land use activities.				Mostly private

APPENDIX 3. Linkage Scores and Ranking

Table 7. Details of all linkages assessed including type, criteria scores, and priority ranking. Standardised scores for each of the criteria categories (conservation significance, feasibility, and opportunity) are illustrated in APPENDIX 4. Existing and proposed corridor are illustraded in Figure 5 and Figure 6 respectively. Patch linkages assessed are illustrated in Figure 34 (APPENDIX 5).

[a] refers to whether the linkage is an existing one (E) or a potential one (P)
[b] refers to the form of linkage i.e. whether it is a corridor (C) or patch (P) type linkage
[c] the major form of connectivity provision for each linkage within the landscape. See Section 8.2.3 for definition of categories.

					Individual Criteria Scores																					
					Conservation Significance							Feasibility								Opportunity				Standardised Score			Priority Rank Category	
Link #	Scale	Status[a]	Form[b]	Assessment Type[c]	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	Cons Sig.	Feas.	Opp.	Corridors	Patches
1	Local	E	C	Riparian	5	6	3	5	6	4	5	0	7	7	7	7	5	10	7	3	6	3	3	32	65	44	High	
2	Landscape	E	C	Riparian	10	10	3	10	9	2	5	0	4	2	3	0	3	9	6	0	4	3	3	64	89	29	Very High	
3	Landscape	E	C	Riparian	10	4	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	8	6	0	9	0	2	29	91	32	High	
4	Local	E	C	Riparian	3	1	2	9	6	4	3	0	5	6	10	9	7	10	7	0	1	1	1	23	55	9	Low	
5	Local	E	C	Riparian	5	2	2	9	7	10	4	0	4	5	7	9	5	9	8	6	8	5	3	34	48	65	High	
6	Local	E	C	Riparian	5	6	4	5	7	4	4	0	5	7	9	10	3	9	9	8	9	8	2	34	51	79	High	
7	Local	E	C	Aquatic	3	6	0	5	2	2	5	4	0	4	1	2	5	9	9	2	9	2	2	19	52	44	Medium	
8	Local	E	C	Terrestrial	8	10	0	7	2	0	2	0	4	2	2	1	5	2	5	0	0	0	3	40	83	9	High	
9	Local	E	C	Terrestrial	8	1	0	8	2	4	0	0	0	2	1	1	5	0	5	0	0	0	3	26	91	9	Medium	
10	Landscape	E	C	Terrestrial	1	4	0	7	1	4	2	0	4	2	2	1	4	2	6	0	1	0	2	12	66	9	Low	
11	Landscape	E	C	Terrestrial	1	1	6	7	2	4	2	0	4	3	1	1	5	2	3	0	0	0	2	12	69	6	Low	
12	Local	E	C	Terrestrial	5	10	4	7	7	2	4	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	7	7	8	8	4	44	83	79	Very High	
13	Landscape	P	C	Terrestrial	10	10	3	7	9	4	5	4	9	3	4	2	4	2	7	1	4	3	4	60	77	35	Very High	
14	Landscape	E	C	Terrestrial	3	10	6	7	5	0	4	0	0	0	3	2	4	2	6	0	8	5	2	36	84	44	Very High	
15	Local	E	C	Riparian	8	6	3	5	6	4	4	0	4	3	3	2	3	9	7	1	6	5	3	40	63	44	High	
16	Local	E	C	Aquatic	3	8	0	5	2	2	4	8	5	3	4	7	6	9	8	3	8	0	2	22	34	38	Medium	
17	Local	E	C	Terrestrial	8	6	3	8	2	4	3	0	4	2	2	1	4	2	7	1	3	3	3	39	70	29	Medium	
18	Landscape	E	C	Terrestrial	5	6	6	6	4	0	3	0	0	2	2	2	6	2	7	0	3	1	2	31	82	18	High	
20	Landscape	E	C	Terrestrial	1	4	0	6	3	4	4	6	0	2	2	1	5	2	6	0	1	0	3	14	49	12	Low	
21	Landscape	E	C	Terrestrial	5	2	0	5	1	2	3	0	1	6	7	7	8	2	5	0	0	0	1	15	45	3	Low	
22	Local	E	C	Terrestrial	8	0	0	5	2	4	0	0	0	2	1	1	5	0	3	0	0	0	4	19	78	12	Medium	
23	Landscape	E	C	Terrestrial	1	4	0	7	1	4	2	0	1	6	7	7	6	2	5	0	0	0	1	12	52	3	Low	
24	Landscape	P	C	Terrestrial	3	10	3	7	6	4	5	8	7	2	3	2	5	9	9	4	8	3	3	38	49	53	High	
25	Landscape	P	C	Terrestrial	3	10	3	6	8	4	5	10	8	4	5	4	7	9	10	3	8	3	4	44	6	53	High	
26	Landscape	P	C	Terrestrial	10	10	0	5	2	2	3	0	6	3	4	1	6	2	7	0	2	0	4	44	88	18	Very High	
27	Landscape	P	C	Terrestrial	10	10	3	4	2	2	3	4	6	3	4	1	6	2	7	0	5	0	5	44	81	29	High	
28	Landscape	P	C	Terrestrial	5	10	3	7	7	10	5	4	5	4	4	2	4	2	9	1	5	3	4	46	70	38	Very High	
31	Landscape	P	C	Riparian	10	6	0	6	2	4	2	0	0	2	3	1	4	1	6	0	2	2	4	38	94	24	High	
34	Landscape	P	C	Terrestrial	10	10	10	7	10	4	8	0	0	0	2	1	4	2	5	0	9	6	10	68	95	74	Very High	
38	Landscape	P	C	Terrestrial	5	10	3	8	2	10	2	0	8	3	3	1	4	2	8	1	2	2	3	40	73	24	High	
39	Landscape	P	C	Terrestrial	8	10	0	7	5	4	5	0	10	7	6	2	5	2	7	0	1	0	2	48	82	9	High	
40	Local	P	C	Terrestrial	3	10	3	7	4	4	3	0	6	4	5	2	5	2	7	1	2	2	3	34	73	24	High	
41	Landscape	P	C	Terrestrial	5	10	2	8	3	4	2	0	4	3	3	1	4	2	5	0	2	0	2	38	75	12	Medium	

					Individual Criteria Scores																						
					Conservation Significance							Feasibility								Opportunity				Standardised Score			Priority Rank Category	
Link #	Scale	Status[a]	Form[b]	Assessment Type[c]	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	Cons Sig.	Feas.	Opp.	Corridors	Patches
49	Landscape	P	C	Aquatic	4	10	0	5	1	2	2	0	6	1	2	0	5	9	3	0	0	0	5	26	81	15	Medium	
50	Landscape	P	C	Terrestrial	10	4	3	4	4	2	2	0	4	3	2	2	6	2	6	0	4	0	5	35	76	26	High	
53	Local	P	C	Terrestrial	8	10	0	8	2	4	2	0	0	3	2	1	3	2	6	0	2	0	4	44	84	18	Very High	
54	Local	P	C	Terrestrial	10	1	3	8	9	2	4	0	4	2	3	2	3	2	6	0	4	3	4	44	84	32	Very High	
55	Local	P	C	Terrestrial	1	10	2	7	4	4	2	8	6	3	4	7	7	4	7	2	3	0	2	27	21	21	Low	
57	Local	P	C	Terrestrial	1	10	0	7	3	4	2	0	0	4	4	1	6	2	5	2	2	2	1	25	71	21	Medium	
58	Local	P	C	Terrestrial	8	4	2	8	2	4	4	0	5	2	4	1	5	2	6	1	3	0	1	36	73	15	Medium	
59	Local	P	C	Terrestrial	10	6	4	6	4	2	6	4	0	2	2	2	6	3	7	7	9	6	3	47	64	74	Very High	
60	Local	E	C	Riparian	1	1	0	9	3	4	0	0	4	3	5	9	7	9	5	5	5	5	1	11	29	47	Medium	
61	Local	E	C	Riparian	5	2	2	9	6	10	3	0	0	3	3	10	5	8	6	5	5	5	1	32	8	47	High	
62	Landscape	E	C	Aquatic	3	8	0	5	4	0	4	0	4	0	3	0	5	9	7	0	10	0	3	24	87	38	High	
63	Local	P	C	Terrestrial	3	6	3	7	4	4	3	5	5	6	5	2	6	2	8	1	4	4	3	27	51	35	Medium	
64	Landscape	E	C	Aquatic	3	8	0	7	2	0	2	8	2	1	3	2	4	9	6	0	8	0	2	24	58	29	Medium	
65	Local	P	C	Terrestrial	1	2	2	6	2	4	0	0	0	6	2	1	9	4	5	4	4	3	1	8	37	35	Low	
66	Local	P	C	Terrestrial	1	2	2	7	3	2	2	0	0	6	2	1	8	1	6	4	7	3	1	11	46	44	Low	
67	Local	P	C	Terrestrial	3	2	0	0	3	4	2	0	0	2	2	6	5	9	5	5	5	0	2	4	34	35	Low	
68	Local	P	C	Terrestrial	8	2	0	7	3	4	0	0	4	0	1	2	6	4	6	7	6	0	3	28	66	47	High	
69	Local	P	C	Terrestrial	3	6	3	9	1	10	2	0	5	3	3	1	5	2	7	0	3	3	3	28	51	26	Low	
70	Local	P	C	Terrestrial	5	2	0	7	2	10	2	0	0	0	2	1	6	2	5	9	9	4	2	22	62	71	High	
71	Local	P	C	Terrestrial	1	6	2	5	2	2	3	0	0	3	3	1	9	2	7	7	8	2	1	14	36	53	Medium	
72	Local	P	C	Terrestrial	3	6	2	6	3	2	2	0	0	4	2	1	7	2	8	8	9	3	1	22	46	62	Medium	
73	Landscape	P	C	Terrestrial	8	8	0	7	2	4	2	0	4	2	2	1	6	2	3	0	0	0	2	38	56	6	Medium	
74	Landscape	E	C	Riparian	10	4	0	5	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	3	5	8	5	0	8	0	1	30	77	26	Medium	
75	Local	P	C	Riparian	3	6	3	5	1	4	0	0	4	2	2	0	4	9	5	0	2	2	2	18	50	18	Low	
76	Landscape	P	C	Terrestrial	5	10	0	7	1	4	2	0	4	0	2	1	5	2	5	0	2	0	2	33	70	12	Medium	
77	Landscape	E	C	Riparian	10	10	3	5	7	4	5	0	7	2	6	2	4	9	7	1	3	2	3	54	82	26	High	
78	Landscape	P	C	Terrestrial	5	10	3	8	4	4	2	6	7	2	3	2	4	1	9	5	6	3	4	40	59	53	High	
79	Landscape	P	C	Terrestrial	10	10	2	8	5	2	4	0	4	2	4	2	5	2	7	3	3	0	3	55	86	26	Very High	
81	Landscape	P	C	Terrestrial	10	10	3	5	4	4	5	0	0	2	3	2	6	2	6	0	3	2	5	50	87	29	Very High	
82	Landscape	P	C	Aquatic	10	10	0	7	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	9	3	0	0	0	8	44	88	24	Very High	
83	Landscape	P	C	Terrestrial	10	10	0	8	2	4	3	0	0	2	3	1	6	2	6	0	6	0	3	49	95	26	Very High	
88	Landscape	P	C	Terrestrial	10	10	3	8	3	4	3	0	0	0	2	2	6	2	5	0	3	3	3	53	86	26	Very High	
89	Local	P	C	Terrestrial	3	1	3	5	5	4	4	6	4	5	3	4	9	2	9	2	8	0	1	16	51	32	Medium	
90	Local	P	C	Terrestrial	1	2	3	5	4	4	5	6	0	3	2	5	8	2	7	1	7	0	2	12	27	29	Low	
91	Local	E	C	Terrestrial	1	4	2	8	3	10	3	0	6	6	5	1	5	2	6	0	1	0	1	20	77	6	Medium	
92	Local	E	C	Terrestrial	1	10	6	8	4	10	4	0	4	0	1	2	3	2	6	0	9	0	2	35	77	32	High	
93	Local	P	C	Terrestrial	5	4	0	8	3	4	4	0	6	3	5	2	5	2	6	4	4	2	1	28	75	32	High	
94	Local	P	C	Terrestrial	5	10	0	8	4	4	5	0	7	3	5	2	5	2	6	3	4	2	2	40	79	32	High	
95	Local	P	C	Terrestrial	1	4	2	7	3	2	0	0	4	2	1	1	3	0	6	7	8	5	4	13	71	71	High	
96	Local	P	C	Terrestrial	1	4	2	8	1	4	0	0	4	0	1	1	4	0	6	8	8	8	4	13	69	82	Medium	
97	Local	P	C	Terrestrial	1	6	2	7	3	4	5	0	4	7	5	1	8	2	8	5	6	5	2	21	19	53	Medium	

					Individual Criteria Scores																						
					Conservation Significance							Feasibility								Opportunity				Standardised Score			Priority Rank Category	
Link #	Scale	Status[a]	Form[b]	Assessment Type[c]	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	Cons Sig.	Feas.	Opp.	Corridors	Patches
98	Local	P	C	Terrestrial	1	4	2	7	3	2	0	0	4	2	1	1	4	0	6	8	8	8	4	13	66	82	Medium	
99	Local	E	C	Terrestrial	1	6	3	8	3	10	3	0	4	2	2	1	5	2	6	1	5	5	7	24	53	53	High	
100	Local	E	C	Terrestrial	1	4	0	8	1	10	2	0	0	3	2	1	6	1	3	0	0	0	1	15	65	3	Low	
101	Local	P	C	Terrestrial	1	2	2	6	2	4	0	0	0	10	5	1	7	4	7	8	8	4	2	8	52	65	Medium	
102	Local	P	C	Terrestrial	3	1	0	8	2	4	0	0	0	3	1	1	6	4	5	10	10	0	1	13	59	62	Medium	
103	Local	P	C	Terrestrial	1	2	2	7	2	4	0	0	6	6	3	1	8	4	7	3	3	3	1	9	22	29	Low	
104	Landscape	P	C	Terrestrial	10	10	0	9	1	4	0	0	0	2	2	0	5	2	3	0	0	0	4	48	95	12	High	
105	Landscape	P	C	Aquatic	5	10	3	6	4	4	4	5	0	2	5	2	6	2	7	0	6	1	3	38	87	29	Very High	
106	Landscape	P	C	Terrestrial	10	10	2	8	3	0	4	0	0	2	3	1	6	2	6	0	7	0	2	51	93	26	Very High	
107	Landscape	P	C	Terrestrial	3	8	3	6	6	4	5	0	6	8	3	2	7	2	9	2	7	2	2	32	78	38	High	
108	Local	P	C	Terrestrial	3	4	0	8	1	4	2	0	4	4	2	1	6	2	6	2	6	0	1	19	53	26	Medium	
109	Landscape	E	C	Riparian	10	8	0	5	3	4	2	0	0	2	2	0	4	9	6	0	1	1	4	41	80	18	Medium	
110	Local	P	C	Riparian	3	1	0	4	3	0	2	0	4	3	2	1	9	2	5	3	3	7	1	7	36	41	Low	
111	Landscape	E	C	Aquatic	3	8	0	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	5	9	6	0	10	0	3	18	89	38	High	
112	Landscape	E	C	Riparian	10	8	5	5	5	0	10	0	0	0	4	3	6	9	7	0	8	0	2	51	75	29	High	
113	Local	E	C	Terrestrial	3	6	0	7	1	4	2	0	0	2	2	1	5	2	4	2	2	2	2	28	66	24	Medium	
114	Landscape	P	C	Terrestrial	8	10	3	6	8	4	5	2	6	4	5	2	2	6	6	3	8	3	4	44	77	53	Very High	
301	Landscape	E	P	Core areas (more fragmented)	10	10	10	8	10	10	8	0	0	0	1	1	3	2	4	0	9	4	10	98	88	68		Very High
302	Landscape	E	P	Core areas (more fragmented)	10	10	6	9	10	10	6	0	0	1	2	1	3	3	4	0	10	9	7	96	83	76		Very High
303	Landscape	E	P	Core areas (more fragmented)	10	10	6	9	9	10	6	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	4	0	10	10	10	95	91	88		Very High
304	Landscape	E	P	Core areas (more fragmented)	10	10	6	9	9	10	6	3	0	0	1	1	2	2	4	0	10	9	8	95	83	79		Very High
306	Landscape	E	P	Core areas (more fragmented)	10	10	10	7	5	2	6	0	0	0	4	2	5	3	8	8	10	7	3	86	64	82		High
307	Landscape	E	P	Nodes (more fragmented)	6	8	0	7	2	4	2	0	5	2	5	1	6	1	6	1	1	0	1	49	58	9		Low
308	Landscape	E	P	Nodes (more fragmented)	6	8	0	8	1	4	2	0	4	4	4	1	5	2	3	0	0	0	1	49	67	3		Low
309	Local	E	P	Nodes (less fragmented)	8	10	0	9	1	10	0	0	5	0	2	1	5	4	7	3	3	0	2	66	65	24		Medium
310	Landscape	E	P	Nodes (more fragmented)	6	8	0	8	1	4	0	0	0	2	5	0	4	1	3	0	0	0	1	48	78	3		Medium
312	Landscape	E	P	Stepping stone-p	4	10	0	9	1	10	0	0	0	3	2	1	5	4	7	9	10	0	2	45	70	62		Medium
315	Landscape	E	P	Nodes (more fragmented)	6	8	0	8	3	10	2	0	4	3	3	1	5	1	5	2	2	2	2	54	69	24		Medium
316	Landscape	E	P	Nodes (more fragmented)	6	8	4	8	4	4	4	0	0	2	2	2	5	2	3	0	0	0	3	57	77	9		Medium
317	Landscape	E	P	Nodes (more fragmented)	6	8	0	9	1	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	1	5	0	0	0	2	50	86	6		Medium
319	Landscape	E	P	Core areas (more fragmented)	10	10	0	9	8	4	2	0	0	2	3	1	3	2	7	2	2	0	5	84	77	26		High
320	Landscape	E	P	Nodes (more fragmented)	6	8	0	8	1	10	2	0	4	4	6	1	5	2	6	0	2	0	1	51	57	9		Low
321	Landscape	E	P	Nodes (more fragmented)	6	8	2	9	3	10	2	0	4	5	5	1	4	2	6	0	1	0	1	57	62	6		Low
322	Landscape	E	P	Nodes (more fragmented)	6	8	5	6	3	4	4	6	0	3	2	1	6	2	8	7	7	7	3	53	51	71		Medium
323	Local	E	P	Nodes (more fragmented)	6	4	4	9	2	10	0	0	0	2	2	1	3	4	7	10	10	10	2	49	77	94		High
324	Landscape	E	P	Nodes (more fragmented)	6	4	0	7	1	4	2	0	4	0	1	1	5	2	6	0	0	0	5	41	74	15		Medium
327	Landscape	E	P	Nodes (less fragmented)	8	10	0	8	1	10	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	1	3	0	0	0	5	64	90	15		High
328	Landscape	E	P	Nodes (less fragmented)	8	10	0	9	1	10	0	0	0	2	2	0	4	2	5	0	0	0	3	66	83	9		High
333	Landscape	E	P	Nodes (less fragmented)	8	10	0	8	1	4	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	1	5	0	0	0	3	62	90	9		High
335	Landscape	E	P	Stepping stone-p	4	10	3	5	2	2	3	0	0	0	1	1	4	2	6	10	10	2	5	40	83	79		High
336	Landscape	E	P	Stepping stone-p	4	10	0	3	1	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	7	1	6	10	10	0	2	32	77	65		High

					Individual Criteria Scores																						
					Conservation Significance							Feasibility								Opportunity				Standardised Score			Priority Rank Category	
Link #	Scale	Status[a]	Form[b]	Assessment Type[c]	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	Cons Sig.	Feas.	Opp.	Corridors	Patches
337	Landscape	E	P	Nodes (more fragmented)	6	8	0	8	4	10	3	0	5	4	3	2	6	2	8	5	6	3	1	56	55	44		Medium
338	Landscape	E	P	Stepping stone-p	4	10	0	7	1	10	0	0	0	0	2	1	6	0	6	0	10	0	2	41	77	35		Medium
342	Landscape	E	P	Nodes (more fragmented)	6	8	0	8	1	4	4	0	5	4	3	1	5	2	5	0	1	0	1	51	65	6		Low
344	Landscape	E	P	Core areas (more fragmented)	10	10	10	9	10	10	8	0	0	2	3	1	2	2	5	0	7	6	4	100	83	50		High
345	Landscape	E	P	Nodes (less fragmented)	8	10	0	8	4	10	3	0	0	6	4	2	4	2	7	3	4	0	2	70	65	26		Medium
353	Landscape	E	P	Stepping stone-p	4	2	0	5	1	0	4	0	0	0	1	1	5	2	3	0	10	0	5	23	84	44		Medium
354	Landscape	E	P	Nodes (less fragmented)	8	10	0	3	2	0	5	0	0	0	2	1	6	2	7	0	10	0	4	56	72	41		Medium
355	Landscape	E	P	Nodes (less fragmented)	8	10	0	7	1	10	3	0	4	0	4	1	5	2	5	0	0	0	2	64	67	6		Medium
356	Landscape	E	P	Nodes (more fragmented)	6	8	0	9	1	4	0	0	0	2	4	0	4	1	3	0	0	0	2	50	81	6		Medium
357	Landscape	E	P	Nodes (less fragmented)	8	10	0	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	3	0	0	0	2	56	90	6		Medium
358	Landscape	E	P	Nodes (more fragmented)	6	6	4	8	7	10	5	0	5	9	9	2	3	2	9	9	10	9	2	60	41	88		High
359	Landscape	E	P	Nodes (less fragmented)	8	10	4	9	7	4	4	0	0	8	4	2	0	2	7	10	10	9	5	77	75	100		High
360	Landscape	E	P	Stepping stone-p	4	6	0	5	1	4	2	0	0	2	2	1	6	2	4	0	1	0	4	30	75	15		Low
361	Local	E	P	Stepping stone-p	4	6	4	10	2	10	0	0	0	3	2	1	4	4	6	9	9	9	1	44	75	82		Medium
362	Landscape	E	P	Nodes (less fragmented)	8	10	0	8	4	4	0	0	5	4	2	1	3	1	7	8	8	2	5	66	72	68		High
363	Landscape	E	P	Core areas (more fragmented)	10	10	4	8	7	4	3	0	0	4	3	2	4	2	9	4	9	3	6	85	67	65		High
364	Local	E	P	Stepping stone-p	4	6	0	8	3	10	2	0	0	3	4	1	6	1	6	4	4	0	2	40	67	29		Low
365	Local	E	P	Stepping stone-p	4	4	0	9	4	10	0	0	0	2	2	2	3	0	6	10	10	2	3	38	81	74		High
366	Local	E	P	Stepping stone-p	4	2	0	8	1	10	0	0	0	3	2	1	5	4	6	10	10	0	1	29	72	62		Medium
367	Local	E	P	Stepping stone-p	4	2	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	8	4	5	9	10	0	2	13	72	62		Medium
368	Landscape	E	P	Stepping stone-p	4	6	0	8	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	6	4	5	10	10	0	1	32	71	62		Medium
369	Landscape	E	P	Stepping stone-p	4	10	0	9	1	10	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	3	0	0	0	2	45	91	6		Medium
370	Landscape	E	P	Nodes (less fragmented)	8	10	4	8	9	2	4	0	4	2	3	2	3	2	6	0	3	5	4	77	70	35		Medium
371	Local	E	P	Stepping stone-p	4	2	0	5	1	4	0	0	0	2	2	0	7	4	5	9	9	0	2	22	71	59		Medium
372	Landscape	E	P	Stepping stone-p	4	2	0	9	1	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	4	0	6	10	10	0	3	28	84	68		High
373	Landscape	E	P	Stepping stone-p	4	2	0	9	2	4	2	0	0	0	1	1	5	2	5	10	10	0	3	31	81	68		High
374	Landscape	E	P	Nodes (less fragmented)	8	10	2	8	2	4	2	0	0	3	3	1	4	2	7	3	6	0	2	66	73	32		Medium
375	Landscape	E	P	Core areas (more fragmented)	10	10	6	9	7	10	5	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	4	1	10	10	6	91	91	79		Very High
376	Landscape	E	P	Stepping stone-p	4	10	0	8	1	10	0	0	0	0	2	1	5	0	6	0	9	0	2	43	80	32		Medium
377	Landscape	E	P	Stepping stone-p	4	2	0	9	1	4	0	0	0	3	1	0	8	0	5	2	2	0	1	29	76	15		Medium
378	Landscape	E	P	Stepping stone-p	4	2	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	2	1	1	8	1	5	4	4	0	2	14	72	29		Low
379	Landscape	E	P	Stepping stone-p	4	2	0	5	1	4	0	0	0	4	3	0	10	0	6	3	3	0	1	22	62	21		Low
380	Landscape	E	P	Stepping stone-p	4	10	3	10	1	10	0	3	0	0	2	1	3	4	8	4	4	0	1	49	68	26		Medium
381	Landscape	E	P	Nodes (less fragmented)	8	10	3	9	1	10	0	0	0	3	3	1	4	4	5	1	1	0	2	68	73	12		Medium
382	Landscape	E	P	Stepping stone-p	4	10	6	10	1	10	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	3	0	10	0	2	51	96	35		High
383	Landscape	E	P	Stepping stone-p	4	6	6	9	1	10	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	0	3	0	0	0	1	42	88	3		Medium
384	Landscape	E	P	Stepping stone-p	4	8	0	8	2	10	2	0	0	2	2	1	3	2	5	0	8	8	2	42	83	53		High
385	Landscape	E	P	Stepping stone-p	4	6	0	8	1	10	0	0	0	2	2	0	5	2	3	0	0	0	2	36	83	6		Medium
386	Landscape	E	P	Stepping stone-p	4	10	0	8	1	4	5	0	4	0	2	1	3	2	6	0	1	0	2	44	77	9		Medium
387	Landscape	E	P	Stepping stone-p	4	10	0	8	2	4	3	0	0	0	2	1	4	2	5	0	2	0	1	44	81	9		Medium
388	Local	E	P	Stepping stone-p	4	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	7	2	3	0	0	10	2	13	78	35		Medium

					Individual Criteria Scores																						
					Conservation Significance							Feasibility								Opportunity				Standardised Score			Priority Rank Category	
Link #	Scale	Status[a]	Form[b]	Assessment Type[c]	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	Cons Sig.	Feas.	Opp.	Corridors	Patches
389	Local	E	P	Stepping stone-p	4	2	4	7	1	4	2	0	0	4	3	1	5	2	7	9	9	9	1	29	70	82		Medium
390	Landscape	E	P	Nodes (more fragmented)	6	10	3	5	5	4	4	3	0	0	2	1	4	2	6	7	10	7	5	56	71	85		High
392	Landscape	E	P	Nodes (less fragmented)	8	10	6	8	3	2	2	0	0	0	2	1	4	2	6	0	1	0	2	69	80	9		Medium
397	Landscape	E	P	Nodes (less fragmented)	8	10	10	7	4	0	10	0	0	0	2	1	6	3	7	0	10	0	2	76	71	35		High
403	Landscape	E	P	Stepping stone-p	4	2	0	7	2	10	2	0	0	4	3	1	8	2	5	9	9	0	1	30	64	56		Low
404	Landscape	E	P	Stepping stone-p	4	2	0	9	1	0	2	0	0	3	2	1	8	2	5	10	10	0	1	29	67	62		Low
405	Landscape	E	P	Stepping stone-p	4	6	0	8	1	10	0	0	0	4	2	0	5	0	6	9	9	0	2	36	80	59		Medium
422	Landscape	E	P	Stepping stone-p	4	6	0	9	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	4	0	5	0	7	8	2	35	86	50		High
423	Landscape	E	P	Stepping stone-p	4	10	3	8	3	10	5	0	0	0	1	1	3	2	6	0	7	0	3	51	86	29		High
424	Landscape	E	P	Nodes (more fragmented)	6	8	2	8	4	10	3	0	7	6	8	2	5	2	6	2	2	1	1	57	42	18		Medium
425	Landscape	E	P	Nodes (more fragmented)	6	8	0	8	2	10	3	0	0	4	5	1	4	2	3	0	0	0	1	53	72	3		Medium
426	Landscape	E	P	Nodes (more fragmented)	6	8	0	9	1	10	0	0	4	2	3	0	5	2	3	0	0	0	1	52	74	3		Medium
427	Landscape	E	P	Nodes (less fragmented)	8	10	0	9	1	10	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	3	67	100	9		High
428	Landscape	E	P	Nodes (less fragmented)	8	4	0	9	1	10	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	1	3	0	0	0	3	55	88	9		Medium
429	Landscape	E	P	Nodes (more fragmented)	6	8	0	8	1	10	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	1	3	0	0	0	2	50	88	6		Medium
431	Local	E	P	Stepping stone-p	4	2	0	5	4	10	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	4	5	10	10	0	1	27	72	62		Medium
432	Local	E	P	Stepping stone-p	4	2	0	8	1	10	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	4	5	10	10	0	1	29	75	62		Medium
433	Local	E	P	Stepping stone-p	4	2	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	6	0	5	10	10	0	1	24	83	62		High
434	Landscape	E	P	Stepping stone-p	4	10	0	9	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	6	1	3	10	10	0	1	43	86	62		High
435	Landscape	E	P	Stepping stone-p	4	10	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	2	0	6	0	9	0	3	34	77	35		Medium
436	Landscape	E	P	Stepping stone-p	4	10	4	5	2	0	2	0	0	0	3	1	7	2	7	0	6	0	4	40	67	29		Low
437	Landscape	E	P	Stepping stone-p	4	6	0	3	1	2	3	0	0	10	10	1	8	2	7	1	1	0	5	26	36	21		Low
438	Landscape	E	P	Stepping stone-p	4	6	3	4	2	0	8	0	0	0	1	1	6	3	5	0	10	0	4	34	77	41		Medium
439	Landscape	E	P	Stepping stone-p	4	4	0	7	2	2	3	0	0	2	2	1	5	2	5	0	0	0	3	31	77	9		Low
440	Landscape	E	P	Stepping stone-p	4	10	0	6	2	0	3	0	4	5	5	1	8	2	7	4	7	3	1	39	49	44		Medium
441	Local	E	P	Stepping stone-p	4	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	4	2	1	0	7	4	5	9	9	0	3	12	68	62		Medium
442	Landscape	E	P	Nodes (more fragmented)	6	8	6	4	7	2	9	3	0	2	3	2	6	3	7	0	10	0	6	58	55	47		Medium
443	Landscape	E	P	Stepping stone-p	4	2	0	5	1	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	7	1	5	0	0	0	5	22	80	15		Medium
444	Landscape	E	P	Stepping stone-p	4	2	0	6	1	2	2	0	0	0	2	1	5	2	3	0	0	0	5	24	81	15		Medium
445	Landscape	E	P	Stepping stone-p	4	2	0	7	1	4	2	0	0	0	2	1	5	2	6	0	8	0	3	26	77	32		Medium
446	Local	E	P	Stepping stone-p	4	2	0	4	2	2	0	0	4	3	1	1	7	4	5	10	10	0	3	20	64	68		Medium

APPENDIX 4. Linkage value based on conservation significance, feasibility, and opportunity

Linkages were assessed for their conservation significance, feasibility in implementing, and level of existing opportunity for implementation. Scoring was comparative and relative only to one another within the study area extent. The methods employed successfully differentiated a large number (n=187) of existing and proposed linkages within the investigation area based on the three criteria categories. Below are summaries of main analysis results. Scores for all linkages assessed are given in APPENDIX 3.

Conservation Significance

All core area linkages attained scores in the highest conservation significance category (70-100; Fig. 5). These included Quail Island-Warneet, Yaringa, RBG Cranbourne, Langwarrin Flora and Fauna Reserve, The Pines Flora and Fauna Reserve (including the former DARA land patch), Frankston Reservoir, and Seaford Wetlands. Variation was greater for node type linkages. Nodes of highest conservation significance included Frankston-Seaford Foreshore and Chelsea Heights/Aspendale Garden wetlands (ID #397). The Langwarrin Woodlands (ID# 424 and 425), Boggy Creek nodes (ID # 345, 355, and 374), Melbourne Water's Eastern Treatment Plant, Studio Park, and the DPI Keith Turnbull Research Institute farm (ID# 390) were amongst the larger sized higher scoring nodes. Of stepping stone patch linkages, golf courses and nodes incorporating riparian habitats attained the highest conservation significance.

Corridor linkages of highest conservation significance included a proposed linkage (ID #13) connecting The Pines FFR and Boggy Creek nodes to the Royal Botanic Gardens Cranbourne core area, the Watson Creek linkage (ID#77) connecting Langwarrin FFR to Yaringa and other Western Port core areas, and linkages (ID# 422, 106, 8, 79, and 2) connecting Frankston core areas to ones south in the Mornington Peninsula (i.e. Mount Eliza Regional Park). Lowest scoring linkages were generally within the stepping stone corridor linkage or adjacent to roadsides.

It is important to consider that both existing and proposed linkages are compared in this analysis and consequently, existing linkages may have a much higher significance when considered alone as they comprise the only current structural connectivity within the landscape. For example, roadside corridors generally attained low scores, but in many cases they comprise the only existing structural connectivity on public land and therefore are of current high significance. The reader is referred to the objective of comparing linkages based on future investment and conservation priority in providing structural connectivity among fauna habitats.

Feasibility

Most core areas attained high feasibility scores and were generally of higher feasibility than node linkages or stepping stones (Fig. 6). The Langwarrin FFR, Quail Island-Warneet, and the Pines FFR (former DARA land section ID # 375) core areas were amongst the highest scoring. Node linkages achieving a high feasibility included Studio Park, an un-named node on private land in Baxter (ID # 327), Frankston-Seaford Foreshore Reserves, Boggy Creek (ID# 374), Craig Rd-Devon Meadows (ID# 357), smaller nodes in Cranbourne South (ID# 317), Pearcedale (ID# 429), Skye (ID# 333), and within the Eastern Treatment Plant land (ID# 353). The Burdett Quarry patch linkage (ID# 319), along with nodes in proximity to the Watson Creek corridor linkage in Somerville (ID # 427-428), also attained

relatively high feasibility scores. Generally, larger node or stepping stone linkages with higher levels of parcel subdivision exhibited lower feasibility. Consequently, many of the golf course stepping stone linkages attained equivalent feasibility scores to node type linkages. Feasibility scores of a small number of core areas and less fragmented node patches on public land are likely underestimated due to artificial characteristics such as being segmented into numerous parcels when in fact these distinctions are unimportant as they generally have the same zoning (i.e. PCRZ) and are managed under a single public agency.

Corridor linkages having the highest feasibility of implementation based on the analysis undertaken included several southward running routes intersecting Mount Eliza Regional Park and one potential linkage running directly south and providing connectivity between Langwarrin FFR and Devilbend Reservoir. All these linkages provide connectivity between Frankston core areas and nodes with large core area fauna habitat in Mornington. High feasibility corridor linkages to the north of Frankston included Eel Race Drain, Pillars Road Drain (linkage to Braeside Park and wetlands to the south) and one linkage connecting north Frankston to Dandenong core areas (ID# 26). Higher feasibility linkages connecting Frankston core areas to one ones directly east in Casey included the Pines–Burdett's Quarry–RBGC linkage (ID# 13) and a narrow corridor along Melbourne Water land in Langwarrin (ID # 107). Linkages connecting the RBGC to other fauna habitat patches east and south all scored high on feasibility, as did corridor linkages connecting patches along the Western Port coast. Local–scale linkages connecting several node and core area patches in the Boggy Creek area all achieved a relatively high feasibility score, most likely due to a comparatively lower level of current urbanization and associated lower density of permanent infrastructure in this area. Generally, there was marked distinction in the feasibility scores of corridor linkages east and west of the Peninsula Link Freeway (under construction), with ones to the west in more highly urbanised environments achieving much lower feasibility scores. An exception to this rule was the coastal corridor linkages incorporating Frankston–Seaford Foreshore.

Opportunity

Patterns exhibited in opportunity scores for patch linkages (Fig. 7) included:

i) public owned core area and node linkages managed for conservation purposes (i.e. RBGC, The Pines Flora and Fauna Reserve Area, Langwarrin FFR, Seaford Wetlands, Frankston–Seaford Foreshore Reserves and Kananook Creek Reserve) generally scoring the highest opportunity scores,

ii) lower opportunity scores on private land and on public land managed for non–conservation purposes, and

iii) lower opportunity for Frankston City Council to implement linkages outside the municipality.

Habitat patches within the Melbourne Water's Eastern Treatment Plant, Frankston Reservoir, and the Frankston City Council managed Baxter Park also attained high opportunity scores, largely driven by being under public authority management.

Corridor linkages of note which attained a high opportunity score (Fig. 7) include the Frankston–Seaford Foreshore and Kananook Creek linkages (ID# 12 and 6 respectively), Pines–Burdett's Quarry–RBGC linkage (ID# 13), a narrow corridor along Melbourne Water land in Langwarrin (ID# 107), a linkage between Langwarrin FFR and Baxter Park (ID# 78), Boggy Creek linkages (ID# 1 and 16), Studio Park to Seaford Wetlands stepping stone linkage (ID# 25), Sweetwater Creek linkage between Frankston Reservoir and Frankston–Seaford Foreshore, and the Western Port coast linkage (ID# 34). A

short linkage (ID# 72) connecting Seaford Wetlands to both Kananook Creek Reserve and Frankston–Seaford Foreshore also attained a high opportunity score.

Figure 31. Conservation Significance Scores for linkages. Higher scores (0–100) represent greater conservation significance of a linkage.

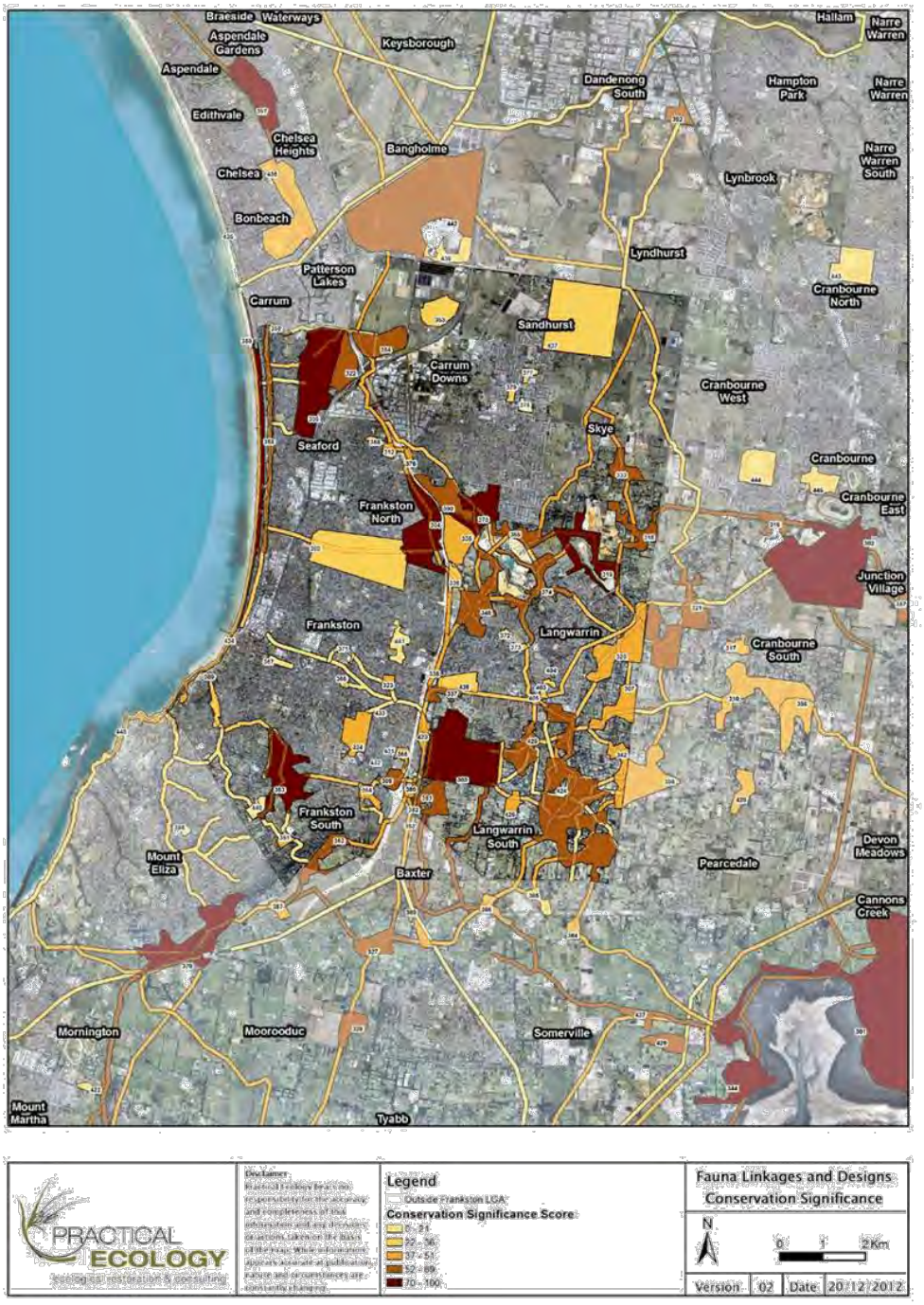


Figure 32. Feasibility scores for existing and proposed linkages. Higher scores (0–100) represent greater feasibility of implementing a linkage and/or managing for conservation purposes as part of a habitat linkage network.

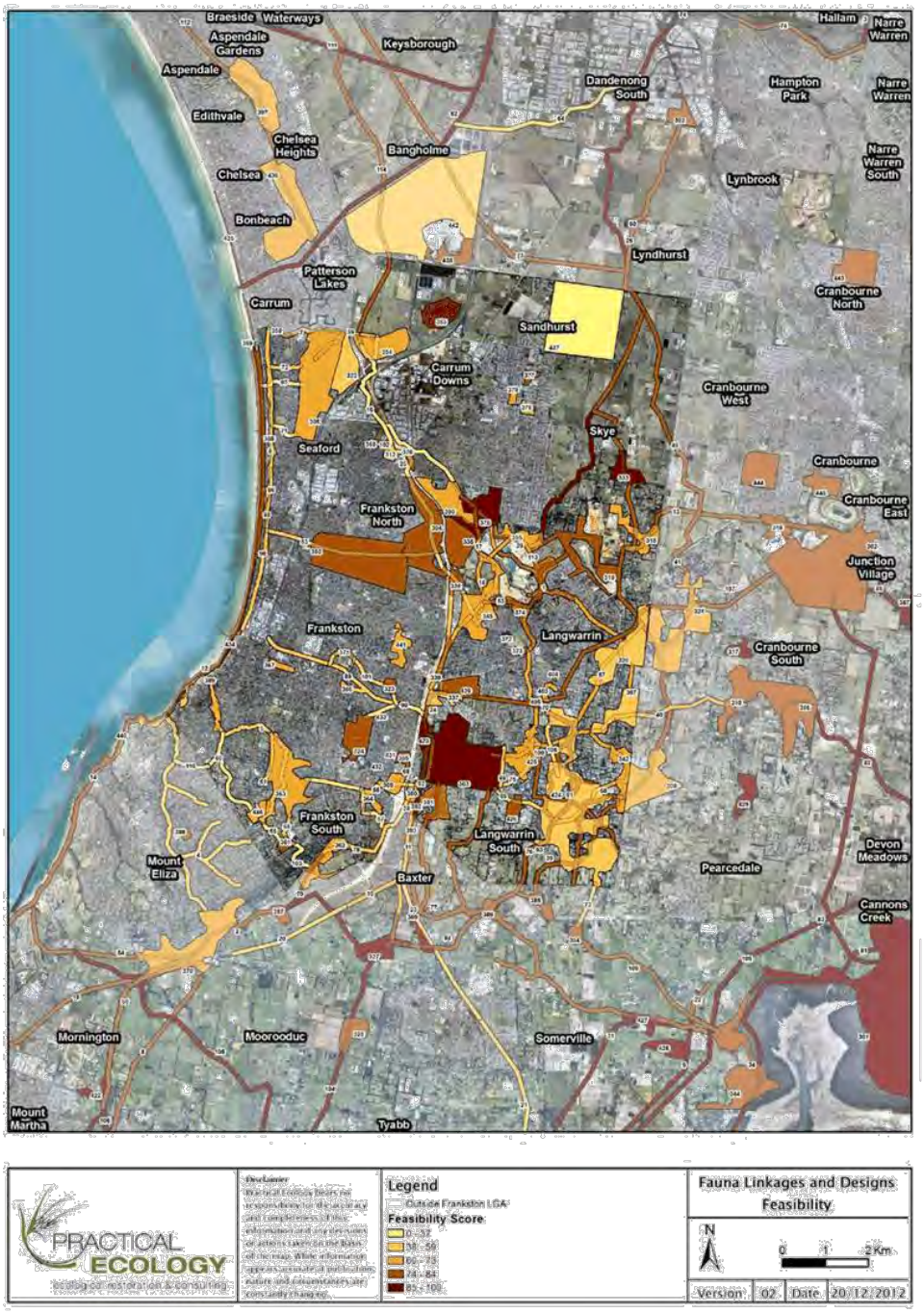
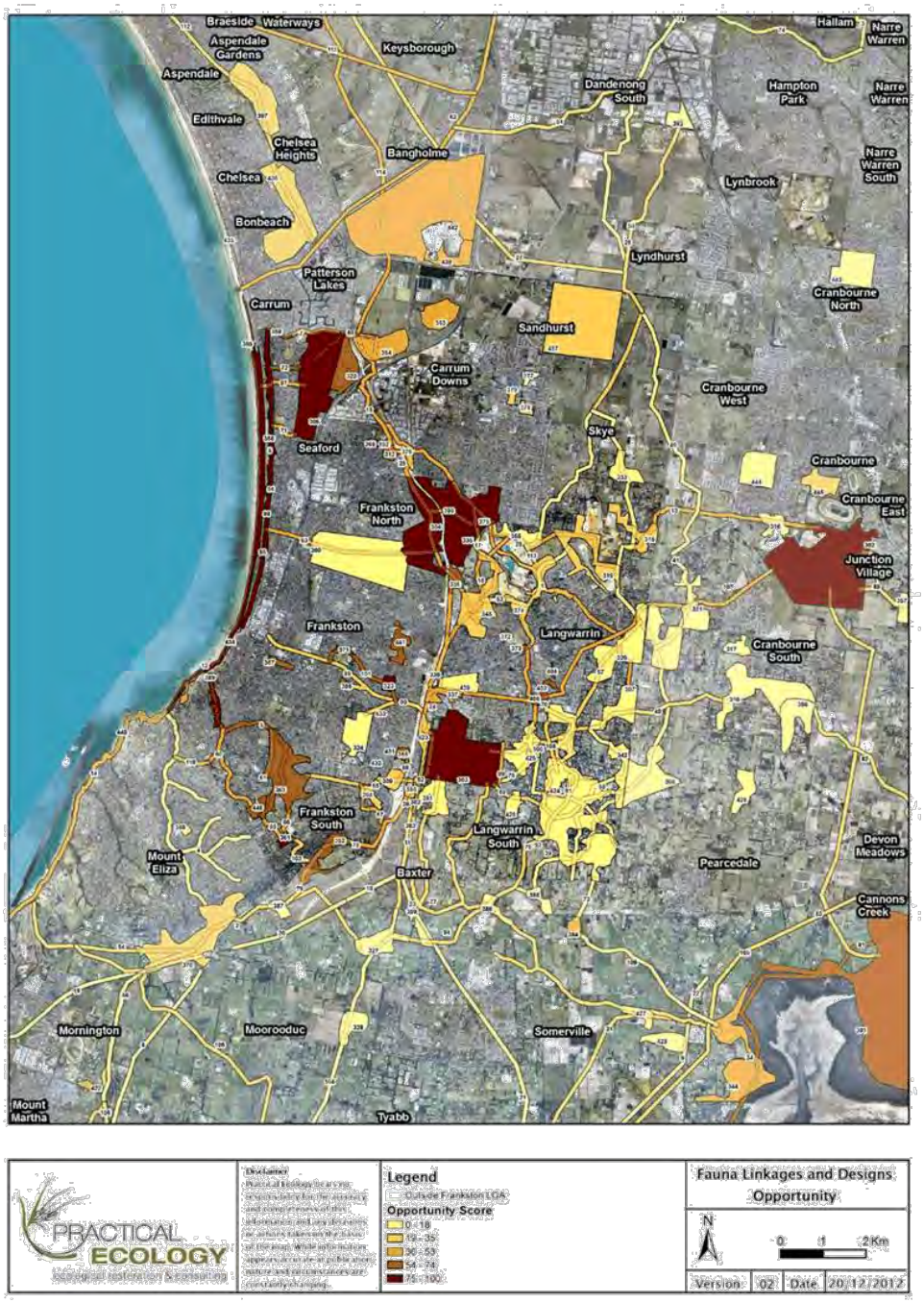


Figure 33. Opportunity scores for existing and proposed linkages. Higher scores (0-100) represent greater opportunity for linkage implementation and/or management for conservation purposes as part of a habitat linkage network.



APPENDIX 5. Priority of patch linkages

The analysis also assessed habitat patch linkages according to the same general methods (see Section 2.1.2) as corridor linkages, following the detailed methods provided in APPENDIX 8. Habitat patches were assessed against the criteria detailed in Table 11 and ranked according to the same method as corridor linkages (see Section 2.1.2 and APPENDIX 8). The following text and associated map below shows the results of the analysis for future consideration and prioritization. The management of patches is an integral part of achieving connectivity for fauna, particularly those intersecting higher priority linkages and the recommended two fauna corridors for urgent implementation.

Results of habitat patch analysis

Higher priority patch linkages were largely higher quality core areas composed of relatively intact bushland remnants, wetlands, or coastal habitats (Figure 34). A large proportion of higher priority patches are managed reserves on public land or located on agricultural land. Lower priority patches were associated with fragmented habitat in peri-urban rural land used largely for residential purposes, habitat on golf courses, and public or private lands used for primarily for recreational purposes. Generally, less fragmented areas of habitat achieved a higher overall priority rank. However, most habitat nodes within Frankston are support fragmented habitat to some degree.

Within Frankston LGA, Very High priority patches included Langwarrin FFR (ID# 303), the Pines FFR (ID# 304, 390, and 375) and adjacent Centenary Park Golf Course (ID# 335), the Frankston-Seaford Foreshore (ID# 96), and Baxter Park (ID# 363). High priority patches included Seaford Wetlands, Frankston Reservoir, Kananook Creek Reserve, Boggy Creek node (ID# 374), Burdett's Quarry and Gumnut Reserve node, a habitat node in the northern half of the Melbourne Water Treatment Plant (ID# 354), and several smaller nodes distributed across Frankston. Medium priority habitat patches include the Langwarrin Woodland nodes (ID# 424, 425, and 426), Studio Park node (ID# 345), Bayside Christian College node (ID# 380), Monique Reserve (ID# 403), and several other smaller nodes.

In adjoining municipalities, Very High priority patches included Royal Botanic Gardens Cranbourne to the east, Western Port-Yaringa (ID# 344) and Quail Island-Warneet (ID# 301) core areas to the south-east, and the smaller Coolart Road (Baxter; ID# 327) and Tyabb Bushland Reserve nodes (ID# 384) to the south. Larger High priority patches included northern sections of the Melbourne Water Treatment Plant (ID# 442), Edithvale-Seaford Wetlands (ID# 397), and Abotts Road Reserve (ID# 392) to the north, Browns Road (Cranbourne South; ID# 317) and East Road node (Pearcedale; ID# 429) to the east, and Mount Eliza Regional Park (ID# 370) to the south.

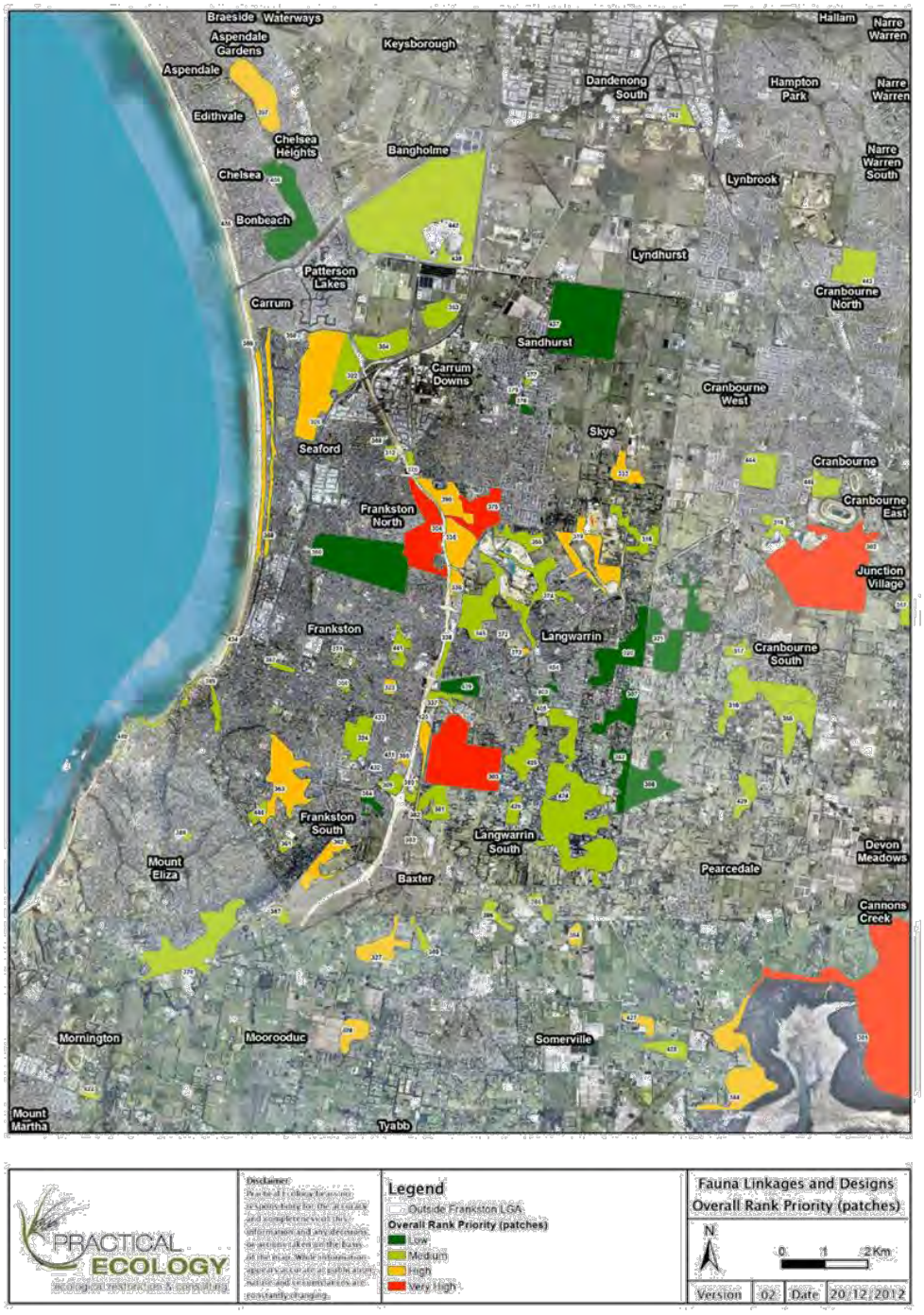
Overall, connectivity between Very High and High priority patches should be a primary goal for a network of fauna habitat within the study area. A network should also incorporate medium priority patches wherever possible. Consequently, the analysis results suggest that connectivity should be achieved:

- eastward between the Pines FFR and Royal Botanic Gardens Cranbourne incorporating intervening nodes
- between the Pines FFR and Langwarrin FFR incorporating Boggy Creek and Langwarrin Woodland nodes
- in the north between the Seaford Wetlands and Melbourne Treatment Plant core areas

- southward from Langwarrin FFR to Baxter Park and nodes south in the Mornington Peninsula

Large core areas exist beyond the study area to the south in Mornington Peninsula. These are generally larger core areas supporting high quality habitat of significance at a regional scale. These include Devilbend Reservoir, Mount Martha Public Park, Arthurs Seat State Park, and several large core habitat areas along the Western Port coastline (e.g. Tyabb and Hastings patches, Stony Point, Crib Point, and HMAS Cerberus).

Figure 34. Rank priority of patch linkages assessed in the analysis.



APPENDIX 6. FAUNA CROSSING FEASABILITY AND RECOMENDED TYPES

				FEASABILITY							
ID	SCORE100	URGENCY RANK	CURRENTLY REQUIRED	ENGINEERING	ECOLOGICAL	TYPE OF STRUCTURE FEASIBLE	RATIONALE	BARRIER	ROAD	WATERWAY	CORRIDOR ID#
21	64.1	Very High	✗	✓	✓	small box culvert (T3)	corridor	Minor Road	OVERPORT RD	SWEETWATER CREEK	5
23	52.7	High	✓	✗	✓	small box culvert (T3) [1]	corridor	Major Road	NEPEAN HWY	KANANOOK CREEK	6
25	44.6	High	✗	✓	✓	small pipe culvert (T5)	habitat link	Major Road	NEPEAN HWY		N/A
26	46.0	High	✗	✓	✓	small pipe culvert (T5)	habitat link	Major Road	NEPEAN HWY		N/A
27	50.3	High	✓	✓	✓	none	corridor	Minor Road	NEPEAN HWY		95
30	41.4	High	✗	✓	✓	small box culvert (T3) and rope-bridge [2]	corridor	Major Road	CRANBOURNE-FRANKSTON RD	LITTLE BOGGY CREEK D.S.	1
31	54.3	High	✓	✓	✓	small box culvert (T3) [1] and rope-bridge	corridor	Major Road	CRANBOURNE-FRANKSTON RD	BOGGY CREEK (UPPER)	1
32	41.6	High	✓	✓	✓	large box culvert (T2) [3] and rope bridge	corridor	Minor Road	QUARRY RD	BOGGY CREEK (UPPER)	1
36	60.0	Very High	✓	✓	✓	small box culvert (T3)	corridor	Major Road	NORTH RD	BOGGY CREEK (UPPER)	1
37	81.4	Very High	✓	✓	✓	large box culvert (T2) [1, 4]	corridor	Major Road	ROBINSONS RD		77
38	88.3	Very High	✗	✓	✓	large pipe culvert (T4)	corridor	Major Road	ROBINSONS RD	WATSONS CRK (HEADWATERS)	77
39	41.4	High	✓	✓	✓	small box culvert (T3) and rope-bridge	corridor	Major Road	SAGES RD		79
40	62.9	Very High	✓	✓	✓	small box culvert (T3) [1, 4] and rope-bridge [3]	corridor	Major Road	ROBINSONS RD		91
41	76.5	Very High	✓	✓	✓	large box culvert (T2) and rope bridge	corridor	Major Road	ROBINSONS RD		91
42	91.2	Very High	✓	✓	✓	small box culvert (T3) [1] and rope bridge	corridor	Major Road	WARRANDYTE RD		40
43	53.9	High	✗	✓	✓	small pipe culvert (T5)	corridor	Major Road	NORTH RD	LANGWARRIN SOUTH D.S.	40
44	74.2	Very High	✓	✓	✓	small box culvert (T3) and rope-bridge	corridor	Major Road	NORTH RD		93
45	36.5	High	✗	✓	✓	large box culvert (T2) and rope bridge	corridor	Major Road	DANDENONG-HASTINGS RD		13
46	36.1	High	✗	✓	✓	small pipe culvert (T5)	corridor	Major Road	BALLARTO RD		39
47	79.5	Very High	✗	✓	✓	large box culvert (T2) [4] and rope-bridge [2 (canopy)]	corridor	Major Road	CRANBOURNE-FRANKSTON RD		39
48	61.2	Very High	✗	✓	✓	small box culvert (T3)	corridor	Major Road	DANDENONG-HASTINGS RD		107
49	58.6	High	✓	✓	✓	large box culvert (T2) and rope bridge	corridor	Major Road	DANDENONG-HASTINGS RD		39
50	68.5	Very High	✗	✓	✓	small box culvert (T3)	corridor	Major Road	DANDENONG-HASTINGS RD		40
51	54.7	High	✗	✓	✓	large box culvert (T2) and rope bridge	corridor	Major Road	DANDENONG-HASTINGS RD		39
52	67.7	Very High	✗	✓	✓	small box culvert (T3)	corridor	Major Road	ROBINSONS RD		39
53	37.2	High	✗	✓	✓	small pipe culvert (T5)	corridor	Major Road	BAXTER-TOORADIN RD		39
54	40.3	High	✗	✓	✓	large box culvert (T2)	corridor	Major Road	BAXTER-TOORADIN RD		76
56	83.9	Very High	✓	✓	✓	large box culvert (T2) and rope bridge [5]	corridor	Major Road	MCCLELLAND DRV		24
57	100.0	Very High	✓	✓	✓	small box culvert (T3) [3] and rope bridge [4]	corridor	Major Road	MCCLELLAND DRV		24
58	86.1	Very High	✓	✓	✓	small box culvert (T3) [1, 3, 4, 7] and rope-bridge [1, 7]	corridor	Major Road	MCCLELLAND DRV/ROBINSONS RD		38
59	64.7	Very High	✓	✓	✓	small box culvert (T3) [1, 6] and rope-bridge [6]	corridor	Major Road	ROBINSONS RD		68
61	80.1	Very High	✗	✗	✓	none	habitat link	Freeway	MORNINGTON PENINSULA FWY		N/A
75	51.5	High	✗	✓	✓	rope-bridge	corridor	Major Road	GOLF LINKS RD	TRIB. WATSONS CREEK	77
77	51.3	High	✗	✓	✓	small box culvert (T3)	corridor	Major Road	GOLF LINKS RD		38
78	48.7	High	✗	✓	✓	small box culvert (T3)	corridor	Major Road	FRANKSTON-FLINDERS RD		78

				FEASABILITY							
ID	SCORE100	URGENCY RANK	CURRENTLY REQUIRED	ENGINEERING	ECOLOGICAL	TYPE OF STRUCTURE FEASIBLE	RATIONALE	BARRIER	ROAD	WATERWAY	CORRIDOR ID#
80	85.9	Very High	✓	✓	✓	rope-bridge	habitat link	Major Road	NORTH RD		N/A
81	80.8	Very High	✓	✓	✓	large box culvert (T2), [1, 3] rope bridge, and fish-passage	corridor	Major Road	MCCLELLAND DRV	LITTLE BOGGY CREEK	13
82	80.4	Very High	✗	✓	✓	small box culvert (T3)	corridor	Major Road	MCCLELLAND DRV		15
86	63.3	Very High	✗	✓	✓	small pipe culvert (T5)	corridor	Major Road	MCCLELLAND DRV		N/A
87	53.5	High	✓	✗	✗	none	corridor	Major Road	CRANBOURNE-FRANKSTON RD/MCCLELLAND DRV		24
97	77.2	Very High	✗	✗	✗	none	corridor	Major Road	SKYE RD		24
100	54.1	High	✗	✗	✗	none	corridor	Minor Road	NEPEAN HWY		98
101	50.9	High	✗	✗	✗	none	corridor	Major Road	NEPEAN HWY		96
102	42.8	High	✗	✗	✓	none	habitat link^	Major Road	GOLF LINKS RD		N/A
105	62.1	Very High	✓	✗	✓	none	habitat link	Freeway	MORNINGTON PENINSULA FWY		N/A
106	61.2	Very High	✗	✗	✓	none	habitat link	Freeway	PENINSULA LINK		N/A
109	53.1	High	✗	✓	✓	none	habitat link^	Major Road	MOOROODUC HWY		N/A
116	97.0	Very High	✗	✓	✓	small box culvert (T3)	habitat link^	Major Road	ROBINSONS RD		N/A
119	36.0	High	✗	✓	✓	large box culvert (T2)	corridor	Freeway	EASTLINK	WADSLEYS DRAIN	27
122	42.1	High	✗	✓	✓	large pipe culvert (T4)	corridor	Major Road	NORTH RD		39
124	38.4	High	✓	✓	✓	fish-passage	corridor	NA	N/A	PATTERSON RIVER WATERWAY	62
128	59.3	Very High	✓	✓	✓	fish-passage	corridor	NA	N/A	SWEETWATER CREEK	5
131	46.0	High	✓	✓	✓	small box culvert (T3) [1] and rope-bridge	corridor	Minor Road	PINDARA BOULEVARD	BOGGY CREEK (UPPER)	1

^ wildlife casualty hotpots were also important rationale for these crossing locations which suggest current movement of animals between areas of suitable habitat.

1 investigate further as potentially cost-prohibitive.

2 habitat revegetation/restoration is required prior to crossing structure implementation.

3 further detailed investigation of engineering feasibility and location is required.

4 further detailed investigation of existing infrastructure (e.g. underground utilities) constraints is required.

5 more detailed investigation on precise location is required. Preference is for rope bridge linking Flame Robin Reserve to Pobblebonk Wetland Reserve.

6 more detailed investigation on precise location is required.

7 requires crossing structures for both McClelland Drive and Robinsons Road

APPENDIX 7. FAUNA CROSSING STRUCTURES, CONTEXT, SUITABILITY, FAUNA REQUIREMENTS, DETAILS AND COSTS

Fauna crossing structure type		Details (as described in QLD Dept of Transport and Main Roads (2010) – to maintain continuity with terminology)	Context in which structure could be implemented	Detailed specifications	Fauna subgroups likely to benefit	Specific fauna requirements	References	Technical drawings	Source	Photographs	Source	General maintenance requirements	Estimated costs
Land bridges	over road	A bridge extending over a road, typically 20-70 m wide. The bridge is covered in soil, planted with vegetation and enhanced with other habitat features (e.g. logs, rocks etc).	Crossings across large, busy roads with large, high quality areas of fauna habitat bisected by freeways and multi-lane highways	Width of 50m or greater will be used by the widest variety of species	All species excluding aquatic species	Arboreal mammals will require a certain degree of connectivity across a bridge (trees, canopy bridge and/or glider poles)	QDTMR vol. 2 (2010)	Fig. 9.2.3, Ch. 9, p. 34 - QDTMR vol. 2 (2010)	Chambers and Ingram (2005)	Fig. 9.2.2, Ch. 9, p. 33 - QDTMR vol. 2 (2010)	Robinson-Wolrath (2008)	Ongoing maintenance of vegetation, furniture and structural stability, initial establishment of vegetation.	$1.385 mill (20m x 70m) Veage 2007
				Soil depth for vegetation = 300mm for grasses and herbs, 600mm for shrubs and 1.5-2m for trees (choose species that will attract target species)			QDTMR vol. 2 (2010)						
	small (dual purpose) road overpass	A narrow bridge (not hour-glass shaped) above a major road, which allows human or vehicular access across the major road. The road on the overpass is typically a minor road, which may be unsealed or a single lane. Additional areas adjacent to the road may be used for fauna movement.	Crossings across large, busy roads with large, high quality areas of fauna habitat bisected by freeways and multi-lane highways	Ensure a section of at least 8m in width solely dedicated to fauna passage (species dependant)	All species excluding aquatic species	Arboreal mammals will require a certain degree of connectivity across a bridge (trees, canopy bridge and/or glider poles)	QDTMR vol. 2 (2010)					Ongoing maintenance of vegetation, furniture and structural stability, initial establishment of vegetation.	
				Structure is usually waterproofed to provide a barrier between plants, soil and bridge structure			QDTMR vol. 2 (2010)						
				Furniture should be used according to the target fauna group			QDTMR vol. 2 (2010)						
				Fencing should be considered to separate human activity from the crossing structure			QDTMR vol. 2 (2010)						
	cut-and-cover road tunnel	The road passes below ground level through a tunnel with the area above available for revegetation and use by some fauna species.	Crossings across large, busy roads with large, high quality areas of fauna habitat bisected by freeways and multi-lane highways		Small to large ground-dwelling mammal, semi-arboreal & arboreal mammals, reptile, amphibian	Arboreal mammals will require a certain degree of connectivity across a bridge (trees, canopy bridge and/or glider poles)	QDTMR vol. 2 (2010)					Ongoing maintenance of vegetation, furniture and structural stability, initial establishment of vegetation.	
Underpasses	Bridge underpass	A structure that maintains the grade of the road or elevates the traffic above the surrounding land, allowing animals to pass under the road. Facilitates water drainage or the movement of local human traffic and secondarily facilitates fauna passage. Vegetation clearing can also be minimised (clearing only required for bridge piers or pylons) and allow natural vegetation to grow under the structure.	For roads that are wide, busy and/or high-speed that crosses over waterways or uneven landscape and travels above a landform with enough clearance to maintain clearance for a range of fauna and any waterways with adjacent riparian vegetation	Provide light wells, such as gaps or grated decking on multilane bridges	All fauna subgroups	To encourage greater use by arboreal mammals consider combining with fauna furniture or rope bridge	Abson et al (2003)	Fig. 9.1.3, Ch. 9, p. 6 - QDTMR vol. 2 (2010)	adapted from PacificLink Alliance (2006e)	Fig. 6.1, p. 31 - QDMR vol. 1 (2000)	QDMR	Ongoing maintenance of vegetation including weed control, monitoring bank erosion near waterways or maintaining rock and habitat features, initial establishment of vegetation.	3 mil (70m with multiple peirs)Abson et al 2003
				Consider all water flow conditions (i.e. flooding) and erosion management		Install rocks and logs to increase habitat for small mammals, reptiles and frogs	QDTMR vol. 2 (2010)			Fig. 9.2.6, Ch. 9, p. 38 - QDMR vol. 2 (2010)	Bond and Jones (2006)		
				Minimise impact on high quality habitat, particularly fish habitat		Construct wet and dry fauna paths for different mammal requirements and access during flooding	QDTMR vol. 2 (2010)			Fig. 9.3.1 and 2, Ch. 9, p. 46 - QDMR vol. 2 (2010)	Scott (2008)		
				Span the entire waterway with no in-stream supports, wherever possible						Fig. 1	Abson et al (2003)		
	Box culverts	Square, rectangular, or half-circle in shape and may be purpose-built for fauna passage or water drainage, or a combination of both. They are typically pre-cast concrete cells, or arches made of steel.	For smaller roads (less than 30-35 metres wide) along known fauna movement passages, particularly between breeding and foraging areas	3 x 3 metre box culverts are ideal for macropod and/or koala passage	Small to large ground-dwelling mammal, semi-arboreal & arboreal mammals, reptile, amphibian and fish	For fish and amphibian movement create a central channel	QDTMR vol. 2 (2010)	Fig. 9.1.8, Ch. 9, p. 10 - QDMR vol. 2 (2010)	adapted from drawing 3003181-DNR-020-3096	Fig. 6.5, p. 34 - QDMR vol. 1 (2000)	QDMR	Maintenance of vegetation at openings, clearing blockages especially after flooding and ensuring that pools don't form at entrances.	$225 000 (3 metres wide x 3 metres high) Van der Ree 2003 $118 000 (2.4m height x 48m long with 4 levels) $500 000 Koala
				Culverts should be installed at regular intervals along a road		Box culverts are more fauna user friendly than pipe culverts	QDTMR vol. 2 (2010)	Fig. 9.1.6 (a), Ch. 9, p.8 - QDMR vol. 2 (2010)	adapted from PacificLink Alliance (2006c)	Fig. 6.6, p. 34 - QDMR vol. 1 (2000)	QDMR		
				Ends of the culvert needs to be visible, with suitable habitat present near both entrances		Install fauna furniture (rails etc.) to encourage use by arboreal mammals	QDTMR vol. 2 (2010)			Fig. 6.10, p. 36 - QDMR vol. 1 (2000)	QDMR		

Fauna crossing structure type	Details (as described in QLD Dept of Transport and Main Roads (2010) – to maintain continuity with terminology)	Context in which structure could be implemented	Detailed specifications	Fauna subgroups likely to benefit	Specific fauna requirements	References	Technical drawings	Source	Photographs	Source	General maintenance requirements	Estimated costs
			Provide furnishing to allow connectivity for more arboreal species						Fig. 9.1.6 (b), Ch. 9, p.8 - QDMR vol. 2 (2010)	QDMR		Overpass Gantry, Baath 2012
Pipe (concrete) culvert	Typically round, concrete pipes of varying diameter (e.g. small: <0.5 m and large: > 0.5 m, some even approaching 1.8 m in diameter).	For smaller roads (less than 30-35 metres wide) along known fauna movement passages, particularly between breeding and foraging areas	Culvert passages longer than 20 metres are less likely to be utilised	Small terrestrial mammals and amphibians	Larger sized pipe culverts are utilised more by a greater variety of fauna	QDTMR vol. 2 (2010)	n/a	n/a	Fig. 6.7, p. 35 - QDMR vol. 1 (2000)	QDMR	Maintenance of vegetation at openings, clearing blockages especially after flooding and ensuring that pools don't form at entrances.	$50 000 (1.8m diameter) Van der Ree 2003
	small pipe culverts (< 0.5 m)		Use fauna exclusion fencing along adjacent roadsides to encourage fauna to use the culvert	Mainly smaller terrestrial mammals, reptiles, and amphibians.	Install fauna furniture (rails etc.) to encourage use by arboreal mammals	QDTMR vol. 2 (2010)						
	larger pipe culverts (> 0.5 m)		Provide furnishing for arboreal species, as well as on-ground habitat features, such as earth covering the base of the culvert, rocks and logs	Most, including larger, terrestrial animals, and if furnished appropriately, potentially arboreal mammals also.		QDTMR vol. 2 (2010)						
Rope (canopy) bridge	A rope or pole suspended above the traffic, either from vertical poles or from trees. Used by arboreal and climbing species.	For a wide range of situations, including small, but busy roads, or larger dual carriageway freeways/highways, where there is arboreal habitat present on either side of the roadway	14mm diameter marine grade 'silver rope' woven into a rectangular tube 300mm wide and 200mm high.	Semi-arboreal & arboreal mammals	Use ropes to connect bridges to existing canopy so fauna don't need to use ground	Bax (2006)	Bax (2006)	Appendix A	Fig. 9.2.10, Ch. 9, p. 42 - QDTMR vol. 2 (2010)	Scott (2007)	Inspect on an annual or biannual basis, and after storm events, to see if ropes have deteriorated and/or heavy vegetation is not growing on the structure. Single ropes require more regular maintenance	$15 000 - $20 000 (for smaller mammals 30m wide), $100 000 + for larger arboreal mammals Bax 2006 $44 000 rope bridge, Veage 2007
			Bridge should span across entire roadway and not join at median strips to discourage fauna using roads		Rope bridges in high predation areas can be made into a square tube shaped ladder for fauna to move within the structure.	Bax (2006)			Fig. 2, Fig. 3, Fig. 4, Fig. 5, Fig. 7 and Fig. 8	Bax (2006)		
Fish passage (i.e. fish ladder) -> short section	Usually a short passage beneath a road, generally via a bridge underpass or box culvert. Structurally designed so that fish can travel through, unimpeded. Generally structured with concrete base and/or pre-cast concrete cells/arches.	All locations where waterways, including drains, pass underneath a roadway and can include a broader fauna crossing structure. Anywhere culverts are installed for waterway connectivity.	weathered 'angular' rocks/boulders of various sizes, grouting, and loose gravel, in incorporation with mechanical and hydrological engineering of the waterway	Frogs, aquatic mammals and fish	Movement through waterways is critical for survival of native fish, for access to food and shelter, avoid predation and for reproduction	QDTMR vol. 2 (2010)	Fig. 9.1.9, Ch. 9, p. 11 - QDTMR vol. 2 (2010)	adapted from drawing 3003181-DNR-020-3116	n/a	n/a	Monitoring for sedimentation and debris build up especially after flooding	
			water flow be at a minimum of 0.2 – 0.3 metres, to allow passage for small to medium-sized fish		Needs to be provided in ephemeral and non-ephemeral water bodies with a range of water levels.	QDTMR vol. 2 (2010)	Fig. 9.1.10, Ch. 9, p. 11 - QDTMR vol. 2 (2010)	adapted from drawing DNR-020-3116				

APPENDIX 8. Detailed methods for fauna connectivity analysis

8.1 Fauna linkages: present connectivity and future opportunities

Existing and future opportunities for fauna linkages in the municipality were partly derived from previous studies covering Frankston LGA (McCaffrey and Henry 2010). Areas within Frankston not investigated by McCaffrey and Henry (2010) were assessed in the current study for existing habitat linkages and future opportunities to establish them. Identification of routes followed methods in this previous study: primarily based on visual identification of linear areas supporting native vegetation and undeveloped land that may provide connectivity for the fauna groups investigated (see below).

The identification of connectivity within the municipality also made reference to previous studies investigating broader landscape scale linkages within the Port Phillip and Westernport Bioregion (McCaffrey 2010; O'Malley et al. 2011) as well as proposals for corridor routes and habitat creation for threatened species (DSE 2011; O'Malley 2010), regional scale connectivity proposals (Cardinia Environment Coalition 2008; Hamer, Ainley and Hipler 2010), municipal scale connectivity (FCC 2012: MSS Clause 21 06) and the results of connectivity modelling at a landscape scale covering the study area (O'Malley *et al.* 2012).

The latter study used a modelling GUI platform called the Connectivity Analysis Toolkit (CAT; http://www.klamathconservation.org/science_blog/software/) to estimate least-cost pathways (e.g. corridor routes) at a landscape scale between patches of habitat. CAT outputs were produced for several fauna groups (e.g. ground-dwelling mammals, woodland birds) across the Melbourne Water management area, including Frankston LGA. The model uses 'resistance maps' which represent the landscape along a gradient of high to low resistance to faunal movement (see Section 8.2.2). Reference was made to these modelling results when mapping potential corridor routes and in identifying larger landscape (as opposed to local) corridor linkages (see Figure 30).

8.2 Linkage scores

Linkages were assessed for their *conservation significance*, *feasibility* in implementing, and level of existing *opportunity* for implementation. An output of the analysis was the scoring of each linkage segment under each of three criteria categories. Results of these analyses are provided in APPENDIX 4 (illustrated in Figure 31, Figure 32, and Figure 33).

8.2.1 Fauna groups

Four broad fauna groups were used as surrogates for assessing connectivity within Frankston with the goal of achieving connectivity for a wide range of fauna species (Table 1). Each grouping aimed to encompass different habitat utilisation, movement behaviours, and connectivity requirements exhibited by indigenous fauna species. Selected fauna groups were:

- arboreal marsupials (e.g. possums and gliders);

- ground-dwelling vertebrate fauna (reptiles and terrestrial mammals);
- birds (focus on woodland birds); and
- aquatic fauna (e.g. fish)

Ideally microbats would also have been included as they provide important ecosystem services and represent a significant proportion of mammalian biodiversity in urban environments. However, records for microbats across Frankston and the broader region are sparse while the distribution of critical resources (i.e. roost trees) is also lacking. These factors limit inferences on potential movement or corridor use. Nonetheless, as with woodland birds, high structural complexity in shrub and tree strata along with a mix of open and more cluttered (i.e. for 'clutter specialist' bat species) habitats would similarly benefit this group.

Reference species were selected for each group for assisting the development of resistance layers and the assessment of corridor routes (Table 8). Species were largely sourced from McCaffrey and Henry (2010) and selected based on five considerations:

- higher recorded frequency within the municipality;
- a high or low probability of persistence in a predominantly urbanised landscape (van der Ree and McCarthy 2005);
- threatened status within the study area (e.g. Southern Brown Bandicoot);
- within-group consistency in broad habitat utilisation, movement behaviour[2] and connectivity requirements; and
- availability of spatial datasets to broadly represent landscape resistance to movement and habitat utilisation.

Species were selected based on a number of criteria (Table 8). Basing criteria on more urban tolerant species would ensure that structural connectivity is provided for species that have been shown to persist in urbanised landscapes, while urban sensitive species are likely to be those most needing the provision of connectivity for continued persistence in the municipality. At least one common species (to Frankston LGA) in each group was included as a reference species AND where present, one threatened or urban sensitive species. Woodland dependent birds were sourced from a list of declining species summarised in Watson *et al.* (2011) and only included species recorded in Frankston within the last 50 years.

Urban tolerance was inferred from literature references including Danger & Walsh (2008), van der Ree & McCarthy (2005), and Hamer and McDonnell (2010). The last two studies estimated the probability of persistence of numerous fauna into the future across Melbourne based on historical declines or extinctions. This measure was used as a surrogate for whether species were sensitive to urbanisation.

[2] Movement behaviour in response to the identity of the physical environment (e.g. road, native vegetation, park, residential, water-body etc.) in each 25m x 25m cell of the landscape. We asked the following question for each feature: what is approximate likelihood of movement occurring through different landscape components (e.g. highways, residential blocks, farmland, native vegetation etc.) during normal movement or dispersal events.

An underlying assumption is that urbanisation has increased over time and this process will continue into the future, including within the Frankston LGA.

Although Frankston LGA was considered an 'outer local government area' (>10km from the city centre; van der Ree and McCarthy 2005) in the before mentioned studies, we used the probability of persistence of species for the 'inner' LGA (<10km form the city centre). Each species persistence within these more urbanised environments was considered to reflect their likelihood of surviving increasing urbanisation within Frankston over time. Species were considered urban tolerant if their probability of persistence ranged between 0.95 – 1.0 ('A'), urban sensitive if between 0.94 – 0.50 ('B'), and urban intolerant if <0.50 ('C'). These ranges are deliberately conservative as the original source did not account for declines in populations but rather species presence only. Where species were not recorded in the inner LGA (or data was insufficient), reference was made to each species persistence probability within the 'outer' LGAs and a conservative designation of all species being at least 'urban sensitive' unless a 100% probability of persistence was predicted. Urban sensitive species are those that 'struggle to persist in urban environments' (Hamer and McDonnell 2010).

Table 8. Target ('surrogate') species within fauna groups for which fauna linkages were considered. Groups highlighted in green were those for which 'resistance to movement' maps were referenced to. Each species is shown with the number of records within Frankston LGA and the percentage (%) each species constitutes within the respective fauna subgroup.

Fauna Group	Subgroup	Status		Common Name	Scientific Name	# records (% within-group)^
		Threatened species*	Urban sensitivity †			
Arboreal	Mammal		C	Feathertail Glider	*Acrobates pygmaeus*	11 (4%)
			A	Koala	*Phascolarctos cinereus*	92 (30%)
			A	Common Ringtail Possum	*Pseudocheirus peregrinus*	112 (36%)
			A	Sugar Glider	*Petaurus breviceps*	26 (8%)
Ground-dwelling	Mammal		A	Black Wallaby	*Wallabia bicolor*	56 (5%)
			A	Short-beaked Echidna	*Tachyglossus aculeatus*	45 (4%)
		X	D	Southern Brown Bandicoot	*Isoodon obesulus obesulus*	45 (4%)
			A	Swamp Rat	*Rattus lutreolus*	144 (12%)
			A	Agile Antechinus **	*Antechinus agilis*	15 (1%)
Ground-dwelling	Reptile		A	Blotched Blue-tongued Lizard	*Tiliqua nigrolutea*	15 (7%)
			A	Garden Skink	*Lampropholis guichenoti*	44 (21%)
			C	Glossy Grass Skink	*Pseudemoia rawlinsoni*	3 (1%)
			D	Lowland Copperhead	*Austrelaps superbus*	16 (8%)
		X	D	Swamp Skink	*Egernia coventryi*	6 (3%)
			C	Tree Dragon	*Amphibolurus muricatus*	11 (5%)
			C	White-lipped Snake	*Drysdalia coronoides*	8 (4%)
Birds	Woodland Birds		C	Eastern Yellow Robin	*Eopsaltria australis*	345 (48%)
			C	Rufous Whistler	*Pachycephala rufiventris*	127 (18%)
			C	Dusky Woodswallow	*Artamus cyanopterus*	96 (13%)
			C	Varied Sittella	*Daphoenositta chrysoptera*	61 (9%)
			C	Crested Shrike-tit	*Falcunculus frontatus*	47 (7%)
Semi-aquatic	Frogs		A	Common Froglet	*Crinia signifera*	138 (35%)
			A	Southern Brown Tree Frog	*Litoria ewingii*	61 (15%)

Fauna Group	Subgroup	Status		Common Name	Scientific Name	# records (% within-group)^
		Threatened species*	Urban sensitivity †			
			A	Southern Bullfrog	*Limnodynastes dumerilii*	46 (12%)
		X	C	Southern Toadlet	*Pseudophryne semimarmorata*	19 (5%)
	Reptile		A	Common Long-necked Turtle	*Chelodina longicollis*	4 (1%)
Aquatic	Fish		A	Common Galaxias	*Galaxias maculatus*	25 (15%)
		X	C	Dwarf Galaxias	*Galaxiella pusilla*	15 (9%)
			C	Southern Pygmy Perch	*Nannoperca australis*	4 (2%)
			B	Tupong	Pseudaphritis urvillii	5 (3%)

† Key for Urban sensitivity: A = urban tolerant species, B = transient species, C = urban sensitive species, D = urban intolerant species. Source – primarily Danger & Walsh (2008), van der Ree & McCarthy (2005) and Hamer & McDonnell (2010) using the 'inner local government area' assessment (or 'outer local government area' where data was insufficient). * threatened status under state or federal lists. ** scansorial (Johnstone, Lill and Reina 2012); note also that the Agile Antechinus is incorrectly referred to as the 'Brown Antechinus' in van der Ree and McCarthy (2005). ^ sourced from Atlas of Victorian Wildlife (AVW) (DSE 2007).

8.2.2 Existing fauna connectivity and resistance to movement

Existing fauna connectivity was assessed using the development of a resistance layer (McCaffrey and Henry 2010; O'Malley et al. 2011) for each of four broad fauna groups: woodland birds, ground-dwelling mammals, frogs, and aquatic vertebrates. A resistance map for aquatic fauna was constrained to water features and was excluded from further summary. Overall connectivity was assessed by calculating the summed resistance of land for the remaining three fauna groups. Resistance maps estimate areas of low or high resistance to faunal movement and occupation. Resistance maps were used to inform the identification of existing and potential fauna corridors and potential barriers to movement. Reference was made to previous studies for broader regional connectivity. Where areas of low resistance between patches of habitat in resistance maps corresponded broadly to corridor routes in McCaffrey and Henry (2010), the latter routes were used to avoid duplication. A detailed explanation of calculations used in developing resistance maps for faunal movement can be found in McCaffrey and Henry (2010) and O'Malley *et al.* (2012).

8.2.3 Describing and classifying existing connectivity in the landscape

Several methods can be applied in estimating and representing existing connectivity for fauna in the landscape (Hargrove, Hoffman and Efroymson 2004; Majka, Jenness and Beier 2007; Norton and Nix 1991). Although previous maps of connectivity developed by McCaffrey and Henry (2010) cover part of the study area, they do not cover the entire area of investigation. In addition, a finer-scale estimation of existing connectivity was requested by Frankston City Council taking into account smaller and more modified areas of fauna habitat. Consequently, a map of connectivity (i.e. linkages) had to be created for the study in a GIS environment. The determination of existing connectivity in the landscape was largely informed by maps of native vegetation extent and quality (GIS file name 'NV_2005_QUAL_SC') constructed using modelling techniques combined with aerial photo interpretation and on-ground survey information (DSE 2004; Parkes, Newell and Cheal 2002). This mapping is based largely on the habitat hectares method (Parkes et al. 2003; DSE 2004). As the distribution of remnant native vegetation can miss important areas of fauna habitat, numerous other resources were also referred to. These included fauna studies covering the study area and DSE 'Biosite' mapping (Brereton et al. 2004; Brunner and Courtney 1996; DNRE 2002; Fairbridge 2008; McCaffrey et al. 2010; Muir et al. 1997; Natural Resources and Environment 2002; Yugovic 2003).

Faunal linkages were divided into two major classes:

- **Patch linkages:** Non-linear areas of habitat forming a discrete patch of faunal habitat (e.g. native vegetation) or visually recognizable collections of smaller patches (e.g. such as habitat within golf courses) were termed as a 'patch linkage'.

- **Corridor linkages:** more linear areas of existing *or* potential habitat for fauna and providing structural connectivity among patch linkages (in most cases) *or* overall permeability of the landscape (in all cases).

To re-iterate, patch linkages are non-linear areas of faunal habitat that along with faunal corridors, increase the permeability of the landscape for fauna and hence, increase overall landscape structural connectivity. Similarly, faunal corridors are considered in this study to be linear areas of habitat providing structural connectivity for fauna and are termed 'corridor linkages' in this study. Corridor and patch linkages are each referred to within this report as constituting a different 'class' of linkage. This is to reflect their different function for fauna in provision of habitat.

The collection of patch linkages (i.e. habitat patches) across Frankston LGA, referred to as 'node' and 'core' following McCaffrey and Henry (2010), were used to identify where potential linkages were desirable. The categorization of different patches of habitat largely followed McCaffrey and Henry (2010) although larger areas of habitat considered 'stepping stones' by McCaffrey and Henry (2010) were also included in the analysis. The mapping in the previous report was updated to cover the entire Frankston LGA and to include smaller stepping stone habitat patches to reflect the smaller spatial scale of the current study. Following McCaffrey & Henry (2010), 'node' and 'core' patches linkages were considered as part of a habitat connectivity network and were assessed against the same conservation significance criteria as extant or proposed corridors (see Section 2.1.4).

Patch and corridor linkages were further classified into subgroups reflecting their value as habitat and in providing connectivity in the landscape to fauna. The types of connectivity identified in the landscape for the purposes of this study include the following types of habitat:

Patch linkages:

- **Core areas** - large patches of native vegetation and/or fauna habitat which are >50ha, generally with a LC score of >10 and are reserved for conservation purposes. 50 ha is the size threshold used for the habitat hectare method, which is defined as *"any patch of native vegetation greater than 50 ha regardless of type, quality or tenure"* (DSE 2004). Core areas were further divided into 'more fragmented' and 'less fragmented'. Areas with scores 19-20 were defined as 'less fragmented'; areas with scores 1-18 were defined as 'more fragmented'. Note that only 'more fragmented' core areas are extant within the study area.

- **Nodes** - medium-sized patches of native vegetation with LC scores ranging between 9 and 12, and generally 20-50ha in size. Nodes were further divided into 'more fragmented' and 'less fragmented' nodes, where less fragmented applies to sites which occur on public land or private land which are on titles greater than 5 hectares in size.

- **Stepping stones** - more fragmented collections of smaller-sized patches of native vegetation defined by LC scores of <9 or fauna habitat such as water-bodies or more dense areas of tree canopy habitat. Examples of the latter two groups include wetland/water-body habitats within Melbourne Water's Eastern Treatment Plant and public reserves with significant tree-canopy habitat respectively.

Corridor linkages

- **Terrestrial corridors** – linear links of native vegetation generally >1km long with <0.5km gaps. Linear patterns were identified by eye. Average width was determined by pixel display size, which shows patches of vegetation >20m wide.

- **Riparian corridors** – linear links along waterways supporting riparian habitat, at least some of which is composed of remnant vegetation. Major watercourses and drains were identified using the centreline of the 100 year flood level (Melbourne Water data).

- **Aquatic corridors** – waterways (natural of artificial) with little or no riparian habitat and primarily providing aquatic habitats or connectivity for fauna.

Connectivity in the landscape was identified at a scale of 1:100,000. Each core area, node, terrestrial and waterway corridor was given a unique identifying code, which was used to track individual linkages through the analysis process, and for subsequent illustration and descriptive purposes.

8.2.4 Prioritisation of linkages in Conservation Significance

Qualities used to compare the biological merits (conservation significance) of existing and potential corridors and habitat patches broadly followed those detailed in McCaffrey and Henry (2010; Table 9). A linkage network composed of node and core habitat patches and linkages (i.e. corridors or 'stepping stones') connecting them was first prioritised according to conservation and connectivity values. Each linkage (core, node, or corridor) was assessed against several conservation criteria that could be estimated from available spatial datasets (Table 9). Linkages were assessed first against the level of structural connectivity they may provide to fauna within the municipality and secondly by their biological value.

The conservation significance criteria assessed were:

- linkage type and scale: the size and quality of the linkage spatial extent of linkage: whether the habitat element (core, node, corridor etc) forms part of the provision of structural connectivity for fauna at a larger, regional or landscape scale (Criterion 1);

- linkage provision: the level of structural connectivity linkages provide between patch linkages (Criterion 2);

- how unique and easily replaced (redundancy) the linkage is estimated from the Biosite database (sites of biological significance) (Criterion 3):

- native vegetation cover and habitat condition (DSE modelled habitat hectare score OR on-ground rapid habitat hectare assessment score) OR stream condition if linkage primarily functions in the present as an aquatic linkage (i.e. little to no current habitat extent). These values are used to estimate the extent and quality of fauna habitat incorporated within each habitat patch or linkage (Criterion 4);

- range of fauna guilds that the habitat element provides habitat or potential structural connectivity (Criterion 5);

- linkage benefit to the threatened Southern Brown Bandicoot. This is the only nationally or state threatened fauna species for which habitat suitability modelling was available (Criterion 7);

- linkage benefit for threatened species based on species records data (Criterion 8)

Refer to McCaffrey and Henry (2011) for further details on the criteria.

Table 9. Criteria for assessing conservation significance of connectivity linkages within Frankston LGA.

Components	Breakdown of score (where applicable)			Score	Weighting	Maximum score (after weighting)
Structural connectivity in the landscape						
Criterion 1 – linkage type and scale						
Select one of the habitat types below:						
A. Patches					1.50	10 (15.0)
Core area (>50ha AND generally LC score>10)				10		
Nodes (~20-50ha AND LC score>9) – less fragmented				8		
Nodes (~20-50ha AND LC score>9) – more fragmented				6		
Stepping stones (~<20ha AND LC score<9)				4		
B. Terrestrial corridors*					0.75	
>150m wide				10		
100-150m wide				8		
50 - 100m wide				5		
20 - 50m wide				3		
<20m wide				1		
C. Riparian corridors (vegetated)*					0.85	
>150m wide				10		
100-150m wide				8		
50 - 100m wide				5		
20 - 50m wide				3		
<20m wide				1		
D. Aquatic corridors (level of naturalness)					0.75	
5 (natural watercourse)				10		
4				8		
3				5		
2				3		
1 (concrete drain)				1		
* average current or attainable (whichever is greater) width along >50% of corridor length considering existing infrastructure and land uses.						
Criterion 2 – linkage provision						
Provision of landscape- and local-scale connectivity among 'patch' elements, inclusive of the patch elements themselves in providing connectivity among higher value linkages i.e. core areas providing landscape-scale connectivity (A), nodes providing connectivity among core areas (B), and stepping stones among nodes (C)*. Select the highest level of connectivity provision from the list of options below:					0.50	10 (5.0)
A. Landscape-scale connection (core to core connection)				10		
B. Local-scale core to core connection**				8		
C. Connects to a core area from a node				6		
D. Connects at least two or more nodes				4		
E. Connects a node or core to a stepping stone				2		
F. Connects two or more stepping stones				1		
*A minimum level of connectivity is assigned to patch linkages with stepping stones=2, nodes (more fragmented) =4, nodes (less fragmented) =6, and core area =8. **or forms part of direct connection						
Criterion 3 - Biological uniqueness						
Ratings for sites of biological significance (choose one only)	Coverage (area)				0.20	10 (2.5)
	none	1-50%	>50%			
International (covered by Ramsar area)	0	5	10	10		
National	0	4	8	8		
State	0	3	6	6		
Regional	0	2	4	4		
Local (default significance if not covered by Biosite)	0	0.5	1	1		

Components	Breakdown of score (where applicable)			Score	Weighting	Maximum score (after weighting)
Biological Values						
Criterion 4 - Present native vegetation cover and condition within linkage						
Estimated proportion of linkage supporting native vegetation and the average score for quality. Source: DSE native vegetation extent quality score or FCC rapid HH assessment score. Native vegetation cover calculated within patch or 100m of corridor centreline (i.e. 200m width).					0.50	10 (5.0)
A. Native vegetation cover	Standardised Score (0-5)			5		
B. Vegetation quality	Standardised Score (0-5)			5		
If the habitat is an aquatic corridor and covered by Index of Stream Condition (ISC), use average ISC score						
C.ISC score	Standardised Score (0-10)					
Criterion 5 - Range of fauna guilds that the linkage currently benefits						
Fauna guilds – number of species records within 200m of habitat patch (e.g. core, node) or linkage centreline (score for each group)					0.35	10 (3.5)
Amphibians	Standardised Score (0-1.25)			1.25		
Reptiles				1.25		
Fish				1.25		
Woodland birds				1.25		
Wetland birds				1.25		
Ground-dwelling terrestrial mammals				1.25		
Arboreal mammals				1.25		
Water-dependent mammals				1.25		
Criterion 6 - Linkage benefit to threatened species A						
Southern Brown Bandicoot habitat suitability model (DSE) based on geographic location of records, preferred vegetation types and other habitat preferences.	Coverage of area likely to support SBB habitat (range score 0.75-1.00) based on a 200m core width corridor				0.10	10 (1.0)
	<10%	10-50%	>50%			
Small mammals – Southern Brown Bandicoot	2	4	10			
Criterion 7 - Linkage benefit to threatened species B						
Number of threatened fauna species (species richness) recorded within 200m of linkage	Standardised Score (0-10)				0.20	10 (2.0)
				Standardised Score	(1-100)	

For criterion 3, a visual estimate was made of the proportion of the linkage overlapping an area of international, national, state, regional or local significance. This proportion was assigned to one of three categories: 'none', 1–50%, or >50%, overlap and is termed as 'coverage (area)' in Table 9. For example, a linkage entirely overlapping a state significant Biosite or Internationally significant RAMSAR site was considered to have >50% of its area overlapped by such a site.

For all other criteria that considered variables on a continuous scale (i.e. native vegetation cover) and were subject to standardisation, measurements were made either in ArcGIS 9.3, the freeware Hawth's Tools, or Geospatial Modelling Environment (Beyer 2012). Resulting scores for each criterion were weighted (Table 1) according to their relative importance based on expert opinion and consultation with land manager stakeholders through workshops as recommended by previous research (Beier, Majka and Jenness 2006). The final weighting for each criterion was the median value of weightings provided by individual land managers in workshops.

8.2.5 Fauna Linkage feasibility and opportunity

Numerous factors can influence the feasibility of implementing individual fauna linkages and likelihood of long-term success. These include planning, cost, and land use constraints on land intersecting linkage routes in addition to the level of resistance land poses to faunal movement.

For aquatic fauna, only the number of physical barriers along each aquatic corridor, and an average resistance value for the waterway itself were considered. Criteria considered for the remaining three fauna groups (Table 10): birds, ground-dwelling fauna, and arboreal mammals, included estimates of:

- The number of times the linkage intersects freeways, major roads (highway, arterial or sub-arterial) and minor roads (all other roads which are not freeways or major roads);
- Number of parcels intersected (i.e. property crossings);
- Median size of intersected parcels; Proportion (%) of parcels <0.4 ha;
- Average resistance value within 100m of fauna linkage centreline;
- Maximum resistance value within 25m of fauna linkage centreline;
- Number of different tenures along linkage.

Higher scores for these criteria represent a lower feasibility for implementing a linkage. However, the final prioritisation of linkages accounts for the conservation significance, feasibility, and opportunity score of each linkage. To allow relative comparison and combination of these different criteria categories, an inverse value was calculated for 'feasibility' criteria so that higher scores represented higher feasibility. Values estimated for each of the above criteria were rescaled between 0 and 1.

Finally, each corridor route was assessed for opportunities ('opportunity' criteria in Table 10) in additional stakeholder involvement in implementation and additional gains in conservation security, thereby improving opportunities for a linkage to be managed solely for fauna conservation purposes as part of a habitat network.

Opportunity Criteria included:

- Proportion of linkage intersecting with FCC managed land;
- Proportion of linkage length intersecting with public land ;
- Proportion of linkage intersecting land managed for conservation purposes: defined as land zoned as Public Conservation and Resource Zone (PCRZ) or land with a legal covenant protecting native vegetation into the future. Note that not all land with covenants are included due to the constraints of the GIS layers available and privacy issues;
- Total area of fauna habitat (node or core native vegetation patches) connected by linkage that are currently secure for conservation purposes (PCRZ or Covenant);

All resulting scores for each criterion were rescaled to be between 0 and 1. Resistance values were sourced from the average calculated for the several fauna groups. The present % cover of native vegetation (i.e. fauna habitat) within the footprint of a proposed fauna linkage is an important feasibility criterion due to the high cost of revegetation and restoration works. However, it was

considered that this criterion would largely be reflected in the conservation significance score calculated for each linkage. In addition, establishing habitat values within the linkage can be achieved over time once land has been designated and put aside as a fauna linkage.

Table 10. Criteria for feasibility of implementing linkages within Frankston LGA. All values were standardised to scale between 0 and 1.

Criteria Category	#	Criteria	Description	Criteria Weighting
Feasibility (inverse value)	1	No. of freeway crossings	Number of crossings the linkage makes over a freeway. Calculated within a 10m wide corridor. A minimum score of 4 was assigned to corridor linkages running directly parallel to any freeway.	2.00
	2	No. major road crossings	Number of major roads the link 'crosses'. Major road type inclusive of highway, arterial or sub-arterial road classes.	1.00
	3	No. minor road crossings	Number of all other roads which are not freeways or major roads. Calculated within a 10m wide corridor.	0.50
	4	No. parcels intersected	Representing the number of properties to be crossed. A higher score for this criterion represents a greater number of landholders that must be engaged to implement a linkage. Scores for linkages intersecting mostly crown land/public managed land were halved to account for a reduced influence when multiple adjoining parcels on public land are managed as a single area by one public authority For example, a single park can be divided into multiple parcels within the planning scheme but are managed in the same way by a single land manager.	1.00
	5	Proportion (%) of parcels <0.4 ha	The indicative proportion of land parcels which the linkage intersects which are <0.4ha in size. This criterion recognizes that state legislation protecting native vegetation (i.e. Native Vegetation Framework) cannot be enforced on parcels <0.4 ha in size. In addition, landholders cannot gain credit for any environmental works undertaken in such parcels under the Native Vegetation Framework due to the lack of security for any works undertaken. Consequently, a higher proportion of parcels <0.4 ha in size within a linkage constitutes a lower feasibility for protecting fauna habitat or protecting any future habitat restoration. Parcels of this low size also broadly represent higher density urban areas in which conservation of natural values and adequate provision of fauna habitat are unlikely to be met. Calculated within a 10m wide corridor.	1.00
	6	Average Resistance Value	A measure of the level of resistance to faunal movement within the corridor and adjacent land (within 100m of corridor linkage centerline). Assessing this value within a larger distance of a linkage centerline acknowledges that linkages adjacent to areas with higher resistance to faunal movement are likely to be harder to implement but also may pose a greater risk to fauna within the linkage. Higher resistance land generally supports greater infrastructure such as roads, urban housing or buildings. Bushfire prevention setbacks and vegetation modifications required between dwellings and native vegetation under the Victorian Planning Scheme may also reduce the quality of habitat which can be protected or created in linkages. High resistance = low feasibility.	1.00
	7	Maximum resistance value	Measures the greatest level of resistance within a fauna corridor footprint and scales linkages according to bottlenecks or high resistance features intersected at a minimum average width. Highest resistance = lowest feasibility.	0.50

Criteria Category	#	Criteria	Description	Criteria Weighting
	8	No. of different tenures along linkage	Increasing the number of different land tenures may increase the difficulty with implementing corridors through requiring a greater number of different mechanisms for setting aside or conserving fauna habitat, management regimes and agencies. Private land was considered as one single tenure type, while public land tenure was associated with the public management authority.	0.50
			Standardized score	(1-100)
Opportunity	1	Proportion intersecting FCC land	A greater proportion within FCC managed land may increase the likelihood of implementation through Council initiated mechanisms and consistent management. Calculated with a 50m corridor width.	1.00
	2	Proportion intersecting public land	Decreased potential cost of implementation and long-term land security. Includes crown land and land managed/owned by public authorities. Exception is crown land which is presently occupied by infrastructure or in the near future will be encumbered with infrastructure (i.e. freeways). Calculated within a 50m corridor width.	1.00
	3	Proportion intersecting conservation land	Infers increased security gains along route. Includes PCRZ (Public Conservation and Resource Zone) zoning of land.	1.00
	4	Average size of intersected parcels	Increasing size of parcels along route may reflect a greater potential to set aside land for conservation purposes and a lower likelihood of commercial or residential buildings or infrastructure being present which would present a lower feasibility of implementation. Calculated within a 50m corridor width. Greater size = higher feasibility/opportunity	1.00
			Standardized score	(1-100)

Where possible, a visual assessment of 'coverage' (i.e. the percentage cover of native vegetation) was replaced by continuous type measurements calculated in ArcGIS 9.3 and associated extensions. Due to non-normal distributions exhibited by variables (i.e. criteria) measured in this way, square-root transformations were applied to improve normality and reduce bias towards criteria heavily exhibiting high skewness in the frequency of estimated values. Resulting transformed variables were standardised to a common scale (i.e. from 0 to 1) and weighted according to their relative importance based on expert opinion and consultation with land-manager stakeholders (Beier, Majka and Jenness 2006)..

Unless otherwise indicated, all continuous values within a 100m of the corridor route centreline were included (i.e. a 200m wide area) in calculations based on an assumption that a 200m core width would be an upper end attainable for any implemented corridor in an urbanised landscape. We acknowledge that a corridor may benefit adjacent land and associated biological values (including fauna species) but this conservative limit was required to honestly compare existing corridors and potential corridor routes in a manner that was unbiased by the surrounding landscape matrix and solely included values potentially protected or enhanced within the corridor footprint. Conversely, this measure may overestimate the potential values within a corridor narrower than 200m wide. The mean value for all measured variables was attained through segmenting all corridors into 100m lengths, calculating the value within each segment and averaging across the corridor identity. This ensured that corridor length did not influence comparisons.

For criteria in which the intersection between a landscape feature and a linkage was being assessed, such as intersections between corridors and roads, a more narrow line (e.g. a 10m wide one) was used. This was to ensure that the present or future width of any corridor linkage did not influence comparisons of corridor linkages and also to ensure that spatial inaccuracy in a GIS road layer would not bias results.

8.2.6 Linkage categorization

Generally, wildlife corridors are considered to be linear areas of habitat connecting two or more larger areas of habitat. Along with core and node type categories used in this report, *continuous* linear areas of habitat with only small gaps bridged by crossing structures, constitute habitat connectivity for the vast majority of arboreal (urban sensitive) and ground-dwelling fauna species in a largely urban landscape.. Habitat connectivity for more mobile fauna species (particularly those capable of flight such as birds, microbats, and insects) can be attained through the provision of discontinuous (i.e. isolated) areas of habitat ('stepping stones'). On their own, clusters of 'stepping stone' patches may also provide increased landscape permeability and sufficient habitat for more fragmentation tolerant species. Another type of connectivity considered in this report is for species largely restrained to aquatic habitats (e.g. fish). Consequently, it was useful to categorise linkages according to the type of connectivity they provide. Corridor linkages were assigned to one of three different categories defining the type of connectivity they provide for fauna:

i) continuous (ground-dwelling and urban sensitive arboreal fauna),

ii) stepping stone (birds and urban tolerant arboreal fauna); or

iii) aquatic linkage.

An assessment was made for each corridor route in whether a relatively *continuous* fauna linkage could feasibly be attained for ground-dwelling or arboreal vertebrate fauna. As discussed, this characteristic is particularly important for most ground-dwelling faunal species that have limited gap-crossing abilities (see Glossary in Section 7 for definition). Each linkage was visually assessed to determine whether it intersected with an impermeable landscape feature for which a crossing structure could not feasibly provide connectivity between two or more areas of habitat (such as land with existing residential or commercial buildings or major infrastructure). Linkages failing this criterion were considered to be solely ones for groups capable of flight (e.g. birds) and designated as 'stepping stone' linkages. Aquatic linkages were determined from a waterways GIS layer.

This categorization allowed us to identify for which fauna groups corridors could provide structural connectivity for between node and core elements within the connectivity network. It would further allow the prioritization of different fauna crossing structures at locations across the municipality

Linkages were further categorised according to whether they were largely 'existing' or 'potential' linkages in the landscape. Existing linkages were ones that were assessed to support native vegetation and/or fauna habitat. Potential linkages were areas of land that could potentially support fauna habitat in the future through conservation works.

Additional categorization was based on the type of linkage provided based on three broad groupings: i) local node to node linkage, ii) local core to core linkage, iii) and landscape linkage. Landscape linkages were ones identified in a previous modelling study undertaken for Melbourne Water (O'Malley et al. 2012) as of high importance in providing larger scale connectivity between larger

areas of fauna habitat for three terrestrial fauna groups (ground-dwelling mammals, woodland birds, and frogs).

8.2.7 Overall fauna linkage prioritization

The prioritisation of linkages was only investigated for linkages within a five kilometre radius of the Frankston LGA boundary due to constraints on the project scope. Priority of linkages was calculated as the summed rank across the three criteria categories: conservation significance, feasibility, and opportunity (Table 11). For each criteria category, linkages were ordered according to their respective score (1–100) and their rank order determined. Linkages were then assigned a rank order category from 1–4 (i.e. 1= first quarter of records, 4=bottom quarter in rank order) based on their position within a four quarter range. This was undertaken for each criteria category (i.e. conservation significance, feasibility, and opportunity). The subsequent priority was calculated as the sum rank score for each linkage varying from 3 to 12. Consequently, a linkage achieving the highest priority (rank=1) in all three criteria groups would have a rank sum score of 3. A linkage falling into the lowest priority (4) for each of the three criteria categories would have a sum rank score of 12 (i.e. 4 + 4 + 4 = 12). Linkages were again ordered according to their sum rank score (3–12) and divided into four quartile ranges to provide a final rank priority and qualitative assignment of priority varying from Very High (1) to Low (4) relative to one another. These calculations were undertaken on all types of linkages and separately for corridors and patch linkages to acknowledge that corridors may be unfairly compared to patches on multiple criteria. The overall priority was determined as the highest priority (Very high to Low) in any of these three groups of calculations (all linkages, corridors, or patches). The prioritisation is broken up into low, medium, high, and very high, based on the priority to implement.

Table 11. Scoring and ranking of linkages to provide a final prioritization for faunal linkage implementation

Category	Criteria Group	Description
Conservation Significance Value	Conservation Significance Score	Conservation Significance scores are given in APPENDIX 3. Based on both existing ecological values and potentially to provide connectivity for fauna as detailed in Section 2.1.3. Sum of seven (7) weighted conservation significance criteria and rescaled to vary between 1- and 100
	Conservation Significance ranking	Conservation priority scores were placed into four categories based on whether the rank order of the linkage was within the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th quarter of all linkages when ordered according to Conservation Significance Score. 1st quarter (top): Very High ('1' in Appendix 3) 2nd quarter: High 3rd quarter: Moderate 4th quarter (bottom): Lower
Feasibility Value	Feasibility Score	Sum of eight (8) feasibility criteria and rescaled to vary between 1- and 100. Feasibility score subsequently placed into three major categories based on the position of each linkage's score relative to all others in rank order:
	Feasibility ranking	1st quarter (top): Very High 2nd quarter: High

Category	Criteria Group	Description
		3rd quarter: Moderate 4th quarter (bottom): Lower
Opportunity Value	Opportunity Score	Sum of four (4) opportunity criteria and rescaled to vary between 1- and 100. Resulting score placed into 4 categories based on rank order of linkage (n=187) relative to all others:
	Opportunity ranking	1st quarter (top): Very High 2nd quarter: High 3rd quarter: Moderate 4th quarter (bottom): Lower
Combined Value	Overall Score	The overall score combines scores for Conservation Significance, Feasibility and Opportunity achieved by each linkage. It was calculated as the sum rank of all three criteria categories with the score varying between 3 and 12. Consequently, a linkage achieving the highest priority (rank=1) in all three criteria groups would have a rank sum score of 3. A linkage falling into the lowest priority (4) for each of the three criteria categories would have a sum rank score of 12 (i.e. 4 x 3). These calculations were undertaken on all types of linkages and separately for corridors and patch linkages to acknowledge that corridors may be unfairly compared to patches on multiple criteria. The overall priority was determined as the highest priority in any of these three groups of calculations:
	Overall Rank	1st quarter (top): Very High 2nd quarter: High 3rd quarter: Moderate 4th quarter (bottom): Lower

APPENDIX 9. Detailed information on potential distribution of target fauna species and movements

Table 12. Estimated distribution and potential movement patterns of target fauna species across the study area with estimates of home range size (in hectares; see Glossary in Section 7). Under 'HR Reference' column, 'est A' denotes estimates based on related species with similar ecology. Group column refers to target fauna groups: AQUA=aquatic fauna (fish), SEMAQ=semi-aquatic fauna (frogs and turtles), GDM=ground-dwelling mammals, GDR=ground-dwelling reptiles, and WB=woodland birds

Group	Species	Fauna distribution and movement	Home Range (ha)	HR reference
AQUA	Common Galaxias *Galaxias maculatus*	Core populations along Kananook Creek, Eel Race Drain, eastern section of Sweetwater Creek (Frankston Reservoir), and possibly Kackeraboite Creek. Also a record within drain extending into Maple Street Reserve branching off Boggy Creek. In the surrounding landscape, several records of Common Galaxias have been made within Balcombe Creek (Mount Eliza Regional Park), Watsons Creek, and Langwarrin Creek. Movement could be occurring upstream along Boggy Creek during high flow events, Watsons Creek, and Langwarrin Creek into Frankston. Habitat within Watsons Creek south of Robinsons Rd could be significant for the species along with reaches of Langwarrin Creek extending into Frankston within the eastern Langwarrin Woodland node ID#308.	0.01	est A
AQUA	Dwarf Galaxias *Galaxiella pusilla*	Core populations of Dwarf Galaxias have recently been recorded (last 10 years) along Boggy Creek between Ballarto Rd and Cranbourne-Frankston Rd along with a record just east of the Rocla Quarry and west of Potts Rd (node ID#355) and another potentially associated with a waterbody in Skye west of Potts Rd. A number of older records (<10 yrs) at the intersection of Boggy Creek and McClelland Drive and at the intersection of Boggy Creek and North Rd. Outside Frankston, populations are recorded within Balcombe Creek, Watsons Creek, Langwarrin Creek, and a waterbody along the Eastern Contour Drain in Cranbourne South. Movement may occur up Langwarrin Creek along the eastern branch tributary to south of North Rd (near Leisureland Drive) and up Watsons Creek to south of Langwarrin FFR (between Robinsons Rd and Golf Links Rd). Movements along drains to the north are less likely due to poorer overall waterway health compared to creeks and drains to the south of Frankston. Balcombe and Langwarrin Creeks are healthier waterways with lower resistance to fish movement than Boggy Creek although no movements are likely between the Boggy Creek population and those south due to there being no connecting waterways or drains.	0.01	est A
AQUA	Southern Pigmy Perch *Nannoperca australis*	Only recorded in Frankston at three locations: one just east of Peninsula Link in a waterbody adjacent to McClelland Drive between North Rd and the railway reserve (i.e. Pobblebonk Reserve, ID#337); in a dam just east of the Lyppards Rd node (ID#315); and a waterbody now removed within the Peninsula Link freeway. Recent damage (2010) to the Pobblebonk Reserve Wetland also casts doubt on the species persistence at this locality. Outside Frankston, there are several records along Balcombe Creek to the south and Mordialloc Creek to the north. Movement could potentially occur during flooding events along the Barakee Reserve outfall Drain northward from Balcombe creek and east towards Watsons Creek. Rare dispersal may also occur from Mordialloc Creek via Eel Race Drain and Melbourne Water treatment plant drains to Boggy Creek. The current distribution of the species in Frankston is poorly understood and further surveys are required. Linking occupied waterbodies with viable connectivity to watercourses such as Boggy Creek is likely important for the species persistence along with rehabilitation of existing waterways and drains. Establishing connectivity between the Boggy Creek and Watson Creek (via Baxter East Drain) may also broadly assist fish species persistence within Frankston.	0.01	est A
AQUA	Tupong *Pseudaphritis urvillii*	The Tupong has been recorded within Eel Race Drain north-east of Seaford Wetland at the intersection with the Mornington Peninsula Freeway. Within 5 km of the municipality the species is also recorded near the intersection of the freeway and Dandenong Creek and also along Watsons Creek. Rare movement could occur during high flow events within Boggy Creek and connecting drains. Upstream movements along Watsons Creek towards the Langwarrin Woodland nodes are less likely although the species distribution is poorly surveyed and additional populations may be present.	0.01	Crook 2004 (Golden Perch)
ARB	Common Ringtail Possum *Pseudocheirus peregrinus*	Recent (1-10 years) records for the species indicate the species is widely distributed across Frankston with clusters of records associated with the Frankston-Seaford Foreshore Reserve, the Pines FFR, Studio Park, Frankston Reservoir, and northern Langwarrin Woodland nodes (ID# 307 and 321). The greatest densities of records are within Langwarrin FFR although these are 20-30 years old. Records are relatively sparse across Frankston considering the abundance of suitable habitat for the species and it's tolerance of urbanization. Current records may be underestimating the distribution and abundance of the species across Frankston. Further surveys are required to determine the species prevalence across Frankston. However, based on mortality/injury records for the species, it would appear to be less abundant than the Common Brushtail Possum. Also, a large proportion of movements resulting in casualties have been located amongst canopy habitat between the Peninsula Country Golf Club and Golf Links Rd (west of McClelland Drive). Based on modelled distribution of canopy habitat and records, movements are likely to be occurring between most larger nodes of suitable habitat between Ballarto Rd and Cranbourne-Frankston Rd although the Peninsula Freeway may be currently inhibiting movement. Movements are also likely amongst the Langwarrin Woodland nodes and Langwarrin FFR.	0.70	Lindenmayer et al 2008
ARB	Feathertail Glider *Acrobates pygmaeus*	Two recent (1-10yrs) record of this cryptic species, one within Studio Park and another which appears to associated with Frankston Cemetery. The latter is suspect considering the absence of any suitable canopy habitat for the species at the locality. Older historical records have been made near Robinsons Rd south of the Frankston Golf Course although poor current canopy habitat and connectivity strongly suggests no current occupation or movement within this vicinity. One casualty record has been made south of Frankston Reservoir (western end of Mountain Rd) in an area which supports extensive canopy habitat amongst residential developments. This arboreal mammal species is rarely detected in fauna surveys due to its small size, rapid movement in the canopy, and cryptic behaviour. Movement could be occurring between Frankston Reservoir, Paratea Flora and Fauna Reserve and Mount Eliza Regional Park through this area. An older record has been made of the species in the latter reserve. Where the Studio Park record is verified, movement could be occurring along Boggy creek and habitat west of Rocla Quarry north to the Greater Pines FFR (former DARA Lands only). However, it is unknown whether the species could utilise underpasses under the Peninsula Link freeway for connectivity to the Pines FFR (i.e. west of Peninsula Link).	2.10	Johnstone and Shaw 2000
ARB	Koala *Phascolarctos cinereus*	Patchy distribution across Frankston although strongly associated with land supporting remnant vegetation or higher tree density. Density of recent records (1-10 years) greatest south of Cranbourne-Frankston Rd and North Rd, west of Warrandyte Rd. Core remnant habitat likely includes Frankston Reservoir and Sweetwater Creek, followed by Langwarrin FFR, the Pines FFR, and Boggy Creek. Movements are likely occurring along Sweetwater and Boggy Creeks and more infrequent movements through some residential areas.	135.00	Ellis et al 2002
ARB	Sugar Glider *Petaurus breviceps*	Recent records restricted to the Pines FFR, Studio Park, Lloyd Park Reserve, Stringybark Bushland Reserve, Robinsons Reserve, Baxter Park, Frankston Reservoir, along the powerline easement within the Langwarrin Woodlands node ID#425, remnant vegetation north of Escarpment Natural Reserve, and southern sections of Sweetwater Creek. Dispersal movements from these populations are likely to be rare due to the fragmented nature of canopy habitat across Frankston and surrounding occupied habitat.	3.50	Quin et al 1992
GDM	Agile Antechinus *Antechinus agilis*	Within Frankston, the Agile Antechinus is recently record as having extant populations in Robinsons Reserve and Baxter Park. The large distances between these populations and absence of suitable habitat and presence of hostile environments (i.e. residential land) suggest they are currently isolated from one another. Very rare long-distance movements could occur through remnants in the Bayside Christian College and agricultural land to the south to Baxter Park. The Peninsula Link freeway has affectively isolated this population from large remnants to the east and potentially connectivity along pre-existing remnants north to the Greater Pines FFR. There are older records of the species presence in these remnants along	1.00	est A (Fisher 2005: *A. stuartii)*

Group	Species	Fauna distribution and movement	Home Range (ha)	HR reference
		with ones within Langwarrin FFR (>20 years). Further surveys are required in Langwarrin FFR and Frankston Reservoir to establish to species current presence and abundance within this significant reserve. East of Frankston, the species has been recorded within the Royal Botanic Gardens Cranbourne and could be used as a source population for re-colonisation of suitable north-eastern habitat patches within Frankston where suitable habitat connectivity is provided. Recent fauna surveys (Practical Ecology 2007), however, did not detect the species and further observations are required to confirm a population at the RBGC.		
GDM	Black Wallaby *Wallabia bicolor*	Core populations/habitat associated with Langwarrin FFR, the Greater Pines FFR, Burdett's Quarry-Gumnut Reserve node, Studio Park, southern Langwarrin Woodland nodes (ID#: 424-25), Baxter Park, Mount Eliza Regional Park, and the RBGC. Likely to be more widespread than records would suggest based on cryptic nature of species. Movement could potentially be occurring between the former DARA Lands node, Centenary Park Golf Course, and Studio Park and also between the former DARA Lands and Burdett's Quarry and south to Studio Park. Movements also likely between Studio Park and Boggy Creek habitats. High levels of movements may also be occurring between Langwarrin FFR and adjacent remnant patches, particularly those associated with the railway reserve and McClelland Drive. Based on fauna casualty records, movement may also be occurring across North Rd and Robinsons Rd within the southern Langwarrin Woodlands node ID# 424.	16.00	Troy and Coulson 1993
GDM	Short-beaked Echidna *Tachyglossus aculeatus*	Widely distributed across Frankston and adjoining areas within areas supporting remnant vegetation. Core populations within the Greater Pines FFR, the RBGC, Langwarrin FFR, Studio Park, and Mount Eliza Regional Park. Recent records within Stringybark Bushland Reserve, Baxter Park, and woodland remnants directly north of Seaford Wetlands. Casualty records suggest potential movement between remnants east and west of McClelland Drive (north of Skye Rd), between Langwarrin FFR and smaller remnants to the north (ID#439) and directly adjacent along McClelland Drive (ID#338). Movement may also be occurring across Old Wells Rd between habitats in the Seaford Wetlands and remnants to the east (ID#322). This species is highly mobile and may cross residential landscapes if there are no significant physical barriers to movement.	107.00	Nicol et al 2011
GDM	Southern Brown Bandicoot *Isoodon obesulus obesulus*	Core population within the RBGC and large areas of suitable core habitat located in the Greater Pines FFR, Burdett's Quarry, and Langwarrin FFR. Likely to be locally extinct within the Pines FFR. Dispersal opportunities from the RBGC into Frankston reserves highly unlikely due to road barriers. Absence of suitable continuous groundstorey habitat, and high exotic predator threats. Key connectivity provision is between the RBGC population and the Greater Pines FFR although dependent on management of feral predator threats within corridor and currently unoccupied habitat.	3.50	several studies
GDM	Swamp Rat *Rattus lutreolus*	Most records associated with Frankston Reservoir, Langwarrin FFR, and to a lesser degree the Pines FFR and RBGC. Several resident populations are also present in smaller public reserves (including Studio Park, Monique Reserve, Paratea Reserve, Lexton Reserve, Lloyd Park, Gumnut Reserve, Baxter Park, Robinsons Park, and Stringybark Bushland Reserve). Many populations are likely to be largely landlocked by residential developments and road barriers in a number of locations with only very infrequent dispersal to other areas of suitable habitat or populations. Movement possibly occurring between the Pines FFR, former DARA Lands, Studio Park, Burdett's Quarry, northern reaches of Boggy Creek between Ballarto Rd and Cranbourne-Frankston Rd, and the Lyppards Road node (ID#: 315). Dispersal opportunities south to Langwarrin FFR are likely to be highly restricted due to infrastructure barriers and absence of groundstorey habitat. Although there are only two recent records within the Langwarrin Woodland nodes (ID#s: 320-21, 424-25), the species may be present and some rare movements occurring between the southern nodes and Langwarrin FFR. The Frankston Reservoir population is likely to be largely isolated and landlocked by residential development, as are the Baxter Park, Bunarong, and Frankston-Seaford Foreshore populations. However, some dispersal movements may be occurring along Sweetwater Creek and associated tributaries.	0.30	Stephens et al 2013
GDR	Blotched Blue-tongue Lizard *Tiliqua nigrolutea*	In recent years (1-10yrs), the Blotched Blue-tongue Lizard has been recorded in Frankston-Seaford Foreshore Reserve, woodland remnants directly north of Seaford Wetlands, the Pines FFR, Studio Park, Bunarong Park (ID#323), bushland immediately north of Escarpment Natural Reserve (ID#364), Robinsons Park (ID#365), Frankston Reservoir, Baxter Park, remnants along the Peninsula Freeway easement. It is unknown whether populations are still resident in bushland remnants along the freeway including Pobblebonk Reserve. Movements up and down Frankston-Seaford Foreshore are likely and rare movements may possibly occur across to Kananook Creek Reserve through undeveloped residential land, and to Seaford Wetlands through Armstrong Reserve and residential gardens or vegetation along Eel Race Drain. Movements between the Pines FFR and Studio Park could feasibly occur through fauna underpasses although this requires confirmation. Dispersal southward from Studio Park is considered less likely due to the fragmented nature of groundstorey habitat and numerous infrastructure barriers. Based on casualty records movements are attempted across McClelland between Valley Rd and Skye Rd and across North Rd and Robinsons within the Langwarrin Woodlands node (ID#424). The greatest density of causality records are within the south-west corner of Frankston, south of Cranbourne-Frankston Rd and west of McClelands Drive. Attempts at dispersal are potentially occurring between Bunarong Park, Robinsons Park, Frankston Golf Course, Frankston Reservoir and Sweetwater Creek remnants through residential gardens and easements.	12.70	Koenig et al 2002
GDR	Garden Skink *Lampropholis guichenoti*	Scattered occurrence across Frankston with a large number of records associated with Studio Park and Frankston Reservoir. Likely to be more widely distributed than records would suggest. Dispersal movements likely to be occurring between most areas of suitable occupied habitat unless significant barriers are present such as residential areas, large areas of land supporting little suitable habitat, freeways and multi-lane roads.	0.01	est A
GDR	Glossy Grass Skink *Pseudemoia rawlinsoni*	Populations recently (1-10 yrs) recorded in Seaford Wetlands, Studio Park, and Stringybark Bushland Reserve Reserve. Populations are distant from one another and considering the high resistance to movement of surrounding residential land, are likely currently isolated from one another. Movement is more likely between Studio Park and habitats along Boggy Creek and possibly north to the former DARA lands (within the Greater Pines FFR). Rare movements could also feasibly occur from the population in Stringybark Bushland Reserve to habitats south within the Langwarrin Woodland node ID#424 and south-west through node ID#425 and remnants bordering the transmission line easement towards Langwarrin FFR. Further surveys are required to determine the extent of the species throughout Frankston, particularly in optimal habitats such as along stretches of Boggy Creek supporting optimal habitat comprised of low dense vegetation near wet and damp habitats (e.g. watercourses, swamps, and waterbodies).	0.01	est A
GDR	Lowland Copperhead *Austrelaps superbus*	Recent (2011) records of the Lowland Copperhead have been made at Seaford Wetlands, Studio Park, Wittenberg Reserve, Baxter Park, and Stringybark Bushland Reserve. The species has also been recorded along McCormicks Rd (Skye), immediately east of the Peninsula Country Golf Club, Robinsons Park, Langwarrin Woodland nodes (ID#425 and 308) along North Rd and just west of Middle Rd in Pearcedale. An older record also exists for the Frankston-Seaford Foreshore although the species current status in the reserve is unknown. Movement is likely occurring between Studio Park and Boggy Creek and north to the Pines Reserves and adjoining habitat nodes, particularly between areas connected by waterways or by stepping stones of waterbodies. Rare dispersal could potentially occur along Eel Race Drain to Kananook Creek habitats and less likely along Boggy Creek southward towards habitats associated with the Pines FFR. Movements along Boggy Creek further south to Langwarrin Woodland nodes are also likely. Any resident population at Baxter Park is likely to be restricted in the potential to dispersal due to low connectivity to nearby suitable habitat, although nearby drains to the south may be important for rare dispersal events.	5.80	est A (Whitaker and Shine 2003)
GDR	Swamp Skink *Egernia coventryi*	Recent surveys (Legg 2012 has recorded Swamp Skinks at three distant localities across Frankston: the Seaford Wetlands, Studio Park, and Stringybark Bushland Reserve. Existing databases also contain a record for the species within Escarpment Bushland Reserve and Stotts Link node (ID#363). Considering the species habitat preferences, the Seaford Wetlands	<0.01	est A

Group	Species	Fauna distribution and movement	Home Range (ha)	HR reference
		are likely to be core habitat for the species. Accounting for recent sightings, movement could be occurring along Boggy Creek between Stringybark Bushland Reserve and Studio Park, although Cranbourne-Frankston Rd is likely a significant barrier. Connectivity north from Studio Park to the Seaford Wetlands is very poor and it is likely these populations are isolated from one another, as is the Stotts Link node population due to the Peninsula Link freeway barrier. Rare dispersal movements could also feasibly occur from the Stotts Link node population across residential gardens north-east to the Golf Link Road node (ID#309; i.e. Bayside Christian College land) and further north to Robinsons Park.		
GDR	Tree Dragon *Amphibolurus muricatus*	Recorded in recent times (1-10 yrs) along Frankston-Seaford Foreshore Reserve, the Pines FFR, and Studio Park. Likely to be largely landlocked within the foreshore reserves but movements may occur between the Pines FFR and former DARA lands (ID#375) with the provision of crossing structures under the Peninsula Link freeway. Movements between Studio Park and nearby suitable habitats along Boggy Creek are also likely.	0.50	est A
GDR	White-lipped Snake *Drysdalia coronoides*	Populations recorded in Seaford Wetlands, Studio Park, Robinsons Park, Bunarong Park, and Baxter Park. There is poor existing connectivity among populations and they are likely to be isolated from one another. The species may be more widely distributed and further surveys are required. Movement may be occurring from Studio Park into connecting suitable habitat west of the Rocla Quarry and into preferred wetter habitats along Boggy Creek. Movements may also occur between Seaford Wetlands and the Melbourne Water Eastern Treatment Plants and associated wet habitat via Eel Race Drain. Movement through the node (ID#322) adjacent to Seaford wetlands is possible although the poor quality of groundstorey habitat makes this less likely. Rare dispersal events are also possibly occurring south-west of Baxter Park along drains. The Bunarong Park population is potentially landlocked by residential development although very rare dispersal events to suitable habitat may be present along the railway reserve. Movement north along an existing drainage line to Ballam Park and suitable habitat to the west is considered very unlikely considering that intervening land supports little to no groundstorey habitat.	3.30	est A (Webb and Shine 1997: *Pseudonaja textilis*)
SEMAQ	Common Froglet *Crinia signifera*	Greatest density of records associated with the RBGC and Langwarrin FFR with scattered records throughout Frankston. Core populations associated with habitats in the RBGC and Langwarrin FFR but also Mount Eliza Regional Park and Seaford Wetlands. Priority should be on enhancing connectivity along Boggy Creek and between the Seaford Wetlands and habitat within the south-east Melbourne Water treatment plant.	0.04	est. based on average movement squared
SemAQ	Eastern Long-necked Turtle *Chelodina longicollis*	Searches of existing databases revealed only one record (2008) of the species within Frankston, located in the south-west corner of the municipality within Kackeraboite Creek. However, casualty records for the species are extensive and numerous (n=177). Records are widely distributed across Frankston and are strongly associated with areas supporting remnant vegetation, water-bodies, and waterways. Localities include Kananook Creek, Seaford Wetlands, Boggy Creek, the Peninsula Golf Course, Sweetwater Creek, Frankston Reservoir, Tamarisk Creek, Langwarrin FFR, and wet habitats within the southern Langwarrin Woodland nodes (ID#424). The species is tolerant of modified landscapes and may move considerable distances overland between water-bodies and waterways. Casualty records may therefore be misleading in designating core areas for the species. Records would suggest movement along Kananook Creek, Sweetwater Creek, Boggy Creek, Eel Race Drain, and between the Greater Pines FFR and Boggy Creek node to the south-east across McClelland Drive. Also highly likely to be moving between core habitats in the Seaford Wetlands and Melbourne Water treatment (water-bodies and wetlands) plant via Eel Race Drain. Considering the very large discrepancies between database records for the species and records of casualties, further surveys are required to determine core habitat for the species and the location of resident populations.	8.35	Roe and George 2008
SEMAQ	Southern Brown Tree Frog *Litoria ewingii*	Broadly distributed across Frankston in areas supporting native vegetation and/or damp to wet habitats. Core populations/habitats associated with the RBGC based on a high frequency of records. Damp or wet habitats within the Pines FFR, Langwarrin FFR, Boggy Creek, Seaford Wetlands, and Mount Eliza Regional Park appear to be important strongholds for the species. Larger areas of suitable habitat include the Seaford Wetlands, Langwarrin FFR and Boggy Creek. Improved habitat quality and structural connectivity along Boggy Creek would improve dispersal opportunities for the species and link larger areas of suitable habitat.	0.25	Driscoll 2006: based on *Geocrinia alba* and *Geocrinia vitellina*
SEMAQ	Southern Bullfrog *Limnodynastes dumerilii*	A common species widely distributed across Frankston. Records largely associated with watercourses, dams, damp native vegetation habitat, and wetlands. Clusters of records associated with the RBGC, Seaford Wetlands, and Mount Eliza Regional Park, although the species distribution is likely under-represented based on current records. Priority connectivity provision is linking core RGBC population with suitable habitat along Boggy Creek (corridors C1 and C2), and within the Pines FFR and Seaford Wetlands.	0.04	Rowley and Alford 2007: est *L. lesueuri*
SEMAQ	Southern Toadlet *Pseudophryne semimarmorata*	Isolated and restricted occurrences to Sweetwater Creek Reserve, Mount Eliza Regional Park, the RBGC, Langwarrin FFR, Studio Park, the Greater Pines FFR, Little Boggy Creek Reserve and south of Robinsons Rd within the Langwarrin Woodlands node ID#424. Populations also potentially occurring at Lexton Reserve and Lloyd Park (north) although these require verification (SMEC 2011). The highest densities of records are associated with Langwarrin FFR suggesting this is core habitat for the species. Large areas of suitable habitat within the Pines FFR also suggest this may be core habitat for the species. Movements between distant remnants and populations are likely to be rare considering large distances between disjunct populations and low level of habitat connectivity (i.e. fragmented) between occupied habitat patches. Rare movements along Boggy Creek between the former DARA lands and Little Boggy Creek Reserve, between the Pines FFR and Burdett's Quarry, and between Studio Parp and Studio Park may be feasible under current conditions.	<0.01	Yoni Tiljak (unpublished observations): breeding ranges
WB	Crested Shrike-tit *Falcunculus frontatus*	Scattered records for the species occur across Frankston with recent records made within the Langwarrin Woodlands (nodes ID#308 and 342), Langwarrin FFR, Studio Park, Little Boggy Creek Reserve, and the RBGC. Based on numbers of records, core populations are likely to be within the RBGC and Mount Eliza Regional Park although other populations may occur within Langwarrin FFR and the Langwarrin Woodland nodes. Some rare movements may occur along creeklines such as Boggy Creek and where canopy density is higher such as the Langwarrin Woodland nodes and intervening land. Records within the last decade are few, suggesting the species may have declined within Frankston in recent times, potentially due to poor connectivity and declining habitat quality. Mostly associated with dry eucalypt forests and woodlands and more abundant in forested gullies and riparian vegetation. Adversely affected by urban development, altered fire regimes and loss of habitat. Movements are not well understood but thought to be resident or sedentary with some local seasonal movements recorded. Longest distance travelled recorded to be 10 km with most animals moving <10 km. Feeds on insects and occasionally fruits, seeds, and arils and forages over a large territory mostly in the canopy and subcanopy from under or off the bark of trees but also foliage and dead stems. Abundant loose and decorticating bark may be an important habitat resource for the species (Recher 2006). Likely to have relatively low fecundity based on documented clutch sizes and success.	20.00	est A
WB	Dusky Woodswallow *Artamus cyanopterus*	Core populations/habitat are associated with the RBGC and Langwarrin FFR. Implementation of both C1 and C2 would provide connectivity between significant habitat and populations in the RBGC and Langwarrin FFR. The species has been recently recorded in the Pines FFR, Mount Eliza Regional Park, Burdett's Quarry, and Seaford Wetlands with infrequent or older records elsewhere.	70.00	est A
WB	Eastern Yellow Robin *Eopsaltria australis*	Woodland habitats in the RBGC and Langwarrin FFR appear to be strongholds for the species. Frequent records have been made in the Langwarrin Woodlands nodes and in Heathy Woodland habitats in the Greater Pines FFR, Studio Park, and nodes in Skye. Other important habitat for the species in Frankston includes the Frankston Reservoir, woodlands in the east of Langwarrin (Link IDs: 320 and 321), Frankston and Seaford Foreshore, and Mount Eliza Regional Park. The species has been recorded making daily movements of over 1 km across an agricultural landscape supporting scattered trees between larger habitat patches. This suggests animals are likely to move between larger patches where the intervening landscape is largely agricultural land supporting scattered trees or where tree density is higher and some shrub cover is present. At least some movements (e.g. dispersal) are likely occurring	5.00	HANZAB

Group	Species	Fauna distribution and movement	Home Range (ha)	HR reference
		between larger habitat patches (node and core habitats) between Cranbourne-Frankston Rd and Ballarto Rd (up to Belvedere Reserve). Canopy habitat is sparse between the Pines FFR and Seaford Wetlands and the distance relatively great (2km) suggesting movements may be rare between these areas. Movement between Frankston-Seaford Foreshore, Kananook Creek Reserve, and the Seaford Wetlands and associated woodlands to the north are likely to be more common. Movements among the Langwarrin Woodland node patches and the Langwarrin FFR are also likely to be common. The Peninsula Freeway may be constituting a barrier to movement for populations east and west of the freeway. Dispersal movements are likely to occur among most habitat patches west of the Peninsula Link freeway including Frankston Reservoir, Sweetwater Creek Reserve, Paratea Reserve and Baxter Park, and Robinsons Reserve. Open pasture and roadside canopy habitat between Golf Links Rd and Baxter-Toordin Rd is likely important for continued dispersal between the Robinsons Reserve/Bayside Christian College nodes and Baxter Park and Paratea Reserve is possibly an important stepping stone between Frankston Reserve and Baxter Park. Vegetation along the railway easement may assist rare dispersal events southward from Frankston patches. Movements are also likely along Sweetwater Creek between Sweetwater Creek Reserve and Frankston Reservoir. Connectivity between populations and core habitat in the RBGC and Langwarrin FFR is of highest priority which requires implementation of both C1 and C2 corridors. The supplementary corridor S1 provides connectivity for a population associated with the Studio Park node to habitat in the Pines, along Boggy Creek and habitat connected by the implementation of corridor C2. The supplementary corridor S2 provides connectivity for populations associated with the Langwarrin Woodlands node in Langwarrin South.		
WB	Rufous Whistler *Pachycephala rufiventris*	The majority of records for the specie shave been made in the RBGC and Langwarrin FFR suggesting these are core populations and habitat refuges for the species within the study area. Infrequent records have been made elsewhere associated with higher quality native woodland habitats (e.g. Studio Park, Bunarong Park, Escarpment Bushland Reserve and Stotts Link node ID#364, Paratea Reserve ID#361, Monique Bushland Reserve, Frankston Reservoir, Baxter Park, and the northern and southern Langwarrin Woodland nodes ID#: 424, 342, 308, 320), while older records are associated with the Pines FFR, Lyppards Rd node (Skye). Several recent records are also associated with Mount Eliza Regional Park suggesting a resident population. Based on the wide distribution of recent (<10 years old) records, this species may be a good disperser and movement may be occurring among numerous patches supporting woodland habitats. Movement has likely been occurring between the Langwarrin Woodland nodes, Langwarrin FFR and nodes south-east of this core population such as through the Stott's Link node ID#364, Paratea Reserve, Baxter Park, and through to Frankston Reservoir. These nodes and other woodland patches south and south-east of Langwarrin may have functioned as stepping stones for movement of the species between Langwarrin FFR, Frankston Reservoir and Mount Eliza Regional Park.	70.20	Moise 2008
WB	Varied Sittella *Daphoenositta chrysoptera*	Most frequently recorded in Langwarrin FFR and RBGC in contemporary times (last 10 years). Historically recorded in the Greater Pines FFR, Frankston Reservoir, Sweetwater Creek (i.e. Lower Sweetwater Creek Reserve), north-eastern (ID#320-21) and southern (ID#342) Langwarrin Woodland nodes. Generally a sedentary species which is highly sociable, forming foraging and breeding groups. Based on the distribution of habitat and species records, some infrequent movements may occur between Langwarrin FFR and the RBGC through the Langwarrin Woodland nodes, and some between Langwarrin FFR (and adjoining remnants) and the Greater Pines FFR along narrow woodland remnants.	20.00	Noske 1998

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Table 13. General and specific habitat requirements and food resources of target fauna species

Group	Species	Specific Habitat Requirements	Habitat	Resources and Other
AQUA	Eastern Long-necked Turtle *Chelodina longicollis*	Several ephemeral or permanent freshwater waterbodies/wetlands within home range. More shallow, slow-moving waterbodies and waterways connected by vegetated terrestrial corridors and surrounded by some terrestrial habitats (>130m buffer).	Wide variety of terrestrial and freshwater aquatic habitats but preferences for freshwater bodies including oxbow lakes, billabongs, anabranches, and pools but also swamps and slow-moving rivers. Prefers lower water depths, low flowing, and more ephemeral waterbodies (Chessman 1988; Cogger). Requires terrestrial habitats adjacent/connected to waterways or waterbodies where it will remain inactive during periods of drought and drying of temporary waterbodies. Can survive in small, remote and ephemeral pools. Resists desiccation and spends considerable time within terrestrial habitats after wetland/waterbody drying events. May spend an average of 64 days away from a wetland in adjacent forests over the course of a year, burying itself under detritus and sand (Roe and George 2007).	Generally carnivorous, feeding on a wide variety of organisms including molluscs, yabbies, shrimps, crustaceans, zooplankton, tadpoles and small fish (Chessman 1988; Cogger). Using temporary wetlands, the species can exploit abundant prey with the absence of competitors resulting in faster growth rates and much higher reproductive outputs (Roe and George 2007)
ARB	Common Ringtail Possum *Pseudocheirus peregrinus*	Large, hollow-bearing trees (e.g. large old trees), understorey trees and shrubs (e.g. *Acacia* spp. *Leptospermum* spp.)	Use hollows in eucalypts and other trees as regular den sites across a wide variety of rainforests, forests, woodlands and scrub habitats. Unlike other large possums they don't necessarily require a tree hollow as a den site and can construct a nest in thickets or scrub called a drey (Menkhorst 1996) Individuals	Diet consists of mainly leaves but will include flowers, fruits and buds from a wide variety of trees and shrubs (Menkhorst 1996). Lives in family groups and individuals will often use multiple hollows and/or dreys within their home range.
ARB	Feathertail Glider *Acrobates pygmaeus*	Forests or woodlands with hollow-bearing trees (cavities with small entrance), high diversity of understorey shrubs, dense tall and medium shrub cover, and numerous vertical stems (dead or alive)	The world's smallest gliding mammal which inhabits a wide range of tall forests and woodlands throughout most of Victoria. More common in wet and mature forest than dry or regenerating forests. Requires a high diversity of shrubs to provide a year-round supply of nectar and vegetation with dense cover, numerous vertical and horizontal stems for climbing (Menkhorst 1996). Forages across a range of levels within the forest strata including shrubs, canopy and ground-storey. Will utlise a large variety of enclosed spaces for dens including tree hollows, bird boxes, old bird nests and possum dreys. Requires den sites (e.g. hollows) with small openings to avoid competition with other fauna. Also can make dreys (spherical nests of leaves, bark, and other plant fibres).	This possum feeds on insects, nectar, pollen, honeydew and manna. The species is highly social forming groups between 7-20 with one record of 40 animals utilising a single tree hollow.
ARB	Koala *Phascolarctos cinereus*	Eucalypt tree canopy cover of preferred species in local area (likely Manna Gum *Eucalyptus viminalis* but also Swamp Gum *E. ovata* and Narrow-leaved Peppermint *E. radiata*) on more fertile soils	Wide variety of vegetation types where preferred eucalypts species are present. An agile climber, this species is largely arboreal but descends to the ground when necessary. Prefers larger trees and particular preference for Manna Gum *Eucalyptus viminalis* but also Swamp Gum *E. ovata* during summer (Hindell et al 1985, Hindell and Lee 1987) in Port Phillip Region. The eucalypt species *E. globulus*, Narrow-leaved Peppermint *E. radiata*, and *E. macrorhyncha* are also consumed.	Mostly solitary and diet consists almost entirely of eucalypt leaves. Preferentially feed on the leaves of a small number of eucalypt species within a local area, travelling between feeding trees.
ARB	Sugar Glider *Petaurus breviceps*	Forest or woodlands with tree hollows, high density and diversity of medium and tall shrubs	Wide variety of native forests and woodlands with tree hollows. Preferences for habitat with high stem density, high plant food species and a dense mid and upper canopy cover and potentially higher abundance of wattles such as black wattle Acacia mearnsii (Suckling 1984, Jackson 2000). Den sites are located in tree hollows and fissures and preferrably have smaller sized entrances to avoid competition with	Opportunistic omnivores with a diet consisting of invertebrates, acacia gum, eucalypt sap, nectar and pollen, manna, fungi and honeydew. Live in family groups

Group	Species	Specific Habitat Requirements	Habitat	Resources and Other
			parrots, possum species, and other hollow-using fauna.	
FISH	Common Galaxias *Galaxias maculatus*	Slow-flowing waters with abundant insect and copepod prey and connectivity to estuaries.	Coastal rivers, estuaries, and creeks extending into foothills but also in swamps, lakes, and less frequently, landlocked waterbodies. Generally upper reaches of creeks but within the Port Phillip region, more common in degraded metropolitan streams, potentially due to lower competition/predation from the exotic trout in upper reaches of waterways (Danger and Walsh 2008). Can tolerate higher water temperatures than other galaxiids.	Juveniles feed on copepods and other small zooplankton while adults feed on aquatic and terrestrial insects. (Danger and Walsh 2008).
FISH	Dwarf Galaxias *Galaxiella pusilla*	Slow-flowing or still water with cooler water temperatures (i.e. canopy cover over waterways), well-vegetated margins, abundant insect and copepod prey, and protection from introduced predators (i.e. trout).	Slow-flowing or still freshwater creeks, drains, roadside ditches, and swamps with well-vegetated margins but also shallow wetlands. Can occupy both ephemeral and permanent waterbody habitats. Impacted by stormwater run-off although can still persist in such situations (i.e. Little Boggy Creek). Prefers lower water temperatures.	Generalist feeder of aquatic insects including insect larvae and crustaceans but also aquatic plants and algae. The Dwarf Galaxias is a small short-lived fish (<2 yrs), reaching maturity in the first year of life and dies shortly after spawning.
FISH	Southern Pigmy Perch *Nannoperca australis*	Slow-flowing water with higher water quality, stands of macrophytes, and healthy populations of prey items	Prefers slow-flowing (often weedy) or still swampy coastal creeks and drains but also still waters such as lakes, billabongs, farm dams, drains, rivers and streams with stands of macrophytes (i.e. aquatic vegetation) where it can shelter from predators and hunt for food. Prefers higher water quality (i.e. impacted by stormwater runoff)	Carnivorous and feeds upon small crustaceans, insects and their larvae.
FISH	Tupong *Pseudaphritis urvillii*	Brackish estuaries or slow-flowing water (creeks and stream), good sediment quality, and bottom substrate with submerged logs, leaf litter, and macrophytes. Connectivity to estuaries.	Occupies brackish estuaries and also slow-flowing freshwater creeks and streams. A bottom-dwelling fish usually found in, or around logs and aquatic plants where it buries itself in the substrate to ambush passing prey. Most abundant in slow-moving water among leaf litter and benthic debris such as under logs, aquatic plants, overhanging/undercut banks or buried in sand. Likely sensitive to poor sediment quality due to being a bottom dwelling species.	large (up to 20cm) long-lived fish species (females may take up to 5 yrs to reach maturity) and is usually carnivorous, feeding upon insects, crustaceans, molluscs, worms and fish.
FROG	Common Froglet *Crinia signifera*	Still shallow water-bodies, wetlands, and waterways with fringing high groundcover (grasses, sedges, logs, and litter) and emergent, submergent, or floating macrophytes (aquatic vegetation). Rocks, logs, leaf litter and thick vegetation surrounding aquatic habitats	Occupies a wide variety of mostly damp habitats but breeds in slow-moving creeks, farm dams, wetlands, ponds, and waterholes. Prefers waterbodies with still water and damp areas such as ponds and streams with high cover (logs and litter). Largely a terrestrial species, spending much of its time amongst leaf litter and sheltering during dry periods in microhabitats where moisture is retained such as under rocks, logs, damp depressions, and thick vegetation. Prefers ephemeral waterbodies but will occupy more shallow areas of deeper permanent wetlands or waterbodies (including wet roadside dicthes and even wheel ruts) during breeding. Will call from the water surface, floating or semi-submerged vegetation or shallows (Cogger 2000).	Adults insectivorous foraging amongst leaf litter. Tadpoles consume aquatic insects (including mosquito larvae) and also graze on vegetation Calls from shallow water or vegetation (Cogger) and can tolerate high levels of disturbance and elevated nutrient levels.
FROG	Southern Brown Tree Frog *Litoria ewingii*	Deeper waterbodies with shallow sections and fringing or emergent tall sedges, reeds, or trees (paperbarks or eucalypts)	Occurs in a wide range of freshwater waterbodies, lakes, ponds, swamps, dams, and low damp vegetation. Prefer deeper waterbodies (semi-permanent or permanent) for breeding but will lay eggs on submerged vegetation in shallow waters. An arboreal species that shelters in the crown of sedges and reeds or small hollows in paperbark and eucalypts. Males call from grass stems or small branches overhanging deep water.	Adults insectivorous, feeding on aquatic and terrestrial invertebrates by active hunting. Tadpoles suspected of grazing on benthic algae attached to aquatic macrophytes (aquatic vegetation), submerged leaf litter or rocks.

Group	Species	Specific Habitat Requirements	Habitat	Resources and Other
FROG	Southern Bullfrog *Limnodynastes dumerilii*	Moist or wet habitats with riparian/fringing vegetation and some semi-submerged vegetation. Larger and deeper waterbodies preferred	Found in a variety of heaths and forest and associated with well-vegetated (ephemeral or permanent) freshwater water-bodies, wetlands, swamps, streams, and dams. Considered to prefer larger and deeper (>60cm) permanent waterbodies (ponds or damns) or streams and wetlands with intact riparian vegetation for breeding. Males call from secluded sites within dense vegetation or overhangs along the waterbody edge but prefer semi-submerged (<30cm) large emergent grass tussocks. During periods of inactivity, this species burrows into the ground.	Insectivorous adult diet of small invertebrates. Tadpoles graze benthic algae and vegetable matter. Threatened by the introduced *Gumbusia holbrooki* through reducing tadpole survival and also predation of adults by foxes and cats
FROG	Southern Toadlet *Pseudophryne semimarmorata*	Remnant vegetation habitats (i.e. heaths, woodland etc) with (or nearby) ephemeral shallow soaks, periodically inundated (e.g. flooded) low-lying areas, or moist to wet habitats (e.g. ponds, wetlands etc)	The Southern Toadlet can be found in dry forest, woodland, shrubland, grassland and heaths. It shelters under leaf litter and other debris in moist soaks and depressions. Their eggs are spawned in shallow burrows under organic litter in low areas close to water (Hero et al. 1991) or wet soaks. Dry swampy sites which are inundated in winter. Within the region, commonly occurs in swampy habitats or woodland (commonly heathy) remnants supporting ephemeral shallow soaks.	Insectivorous, feeding on small invertebrates.
GDM	Agile Antechinus *Antechinus agilis*	native vegetation with fallen timber and large logs, tree hollows, and structurally complex habitat (i.e. groundstorey vegetation, small, medium, and large shrubs, and canopy trees)	Occurs in moist forest types, heaths, scrubs, and woodlands where abundant leaf litter, fallen logs, and tree hollows are present. Generally requires large patches of bushland (edge sensitive) with intact understorey and shrub layer. The species builds nests of eucalypt leaves in hollows of large trees either at ground level (infrequently) or several metres above the ground (commonly). Can also utlise fallen timber (e.g. hollow logs) for nest sites.	Diet consists mostly of invertebrates (large beetles, spiders and cockroaches) but occasionally also berries, small lizards, bird eggs and nestlings. Spends some time foraging at ground level but is considered a scansorial species adapted for climbing and foraging above the ground in shrubs and trees.
GDM	Black Wallaby *Wallabia bicolor*	dense understorey vegetation (0.0-1.0m strata) with diversity of plant (particularly shrubs) and fungi food items	Wide range of habitats including dry and wet sIcerophyll forests and woodlands, heaths, and scrubs. Generally requires some areas with dense thickets/shrubs/tall ferns which provide shelter. Di Stefano et al (2009) found lateral vegegation cover (at 60 cm height) to be an important predictor of wallaby habitat preference while Lunney and O'Connell (1988) found projective shrub cover to an important factor. Both these habitat features characterise understorey density. Will utislise adjacent more open areas in circumstances.	Generally a browsing macropod feeding of a wide variety of shrubs, ferns, sedges, and grasses but also significant mycophagous habits (i.e. fungi).
GDM	Short-beaked Echidna *Tachyglossus aculeatus*	native vegetation habitats with fallen timber, leaf litter, areas of dense groundstorey cover (grasses, sedges, small shrubs), hollow logs, and higher insect prey (i.e. ants or termites)	Inhabits a wide range of habitats including woodlands, forest, scrubs, heaths, and pasture. Favours forest, heath, and scrub habitats with intact understorey and fallen logs with hollows. This species shelters in hollow logs, crevices, burrows ,and leaf litter (Menkhorst 1996). Will also use rabbit burrows to shelter and thick patches of undergrowth, hollow tree stumps, and large tussock grasses.	Insectivorous feeding largely on ants, termites and small invertebrates.
GDM	Southern Brown Bandicoot *Isoodon obesulus obesulus*	native or exotic vegetation forming a dense groundcover (0.2-1.0m height range)	It is found in forest, heath and shrub communities but historically also likely to have occurred in more grassy woodland habitats (Bilney et al 2010). Largely continuous areas of dense vegetation (0.2-1.0m height range) are an important habitat feature. It shelters in a nest of vegetation beneath dense cover but has also been observed using rabbit warrens (SA) and artificial substrates such as tin sheets and farm equipment (Menkhorst and Knight 2001; Paull 2008).	Mostly insectivorous but can also include fungi and tubers within diet (Menkhorst and Knight 2001; Paull 2008). The Southern Brown Bandicoot is both active during the day and night.
GDM	Swamp Rat *Rattus lutreolus*	Dense groundcover (grasses, sedges or low heaths) and close proximity to water or swampy areas (i.e. streams, drains,	Most habitats with dense grassy or sedgy understorey, particularly margins of wetlands or swamps with tall grasses or sedges, along the banks of streams/creeks/rivers or well-vegetated drains, peaty ridges, and wet/damp heaths	Herbivorous diet of stems and seeds but also fungi and insects

Group	Species	Specific Habitat Requirements	Habitat	Resources and Other
		swamps, peats, moist heaths)	(Fox and Monamy 2007).	
REP	Blotched Blue-tongue Lizard *Tiliqua nigrolutea*	dense vegetation composed of sedges or grasses and hollow-bearing logs	Wide variety of habitats including wet and dry sclerophyll forests, woodlands, and heaths. Prefers microhabitats with sedgy and/or grassy understorey with hollow logs. Prefers dense vegetation to move between shelter sites (Koenig et al 2001). Shelters at night under or in logs, ground debris (including wood piles), and also artificial material such as tiles, tin sheets or other building materials.	Omnivorous diet of plant material (leaves, fruits, flowers) insects, carrion, and snails.
REP	Garden Skink *Lampropholis guichenoti*	leaf litter (CWD), grassy areas and rocks or logs	A common species found in the understorey of a wide range of habitats. Forages amongst leaf litter, grass and rock piles in dry and wet sclerophyll forest, moister woodlands, heaths, and also gardens and other modified environments. Prefers rocks or logs for basking.	Insectivorous diet including ants and other small insects. Diurnal lizard.
REP	Glossy Grass Skink *Pseudemoia rawlinsoni*	dense vegetation and moist habitats with nearby lakes, swamps, bogs, or wetlands	The Glossy Grass Skink is found in dense vegetation around the margins of lakes and in swamps and bogs. Is also found around creeks and in salt marsh (Wilson and Swan 2008). Slightly elevated veg around wetland edges humid microhabitats within swampy areas, where it occupies moist habitat underneath the vegetation. (Jenkins and Bartell 1980).	Insectivorous, feeding largely on arthropods. Diurnal habits and live-bearing, with females producing four to eight live young (Jenkins and Bartell 1980).
REP	Lowland Copperhead *Austrelaps superbus*	low vegetation near wet or moist habitats and more abundant prey	Low vegetation near edges of wetlands, marshes, swamps, creeks (i.e. riparian areas) and intact woodland and forests. Usually found close to water (45-188m; Shine 1979) and dependent on abundance of prey populations.	Carnivorous predator active both at day and night even at lower temperatures where other reptiles are inactive. Preys on rodents, frogs, snakes, and smaller skinks.
REP	Swamp Skink *Egernia coventryi*	wetlands or swampy heaths with low dense groundstorey of tussock grasses, logs, rocks, possibly decapods borrows	Occupies cool temperate, low-lying wetlands including swamp margins, swampy heaths, tea-tree thickets and tidal salt-marshes. This species is secretive, and often found in dense low vegetation. In wet habitats, the species shelters in the burrows of decapods crustaceans (Wilson and Swan 2008). It is active by day inhabiting densely-vegetated wetlands, including both freshwater and saltmarsh habitats. Shelters under logs, rocks, thick groundstorey vegetation or in burrows of it's own construction or burrows of decapods (i.e. yabbies, crayfish, crabs)(Clemann 1997). Preference for swampy habitats highlighted the preference of Swamp Skinks for habitats containing tussock life-forms which are typically swampy (Clemann 1997; Robertson 2004).	Opportunistic omnivorous with adults having a diet of fruits, seeds, plant material and juveniles adapting a more carnivorous diet (spiders, beetles, insects and crustaceans).
REP	Tree Dragon *Amphibolurus muricatus*	dry sclerophyll forest, woodlands, and heaths with low dense groundstorey vegetation, small shrubs, and logs preferably with hollows.	Dry sclerophyll forest or woodlands, rocky ridges and coastal heathlands on drier soils and supporting low dense vegetation and fallen timber with hollows. A semi-arboreal lizard species that utilises low shrubs and fallen timber to forage, hibernate and sun-bask. (R. Jenkins& R. Bartell 1980). Will also use areas with dense cover of introduced grasses (Hitchen et al 2011).	Insectivorous, preying on insects and spiders. Lays eggs in shallow burrows or under/within fallen decaying timber (Jenkins and Bartell 1980)
REP	White-lipped Snake *Drysdalia coronoides*	dense groundstorey vegetation of grasses and/or sedges, hollow logs, and abundant prey items (skinks)	Occupies moist habitats and shelters in cracks in the ground, under grass tussocks, fallen timber and scraps of tin. Prefers areas with dense vegetation (sedgy & grassy understorey) and fallen hollow logs.	Carnivorous predator feeding on small lizards (usually skinks) which comprise 86% of its diet. May be more active on warm days but capable of surviving in much cooler environments than

Group	Species	Specific Habitat Requirements	Habitat	Resources and Other
				other snake species.
WB	Crested Shrike-tit *Falcunculus frontatus*	mixture of understorey and overstorey trees, shrubby understorey, loose bark (i.e. stringybarks or ribbon gums), and high insect diversity and abundance.	Mostly associated with dry eucalypt forests and woodlands and more abundant in forested gullies and riparian vegetation. Forages in bark for insects.	Usually breed cooperatively and feeds on insects
WB	Dusky Woodswallow *Artamus cyanopterus*	sparse understorey with high structural complexity, CWD and logs	Dry sclerophyll forests, woodland, and shrublands dominated by eucalypts with open or sparse understorey of eucalypt saplings, acacias and other shrubs (including heath) and ground-cover of grass or sedges or course woody debris (i.e. leaves, dead stems, logs). May also be found in clearings or at edges of forests or woodlands.	Feeds mainly on insects and forages mainly in the air or at flowers of trees and shrubs in small to large flocks of up to 10 birds.
WB	Eastern Yellow Robin *Eopsaltria australis*	larger patches with tall shrub layer, high habitat complexity, numerous vertical stems, and areas with sparse ground cover (or areas of open ground)	Diversity of habitat types with tall shrub layer, sparse ground cover and numerous vertical stems. Prefers higher habitat complexity.	Mostly forage on ground for insects, searching for prey in areas with low vegetation ground cover (open areas) from low stems. In small remnant patches of woodland breeding animals have less food available than those in large continuous patches adversely affecting breeding success. Often killed by cats.
WB	Rufous Whistler *Pachycephala rufiventris*	larger patches with eucalypt (particularly stringybarks) or acacia overstorey, shrubby understorey, and logs	Dry sclerophyll forests, woodland, and shrublands dominated by eucalypts or acacias with an understorey of shrubs. Higher likelihood of occurrence in restoration projects with increasing area of planted native vegetation (habitat patches >20 ha in size had a >60% probability of detection in one study), and increasing number of logs.	Food mostly insects foraging in the foliage of trees, especially eucalypts, at higher levels and rarely ventures to the ground
WB	Varied Sittella *Daphoenositta chrysoptera*	large mature living and dead trees (particularly rough-bark eucalypt trees) at higher densities	Dry eucalypt forests and woodland, usually with rough-barked eucalypt species (e.g. stringybarks or ironbarks) and mature trees with hollows or dead branches. Prefers higher tree densities.	Feeds on arthropods, mainly insects, foraging in the crown of trees on large branches and trunks of live or dead trees but rarely on ground. Usually breeds cooperatively although sometimes in pairs

Executive Summary

12.2 Record of Assemblies of Councillors

Enquiries: (Dennis Hovenden: Chief Executive Office)

Council Plan

Community Outcome:	3. Sustainable City
Strategy:	3.3 Ensure good governance and management of Council resources
Priority Action	3.3.3 Continue to build organisational capability and a customer service culture

Purpose

To table the written records of the Assembly of Councillors (as defined by the *Local Government Act* 1989).

Recommendation (Chief Executive Office)

That Council receives the following written records:

- 31 July 2017;
- 7 August 2017;
- 9 August 2017;
- 21 August 2017;
- 23 August 2017;
- 28 August 2017;
- 6 September 2017;
- 11 September 2017;
- 12 September 2017;
- 18 September 2017; and
- 20 September 2017.

Key Points / Issues

Council is required under the *Local Government Act* 1989 to keep a written record of the names of all Councillors and members of Council staff attending, the matters considered, any conflict of interest disclosures made by a Councillor attending and whether the Councillor who disclosed a conflict of interest, left the meeting.

Financial Impact

For the 2017-2018 financial year, the State Government Minister for Local Government has announced a limit on the amount Victorian councils may increase rates. The cap for the 2017-2018 financial year is 2%. The cap is based on the Consumer Price Index expected for the financial year.

This cap has a significant effect on Council's current Long Term Financial Planning, with rate revenue being $9 million less than anticipated over the first four years, growing to $17 million over five years. This reduction will have a severe impact on Council's financial capacity to maintain service levels and deliver key capital projects.

There are no financial implications associated with this report.

12.2 Record of Assemblies of Councillors

Executive Summary

Consultation

1. External Stakeholders

As it is a statutory requirement to present all written records of all Councillors who participate in an advisory committee, a planned or scheduled meeting to the next practicable Council meeting, it is not necessary to consult with external stakeholders.

2. Other Stakeholders

As it is a statutory requirement to present all written records of all Councillors who participate in an advisory committee, a planned or scheduled meeting to the next practicable Council meeting, it is not necessary to consult with internal stakeholders.

Analysis (Environmental / Economic / Social Implications)

Making the written records available to the public may provide some confidence in transparency in decision making and is in keeping with best practice advice from the Office of the Local Government Inspectorate.

Legal / Policy / Council Plan Impact

Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities

The Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities has been considered in the preparation of this report but is not relevant to the content of the report.

Legal

Under Section 76AA of the *Local Government Act 1989*, Council is required to make a written record of all Councillors who participate in;

- An Advisory Committee where at least one (1) Councillor and a member of Council staff is present; and
- A planned or scheduled meeting where at least half the Councillors and a member of staff is present.

Policy Impacts

There are no policies that will impact the decision of this report.

Officer's Declaration of Interests

Council officers involved in the preparation of this report have no Conflict of Interest in this matter.

Risk Mitigation

There are no risks associated with this report.

Conclusion

It is recommended that the written records as attached to the report be received.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: Record of Assembly of Councillors - 31 July 2017 to 20 September 2017

RECORD OF ASSEMBLY OF COUNCILLORS

Date of Meeting: 31 July 2017

Commencement Time: 5.30pm
Finish Time: 9.35pm

Venue: Acacia Room / Council Chambers

Matters Considered: (Heading only)

MAV

Yacht Club

Kindergarten Infrastructure

Advocacy Strategy

Domestic Animal Management Plan
Beckwith Grove Bridge

Councillors	Yes / No	Arrival and Departure
Mayor, Cr Brian Cunial	Yes	5.30pm to 9.35pm
Cr Colin Hampton	Yes	5.30pm to 9.35pm
Cr Kris Bolam	Yes	5.30pm to 9.35pm
Cr Sandra Mayer	Yes	5.40pm to 9.20pm
Cr Glenn Aitken	Yes	5.30pm to 9.35pm
Cr Quinn McCormack	Yes	6.20pm to 9.35pm
Cr Michael O'Reilly	Yes	5.55pm to 9.35pm
Cr Lillian O'Connor	No	
Cr Steve Toms	No	

Councillors who Participated by Telephone Conference / other: Nil

Members of Council Staff Present:
Dennis Hovenden, Gillian Kay, Tim Frederico, Brad Hill
Jo Cross, Katy Wills, Joanna Ferrie, Natalie Cincotta, Leonie Reints, Jarred Stevens, Michael Rathbone

Other persons (include titles) **present:**
Mary Lallios (MAV President), Damien Mannix (Agenda Group), Rick Berry (Fitzroys)

Conflict of Interest Disclosures: Nil

Whether a Councillor(s), having disclosed a conflict of interest, left the assembly: Nil

Name Council Staff Member responsible for this written record: Tim Frederico
Title: Director, Corporate Development

RECORD OF ASSEMBLY OF COUNCILLORS

Date of Meeting: 7 August 2017

Commencement Time: 5.30pm
Finish Time: 8.30pm

Venue: Acacia Room / Council Chambers

Matters Considered: (Heading only)

Homeless Meals

Agenda Review

Role of VCAT
Housing Strategy

Councillors	Yes / No	Arrival and Departure
Mayor, Cr Brian Cunial	Yes	5.30pm to 8.30pm
Cr Colin Hampton	Yes	5.30pm to 8.30pm
Cr Kris Bolam	Yes	5.40pm to 7.20pm
Cr Sandra Mayer	Yes	5.30pm to 8.30pm
Cr Glenn Aitken	Yes	5.40pm to 7.20pm
Cr Quinn McCormack	No	
Cr Michael O'Reilly	No	
Cr Lillian O'Connor	Yes	5.40pm to 8.30pm
Cr Steve Toms	Yes	5.30pm to 7.20pm

Councillors who Participated by Telephone Conference / other: Nil

Members of Council Staff Present:
Dennis Hovenden, Gillian Kay, Tim Frederico, Brad Hurren
Liz Daley, Andrea Gaynor, Michael Papageorgiou, Stuart Caldwell, Kate Jewell, Kim Jaensch, Amy Parsons, Michael Craighead, Brianna Alcock

Other persons (include titles) **present:**
Kathleen Alonso and Di Middleton (DHHS) and David Vorchheimer (HWL Ebsworth)

Conflict of Interest Disclosures: Nil

Whether a Councillor(s), having disclosed a conflict of interest, left the assembly: Nil

Name Council Staff Member responsible for this written record: Tim Frederico
Title: Director, Corporate Development

RECORD OF ASSEMBLY OF COUNCILLORS

Date of Meeting: 9 August 2017		
Commencement Time: 5.30pm **Finish Time:** 9.30pm		**Venue:** Acacia Room / Council Chambers
Matters Considered: (Heading only) Governance Local Law		
Councillors	**Yes / No**	**Arrival and Departure**
Mayor, Cr Brian Cunial	Yes	5.40pm to 9.30pm
Cr Colin Hampton	Yes	5.30pm to 9.30pm
Cr Kris Bolam	Yes	5.30pm to 9.30pm
Cr Sandra Mayer	Yes	5.40pm to 9.30pm
Cr Glenn Aitken	Yes	6.10pm to 9.30pm
Cr Quinn McCormack	Yes	5.45pm to 9.30pm
Cr Michael O'Reilly	Yes	5.50pm to 9.30pm
Cr Lillian O'Connor	No	
Cr Steve Toms	Yes	5.30pm to 8.30pm
Councillors who Participated by Telephone Conference / other: Nil		
Members of Council Staff Present: Dennis Hovenden, Tim Frederico Michael Craighead and Louise Bugiera		
Other persons (include titles) **present:** Nil		
Conflict of Interest Disclosures: Nil		
Whether a Councillor(s), having disclosed a conflict of interest, left the assembly: Nil		
Name Council Staff Member responsible for this written record: Tim Frederico **Title:** Director, Corporate Development		

RECORD OF ASSEMBLY OF COUNCILLORS

Title of Meeting: Councillor briefing session			
Meeting Date: 21 August 2017			
Commencement Time: 5:30pm		**Location:** Acacia Room	
Finish Time: 9:30pm			
Matters Considered: *(Heading only)* Container deposit scheme Peninsula Leisure Frankston Station precinct Level Crossing Removal Response to NoM - Cleanliness of the City			
Councillors	**Yes / No**	**Arrival and Departure**	
Mayor, Cr Brian Cunial	Yes	Arrived: 5:30pm	Left: 9:30pm
Cr Colin Hampton	Yes	Arrived: 5:30pm	Left: 9:30pm
Cr Kris Bolam	Apology	Arrived:	Left:
Cr Sandra Mayer	Apology	Arrived:	Left:
Cr Glenn Aitken	Yes	Arrived: 5:30pm	Left: 9:30pm
Cr Quinn McCormack	Yes	Arrived: 6:10pm	Left: 9:30pm
Cr Michael O'Reilly	Yes	Arrived: 6:00pm	Left: 9:30pm
Cr Lillian O'Connor	Yes	Arrived: 5:30pm	Left: 9:30pm
Cr Steve Toms	Yes	Arrived: 5:30pm	Left: 9:30pm
Council Staff Attendance: ☑ Dennis Hovenden ☑ Tim Frederico ☑ Dr Gillian Kay ☑ Brad Hurren Kate Jewell, Bruce Howden, Luke Ure, Joanne Drennan, Graeme Read, Allison Clarke, Sally Prideaux, Chris Pocock, Jarred Stevens, Leonie Reints			
Others in attendance (including titles): Tim Gledhill, Roseanne Healy (Peninsula Leisure), Geoff Oulton, Adrian Dooley (DEDJTR), Paul Edbrooke MP, Adam Maguire, Nicola Holland (LXRA), Ben Ryan (Northern Alliance)			
Conflict of Interest Disclosures ***"This is an assembly of Councillors as defined in the Local Government Act. Does any Councillor present have a conflict of interest in any of the matters to be considered at this assembly?"*** Nil			
Whether a Councillor(s), having disclosed a conflict of interest, left the assembly:			
Name of Council Staff Member responsible for this written record: Tim Frederico			
Position Title: Director Corporate Development			

Please submit completed form to the Councillor's Office within 24 hours of conclusion of meeting.

RECORD OF ASSEMBLY OF COUNCILLORS

Date of Meeting: 23 August 2017

Commencement Time: 6.10pm
Finish Time: 8.45pm

Venue: Acacia Room

Matters Considered: (Heading only)
Staff Engagement Survey – Presentations from consultants

Councillors	Yes / No	Arrival and Departure
Mayor, Cr Brian Cunial	Yes	6.10pm to 8.45pm
Cr Colin Hampton	Yes	6.10pm to 8.45pm
Cr Kris Bolam	Yes	6.10pm to 8.45pm
Cr Sandra Mayer	No	
Cr Glenn Aitken	No	
Cr Quinn McCormack	Yes	6.10pm to 8.45pm
Cr Michael O'Reilly	No	
Cr Lillian O'Connor	No	
Cr Steve Toms	Yes	6.10pm to 8.45pm

Councillors who Participated by Telephone Conference / other: Nil

Members of Council Staff Present:
Russell Joiner

Other persons (include titles) **present:**
Melissa Pritchard and Ian Smith (Evaluation Solutions), Sasha Lord and Nick Barnett (Insync), Louise Miller and Dr Colin Couzin-Wood (Right Management)

Conflict of Interest Disclosures: Nil

Whether a Councillor(s), having disclosed a conflict of interest, left the assembly: Nil

Name Council Staff Member responsible for this written record: Russell Joiner
Title: Manager Human Resources

RECORD OF ASSEMBLY OF COUNCILLORS

Title of Meeting: Councillor Briefing	
Meeting Date: 28 August 2017	
Commencement Time: 5:30pm	**Location:** Acacia Room
Finish Time: 9:00pm	

Matters Considered: *(Heading only)*
5:30pm - 6:00pm Dinner
6:00pm - 6:15pm Special Council Meeting
6:20pm - Briefing continued with Advocacy Strategy, Linen House, Agenda Review,

Councillors	Yes / No	Arrival and Departure	
Mayor, Cr Brian Cunial	Yes	Arrived: 5:30pm	Left: 9:00pm
Cr Colin Hampton	Yes	Arrived: 5:30pm	Left: 9:00pm
Cr Kris Bolam	Yes	Arrived: 5:30pm	Left: 9:00pm
Cr Sandra Mayer	Yes	Arrived: 5:30pm	Left: 8:55pm
Cr Glenn Aitken	Yes	Arrived: 5:30pm	Left: 9:00pm
Cr Quinn McCormack	Yes	Arrived: 6:00pm	Left: 7:00pm
Cr Michael O'Reilly	Yes	Arrived: 6:00pm	Left: 9:00pm
Cr Lillian O'Connor	Yes	Arrived: 5:45pm	Left: 9:00pm
Cr Steve Toms	Apology	Arrived: N/A	Left: N/A

Council Staff Attendance:
☑ Dennis Hovenden ☑ Tim Frederico ☑ Dr Gillian Kay ☑ Brad Hurren
Michael Papageorgiou, Liz Daley, Natalie Cincotta, Vera Roberts, Byron Douglas, Luke Ure

Others in attendance (including titles):
Damien Mannix - The Agenda Group

Conflict of Interest Disclosures
"This is an assembly of Councillors as defined in the Local Government Act. Does any Councillor present have a conflict of interest in any of the matters to be considered at this assembly?"
Nil

Whether a Councillor(s), having disclosed a conflict of interest, left the assembly:

Name of Council Staff Member responsible for this written record: Tim Frederico

Position Title: Director Corporate Development

Please submit completed form to the Councillor's Office within 24 hours of conclusion of meeting.

RECORD OF ASSEMBLY OF COUNCILLORS

Title of Meeting: Councillor Briefing			
Meeting Date: 6 September 2017			
Commencement Time: 5:30pm		**Location:** Acacia Room	
Finish Time: 10:05pm			
Matters Considered: *(Heading only)* 5:30pm Dinner 6:00pm Bullying presentation from Victorian Equal Opportunity and Human Rights Commission 7:30pm Org Development matters 8:00pm Code of Conduct 8:30pm Notice of Motion template			
Councillors	**Yes / No**	**Arrival and Departure**	
Mayor, Cr Brian Cunial	Yes	Arrived: 5:30pm	Left: 10:05pm
Cr Colin Hampton	Yes	Arrived: 5:30pm	Left: 10:05pm
Cr Kris Bolam	Yes	Arrived: 5:30pm	Left: 10:05pm
Cr Sandra Mayer	Yes	Arrived: 5:30pm	Left: 8:05pm
Cr Glenn Aitken	Yes	Arrived: 5:30pm	Left: 8:50pm
Cr Quinn McCormack	Yes	Arrived: 6:15pm	Left: 10:05pm
Cr Michael O'Reilly	Absent	Arrived: N/A	Left: N/A
Cr Lillian O'Connor	Apology	Arrived: N/A	Left: N/A
Cr Steve Toms	Yes	Arrived: 5:30pm	Left: 10:05pm
Council Staff Attendance: ☑ Dennis Hovenden ☑ Tim Frederico ☑ Dr Gillian Kay ☑ Brad Hurren Russell Joiner, Michael Craighead			
Others in attendance (including titles): Carol Ransley, Gregory Frank - VEOHRC			
Conflict of Interest Disclosures ***"This is an assembly of Councillors as defined in the Local Government Act. Does any Councillor present have a conflict of interest in any of the matters to be considered at this assembly?"*** CEO advised that staff, including myself, would vacate room during discussions Org Dev / CEO matters			
Whether a Councillor(s), having disclosed a conflict of interest, left the assembly: CEO and all staff (excl. R Joiner) left the AoC during the Org Dev / CEO matters discussion			
Name of Council Staff Member responsible for this written record: Tim Frederico			
Position Title: Director Corporate Development			

Please submit completed form to the Councillor's Office within 24 hours of conclusion of meeting.

RECORD OF ASSEMBLY OF COUNCILLORS

Date of Meeting: 11 September 2017		
Commencement Time: 6.00pm **Finish Time:** 8.30pm		**Venue:** Acacia Room / Council Chambers
Matters Considered: (Heading only) Frankston Arts Board Presentation Gambling Alliance Presentation Visitor Information and Services Delivery Options Centenary Park Multipurpose Sporting Pavilion		
Councillors	**Yes / No**	**Arrival and Departure**
Mayor, Cr Brian Cunial	Yes	5.30pm to 8.30pm
Cr Colin Hampton	No	
Cr Kris Bolam	No	
Cr Sandra Mayer	Yes	5.35pm to 8.30pm
Cr Glenn Aitken	Yes	5.30pm to 8.30pm
Cr Quinn McCormack	Yes	5.40pm to 8.30pm
Cr Michael O'Reilly	Yes	6.00pm to 8.30pm
Cr Lillian O'Connor	Yes	5.40pm to 8.30pm
Cr Steve Toms	Yes	5.30pm to 8.30pm
Councillors who Participated by Telephone Conference / other: Nil		
Members of Council Staff Present: Dennis Hovenden, Dr Gillian Kay, Brad Hurren Lisa Virgona, Sam Jackson, Amy Parsons		
Other persons (include titles) **present:** Barbara Crook and Michael Mallignaggi (Frankston Arts Board) Kelvin Thompson (Alliance for Gambling Reform)		
Conflict of Interest Disclosures: Nil.		
Whether a Councillor(s), having disclosed a conflict of interest, left the assembly: Nil.		
Name Council Staff Member responsible for this written record: Dennis Hovenden **Title:** Chief Executive Officer		

RECORD OF ASSEMBLY OF COUNCILLORS

Date of Meeting: 18 September 2017

Commencement Time: 5.30pm
Finish Time: 9.05pm

Venue: Acacia Room

Matters Considered: (Heading only)
Dinner
Neighbourhood Character (C123)
Yacht Club
Agenda Review
Governance Matters

Councillors	Yes / No	Arrival and Departure
Mayor, Cr Brian Cunial	Yes	5.30pm to 9.05pm
Cr Colin Hampton	No	
Cr Kris Bolam	Yes	5.30pm to 9.05pm
Cr Sandra Mayer	Yes	5.30pm to 9.05pm
Cr Glenn Aitken	Yes	5.30pm to 9.05pm
Cr Quinn McCormack	Yes	6.00pm to 8.40pm
Cr Michael O'Reilly	No	
Cr Lillian O'Connor	No	
Cr Steve Toms	No	

Councillors who Participated by Telephone Conference / other: Nil

Members of Council Staff Present:
Dennis Hovenden, Dr Gillian Kay, Tim Frederico, Brad Hurren
Michael Papageorgiou, Roy Furtado, James Smith, Sam Jackson, Amy Parsons, Kim Jaensch

Other persons (include titles) **present:**
Nepalese Delegation until 7.10pm (Mr Tulsi Marisini, Ms Tika Thani, Mr Hire Maharjan, Ms Pratigya Vaidya, Mr Rajan Kumar)
Amanda Roberts (SJB Urban) and Rick Berry (Fitzroys)

Conflict of Interest Disclosures: Nil

Whether a Councillor(s), having disclosed a conflict of interest, left the assembly: Nil

Name Council Staff Member responsible for this written record: Tim Frederico
Title: Director Corporate Development

RECORD OF ASSEMBLY OF COUNCILLORS

Date of Meeting: 20 September 2017		
Commencement Time: 5.45pm **Finish Time:** 6.55pm		**Venue:** Acacia Room
Matters Considered: (Heading only) EBA Update CEO Performance Review		
Councillors	**Yes / No**	**Arrival and Departure**
Mayor, Cr Brian Cunial	Yes	5.45pm to 6.55pm
Cr Colin Hampton	Yes	5.45pm to 6.55pm
Cr Kris Bolam	Yes	5.45pm to 6.55pm
Cr Sandra Mayer	Yes	5.45pm to 6.55pm
Cr Glenn Aitken	No	
Cr Quinn McCormack	Yes	5.45pm to 6.55pm
Cr Michael O'Reilly	Yes	5.45pm to 6.55pm
Cr Lillian O'Connor	No	
Cr Steve Toms	Yes	5.45pm to 6.45pm
Councillors who Participated by Telephone Conference / other: Nil		
Members of Council Staff Present: Russell Joiner		
Other persons (include titles) **present:** Nil.		
Conflict of Interest Disclosures: Nil		
Whether a Councillor(s), having disclosed a conflict of interest, left the assembly: Nil		
Name Council Staff Member responsible for this written record: Russell Joiner **Title:** Manager Human Resources		

Executive Summary

12.3 Frankston City Health and Wellbeing Plan 2017-2021

Enquiries: (Liz Daley: Community Development)

Council Plan

Community Outcome:	2. Liveable City
Strategy:	2.3 Health and Well-being
Priority Action	2.3.5 Adopt a Health and Wellbeing Plan 2017-2021

Purpose

To advise Council on community feedback received on the draft Frankston Health and Wellbeing Plan 2017–2021 (the Plan), and seek Council's adoption of the amended draft Plan (Attachment A), its Year One Action Plan (Attachment B) and Council's Health and Wellbeing Policy.

Recommendation (Director Community Development)

That Council:

1. Notes the community feedback received on the draft Plan and that only minor amendments to the draft Plan have been recommended as a result (Attachment A);
2. Adopts the draft Frankston City Health and Wellbeing Plan 2017–2021 (Attachment B)
3. Adopts the draft Frankston City Health and Wellbeing Plan 2017–2021: Year One Action Plan (Attachment C)
4. Adopts the draft Health and Wellbeing Policy 2017–2021 (Attachment D); and
5. Receives the final annual review of the Frankston City Health and Wellbeing Plan 2013-2017 (Attachment E).

Key Points / Issues

- The draft Frankston City Health and Wellbeing Plan 2017–2021 was presented to Council on 14 August Ordinary Meeting, and it was resolved to release the draft Plan for community consultation on Council's website from Monday 21 August to Friday 15 September 2017.
- Three submissions were received during this community consultation, all of which broadly supported the priorities of the draft Plan and sought very minor changes only. Further community consultation was also undertaken by Officers with key community stakeholders, including the Frankston Disability Access and Inclusion Committee, Frankston and Mornington Peninsula Aboriginal Action Group and Frankston Positive Ageing Group. Council Departments and key partners were also consulted. A summary of the community consultation response can be found at Attachment A.
- The community consultation resulted in some minor amendments to the draft Plan (this is also summarised in Attachment A). The amended draft Plan (Attachment B) and its Year One Action Plan (Attachment C) is now presented to Council for adoption. The Plan is due to be submitted to Department of Health and Human Services by 22 October 2017.

Executive Summary

- The draft Health and Wellbeing Policy 2017–2021 (the Policy) is an amendment of the existing Health and Wellbeing Policy 2013–2017, which was endorsed by Council at its Ordinary meeting of 21 October 2013. The draft Policy provides an update of the Policy to reflect Council's seven long-term community building outcomes and to emphasise the connection and interaction between place, liveability and health.
- The *Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008* requires Council to review and report the achievements of its Municipal Health and Wellbeing Plan on an annual basis. The final annual review (Year Four) of the current Frankston Health and Wellbeing Plan 2013–2017 is at Attachment E. The annual review provides a showcase for each of the Plan's seven priority areas to highlight the key annual achievements, and notes actions where significant progress has occurred since the last annual review (presented to Council at its Ordinary Meeting of 19 December 2016).

Financial Impact

For the 2017-2018 financial year, the State Government Minister for Local Government has announced a limit on the amount Victorian councils may increase rates. The cap for the 2017-2018 financial year is 2%. The cap is based on the Consumer Price Index expected for the financial year.

This cap has a significant effect on Council's current Long Term Financial Planning, with rate revenue being $9 million less than anticipated over the first four years, growing to $17 million over five years. This reduction will have a severe impact on Council's financial capacity to maintain service levels and deliver key capital projects.

The commitments contained within the draft Year One Action Plan aim to be met within the existing 2017–2018 budget allocation. Council may consider allocating additional financial resources to enable implementation of priorities in line with the annual budget cycle. Additional funding may also be sought via external sources, such as grants, should the opportunity become available.

It should be noted that while a Municipal Health and Wellbeing Plan is a four-year plan, legislation requires its annual review and so annual priorities within the Plan will be subject to the annual budget processes and Council approval.

It should also be noted that Council already invests significant funds into supporting the health and wellbeing through the delivery of services and infrastructure.

Consultation

1. External Stakeholders

The community consultation on the draft Plan was conducted in two stages.

The initial stage of the community consultation informed the development of the draft Plan and was conducted through Think Big Frankston and other community consultations held from October 2016 to March 2017. The following partnerships and networks were also consulted during this stage: Frankston Disability Access and Inclusion Committee; Frankston Youth Council; Frankston Positive Ageing Group; Frankston Child and Family Partnership; Frankston Mornington Peninsula Family Violence Partnership; LGBTQI – Out on the Peninsula; and the Peninsula Health Disability Customer Advisory Group.

The development of draft Plan was also guided by the Frankston Health and Wellbeing Reference Group, which included: Victorian Department of Health and Human Services; Peninsula Health Community Health; Frankston Peninsula Primary Care Partnership; and Women's Health in the South East. The South East Melbourne Primary Health Network was also invited to participate in this Reference Group but did not engage.

The second stage of the community consultation was undertaken from 21 August to 15 September 2017 to seek community feedback on the draft Plan (and Year One Action Plan). During this time, the draft Plan was placed on Council's website, along with hard copies being available in Council's Customer Service Centres. This was advertised through Council's website and social media channels. Council Officers were also consulted on the draft Plan with key community stakeholders during this time. Three submissions were received from the community, with additional feedback received from community stakeholders.

2. Other Stakeholders

Planning & Environment; Family Health Support Services; Arts & Culture; Community Safety; Infrastructure were represented on the Reference Group, with further consultations conducted with Financial and Corporate Planning; Community Relations; Human Resources; Sustainable Assets Departments.

Analysis (Environmental / Economic / Social Implications)

The draft Plan has been developed within the context of the key determinants of health. This involved place-based assessments on evidence of the risk factors that are present within the municipality's social, economic, natural and built environments, and can impact liveability and lead to poor health. For example, educational attainment, employment status, household income, housing and geography, access to health services, access to leisure and culture, social support networks and so on. The health and wellbeing priorities within the draft Plan were identified as a result of these assessments, and will work towards improving the overall health and wellbeing of the community.

Legal / Policy / Council Plan Impact

Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities

All matters relevant to the Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities have been considered in the preparation of this report and are consistent with the standards set by the Charter.

Legal

The draft Plan meets the statutory requirement under:

- Section 26 of the *Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008* for local councils to prepare a Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan within 12 months following each local government election to outline health and wellbeing priorities for the area, and to conduct an annual review;
- Section 38 of the *Disability Act 2006* to prepare a disability action plan; and
- The *Victorian Climate Change Act 2011* to consider the impact of climate change during the preparation of the Municipal Health and Wellbeing Plan.

12.3 Frankston City Health and Wellbeing Plan 2017-2021

Executive Summary

Policy Impacts

The draft Plan aligns with the Council Plan 2017–2021, Community Plan 2017–2021 and Municipal Strategic Statement to ensure that health and wellbeing outcomes are integrated with Council's long-term ambitions for the municipality and reflect the community's needs.

Officer's Declaration of Interests

Council officers involved in the preparation of this report have no Conflict of Interest in this matter.

Risk Mitigation

The draft Plan was developed from a comprehensive process that involved:

- An indepth place-based analysis of a robust framework of key indicators of health and liveability, demographic data and research;
- Think Big Frankston and other community consultations;
- The establishment of a Frankston Health and Wellbeing Reference Group, comprised of professionals with an interest in health and wellbeing;
- Review of the current Frankston City Health and Wellbeing Plan 2013–2017.

This has provided a high level of confidence that the draft Plan reflects the most important health and wellbeing priorities of the community. The recent consultation period offered a chance for the community to review the draft Plan and confirm if it reflects the community's needs.

Conclusion

As well as meeting Council's legislative obligations, the draft Plan is a key strategic document that will guide Council in planning and facilitating liveable local communities, and enable people to enjoy good health and wellbeing at every stage of life. The draft Plan will also provide the community and Council's professional partners with a sound evidence-base on the most pressing place-based health and wellbeing issues within the municipality to guide planning and service delivery, and create opportunities to adopt shared goals and work collectively towards improved health and wellbeing within Frankston City.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: Community consultation summary

Attachment B: Draft Health and Wellbeing Plan 2017-2021

Attachment C: Draft Year One Action Plan 2017-2018

Attachment D: Draft Health and Wellbeing Policy 2017-2021

Attachment E: Annual review (Year 4) Health and Wellbeing Plan 2013-2017

12.3 Frankston City Health and Wellbeing Plan 2017-2021

Officers' Assessment

Background

- The draft Health and Wellbeing Plan 2017–2021 (the Plan) is Frankston City Council's strategic plan for how Council will work over the next four years to create well-planned and liveable environments within the municipality so people are able to enjoy good health and wellbeing at every stage of life.
- It is a legislative requirement under section 26 of the *Victorian Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008* (the Act) for councils to develop a Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan (MPHWBP) within 12 months of each local government election of the council.
- The Plan is also Council's Disability Action Plan 2017–2021, which Victorian public sector bodies are required to prepare under section 38 of the *Disability Act 2006*.
- The development of the draft Plan has been guided by the following:
  - A robust evidence-base of quantitative data using the key indicators of health and liveability contained in Council's in-house Community Building Outcomes Framework, which is a planning framework that enables Council to facilitate a place-based approach to the development of key prevention and early intervention strategies and initiatives.
  - Qualitative data obtained through Think Big Frankston and other community consultation, which included consultation with residents, businesses and local groups.
  - The professional expertise of Council's partners through the Frankston Health and Wellbeing Reference Group, who are actively involved in reviewing the evidence-base and testing the priorities.
  - Relevant Victorian Government plans, including: the Victorian Public Health and Wellbeing Plan 2015–2019; Victorian State Disability Plan 2017–2020; Koolin Balit; and the Victorian Aboriginal and Local Government Action Plan.
- The draft Plan will be implemented through an Annual Action Plan that is reviewed and updated on an annual basis in order to provide the opportunity for flexible and responsive implementation (the draft Year One Action Plan can be found at Attachment C). Note, it is also a statutory requirement under the *Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008* to conduct an annual review of the Municipal Health and Wellbeing Plan.

Issues and Discussion

Draft Frankston City Health and Wellbeing Plan 2017–2021:

- The draft Plan was developed within the context of local government's role in improving health and wellbeing at a local place-based level through its influence on the underlying social determinants of health and liveability within the municipality.
- A key challenge for local government in this role is to address the inherent health inequalities experienced by particular population groups to ensure equitable access so that opportunities for healthy and active lifestyles are afforded to all.
- The draft Plan will contribute to the achievement of Frankston City's long-term community outcomes outlined in the Council Plan 2017–2021 by working within the following community building outcomes: Healthy Community; Stronger Families; Safe Community; Community Strength: Sustainable Environment; Sustainable Economy; and Learning Community.

- Place-based assessments have been undertaken centred on these community building outcomes, which has led to the identification of the following health and wellbeing priorities: Healthy and active lives; Respectful relationships and gender equity; Diverse and affordable housing and safe behaviours; Vibrant, inclusive and engaged communities; Sustainable use of resources; Skilled local workforce; and Literacy across all life stages.
- The draft Plan will be implemented through an annual action plan that is reviewed and updated on an annual basis in order to provide the opportunity for flexible and responsive implementation. The draft Year One Action Plan 2017–2018 (Attachment B) has been developed in consultation with internal and external partners and aims to be strategic in how it intersects with other Council plans and strategies to address the key health and wellbeing needs of the community.

Draft Health and Wellbeing Policy 2017–2021:

- The current Policy has been updated to reflect to Council's place-based planning approach as guided by the Community Building Outcomes Framework, which works towards the achievement of the following seven long-term community building outcomes outlined above.
- The Policy guides the development of the Municipal Health and Wellbeing Plan and Council Plan, and informs decision-making and actions in respect of the planning and delivery of projects, initiatives, services and infrastructure recognising the benefit to the health and wellbeing.

Annual review of the Frankston Health and Wellbeing Plan 2013–2017:

- The current Health and Wellbeing Plan 2013–2017 (the current Plan) was endorsed by Council at OM246 of 21 October 2013. This Plan has since been reviewed annually, with the reports presented to Council each year and submitted to the Department of Health and Human Services, as required under s26 of the *Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008*.
- Of the 94 actions contained in the Action Plan: 62 actions are of an ongoing nature and will continue to be progressed; 28 have been completed; and four have been made redundant due to changed funding priorities.
- It should be noted that the majority of these actions were implemented in partnership with local agencies to facilitate improvements in the mainstream delivery of health services to better meet local needs and avoid duplication of effort.

Options Available including Financial Implications

There are no financial implications associated with the report.

Attachment A

Draft Frankston City Health and Wellbeing Plan 2017–2021

Register of community feedback on the draft Plan

The draft Frankston City Health and Wellbeing Plan 2017–2021 was made available on Council's website for community consultation from Monday 21 August to Friday 15 September 2017.

During this time, the following three submissions were received from the community (note, personal details have been removed):

Submission number	Consultation response summary	Officer response
1	Emphasises the importance of dog ownership and dog walking on health and wellbeing.	Noted.
2	Supportive of the draft Plan. Noted some confusion over having the draft Year One Action Plan listed as a separate document on the website to the draft Plan. A number of minor wording changes were suggested, along with a request for advocacy on the use of sustainable transport in reducing emissions, such as public transport and safe bicycle paths.	Noted. Officers noted the feedback on listing the Year One Action Plan as a separate document – this is done as unlike the draft Plan, it will be reviewed and updated annually. Officers agreed with the wording changes and these have been amended in the draft Plan. Officers noted the request for advocacy on sustainable transport may be included in future action plans for years 2 to 4 of the Plan.
3	Supportive of the draft Plan. Requested further consideration of older people aged 65 year plus in relation to elder abuse, ageism, social isolation, barriers to employment and support in retirement.	Officers agreed with the majority of this feedback and it has been incorporated into the draft Year One Action Plan, with a greater emphasis made on those actions that relate to family violence, employment, homelessness and access to events.

In addition, Council Officers consulted with a number of key stakeholders as follows:

Stakeholder group	Consultation response summary	Officer response
Frankston Disability Access and Inclusion Committee	Supportive of the draft Plan. Recommended the addition of actions that will improve access and inclusion for people with a disability: the accessibility of water drinking fountains; the development of social scripts to improve the accessibility of major events and arts facilities; the importance of consulting with the Frankston Disability Access and Inclusion Committee; and employment.	Officers agreed with these recommendations and they have been incorporated into the draft Year One Action Plan.

Stakeholder group	Consultation response summary	Officer response
Frankston Mornington Peninsula Aboriginal Action Group	Supportive of the draft Plan. Employment is key to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health, which is anticipated to be addressed through the development of a Reconciliation Action Plan for Frankston City. The importance of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander specific emergency housing was also highlighted.	Noted. Health inequalities experienced by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders is highlighted within the draft Plan, with actions contained in the draft Year One Action to develop a Reconciliation Action Plan and advocacy around homelessness and access to social housing and crisis accommodation.
Peninsula Health Community Health (PHCH), Health Promotion Team	Supportive of the draft Plan. Consultation focused on population level and placed based approaches with the view to align the draft Plan with the PHCH Integrated Health Promotion Plan where possible. PHCH identified itself as a key partner on several actions outlined in the draft Year One Action Plan. The possible alignment of the evaluation for the two plans was also discussed.	Noted. Officers had several meetings with PHCP to ascertain the viability, delivery timelines and responsibilities for all actions with proposed involvement from PHCH. All actions that identify PHCH as a partner have been confirmed.
Frankston Positive Ageing Group	Supportive of the draft Plan. Recommended the addition of actions that will improve knowledge, information sharing and promotion on a range of topics including: drinking water; being (and staying) physically active; community events; elder abuse; social isolation and its link to gambling.	Officers agreed with these recommendations and most have been incorporated into the draft Year One Action Plan. Officers noted that actions not included may be included in future action plan's for years 2 to 4.
Frankston Youth Council	No response provided.	N/A
LCBTQI – Out on the Peninsula	No response provided.	N/A
Frankston Child and Family Partnership	No response provided.	N/A
Frankston Mornington Peninsula Family Violence Network	No response provided.	N/A

Stakeholder group	Consultation response summary	Officer response
Council Departments	Clarification provided on actions relating to the introduction of the NDIS. Increased reference to older people in actions, including introducing new targeted actions for older people and broadening existing actions to include vulnerable 55 years plus cohorts.	The draft Year One Action Plan has been amended to incorporate this feedback. Where possible, internal stakeholders were consulted on all amendments.

Frankston City Health and Wellbeing Plan

2017–2021

opportunity » growth » lifestyle





Welcome to Frankston City

We would like to acknowledge that we are situated on the traditional lands of the Bunurong and Boon Wurrung, this special place now known by its European name, Frankston. We offer our respect to their elders and all Aboriginal and



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Message from the Mayor

It is a pleasure to present the Health and Wellbeing Plan 2017–2021, which is integral to Council achieving our long-term community outcome for a Liveable City.



This important document will guide Council to strategically plan and facilitate liveable local communities, enabling residents to enjoy good health and wellbeing at every stage of life.

While I am proud to say that the majority of Frankston City residents are in relatively good health and report having similar levels of wellbeing to all Victorians, it must be recognised that there are still members of our community for whom this is not the case.

Unfortunately in 2017, some residents continue to experience social and economic isolation and other health inequalities, increasing the likelihood of ongoing poor physical and mental health and wellbeing.

The Health and Wellbeing Plan 2017–2021 sets out Council's approach to tackling the municipality's most pressing health and wellbeing priorities, providing a strong framework for which to plan and deliver services.

The Plan is underpinned by significant investment made by Council each year to improve health and wellbeing within Frankston City.

In 2017–2018, $14.62 million is being invested to enhance the health and wellbeing of local families, children and young people through the provision of universal services and by supporting local service providers.

A further $16.36 million is being spent to improve sports and recreation locally, including the construction of new multi-purpose sports pavilions at Carrum Downs Recreation Reserve and Ballam Park East. These exciting developments will also provide the community with flexible public meeting spaces.

Additionally, $7.96 million will inspire activity city-wide through festivals and events, and arts and libraries – with planning underway to construct a Langwarrin Library and Integrated Hub.

Alongside this plan, Council will advocate to all levels of government for the development of a Health Industry Centre of Excellence and Health Services Hub to be established locally.

While Council takes the responsibility of positively influencing community health and wellbeing seriously, we cannot achieve our desired outcomes alone and require the support of partners, including other levels of government, primary health and not-for-profit service providers, and the community.

With this said, we invite you to work with us to achieve health and wellbeing for all residents, and our goal of being recognised as the Lifestyle Capital of Victoria



Councillor Brian Cunial
Mayor, Frankston City Council

Executive Summary

The Health and Wellbeing Plan 2017-2021 (the Plan) is Frankston City Council's strategic plan for how we will work over the next four years to create well planned and liveable neighbourhoods so that our community is able to enjoy good health and wellbeing at every stage of life.

The Plan is also Frankston City Council's Disability Action Plan 2017-2021 and has an equity focus to identify, reduce and remove barriers and promote inclusion experienced by people with a disability to promote access, inclusion and participation.

The Plan meets the statutory requirements of the *Public Health Act 2008* and aligns with the Council Plan 2017-2021, Community Plan 2017-2021 and Municipal Strategic Statement.

Over the next four years, the Plan guide Council's work towards the achievement of Frankston City's long-term and strategic community outcomes within our seven local communities to ensure that Frankston City is recognised as the Lifestyle Capital of Victoria and a prosperous future for residents.

The Plan was developed in consultation with the community through Think Big Frankston and other community consultation, which included Frankston City's Disability Inclusion and Access Committee and the Peninsula Health Disability Customer Advisory Group. The development of the Plan was informed by a broad body of evidence that included key indicators of health and liveability as identified through Council's in-house Community Building Outcomes Framework, a place-based analysis of demographic data and research on the key determinants of health and health inequalities. This process was overseen by the Frankston City Health and Wellbeing Reference Group, represented by multi-sector stakeholders who provided professional expertise and advice on achieving population level community health outcomes.

The Plan is made up of four parts, which viewed together provide a strategic overview of how Council will drive the improvement of health and wellbeing planning at every stage of life:

Part 1 provides the background to the Plan, outlining the framework within which it was developed and an overview of the health and wellbeing status of the Frankston City community.

Part 2 provides an overview of Council's role and investment in the health and wellbeing of our communities, setting out the local, state and national policy context.

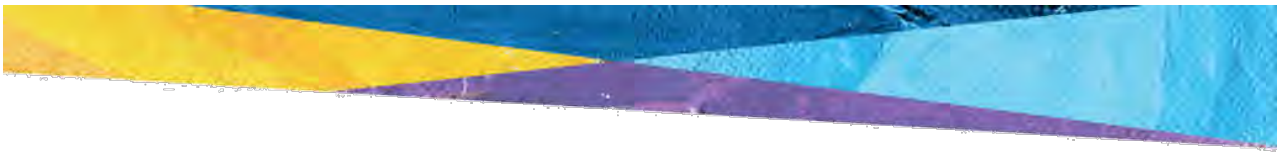
Part 3 outlines Council's desired outcomes and priorities for health and wellbeing in Frankston City over the next four years, outlining the places where we will work and the target population groups. It also provides an overview of the evidence on the most pressing place-based health and wellbeing issues and health inequalities within Frankston City that require the strongest focus.

Part 4 outlines how Council is going to deliver the Plan, with the implementation of the Plan will be progressed through an action plan that is reviewed and updated annually.

Part 1:

The Health and Wellbeing Plan for Frankston City





Introduction

The Health and Wellbeing Plan 2017–2021 (the Plan) is the strategic plan for how Frankston City Council will work over the next four years to create well planned and liveable environments within our communities so people are able to enjoy good health and wellbeing at every stage of life.

In doing so, Council will be placing primary prevention at the heart of what we do, taking a systemic approach to the design, planning and delivery of our universal services, infrastructure, recreation facilities, town centres and open spaces to enhance lifestyle opportunities that support good health and wellbeing for all.

The Plan aligns with the Council Plan 2017–2021, Community Plan 2017–2021 and Municipal Strategic Statement to ensure that health and wellbeing outcomes are integrated with our long-term ambitions for Frankston City and reflect the community's needs.

The Plan is also Frankston City Council's Disability Action Plan 2017–2021 and has an equity focus to identify, reduce and remove barriers and promote inclusion experienced by people with a disability to promote access, inclusion and participation.

In developing this Plan, guidance was sought from Council's Disability Advisory Committee.

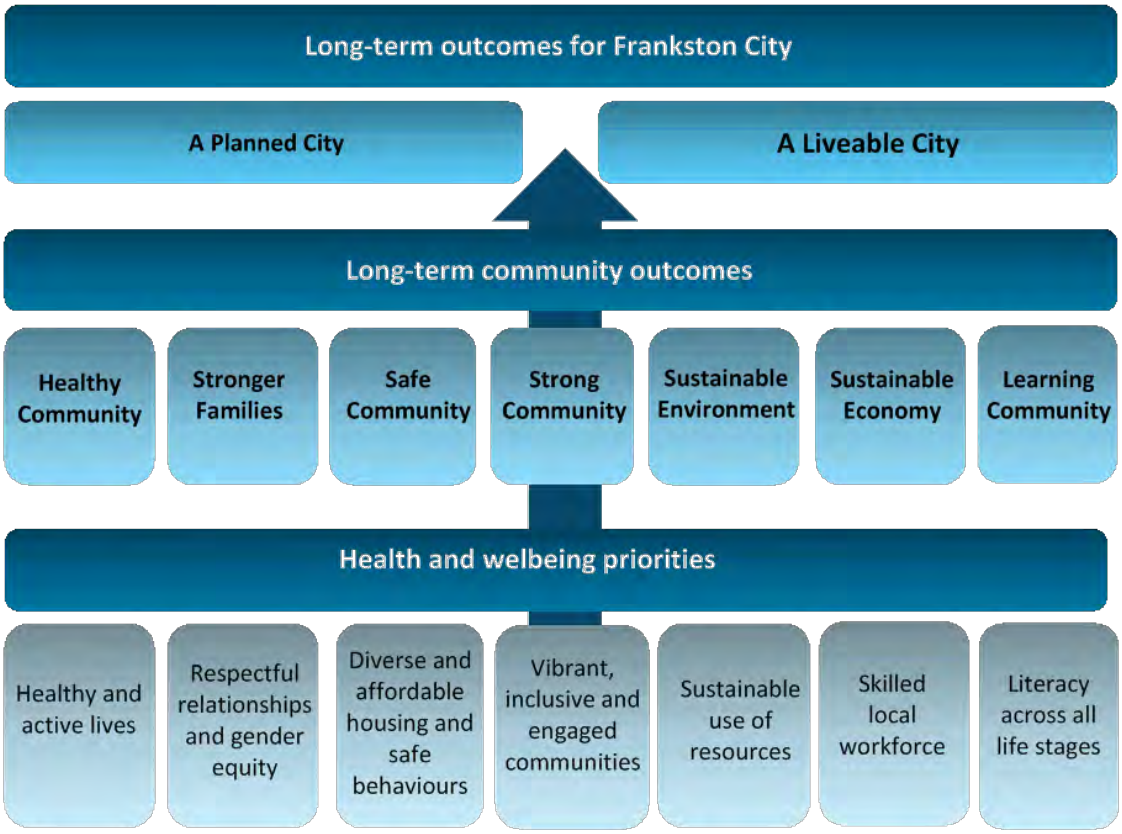
The Plan has been developed in consultation with the community and in collaboration with our partners, and will enable Council and our partners to:

- Understand the evidence on the most pressing place-based health and wellbeing issues and health inequalities within Frankston City that require the strongest focus to guide planning and service delivery.
- Adopt shared goals and work collectively towards improved health and wellbeing within Frankston City.

The Plan will be implemented through an Action Plan that is reviewed and updated annually. This process aims to ensure that the Plan remains dynamic, relevant and responsive to the changing policy environment and community's place-based needs.

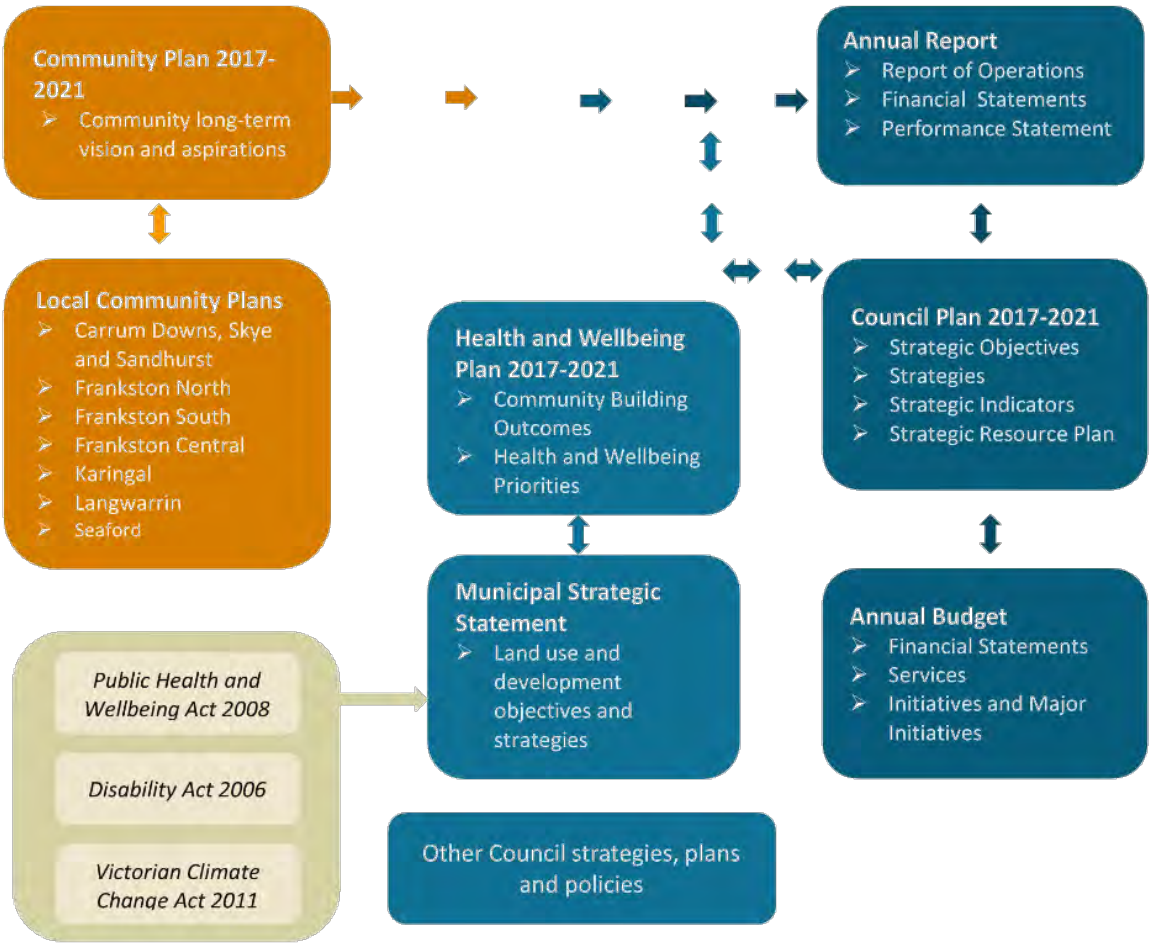
Outcomes and priorities

The Plan will work towards the achievement of Frankston City's long-term and strategic community outcomes within our seven local communities to ensure that Frankston City is recognised as the ***Lifestyle Capital of Victoria***:



Frankston City Council's planning framework

The Plan meets the statutory requirements of the Public Health Act 2008 and aligns with the Council Plan 2017-2021, Community Plan 2017-2021 and Municipal Strategic Statement to ensure that health and wellbeing outcomes are integrated with Council's long-term ambitions for Frankston City and reflect the community's needs.



The development of the Plan

The Plan was developed over a 12 month period through a comprehensive analysis of data, research and community consultation, which included:

- **Frankston City Community Building Outcomes Framework**

  The Community Building Outcomes Framework is Council's in-house health planning framework. The framework, which is based on a comprehensive set of key indicators of health and liveability and draws from a number of key theoretical approaches, enables Council to develop a deep understanding of our community, where and how to best use resources, improve service delivery, form partnerships and build social capital to affect long-term positive change. When applied, the framework facilitates a place-based planning approach to the development of key prevention and early intervention strategies and initiatives that are integrated into Council's universal service delivery system and management of community infrastructure.

- **Data analysis**

  A place-based analysis of a wide range of data, including: demographic data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics Census; health data from the Victorian Population Health Survey and Victorian Women's Health Atlas; Turning Point Drug and Alcohol data; Crime Statistics from the Victorian Police; and many other datasets.

- **Literature review**

  A review of a broad body of evidence and research on the key determinants of health and health inequalities. Sources included: VicHealth; Australian Institute of Health and Welfare; ANROWS; Australian Institute of Family Studies; and many others.

- **Think Big Frankston and other community consultation**

  Consultation was conducted with the community from October 2016 to March 2017 to gain information from residents, businesses and local groups to inform the Council Plan 2017-2021, Community Plan 2017-21 and Health and Wellbeing Plan 2017-2021. This included consultation with community and advisory groups, such as: Frankston Disability Inclusion and Access Committee; the Peninsula Health Disability Customer Advisory Group; Frankston Positive Ageing Group; Frankston Youth Council; and many others.

- **Frankston Health and Wellbeing Reference Group**

  The professional expertise of Council officers and our partner organisations was sought through a Reference Group, who were actively involved in reviewing the evidence-base, testing the priority outcomes and developing the actions.

- **Review of the Frankston City Health and Wellbeing Plan 2013-2017**

  Annual reviews of the previous Health and Wellbeing Plan was been undertaken to appraise the successes and challenges of implementing actions, and which has been considered in the approach to the new Plan.

Determinants of health

According to the World Health Organisation, the social conditions in which people are born, live and work is the single most important determinant of good health or ill health.[1] Over the course of a person's life these key determinants of health have a cumulative effect on health and wellbeing.[2]

The Plan has been prepared within the context of following key determinants of health, taking into account how they accumulate and interact with each other to impact long-term health and wellbeing:

Social, economic and cultural environments:

- Education
- Employment
- Household income
- Housing and geography
- Food security
- Access to health services
- Social support networks
- Social norms and attitudes
- Exposure to crime
- Access to leisure and culture

Natural and built environments:

- Transport and business infrastructure
- Community infrastructure
- Roads and paths
- Safe design
- Open space and biodiversity
- Housing density

Biomedical and behavioural risk factors:

- Family history (blood pressure, blood lipids, blood glucose, etc)
- Smoking
- Poor diet
- Sedentary lifestyle
- Alcohol consumption
- Illicit drugs



Well-planned and liveable communities

There is an increasing focus on the relationship between urban planning and health with the aim of preventing the onset of chronic disease.

The planning and design of a community can enhance the quality of life for the people that live, work and visit the municipality. The benchmarking of this concept is often described as 'liveability'.

A liveable place is: "...one that is safe, attractive, socially cohesive and inclusive, and environmentally sustainable; with affordable and diverse housing linked to employment, education, public open space, local shops, health and community services, and leisure and cultural opportunities; via convenient public transport, walking and cycling infrastructure".[3]

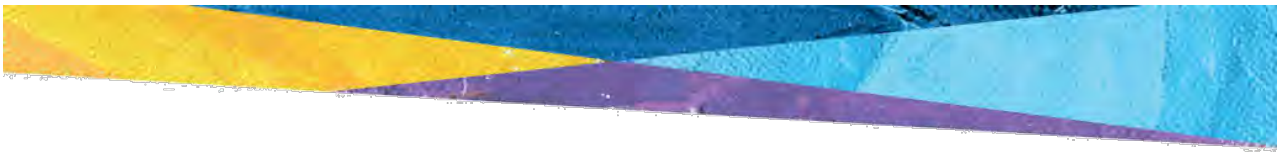
Local government has the capacity and opportunity to positively influence the social determinants of health and liveability of communities across the whole life course. As such it is Council's ambition for Frankston City to be a liveable city with welcoming neighbourhoods, green streets and thoroughfares, parks and natural reserves, an active foreshore and vibrant town centres delivering a living environment that is second to none. With an active and healthy community that is connected through participation in activities at our local and regional sporting facilities, events and festivals.
In developing this Plan, we have used the available evidence to assess the relationship between the key determinants of health and the liveability of the municipality with the aim of taking a more coordinated approach to developing strategies and initiatives that prevent poor health and wellbeing and enable people to live healthy and active lifestyles.
Place-based assessments have been undertaken centred on the following community building outcomes, which are considered to be effective in measuring the health and liveability status of a local community:



Local Communities

To be effective in our approach and better understand the unique needs of our communities we have undertaken a place-based assessment for each of the following seven local communities:

- Carrum Downs, Sandhurst and Skye Local Community
- Frankston Central and Frankston Heights Local Community
- Frankston North Local Community
- Frankston South Local Community
- Karingal Local Community
- Langwarrin Local Community
- Seaford Local Community



Health and wellbeing in Frankston City

The majority of people in Frankston City are living in good health. However research has shown that there are some key issues in the municipality that are having a significant impact on health and wellbeing. These issues are being felt more acutely in certain local communities.

The key issues that are having an impact on health and wellbeing that we are most concerned about are as follows:

Lifestyles – nutrition and physical activity

- There are 75 sporting pavilions, over 100 sporting clubs and a regional aquatic centre.
- Two in five adults engaging in sufficient levels of physical activity, which is below the Victorian average.[4]
- 15% of people drink sugar sweetened soft drinks every day.[5]
- Only 8% of people meet the national guidelines for vegetable consumption.[6]
- One in three people are considered to be overweight and one in five people to be obese.[7]
- 17% of people report as smokers.[8]
- Above Victorian average rates of young people with sexually transmissible diseases.[9]

The community says:
Through Think Big Frankston and other community consultations, the community said they wanted to see:

- Footpaths, tracks, parks and open spaces that promote active outdoor recreation such as walking, cycling, skateboarding and rollerblading.
- Accessible sports clubs.
- Skill development to support healthy eating, food preparation and food budgeting skills for young people, people on a tight budget, people learning to manage a chronic disease and widowed seniors.

- 75% of people travel to work by car while 1.6% cycled or walked.[10]

Respectful relationships and gender equity

- The highest rate of family violence in Metropolitan Melbourne.[11]
- The rate of family violence incidents with a female victim was more than 3.5 times higher than those with a male victim.[12]
- 6% of women earn a high income (over $1,250 a week) compared to 17% of men.[13]
- Nearly half of women earn below the weekly minimum wage (below $599) compared to less than third of men.[14]
- Above Victorian average rates of children (0-17 years) on child protection orders and in out-of-home care.[15]
- More than double the number of females carry out more than 15 hours of unpaid domestic work per week compared to males.[16]

The community says:

Through Think Big Frankston and other community consultations the community said they wanted to see:

- Financial skills and empowerment for young people transitioning to adulthood or parenthood, vulnerable or socioeconomically disadvantaged women.
- Access to education and information about respectful relationships and gender identity – for young men and women in the community and in the classroom.

- 83% of single parents are female compared to 18% of male.[17]
- One in five females report high levels of psychological distress compared to one in ten males.[18]

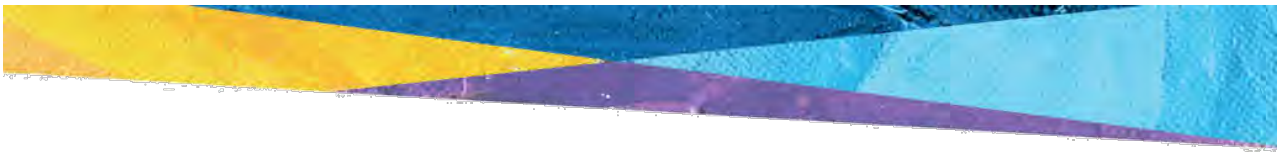
Housing affordability and harmful behaviours

- Nearly 90% of people feel safe walking in their street during the day.[19]
- Nearly a third of households are living in rental stress, and one in ten are living in mortgage stress.[20]
- In December 2016, one in ten rental properties were considered to be affordable for people on low incomes.[21]
- 45% of people who consume alcohol are at risk of lifetime harm.[22]
- Drug and alcohol related hospitalisation rates significantly above State averages.[23]
- $585.48 is being spent per adult each year on pokies.[24]

The community says:

Through Think Big Frankston and other community consultations the community said they wanted to see:

- More affordable small housing options so people have housing choice.
- Increased access to housing support services for people experiencing housing stress.
- Increased access to crisis accommodation for people needing urgent accommodation.
- Increased feeling of safety, especially at night in local communities.



Social inclusion and mental health

- Residents reported an average resilience score of 6.5 out of 8, compared to 6.4 for Victoria.[25]
- Less than one in ten people report being satisfied with life as a whole.[26]
- Just over half of people think their neighourhood is 'close-knit', higher than the state average.[27]
- 16% of people experience high levels of psychological distress.[28]
- 71% of people think their neighbours are willing to help each other out.[29]
- Just under half of people think multiculturalism makes life in their area better.[30]
- Nearly 14% of people do volunteer work.[31]

The community says:

Through Think Big Frankston and other community consultations the community said they wanted to see:

- Reduced barriers to participation in community events and festivals by people with a disability.
- Improved access to transport in and around Frankston.
- Support for vulnerable or socially isolated people to access services and navigate service systems.
- Programs for children aged 10 to 13 years.
- Programs and supports to help people experiencing high psychological distress to stay mentally healthy.
- Increased cultural safety and support for diverse communities.

Energy efficiency and housing quality

- The air and water quality in Frankston is rated as very good[32], with clean and safe beaches for swimming and recreation.
- 15% of households have solar installations, higher than the state average[33]
- Over half of household waste is being recycled.[34]
- In 2015-16, 95 complaints were made to the Energy and Water Ombudsman about credit-related energy and water disconnections.[35]

The community says:

Through Think Big Frankston and other community consultations the community said they wanted to see:

- Knowledge, resources and skills for people to manage finances by paying less on household food and utility bills.

- Households are consuming an average of 14.95kWh of electricity per day.[36]
- Households are consuming an average of 429 litres of water per day.[37]

Education and employment

- There was job growth of 8.4% from 2006 to 2011, contributing to a total of 36,631 jobs[38].
- 85% of young people are successfully completing Year 12 or equivalent.[39]
- 6% of the local workforce is unemployed.[40]
- One in ten young people are not engaged in full-time education, training or employment.[41]
- One in ten people hold a bachelor or higher degree.[42]
- Over half of our residents travel outside of the municipality for work.[43]

The community says:

Through Think Big Frankston and other community consultations the community said they wanted to see:

- Pathway opportunities for people entering or re-entering the workforce, with a focus on people experiencing additional barriers to employment.
- Work experience, traineeships and mentoring for young people in transitioning into the workforce.
- Tailored approaches for people to improve skills and gain qualifications.
- Increased access to local employment.

Literacy rates

- 95% of children in Grade 3 are achieving benchmarks in literacy.[44]
- 91% of young people in Year 9 are achieving benchmarks in literacy.[45]
- One in five children are developmentally vulnerable when they start school.[46]
- 14% of children's parents report one or more concerns with their speech or language on entry to school.[47]
- Just under half of Frankston residents have no qualifications.[48]

The community says:

Through Think Big Frankston and other community consultations the community said they wanted to see:

- Increased focus on early years education.
- Incentives to pursue education, like scholarships, funding, and programs to help young people stay connected, or get reconnected to learning.
- Life skills and health education, like mental health, cooking and budgeting.
- Vocational training and educational opportunities for older people.

Health inequalities

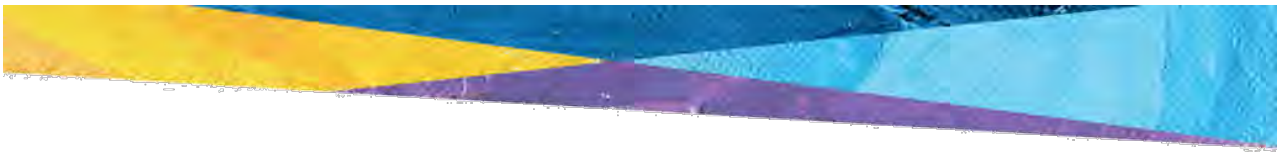
A key challenge for local government is to promote health equality across the municipality, ensuring that all population groups within the community have equitable access to services, infrastructure, programs and open spaces that promote health and wellbeing and enable people the opportunity to thrive in the places where they live.

To reduce health inequalities, the principle of health equity must be applied. Health inequalities are differences in health status between population groups that result from social, economic and geographical influences that are avoidable, unfair and unnecessary.[49] Health equity therefore is the notion that all people should have a fair opportunity to attain their full health potential, and that no one should be disadvantaged from achieving this potential if it can be avoided.[50]

Focussing on health equity allows Council to orient resources and supports to the people who need them the most, how and where they need them. This Draft Plan will aim to address health inequalities across all stages of life through an equity approach.

Some known health inequalities amongst key population groups that have influenced this Draft Plan include:





People with a disability or chronic health problems

- Around one in five of all Victorians have a disability.[51]
- Amongst the most socially and economically disadvantaged groups in Australia, being a major contributor to their poor health.[52]
- Have higher rates of chronic illness, and more likely to have early onset of chronic conditions.[53]
- A number of barriers prevent people with disabilities from accessing timely and effective health care, including physical and organisational barriers, and discriminatory attitudes.[54]
- There is growing evidence that women with disabilities are more likely to experience violence.[55]
- People with an existing illness or disability are almost twice as likely to live in dwellings in very poor condition as people without a disability or illness.[56]
- Being hardest hit by poor energy efficiency and energy-related poverty.[57]
- Experience multiple barriers in finding employment and retaining employment[58].
- Nearly one in four people with severe or profound disabilities have a high level of psychological distress compared with 5% in the general population.[59]

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders

- There is a significant health gap between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders and other Australians. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders suffer the worst health of any population group in Australia, with a high burden of disease and low life expectancy. It is estimated that chronic diseases are responsible for 80% of the mortality gap between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders and other Australians.[60]
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women experience violence at around twice the rate of other Australian women[61], and are 34 times more likely to be hospitalised due to family violence related assaults than other Australian women.[62]
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders experience higher levels of unemployment – more than treble other Australians[63] and face discrimination in the workforce or when applying for work.[64]

Low-income households or people living in socio-economic disadvantaged areas

- Higher rates of chronic diseases.[65]
- Tend to have the poorest health outcomes, including higher rates of long-term or severe health conditions.[66]
- Higher proportion self-report risk behaviours including: higher rates of obesity; higher rates of smoking; and higher rates of risky alcohol consumption.[67]
- A higher proportion of Victorians from an area with low SEIFA or who are not employed have insufficient levels of physical activity.[68]
- Around 30% of low-income rental households are living in housing stress, paying more than 30% of their weekly income on rent.[69]

Older people (aged over 65 years)

- Most affected by chronic disease (78%), with almost half of older people affected by chronic disease having to cope with five or more chronic diseases.[70]
- Access to services can become difficult due to specialist services not being available in their local area and reduced levels of independency.[71]
- Neglect could be as high as 20% amongst older women.[72]
- Elder abuse can result in pain, injury and even death, and is associated with higher levels of stress and depression and an increased risk of nursing home placement and hospitalisation.[73]
- Nearly 60% of older people experienced ageism when looking for work[74].

People from culturally diverse and linguistically diverse backgrounds

- Women from culturally diverse communities face additional barriers to education and employment as a result of language barriers; racism and discrimination; lack of culturally responsive services; lack of access to information about their rights, the legal system and the support systems available in their languages; separation from family and other support networks; and insecure visa status.[75]
- A higher proportion of Victorians from a non-English speaking country or who mainly speak a language other than English at home do no days of physical activity in a usual week and a lower proportion participate in organised physical activity on a weekly basis.[76]
- There is strong evidence that race-based discrimination causes mental health and wellbeing problems such as anxiety, depression, stress and poor quality of life.[77]
- Experiencing race-based discrimination is also linked to unhealthy coping behaviours such as dropping out of physical activity and community activities, smoking and misusing alcohol or drugs.[78]
- Experience higher levels of unemployment and disadvantage.[79]

Vulnerable children and young people, including children in out-of-home care

- A higher proportion of children growing up in Frankston City are faring worse in terms of early childhood development and educational attainment.
- Young people are more likely than people of other age groups to be living in unaffordable housing, private rental, overcrowded households, and to have recently experienced a forced move.[80]
- Poverty rates for children are strongly related to the education level of the family. Families without Year 12 education attainment have poverty rates at least double the national average.[81]

People who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and intersex (LGBTQI)

- Trans and gender diverse people may feel forced to hide their gender identity when accessing services, in the workplace and in social settings. They are more likely to experience mental illness, verbal abuse and physical abuse, as well as cyberbullying and social exclusion.[82]
- Experience much higher levels of abuse and poorer mental health.[83]
- Are twice as likely to have high/very high levels of psychological distress.[84]
- Have significantly higher rates of suicide than other population groups within Australia, which is largely due to exposure to and fear of discrimination and social exclusion.[85]
- Indigenous LGBTQI Australians, LGBTQI migrants and refugees and LGBTQI young people are at particularly high risk of suicide.[86]

Single parent and lone-person households

- Poverty rates are highest amongst single parent families.[87]
- Two thirds of jobless families are single parent families.[88]
- People living single parent households with dependent children have more difficulty accessing services.[89]
- A higher proportion of lone-person households do no days of physical activity in a usual week.[90]
- Men who live alone have lower levels of education, are lower income earners and are more likely to be in less prestigious jobs than those living with others.[91]
- Men who live alone are more likely to smoke than those living with others (27% compared to 20%), and more likely to drink heavily than those living with others (39% compared to 31%).[92]

Homeless people

- Lack of tenure or homelessness is strongly linked with poor health outcomes.[93]
- Research from Europe and America indicates that homeless people have a life expectancy of between 43 and 48 years.
- Health problems are one of the biggest precipitants in becoming homeless and one of the biggest perpetuating factors for remaining homeless.

Part 2:

Frankston City's approach to health and wellbeing



The role of local government in improving health and wellbeing

Local government plays an important role in improving health and wellbeing through the planning and design of liveable neighbourhoods to create environments that foster inclusive and sustainable communities and promote physical and psychological wellbeing.

This Plan will strive to ensure that Frankston City's local communities are well-planned and liveable and that people enjoy good health and wellbeing through Council's role as:

- **Service provider**
  Council provides universal services to all population groups across all life stages, including: maternal and child health; immunisations; childcare; youth hang outs; community centres; libraries; aged care and disability services; arts and cultural activities.
- **Local leader, partner and advocate**
  Council facilitates partnerships and collaborative action between the community, government, services, not-for-profit, education and private sectors to create positive outcomes for the municipality.
- **Planner**
  Council is a planner of services, recreation, infrastructure, the environment and economic development; a social and community planner; and a land-use and open space planner.
- **Community builder**
  Council provides community engagement and development, community grants, community events and major festivals.
- **Infrastructure, waste, environment, recreation and open space manager**
  Council manages infrastructure, waste, the environment and recreation and open space providing and maintaining infrastructure and facilities to accommodate people of all abilities and life stages. This includes eight community centres and neighbourhood houses; 138 playgrounds; 75 sporting pavilions; 26 kindergartens; 22 maternal and child health centres; a regional arts centre; plus more.
- **Local laws, building surveyor** and **environmental health protector**
  Council upholds compliance with local laws, animal management and inspects food premises.
- **Employer**
  Council employs a sizeable workforce and encourages the development of its staff to deliver quality services to the public.

Frankston City Council's investment in health and wellbeing

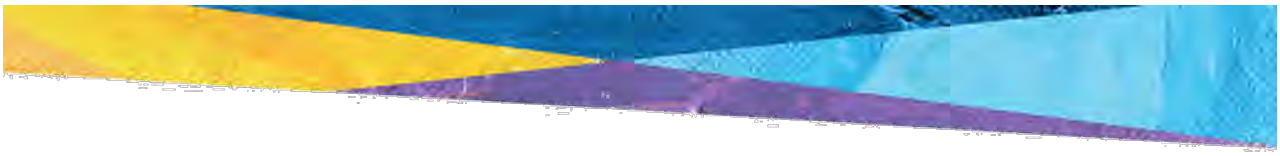
Frankston City Council has been building its knowledge of our community for many years and as such a great deal of work is already underway to build environments that promote health and wellbeing.

In 2017–18 alone, Council will be investing:

- $14.62 million to support and enhance the health and wellbeing of families, children and young people.
- $13.2 million for the provision of indoor and outdoor recreation centres to improve health and wellbeing within the community.
- $7.96 million to stimulate activity in the municipality through events, festivals, arts and libraries.
- $7.34 million to ensure the safety of the community.
- $21.89 million for the preservation of the local amenity and promotion of a safe, clean and attractive city through maintaining civil infrastructure, shopping centre precincts, natural resources, foreshore infrastructure and recreation reserves.
- $15.73 million to provide strategies for the waste management needs of the municipality and the recovery and recycling facility.
- $7.96 million to support social, recreational, cultural and economic life of the community through innovative planning and development initiatives, delivering projects and managing quality public spaces.
- $5.27 million to undertake research and implement policies and programs to enhance community wellbeing, social inclusion, participation, empowerment and resilience.

The following significant work is already underway to support good health and wellbeing:

- The Carrum Downs Recreation Reserve is being upgraded with a new $3.8 million community sporting pavilion and car park for the benefit of the community and local sporting clubs.
- A new shared community sporting pavilion is being constructed at Ballam Park, with the $1.4 million Ballam Park East Pavilion set to house local football, netball and cricket clubs along with other community groups.
- The $1.1 million upgrade of Frankston's regional playground at Ballam Park is underway to provide a range of play experiences for all ages, including teenagers.
- A new regional centre for tennis is being developed to provide adequate pathways within the sport. A Tennis Strategy will also be developed to guide the future development of this sport within Frankston City ensuring that the quality of facilities is maintained and sustainable for tennis participation.
- A new Coast Guard and Boat Refuge are being constructed at Olivers Hill to improve the safety of people enjoying water sports and recreation at Frankston's vibrant waterfront.
- East Karingal Kindergarten is being renovated to improve its disability access and creating a more modern facility. Plans are also in place to improve kindergarten facilities in Langwarrin and Seaford.
- Plans are underway to construct the Langwarrin Library and Integrated Hub to deliver a vibrant cultural facility for the Langwarrin community.
- Council is working in partnership with Peninsula Health to support sporting clubs to be smoke-free through the Frankston Mornington Peninsula Smoke Free Charter.



Some of the work that has already started will continue:

- Council is funding SalvoCare Eastern to deliver the Community Roof pilot project to facilitate a practical solution to the current homelessness crisis through a tertiary prevention model that provides housing for homeless people with the necessary supports.
- The Public Artworks Program has been expanded to enhance the reputation of the City as a centre for health, education and the arts. Sculptures have been selected from the Bondi and Cottesloe Sculptures by the Sea exhibitions and installed at various locations through the municipality for a duration of two years. A new art mural has been recently completed in Thompsons Lane with another commissioned for Gallery Lane.
- Dreaming Poles were recently commissioned for installation in the Dreaming Trail at Frankston Botanical Gardens.
- Youth Services is continuing to host free skate competitions around the municipality with hundreds of young people joining in.
- Young people can continue to download the free mobile phone app, Choose Respect to have access to respectful relationship advice and support. Council sponsored the development of the phone app to support young people to develop strong and healthy relationships.
- The Frankston Regional Recycling and Recovery Centre (FRRRC) will continue to provide residents from Frankston City and neighbouring municipalities with a much needed local recycling and recovery facility.
- There is continuing focus in the Central Activity Area with major developments underway by both private investors and state government. Council is working in partnership with the State Government to redevelop Frankston's Train Station Precinct. Council also has planned upgrades for Station Street Mall, Nepean Highway Boulevard, Shannon Mall and Clyde Street Mall.
- Council will continue to award thousands of dollars through the Small Business Grants Program to accelerate the growth of local businesses, stimulating the local economy and creating new jobs. In 2017 alone $60,000 was awarded to five local businesses resulting in the creation of 148 new jobs.
- The Space Innovators Program will continue to go from strength to strength and has recently enabled the development of the Frankston Foundry, a business co-working space and start-up incubator for entrepreneurs and technical professionals. A recent grant from State Government will mean that Frankston is able to host a large number of entrepreneurship and innovation events, stimulating new business locally and generating employment.

Government policy and legislative context

The Plan is a legislative requirement under the *Public Health and Wellbeing Act (2008).* The Act requires that a plan be developed every four years at both the State and local government levels to outline health and wellbeing priorities for the area.

The Plan has been guided by several Victorian State Government plans that set out the policy priorities for a healthy Victoria, in particular:

Victorian Health and Wellbeing Plan 2015-2019

The Plan aligns with the Victorian Government's priorities to improve all Victorian's health and wellbeing, as follows:

- Healthier eating and active living
- Tobacco-free living
- Reducing harmful alcohol and drug use
- Improving mental health
- Preventing violence and injury
- Improving sexual and reproductive health

Ending Family Violence: Victoria's Plan for Change

The Victorian Government's plan to achieve the vision of a Victoria free from family violence by implementing all 227 recommendations of the Royal Commission into Family Violence.

Koolin Balit

The Victorian Government's Aboriginal Health Strategy 2012–2022, as it relates to local governments role to influence Aboriginal health and wellbeing at the local level, especially around a healthy childhood and caring for older people.

Victorian Aboriginal Local Government Action Plan

An important resource for councils to develop and strengthen engagement, partnership and employment opportunities with their Aboriginal communities. Frankston City Council will look to the Action Plan in engaging in best practice.

Safe and Strong: A Victorian Gender Equality Strategy

Sets out the Victorian Government's framework for sustained action to achieve a safe and equal society.

The Plan also works towards meeting Council's statutory obligations under the *Victorian Climate Change Act 2010,* which requires local government to have regard to climate change when preparing a Municipal Health and Wellbeing Plan.

Disability Action Plan

The Plan is also Frankston City Council's Disability Action Plan 2017–2021, which Victorian public sector bodies are required to prepare under the Disability Act 2006 for the purposes of:

- Reducing barriers to people with a disability accessing goods, services and facilities
- Reducing barriers to people with a disability obtaining and maintaining employment
- Promoting inclusion and participation in the community of people with a disability
- Achieving tangible changes in attitudes and practices which discriminate against people with a disability

As Council's Disability Action Plan, our Plan is also guided by the **Victorian State Disability Plan 2017-2020** which outlines the Victorian Government's vision is to build on an inclusive community where people with a disability are supported and empowered to make choices that enable them to live a life they value.

Local policy context

Frankston City Council is guided by a suite of strategic guiding plans that together provide the overarching strategic vision and direction for the municipality. The Plan is one of these.

The others include:

- **Frankston City Council Plan 2017–2021**
  The Council Plan sets ambitious and high level strategic objectives, and guides at the highest level activity undertaken by Council. The Council Plan 2017-2021 is focused on achieving Council's vision of being the Lifestyle Capital of Victoria through four key pillars of a planned city, a liveable city, a well governed city and a well-managed city.

- **Municipal Strategic Statement (MSS)**
  The MSS is one of Council's key strategic documents, providing overarching direction for land use and development through planning provisions. The MSS has undergone an extensive review in recent years, providing the opportunity for consideration and integration of health and wellbeing into the statement wherever possible.

- **Frankston Community Plan 2017–2021**
  The Community Plan reflects the community's aspirations for the continued shaping of Frankston City to make it an even better place to be, and articulates their ideas and priorities for Frankston City's successful future.



A partnership approach

Council has an ongoing commitment to working in partnership in order to deliver improved health and wellbeing outcomes of the community.

Council's key health partners in the Frankston community are:

- **Peninsula Health**

  The major provider of clinical and community health services in Frankston City and the Mornington Peninsula.

- **Peninsula Health Community Health**

  The provider of a broad range of affordable services for people living in Frankston and the Mornington Peninsula.

- **Frankston Mornington Peninsula Primary Care Partnership**

  Fosters connection between local government, clinical and community health services and community agencies, and assumes major responsibility for health promotion in Frankston and on the Mornington Peninsula.

- **South East Melbourne Primary Health Network**

  Funded by the Federal Government with the key objectives of increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of medical services for patients, particularly those at risk of poor health outcomes, and improving coordination of care.

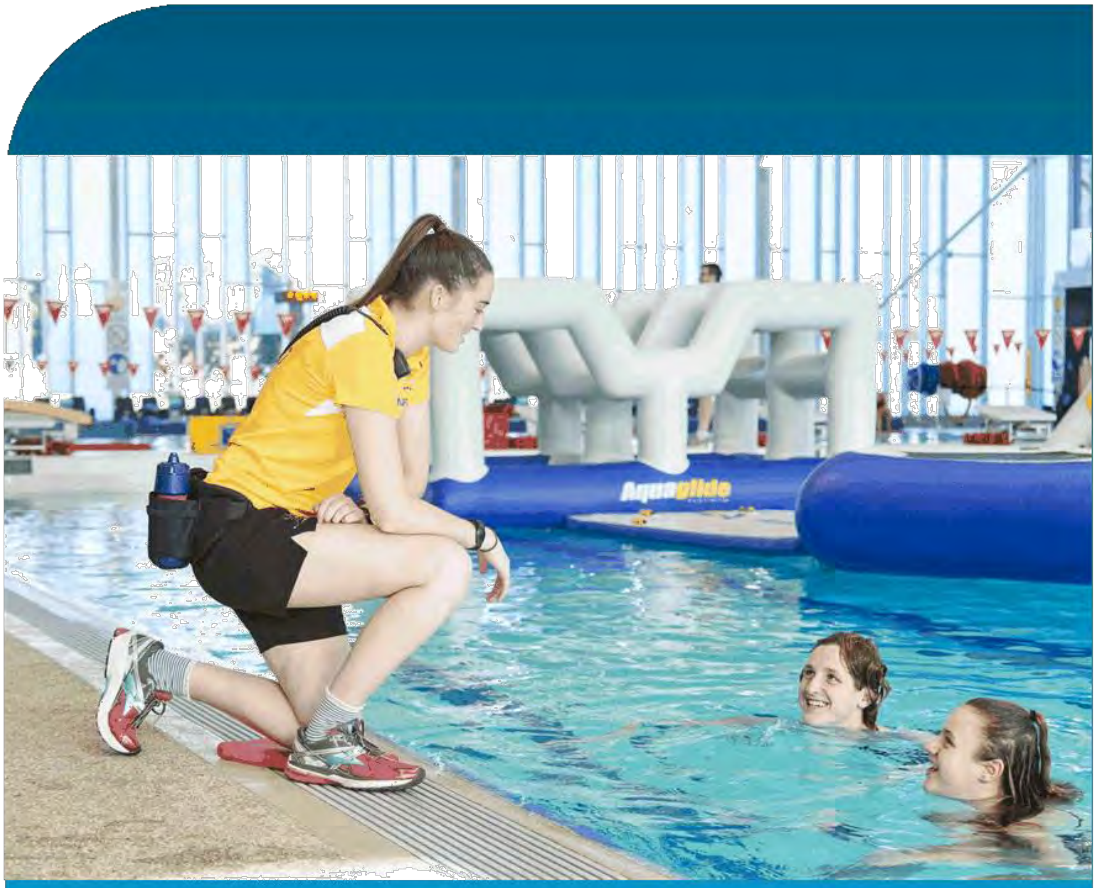
- **Women's Health in the South East**

  Work to improve the health and wellbeing of women in the Southern Metropolitan Region of Melbourne and focuses on two main priority areas: sexual and reproductive health, and mental health including the prevention of violence against women.

Council also works with a broad range of not-for-profit agencies, including: Community Support Frankston; SalvoCare Eastern; Peninsula Legal Community Legal; and disability services.

Part 3:

The health and wellbeing priorities for Frankston City



Community Building Outcome 1
Frankston City is a
Healthy Community

Long-term ambition:

People in Frankston City are empowered to take control of their health and wellbeing to enjoy active and healthy lifestyles at every stage of life with access to high quality health services and facilities.





Health and wellbeing priority:

1.1 Healthy and active lives

Our priority is for all people in Frankston City to be healthy and active at every stage of life through environments that enable:

- Equitable access to affordable fresh and nutritious food, healthy food choices and drinking water
- Physical, mental and social activity
- Equitable access to a range of accessible and high quality recreation and leisure infrastructure that encourage healthy lifestyles and participation, especially by under-represented groups
- Good sexual and reproductive health
- Active local trips

Places – ***where we will work:***

Whereas Council will work across all local communities within the municipality, the evidence shows that place-based prevention strategies and initiatives are required for:

- Carrum Downs, Sandhurst and Skye Local Community
- Frankston North Local Community
- Karingal Local Community

People – ***target population groups:***

Research tells us that the health and wellbeing of the following population groups is at greater risk of preventable medical conditions:

- People living in socio-economic disadvantaged areas
- People experiencing social exclusion
- People with a disability
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders
- People already experiencing risk factors

Evidence – ***why being healthy and active living is important for health and wellbeing:***

Frankston City enjoys an enviable location that lends itself to healthy and active lifestyle opportunities, with residents reporting similar wellbeing to all Victorians giving themselves an average score of 75.7 out of 100.[94]

However there is a proportion of the population experiencing above Victorian average levels of poor health and wellbeing as a result of preventable chronic diseases. For example, the health statistics for Frankston City show a higher than average prevalence of preventable heart disease, diabetes and cancers. This is of concern as chronic diseases are the leading cause of illness, disability and death in Australia.

An unhealthy diet is responsible for a significant proportion of chronic disease burden, with body weight being a particularly common health risk[95]. A healthy diet is considered to be one that is high in fruit and vegetables and low in

saturated fats, added salt and added sugar. The *Australian Dietary Guidelines* recommend eating a minimum of two serves of fruit and five serves of vegetables per day per adult. It is known that in Frankston City only 7.7% of people are meeting these guidelines for vegetable consumption and 51.5% for fruit consumption[96]. It is also known that 34.1% of people in Frankston City are considered to be overweight and 19.9% of people are considered to be obese[97].

Research undertaken by VicHealth shows that there is a trend in Victoria for a lower fruit and vegetable consumption amongst people who are unemployed and areas with a low SEIFA score[98].

A Food Security Scan undertaken by the Council and Peninsula Health in 2015 showed that the food environment within Frankston City makes fast-food and unhealthy food options more readily accessible than healthy food options, with a ratio of one healthy food outlet (grocers and supermarkets) to every six unhealthy options (take-away, kiosks and fast food). Not surprisingly the food and beverage consumption trends in Frankston City closely reflect the food environment, with 8.5% of people reporting that they eat take-away meals or snacks at least three times a week[99] and 15.4% of people drinking sugar sweetened soft drinks daily[100].

Participation in physical activity has known health benefits, including reduced risk of chronic disease and improved mental wellbeing. It is known that 39.1% of people in Frankston City engage in sufficient levels of physical activity, which is 150 minutes or more of moderate-intensity physical activity (such as walking) or 75 or more minutes of vigorous physical activity and doing muscle-strengthening activities on at least two days on a regular basis over one week[101]. While 41.8% of people in Frankston City report that they engage in 30 minutes or more of physical activity four or more days per week, 19.6% engage in no physical activity during the week.[102] The three most popular non-organised physical activities are walking (53.7%), jogging or running (10%) and cycling (7.6%).[103]

There could be many reasons impacting physical activity levels, including the fact that a much higher proportion of people in Frankston City report that they don't feel safe walking in their neighbourhood during both the day and night than other Victorians[104]. Research also shows that physical activity levels vary by social position. Australians with lower levels of education, those who are unemployed, or those living in socio-economically disadvantaged neighbourhoods are more likely to be inactive or do low levels of physical activity.[105]

We want people in Frankston City to live healthy and active lives through a healthy diet and engaging in physical activity in order to reduce this prevalence of preventable chronic diseases.

Community Building Outcome 2
Frankston City has
Stronger Families

Long-term ambition:

Families are built on a foundation of respectful relationships and are resilient, with children enjoying positive early development, young people making a positive transition into adulthood and adults ageing well.





Health and wellbeing priority:

2.1 Respectful relationships and gender equity

Our priority is for people in Frankston City to enjoy respectful relationships and gender equity at every stage of life though environments that enable:

- Violence to be prevented
- Positive attitudes towards gender equity
- Empowerment to change the social cultures and behaviours that condone violence
- Awareness of the various forms of violence, including physical, sexual, emotional, psychological and financial abuse and where to seek help
- Inclusion of girls and women

Places – ***where we will work:***

The evidence shows that prevention strategies and initiatives are required across all local communities within the municipality.

People – ***target population groups:***

Research indicates that the health and wellbeing of the following population groups is at greater risk as a result of family violence:

- Women and their children
- Women with a disability
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women
- Older people

Evidence – ***why respectful relationships and gender equity is important for health and wellbeing:***

Violence against women and their children is an abuse of human rights that has a lasting detrimental impact on health and wellbeing.

Violence has been found to be more damaging to the health of Victorian women aged 15–44 years than any other well-known risk factor, including high blood pressure, obesity and smoking.[106]

There is a persevering high incidence of family violence in Frankston City, which has experienced the highest rate of family violence within Metropolitan Melbourne for many years. In 2015-16 Victoria Police responded to a family violence incident in Frankston City every 3.25 hours.[107]

Family violence includes violent or threatening behaviour, or any other form of behaviour that coerces or controls a family member or causes that family member to be fearful. This includes physical, sexual, emotional, psychological and financial abuse.[108]

The evidence points to family violence being a gendered issue with the majority of victims

being women and their children, and the majority of perpetrators being men. In 2015-16, 74.8% of all victims in family violence incidents across Victoria were female. For the same year, 76.6% of all perpetrators in family violence incidents across Victoria were male.[109] This trend is also being seen in Frankston City, with the rate of family violence incidents with female victims being 3.5 times higher than that recorded for male affected family members in 2015-16.[110]

Children are also frequently victims of family violence, either directly or as a result of being exposed to violence in their homes. The Victorian Royal Commission into Family Violence highlighted the long-lasting and serious effects of family violence on children.

Women with a disability are particularly vulnerable to violence. Research has established that women with a disability experience violence at a higher rate, for longer periods, and are less likely to report the abuse, than women without a disability (Healey, 2008).[111]

With the significant increases in the number of older people within the municipality, elder abuse is of particular concern. Elder abuse is often hidden and there is very little research on its prevalence and incidence. The available evidence suggests that the prevalence of elder abuse varies across abuse types, with psychological and financial abuse being the most common types of abuse reported, although one study suggests that neglect could be as high as 20% among women in the older age group.[112]

Gender inequality is considered to be the main driver of violence against women, which means that with the right approach violence against women is preventable. This was supported by the Victorian Royal Commission into Family Violence, which stated that "….violence against women and children is deeply rooted in power imbalances that are reinforced by gender norms and stereotypes."

Research shows that there is a significant gender pay gap and that women are more likely to have unpaid domestic and caring responsibilities. In Frankston City, 47.4% of women earn below the weekly minimum wage and less than half of women earn a high income compared to men (5.8% compared to 16.7%)[113].

Gender inequality also results in poorer outcomes for men, with traditional gender stereotypes being difficult for many men to live up to. The pressure to remain emotionally resilient often prevents men from seeking help. Men may also face discrimination or disapproval when taking on career paths, caring responsibilities and activities traditionally reserved for women.[114]

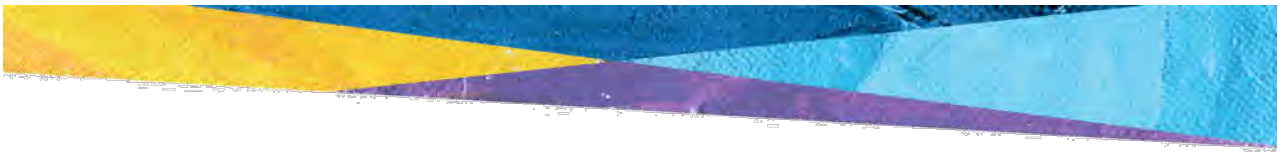
When embedded within a systematic approach that addresses broader determinants of health and wellbeing, changing the social norms, attitudes and behaviours that support gender equality and respectful relationships is considered to be an effective approach to violence prevention. Council has identified that local government has a primary prevention role through its universal service base, and is already taking a stance in preventing family violence through initiatives that aim to build respectful relationships. To date the Council has: launched Choose Respect, an innovative smartphone app to support young people to access information on healthy relationships; delivered Baby Makes 3 through Maternal and Child Health new parent groups to provide information on gender roles for new parents navigating their transition to parenthood; and provided opportunities for women to connect socially through community centres. Council has also delivered staff training on family violence and offers extended family violence leave for its staff. Council is also a proactive member of the Frankston Mornington Peninsula Family Violence Network and took a leading role in launching the Clothesline Project.

Community Building Outcome 3
Frankston City is a
Safe Community

Long-term ambition:

People in Frankston City have access to diverse and affordable housing and essential services, feel safe participating in community life and live free from harms associated with alcohol and drugs, gambling, violence and crime.





Health and wellbeing priority:

3.1 Diverse and affordable housing and safe behaviours

Our priority is for people in Frankston City to have housing and be safe at every stage of life through environments that enable:

- Equitable access to affordable, suitable and secure housing
- Homeless people to be well supported by accessible and inclusive primary care and support services
- Feeling safe to participate in community life, both during the day and at night
- Healthy and safe behaviours that minimise harm to themselves and others from alcohol and drug misuse, gambling, violence and crime

Places – ***where we will work:***

Whereas Council will work across the whole municipality, an analysis of local evidence shows that place-based prevention strategies and initiatives are required for the following local communities:

Diverse and affordable housing:

- Carrum Downs, Sandhurst and Skye Local Community
- Frankston North Local Community
- Karingal Local Community

Safe behaviours:

- Frankston Central and Frankston Heights Local Community
- Seaford Local Community

People – ***target population groups:***

Research indicates that the health and wellbeing of the following population groups is being more significantly impacted by housing affordability, housing stress and unsafe behaviours:

- Young and older people living in private rentals
- People with a disability or chronic poor health
- People who live in low-income households or socio-economically disadvantaged areas
- People from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds
- Single parents and lone-person households
- People affected by problem gambling

Evidence – ***why housing and safety is important for health and wellbeing:***

While Frankston City is experiencing increased economic growth and prosperity with housing prices increasing by up to 21% in 2016, a dedicated focus is required on housing affordability and housing stress.

In particular, this focus is required on people who are experiencing increasing housing stress and are struggling to stay housed due to escalating private rental costs, house prices and increased demand for public housing.

Housing is a critical determinant of health and wellbeing, with research showing a link between housing stress and housing quality on mental health and wellbeing[115]. This is of significance when considering the decreasing availability of suitable and affording housing in Frankston City, and indeed Greater Melbourne. This is being most felt by people on low-incomes and those who are vulnerable to housing insecurity, including people with a disability, young people experiencing family breakdown and women fleeing violence.

Decreasing housing affordability is also resulting in increasing numbers of families and households opting to rent instead of buy due to having to compete for suitable housing with aspirational purchasers and investors. At the last count in 2011, 29.8% of low-income rental households were already living in housing stress[116]. However in December 2016, only 10.7% of all properties for rent in Frankston City were considered to be affordable for people on a low-income[117].

The greatest demand for housing in Frankston City is from lone person households, while traditional three-bedroom houses makes up the majority of available housing. As a consequence, there remains an increasing deficit in the availability of one and two-bedroom rental properties to meet the housing needs. In December 2016, just 0.4% of one-bedroom dwellings were considered to be affordable to low-income singles[118].

The shortage of affordable one-bedroom dwellings and social housing within Frankston City is also a cause of concern for those at increased risk of homelessness. There are currently 22,773 people experiencing homelessness in Victoria due to a variety of reasons, including financial difficulties, accommodation issues, family violence and family breakdown, health reasons and general lack of support[119]. In 2015-16 alone, nearly 4,000 people sought assistance from crisis accommodation services in Frankston City.

Safety is another important determinant of health and wellbeing. Safe communities are influenced by a wide range of structural, environmental, social and economic factors that work together to enhance public spaces and reduce harms so that people feel safe to participate in community life.

A significantly lower proportion of people in Frankston City report feeling safe walking in their street both during the day and at night compared to all Victorians[120].

Local statistics show that there are above Victorian averages of crime and harmful behaviours associated with alcohol and drug misuse, violence and problem gambling.

Just over one-third of people in Frankston City are identified as being at risk of short-term harm from alcohol consumption (five drinks or more drinks on a single occasion) and 10.8% at high risk of short-term harm each month (11 or more drinks on a single occasion)[121]. A much higher rate of people in Frankston City are hospitalised each month resulting from harms associated with alcohol and drugs compared to the State average[122].

The prevalence of these behaviours is of significant concern for the physical and psychological health, with alcohol being one of the top 10 avoidable causes of disease and death in Victoria[123]. Research tells us that for every person with a gambling, alcohol or drug problem, five to 10 other people are adversely affected, feeling the health, social and financial impacts of their problem behavior[124]. Problem gambling, alcohol and drug misuse can be linked to family breakdown, family violence, criminal activity, disruption to or loss of employment, and places vulnerable families under financial and psychological stress[125].

Community Building Outcome 4
Frankston City is a
Strong Community

Long-term ambition:

Frankston City is vibrant and socially inclusive community where diversity is valued, people enjoy good access to community infrastructure and are socially connected, participating in cultural activities, volunteering and have a sense of belonging.



Health and wellbeing priority:

Priority 4.1: Vibrant, inclusive and engaged communities

Our priority is for people in Frankston City to be participating and engaged at every stage of life through environments that enable:

- Good mental health and social connection
- Equitable access to welcoming and inclusive community, sporting and cultural events
- Good disability access
- Access to culturally appropriate services
- Celebration of diversity

Places – ***where we will work:***

Whereas Council will work across the whole municipality, an analysis of local evidence shows that place-based prevention strategies and initiatives are required for the following local areas:

Inclusive and engaged community:

- Carrum Downs, Sandhurst and Skye Local Community
- Frankston Central and Frankston Heights Local Community

Vibrant community:

- Frankston South Local Community
- Langwarrin Local Community.

People – ***target population groups:***

Research shows that the health and wellbeing of the following population groups is being more significantly impacted by social exclusion:

- Low-income households, or people living in socio-economic disadvantaged areas
- People with a disability and chronic poor health
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders
- People who identify as LGBTQI
- Single-parent and lone-person households
- People who are unemployed
- Older people
- People from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds

Evidence – ***Why a vibrant and socially connected communities is important for health and wellbeing:***

Frankston City is emerging as a vibrant city on the bay with a range of lifestyle opportunities for people of all ages, cultures and abilities to participate in local events, festivals and cultural activities.

Each year Frankston City hosts a range of major events including the Waterfront Festival, Ventana Fiesta, Festival of Lights, Party in the Park, Sand Sculpting Australia, Pets' Day Out and the Mayors Family Picnic.

Frankston City also offers a range of community-based events year round including Harmony Day, the International Day Against Homophobia, Biphobia and Transphobia, NAIDOC Week, International Day for People

with a Disability and the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender Based Violence.

It is essential to a strong community that all people feel welcomed, valued and respected and that they are able to express their cultural identity and fully participate in community life.

Social inclusion and engagement in a vibrant community empowers people to build individual and community resilience, and can be a protective factor in reducing mental and physical illness and improving overall wellbeing [126]. Social connections improve levels of social support, decrease levels of stress and increase the amount of collective resources available to people[127].

Yet there are many people in Frankston City who say that they do not feel connected and are experiencing barriers to participation in community life. While the proportion of people who agree that people in their neighbourhood are willing to help each other (71.3%)[128], which is similar to the Victorian estimate, a lower proportion of people feel that they live in a close-knit neighbourhood (54.4%)[129], agree that people in their neighbourhood can be trusted (64.9%)[130] and that multiculturalism makes life in their area better (47.2%)[131].

Social isolation and exclusion have a profound impact people's physical and mental health and socio-economic activity. The concept of social exclusion is broader than loneliness, capturing factors such as access to employment, education, health services and transport that may exclude a person from society. It can also include the denial of rights and being subject to discrimination and stigma[132].

Research shows that poverty, culture and language, and prejudices based on race, religion, gender, sexual orientation, disability, refugee status or other forms of discrimination limit opportunity and participation, cause psychological damage and harm health through long-term stress and anxiety.

Social exclusion can damage relationships, and increase the risk of disability, illness and social isolation. Additionally, disease and ill health can be both products of, and contribute to, social exclusion.[133]

Community Building outcome 5
Frankston City enjoys a
Sustainable Environment

Long-term ambition:
Frankston City is a vibrant and prosperous coastal community with clean air and water, open spaces and biodiversity and food security and is a showcase of how to protect the natural environment with the sustainable use of resources by all



Health and wellbeing priority:

5.1: Sustainable use of resources

Our priority is for people in Frankston City to use resources sustainably at every stage of life through environments that enable:

- Equitable access to affordable energy efficient housing that promotes healthy living conditions
- Equitable access to the means to improve the energy performance of homes
- A culture of efficiency with access to the means to live more sustainably
- Resilience to climate change

Places – ***where we will work:***

Whereas Council will work across the whole municipality, an analysis of local evidence shows that place-based prevention strategies and initiatives are required for the following local communities which have higher proportions of households living in rental stress, on a low-income and in need of assistance:

- Carrum Downs, Sandhurst and Skye Local Community
- Frankston North Local Community
- Karingal Local Community.

People – ***target population groups:***

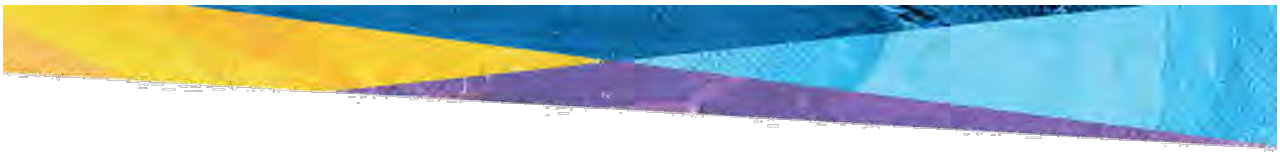
Research shows that the health and wellbeing of the following population groups are a greater risk of living in poor housing conditions and less resilient to climate change:

- Low-income households, or people in socio-economic disadvantaged areas
- Private renters
- People with a disability
- Young people living in private rentals
- Older people living in private rentals.

Evidence – ***Why the sustainable use of resources is important for health and wellbeing:***

Of increasing concern is the issue of climate change, which will have an impact on long-term health and wellbeing. Effects are already being felt from higher average temperatures and drier conditions through reduced rainfall.

In Frankston City, climate change will increase the likelihood of more extreme weather events, such as floods, heat-waves, bushfires, storm surges and rising sea levels. The potential effects from these changes on health and wellbeing include a higher incidence of mosquito-borne diseases, a higher incidence of heat-related diseases like heatstroke, exacerbation of existing health condition such as predisposition to heart attack, a higher incidence of illness from contaminated water supplies and a higher incidence of mental health problems. These effects are anticipated to have a greater impact on more vulnerable groups like those with existing illnesses, older people, low-income households and children[134].



Limiting climate change and the associated effects on health and wellbeing requires a significant reduction in the generation of greenhouse gas emissions. This can be achieved through the sustainable use of natural resources, such as reducing energy use from high-emitting sources like coal and gas and increasing the uptake of renewable energy and sustainable transport.

Council plays a key role in adapting to and mitigating the risks associated with climate change, and has plans in place to achieve zero emissions (carbon neutral) target by 2025[135]. Council has also made the TAKE2 pledge, a Victorian Government initiative to support Victoria to reach zero emissions by 2050[136]. Over the past 15 years, Council has already reduced its greenhouse gas emissions by 27% (3,903 tonnes) by avoiding energy use, as well as investing in energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies.

Council is also supporting the community with education and initiatives to facilitate the uptake of energy efficiency measures. Yet despite this, there are many barriers to low-income households, many of whom are in private rentals, in improving the energy efficiency of their homes. The barriers cannot be addressed through Council alone and will require leadership on the part of the Victorian Government.

An emerging area of concern within Frankston City is the impact that poor quality housing is having on health and wellbeing, particularly on people who are already experiencing chronic illness and disadvantage. Poor quality housing tends to be energy inefficient and lacking in good heating and cooling making it less able to provide adequate protection from outdoor conditions. This is of particular concern during extreme weather events which can lead to illnesses from temperature extremes, particularly for those already vulnerable due to medical conditions and age. Energy inefficient houses are also more prone to poor living conditions like damp and mould, which are factors in the development of allergies and asthma. In times of peak energy demand, for example during heatwaves when there is a power outage, occupants in energy inefficient houses are also at greater risk of heat-related stress.

Energy inefficient housing also usually leads to higher energy usage and more expensive utility bills, which can cause energy hardship, debt and disconnections. Energy inefficient housing is therefore of particular concern for low-income households that have limited means to improve the energy efficiency of their home or purchase energy efficient appliances due to financial constraints or because they are renters.

Raising the efficiency of a home from 2 to 5 stars could save a household up to $600 a year on their energy bills, but low-income households – those who need the savings the most – are missing out because they cannot afford the up-front costs, and/or because they rent[137].

The added financial stress from excessive utility bills has the potential to impact on mental and physical health of its occupants. Research shows that people who are struggling financially are much less likely to visit the doctor or pay for medications.

Community Building Outcome 6
Frankston City has a
Sustainable Economy

Long-term ambition:

Frankston City enjoys a diverse and sustainable local economy, with transport and business infrastructure and a skilled local workforce that attracts viable investment and integrated local supply chains.



Health and wellbeing priority:

6.1: Skilled local workforce

Our priority is for people in Frankston City to be skilled and able to access secure employment at every stage of their working life through environments that enable:

- The development of skills that match the needs of the local economy, now and into the future, to provide access to local employment opportunities
- Equitable access to training and education
- Participation by people with a disability, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders and other under-represented groups

Places – ***where we will work:***

The evidence shows that prevention strategies and initiatives are required across all local communities within the municipality.

People – ***target population groups:***

Research shows that the health and wellbeing of the following population groups are a greater risk of barriers to education and employment:

- People with a disability or poor mental health
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders
- People from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds
- People with caring responsibilities
- Older people, especially older women

Evidence – ***Why skills and employment is important for health and wellbeing:***

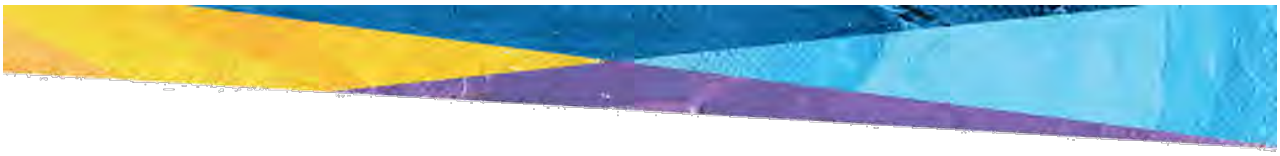
Council's economic vision is for Frankston City to be the preferred place to live, learn, work, visit and invest based on a local economy that is sustainable, innovative and inclusive[138].

It is understood that to be sustainable, innovative and inclusive the local economy must be diverse and growing, providing long-term employment opportunities in resilient and agile industries. It must also provide flexible education systems that upskill the local labour force for future employment opportunities[139].

Since 2011 Frankston City's economy has grown steadily, with job growth of 8.4% and Gross Regional Product Growth of 11.1%[140], and over 90 businesses having employed five or more staff.

Whereas the job-to-person ratio in Frankston City is favourable, the unemployment rate is higher than the Victorian average and is as high as 13.3% in some local communities.

Despite most economic indicators trending in the right direction, Frankston City's Economic Development Plan identifies the development of Frankston City's local workforce as a key area



requiring attention. With low levels of educational attainment, the local workforce struggles to compete for local employment. For example, the most recent data suggests that that 56% of people employed in the growing Health sector in Frankston City reside in other municipalities.

A key opportunity presenting to Council is to support workforce readiness through training and vocational pathways to enhance the competitiveness of the local labour-force. This can only be achieved together with local employment and education sectors to support new, adaptive and responsive pathways to employment that support local people to achieve higher qualifications and enhanced employment opportunities that align with opportunities in the local employment sector.

Educational attainment and employment are key social determinants of health and wellbeing throughout life. Education equips people to achieve stable employment, have a secure income, live in adequate housing, provide for families and cope with poor health by assisting them to make informed health care choices.

An individual's education level affects not only their own health, but that of their family, particularly dependent children.[141] Employment can provide financial independence, a better standard of living and improved physical and mental health.[142]

There are people who are not able to gain secure employment, or would like to complete further studies but cannot afford to. For example, fewer people with disabilities participate in the workforce than those without disabilities. More people with disabilities are unemployed than those without disabilities. Research also shows that people with caring responsibilities experience higher rates of unemployment.[143]

Approximately half of Frankston residents travel outside of the municipality for work, higher than the regional average. Research suggests commuting is associated with negative health effects, such as increased stress, short sleeping times and low self-reported health[144]. Time spent commuting can also mean that there is less time available for physical activity and relaxation, and time for social and family activities.

Community Building Outcome 7
Frankston City is a
Learning Community

Long-term ambition:

Frankston City is a literate community that harnesses lifelong learning and entrepreneurship and delivers informed educational opportunities that are driven by market required competencies.



Health and wellbeing priority:

Priority 7.1: Literacy across all life stages

Our priority is for people in Frankston City to enjoy high levels of literacy at every stage of life through environments that enable:

- Positive early childhood development
- Educational attainment
- Equitable access to life-long learning opportunities

Places – ***where we will work:***

The evidence shows that prevention strategies and initiatives are required across all seven local communities within the municipality.

People – ***target population groups:***

Research shows that the health and wellbeing of the following population groups are a greater risk of barriers to education and employment:

- People with a disability or chronic poor health
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders
- People living in areas of socio-economic disadvantage
- Older people
- People from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds
- Vulnerable children and young people, including children in out-of-home care

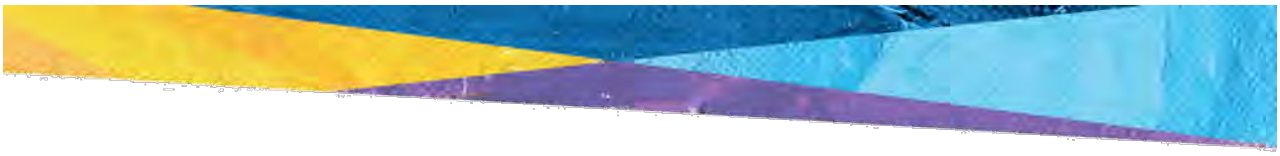
Evidence – ***Why literacy is important for health and wellbeing:***

Learning communities can take many forms. A society that enables access to lifelong learning, within and beyond the classroom, is essential for building a community's capacity to thrive.

Access to lifelong learning is a driver of economic and social prosperity that is known to enhance health and wellbeing, particularly in older people.

One of the challenges for Council is to promote Frankston City as a learning community and increase access to learning and education opportunities across all life stages. To enable this requires government, non-government, education sector and community partners across Frankston City to harness opportunities for lifelong learning in all environments where people live, learn, work and play.

Literacy levels have an impact on educational attainment, with education recognised as a key determinant of health in Australia.[145]



International studies have found links between lower literacy and a higher risk of hospitalisation, higher rates of depression and an inability to understand and comply with the use of prescription drugs[146].

Local statistics point to a higher proportion of people in Frankston City with low educational attainment compared with Victorian averages, with 46.7%[147] of people holding no qualifications compared with only 11.9%[148] of people holding a bachelor degree or higher.

There is also research that shows school completion as a predictive determinant of socio-economic status and health and wellbeing outcomes. In Frankston City a there is a lower proportion of young people successfully attaining Year 12 or equivalent (85.3%)[149].

Literacy and language are also essential skills that enable children to develop. A strong foundation in literacy and language prior to school will help the child to continue to develop a range of skills throughout their lives. Whereas the majority of children in Frankston City are developing on track with regards to literacy and language, there is an above average proportion of children who are developmentally vulnerable (7.4% compared to 6.3% for Victoria) and at risk of being developmentally vulnerable (9.7% compared to 8.9% for Victoria) in literacy and language, particularly from those areas experiencing socio-economic disadvantage[150].

The Plan will facilitate the promotion of learning opportunities in both community-based and educational settings, with a focus on enhancing literacy across all life stages.

Part 4:

Delivering the Health and Wellbeing Plan





Implementation – the Action Plan

The ambitions, outcomes and priorities outlined in the Plan will be progressed through the implementation of an Action Plan that outlines specific actions, the role of Council and potential partners.

The actions are prevention-based and outcomes-focused, aiming to take action at a place-based level within local communities to effect change and impact long-term health and wellbeing. As such, there is a focus on the local communities and population groups that are experiencing the greatest health inequalities.

The actions are listed by the Plan's seven outcome areas, but the majority of actions are integrated and work towards more than one outcome as many health issues share interconnecting underlying determinants. The actions are also designed to complement Council's other policies and strategies.

Many of the actions will be implemented in partnership with local service providers, government, community groups and other organisations along with the broader community.

Delivering the actions set out in our Action Plan will be a process of continuous improvement allowing for flexible and responsive implementation. As such, the Action Plan will be reviewed and updated annually in line with Council's planning and budget cycle, starting with the Action Plan: Year One 2017–2018.

This will grant Council with the opportunity to reflect on the way the actions are being implemented and draw upon evidence to make improvements to the way we are working in order to achieve better results. We will also be able to accommodate any key policy changes occurring at all levels of government, key service system changes, as well as any changing needs of the community.

Monitoring and evaluation

It is a statutory requirement for councils to review their Municipal Health and Wellbeing Plans annually.

The Plan will be reviewed at the end of each year based on progress being made with the implementation of the Action Plan and analysis of any available data.

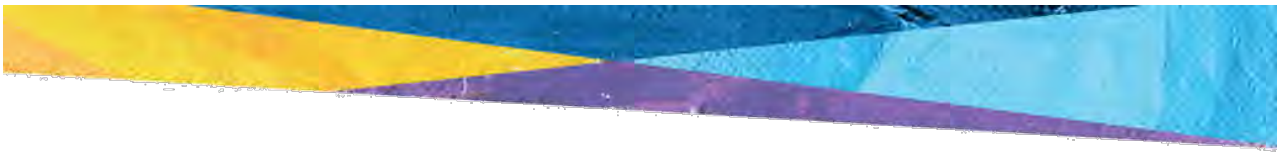
The Plan will be fully evaluated in 2020–2021 at the end of the four year cycle. This more detailed evaluation will be guided by the indicators outlined in the Evaluation Framework. These indicators are based on our priorities and have been drawn from Council's Community Building Outcomes Framework to monitor and assess any change that may be occurring within the seven outcomes across the seven local communities. They also align with the Victorian Government's Public Health and Wellbeing Outcomes Framework.

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Frankston City
Health and Wellbeing Plan 2017–2021

Action Plan
Year One: 2017–2018



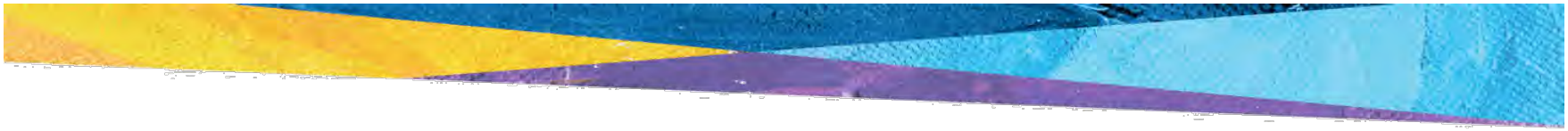


Note: All text in '**bold**' indicates amendments that have been made to the draft Action Plan following the community consultation held from 21 August to 15 September.

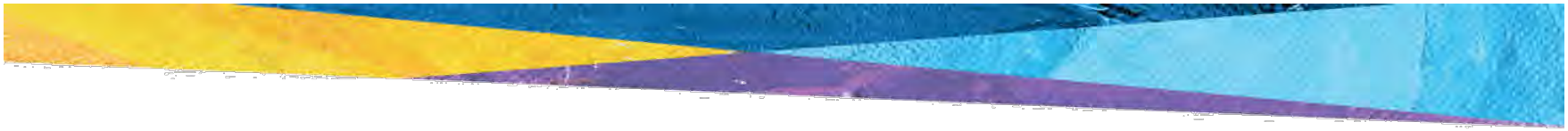
Community Building Outcome 1: Healthy Community

Priority 1.1: Healthy and active living

Action	Council's Role	Partners
Explore opportunities to improve the availability and promotion of healthy food options and reduce the availability of sugar sweetened beverages at PARC, the **Pines Aquatic Centre** and the Frankston Arts Centre.	Local Leadership; Service Provider; Partner	*Council:* Community Strengthening; Arts and Culture; PARC; Commercial Services *Potential partners:* Peninsula Health
Explore opportunities to improve the availability and promotion of healthy food options and reduce the availability of sugar sweetened beverages at Council's major events.	Local Leadership; Event Management	*Council:* Arts and Culture; Community Strengthening *Potential partners:* Peninsula Health
Undertake an audit of the public drinking water facilities within the municipality with a view to promoting and encouraging people to drink more water. From the audit, establish: • **The quality and accessibility of existing public drinking water facilities;** • Any gaps in high pedestrian traffic areas and open spaces where there are opportunities for physical activity and leisure activities; • The potential to develop a local campaign to encourage people to drink water and carry and refill reusable water bottles; and • **The potential to install new 'easy use' taps to make drinking fountains user friendly for seniors, children and people with disabilities.**	Planning; Infrastructure Management	*Council:* Sustainable Assets; Operations; Community Strengthening; Family Health Support Services *Potential partners:* Peninsula Health; Department of Sustainability and Environment; South East Water; **Bayside Shopping Centre**



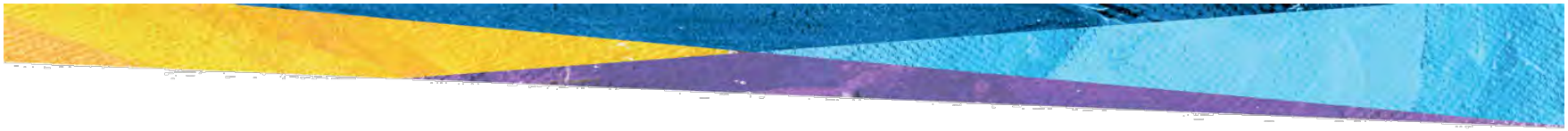
Action	Council's Role	Partners
Investigate the implementation of the Achievement Program at Frankston City Council to improve health and wellbeing within the workplace and position the Council as an employer of choice. For example: • Develop a healthy catering policy for all meetings; and • Ensure there are healthy food and drink options in all vending machines.	Employer	*Council:* Human Resources; Chief Executive's Office; Community Strengthening
Develop a Leisure Strategy to identify the community's current and future leisure and sporting needs, and facilitate increased participation by people of all life stages, cultures and abilities.	Planning; Infrastructure Management	*Council:* Community Strengthening; Family Health Support Services
Review the Play Space Strategy to identify age appropriate spaces **for people of all ages and abilities.**	Planning; Infrastructure Management	*Council:* Infrastructure
Proactively apply for infrastructure grants to improve sporting infrastructure so it is more accessible for women and **people of all abilities.**	Planning; Infrastructure Management	*Council:* Community Strengthening
Aboriginal Health Officer to work with sporting clubs across the Municipality to create culturally safe environments and increase the participation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in sports.	Community building	*Council:* Community Strengthening *Potential partners:* Peninsula Health



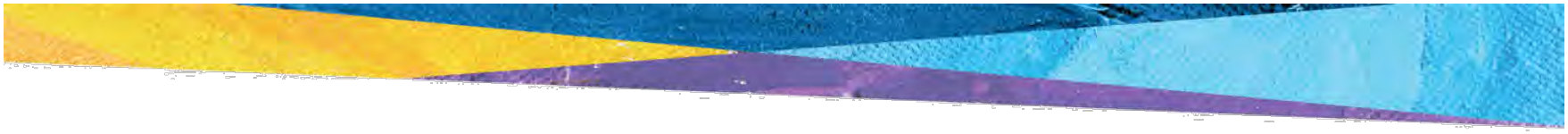
Community Building Outcome 2: Stronger Families

Priority 2.1: Respectful relationships and gender equity

Action	Council's Role	Partners
Undertake a needs analysis and develop a 'strategic paper' on Frankston City Council's role in preventing violence against women and children in order to gather evidence on local issues and benchmark local government primary prevention strategies and initiatives that have been effective in reducing family violence and **elder abuse** rates.	Planning; Advocacy	*Council:* Community Strengthening; Family Health Support Services *Potential partners:* Chisholm; Monash University; WHISE
Work in partnership with Carrington Health to implement *Baby Makes 3 Antenatal* in a primary care setting at Frankston Hospital, building links with *Baby Makes 3* as being delivered by Frankston Maternal and Child Health in new parent groups, in order to reinforce the primary prevention messages about how to maintain a healthy and respectful relationship during the transition to parenthood.	Partnership; Service Provider	*Council:* Family Health Support Services *Partners:* Carrington Health; Peninsula Health
Develop a new Child and Family Plan 2019–2022 (Municipal Early Years Plan), with a focus on strategies and initiatives that promote positive early childhood development.	Local Leadership; Planning	*Council:* Community Strengthening; Family Health Support Services
As guided by the Leisure Strategy, build collaborative partnerships with local health agencies to explore the place-based structures, norms and practices that may be preventing girls and women from participating in sports, **including women with a disability.**	Local Leadership; Partnership; Community Building	*Council:* Community Strengthening *Potential partners:* WHISE
Work with partner agencies to identify the local need for financial literacy education for women, **including women with a disability**, and opportunities to build social connections with the aim of preventing emotional and economic abuse and other abusive behaviours.	Local Leadership; Partnership; Community Building	*Council:* Community Strengthening; Family Health Support Services; Libraries *Potential partners:* WHISE; Peninsula Community Health



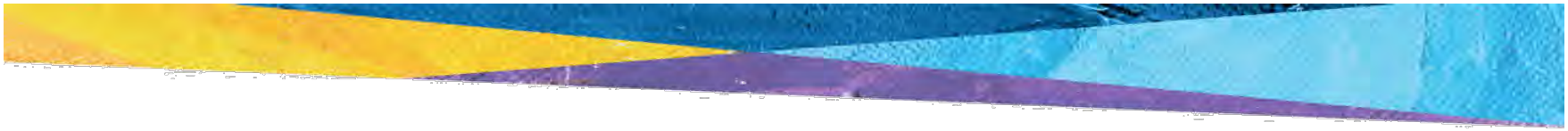
Action	Council's Role	Partners
Strengthen Frankston City Council's workplace policies and practices to promote women's leadership and explore workforce development programs to promote gender equity **and workforce participation for women over 55 years of age.**	Employer; Local Leadership	*Council:* Human Resources *Potential partners:* WHISE
Partner with other services, agencies and the community to coordinate community-based activities that promote: • The 16 Days of Activism against gendered violence from 25 November to 10 December • International Women's Day on 8 March (include in the Corporate Calendar) • World Elder Abuse Awareness Day on 15 June	Local Leadership; Partnership; Employer	*Council:* Community Strengthening; Family Health Support Services; Human Resources



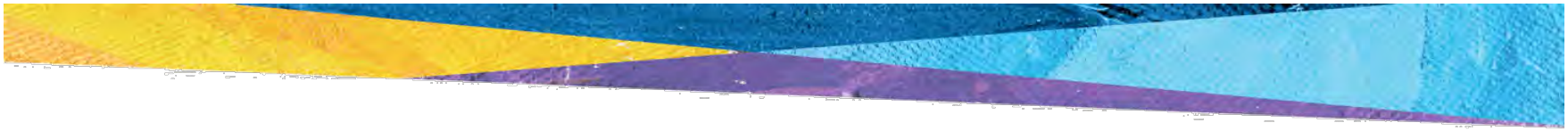
Community Building Outcome 3: Safe Community

Priority 3.1: Diverse and affordable housing and safe behaviours

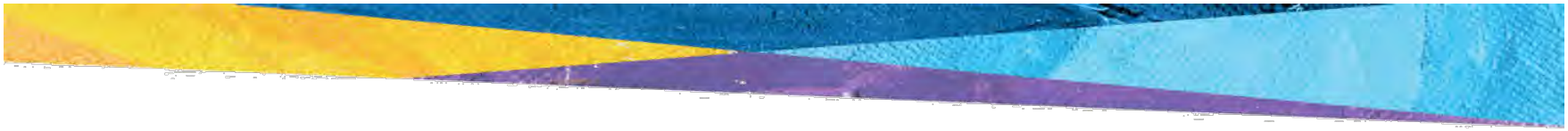
Action	Council's Role	Partners
Establish a process to monitor local homelessness data for the purposes of informing targeted advocacy for increased supply of high demand social housing and crisis accommodation in Frankston City.	**Local Leadership; Advocacy**	***Council:*** **Community Strengthening** ***Potential partners:*** **Housing and homelessness support sector**
Establish the Frankston City Strategic Housing Alliance to bring together senior representatives from the housing and homelessness support sector to inform local planning and advocacy.	Local Leadership; Advocacy	*Council:* Community Strengthening; Planning and Environment *Potential partners:* Housing and homelessness support sector
Advocate to all tiers of government for a person-centred approach to homelessness so that: • The living conditions are improved for rooming house tenants; • A case-management approach is taken to supporting homeless people in achieving and retaining housing; • Young people at risk of homelessness are better supported; and • **Women over the age of 55 years and at risk of homelessness due to changes in life circumstance or housing vulnerability are better supported.**	Local Leadership; Advocacy	*Council:* Community Strengthening; Planning and Environment; Family Health Support Services *Partners:* Frankston Homelessness Network; Housing and homelessness support sector



Action	Council's Role	Partners
Advocate to State Government to strengthen the alignment of the Victorian Planning Provisions and *Planning and Environment Act 1987* with the *Health and Wellbeing Act 2008* to both improve the coordination of land-use and health planning and empower local government to better plan for health and wellbeing through strategies like: • Inclusionary zoning to leverage affordable housing from new residential developments; • Improved controls on environmental factors contributing to alcohol and other drug related harms; and • Improved consideration of cumulative, social and economic impacts of licensed premises (liquor and gaming) on the community's health and wellbeing.	Local Leadership; Advocacy; Planning	*Council:* Community Strengthening; Planning and Environment *Partners:* RAD-FMP
Work in partnership with the RAD-FMP to advocate to State Government on measures to provide better support for people experiencing alcohol or other drug dependency by: • Encouraging more GPs to administer pharmacotherapies to treat people with drug dependency; and • The provision of better training for university medical students in treating people with alcohol and other drug addictions.	Local Leadership; Advocacy	*Council:* Community Strengthening; Planning and Environment *Partners:* RAD-FMP
Work in partnership with the with the RAD-FMP to improve support for young people experiencing alcohol or drug dependency in Frankston Central through strategies and initiatives that promote peer support and positive life choices.	Partnership; Community Building	*Council:* Community Strengthening *Potential partners:* RAD-FMP; YSAS
Participate in Phase 2 of the South East Melbourne Councils consortia working group to investigate the links between packaged liquor outlets and alcohol related harms in order to undertake changes to the Victorian Planning Provisions to assist local government to reduce violence in the home, in licenced venues and in public places.	Partnership; Local Leadership; Planning; Advocacy	*Council:* Planning and Environment; Community Safety *Partners:* SEMCA



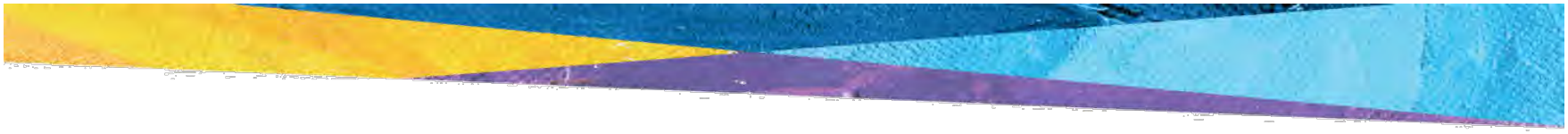
Action	Council's Role	Partners
Develop a 'strategic paper' on safe behaviours, including alcohol and drug misuse and problem gambling, to gather evidence on issues of concern within Frankston City and guide targeted social and community planning.	Planning; Advocacy	*Council:* Community Safety
Review Council's approach to making amenity based objections on liquor licence applications to ensure there is a clear and transparent approach to the provision and consumption of alcohol within Council-owned community infrastructure.	Planning	*Council:* Community Strengthening
Deliver tobacco education to food premises trading in Frankston Central Activity Area, Bayside Shopping Centre and other smoking hotspot areas to support businesses to be 'outdoor smoke free'. In doing so, promote the health and wellbeing benefits of smoke-free dining.	Partnership; Community Building	*Council:* Community Safety



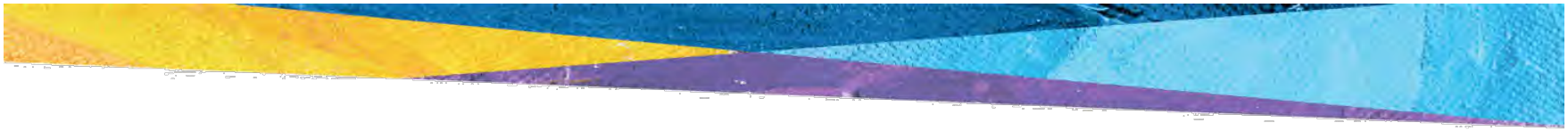
Community Building Outcome 4: Strong Community

Priority 4.1: Vibrant, inclusive and engaged communities

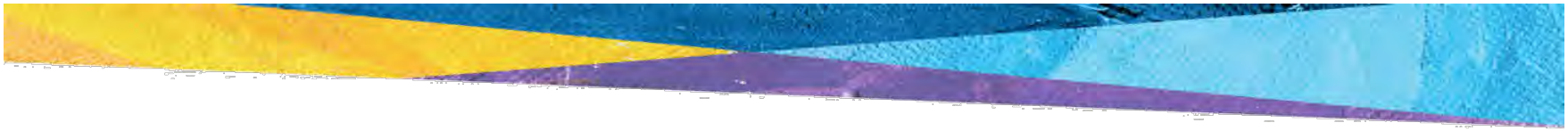
Action	Council's Role	Partners
Partner with the Aboriginal and Torres Islander community to develop the Frankston City Reconciliation Action Plan.	Partner; Local Leadership; Employer; Service Provider; Community Building	Council: Community Strengthening *Partners:* Reconciliation Australia; Traditional Owners; Department of Health and Human Services; PCP Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Alliance
On the full release of the ABS 2016 Census conduct a full socio-demographic assessment of the community to understand the emerging population trends and health inequalities. Use the findings to inform planning to ensure that Council's services and infrastructure are accessible and inclusive for all population groups.	Planning; Advocacy	*Council:* Community Strengthening
Increase the accessibility and inclusiveness of Council's major events for all population groups, by: • Improving the publication, signage and promotion to increase participation **by people with a disability and older people;** • **Exploring the viability of developing of social scripts for major events as an online resource to make events more accessible for all families; and** • **Exploring options to improve transport to events.**	Local Leadership; Event Management	*Council:* Arts and Culture; Community Strengthening; Family Health Support Services
Develop Autism friendly Social Scripts for Frankston Arts Centre and Cube 37 to increase the accessibility and inclusiveness of these venues.	**Local Leadership**	***Council:*** **Community Services; Frankston Arts Centre**



Action	Council's Role	Partners
Continue to support people under the age of 65 who are currently eligible for the Home and Community Care Program for Younger People, but will not be eligible for the NDIS, to continue to receive relevant community care and positive ageing support.	Local Leadership; Planning	*Council:* Family Health Support Services; Community Strengthening *Potential partners:* Primary Health Care Network
Support people with a psychosocial disability who are currently eligible for Home and Community Care Program for Younger People, but will not be eligible for the NDIS, to transition to alternative relevant support services.	Local Leadership; Planning	*Council:* Family Health Support Services; Community Strengthening *Potential partners:* Primary Health Care Network
Actively support Home and Community Care Program for Younger People clients in their planning and preparation towards NDIS transition.	Local Leadership; Planning	*Council:* Family Health Support Services *Potential partners:* Primary Health Care Network
Council Departments to consult with the Frankston Disability Access and Inclusion Committee to ensure access and inclusion is considered in the planning and design of community infrastructure, neighbourhood amenities and key Council strategies and plans.	Community building	*Council:* All Council Departments
Raise awareness of ageing and disability within Council, and the importance of applying an ageing and disability lens to the planning of service and infrastructure design and delivery.	Community building	*Council:* Family Health Support Services; Community Strengthening



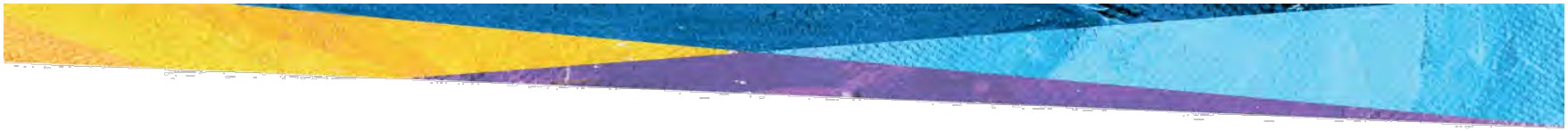
Action	Council's Role	Partners
Partner with other services, agencies and the community to coordinate community-based activities to promote events that celebrate diversity : • Harmony Day on 22 March • International Day Against Homophobia, Biphobia and Transphobia on 17 May • National Reconciliation Week from 27 May to 3 June • NAIDOC Week from 3 to 10 July • International Day of People with a Disability on 3 December	Local Leadership; Partnership; Employer	*Council:* Community Strengthening; Family Health Support Services; Human Resources
Advocate to State Government for the following principles and improvements to the Frankston Bus Network to improve social connections and encourage increased daily physical activity levels: • High frequency services along trunk routes • A maximum of 40 minute frequencies along local routes • Ensure that bus services meet trains arriving at Frankston, Kananook and Seaford stations • Remove deviations on routes, ensuring that passengers have certainty of the route that the bus will travel on any given day and time	Planning; Advocacy	*Council:* Infrastructure



Community Building Outcome 5: Sustainable Environment

Priority 5.1: Sustainable use of resources

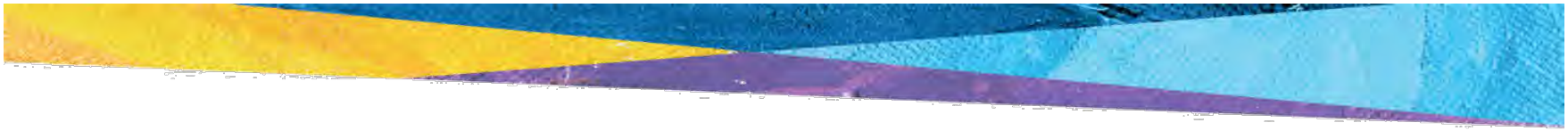
Action	Council's Role	Partners
Advocate to State Government to establish and regulate minimum performance standards for rental properties in response to the impact that poor quality and energy inefficient housing is having on living conditions and health, **particularly for people who are at higher risk of poor health and wellbeing.**	Planning; Advocacy	*Council:* Community Strengthening; Environment and Planning; Sustainable Assets
Investigate opportunities to better understand and respond to the barriers preventing low-income households and renters from implementing water and energy saving measures to inform the development of targeted strategies and incentives, such as: • **Targeted water and energy efficiency initiative to households currently accessing in home services via Council.**	Planning; Advocacy	*Council:* Sustainable Assets; Family Health Support Services; Community Strengthening
Review the learnings from the food waste avoidance and nutrition initiatives to identify opportunities to better equip local households to reduce food waste and encourage the consumption of fresh foods.	Planning; Partnership	*Council:* Sustainable Assets; Community Strengthening *Potential partners:* Second Bite; Peninsula Health; Food Bank; Frankston Food Access Network
Investigate the cost and benefits of Council re-joining the South East Councils Climate Change Alliance (SECCCA) to leverage funds into the Municipality to deliver community and Council **environmental sustainability programs** such as energy and **water saving** initiatives for **low-income households.**	Partnership	*Council:* CEO Executive Office; Sustainable Assets; Planning and Environment



Community Building Outcome 6: Sustainable Economy

Priority 6.1: Skilled local workforce

Action	Council's Role	Partners
Support the delivery of the Future Skills Study to audit the local skills shortage in the local economy into the future, and use the findings to advocate for targeted skills development for disadvantaged community members, with a focus of people with a disability and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.	Planning; Advocacy	*Council:* Economic Development; Community Strengthening *Partners:* Six south east councils; Southern Melbourne Regional Development Australia; Victorian Skills Commissioner
Ensure Frankston City Council's recruitment processes and flexible employment practices facilitate employment opportunities for people with a disability, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people **and older people.**	Employer; Local Leadership	*Council:* Human Resources
Work in partnership with the Frankston Mornington Peninsula Local Learning and Employment Network (FMPLLEN) to support pathways from school to further education and work.	Partnership; Local Leadership; Planning	*Council:* Economic Development *Partners:* FMPLLEN



Community Building Outcome 7: Learning Community

Priority 7.1: Literacy across all life stages

Action	Council's Role	Partners
Identify and engage partners to develop new approaches to promote literacy across all life stages, **including digital literacy.**	Partnership	*Council:* Arts and Culture *Potential partners:* AMES Neighbourhood Houses
For Frankston City Libraries to be an eSmart accredited library service, practicing the smart, safe and responsible use of digital technology, and supporting wellbeing outcomes for all members of the library community by: • Training library staff to be eSmart; and • Updating policies and procedures to align with eSmart recommendations.	Service provider	*Council:* Arts and Culture
Explore and develop social enterprise opportunities to support training for young people, including the establishment of a pilot Training Café at Frankston South Community and Recreation Centre as a pilot.	Local Leadership; Service Provider	*Council:* Community Strengthening
Explore opportunities to deliver literacy programs at community centres and neighbourhood houses, including extending the reach of existing successful programs like the Mayor's Reading Challenge, the Summer Reading Club and National Simultaneous Storytime.	Partnership	*Council:* Community Strengthening; Arts and Culture *Potential partners:* U3A; ALIA
Partner with Impact Volunteering to improve **social connection** and lifelong learning through volunteering opportunities for all residents, **including older people**, people with disabilities and people from CALD communities.	Local Leadership	*Council:* Community Strengthening; Impact Volunteering; Arts and Culture; Family Health Support Services

Frankston City Council Policy	**Policy Number: 01/1** **Adopted OM 16/10/17**

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HEALTH AND WELLBEING POLICY 2017–2021

1. POLICY STATEMENT:

Frankston City Council seeks a Planned and Liveable City where people have the opportunity to pursue healthy lifestyles and enjoy good health and wellbeing at every stage of life.

Council is committed to using its resources, influence and advocacy to improve the social, economic, cultural, natural and built environments within the municipality to reduce the risk factors that lead to poor health, and ensure the community can pursue healthy lifestyle opportunities to be engaged and connected. This includes the creation of welcoming neighbourhoods and vibrant town centres, access to open space, affordable housing and employment, and a diverse community that is connected through participation in sporting facilities, leisure activities, events and festivals.

Council will take a place-based approach to health planning that is guided by the Community Building Outcomes Framework, which is based on key indicators of liveability and health that enable a deep understanding of our community and the identification of where and how to best use resources, improve service delivery, form partnerships and build social capital to affect long term change.

2. REASON FOR POLICY:

Health and wellbeing are central to individuals fulfilling their potential and achieving optimal participation in all aspects of community life. Good health promotes safety, physical activity and nutrition, resilience and self-esteem, maximises social and economic prosperity and reduces social isolation and poor mental health and the need for excessive public expenditure.

3. SCOPE:

This Policy guides the development of the Municipal Health and Wellbeing Plan, provides input to the Council Plan and informs decision-making and actions in respect of the planning and delivery of projects, initiatives, services and infrastructure recognising the benefit to the health and wellbeing of Frankston City's communities.

Council will work towards the achievement of the following long-term community building outcomes:

- Safe Communities, including diverse and affordable housing and safe behaviors.
- Community Strength, including vibrant, inclusive and engaged communities.

Frankston City Council Policy	**Policy Number: 01/1** **Adopted OM 16/10/17**

- Healthy Communities, including healthy and active and healthy lifestyles and health literacy.
- Stronger Families, including respectful relationships and positive early childhood development.
- Sustainable Environment, including the sustainable use of resources and biodiversity.
- Sustainable Economy, including a diverse and growing economy and a skilled local workforce.
- Learning Community, including lifelong learning and literacy.

4. AUTHORISATION:

This Policy is approved by Frankston City Council and delegated to the Chief Executive Officer to be managed:

..... Mayor, Frankston City Council

..... CEO, Frankston City Council

..... General Manager, Communities

5. REVISION DATE/RELEVANT POLICIES SUPERSEDED:

This Policy will be evaluated every four years in the 12 month period following the local government election.

6. PRINCIPLES

- Capacity building, empowerment and the realisation of human and social potential are considerations for sustainable development and economic growth.
- Health and wellbeing creation is central to planning and service delivery.
- Social inclusion and equitable access to resources and opportunities is a fundamental human right regardless of culture, gender, ability, age, religion or faith, sexual orientation, social or economic status.
- Quality of the natural and built environment is a major contributor to the quality of human health and wellbeing.

7. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

Manager Community Strengthening shall be responsible for the development, review and promotion of this Policy. Executive Management Team is responsible to determine the application of this Policy as it influences all Council Divisions.

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Frankston City Council Policy	**Policy Number: 01/1** **Adopted OM 16/10/17**

8. POLICY NON-COMPLIANCE:

Failure to observe this Policy may negatively impact the realisation of the most advantageous health and wellbeing outcomes for the Frankston community.

9. RELATED DOCUMENTS:

- *Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008*
- Victorian Health and Wellbeing Plan 2015–2019
- Victorian Aboriginal Local Government Action Plan
- Ending Family Violence: Victoria's Plan for Change
- Safe and Strong: A Victorian Gender Equality Strategy
- Victorian State Disability Plan 2017–2020
- *Victorian Disability Act 2006*
- *Victorian Climate Change Act 2010*
- Human Rights Charter
- Frankston City Community Plan 2017–2021
- Council Plan 2017-2021
- Frankston City Health and Wellbeing Plan 2017–2021
- Frankston City Municipal Strategic Statement
- Frankston City Community Engagement Policy
- Frankston City Economic Development Strategy 2016–2022
- Frankston City Child and Family Plan 2014–2018

10. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE POLICY

The Executive Management Team is responsible for the implementation of this Policy.

11. DEFINITIONS:

Community: All residents; ratepayers; landowners; and members of the general public including individuals; groups; visitors; organisations; government and business.

(c) 2013-2017 Frankston City Council.

Attachment E

Frankston City Health and Wellbeing Plan 2013–2017
Annual Review 2016–2017 (Year 4)

This is the final annual review of Frankston City Council's Municipal Health and Wellbeing Plan 2013–2017. The purpose of this annual review is to assess the progress that has been made against the Plan's key strategies and actions that are aimed at improving the health and wellbeing of the community.

Of the Plan's 94 actions:

- 62 were of an ongoing nature and continue to be implemented
- 28 have been completed
- 4 were made redundant due to changed funding priorities

The annual review provides a showcase for each of the Plan's seven priority areas to highlight the key annual achievements, as well as notes actions where significant progress has occurred.

Priority 1: Mental Health

Priority 1 comprised 10 actions, of which:

- 6 were of an ongoing nature and continue to be implemented
- 3 have been completed
- 1 was made redundant due to changed funding priorities

Objective 1.2: Work with agencies to promote accessible and inclusive services

Action 1.2 (l): Provide welcoming and inclusive spaces to promote social connections (at libraries, community centres and neighbourhood houses)

Showcase 1: Psycho-Social Working Group at the Frankston North Community Centre
Mental Health Community Support Services and Frankston Community and Neighbourhood House Meeting



Reforms to the funding of mental health community services have led to a deficit in support and appropriate groups for people experiencing mental health issues. As a result increasing numbers

of people with complex issues are attending Neighbourhood and Community centres. Frankston North Community Centre staff were pivotal in forming the Psycho-social working group in 2016, in an effort to provide welcoming and inclusive spaces for all the community. Representatives from key mental health services, including WellWays, Neomi National, Mentis Assist, Peninsula Carer Council, Royal District Nurse Service – Homelessness and the Primary Care Partnership and the coordinators of the community centres and neighbourhood houses attend meetings bi-monthly, with the aim to:

- Implement best practice for mental health agencies to connect clients to community centres
- Build the capacity of the volunteers and staff working in the centres, through training and support provided by the mental health agencies
- Develop pathways for centres to obtain advice and support when clients present with mental health issues
- Undertake joint groups and initiatives between mental health services and community centres
- Seek funding for a project to coordinate a specialised group of volunteers, connected to community houses to provide support to generic volunteers. These volunteers would be trained specially in mental health and positioned with a mental health agency.

A highly effective Understanding Mental Illness workshop was run in each neighbourhood/community centre. Neighbourhood House staff feel much more connected and supported, with relationship between the Centres and agencies greatly improved.

Objective 1.2: Work with local agencies to promote accessible and inclusive services

Action 1.2 (l): Council provides eight community centres and neighbourhood houses to provide meeting places that bring people together and participate in a vibrant and diverse range of activities. The Seaford Community Centre has been redeveloped to create a more functional and accessible venue for the whole community which includes the Seaford Customer Service Centre and a branch library. The Frankston North Community Centre is now providing an increasing range of programs including a low-cost school holiday program. A new Training Café is currently being planned for the Frankston South Community and Recreation Centre.

Council has been delivering Baby Makes 3 within its New Parent Groups, which is an evidence-based primary prevention program designed to support new parents to negotiate their gendered roles in transitioning to new parenthood. A recent pilot of Baby Makes 3 delivered antenatally at Frankston Hospital in partnership with Carrington Health and Peninsula Health has resulted in further work that will see the program embedded into the Childbirth Education Program.

Action 1.2 (l): Council provides three libraries in Frankston, Carrum Downs and Seaford plus services at a range of other locations including Frankston Train Station, Karingal PLACE and Frankston North Community Centre. Frankston Libraries host a wide range of events, including story time, school holiday activities, live music, book clubs, author talks, family history, homework help and much more. In 2016 – 2017 there were a total of 392,702 visits to the libraries.

Action 1.2(f): A new garden shed is being constructed for the Pines Patch including a potting area, accessible toilet, and outdoor kitchen area.

Action 1.2 (J): In 2016 Council was successful in receiving grant funding for CCTV from the State and Federal Government. This funding will provide CCTV at the Belvedere shopping centre, Young Street, Ross Smith Avenue, Stations Street Mall and Rowe Lane. The CCTV will be viewed live from the Frankston Divisional Operations Support Officer located at Frankston Police Station. The project is due for completion in November 2017.

Action 1.1(b): Council made a submission in response to the State Government's consultation on the Fairer Safer Housing; Residential Tenancies Act Review - Rights and Responsibilities.

Action 1.1(c): The Frankston Homelessness Network continues to meet and has run three events in 2016/17 – Homelessness Week, Anti-poverty Week, and the Wall of Kindness, where members of the public donated coats to those in need.

Priority 2: Ageing Well

Priority 2 comprised 12 actions, of which:

- 9 were of an ongoing nature and continue to be implemented
- 3 have been completed

Objective 2.1: Promote opportunities for older residents to remain physically and mentally fit as well as socially active

Action 1.2 (I): Promote informal lifelong learning and social inclusion through continued support of U3A, senior citizens clubs, Probus clubs and various support groups

Showcase 2: The Seniors Social Inclusion Project



The Seniors Social Inclusion Project is a partnership project led by Frankston City Council and Mornington Peninsula Shire Council. It forms part of a State-wide initiative responding to importance of promoting social inclusion, highlighted by the Commissioner for Senior Victorians. The Project focuses on improving connections and referral pathways, as well as enhancing the culture of community organisations. Community volunteers will be provided training and resourcing to act as community connectors to support socially isolated individuals. The project will also explore building the capacity of existing services, community organisations, groups and clubs to create a warm and friendly culture to help new people feel welcome and supported.

Aims:

- To increase opportunities for socially isolated seniors to access established social activities through the provision of individual support from trained volunteers known as community connectors.
- To build capacity within existing groups and clubs to provide a welcoming and friendly environment for seniors.

Objectives:

- To identify, train and support volunteers as Community Connectors.
- To develop resources and networks to support the Community Connector's role.
- To raise the profile of social inclusion as an important health benefit within agencies, organisations clubs and groups.
- To build capacity of organisations, clubs and groups to create a welcoming culture for seniors.

Objective 2.1: Promote opportunities for older residents to remain physically and mentally fit as well as socially active

Action 2.1 (d): The Library continues to provide home services for housebound residents. In the 2016/17 financial year the Home Library Service had an average of 25 Volunteers each month donating a total of 1,285 hours to 125 Home Library Service customers.

Objective 2.2: Support older residents who choose to live independently in their homes

Action 2.2(h): Commonwealth Home Support Program assessment processes, ascertain if clients have an emergency plan in place. Clients that do not are provided information on the importance of establishing a plan, supported by educational material such as the Australian Red Cross Emergency Rediplan booklet and the Government Staying Healthy in the Heat brochure.

Objective 2.3: Harness the experience, skills and knowledge of our older community members

Action 2.3 (j): Council, in partnership with Seniors Rights Victoria and Peninsula Community Legal Centre, ran a workshop on elder abuse. The workshop focused on empowering older people to recognise and respond to abuse, along with where to seek support. The session was attended by approximately 50 residents. A similar session is planned for October 2017 aimed specifically at older men.

Action 2.3 (l): Council encourages intergenerational knowledge sharing through partnerships with community groups. Opportunities such as L2P, Basketball program, Boxing program and Kokoda, provide young people with skill development, encouraging learning, supporting others and exchanging ideas.

Priority 3: Children, Youth and Families

Priority 3 comprised 9 actions, of which:

- 8 were of an ongoing nature and continue to be implemented
- 1 has been completed

Objective 3.1: Supporting parents in their role

Action 3.1 (a) Aggregate information and advice and improve its quality and accessibility for all young people, their families and isolated, vulnerable young people

Showcase 3: Frankston Youth Services Information Provision



Youth Services has developed an innovative digital youth space showcasing services, events and festivals available to young people. Youth Services also maintain a facebook presence and review web content regularly to ensure the information provided is what young people need. Youth Services continues to investigate new technologies to provide up to date information on time.

Youth Services connects and works with other agencies and providers to support and connect young people to services, information and advice. Youth services recognises vulnerable communities find it challenging to access services and information due to limited social capacity skills, poor literacy and the challenge of starting and initiating dialogue. In recognition of this vulnerability, Youth Services empowers young people to be involved in decisions by reducing the bureaucracy and red tape.

Action 3.1 (b): Frankston City Libraries delivered early literacy programs each week at various locations across Frankston City. 522 story time sessions attracted 11,415 children and 9,848 adults. 277 other programs were provided for school holiday activities, including Lego Club, involving 4,368 children and 2,121 adults. These programs were provided by the library staff who are qualified professionals fully trained in early literacy techniques and objectives. The library staff follow the State Library of Victoria's READ program that ensures quality programs for early literacy.

Action 3.1 (d): The Mayor's Reading Challenge for 2016 was launched at the Carrum Downs Library on Friday 29 July by the Mayor Councillor James Dooley, with 32 children and 21 adults attending the launch.

Objective 3.3: Support vulnerable families

Action 3.3 (j): Best Start has continued to work with kindergartens in targeted local areas, with a particular focus on family centred practice, to increase engagement of vulnerable families and children. Best Start is also continuing to support Maternal and Child Health to develop strategies to identify families who have missed their Key Age and Stage visits through outreach and re-engage them in the service.

Priority 4: Prevention and Better Health

Priority 4 comprised 19 actions, of which:

- 13 were of an ongoing nature and continue to be implemented
- 5 have been completed
- 1 was made redundant due to changed funding priorities

Objective 4.2 Build community capacity to contribute to the economy and input decision making

Action: 4.2 (f) Work with local communities to implement and review local community plans in Frankston South; Frankston North; Langwarrin; Karingal; Seaford; Carrum Downs / Skye / Sandhurst; Frankston Central / Frankston Heights.

Showcase 4: The 'Think Big' project



Think Big commenced in October 2016, as a way of seeking community input into the statutory Council and Health and Wellbeing Plans, as well as the Community Plan 2017–2021. An online forum enabled the community to discuss their ideas, and to facilitate a Community Conference. The first stage of the project ran from October to December 2016, and encouraged residents to put forward their ideas for consideration. Over 430 people were engaged through this process, which included an online forum, face to face discussions at a number of community events culminating in the Community Conference held on 3 December 2016, with over 50 attendees. The second stage of the project ran in February and March 2017 asking residents to prioritise projects and think about a vision for their suburb, using online forums and face to face consultations.

Objective 4.1: Encourage sustainable living and climate change adaptation

Action 4.1 (a): Small Business Grants – the Green Business Grant is one of five potential grant categories. A Green Business grant was awarded in the 2015-16 Grants round, but not in the 2016-17 Grants round.

Action 4.1 (a): Job Matching Service – Council's Splash Card program includes promotion of local jobs, volunteering and work experience opportunities to the Splash Card database of 8,000 secondary and tertiary students who live and/or study in Frankston City.

Action 4.1 (b): Frankston City proudly hosts six community gardens, with two more under development. Locations include reserves, community centres and at the rear of a community café in Karingal. Gardening and sustainability training sessions are run at these venues. An updated 2017 Community Gardens brochure has been produced.



Action 4.1 (b): Council as part of the Food Access Network, run an annual community food festival. In 2017, the festival encompassed 13 events attended by 389 people. The events included a food swap, library story time and a make your own potting mix session. Feedback for the events was overwhelmingly positive, with 97% of attendees reporting that they learned something new, and 91% stating they would use what they learned.

Action 4.1 (c): Council's Carbon Neutral Action Plan is being redeveloped in 2016-17. Council is a member of the Association of Bayside Municipalities (ABM) and is involved in joint projects addressing adaptation and resilience measures for the Coastal zone. Council is in close contact with the Melbourne 100 Resilient Cities project secretariat which seeks to share knowledge and initiatives across Melbourne metropolitan area Councils for climate change response and adaptation measures. Council identifies and addresses risks from extreme weather events into planning and operations.

Action 4.1 (d): Council is in close contact with the Melbourne 100 Resilient Cities project secretariat which seeks to share knowledge and initiatives across Melbourne metropolitan area Councils for climate change response and adaptation measures.

Action 4.1 (e): Council is committed to sustainable practices and solar power and clean energy to protect the environment and save money on landfill costs. Council has invested $12.3 million in the Frankston Regional Recycling and Recovery Centre (FRRRC) to provide residents from Frankston City and neighbouring municipalities with a much needed local recycling and recovery facility.

Action 4.1 (e): The library provides a venue to share Council's information on its environmental services and through workshops delivered by the Resource Efficiency team. Many books and documentaries are provided on sustainable living, which are popular with the community.

Objective 4.4: Promote healthy choices and minimise harm- drugs, alcohol, tobacco, gambling

Action 4.4 (j): Council has delivered Baby Makes 3 through Maternal and Child Health new parent groups to provide information on gender roles for new parents navigating their transition to parenthood; and provided opportunities for women to connect socially through community centres.

Action 4.4 (n): Council is working in partnership with Peninsula Health to support sporting clubs to be smoke-free through the Frankston Mornington Peninsula Smoke Free Charter.

Objective 4.5: Reduce family violence

Action 4.5 (q): Young people can continue to download the free mobile phone app, Choose Respect to have access to respectful relationship advice and support. Council sponsored the development of the phone app to support young people to develop strong and healthy relationships.

Action 4.5 (r): Council coordinated a range of community-based activities for the 16 Days of Activism against gender inequality, 25 November to 10 December 2016, which included: Stars Against Violence star weaving workshop and display at Bayside Shopping Centre; coffee cups printed with campaign messaging at several participating cafes, including the Frankston Arts Centre; and gender equity story time at libraries and kindergartens.

Action 4.5 (s): A Family Violence Procedure has been implemented by Council. Council will now offer up to 20 days of Family Violence Leave per year to employees in need when the Enterprise Agreement is approved.

Priority 5: Culturally and Linguistically Diverse community

Priority 5 comprised 9 actions, of which:

- 8 were of an ongoing nature and continue to be implemented
- 1 has been completed



Objective 5.2 Improve the accessibility and availability of culturally appropriate information and resources

Action 5.2 (f): Council has continued to focus on producing documents written in plain English. The Equal Opportunity and Appropriate Workplace Behaviours portion of the Induction Program have been reviewed and enhanced. Additionally, a poster outlining unlawful behaviours was released at all Council worksites to ensure ongoing awareness amongst employees.

Action 5.2 (h): The library collection of items in languages other than English totalled 1,239 and 2,839 loans were made. There were 8 bulk loans of books from other libraries made in German, French and Italian. Library Press Reader is a commercial online subscription database that provides current latest issues of newspapers and magazines to over 3,300 newspapers and journal titles from 100 countries in 60 languages. In the past year there were 5,491 users.

Action 5.2 (i): The library partnered with AMES Australia in 2017 which provided Adult Migrant English Program weekly lessons and resource familiarisation at the library for the first half of 2017. The attendance rate was 320 adults in total.

Objective 5.3 Improve collaboration between Council, services, agencies and culturally diverse communities in Frankston City

Action 5.3 (j): A Harmony Day celebration was hosted by Frankston Interfaith Network in March 2017. Over 50 people attended an interactive performance and Q&A by T'Honi on Maori culture and spirituality. Frankston Interfaith Network continues to link with members of the Pakistani and Iranian communities through the Ahmadiyya and Baha'i faith traditions.

Action 5.3 (k): Over 30 service providers and community leaders participate in the Youth Services Network on a bi-monthly basis. Information is shared and partnerships forged. There is strong participation from culturally and linguistically diverse communities including the emerging Somali community around alcohol and drug issues.

Priority 6: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health

Priority 6 comprised 8 actions, of which:

- 6 were of an ongoing nature and continue to be implemented
- 2 have been completed

Objective 6.1 Connect with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities to enable culturally appropriate services



Action 6.1 (c) Advocate for culturally appropriate services and programs in Frankston

In January 2017 Skills Plus initiated a work for the dole program to develop a mural to celebrate the local community and aboriginal heritage of the region. The mural was created by Indigenous artist Heather Kennedy in partnership with Envision Employment and Work for the Dole participants from the local community, and the local Aboriginal community. The Health Officer was involved in the conception of the project.

The health officer is a member of the South-East Melbourne Aboriginal Suicide Prevention and Healing Network which aims to prevent suicide through advocacy, education, supporting healing and promoting partnerships through our cultural lens.

Objective 6.2 Celebrating Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander history and cultural heritage

Action 6.2 (e) Frankston Arts Centre hosted NT Dance Company for a residency and performance in Cube 37. The company met with local Baluk artists and ran an open dance workshop for the general public. FAC also presented Coranderrk with pre and post show events.

The annual Baluk exhibition took place showing a selection of paintings and works on paper by local emerging artists from Baluk Arts Aboriginal Art Centre reflecting country, connection, history and culture. In addition the Coordinator - Programming was involved in discussions as part of an Indigenous Dance Forum presented by Baluk Dance as part of Melbourne First Nations Festival Yirramboi.

Action 6.2 (g) The Aboriginal Health Office works with the community to identify health needs and provide tailored health information. As part of the Local Aboriginal Action Group, the officer identifies barriers to health services, and provides support to improve cultural accessibility of services. Attendance and support at key meetings and committees has enabled the officer to continue to strengthen partnerships between Council and the community. The officer presented at the International Indigenous Conference in conjunction with DHHS on the Healthy Boorais program; sharing the success of the initiative to strengthen pathways to health and wellbeing support for young aboriginal people.

Objective 6.3 Optimise the community's Gathering Place as a centre for cultural connection

Action 6.3 (h) Council commissioned Dream Poles for installation in the Dreaming Trail at Frankston Botanical Gardens to celebrate the heritage of the Boonwurrong people.

Priority 7: Access and Inclusion Priorities

Priority 7 comprised 22 actions, of which:

- 12 were of an ongoing nature and continue to be implemented
- 7 have been completed
- 3 were made redundant due to changed funding priorities

Objective 7: Promoting inclusion and participation in the community of people with a disability

Showcase 7: Dangerous Deeds



Action 7.3 (r) Celebrate achievements and community inclusion of people with a disability through International Day of People with Disabilities events

Dangerous Deeds is an accessible screen based art installation, presenting unique perspectives on disability culture and the Victorian disability movement. It was on display at Cube 37 from 2 September to 1 October 2016. All videos are captioned, audio described and text read. Artworks were created then digitised. The original works included: Arts books, Ceramic artworks, Exterior Building projection, Short films, Photography, Personal narratives, Audio recordings. The Metro Access Officer and Frankston Arts Centre staff provided planning, promotion and a financial contribution to support the successful exhibition. Dangerous Deeds opened with afternoon tea to an enthusiastic audience focussed on the importance of arts and cultural experiences in the lives of people with a disability. Guest speakers included artist Larissa MacFarlane living with an acquired brain injury, Peta Ferguson from Brain Injury Matters and Mayor James Dooley. The event launch was well attended by approximately 60 arts lovers and advocates with speeches interpreted in auslan. Another highlight of the exhibition was the Artists floor talk 'The Future will be inclusive' which was attended by 30 students attended from the Woodleigh School.

Objective 7.1 Reducing barriers to people with a disability accessing goods, services and facilities

Action 7.1 (f) The $1.1 million upgrade of Frankston's regional playground at Ballam Park is underway to provide a range of play experiences for all ages, including teenagers.

Objective 7.2 Reducing barriers to people with a disability obtaining and maintaining employment

Action 7.2 (l) A representative of Human Resources is currently participating in 'round table discussions' relating to Diversity Inclusion with key businesses in Frankston.

FAC continue to deliver captioned and auslan interpreted theatre shows, in 2016/2017 these shows included: Educating Rita (captioned), Othello by Bell Shakespeare Company (captioned), Shirley Valentine (captioned) and Mr Stink (auslan).

Objective 7.3 Promoting inclusion and participation in the community of people with a disability

Action 7.3 (m) The Metroaccess program arranged for Introduction to Autism training for community based staff. SASI provided the training and professional development in relation to ways to improve inclusion of and interaction with people with an Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD). Outcomes from the training include:

- Increased awareness of the impact of autism on an individual or family;
- Improved ways to be able to interact more easily with people with ASD,
- Reduced organisation, reputation and compliance risk,
- Increased community and individual engagement of people with ASD
- Provide professional development in an area that is increasing in focus and diagnosis.

The session was very well attended by Council Staff (22 participants) across the organisation including key community based staff from the following teams: Youth Services, Community

Development, Customer Services, Early Childhood Development, Frankston Arts Centre and Frankston North Community Centre.

Action 7.3 (n) Artwell is a weekly program ran by FAC for community members to work on mental wellness through art practices such as painting, drawing, sculpture and more. Participants are led by a facilitator to create new art, or are welcome to continue to work on their own practice. Further weekly programs include Art in Dialysis, Cirque Sur Rouse (circus for all abilities) and BAM Allstars – dance classes for all abilities. Get Out managed by Arts Access Victoria continues to run performing arts respite classes from FAC.

Action 7.3 (s) Frankston and Carrum Downs Libraries received renovations to the interior customer service areas in 2016 and 2017 to make the public space more accessible. This included redesigning public computer areas to provide better comfort, privacy and access for all. Dedicated height adjustable desks with high visibility keyboards and accessible mice are provided at Frankston and Carrum Downs and the desks also have sufficient space for assistance dogs.

Objective 7.4 Achieving tangible changed in attitudes and practices which discriminate against people with a disability

Action 7.4 (t) Changes in aged care and disability area now mean that Council has a dual role - as a regional assessment service and a service provider. The 'MyAged Care' early implementation project has been completed, with the separation of HACC PYP (program for younger persons) and CHSP (Commonwealth Home Support Program) funding, with more respite providers in the area able to offer services. The NDIS is expected to roll out in Frankston in April 2018.

Executive Summary

12.4 Frankston City Council Annual Report 2016-2017

Enquiries: (Sam Jackson: Corporate Development)

Council Plan
Community Outcome: 4. A Well Managed City
Strategy: 4.1 Services
Priority Action 4.1.2 Implement a rolling service review program.

Purpose

To present Council with the Annual Report for the 2016-2017 financial year for endorsement, in accordance with the requirements of the *Local Government Act 1989* and the *Local Government (Planning and Reporting) Regulations 2014*.

Recommendation (Director Corporate Development)

That Council:

1. Endorses the Annual Report 2016-2017.
2. Advises the Minister for Local Government of its endorsement of the Annual Report 2016-2017.

Key Points / Issues

- Council has a statutory obligation to prepare an Annual Report in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1989* (the Act) and the *Local Government (Planning and Reporting) Regulations 2014* (the Regulations). The Annual Report must contain a report of operations, audited financial statements and an audited performance statement.
- Under Section 131 (6) of the Act, Council is required to submit its Annual Report to the Minister for Local Government within three months of the end of the financial year (30 September 2017) unless an extension of time is granted by the Minister.
- At its meeting on 25 September 2017, Council adopted in principle the draft Financial Report for 2016-2017 including the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements and the Performance Statement. Certification of the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements and the Performance Statement were received from the Victorian Auditor-General's Office (VAGO) a week before the Annual Report was due for submission to the Minister.
- Frankston City Council submitted its Annual Report 2016-2017 to the Minister for Local Government on Thursday, 28 September 2017, meeting its legislative obligation.
- Under Section 134 of the Act and Section 22 of the Regulations, Council must consider the Annual Report within one month of its submission to the Minister. A Public Notice must be placed (at least 14 days prior to the meeting) to advise the community of the purpose of the meeting and where they may view the Annual Report. A Public Notice was published on www.frankston.vic.gov.au on Monday, 2 October and appeared in The Frankston Standard Leader on Monday 9 October.

12.4 Frankston City Council Annual Report 2016-2017

Executive Summary

- Some noteworthy highlights from the Annual Report 2016-2017 are:
    - Completion of the redevelopment of the Olivers Hill boat ramp and jetty, which significantly improved bay access for the boating community and anglers, and provided a safe alternative to the existing Kananook Creek facilities
    - Communication, planning and management support for the Victorian Government's $63 million redevelopment of the Frankston Station Precinct and Young Street
    - Refurbishment of our city's premier playground Ballam Park, as well as William Hovell Reserve in Frankston South and Botany Park in Carrum Downs
    - Redevelopment of the Frankston Yacht Club building
    - Turning of the sod on the new multi-purpose pavilion at Carrum Downs Recreation Reserve and began the redevelopment of Ballam Park east sports pavilion
    - Attraction of over 166,000 people through Council's festivals and events, and welcomed 190,000 visitors to the Frankston Arts Centre
    - A range of exciting new events hosted through the Tourism Event Attraction Program, which attracted approximately 43,000 visitors and contributed up to $6.24 million to the local economy while creating a further 30 jobs
    - Facilitation of 13 businesses through the Small Business Investment Program which have gone on to create 200 plus jobs and $90 million in gross output annually
    - Facilitation and assistance with the establishment of three co-working spaces in the Frankston city centre reaffirming Frankston's position as a start-up and entrepreneurship hub
    - Through the State Government Place Activation Program, an additional $52,000 has been secured to attract new events in 2017–2018, specifically events which will support year-round visitation in the city-centre. To-date eight events have been confirmed, estimated to attract 69,000 visitors and contribute $11.9 million to the local economy
    - In partnership with the State Government, the launch of the Eat Street Grants inviting exciting restaurant operators to move into premises in Station Street Mall
    - New 'Python' waterslide launched at Peninsula Aquatic Recreation Centre (PARC), and PARC won Best Innovative Program for its Splashy McSplash Town inflatable obstacle course
    - Successful pilot of the Frantastic Food Awards Program was run to celebrate outstanding local cuisine
    - Introduction of 10 new public art sculptures at various locations across the city
    - Launch of the new Indigenous Gathering place Nairm Marr Djambana in Karingal
    - Heightened community pride through the Faces of Frankston campaign

- Launch of the new Choose Respect mobile app to educate young people about respectful relationships
- Delivery of a new all-abilities barbecue at the Frankston Waterfront playground
- Installation of a new state of the art toilets at the Frankston Waterfront playground, including two outdoor showers
- Opening of a Changing Places toilet facility in Bayside Shopping Centre
- Opening of the Langwarrin Community Garden at Malcolm Road Reserve
- The East Karingal Kindergarten was extended and renovated following a successful grant application to the Department of Education and Training
- Unveiling of a new war memorial in Carrum Downs
- Council hosted a successful secondary student Youth Environmental Summit event in partnership with Frankston High School, to inspire students to lead environmental actions
- Council secured $30,000 funding from the Victorian Government for a Bay Friendly Businesses project, to work with 300 local food premises to reduce litter and stormwater pollution entering Port Phillip Bay
- Six solar power systems were installed on Council buildings totalling 126 kilowatts (kW) in size. The systems will reduce greenhouse gas emissions by approximately 195 tonnes per year and reduce impacts on climate change
- Introduction of a new cleaning provider who will use sustainable cleaning practices in a majority of Council owned facilities
- Introduction of an additional 17 bins to the foreshore during November and December to keep Frankston City clean

Financial Impact

For the 2017-2018 financial year, the State Government Minister for Local Government has announced a limit on the amount Victorian Councils may increase rates. The cap for the 2017-2018 financial year is 2%. The cap is based on the Consumer Price Index expected for the financial year.

This cap has a significant effect on Council's current Long Term Financial Planning, with rate revenue being $9 million less than anticipated over the first four years, growing to $17 million over five years. This reduction will have a severe impact on Council's financial capacity to maintain service levels and deliver key capital projects.

The costs associated with producing the Annual Report were primarily labour costs as the report was collated in-house by Council Officers.

To undertake the independent audit of the financial statements, VAGO invoiced Council for $83,270 including GST (a recurrent annual cost within budget).

The full Annual Report 2016-2017 will not be professionally printed. A 'highlights' document will be produced and will be professionally designed and printed at an approximate cost of $5,000 excluding GST (this is within the operational budget).

12.4 Frankston City Council Annual Report 2016-2017

Executive Summary

Consultation

1. External Stakeholders

Councillors, the Audit and Risk Committee and VAGO have reviewed and provided certification for the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements and the Performance Statement.

Council is required by legislation to consider the Annual Report at a public meeting after providing residents with 14 days' notice prior to the meeting. A Public Notice was published on www.frankston.vic.gov.au on Monday 2 October and appeared in The Frankston Standard Leader on Monday 9 October.

The Annual Report 2016-2017 can be accessed on Council's website and printed at Council Customer Service Centres and Libraries.

2. Other Stakeholders

The Annual Report 2016-2017 has been compiled with information received from across the organisation, based on monthly and quarterly reporting, audited financial statements and approved communication and marketing materials. The appropriate sections of Council have approved the relevant personnel, governance and management sections of the report.

The CEO, Director Corporate Development, Manager Community Relations, Manager Human Resources, Corporate Planning team and Communications team members reviewed and provided feedback on draft versions of the report. The CEO provided final approval of the Annual Report 2016-2017 before submission to the Minister's office.

Analysis (Environmental / Economic / Social Implications)

The contents of the Annual Report 2016-2017 emphasise and support Council's commitment to providing open and transparent reporting to the community and meeting all statutory reporting requirements. It is also a valuable opportunity to reflect on the achievements, success and challenges of the past year.

Legal / Policy / Council Plan Impact

Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities

The Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities has been considered in the preparation of this report but is not relevant to the content of the report.

Legal

Under Section 131 (6) of the Act, Council is required to submit its Annual Report to the Minister for Local Government within three months of the end of the financial year (30 September 2017).

Under Section 134 of the Act and Section 22 of the Regulations, Council must consider the Annual Report within one month of its submission to the Minister. A Public Notice must be placed (at least 14 days prior to the meeting) to advise the community of the purpose of the meeting and where they may view the Annual Report.

Frankston City Council has complied with all of its statutory obligations in relation to the Annual Report.

Policy Impacts

Not applicable.

Officer's Declaration of Interests

Council officers involved in the preparation of this report have no Conflict of Interest in this matter.

Risk Mitigation

Under Section 131 (6) of the Act, Council is required to submit its Annual Report to the Minister for Local Government within three months of the end of the financial year (30 September 2017).

Under Section 134 of the Act and Section 22 of the Regulations, Council must consider the Annual Report within one month of its submission to the Minister. A Public Notice must be placed (at least 14 days prior to the meeting) to advise the community of the purpose of the meeting and where they may view the Annual Report.

Council has complied with all its statutory obligations in relation to the Annual Report.

Conclusion

Frankston City Council's Annual Report 2016-2017 has been compiled in accordance with all legislative requirements.

Endorsement of this report will complete the legislative process for 2016-2017.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: Frankston City Council Annual Report 2016-2017

Frankston City Council
Annual Report
2016–2017





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Cover images feature:

- Ballam Park playground, Cranbourne Road
- Intervention sculpture by Mike Dam
- Frankston Basketball Stadium concept image

Above image:

- Aerial photo of the Waterfront taken by Skypics

Seaford » Frankston » Langwarrin » Karingal » Skye » Frankston South » Frankston North » Carrum Downs » Langwarrin South » Sandhurst

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Introduction

Frankston City Council is committed to transparent reporting and accountability to the community. The Report of Operations 2016–2017 is the primary means of advising the Frankston City community about Council's operations and performance during the financial year.

Snapshot of Council

Welcome to Frankston City

We would like to acknowledge that we are situated on the traditional lands of the Boon Wurrung and Bunurong, this special place now known by its European name, Frankston. We offer our respect to their elders and through them, all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

About Frankston City

Frankston City is located on the eastern shores of Port Phillip Bay approximately 40 kilometres south of Melbourne and within metropolitan Melbourne. The municipality covers an area of about 131 square kilometres from the Seaford Wetlands in the north, to Frankston South in the south and the Western Port Highway in the east. The western boundary of the city is made up of 11 kilometres of coastline.

Frankston City comprises the suburbs of Frankston, Frankston South, Frankston North, Seaford, Carrum Downs, Langwarrin, Langwarrin South, Karingal, Sandhurst and Skye and is strategically placed as the regional centre for the Mornington Peninsula and the south east growth corridor of Melbourne.

The main industries include health and community services, manufacturing, retail trade, education and training. Frankston is recognised for its parks and natural reserves, vibrant lifestyles, diverse community and growing business, arts, education and health sectors.

Frankston City provides recreation, leisure and entertainment facilities for a population catchment far greater than its municipal boundaries as it hosts a number of popular venues, events and attractions such as the Frankston Arts Centre, McClelland Sculpture Park and Gallery, The Waterfront Festival and the Sand Sculpting Australia exhibition.

Demographic profile

- Frankston City has a population of 134,143 (2016 Census) which is predicted to grow to 152,494 people by 2036 (.id forecast)
- There are 53,858 dwellings in Frankston City (2016 Census)
- 40.64 per cent of people in Frankston City are in the process of buying their own home (paying off a mortgage), 26.48 per cent own their own homes and 28.7 per cent are renting (2016 Census)
- Health and social assistance (19.17 per cent) is Frankston City's largest employment sector, followed by retail trade (15.95 per cent) and manufacturing (10.51 per cent) (REMPLAN data incorporating ABS and June 2016 Gross State Product)
- Frankston City's unemployment rate was 6.1 per cent for the March 2017 quarter. This is slightly higher than Greater Melbourne at 5.9 per cent (Australian Government Department of Employment)
- Of the income ranges for households in Frankston City, the largest group (10.9 per cent) which earn between $2,000 and $2,499 a week. This is followed by households earning between $1,000 and $1,249 a week (8.9 per cent) (2016 Census)
- 16,805 people in Frankston City regularly volunteer their time with an organisation or group, do unpaid work such as looking after children, or provide unpaid assistance to a person with a disability (2016 Census)
- 21 per cent of Frankston City residents (aged 15 and over) have a vocational qualification. 16.8 per cent of Frankston City residents have a

Bachelor or higher degree and 17 per cent have an Advanced Diploma or Diploma (2016 Census)
- 80.4 per cent of Frankston City residents only speak English at home. Other languages include Mandarin 1.2 per cent, Greek 1 per cent, Malayalam 0.7 per cent, Italian 0.6 per cent and Russian 0.5 per cent

Fast facts

During 2016–2017 in Frankston City, there were:

- 1,182 four year olds and 417 three year olds enrolled in kindergarten
- 14,236 visits to Maternal and Child Health (MCH) centres and 1,949 home visits
- 2,992 infants and 4,038 secondary students who attended immunisation sessions
- 517 parents who attended a parent education program session
- 39,461 young people who attended activities at the Youth Hangouts
- 102,112 hours of ageing and disability care support provided to Frankston City residents
- 43,172 Meals on Wheels meals provided to Frankston City residents
- 6,047 passengers on the community transport buses
- 4,632,622 bins emptied (residential, commercial and public place bins)
- 375 Public Health and Wellbeing inspections and 1,586 Food Act inspections conducted by Council
- 648 planning applications received and 603 planning decisions made by Council
- 1,700 fire hazard inspections undertaken by Council
- 27,978 pets registered: 20,634 dogs and 7,344 cats
- 392,283 visits to Frankston City libraries
- 190,457 attendances at the Frankston Arts Centre
- 166,500 people who participated in local festivals and events
- 2,921 Animal Management requests were responded to by Council officers
- 95 Community Grants issued through Council's Community Grants Program
- 111,730 visits to Council run community centres
- 113,916 calls answered by Council's Customer Service officers

In 2016–2017 Frankston City Council managed the following facilities and assets on behalf of the community:

- 425 reserves
- 67 sportsgrounds
- 967 km of pathways
- 701 km of local roads
- 112 bridge and pedestrian structures
- 928 km stormwater drains
- 34,804 stormwater management pits
- 336 buildings, including community, family and youth centres, park and leisure facilities, Civic Centre, aged service buildings, Frankston Arts Centre and libraries

Council purpose

Our vision

A sustainable regional capital on the Bay — vibrant, inclusive and a natural lifestyle choice.

Our mission

Lead and govern a connected community and deliver services and infrastructure which promote the quality of life for our current and future generations.

Our values

The core values that will help Council achieve the vision are:

- Community
- Respect
- Excellence
- Accountability
- Team
- Integrity
- Sustainability

Highlights of the year

Long term community outcome one: planned city for future growth

Achievements in 2016–2017 include:

Community

- Undertook the Think Big Community Consultation with more than 600 participants
- Continued the four-year implementation of the Customer Focused Strategy to become more customer centric
- Stormwater retention system added to Violet Street to combat flooding
- Around 1,200 people participated in Environmental Interpretation Programs
- Hosted a Bathing Box forum attended by five neighbouring councils to talk about upcoming change to Victorian Government policy, allowing for improved communication and understanding by communities
- Opened the Skye Country Fire Authority branch

Projects

- Communication, planning and management support for the Victorian Government's $63 million redevelopment of the Frankston Station Precinct and Young Street
- Opened the new Langwarrin Community Garden
- Opened the new Frankston Yacht Club
- New 'Python' waterslide launched at Peninsula Aquatic Recreation Centre (PARC)
- Turned the sod on the new multi-purpose pavilion at Carrum Downs Recreation Reserve
- Issuing building permits for major projects, including:
  - Ballam Park Pavilion
  - Wedge Road Community Centre
  - Upgrades to Frankston Arts Centre
  - Stage one of the Frankston Basketball Stadium redevelopment

Economic growth

- A continued focus on job creation as a priority through the adoption of the Economic Development Strategy 2016–2022
- Facilitated 13 businesses through the Small Business Investment Program which have gone on to create 200 plus jobs and $90 million in gross output annually
- Establishment of three co-working spaces in the Frankston city centre reaffirming Frankston's position as a start-up and entrepreneurship hub
- Up to 1,000 people attended Council's business coaching sessions and workshops
- Introduced 'New Business Kits' using the Australian Business Register
- Four new businesses introduced to Council's Space Innovators program, including Frankston's first co-working space
- Launched the Labour Force Futures (Regional Skills) project. The study includes a survey of 1,000 businesses across the region
- Up to $700 million worth of projects coming, approved or currently underway in the Frankston city centre
- Partnership and promotional support for the inaugural PeninsulaHack event, which encourages innovation in the business community

Please refer to the 'Our performance' section for more information about these achievements.

Long term community outcome two: Liveable city

Achievements in 2016–2017 include:

Culture

- A successful pilot of the Frantastic Food Awards Program was run to celebrate outstanding local cuisine
- Introduced 10 new public art sculptures at various locations across the city
- Delivered the new HATCH program to help guide emerging theatre makers

- Launched the new Indigenous Gathering place Nairm Marr Djambana in Karingal
- Heightened community pride through the development of the Faces of Frankston campaign
- Delivered another successful Seniors Festival, providing older people access to over 100 diverse activities
- Introduced a 'book cubby' for schools, community groups and kindergartens to share with the aim of improving children's literacy

Community

- Frankston North Community Centre held its official opening and renaming day
- Launched the new Choose Respect mobile application to educate young people about respectful relationships
- Community transport bus celebrated 100,000 passengers
- The Visitor Information Centre celebrated its 10 year anniversary
- Reviewed a number of processes and programs including:
    - Responses to illegally dumped rubbish
    - Domestic Animal Management Plan
- Launched Federal Government Meningococcal immunisation program to all students in year 10 to 12
- Effectively managed compliance with the *Food Act*, including a record court-imposed fine for a non-compliant operator
- The L2P Program, facilitated by Council and supported by VicRoads celebrated 100 participants
- Commenced a pool and spa audit across Frankston City properties to improve pool and spa safety
- Provided an interim meals program to support disadvantaged residents and the homeless

Projects

- Frankston North Community Centre Annex completed
- Delivered a new all-abilities barbecue at the Frankston Waterfront playground
- Installed new state of the art toilets at the Frankston Waterfront playground, including two outdoor showers
- Launched a joint kindergarten marketing strategy with Mornington Peninsula Shire
- Opened a Changing Places toilet facility in Bayside Shopping Centre
- Opened the Langwarrin Community Garden at Malcolm Road Reserve
- Met Centenary Park project deadlines to enable the Peninsula Health hospital expansion project to go ahead
- The East Karingal kindergarten was extended and renovated following a successful grant application to the Department of Education and Training
- Unveiled a new war memorial in Carrum Downs

Economic growth

- Hosted a range of exciting new events through the Event Attraction Program which attracted approximately 43,000 visitors and contributed $6.24 million to the local economy while creating a further 30 jobs
- Through the State Government Place Activation Program, an additional $52,000 has been secured to attract new events in 2017–2018, specifically events which will support year-round visitation in the city centre. To date, eight events have been confirmed, estimated to attract 69,000 visitors and contribute $11.9 million to the local economy
- Launched the Eat Street Grants inviting exciting restaurant operators to move into premises in Station Street Mall

Please refer to the 'Our performance' section for more information about these achievements.

Long term community outcome three: sustainable city

Achievements in 2016–2017 include:

Education

- Almost 700 people attended Council's Greening Our Future environmental events program
- More than 450 students from 11 local schools took part in Council-funded sessions to help embed environmental sustainability in to the curriculum and support local environmental projects and student leadership
- Council hosted a successful secondary student Youth Environmental Summit event in partnership with Frankston High School, to inspire students to lead environmental actions
- Nineteen Council staff attended a Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) workshop and tour to build Council's capacity to manage stormwater and improve water quality to the Bay
- Council launched a series of six humorous short videos titled Talking Rubbish, to educate residents on kerbside waste and recycling and to address common myths
- Created and delivered a Winning Local Government Business workshop as part of the Economic Development unit's Build Your Business event series
- Council secured $30,000 funding from the Victorian Government for a Bay Friendly Businesses project, to work with 300 local food premises to reduce litter and stormwater pollution entering Port Phillip Bay

Community

- 26 local clean-up sites collected over 90 large bags of litter as part of Clean Up Australia Day and related events. Council staff supported volunteer groups with site selection and litter collection
- A total of 4,951 kilograms of household chemicals were diverted from landfill through a free Detox your Home event held in partnership with Sustainability Victoria
- With support from Council, Frankston City's first community-led Boomerang Bags initiative by the Plastic Bag Free Frankston group was launched, with monthly sewing sessions by volunteers in Seaford to make reusable bags

Policy

- Adherence to the Waste Minimisation and Management Plan 2015–2020 to manage the community's waste services
- Completion of annual review of the organisation's Procurement Policy
- Sourced contracts through a competitive public tender process through Procurement Australia for our large sites (>160mwh) electricity supply
- Undertaking a review of the Domestic Wastewater Management Plan to improve monitoring of wastewater
- Implemented the Integrated Water Action Plan 2016–2026 to provide strategic direction on Council's management of water (drinking, recycling and stormwater)

Services

- Introduced a new cleaning provider who will use sustainable cleaning practices in a majority of Council owned facilities
- Six solar power systems were installed on Council buildings totalling 126 kilowatts (kW) in capacity. The systems will reduce greenhouse gas emissions by approximately 195 tonnes per year and reduce impacts on climate change
- An additional 17 bins were introduced to the foreshore during November and December to keep Frankston City clean
- Commenced a new green waste contract, offering the potential inclusion of food waste in to the current kerbside service in the future
- Noise control measures introduced at FRRRC with positive measurement results

Please refer to the 'Our performance' section for more information.

Challenges and future outlook

Challenges

During the next five years Council will face considerable pressure on its financial position, particularly in the face of predicted ongoing cost shifting by the Victorian and Australian Governments to the entire Victorian local government sector. This will push all councils to rely on rates and charges only to fund existing and new services and programs.

The Victorian Government has implemented a rate capping policy preventing councils from raising rates by more than inflation from 1 July 2016. Council has met this rate cap in 2016–2017 while continuing to delivering the programs and services needed by our community.

Outstanding financial management means we are in a strong position, allowing us to operate as usual in the coming year while we explore other ways to deal with the funding shortfall, estimated to be around $17 million over the next five years.

As a responsive Council we will continue to review all of our services in order to cater for these changed circumstances. Council will find a solution in order to keep enhancing our municipality.

Frankston Basketball Stadium redevelopment

Council worked tirelessly and cooperatively with the Frankston District Basketball Association (FDBA) during 2016–2017 to progress the delivery of a new state of the art basketball facility, of which Council has committed a total of $4.6 million of ratepayer funding.

Unfortunately construction continues to be delayed due to negotiations with the FDBA over a new lease agreement. While most issues are agreed, some critical requirements cannot be agreed and this is proving frustrating.

Council is continuing to liaise with FDBA representatives to ensure this much-needed project goes ahead.

Future outlook

Frankston City is driving future growth by attracting new investment, new businesses and new developments of government and commercial offices, all of which will create jobs and bring more people to the city.

Employment opportunities will also grow through the expansion of prominent local industries including health and education, and the further exploration of the tourism and sport sectors.

City centre revitalisation efforts will continue, as will the activation of city centre spaces — complementing the Victorian Government's $63 million Frankston Station and Young Street redevelopment.

Council aims to leverage this and the $70.5 million upgrade to Chisholm TAFE's Frankston campus to enhance local education opportunities.

Plans also include attracting more multi-level developments and building on Frankston City's reputation as an arts and culture hot-spot by further developing the city's street art collection.

The care and promotion of Frankston City's 55-plus natural reserves and 11 kilometres of coastline will also be at the forefront, as will green wedge preservation and strategic planning.

The year in review

Mayor and CEO message

On behalf of Frankston City Council it is a pleasure to present Council's 2016–2017 Annual Report, which is the first report for the new Council.

Before we continue, it is important to acknowledge our city's previous Councillors for their outstanding efforts in achieving remarkable outcomes for Frankston City.

The new Council should also be applauded for its enthusiasm and for the way they hit the ground running to continue the progress achieved by their predecessors.

Council has already adopted two important documents, the first being the 2017–2021 Council Plan, which will guide Frankston City towards its goal of being recognised as the Lifestyle Capital of Victoria.

The second is the 2017–2018 Council Budget, detailing how Council will fund community services, infrastructure, capital works and other programs over the next 12 months.

Council is confident it has produced a balanced budget that meets community expectation, and which is capable of withstanding the Victorian Government's imposed rate cap.

As a direct result of rate capping, our city can expect a funding shortfall of around $17 million over the next five years, so achieving this will become more arduous in the future.

Now for a look at the year that was.

The redevelopment of the Olivers Hill boat ramp and jetty significantly improved bay access for the boating community and anglers, and provided a safe alternative to the existing Kananook Creek facilities.

Our city's premier playground Ballam Park received a much-needed refurbishment, as did William Hovell Reserve in Frankston South and Botany Park in Carrum Downs.

Council also began the redevelopment of sports pavilions at both Ballam Park east and Carrum Downs Recreation Reserve. Once completed the new facilities will cater for a plethora of local sporting clubs and provide flexible social areas for use by the wider community.

A new state of the art toilet facility was added to the Frankston Waterfront playground, the Seaford Bowls Club received a new synthetic green and the car park at Eric Bell Reserve underwent major improvements.

Council's festivals and events were a major drawcard, attracting over 166,000 people, as was the Frankston Arts Centre which welcomed 190,000 visitors.

Community service delivery shined with 39,461 youth attending activities at Council's Youth Hangouts, 43,712 Meals on Wheels prepared and delivered, 102,112 hours of ageing and disability care support provided, and 14,236 visits to maternal and child health centres.

Council also managed existing infrastructure to a high standard, including 425 reserves, 67 sports grounds, 967 kilometres of pathways and 336 buildings.

This year, Council will continue to work hard for the community, advocate to all levels of government and engage with residents to ensure non-essential services are reviewed and community priorities are identified.



Cr Brian Cunial
Mayor



Dennis Hovenden
Chief Executive Officer

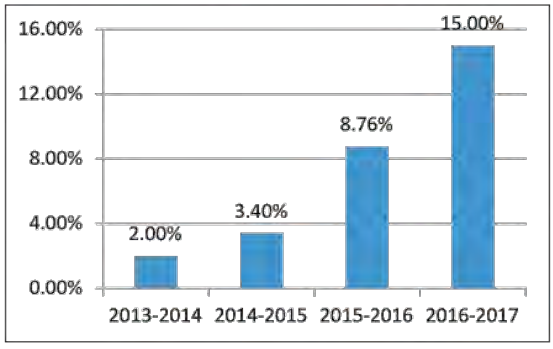
Financial summary

Council's financial position remains sound. A summary of Council's performance is outlined below and detailed information is included in the Financial Statements and Performance Statement.

Operating position

Council achieved a surplus of $32.994 million in 2016–2017. This surplus compares favourably to the surplus of $23.662 million in 2015–2016. This variation is mainly due to an increase in operating grant income of $5.424 million. This is a direct result of the Commonwealth Government making an advance payment of $4.289 million in 2016–2017 for 2017–2018 Victorian Grants Commission funding. The adjusted underlying surplus of Council, after removing non-recurrent capital grants, cash capital contributions and non-monetary capital contributions, is a surplus of $25.600 million or 15 per cent when compared to adjusted underlying revenue. Sustaining an adjusted underlying surplus is a critical financial strategy that provides capacity to renew the $1.362 billion of community assets under Council's control. Figure 1 below shows the adjusted underlying result ratio since 2013–2014.

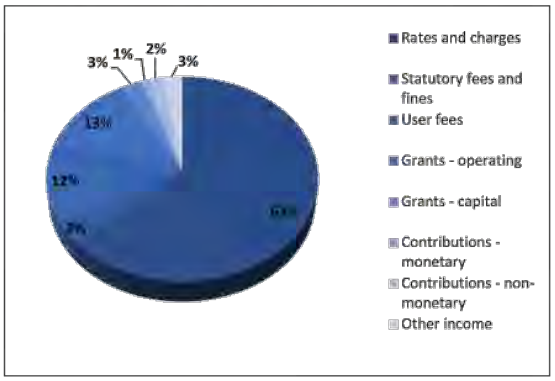
Figure 1: Adjusted underlying result ratio



Operating income

The total operating income for the year was $164.222 million, derived from a number of sources as shown in figure 2 below.

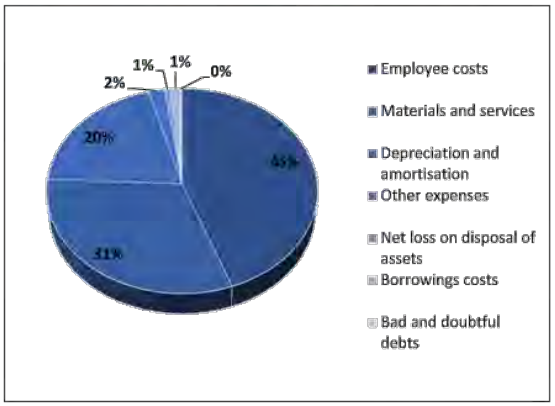
Figure 2: Sources of operating income



Operating expenditure

The total operating expenditure for the year was $146.101 million comprised of the following main categories (see figure 3 below).

Figure 3: Categories of operating expenditure

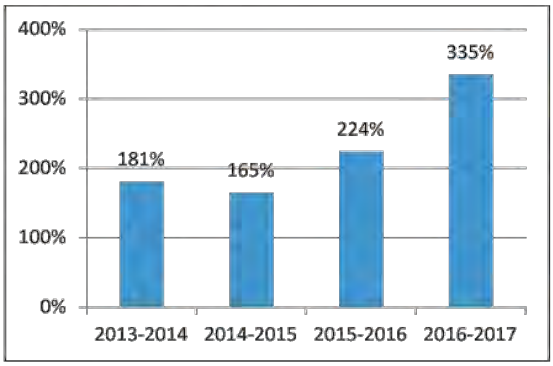


Liquidity

Cash has increased by $22.633 million from 2015-2016 mainly due to delays in the delivery of the capital works program. The working capital ratio – which assesses Council's ability to meet current

commitments – is calculated by measuring Council's current assets as a percentage of current liabilities. Council's result of 335 per cent is an indicator of a satisfactory financial position and well above the target range of 120 to 200 per cent. This compares favourably to previous years (see figure 4 below).

Figure 4: Working capital ratio

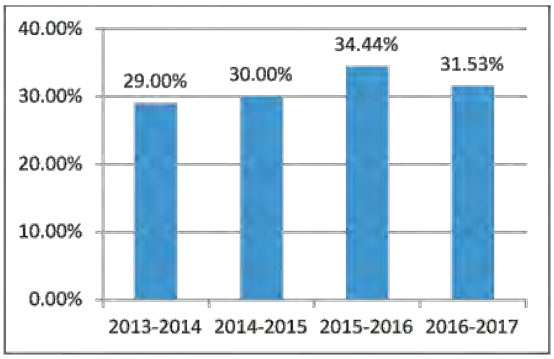


Obligations

Council aims to maintain its infrastructure assets while also continuing to deliver services needed by the community. Council invested $18.782 million in asset renewal works during 2016-2017. This was funded from operational budgets ($18.333 million) and cash reserves ($0.449 million).

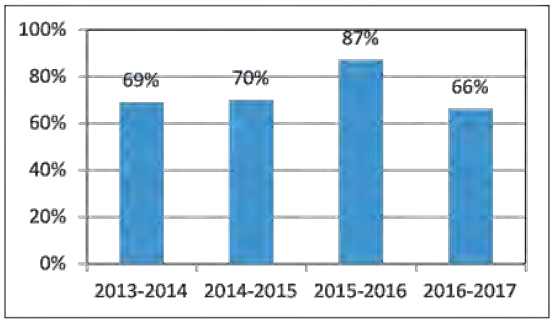
At the end of 2016-2017 Council's debt ratio – which is measured by comparing interest bearing loans and borrowings to rate revenue – was 31.53 per cent, which was within the target range of 20 to 60 per cent. This is a three per cent decrease on 2015-2016 (see figure 5).

Figure 5: Debt ratio



Council's asset renewal ratio – measured by comparing asset renewal expenditure to depreciation – was 66 per cent which was well below the target range of 90 to 110 per cent. This was mainly due to delays in the delivery of major projects. Figure 6 shows Council's asset renewal ratio for the past four years has been low, with the exception of 2015-2016.

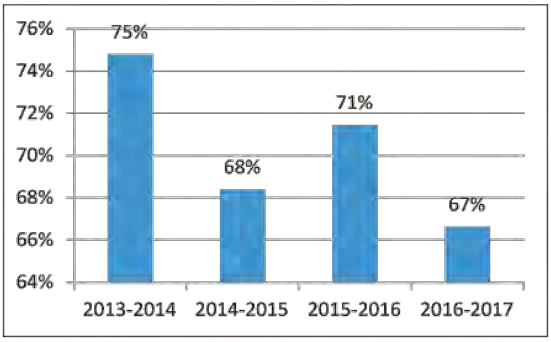
Figure 6: Asset renewal ratio



Stability and efficiency

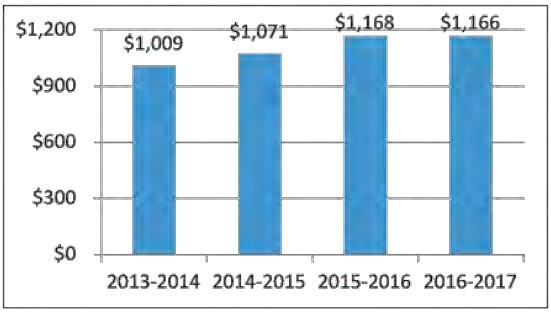
Council receives revenue from a wide range of sources including rates, user fees, fines, grants and contributions. Despite this, Council's rates concentration – which compares rate revenue to adjusted underlying revenue – was 67 per cent for 2016–2017. This is toward the middle of the target range of 40 to 80 per cent. The decrease from 2015-2016 was 4 per cent (see figure 7 below).

Figure 7: Rates concentration ratio



Council has continued to focus on broadening its revenue base and for 2016–2017 was able to keep its rate increase to 2.5 per cent. This resulted in an average residential rate per residential assessment of $1,166 which compares favourably to similar councils in the outer metropolitan area. Figure 8 below shows the average residential rate per assessment over the last four years.

Figure 8: Average residential rate per assessment



Service planning

A Service Planning and Costing Framework was developed by Council in 2016 to address the impact of rate capping, ensure services are customer focused and costed efficiently. The framework consists of three stages; defining, costing and setting service standards and levels. There are currently ten services defined and a further five to be completed. This will enable Council to provide a service catalogue and conduct enhanced community consultation which will guide informed future decision making.

Description of operations

Frankston City Council is responsible for more than 150 services, from family and children's services, traffic regulation, economic development and community building, to waste management, planning for appropriate development and ensuring accountability for Council's budget.

This broad range of community services and infrastructure supports the wellbeing and prosperity of our community. Council's vision, strategic objectives and strategies to further improve services and facilities are described in our Council Plan 2013–2017 and the associated Budget 2016–2017, and are reported on in this annual report.

Refer to the 'Our performance' section for more information about Council services.

The delivery of services, facilities, support and advocacy to achieve the strategic objectives is measured by a set of service performance indicators and measures. Council also has a wide range of responsibilities under Victorian and Australian legislation.

Economic factors

Low interest rates on borrowings continued to result in a favourable budget variance of $0.09 million.

The performance of the share market has underpinned the sustainability of the Vision Super Deferred Benefit fund and Council was advised there would be no call for additional funds in 2016–2017.

Major capital works

During 2016–2017 major capital works included the following:

McClelland Reserve Soccer Pavilion

The project involved enhancing presentation through a major refurbishment of the building, improving accessibility and ensuring compliance with current Building Code requirements.

Key features included:

- Upgrades to existing change rooms and external store
- Referees rooms
- First aid room
- Accessible and upgraded male and female toilets
- Relocation and update works to the kitchen and kiosk space
- Meeting room
- Store and cleaner's cupboard
- Covered verandah and new window glazing
- Rainwater harvesting system and solar panels

Construction commenced in April 2016 and was completed in January 2017. Total budget for the project was $879,019. Council funded $779,019 and the Australian Government contributed $100,000. The total cost of the project was $860,658.

Carrum Downs Recreation Reserve Multi-Purpose Pavilion

The new multi-purpose sporting pavilion has been designed to meet the growing needs of the Carrum Downs and Skye communities, and will provide quality facilities for local sports clubs and also for general recreation use by the local community.

Key features include:

- Flexible social spaces
- Community hall
- Change rooms
- Office space and meeting room
- Storage facilities

Construction commenced in May 2017 and is expected to be completed in February 2018. The total project budget is $3,826,141, the majority of which was funded by Council. Additional funding included $1,050,000 from the Australian Government, a Melbourne Water Grant of $50,000 and a club contribution of $50,000.

Waterfront playground toilets

The toilet's modern design better services the needs of the community and foreshore visitors, and adapts to the natural coastal environment.

Key features include:

- Male and female facilities
- Accessible toilet with baby change facilities
- Outdoor showers
- Outdoor seating

Construction commenced in March 2017 with the current phase completed in July the same year. The project was entirely funded by Council at a cost of $450,000.

Ballam Park east pavilion

The pavilion has been designed to service the needs of local sporting groups including Karingal Bulls Football Club, Karingal Netball Club, Long Island Cricket Club, as well as various community groups.

Key features included:

- Rainwater harvesting system and solar panels
- Male and female change rooms
- Umpire rooms
- Covered spectator area
- Commercial kitchen
- Multi-purpose social room
- Meeting room
- Disability access

Construction commenced in March 2017 and is expected to be completed in January 2018. The total project budget is $3,164,046 the majority of which will be funded by Council. The Australian Government has contributed $300,000 to the development.

Ballam Park playground

This premier regional playground underwent a major refurbishment, demonstrating Council's commitment to designing sustainable, integrated, high-quality, resilient and economically viable public spaces.

The current fortress play structure was upgraded and a new senior playground was constructed to complement the existing junior playground.

Key features included:

- Demolition and replacement of the basketball court
- New slide and rope nets
- Parkour course
- Rock climbing and rebound wall
- New multi-purpose basketball court
- Large flying-fox
- Scoot track
- Mini-mound trampolines

Construction commenced in June 2016 with the majority of work completed in April 2017 (minor correction works ongoing). The project was entirely funded by Council at a cost of $1,419,606.

Seaford Bowls Club synthetic green

The new all-weather synthetic green enables the club to bowl year round. The green also ensures the club is in a strong position to expand its membership base.

Key features included:

- Design and construction of a new all-weather eight rink synthetic bowling green
- Associated tree removal and new tree planting
- Drainage works
- Drinking fountain
- Future lighting conduits
- Garden bed construction

Council contributed $211,731 to the project, the Seaford Bowls Club $90,195 and the Frankston RSL $360,000, bringing the final cost of the project to $661,926.

Eric Bell Reserve car park

A new formal car park was constructed to improve user accessibility and accommodate sports spectators.

Key features included:

- Earthworks

- New asphalt
- Drainage
- Line marking
- Fencing

Construction began in March 2017 and was completed in July. Council funded the entire project at a cost of $395,000.

Hovell and Botany Reserve playgrounds

The existing playgrounds did not comply with current Australian Standards. The new facilities better accommodate user needs and promote health and wellbeing, community participation and connectedness.

Key features of both redevelopments included:

- Demolition of the two existing playgrounds
- Landscape works

Botany Reserve:

- Swings
- Climbing net
- Slide
- Seating and paths
- Sun shelter

Hovell Reserve:

- Climbing net
- Slide
- Balancing platform
- Monkey bars
- Swings
- Cube climbing unit
- Climbing wall
- Flying-fox
- Seating and paths

Construction commenced in April 2017 and final touches expected to be completed in April 2018. Council funded both redevelopments at a cost of $250,000.

Seaford Foreshore land improvement project

Works aimed to improve safety, access and the surrounding environment.

Key features included:

- Construction of ramp and stairs to the beach
- Rock wall to combat erosion

Works were funded by Council at a cost of $150,000.

Olivers Hill boat ramp and jetty

The upgrade significantly improved bay access for the boating community and anglers.

Key features of the project included:

- Demolition and removal of existing structure
- Construction of two new boat ramps
- Construction of a central 50m long jetty
- Armouring and pier infrastructure including ladders etc.

Construction commenced in June 2016 and was completed in December the same year. The project was entirely funded by Council with an allocated budget of $1,308,816. The actual cost of the project was $1,437,105.

Major changes

A number of significant developments will be taking place in Frankston City over the next few years. Among them are the redevelopment of Young Street, the Frankston Station redevelopment, rail level crossing removals at Eel Race Road, Seaford Road and Overton Road, and investigation into the electrification of the rail line to Baxter and a third rail line into Melbourne. With other private sector developments, this equates to an investment of over $500 million.

To ensure Council leverages the optimal outcomes from these investments, temporary changes to the organisational structure were implemented from January 2016. The Central Activity Area Directorate was established to enable a core group of Council officers to focus on the planning and scoping of works required to ensure projects deliver the best outcome for the Frankston City community.

Major achievements

New policies and strategies adopted

- Downs Estate Project Proposal endorsed by Council on 18 July 2016 at Ordinary Meeting 290
- General Local Law No.8 endorsed on 29 August 2016 at Ordinary Meeting 292
- Formal release of the Frankston Metropolitan Activity Centre Streetscape Plan on 19 September 2016 at Ordinary Meeting 293
- Staff Gifts and Hospitality Policy endorsed by Council's Audit and Risk Committee on 25 November 2016 and by Council's Executive Management Team on 20 March 2017
- Health and Wellbeing Plan Annual Review endorsed by Council on 19 December 2016 at Ordinary Meeting 295
- Frankston Waste Management Guidelines for Multi-unit Development endorsed by Council on 20 February 2017 at Ordinary Meeting 297
- Councillor Code of Conduct endorsed on 20 February 2017
- Frankston Urban Forest Policy endorsed by Council on 1 May 2017 Ordinary Meeting 300
- Councillor Expenses and Reimbursement Policy endorsed on 1 May at Ordinary Meeting 300
- Community Grants Program Guidelines and Policy endorsed at Ordinary Meeting 300 on 1 May 2017
- Communications Policy endorsed at Ordinary Meeting 301 on Monday 22 May 2017
- Procurement Policy (reviewed annually) endorsed at 301 on 22 May 2017
- Councillor and Staff Interaction Policy presented to Council on 13 June 2017 and adopted 14 June 2017
- Community Grants Policy and Guidelines review, endorsed by Council and delegated to the CEO for implementation on 16 June 2017
- McClelland Drive Landfill Aftercare Management Plans submitted to EPA

2017 Aquatics and Recreation Victoria Awards

Peninsula Aquatic and Recreation Centre received two awards for the third consecutive year. Awards included Swim Teacher of the Year and Innovative Program of the Year for Splashy McSplash Town.

2016 Victorian Landscape Architecture Awards

The McCulloch Avenue boardwalk in Seaford won the Parks and Open Space Award of Excellence.

Local Government Australasian Management Challenge 2017

Council's team consisting five staff members from various departments placed second in Victoria overall.

Our Council

City profile

Frankston City is located on the eastern shores of Port Phillip Bay approximately 40 kilometres south of Melbourne. The Municipality covers an area of about 131 square kilometres from the Seaford Wetlands in the north, to Frankston South in the South and the Western Port Highway in the east. The western boundary of the city is made up of 11 kilometres of coastline.

Frankston City comprises the suburbs of Frankston, Frankston South, Frankston North, Seaford, Carrum Downs, Langwarrin, Langwarrin South, Karingal, Sandhurst and Skye and is strategically placed as the regional centre of the Mornington Peninsula and the south east growth corridor of Melbourne.

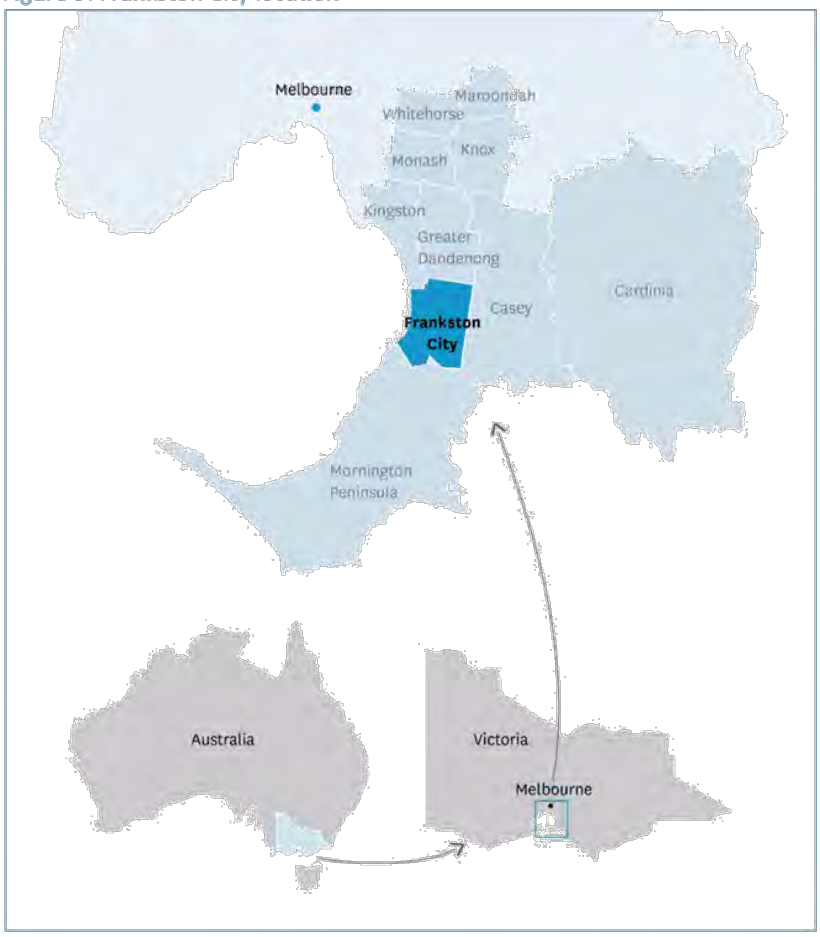
The main industries include health care and community services, manufacturing, retail trade, education and training. Frankston is recognised for its parks and natural reserves, vibrant lifestyles, diverse community and growing business, arts, education and health sectors.

Frankston City provides recreation, leisure and entertainment facilities for a population catchment far greater than its municipal boundaries and hosts a number of popular venues, events and attractions such as the Frankston Arts Centre, McClelland Sculpture Park and Gallery, The Waterfront Festival and the Sand Sculpting Australia exhibition.

Frankston City is currently experiencing a rapid change in perception and landscape. Major state and federal investment in the form on the Frankston Station redevelopment, commencing later in 2017 and the current transformation of Young Street has spurred investor confidence and outside interest.

Coupled with the expansions of Peninsula Health's Frankston Hospital and Chisholm TAFE, and the convenient proximity to Monash University's Peninsula campus, these projects have also been a catalyst for private development, most notably throughout the city centre in the form of offices and apartment buildings.

Figure 9: Frankston City location



Council offices

Frankston Civic Centre

30 Davey Street, Frankston
PO Box 490, Frankston VIC 3199
Phone: 1300 322 322
Website: frankston.vic.gov.au
Email: info@frankston.vic.gov.au
Hours: Monday to Friday 8.30am–5pm

Langwarrin Customer Service Centre

Shop 6, Gateway Village Shopping Centre,
230 Frankston-Cranbourne Road, Langwarrin
Hours: Monday to Friday 9am–5pm
Saturday 9am–12pm

Seaford Customer Service Centre and Seaford Library

Seaford Community Centre
1/6R Broughton Street, Seaford (corner of Station and Broughton Streets)
Hours: Monday to Friday 9am–5pm
Saturday 9am–11.45pm

Frankston Library

60 Playne Street, Frankston
Phone: 03 9784 1020
Hours: Monday to Wednesday 9am–8pm
Thursday and Friday 9am–6pm
Saturday and Sunday 10am–4pm

Carrum Downs Library

203 Lyrebird Drive, Carrum Downs
Phone: 03 8773 9539
Hours: Monday to Wednesday 11am–6pm
Thursday 1pm–8pm
Friday 9.30am–4.30pm
Saturday 11am–4pm
Sunday 12pm–4pm

Frankston Visitor Information Centre

Frankston Waterfront
7N Pier Promenade, Frankston
Phone: 1300 322 842
Website: visitfrankston.com
Hours: Monday to Sunday 9am–5pm

Our Councillors

Frankston City is divided into three electoral wards with three Councillors elected to represent each ward. The current Council was elected by the Frankston City community in November 2016 for a four-year term. The nine Councillors represent all residents and ratepayers across the City, and are responsible for making decisions about the whole municipality. They have responsibility for setting the strategic direction for the municipality, providing services and facilities for the community, improving and developing the municipality and governing the local area.

South Ward: Langwarrin South, Frankston City Centre, Frankston South, Frankston



Cr Brian Cunial – Mayor

0400 236 977
crcunial@frankston.vic.gov.au

Elected to Council: 2016, 2012 and 2008



Cr Quinn McCormack

0419 446 930
crmccormack@frankston.vic.gov.au

Elected to Council: 2016



Cr Steve Toms – Deputy Mayor

0418 953 576
crtoms@frankston.vic.gov.au

Elected to Council: 2016

North-East Ward: Langwarrin, Carrum Downs, Sandhurst, Skye



Cr Sandra Mayer

0400 236 107
crmayer@frankston.vic.gov.au

Elected to Council: 2016, 2012 and 2008

North-East Ward: Langwarrin, Carrum Downs, Sandhurst, Skye



Cr Colin Hampton

0400 236 109
crhampton@frankston.vic.gov.au

Elected to Council: 2016, 2012, 2008, 2005, 1993 and 1987



Cr Michael O'Reilly

0418 721 679
croreilly@frankston.vic.gov.au

Elected to Council: 2016 and 2012

North-West Ward: Seaford, Karingal, Frankston North, Frankston



Cr Glenn Aitken

03 9786 3247
PO Box 490, Frankston VIC 3199

Elected to Council: 2016, 2012, 2008, 2005 and 2003



Cr Kris Bolam JP

0417 921 644
crbolam@frankston.vic.gov.au

Elected to Council: 2016 and 2008



Cr Lillian O'Connor

0419 298 838
croconnor@frankston.vic.gov.au

Elected to Council: 2016

Our people

Organisational structure

Council is the governing body that appoints the Chief Executive Officer (CEO). The CEO has responsibility for the day-to-day management of operations in accordance with the strategic directions of the Council Plan 2013-2017.

The CEO, Director Corporate Development and Director Community Development form the Executive Management Team (EMT) and lead the organisation. Details of the CEO and senior officers reporting directly to the CEO are set out below.

Dennis Hovenden Chief Executive Officer		
Tim Frederico **Director Corporate Development** Areas of responsibility: • Administration and Corporate Projects • Business and Information Technology • Commercial Services • Community Relations • Facilities • Financial and Corporate Planning • Human Resources • Recycling • Sustainable Assets	Dr Gillian Kay **Director Community Development** Areas of responsibility: • Arts and Culture • Community Safety • Community Strengthening • Family Health Support Services • Infrastructure • Operations • Planning and Environment	Vacant **Director Central Activity Area** Areas of responsibility: • Central Activity Area redevelopment • Frankston Transit Interchange Project

Organisational chart

The organisational structure of Frankston City Council is shown below in figure 10.

Figure 10: Frankston City Council organisational structure at 30 June 2017



Council workforce

There have been further changes in the organisational structure during 2016–2017.

The Director City Development was taken "off line" during 2015–2016 and appointed as the Director Central Activity Area (CAA), to focus on the redevelopment of the city centre and Frankston Transit Interchange project.

This work has continued throughout 2016–2017.

The Director CAA has been working closely with the Victorian Government to maximise the benefits for the Frankston community from the investment in these projects and to ensure the decisions and concerns of Council are incorporated in the planning for all works to be undertaken.

The functional areas of the City Development Directorate were divided between the other two directorates. This arrangement has also continued during 2016–2017.

This change has supported the delivery of the redevelopment of the CAA and the Frankston Transit Interchange project, which are critical projects for the community.

As at 30 June 2017, Frankston City Council employed 936 employees comprising full-time, part-time, temporary and casual employees.

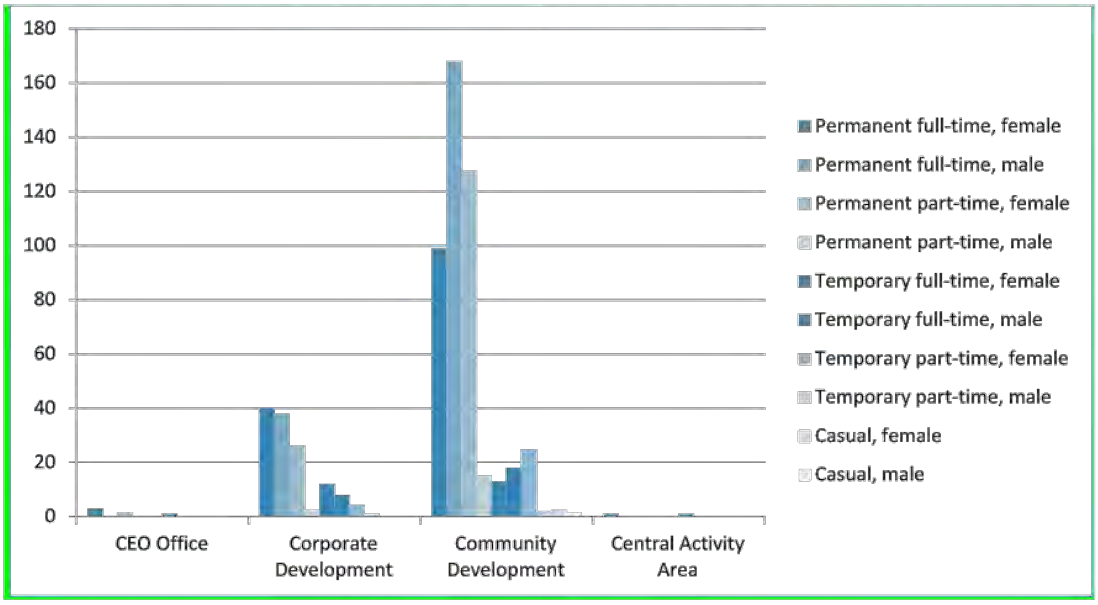
In 2016–2017, the turnover of permanent employees was 14.9 per cent, which is higher than the 2015–2016 figure of 14.8 per cent. Council continues to review and consider feedback from departing employees through exit questionnaires and interviews to improve our working environment and conditions.

A summary of the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) Council employees by organisational structure, employment type and gender is set out in table 1 and figure 11.

Table 1: Number of Council employees (FTE) by organisational structure, employment type and gender

Employee type and gender	CEO Office	Corporate Development	Community Development	Central Activity Area	Total
Permanent full-time, female	2.00	41.00	93.92	1.00	**137.92**
Permanent full-time, male	0.00	34.00	159.00	0.00	**193.00**
Permanent part-time, female	2.02	26.68	108.76	0.00	**137.45**
Permanent part-time, male	0.00	2.32	13.75	0.00	**16.07**
Temporary full-time, female	0.00	16.00	16.00	1.00	**33.00**
Temporary full-time, male	1.00	8.00	24.00	0.00	**33.00**
Temporary part-time, female	0.00	6.32	28.50	0.60	**35.42**
Temporary part-time, male	0.00	1.68	3.96	0.00	**5.64**
Casual, female	0.05	0.29	2.58	0.00	**2.92**
Casual, male	0.00	0.13	1.32	0.00	**1.45**
Total	**5.07**	**136.41**	**451.79**	**2.60**	**595.86**

Figure 11: Number of Council employees (FTE) by organisational structure, employment type and gender

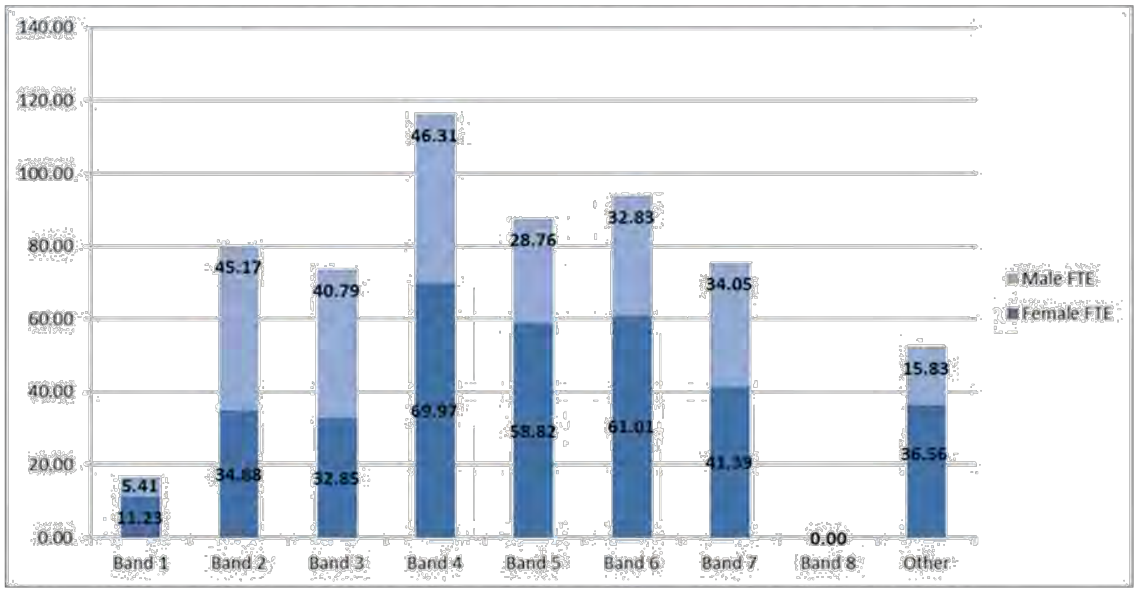


A summary of the number of FTE employees categorised by employment classification and gender is set out below in table 2 and figure 12.

Table 2: Number of Council employees (FTE) by employment classification and gender

Employee classification	Female FTE	Male FTE	Total FTE
Band 1	11.23	5.41	**16.64**
Band 2	34.88	45.17	**80.05**
Band 3	32.85	40.79	**73.64**
Band 4	69.97	46.31	**116.28**
Band 5	58.82	28.76	**87.59**
Band 6	61.01	32.83	**93.84**
Band 7	41.39	34.05	**75.45**
Band 8	-	-	**-**
Other	36.56	15.83	**52.39**
Total	**346.71**	**249.15**	**595.86**

Figure 12: Number of Council employees (FTE) by employment classification and gender



** Other classifications – includes junior employees, apprentices, aerobics instructors, SEOs, SOs and nurses on contract.*

Equal Employment Opportunity

Council aims to provide a workplace free from all discrimination, harassment, victimisation and bullying. The principles of Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) are upheld in all our activities. Council also protects and promotes the human rights of all employees in accordance with the *Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities Act 2006*.

Council is progressively reviewing all human resource management policies and procedures to ensure they are up to date and consistent with statutory obligations.

This year, our Induction Program was reviewed to ensure increased awareness of Council's expectations in relation to appropriate workplace behaviour, and to more fully explain the EEO principles and the behaviours that are unlawful under equal opportunity legislation.

In 2017–2018, Council will review and update the Staff Code of Conduct and Workplace Behaviour Guidelines, to ensure they reflect contemporary requirements.

Under the Enterprise Agreement, the Consultative Committee will have an additional focus on issues relating to gender equity in the workplace.

A network of trained Contact Officers will be established to assist and support employees in need, and to assist in identifying and addressing workplace issues.

Other employment matters

Occupational Health and Safety (OH&S)

This year the OH&S Team has conducted an in-depth analysis into incident and injury reporting to discover the key contributing factors in injuries to employees. The audit showed a number of areas for improvement:

- Lack of knowledge and understanding of Council and legislative requirements for injury reporting and management
- Employee non-compliance with injury reporting processes
- Communication issues across all areas of injury reporting and injury management

In response to the identified issues a number of improvement strategies have been implemented. These include:

- Increased delivery of workstation assessments
- Information sessions on injury reporting and management delivered at team meetings
- Guidance documents developed and delivered to employees, managers and team leaders
- Improved injury analysis reporting to managers in monthly reporting
- Increased training in manual handling techniques delivered to relevant departments
- Increased the number of workplace inspections and including managers in the process

Council's OH&S department will continue to actively engage with employees, team leaders and managers to develop improvement strategies developed to suit departments and their individual needs and requirements.

In the coming year the team will increase their attendance at team meetings to further develop relationships, building trust and improving communication on safety and wellbeing issues throughout Council.

Injury management

Council's Early Intervention Program has been reviewed. The service continues to be effective in managing minor injuries, however close management of the service has shown that employees are sometimes better served by attending a medical clinic before any physiotherapy is conducted.

Analysis of the last 12 months of employee injuries has shown that seeking an early opinion from a doctor can identify potential barriers to injury recovery that may not be evident in immediate assessment by a physiotherapist.

Improved communication with injured employees is a key factor in identifying which injuries may require immediate medical opinion.

WorkCover and return to work

Although Council's Long Term Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) has increased, there has been a considerable improvement in reducing the length of time an injured employee is off work or on modified duties.

In 2016–2017, improved WorkCover Claim management increased the number of claims being finalised in less than 26 weeks from 42% to 70%. Only 11% of Council's workplace injuries to employees result in a WorkCover claim. An average of 59 days was lost to an average of 2.3 lost time injuries per month.

Reducing the LTIFR and continuing effective WorkCover claims management are priorities for 2017–2018.

Health and wellbeing

Health and Safety Week ran in October 2016. Representatives from Peninsula Aquatic Recreation Centre and other service providers were in attendance to promote health and wellbeing at work. Employees had the opportunity to undergo a "health check", have a 10-minute massage, and obtain general banking advice during the promotion.

Employees enjoyed free fruit, participated in a "clean up day" and were provided with healthy snacks. At the Operations Centre, employees enjoyed a healthy breakfast while engaging in

other Health and Safety Day activities.

Learning and development

The implementation of the Learning and Development Framework and Leadership Development Program continued during 2016–2017.
Targeted programs have been delivered, including the Leadership Development Program with the Management team – CEO, directors and managers. This program will be extended to coordinators – and possibly team leaders – to ensure there is consistency in leadership capability throughout the organisation.

The following areas have been identified as priorities for organisational development:

- Customer service
- People management
- Project management
- Procurement and contract management

Consultative Committee and Enterprise Bargaining Committee

The Consultative Committee did not meet during 2016–2017, as agreed by members of the committee who have been working on Enterprise Agreement negotiations as members of the Enterprise Bargaining Committee.

Council's Enterprise Agreement expired on 31 March 2016. The Enterprise Bargaining Committee was established in compliance with the *Fair Work Act 2009*, and has been meeting regularly to work through the modernisation and consolidation of the Enterprise Agreement, as well as to negotiate terms and conditions of employment for the new agreement (Enterprise Agreement No. 8).

The Enterprise Agreement will be very different in both format and content from previous Enterprise Agreements. Council has used the negotiations to achieve a number of significant changes, including:

- A simplified and consolidated Enterprise Agreement
- A document expressed in plain English which is easy to read and understand
- Deletion of irrelevant and obsolete provisions
- Integration and standardisation of terms and conditions of employment for all employees, wherever possible
- Supporting issues and changes identified by employees, wherever possible.

The agreement will also introduce changes in the way Council works and our ability to provide and deliver services to our community in accordance with contemporary expectations and requirements.

Council has prioritised communicating regularly with all employees concerning the issues under discussion by the committee. Regular updates and bulletins were provided to ensure employees were informed of the progress of negotiations and issues where there were differences of opinion.

Implementation of the new Enterprise Agreement, when agreed by employees and approved by the Fair Work Commission, will be a priority over the next 12 months.

Audit reports

An Internal Audit reviewing Human Resource Management and Workforce Planning was completed in 2015–2016. The audit report makes a number of recommendations relating to:

- Workforce planning
- Recruitment procedures, including probation management
- Learning and development
- Human Resources policies, procedures and training
- Performance management and appraisals
- Documents management and protocols
- Governance and management of training

During 2016–2017 the Human Resources department developed a new set of forms which were released to the organisation and meet audit recommendations. These forms are able to be completed and approved online, to support the digitisation of personnel records.

Additionally, Council has addressed the Internal Auditor's recommendations relating to fraud management with the establishment of a Fraud and Corruption Prevention Working Party, comprised of relevant managers and coordinators from across Council.

This working party has reviewed the procedures relating to fraud management in response to recommendations from the Independent Broad-based Anti-corruption Commission.

Remaining recommendations are reflected in the Human Resources Strategy and will continue to be addressed progressively in 2017–2018.

Human Resources Strategy

The Human Resources Strategy 2017–2020 has been finalised for endorsement by the Executive Management Team. The strategy focusses on four key pillars:

- Culture
- Leadership
- People
- Environment

The strategy sets out priorities and actions which will facilitate achievement of the recommendations of the Audit Report. Under each of the pillars, there are a number of outcomes and actions. Priorities for 2017–2018 include:

- Developing and implementing workforce planning
- Reviewing the Staff Code of Conduct
- Reviewing and enhancing Council's Induction Program
- Conducting an employee engagement survey
- Reviewing Council's reward and recognition program

The Human Resources Strategy supports Council's ability to achieve the required organisational culture and recognises the fundamental role of our people and our organisational culture in achieving the Council Plan.

Human resources policies and procedures

Council is continuing to review all human resource management policies and procedures to ensure they are contemporary and accurately reflect the provisions of the Enterprise Agreement and statutory requirements.

The aim is to develop a comprehensive procedures manual which will provide clarity and support for managers and employees to ensure consistency in the implementation of various policies and procedures.

The new Enterprise Agreement will lead to amendments in existing policies and procedures, and the Human Resources department will be focussed on implementing the new Enterprise Agreement during 2017–2018, once it is approved by the Fair Work Commission.

Establishment management and workforce reporting

Position establishment management has continued to be a focus during 2016–2017, particularly improving data accuracy and integrity.

Enhanced reporting templates have been developed to better support workforce planning and inform management decision making. Some key management issues have been identified and managers and human resources employees continue to work together to resolve these issues.

Analysis of organisational demographics and specific workforce trends will continue to be enhanced throughout 2017–2018.

Payroll review

A payroll review was undertaken, in conjunction with Boroondara City Council, by consultants Rivor Pty Ltd, investigating options for the future delivery of and arrangements for payroll services. The recommendations of the review are being considered and will be implemented in 2017–2108.

Considerable work has continued to improve:

- Data entry – accuracy and integrity
- Payroll system setup
- Procedures, forms and processes

All payroll and human resources forms were reviewed and updated to ensure that they reflect current statutory requirements and Council procedures, include more stringent authorisation and accountability requirements, and have a standardised, consistent corporate appearance. The implementation of the review of system integrity has continued with segregation of duties now implemented in relation to the on-boarding of all new employees.

Digitisation of personnel files commenced during the year and, to date, over 400 files (approximately 30%) are now available digitally. The remaining files will be completed in 2017-2018. All paperwork received in payroll is also now being scanned into Council's record management system, ReM.

Some of the procedures and practices reviewed during the year include:

- Month end and year end processing
- Salary sacrifice payment of employee membership with PARC
- Conditions of employment of school crossing supervisors.

Next year: 2017–2018

The focus for 2017-2018 will be implementing the Enterprise Agreement once it is approved by the Fair Work Commission, building organisational capabilities, leadership development, statutory responsibilities and compliance.

Work will continue on a number of initiatives commenced during 2016–2017, including:

- Reviewing policies and procedures to ensure role clarity and increased accountability
- Implementing the Human Resources Strategy
- Enhancing the professional development and capacity of our employees
- Organisational demographic data and analysis to facilitate workforce planning and enhanced decision making
- Further improving human resources reporting
- Strengthening Council's hazard and risk identification program to be a more proactive process
- Delivering a positive OH&S culture change program for all employees
- Reducing the LTIFR
- Reviewing Council's Early Intervention Program
- Reviewing Council's payroll system and Human Resources Information System (HRIS)
- Continuing effective WorkCover claims management
- Improved communication with injured employees to improve and facilitate return to work arrangements
- Implementing the new Enterprise Agreement

Our performance

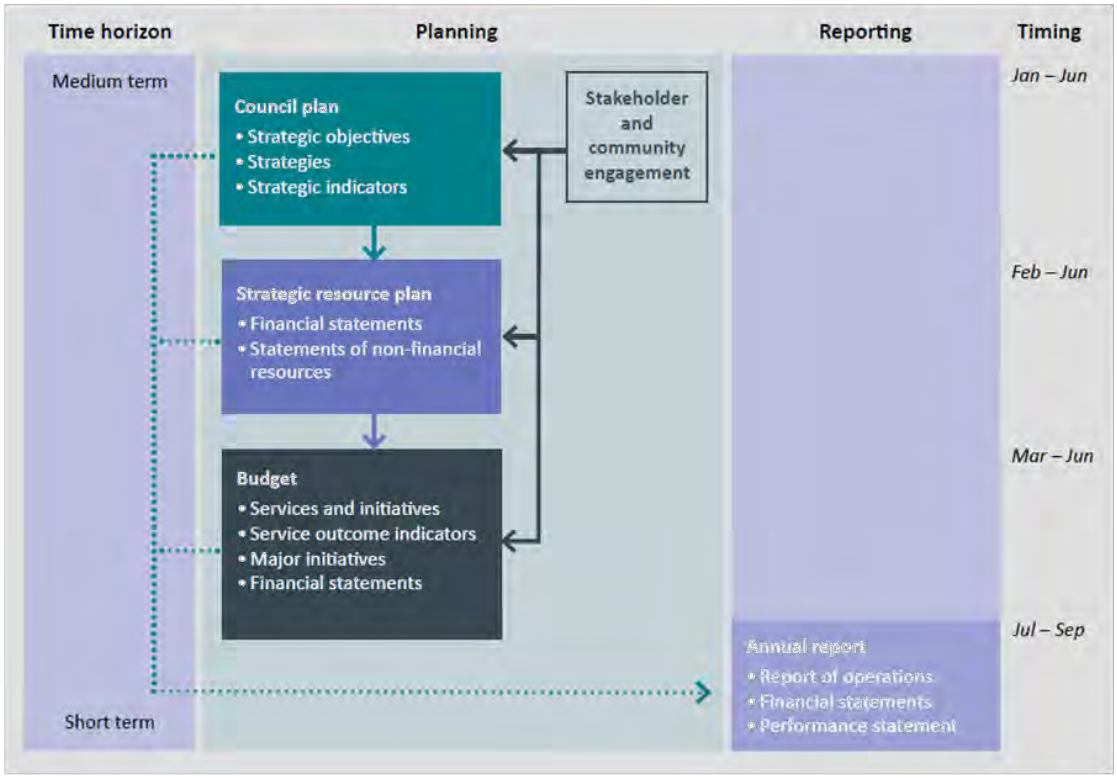
Planning and Accountability Framework

The Planning and Accountability Framework is found in Part 6 of the *Local Government Act 1989* (the Act). The Act requires councils to prepare the following planning and reporting documents:

- A council plan within six months after each general election or by 30 June, whichever is later
- A strategic resource plan for a period of at least four years and include this in the council plan
- A budget for each financial year
- An annual report in respect of each financial year

Figure 13 below shows the relationships between the key planning and reporting documents that make up the Planning and Accountability Framework for local government. It also shows that there are opportunities for community and stakeholder input and feedback at each stage of the planning and reporting cycle.

Figure 13: Planning and Accountability Framework



Council Plan

The Council Plan 2013–2017 includes:

- Three long-term community outcomes (strategic objectives)
- Strategies for achieving these over the four-year period
- Strategic indicators for monitoring achievement of the strategic objectives
- A strategic resource plan

The following are the three long term community outcomes as detailed in the Council Plan.

Long term community outcome one: planned city for future growth

By 2050 Melbourne's population is predicted to grow to eight million. Much of this growth will be accommodated in existing suburbs, designated Central Activity Areas and areas identified for commercial and housing growth. Frankston City is one of nine designated Metropolitan Activities Areas in Melbourne, identified as a place that can perform a 'Capital City' role for the Mornington Peninsula and south-east bayside municipalities.

Long term community outcome two: liveable city

Liveable city is the term given to cities seen as ideal destinations due to the broad availability of goods and services, effective infrastructure and transport. Important considerations are safety, education, health care, a natural environment, arts, cultural and recreation opportunities, and political and economic stability.

As a city, Frankston boasts many enviable attributes including its beaches, natural reserves, open spaces, cultural and community facilities, and easy rail access to Melbourne's Central Business District. However, evidence indicates that the health and wellbeing challenges are greater in Frankston than many other parts of Victoria.

Long term community outcome three: sustainable city

Sustainability refers to a city's ability to improve the quality of life for its residents while living within its environmental, social and economic resource limits – ensuring good governance, financial viability and a robust economy, managed infrastructure and balanced development that protects the natural environment.

The demands on Frankston City and its leaders are changing with the community's evolving needs. The ongoing challenge is to meet community expectations while achieving balance between the level of development and the responsible use of resources for the benefit of current and future generations.

Performance

Council's performance for 2016–2017 has been reported against each long term community outcome to demonstrate how Council is performing in achieving the final year of the Council Plan 2013–2017. Performance has been measured as follows:

- Results achieved in relation to the strategic indicators in the Council Plan
- Progress in relation to the major initiatives identified in the budget
- Services funded in the budget and the persons or sections of the community who are provided those services
- Results against the prescribed service performance indicators and measures

Long term community outcome one: planned city for future growth

The following statement reviews the performance of Council against the Council Plan including results achieved in relation to the strategic indicators for strategies included in the Council Plan.

Table 3: Planned city for future growth – strategies and strategic indicators

Council Plan strategy	Strategic indicator	Result 2014–2015	Result 2015–2016	Result 2016–2017	Comments
Work with other tiers of government, industry and business to create more jobs and job skills in Frankston	Jobs in Frankston City	36,631 (Census 2011)	36,631 (Census 2011)	36,631 (Census 2011)	Job growth from 2006 to 2011 was considerable, with 3,080 jobs created across the municipality, an increase of 9.2 per cent. The health and community services, construction and accommodation were the most significant contributors.
Work with other tiers of Government, industry and business to create more jobs and job skills in Frankston	Government (State and Federal) grants received for Capital Works infrastructure	$5.481m	$5.062m	$4.865m	Capital Grants income was $4.865m (State $2.567m and Federal $2.298m) against budget of $3.765m, mainly due to additional funding received for the basketball stadium redevelopment.
Enhance transport connectivity	Frequency of bus (public transport) services	0%	0%	>1%	Council continues to advocate for improved transport services. An additional bus service from Frankston to Sorrento via Safety Beach has been introduced and the frequency of bus services between Frankston and Cranbourne has been increased.
Review the Municipal Strategic Statement (MSS) to accommodate future population growth	New dwellings in Frankston City	402	412	464	Frankston has limited land available for residential development. The Municipal Strategic Statement recognises the need to provide medium density residential dwellings to meet population growth.

The following statement reviews the progress of Council in relation to major initiatives identified in the 2016–2017 Budget.

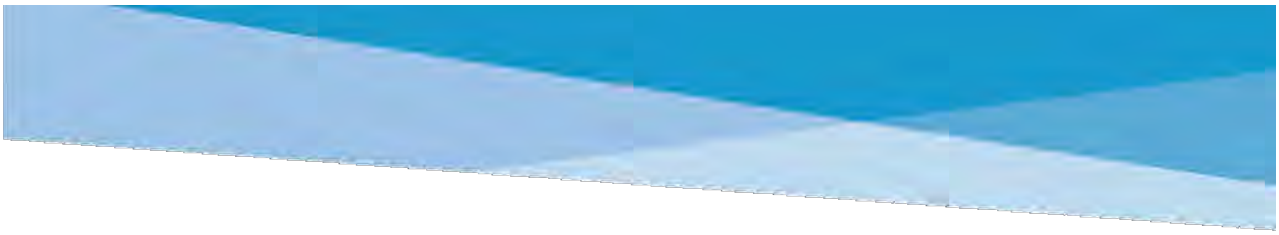


Table 4: Planned city for future growth – major initiatives

Major initiative	Progress
Implement year one activities in the Frankston City Economic Development Strategy including: • Activities to promote business and jobs growth • Continue investment attraction – aligned with transit interchange projects Health sector investment attraction campaign	Council's Business Investment Program has resulted in 13 businesses starting, relocating or expanding in Frankston City. A significant relocation has been Peninsula Health. The program has created an additional 269 jobs and approximately $94 million in gross revenue.
Work with the Victorian Government on Stage One of the Frankston Station Precinct Master Plan to deliver the recommended priorities. Provide input and support for:	
a) Completion of the Young Street upgrade	The Young Street upgrade has commenced with completion scheduled for October 2017.
b) Design development of the Frankston Station Precinct	The architect has been appointed and the project is expected to commence in December 2017.
Endorse the Car Parking Precinct Plan and prepare a "Cash in Lieu" Parking Scheme	Eight submissions were received for the proposed Frankston Planning Scheme Amendment C111, which seeks to implement the Parking Precinct Plan. The results will be reported to Council on 24 July 2017 and presented to an independent panel for review in August 2017.

The following statement reviews the progress of Council in relation to initiatives identified in the 2016–2017 Annual Budget.

Table 5: Planned city for future growth – initiatives

Initiatives	Progress
Advocate for delivery of digital infrastructure (including the National Broadband Network - NBN) to improve connectivity and competitiveness of key economic hubs including: • Carrum Downs Industrial Precinct • Seaford Industrial Precinct • Frankston City Centre	Frankston City NBN rollout timeframes have been released with most of the city receiving access by 2019. Council is advocating to prioritise the city centre and industrial precincts.
Advocate for the duplication of Thompsons Road	The Victorian Government has announced funding of $175 million for the duplication of Thompsons Road. Construction

Initiatives	Progress
	will commence late 2017.
Advocate for a roundabout at Robinsons Road	VicRoads has commenced the design of the roundabout at the Robinsons Road and Western Port Highway intersection. Construction is scheduled to begin early 2018.
Advocate for Electrification to Baxter Rail	Council continues to advocate to the Victorian Government for the electrification to Baxter, and improvements to the Frankston train line including a third rail service.
Advocate to educational institutions to deliver courses that meet industry and career pathway needs	Council, neighbouring municipalities and the Victorian Skills Commissioner is conducting a survey of growth businesses across the region. A business case will inform the Victorian Government and education providers on training and employment needs.
Advocate for relocation of State and / or Federal Departments to Frankston City	Council continues to advocate for the relocation of State and Federal departments to Frankston City as part of its advocacy program.
Advocate for State Government investment in safe rail / road crossings (grade separation) to reduce traffic hazards and delays at Overton Road	Overton Road crossing removal is scheduled to commence in August 2017 and Seaford Road in early 2018, as part of the Victorian Government's Level Crossing Removal Project.
Adopt a Structure Plan that facilitates development of the city as a regional hub for business, higher density residential development, education, health and the arts	The Frankston Metropolitan Activity Centre (FMAC) Structure Plan was adopted by Council in May 2015. Amendment C123 which seeks to implement the Structure Plan through city centre rezoning was deferred by Council until September 2017.
Assist with the implementation of the Mornington Peninsula Regional Tourism Board (MPRTB) Destination Management Plan with key focus on activities which benefit tourism in Frankston City (e.g. Frankston Transit Interchange upgrade and Regional Tourism Events Strategy)	The draft Regional Tourism Event Strategy and Regional Tourism Arts and Culture Strategy have been finalised with a release date to be confirmed.
Identify opportunities for traineeships, work experience and student placements and promote to training institutions and schools.	There have been four tertiary and 21 work experience placements throughout 2016–2017 with positive feedback received.
Continue to support State Government's review of bus services.	Council continues to advocate to Public Transport Victoria and the South-East Metropolitan Integrated Transport Group for

Initiatives	Progress
	improved bus services.
Adopt an Urban Design Policy and include the Planning Scheme	A draft Urban Design Policy is currently being prepared.
Work on implementing priority actions of the Open Space Strategy and the Coastal Management Plan.	The Coastal Management Plan and the Open Space Strategy were adopted by Council in 2016. Implementation is progressing with the priority action to adopt the Urban Forest Policy in May 2017, and funding allocated for pathway improvements in the foreshore reserve.
Develop a Recreational Facilities Capital Works Plan.	Funding applications have been submitted to Sport and Recreation Victoria (SRV) for the 2018–2019 budget year for women's sports facilities, lighting and pavilion upgrades. A Leisure Strategy is being developed that will contribute to capital works planning for recreational opportunities.
Commence development of a new Playground Strategy.	The Playground Strategy has been reviewed. Revised guidelines are being developed to meet local area requirements.
Develop "Inclusionary zones" and seek amendment to the Planning Scheme to increase accessible and affordable housing options.	Updates to the Housing Strategy were presented to Council in May 2017 and deferred until the 2016 Census results were released. The Housing Strategy will be presented again to Council in September 2017.

The following statement provides information about the services funded in the 2016–2017 Budget and the persons or sections of the community who are provided the service.

Table 6: Planned city for future growth – services

Service	Description	Net Cost Actual Budget Variance $000
Community Relations	Provides the first point of contact for our communities, including residents, visitors, businesses, investors, media and internal departments. Manages Frankston City's and the organisation's reputation, disseminates key messages to our communities and positions the municipality as the preferred place to live, learn, work, visit and invest.	1,656 1,600 56
Infrastructure	Provides traffic management solutions, strategic transportation planning, road safety programs and quality control on subdivisional and commercial	605 739

	developments including protection of Council's assets. Designs, manages and delivers infrastructure projects in the capital works program.	(134)
Planning and Environment	Researches and prepares land use, development and environmental strategies for the municipality. Undertakes timely assessment of development, land use, subdivision and tree removal proposals. Develops and implements integrated nature conservation and biodiversity protection strategies and action plans. Educates and enforces (in close cooperation with Council's Community Safety officers) to ensure that all land use and development within Frankston fully complies with approvals and relevant legislation.	1,052 2,033 (981)
Public Space and Leisure	Supports the social, recreational, cultural and economic life of the community through innovative planning and development initiatives, delivering projects and managing quality public spaces. Creates aesthetic and accessible spaces and linkages, delivers public realm and open space design elements and capital works for recreation facilities and public spaces.	926 1027 (101)

The following statement provides the results of the prescribed service performance indicators and measures including explanation of material variations.

Table 7: Planned city for future growth – prescribed service performance indicators and measures

Service/indicator/measure	Results 2014–2015	Results 2015–2016	Results 2016–2017	Material variations
Statutory Planning				
Timeliness ***Time taken to decide planning applications*** **[The median number of days between receipt of a planning application and a decision on the application]**	105 days	96 days	93 days	This result reflects recent improvements aimed at resolving complex applications earlier in the process.
Service standard ***Planning applications decided within the required timeframe*** **[Number of planning application decisions made within 60 days for regular permits and 10 days for VicSmart permits / Number of planning application decisions made] x100**	68%	48%	56%	There has been an increase in the number of planning application decisions made within 60 days due to process improvements which have assisted in resolving complex issues in a timely manner.
Service cost ***Cost of statutory planning service***	$1,729	$1,760	$1,867	The cost per application has remained consistent. Implementation of electronic lodgement and assessment

Service/indicator/measure	Results 2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017	Material variations
[Direct cost of statutory planning service / Number of planning applications received]				of applications will assist to keep these costs stable.
Decision making				
Council planning decisions upheld at VCAT **[Number of VCAT decisions that did not set aside Council's decision in relation to a planning application / Number of VCAT decisions in relation to planning applications] x100**	45%	56%	41%	Council has experienced an increase in the number of applications referred to VCAT. Over the same period, there has been a decrease in the percentage of applications decided at VCAT. The result remains within the range recoded in recent years.

Long term community outcome two: liveable city

The following statement reviews the performance of Council against the Council Plan including results achieved in relation to the strategic indicators for strategies included in the Council Plan.

Table 8: Liveable city – strategies and strategic indicators

Council Plan strategy	Strategic indicator	Results 2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017	Comments
Activate the city centre and encourage more housing, leisure and retail options	Occupancy rate in the city centre	85.7%	85.4%	84.2%	The Victorian Government redevelopment in Young Street has adversely affected occupancy rates. In Wells Street, where works are now complete, there has been an eight per cent increase in the occupancy rate.
Improve the municipality's safety, image and pride	Overall image of Frankston City	Score 61 (88%)	Score 60 (87%)	Score 59 (87%)	The community rating has remained steady over the past three years, reflecting the priority Council has given to generating pride in Frankston.
Engage the community to shape the services	Safety in Frankston City	57%	58%	48%	Council continues to work to improve the community's perception of safety. A CCTV

Council Plan strategy	Strategic indicator	Results 2014–2015	Results 2015–2016	Results 2016–2017	Comments
and future of the city and their local area					Enhancement Project is currently underway.
Engage the community to shape the services and future of the city and their local area	Council's consultation and engagement	Score 57 (69%)	Score 57 (69%)	Score 51 (58%)	Council's *Think Big Community Consultation* attracted more than 430 participants and helped inform the development of the new Council Plan, Community Plan and Health and Wellbeing Plan.
Engage the community to shape the services and future of the city and their local area	Volunteer hours to Council community services: Active Ageing	25,103	25,607	25,062	Volunteer hours with our Active Ageing team remain consistent with a total equivalent contribution of approximately $1.2 million worth of donated time.
	Libraries	7,720	16,702[1]	7,847	Membership of the Home Library Service has increased from 82 to 107 with additional library volunteers sourced.
	Visitor information	4,629	4,588	4,535	Visitor information volunteer hours have been expanded to include the Roving Ambassador Program.
	Volunteer clubs: Volunteer service clubs				
	Sporting clubs	30 104	30 104	30 100	The number of service clubs and sporting clubs remains consistent.

[1] *The 2015–2016 result was calculated incorrectly. The correct result is 6,993.*

Council Plan strategy	Strategic indicator	Results 2014–2015	Results 2015–2016	Results 2016–2017	Comments
Improve the health and wellbeing of residents	Attendance at events, attractions, the Libraries and Frankston Arts Centre	851,773[2]	687,136	671,159	There has been a minor decrease in overall attendance due to inclement weather during *Frankston's Waterfront Festival* and *Pets' Day Out.*

The following statement reviews the progress of Council in relation to major initiatives identified in the 2016–2017 Annual Budget.

Table 9: Liveable city – major initiatives

Major initiatives	Progress
Increase investment and activation of the Frankston city centre through investment, attraction and business support programs	Two city centre residential developments have commenced construction, with further applications received and pre-application meetings held on other proposals. Significant opportunities remain to leverage the significant infrastructure investment occurring in the city centre.
Support the establishment of a health centre of excellence to demonstrate evidence for an integrated health hub.	Peninsula Health and the Peninsula Campus of Monash University have formed a partnership to create a research centre of excellence. In addition, broader involvement involving number of local service agencies has gained further support for an integrated health hub, which has been recognised by the Victorian Government.
Continue to develop service levels for Asset Management, including • Footpaths • Shared Paths	A draft of the Pathways Asset Management Plan has been completed which includes service levels for footpath repair and renewal.

[2] *The 2014–2015 result included attendance at the Frankston Skate Park, Centenary Park Golf Course and the Frankston South Community and Recreation Centre.*

The following statement reviews the progress of Council in relation to initiatives identified in the 2016–2017 Annual Budget.

Table 10: Liveable city – initiatives

Initiatives	Progress
Facilitate activation projects in alignment with Frankston transit interchange in the station precinct and city centre	All major events were delivered successfully with exceptional feedback received from the community. The Street Art Framework was adopted by Council in June 2017.
Adopt the streetscape strategy and schematic designs for the Central Activities Area (CAA) including schematic designs for key streets and laneways in the CAA	The Frankston Metropolitan Activity Centre (FMAC) Streetscape Plan was adopted by Council in March 2016. The associated FMAC Streetscape Palette was presented to Council in September 2016.
Enhance applications for planning and building permits by engaging with property owners, developers and real estate agents in the Central Activities Area (CAA)	Frankston Future Project officers have met with land owners in the Frankston city centre. These officers will act as Council's single point of contact to coordinate development proposals.
Implement year two activities of the Frankston Destination Development Plan, including:	
• Implement formal Tourism Event Attraction program	The 2017–2018 Event Attraction Program received 14 applications. Seven applicants have been contracted to conduct events as part of Council's events calendar.
• Industry development programs	Four dedicated tourism industry development workshops have been included in Council's 2017 Build Your Business program.
• Assist with the conversion of Sand Sculpting Australia to a year round attraction	Discussions continue with Sand Sculpting Australia to determine the best options for a permanent site.
Adopt service standards for cleanliness and presentation of the city and local areas	Service standards for open space maintenance have been completed. Discussion with VicRoads are planned to improve the synchronisation of Council and VicRoads maintenance schedules.
Reduce graffiti in Frankston City	Council is working with Melbourne Water to access industrial areas and address graffiti build up. Council is advocating for graffiti removal programs on VicTrack and VicRoads properties.
Support the municipality's community centres to explore additional income streams.	Community centre board and staff members have completed two business planning workshops to assist with planning and governance.
Review all lease and licensing agreements to optimise use of Council's facilities.	Council has partnered with the Frankston Dolphins to increase usage of Frankston Park by community sporting groups.

Initiatives	Progress
	Bathing box licences have been reviewed with 52 finalised.
Review the Community Plan to engage the community to help shape desired service standards.	The Community Plan 2013–2017 was reviewed following the *Think Big* community engagement campaign from October 2016 to March 2017. The new Community Plan 2017–2021 has been developed.
Maintain a collaborative working arrangement with Police, implement no smoking bans outside the Frankston Railway Station and continue to expand the CCTV network.	An extension of city centre Smoke Free Outdoor Areas has received positive feedback from traders and the general public. Trader education on the Victorian Government's new smoking laws has commenced. Council's CCTV Enhancement Project has commenced and additional cameras will be commissioned.
Review success of a dedicated Local Laws Officer in the city centre	Increased presence of Council and Police officers has resulted in a reduction of antisocial behaviour in the city centre. Further resources have been allocated to the city centre for the collection of shopping trolleys.
Complete a detailed review of the Health and Wellbeing Plan for Council adoption in 2017.	Consultation is complete and has been included in the draft Health and Wellbeing Plan. It will be presented to Council in August 2017.
Consolidate core service delivery, including actions from the Child and Family Plan, completion of Kindergarten Registration Enhancement Project, implementation of Best Start Action Plan.	Renovation and extension works at East Karingal Kindergarten are nearing completion. Planning is underway to progress renewal and capital works at other kindergarten sites in 2017–2018. The Kindergarten Registration Enhancement Project was completed. Actions are embedded into the service delivery and the Best Start Action Plan.
Implement Youth Services review including outreach with young people	Council secured Australian Government funding to support a mobile youth service bus for outreach engagement. This will complement outreach programs in skate parks and will be operational by October 2017.
Manage Intake and Assessment services to ascertain eligibility of clients and explore option for future service delivery.	Council's referral assessment pathway has been changed to comply with Australian Government funding agreements due to commence in October 2017. This will increase the number of referrals that result in additional Home Support Assessments.
Manage delivery of services for eligible clients and explore best options for future running of the service.	Preparation and education regarding the pending National Disability Insurance Scheme remains a focus to support eligible clients. A forum on Engaging respectfully with Aboriginal and Torres

Initiatives	Progress
	Strait Islander clients received positive feedback and is seen as a valuable support for clients in the home.
Encourage more residents to participate in performing, public art, interactive and recreational pursuits.	Ten sculptures were installed across the municipality in July 2016. Daily activation of the Library forecourt significantly increased. Funding was received from Creative Victoria for an arts incubator program (HATCH) at Cube 37 in partnership with Melbourne Theatre Company with two workshops delivered. The Artwell: Be Well Program was relaunched and well received with attendance exceeding expectations.
Support community initiatives and distribution of fresh food in emergency relief operations.	An interim meal service in partnership with Victorian Government and local agencies concluded on 30 June 2017. From 1 July 2017 Sikh Volunteers Australia will commence a new mobile food van on two evenings supplementing other weekly meals on offer in Frankston.

The following statement provides information about the services funded in the 2016–2017 Budget and the persons or sections of the community who are provided the service.

Table 11: Liveable city – services

Service	Description	Net Cost Actual Budget Variance $000
Community Relations	Provides the first point of contact for our communities, including residents, visitors, businesses, investors, media and internal departments. Manages Frankston City's and the organisation's reputation, disseminates key messages to our communities and positions the municipality as the preferred place to live, learn, work, visit and invest.	1,656 1,600 56
Arts and Culture	Stimulates activity in the municipality through events, festivals, performing arts, public art, visual arts, libraries, library services and lifelong learning initiatives and community development programs. Provides facilities and services for events and functions.	3,813 4,236 (423)
Aquatic Centres	Provision of indoor and outdoor Aquatic Centres to improve health and wellbeing in the community.	332 383 (51)
Community Safety	Ensures the safety of the community by managing school crossing supervision, animal registration, parking services, building services, planning enforcement, crime prevention and foreshore patrols. Undertakes local law prosecutions, emergency	460 507

Service	Description	Net Cost Actual Budget Variance $000
	management and illegal dumping responses. Responsible for protecting and enhancing the health and safety of the community and increasing hygiene standards.	(47)
Operations	Preserves local amenity and promotes a safe, clean and attractive city through maintaining civil infrastructure, shopping centre precincts, natural resources, foreshore, infrastructure and recreation reserves.	7,964 7,987 (23)
Community Strengthening	Undertakes research and implements policies and programs to enhance community wellbeing, social inclusion, participation, empowerment and resilience, and community planning and engagement of local areas. Develops and implements the Municipal Health and Wellbeing Plan. Manages grants to support charities and community groups. Facilitates increased participation in structured and unstructured sport, recreation and a range of leisure activities to improve community health and wellbeing	3,872 4,530 (658)
Sustainable Assets	Delivers, maintains and manages municipal assets and services for current and future generations, by planning sustainable assets that perform to desired service outcomes, implementing best practice asset management, managing Council's Capital Works Program, managing Council fleet, supporting the efficient and sustainable use of natural resources, and assisting Council and the community to prepare for a changing climate.	513 563 (50)
Commercial Services	Manages Council's property portfolio and provides business support and regulatory, contractual and policy compliance monitoring of business related transactions and risk in all service areas. Ensures the organisation makes informed, transparent, ethical and justified decisions through: the procurement of goods and services, Best Value, contract management, risk management, leases and licences, property acquisition and responsible divestment.	377 475 (98)
Family Health Support Service	Supports and enhances the health and wellbeing of families, children and young people through Maternal and Child Health and Immunisation services, Kindergarten Infrastructure and the Central Registration Scheme for 3 and 4 year old kindergarten, Child Care and advocacy. Supports other local providers of children and family services. Provides home and community based services and support to maintain the dignity and independence of older people, people with a disability and their carers, including supporting positive ageing, volunteering opportunities, in-home services, Meals on Wheels, personal and home care, senior citizens, U3A, respite care and activity groups.	4,755 5,562 (807)

The following statement provides the results of the prescribed service performance indicators and measures including explanation of material variations.

Table 12: Liveable city – prescribed service performance indicators and measures

Service/indicator/measure	Result 2014–2015	Result 2015–2016	Result 2016–2017	Material variations
Libraries				
Utilisation ***Library collection usage*** **[Number of library collection item loans / Number of library collection items]**	5	8	4	Physical loans have decreased by five per cent and digital loans increased by 31 per cent, demonstrating a shift in preference to online borrowing.
Resource standard ***Standard of library collection*** **[Number of library collection items purchased in the last 5 years / Number of library collection items] x100**	60%	57%	64%	Reducing old stock continues which increases the percentage of items under five years old.
Service cost ***Cost of library service*** **[Direct cost of the library service / Number of visits]**	$9	$10	$9	The result is consistent with 2015–2016 and represents physical visits to the library. An additional 386,000 visits were made to the library's online services.
Participation ***Active library members*** **[Number of active library members / Municipal population] x100**	15%	14%	13%	Families can borrow an unlimited number of items using one card, reducing the need for multiple cards. This has lowered the result for active library members.
Animal Management				
Timeliness ***Time taken to action animal requests*** **[Number of days between receipt and first response action for all animal management requests / Number of**	N/A[3]	8 days	5 days	Response times have improved by an average of three days per request in 2016–2017.

[3] *This is a new measure reported in 2015-2016.*

Service/indicator/measure	Result 2014–2015	Result 2015–2016	Result 2016–2017	Material variations
animal management requests]				
Service standard ***Animals reclaimed*** **[Number of animals reclaimed / Number of animals collected]**	66%	64%	60%	Number of animals reclaimed has remained consistent over the last few years. There were 962 animals reclaimed in 2016–2017.
Service cost ***Cost of animal management service*** **[Direct cost of the animal management service / Number of registered animals]**	$42[4]	$54	$50	Cost remains consistent with previous years. There are 27,978 registered dogs and cats within the municipality.
Health and safety ***Animal management prosecutions*** **[Number of successful animal management prosecutions]**	37[5]	82	71	Of the 71 prosecuted pet owners the majority were a direct result of unregistered animals and/or irresponsible pet ownership.
Maternal and Child Health (MCH)				
Satisfaction ***Participation in first MCH home visit*** **[Number of first MCH home visits / Number of birth notifications received] x100**	97%	105%[6]	100%	All mothers of new babies received a home visit from their local MCH nurse.
Service standard ***Infant enrolments in the MCH service*** **[Number of infants enrolled in the MCH service (from birth notifications received) / Number of birth**	95%	99%[7]	102%[8]	There were 1,976 newborn infants enrolled into the MCH service at the first home visit and 1,944 birth notifications received.

[4] *The 2014-2015 result was incorrect. This has been noted in the 2015-2016 material variations.*
[5] *In the 2014-2015 Annual Report council had calculated the number of animal management prosecutions as the total number of charges as opposed to the total number of individual offenders which were prosecuted. There were 37 offenders which were prosecuted and 139 charges in total.*
[6] *Data was received in October 2016, after the 2015-2016 report was submitted. This result can occur due to home visits to a new mother who has moved into the municipality or when visits take place in the next financial year (eg., birthdate 30 June).*
[7] *Data was received in October 2016, after the 2015-2016 report was submitted.*
[8] *This result can occur due to home visits to a new mother who has moved into the municipality or when visits take place in the next financial year (eg., birthdate 30 June).*

Service/indicator/measure	Result 2014–2015	Result 2015–2016	Result 2016–2017	Material variations
notifications received] x100				
Service cost ***Cost of the MCH service*** **[Cost of the MCH service / Hours worked by MCH nurses]**	N/A[9]	$65	$61	Council continues to monitor costs to ensure delivery of the MCH service remains efficient.
Participation ***Participation in the MCH service*** **[Number of children who attend the MCH service at least once (in the year) / Number of children enrolled in the MCH service] x100**	78%	75%[10]	70%	Although a decrease on previous year's results there was consistent participation throughout the year. There were 5,589 children who attended the MCH service at least once in 2016–2017.
Participation in the MCH service by Aboriginal children **[Number of Aboriginal children who attend the MCH service at least once (in the year) / Number of Aboriginal children enrolled in the MCH service] x100**	74%	68%[11]	69%	In 2016–2017 a dedicated MCH nurse visited Aboriginal meeting places such as playgroups, community gatherings and events to engage with and provide information to families.
Food Safety				
Timeliness ***Time taken to action food complaints*** **[Number of days between receipt and first response action for all food complaints / Number of food complaints]**	N/A[12]	2 days	2 days	Daily monitoring of complaints continues to ensure requests are actioned in a timely manner.
Service standard ***Food safety assessments*** **[Number of registered class 1 food**	92%	98%	101%	During the 2016 calendar year, 535 food safety assessments were conducted on all class 1 and 2 premises requiring an assessment.

[9] *This is a new measure reported in 2015–2016.*
[10] Data was received in October 2016, after the 2015-2016 report was submitted.
[11] *Data was received in October 2016, after the 2015-2016 report was submitted.*
[12] *This is a new measure reported in 2015–2016.*

Service/indicator/measure	Result 2014–2015	Result 2015–2016	Result 2016–2017	Material variations
premises and class 2 food premises that receive an annual food safety assessment in accordance with the Food Act 1984 / Number of registered class 1 food premises and class 2 food premises that require an annual food safety assessment in accordance with the Food Act 1984] x100				
Service cost ***Cost of food safety service*** **[Direct cost of the food safety service / Number of food premises registered or notified in accordance with the Food Act 1984]**	$488	$475	$514	The rise in cost was due to the addition of extra resources and an increase in the number of food premises registered. Council continues to monitor costs to ensure the food safety service is delivered efficiently and all food premises are inspected.
Health and safety ***Critical and major non-compliance outcome notifications*** **[Number of critical non-compliance outcome notifications and major non-compliance notifications about a food premises followed up / Number of critical non-compliance outcome notifications and major non-compliance notifications about food premises] x100**	86%	99%	100%	The use of mobile computer tablets enables food premises to be assessed accurately on site. There was an increase in staff resources during the year which contributed to the excellent result.
Aquatic Facilities				
Service standard ***Health inspections of aquatic facilities*** **[Number of authorised officer inspections of Council aquatic facilities / Number of Council aquatic facilities]**	1	1	1	Council has two aquatic facilities both of which were inspected. Council also conducts inspections at all swimming pools with public access.
Reportable safety incidents at aquatic facilities	13[13]	3	1	One minor WorkSafe incident was reported, which resulted in one minor

[13] The 2014–2015 result was incorrect. This has been noted in the 2015–2016 material variations.

Service/indicator/measure	Result 2014–2015	Result 2015–2016	Result 2016–2017	Material variations
[Number of WorkSafe reportable aquatic facility safety incidents]				injury.
Service cost ***Cost of indoor aquatic facilities*** **[Direct cost of indoor aquatic facilities less income received / Number of visits to indoor aquatic facilities]**	$3	-$0.15	-$0.34	Peninsula Aquatic Recreation Centre (PARC) has had significant increases in membership numbers and centre attendances.
Cost of outdoor aquatic facilities **[Direct cost of outdoor aquatic facilities less income received / Number of visits to outdoor aquatic facilities]**	$14	$10	$10	Several marketing initiatives resulted in increased attendance of 42 per cent. A $35,000 upgrade contributed to higher than normal expenditure. Without this, the cost of running the facility would have been approximately $8.72 per visit.
Utilisation ***Utilisation of aquatic facilities*** **[Number of visits to aquatic facilities / Municipal population]**	4	6	7	Peninsula Aquatic Recreation Centre (PARC) had 901,329 visits during 2016–2017 (an 11.6 per cent increase on the previous year). The facility provides world class health, wellness, swim and fitness programs, a cafe and a creche. Pines Forest Aquatic Centre had 28,970 visits for the 2016–2017 season (a 13.2 per cent increase on the previous year). The outdoor facility operates from 1 November to 31 March each year.

Long term community outcome three: sustainable city

The following statement reviews the performance of Council against the Council Plan including results achieved in relation to the strategic indicators for strategies included in the Council Plan.

Table 13: Sustainable city – strategies and strategic indicators

Council Plan strategy	Strategic indicator	Results 2014–2015	Results 2015–2016	Results 2016–2017	Comments
Plan, build, maintain and retire infrastructure to meet the needs of	Capital Works Program delivered	75%	89%	62%	Council expended $27.87m against the revised adjusted budget of $45.08m.

Council Plan strategy	Strategic indicator	Results 2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017	Comments
the city and its residents					
Plan, build, maintain and retire infrastructure to meet the needs of the city and its residents	**Capital Works projects delivered on schedule and within +/-5% approved budget**	92%	100%	100%	All key projects listed in the 2013–2017 Council Plan were delivered: Carrum Downs (Banyan Fields) 2013–2014 Peninsula Aquatic Recreation Centre 2014–2015 Frankston Park Function Centre 2014–2015 Frankston Yacht Club 2015–2016 South East Water Public Realm 2015–2016
Build a local community culture of good stewardship of the environment	**Household waste to landfill per household per week**	8.4 kg	8.5 kg	8.5kg	Council's new Waste Minimisation and Management Plan adopted in November 2015 has an updated target of less than or equal to 8.4kg.
Build a local community culture of good stewardship of the environment	**Adopt a long term waste management solution by 30 June 2017**	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	The Frankston Regional Recycling and Recovery Centre (FRRRC) opened on 16 October 2015.
Build a local community culture of good stewardship of the environment	**Council's greenhouse gas emissions**	11,720 T	10,321 T[14]	9,894 T	There was a decrease of 117 tonnes (1.2 per cent) from the previous year based on the revised result of 10,011 tonnes for 2015-2016, achieving the annual target of 11,794 tonnes.
Ensure good governance and	**Underlying operating result**	$5.036m	$13.497m	$25.600m	Council reached a higher result in 2016–2017 than expected,

[14] In 2015–2016, the result for Council's greenhouse gas emissions was 10,321 tonnes. In July 2017, this amount was revised to 10,011 tonnes due to the updated National Greenhouse Gas Accounting Factors issued by the Department of the Environment and Energy.

Council Plan strategy	Strategic indicator	Results 2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017	Comments
management of Council resources	**deficit/(surplus)**				mainly due to the Victoria Grants Commission funding being received in advance.
Ensure good governance and management of Council resources	**Council's liquidity (ability to pay liabilities within one year)**	3.02:1	2.24:1	3.72:1	Council's working capital ratio has increased over the year and represents a sound outcome in terms of short-term liquidity. Delivery of the Council Plan strategic priorities will see this working capital ratio reduce.
Ensure good governance and management of Council resources	**Overall direction of Council**	Score 59 (96%)	Score 57 (87%)	Score 55 (81%)	In 2016–2017, 81 per cent of residents rated the overall direction of Council as improved or stayed the same. The result is two points higher than the state average.
Ensure good governance and management of Council resources	**Overall performance of Council**	Score 62 (88%)	Score 61 (86%)	Score 56 (78%)	In 2016–2017, 78 per cent of residents rated the overall performance of Council as above average. The result is three points lower than the state average.

The following statement reviews the progress of Council in relation to major initiatives identified in the 2016–2017 Budget.

Table 14: Sustainable city – major initiatives

Major initiatives	Progress
Continue to advocate for funding through State Government for recreational infrastructure and Carrum Downs Recreational Reserve.	An application to the Community Sports Infrastructure Fund to support Wedge Road Reserve, Carrum Downs was made in June 2017; the outcome is not yet known.
Continue with the redevelopment of the Frankston Basketball Stadium	Agreement has been reached on key project components with the Frankston District Basketball Association. A lease is being finalised and construction will commence in late 2017.
Manage the financial impact of rate capping on	Council is implementing a Service Planning and Costing Framework to guide future decision making and meet the

Major initiatives	Progress
Council services and infrastructure delivery.	demand of rate capping.
Implement Council's Learning and Development Framework and Leadership Development Program.	A comprehensive Learning and Development Program has been completed for 2017-2018 outlining all mandatory training, professional development and organisational priorities for each department.

The following statement reviews the progress of Council in relation to initiatives identified in the 2016–2017 Budget.

Table 15: Sustainable city – initiatives

Initiatives	Progress
Adopt the Open Space Asset Management Plan to guide the management of the open space assets.	The Open Space Asset Management Plan was adopted by Council in June 2017.
Adopt the Community Infrastructure Plan to guide future asset development.	The Community Infrastructure Plan has been completed and will guide the development of 52 Council buildings. Projects identified will form part of the annual Capital Works Program.
Commence the Bulk Tree Replacement program to create boulevards and improve street amenities.	The Bulk Tree Replacement Program aims to develop a strategy for enhancing the gateways and main boulevard roads within the municipality. Stage One planning is underway.
Facilitate the implementation and reporting of Year 2 actions in the Waste Minimisation and Management Plan, including: **• Working with the Victorian Government to establish a household food waste collection service** **• Using a wide range of channels to deliver community waste minimisation and recycling messages**	Feasibility of introducing a food waste collection service into the kerbside service has commenced. There are 3,563 subscribers to Council's environmental e-newsletters, including EnviroNews and Halve Our Waste. Party in the Park provided an opportunity for community outreach services to focus on environment and waste matters.
Manage the financial performance of the Frankston Regional Recycling and Recovery Centre (FRRRC)	The performance of the FRRRC has improved since July 2016 through a targeted traditional and online marketing campaign, and competitive disposal pricing and strong focus on customer service.
Develop a framework for service planning to ensure an efficient and effective customer	Service planning and costing framework has been developed and work has commenced with departments to develop a

Initiatives	Progress
service focus.	service catalogue.
Ensure a seamless transition to the newly elected Council at the end of 2016.	Councillors have been inducted following the Council election. All statutory obligations of the Council have been met.
Develop and Implement a Calendar of Community Environmental Education Events and Activities, Support Schools to Deliver Environmental Education Programs and Continue to Facilitate the Teachers Environment Network (TEN)	Council's *Greening Our Future* events attracted over 680 participants. The *Detox Your Home* program resulted in 4,951 kilograms of household chemicals being collected and diverted from landfill.
Seek an amendment to include the Open Space Policy and a developer contribution scheme into the planning scheme.	Work has been scheduled for development of an Open Space Contribution Scheme to complement the adopted Open Space Strategy.

The following statements provide information in relation to the services funded in the 2016–2017 Budget and the persons or sections of the community who are provided the service.

Table 16: Sustainable city – services

Service	Description	Net Cost Actual Budget Variance $000
Facilities	Delivers, maintains and retires facility buildings in Frankston City. Constructs new or develops old Council-owned building facilities in the municipality to accommodate a range of community groups. Provides cleaning, security and maintenance to about 338 Council buildings including the Civic Centre, Library and Frankston Arts Centre, public toilets, sporting pavilions, pre-schools and other community buildings.	5,310 4,057 753
Operations	Preserves local amenity and promotes a safe, clean and attractive city through maintaining civil infrastructure, shopping centre precincts, natural resources, foreshore, infrastructure and recreation reserves.	11,790 11,829 (39)
Sustainable Assets	Delivers, maintains and manages municipal assets and services for current and future generations, by planning sustainable assets that perform to desired service outcomes, implementing best practice asset management, managing Council's Capital Works Program, managing Council fleet, supporting the efficient and sustainable use of natural resources and assisting Council and the community to prepare for a changing climate.	1,439 1,972 (533)

Service	Description	Net Cost Actual Budget Variance $000
Planning and Environment	Researches and prepares land use, development and environmental strategies for the municipality. Undertakes timely assessment of development, land use, subdivision and tree removal proposals. Develops and implements integrated nature conservation and biodiversity protection strategies and action plans. Educates and enforces (in close cooperation with Council's Community Safety officers) to ensure that all land use and development within Frankston fully complies with approvals and relevant legislation.	710 779 (69)
Financial and Corporate Planning	Ensures organisational financial sustainability through financial management, accounting services, rates and valuations and corporate planning.	2,525 3,222 (697)
Business and Information Technology	Delivers and maintains technology, information systems and management to support Council in delivering services to the community.	3,592 3,816 224
Human Resources	Ensure the organisation has the required leadership, people, skills and capabilities, culture and environment, at the right time, to achieve and implement Council's priorities, deliver quality services and facilities to the community, and meet all relevant statutory obligations and requirements.	1,727 1,781 (54)
Administration and Corporate Projects	Provides administrative support in areas of governance including policies, procedures, elections, Local Laws, statutory processes, compliance, delegations, Freedom of Information (FOI), privacy, records and cemetery management in addition to working on key organisational projects.	1,297 1,437 (140)
Community Relations	Provides the first point of contact for our communities, including residents, visitors, businesses, investors, media and internal departments. Manages Frankston City's and the organisation's reputation, disseminates key messages to our communities and positions the municipality as the preferred place to live, learn, work, visit and invest.	995 911 84
Recycling and Waste Services	Provide services and strategies for waste management. Includes the operation of FRRRC.	1,431 1,724 (293)

The following statement provides the results of the prescribed service performance indicators and measures including explanation of material variations.

Table 17: Sustainable city – prescribed service performance indicators and measures

Service/indicator/measure	Results 2014–2015	Results 2015–2016	Results 2016–2017	Material variations
Waste Collection				
Satisfaction ***Kerbside bin collection requests*** **[Number of kerbside garbage and recycling bin collection requests / Number of kerbside bin collection households] x1,000**	101	96	114	The increase in the kerbside bin collection requests is due to an increase in properties requiring the service.
Service standard ***Kerbside collection bins missed*** **[Number of kerbside garbage and recycling collection bins missed / Number of scheduled kerbside garbage and recycling collection bin lifts] x10,000**	1	1	1	This result is consistent with previous years and the high standard of service has been maintained.
Service cost ***Cost of kerbside garbage collection service*** **[Direct cost of the kerbside garbage bin collection service / Number of kerbside garbage collection bins]**	$83	$91	$92	Contract rates are now set for an additional three years. Costs have been maintained due to the increase in disposal costs being offset by the reduction in collection costs.
Cost of kerbside recyclables collection service **[Direct cost of the kerbside recyclables bin collection service / Number of kerbside recyclables collection bins]**	$19	$17	$17	Costs have been maintained due to a reduction of the contract rate.
Waste Diversion ***Kerbside collection waste diverted from landfill*** **[Weight of recyclables and green organics collected from kerbside bins / Weight of garbage, recyclables and green organics**	54%	53%	54%	Waste diversion has remained relatively stable. The new Waste Minimisation and Management Plan will provide other options for diversion.

Service/indicator/measure	Results 2014–2015	Results 2015–2016	Results 2016–2017	Material variations
collected from kerbside bins] x100				
Roads				
Satisfaction of use ***Sealed local road requests*** **[Number of sealed local road requests / Kilometres of sealed local roads] x100**	128	87	100	Customer service requests for sealed local roads have been consistent under the guidance of the Road Management Plan.
Condition ***Sealed local roads maintained to condition standards*** **[Number of kilometres of sealed local roads below the renewal intervention level set by Council / Kilometres of sealed local roads] x100**	98%	97%	95%	The result has reduced slightly however is expected to improve due to an increased road renewal budget.
Service cost ***Cost of sealed local road reconstruction*** **[Direct cost of sealed local road reconstruction / Square metres of sealed local roads reconstructed]**	$102	$69	$91	The cost of local road reconstruction is dependent on the varied work required each year to ensure road standards are maintained.
Cost of sealed local road resealing **[Direct cost of sealed local road resealing / Square metres of sealed local roads resealed]**	$22	$24	$23	The cost of sealed local road resealing has remained consistent with previous years due to competitive tendering.
Satisfaction ***Satisfaction with sealed local roads*** **[Community satisfaction rating out of 100 with how Council has performed on the condition of sealed local roads]**	64	63	59	Despite the decline, this result significantly outperforms the state wide council average. Over 12kms of sealed road surfaces have been renewed including rehabilitation works on Violet Street and Foot Street.
Governance				
Transparency ***Council resolutions at meetings closed to***	16%	28%[15]	17%	Over 50 per cent of decisions made in

[15] The 2015–2016 result was calculated incorrectly. The correct result for Council resolutions at meetings closed to the public is 22%.

Service/indicator/measure	Results 2014–2015	Results 2015–2016	Results 2016–2017	Material variations
the public **[Number of Council resolutions made at ordinary or special meetings of Council, or at meetings of a special committee consisting only of Councillors, closed to the public / Number of Council resolutions made at ordinary or special meetings of Council or at meetings of a special committee consisting only of Councillors] x100**				closed council meetings related to contracts over $500,000. The 2015–2016 result was an incorrect calculation. The actual result was 22 per cent.
Consultation and engagement ***Satisfaction with community consultation and engagement*** **[Community satisfaction rating out of 100 with how Council has performed on community consultation and engagement]**	57	57	51	Council's *Think Big Community Consultation* attracted more than 430 participants and helped inform the development of the new Council Plan, Community Plan and Health and Wellbeing Plan.
Attendance ***Council attendance at Council meetings*** **[The sum of the number of Councillors who attended each ordinary and special Council meeting / (Number of ordinary and special Council meetings) x (Number of Councillors elected at the last Council general election)] x100**	91%	83%	94%	Councillor attendance is recorded for Ordinary and Special Council meetings. At the Council elections held in October 2016 nine Councillors were elected.
Service cost ***Cost of governance*** **[Direct cost of the governance service / Number of Councillors elected at the last Council general election]**	$44,170	$45,069	$43,334	Councillor allowances cover, training and professional development, conferences and seminars, travel and vehicle, phone and computer, meals, child care, individual membership and other incidental expenses.
Satisfaction ***Satisfaction with Council decisions*** **[Community satisfaction rating out of 100 with how Council has performed in making decisions in the interest of the community]**	59	58	54	In the last 12 months Council has made over 400 decisions in open and Closed Council meetings on key projects, initiatives and services in the interest of the community.

Governance, management and other information

Council operates in an open and transparent manner, and is accountable to the Frankston City community.

Governance

Frankston City Council is constituted under the *Local Government Act 1989* (the Act) to provide leadership for the good governance of Frankston City and the local community.

Council has a number of roles including:

- Taking into account the diverse needs of the local community in decision making
- Providing leadership by establishing strategic objectives and monitoring achievements
- Ensuring that resources are managed in a responsible and accountable manner
- Advocating for the interests of the local community to other communities and governments
- Fostering community cohesion and encouraging active participation in civic life

Council is committed to effective and sustainable governance as the key to ensuring that Council responds to the community's priorities. The community has many opportunities to provide input into Council's decision making processes including community consultation, public forums and the ability to make submissions to Special Committees of Council.

Council's formal decision making processes are conducted through Council Meetings and Special Committees of Council. Council delegates the majority of its decision making to Council officers through the CEO. These delegations are exercised in accordance with adopted Council policies.

Meetings of Council

Council conducts open public meetings every three weeks. Members of the community are welcome to attend these meetings and observe from the public gallery. Council meetings provide the opportunity for community members to submit a question to the Council, make a submission or speak about an item. For the 2016–2017 year Council held the following meetings:

- 13 Ordinary Council Meetings
- 7 Special Council Meetings

Council also conducts regular Councillor Briefings, where matters that are intended or likely to go before Council for decision are considered. In 2016–2017, 63 Councillor Briefings were held.

Table 18a and 18b provide a summary of Councillor attendance at Council Meetings, Special Council Meetings and Councillor Briefings for 2016–2017.

Council held elections in October 2016. From 21 September until 22 October 2016 all councils entered into a caretaker period where Councillors could meet but could not make major decisions during that time. The meetings listed below are meetings held prior to the current Council being elected.

Table 18a: Councillor attendance at meetings and briefings from July 2016 to October 2016

Cr Glenn Aitken	4	1	14	19
Cr Brian Cunial	4	1	6	11
Cr James Dooley	4	1	15	20
Cr Colin Hampton	4	1	15	20
Cr Sandra Mayer	4	1	15	20
Cr Michael O'Reilly	3	0	9	12
Cr Rebekah Spelman	4	1	12	17
Cr Suzette Tayler	4	1	7	12
Cr Darrel Taylor	4	1	8	13
Total meetings held	**4**	**1**	**15**	**20**

The meetings listed in this table are meetings with the new Council which was elected for a four year term which commenced on 7 November 2016.

Table 18b: Councillor attendance at meetings and briefings from November 2016 to July 2017

Councillor	Ordinary Meeting	Special Meeting	Councillor Briefing	Total
Cr Glenn Aitken	9	6	38	53
Cr Brian Cunial	9	6	43	58
Cr Michael O'Reilly	8	4	19	31
Cr Colin Hampton	8	6	43	57
Cr Sandra Mayer	9	6	44	59
Cr Kris Bolam	9	6	38	53
Cr Steve Toms	9	6	44	59
Cr Quinn McCormack	9	6	46	61
Cr Lillian O'Connor	9	4	26	39
Total meetings held	**9**	**6**	**48**	**63**

Council reports

Open Council: In 2016–2017, 219 Council reports were prepared by Council officers for Council and 110 Notices of Motion were submitted by Councillors.

Closed Council: In 2016–2017, 69 Closed Council reports were prepared for Council and 2 Confidential Notices of Motions were submitted by Councillors.

Questions

In 2016–2017, 19 questions were submitted to Council by members of the public.

Special Committees

The Act allows councils to establish one or more Special Committees consisting of:

- Councillors
- Council officers
- Other persons
- Any combination of the above

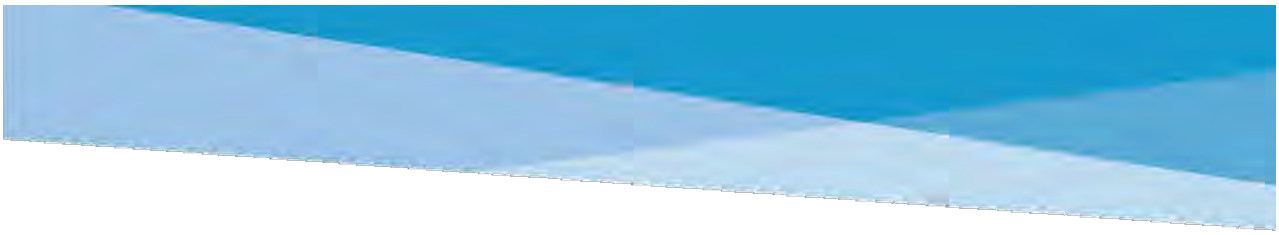
Tables 19 and 20 contain lists of all Special Committees established by Council that are in operation and the Councillors members of each committee.

Table 19: Councillor nominees for internal committees

Internal committee	Councillor nominee/s
Audit Committee	Mayor and Cr Bolam
Ballam Park Homestead Advisory Committee Heritage Assets and Promotion Committee	Cr Aitken and Cr McCormack
Chief Executive Officer's Performance Review Committee	All councillors
Community Grants Committee of Management	Cr Mayer and Cr Toms
Frankston Arts Centre Board	Cr Mayer and Cr O'Reilly
Frankston Cemetery Trust	Mayor, Cr Hampton and Cr Bolam
Frankston City News Committee	Mayor, Cr Mayer and Cr Hampton
Miscellaneous Grants Program Committee	Mayor and Cr Aitken
Sports Development Advisory Committee	Cr Hampton
Urban Design Advisory Committee	Cr Hampton, Cr McCormack and Cr O'Reilly

Table 20: Councillor nominees for external committees

External committee	Councillor nominee/s
Association of Bayside Municipalities	Cr Toms
Australian Local Government Women's Association	Mayor and Cr Mayer
Frankston Charitable Fund Committee of	Cr Aitken and Cr Bolam



Management	
Peninsula Leisure Pty Ltd Board	Mayor
Metropolitan Local Government Waste Forum	Cr Cunial (Mayor)
Metropolitan Waste Management Forum	Cr Toms and Cr Hampton
South-East Metro Mayoral Group	Mayor
Youth Advisory Council	Cr Toms and Cr O'Connor

Code of Conduct

The Act requires a council to review and approve any amendments to its Councillor Code of Conduct within four months after each general election. On 20 February 2017 (Special Meeting 199), Council adopted the Councillor Code of Conduct 2017.

The Councillor Code of Conduct 2017 is designed to:

- Assist the Mayor and Councillors to discharge the responsibilities of their public office appropriately
- Assist Councillors to maintain the highest standards of conduct and behaviour
- Provide an internal resolution process for addressing alleged contraventions of the Councillor Code of Conduct
- Provide a means for councillors to deal with problems they may encounter

Conflict of interest

Councillors are elected by residents and ratepayers to act in the best interests of the community. This is a position of trust that requires Councillors to act in the public interest. When a Council delegates its powers to a Council officer or a committee, the committee or officer also needs to act in the public interest.

A conflict of interest occurs when a personal or private interest might compromise the ability to act in the public interest. Council has a comprehensive procedure in place to accommodate the disclosure of a conflict of interest. Declaration of a conflict of interest is a standard agenda item for all Council and committee meetings.

While the procedures vary depending on the particular role and circumstances, in general they involve disclosing the relevant interests in a specific way and then stepping aside from the relevant decision making process or from the exercise of the public duty. A register is maintained to record all disclosed conflicts of interest. During 2016-2017, 23 conflicts of interest were declared at Council and Special Committee meetings.

Councillor allowances

In accordance with Section 74 of the Act, councillors are entitled to receive an allowance while performing their duty as a councillor. The mayor is entitled to receive a higher allowance.

The Victorian Government sets the upper and lower limits for all allowances paid to councillors and mayors. Councils are divided into three categories based on the income and population of each council. In this instance Frankston City Council is recognised as a category three Council (as defined by the Act).

For the period of 1 June 2016 to 30 November 2016, the councillor annual allowance for a category three council was fixed at $28,907 per year and the allowance for the mayor was $92,333 per year.

For the period 1 December2016 to 30 June 2017, the councillor annual allowance for a category three council was fixed at $29,630 per year and the allowance for the mayor was $94,641 per year.

Table 21 outlines the allowances paid to each Frankston City Councillor during the year.

Table 21: Councillor allowances 2016–2017 (amount in $)

Councillor	Allowance (per year, pro-rata) Up until 22 October 2016	Allowance (per year, pro-rata) From 7 November 2016	Allowance (per year, pro-rata) From 1 December 2016
Cr Glenn Aitken	28,907	28,907	29,630
Cr Brian Cunial	28,907	92,333 (Mayor)	94,614 (Mayor)
Cr James Dooley	92,333 (Mayor)		
Cr Colin Hampton	28,907	28,907	29,630
Cr Sandra Mayer	28,907	28,907	29,630
Cr Michael O'Reilly	28,907	28,907	29,630
Cr Rebekah Spelman	28,907		
Cr Suzette Tayler	28,907		
Cr Darrel Taylor	28,907		
Cr Steve Toms		28,907	29,630
Cr Kris Bolam		28,907	29,630
Cr Quinn McCormack		28,907	29,630
Cr Lillian O'Connor		28,907	29,630

Councillor expenses

In accordance with Section 75 of the *Act*, Council is required to reimburse a Councillor for expenses incurred while performing his or her duties as a Councillor. Council is also required to adopt and maintain a policy in relation to the reimbursement of expenses for Councillors. The policy provides guidance for the payment of reimbursements of expenses and the provision of resources, facilities and other support to the Mayor and Councillors to enable them to discharge their duties.

The details of councillor expenses for 2016–2017 are set out in tables 22a and 22b.

Table 22a: Councillor expenses for Financial Year 1 July 2016 to 22 October 2016

Councillor	Child care	Conferences and training	Equipment	Meals and networking	Mobile phone	Office supplies	Travel	Total
Cr Glenn Aitken	-	-	-	240	400	-	1,008	1,648
Cr Brian Cunial	-	-	-	168	160	-	-	328
Cr James Dooley (Mayor 2015-2016)	-	-	220	584	460	232	299	1,795
Cr Colin Hampton	-	-	-	312	500	-	172	984
Cr Sandra Mayer	-	489	-	424	1,100	-	90	2,103
Cr Michael O'Reilly	-	-	-	-	280	-	-	280
Cr Rebekah Spelman	-	-	-	144	340	-	-	484
Cr Suzette Tayler	-	-	-	72	400	-	-	472
Cr Darrel Taylor	-	-	-	127	300	-	-	472
Total	**0**	**489**	**220**	**2,071**	**3,940**	**232**	**1,569**	**8,521**

Table 22b: Councillor expenses for Financial Year 1 November 2016 to 30 June 2017[16]

Councillor	Child care	Conferences and training	NGA (18–21 June 2017)	Equipment	Meals and networking	Mobile phone	Office supplies	Travel	Total
Cr Glenn Aitken	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,055	1,055
Cr Brian Cunial (Mayor 2016-2017)	-	385	-	198	377	481	-	16	1,457
Cr Bolam	-	2,117	-	126	-	471	-	-	2,714
Cr Colin Hampton	-	-	-	172	-	845	119	14	1,150
Cr Sandra Mayer	-	-	-	114	149	574	-	188	1,025
Cr Michael O'Reilly	-	-	-	-	-	542	-	-	542
Cr Toms	-	2,428	2,465	230	480	855	192	1,876	8,526
Cr O'Connor	-	1,195	-	58	-	401	102	-	1,756
Cr McCormack	-	1,463	-	172	-	515	-	-	2,150
Total	**0**	**7,588**	**2,465**	**1,070**	**1,006**	**4,684**	**413**	**3,149**	**21,734**

[16] The figures that reported in the Council's Annual Report for 2015–2016 were incorrect. The correct figures are available to view on Council's website under Councillor Attendance and Expenses.

Management

Council has implemented a number of statutory and better practice elements to strengthen its management framework. Having strong governance and management frameworks lead to better decision making. The Act requires Council to undertake an assessment against the prescribed Governance and Management Checklist and include this in its report of operations. Council's Governance and Management Checklist results are set out in table 24. The following items have been highlighted as important components of the management framework.

Audit and Risk Management Committee

The Audit and Risk Management Committee is an independent advisory committee to Council established under Section 139 of the Act.

The Audit and Risk Management Committee's role is to provide independent advice and recommendations to Council about the systems and activities of Council to ensure:

- Reliable financial reporting and management information
- Standards of corporate governance
- Appropriate application of accounting policies
- Compliance with applicable laws and regulations
- Effective monitoring and control of all identified risks
- Effective and efficient internal and external audit functions
- Measures to provide early warning of any issues affecting the organisation's financial wellbeing
- The level and effectiveness of appropriate business continuity and disaster recovery planning
- Maintenance and fostering of an ethical environment

The Audit and Risk Management Committee consists of three independent members and two Councillors. Independent members are appointed for a three-year term. The Chairperson is appointed from the independent members. Councillor members are nominated annually.

Independent members:

- David Fraser
- Neil Greenaway (Chairperson)
- Leanna La Combre (reappointed for a 3 year term on 1 December 2016)

Councillor members:

- Cr James Dooley, Mayor (until November 2016)
- Cr Colin Hampton (until November 2016
- Cr Brian Cunial (Mayor) (since November 2016)
- Cr Kris Bolam (since November 2016)

The Audit and Risk Management Committee meets five times a year. The CEO, Directors and Manager Financial and Corporate Planning attend all Audit and Risk Management Committee meetings. Other management representatives attend as required to present reports.

The external auditors attend meetings each year to present the audit plan, Independent Audit Report and to review the financial statements.

Recommendations from each Audit and Risk Management Committee meeting are subsequently reported to and considered by Council.

Committee member attendance is outlined in table 23.

Table 23: Audit and Risk Management Committee member attendance

Member	Eligible to attend	Attended
Cr James Dooley, Mayor	2	2
David Fraser	5	5
Neil Greenaway (Chair)	5	5
Leanna La Combre	5	5
Cr Colin Hampton	3	1
Cr Brian Cunial, Mayor	3	3
Cr Kris Bolam	2	1

Internal audit

Council's internal audit function provides independent and objective assurance that the appropriate processes and controls are in place across Council. Council's internal audit function is managed by Pitcher Partners.

A risk-based three-year Strategic Internal Audit Plan (SIAP) is revised annually to ensure the audit resources remain focused on the appropriate areas. The review process considers Council's risk framework, the Council Plan, the impact of any change on operations, systems or the business environment, prior audit coverage and outcomes and management input.

Representatives of Pitcher Partners attend each Audit and Risk Management Committee meeting to report on the status of the SIAP, provide an update on the implementation of audit recommendations and to present findings of completed reviews. The responsible director and manager for each area reviewed are required to attend the Audit and Risk Committee meeting to respond to questions in relation to the review. All audit issues identified are risk rated.

Recommendations are assigned to the responsible manager and tracked in Council's corporate system. Managers provide quarterly status updates that are reviewed by the Internal Auditor and reported to the Executive Management Team and the Audit and Risk Management Committee. Quality assurance is measured through client satisfaction surveys for each review, the annual Audit and Risk Management Committee self-assessment, completion of the SIAP and benchmarking against other internal audit functions.

The following audits were undertaken during 2016–2017:

- Digital Engagement
- Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery Planning
- Procurement and Vendor Management
- Accounts Receivable and Hardship Management
- Project and Capital Works Management
- Parking Infringement Management
- Councillor Expenses
- Executive Management Team Expenses

External audit

Council is externally audited by the Victorian Auditor-General. For the 2016–2017 year the annual external audit of Council's Financial Statements and Performance Statement was conducted by the Victorian Auditor-General's representative. The external auditors attend Audit and Risk Management Committee meetings throughout the year as required to present the annual audit plan and Independent Audit Report. The external audit management letter and responses are also provided to the Audit and Risk Management Committee.

Governance and Management Checklist

Table 24: Governance and Management Checklist

Governance and Management Items		Assessment	
1	**Community engagement policy** (policy outlining Council's commitment to engaging with the community on matters of public interest)	Policy Date of operation of current policy: 26 October 2015	☒
2	**Community engagement guidelines** (guidelines to assist staff to determine when and how to engage with the community)	Guidelines Date of operation of current policy: 24 May 2016 Community engagement guidelines are included in Council's Community Engagement Toolkit	☒
3	**Strategic Resource Plan** (plan under Section 126 of the Act outlining the financial and non-financial resources required for at least the next 4 financial years)	Adopted in accordance with Section 126 of the Act Date of adoption: 31 May 2017	☒
4	**Annual budget** (plan under Section 130 of the Act setting out the services to be provided and initiatives to be undertaken over the next 12 months and the funding and other resources required)	Adopted in accordance with Section 130 of the Act Date of adoption: 16 May 2016	☒
5	**Asset Management Plans** (plans that set out the asset maintenance and renewal needs for key infrastructure asset classes for at least the next 10 years)	Plans Date of operation of current plans: Drainage: July 2008 Roads: May 2010 Road Management Plan: May 2015 Facilities/Buildings: June 2016 Parks and Leisure: June 2017 Draft Pathways Management Plan: June 2017	☒
6	**Rating strategy** (strategy setting out the rating structure of Council to levy rates and charges)	Strategy Date of operation of current strategy: 27 June 2016 Reviewed and adopted every two years	☒

Governance and Management Items		Assessment	
7	**Risk policy** (policy outlining Council's commitment and approach to minimising the risks to Council's operations)	Policy Date of operation of current policy: 24 May 2014 Reviewed annually. Last reviewed: 26 May 2016	☒
8	**Fraud policy** (policy outlining Council's commitment and approach to minimising the risk of fraud)	Policy Date of operation of current policy: 1 April 2016 Fraud is incorporated in the Risk Management Policy. In operation since 1 April 2000	☒
9	**Municipal emergency management plan** (plan under Section 20 of the *Emergency Management Act 1986* for emergency prevention, response and recovery)	Prepared and maintained in accordance with Section 20 of the *Emergency Management Act 1986*. Date endorsed by Council: 1 February 2016	☒
10	**Procurement policy** (policy under Section 186A of the *Local Government Act 1989* outlining the matters, practices and procedures that will apply to all purchases of goods, services and works)	Prepared and approved in accordance with Section 186A of the *Local Government Act 1989* Date of approval: 6 June 2016	☒
11	**Business continuity plan** (plan setting out the actions that will be undertaken to ensure that key services continue to operate in the event of a disaster)	Plan Date of operation of current plan: 30 June 2015 Reviewed annually. In operation since 11 April 2007	☒
12	**Disaster recovery plan** (plan setting out the actions that will be undertaken to recover and restore business capability in the event of a disaster)	Plan Date of operation of current plan: 1 January 2017 Reviewed annually. In operation since 1 July 2015	☒
13	**Risk Management Framework** (framework outlining Council's approach to managing risks to the Council's operations)	Framework Date of operation of current Framework: 2 August 2016 Reviewed annually. In operation since 1 April 2008	☒

Governance and Management Items		Assessment	
14	**Audit Committee** (advisory committee of council under Section 139 of the Act whose role is to oversee the integrity of a Council's financial reporting, processes to manage risks to the Council's operations and for compliance with applicable legal, ethical, and regulatory requirements)	Established in accordance with Section 139 of the Act Date of establishment: 27 October 1997	☒
15	**Internal Audit** (independent accounting professionals engaged by the Council to provide analyses and recommendations aimed at improving council's governance, risk and management controls)	Engaged Date of engagement of current provider: 14 July 2014	☒
16	**Performance Reporting Framework** (a set of indicators measuring financial and non-financial performance, including the performance indicators referred to in Section 131 of the Act)	Framework Date of operation of current framework: 1 July 2015	☒
17	**Council Plan reporting** (report reviewing the performance of the Council against the Council Plan, including the results in relation to the strategic indicators, for the first six months of the financial year)	Report Date of reports: 10 October 2016 28 November 2016 14 March 2017 22 May 2017 Quarterly Performance Reports noted by Council since February 2011.	☒
18	**Financial reporting** (quarterly statements to Council under Section 138 of the Act comparing budgeted revenue and expenditure with actual revenue and expenditure)	Statements presented to Council in accordance with Section 138(1) of the Act Date statements presented: 10 October 2016 28 November 2016 20 February 2017 22 May 2017	☒
19	**Risk reporting** (six-monthly reports of strategic risks to Council's operations, their likelihood and consequences of occurring and risk minimisation strategies)	Reports Date of reports: 23 September 2016 24 February 2017	☒

Governance and Management Items		Assessment	
20	**Performance reporting** (six-monthly reports of indicators measuring the results against financial and non-financial performance, including performance indicators referred to in Section 131 of the Act)	Reports Date of reports: 28 November 2016 14 March 2017 22 May 2017	☒
21	**Annual Report** (annual report under Sections 131, 132 and 133 of the Act to the community containing a report of operations and audited financial and performance statements)	Considered at a meeting of Council in accordance with Section 134 of the Act Date of consideration 10 October 2016	☒
22	**Councillor Code of Conduct** (code under Section 76C of the Act setting out the conduct principles and the dispute resolution processes to be followed by Councillors)	Reviewed in accordance with Section 76C of the Act Date reviewed: 20 February 2016	☒
23	**Delegations** (a document setting out the powers, duties and functions of council and the Chief Executive Officer that have been delegated to members of staff)	Reviewed in accordance with Section 98(6) of the Act Date reviewed: 10 July 2017	☒
24	**Meeting procedures** (a local law governing the conduct of meetings of council and special committees)	Meeting procedures local law made in accordance with Section 91(1) of the Act Date local law made: 17 April 2015	☒

I certify that this information presents fairly the status of Council's governance and management arrangements.

Dennis Hovenden
Chief Executive Officer
Dated: 15 August 2017

Cr Brian Cunial
Mayor
Dated: 15 August 2017

Statutory information

The following information is provided in accordance with legislative and other requirements applying to Council.

Documents available for public inspection

As required by legislation, Council makes certain information available for viewing by the public, during normal office hours and by prior arrangement. Below is a list of documents available for public inspection in accordance with Regulation 12 of the *Local Government (General) Regulations 2015*. Inspection of these documents can be arranged by contacting Council. Phone: 1300 322 322.

- A document containing details of overseas or interstate travel (other than interstate travel by land for less than three days) undertaken in an official capacity by a Councillor or any member of Council staff in the previous 12 months
- Agendas for and Minutes of Ordinary and Special Meetings held in the previous 12 months which are kept under Section 93 of the Act, other than those agendas and minutes relating to part of a meeting which was closed to members of the public under Section 89 of the Act and are confidential information within the meaning of section 77(2) of the Act.
- The Minutes of meetings of Special Committees established under Section 86 of the Act and held in the previous 12 months, other than those minutes relating to a part of a meeting which was closed to members of the public under Section 89 of the Act and are confidential information within the meaning of Section 77(2) of the Act
- A register of delegations kept under Sections 87(1) and 98(4) of the Act, including the date on which the last review took place under Sections 86(6) and 98(6), respectively, of the Act
- A document containing details of all leases involving land which were entered into by the Council as lessor, including the lessee and the terms and the value of the lease
- A register maintained under Section 224(1A) of the Act of authorised officers appointed under that section
- A list of donations and grants made by the Council in the previous 12 months, including the names of persons who, or bodies which, have received a donation or grant and the amount of each donation or grant.

Best Value

The Best Value principles set out in the Act state that a Council's services must meet quality and cost standards, responds to community needs, be accessible to those members of the community for whom the service is intended, and achieve continuous improvement in service provision. At least once every year Council must report to the community about what it has done to ensure it has given effect to the Best Value principles (Section 208B(f) of the Act).

Council is committed to value for money in service delivery and undertakes regular business planning, performance monitoring and reviews of services in accordance with Best Value principles.

The following Best Value service reviews were undertaken during 2016-2017:

- Continuation of Tourism and Visitor Services – review of delivery models, resourcing and capabilities

Carer's recognition

Councils are required to report annually on their obligations set out in Section 11 of the *Carers Recognition Act 2012*. Council has taken all practical measures to comply with its legislative responsibilities by promoting the principles to people in care relationships and to the wider community.

Council has also:

- Implemented the Care Relationship Principles outlined in Part 2 of the *Carers Recognition Act 2012*
- Ensured employees and agents have an awareness and understanding of the Care Relationship Principles
- Incorporated requirements in the Municipal Health and Wellbeing Plan
- Developed, provided and evaluated support assistance for carers
- Distributed printed material through relevant Council services

Contracts

No contracts were entered into as a result of an emergency or the subject of Ministerial approval under Section 186 of the Act.

Council confirms that as far as it is aware it is compliant with the National Competition Policy requirements.

Disability Action Plan

In accordance with Section 38 of the *Disability Act 2006*, Council has prepared a Disability Action Plan and implemented the following actions:

- Promoted and supported events such as International Day of People with a Disability, in addition to National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS) information forums
- Regularly consulted with the Disability Access and Inclusion Committee (DAIC) in relation to key Council projects
- Renovated East Karingal Kindergarten to improve its disability access and create a more modern facility, enhancing its partnership with the Special Development School through the provision of inclusive early childhood education for children with a disability
- Provided specialist training for staff so Council is better equipped to provide services that are inclusive for people with Autism
- Renovated the interior customer service areas in Frankston Library and Carrum Downs Library to make the public space more accessible and redesigning the public computer areas to be more accessible for people of all abilities, which included the addition of high visibility keyboards and sufficient space for assistance dogs
- Hosted the Dangerous Deeds accessible screen based art installation at Cube 37, which presented unique perspectives on disability culture and the Victorian disability movement

Domestic Animal Management Plan

In accordance with the *Domestic Animals Act 1994*, Council is required to prepare a Domestic Animal Management Plan (DAMP) at four yearly intervals and evaluate its implementation in the Annual Report.

Council's 2012–2016 DAMP sets the strategic direction for animal management in Frankston City, allowing for review on an annual basis. Council's 2012-2016 DAMP was adopted by Council on 16 September 2013.

The DAMP was developed in consultation with Council officers, a stakeholder reference group and the community.

The DAMP seeks to promote responsible pet ownership through education, encouragement and enforcement. Enforcement of the DAMP assists in keeping parks, reserves and streets clean of animal waste and provides improved levels of safety within the community.

Issues addressed in the DAMP include:

- Roaming dogs and cats
- Irresponsible dog and cat owners
- Dogs walking off lead in public places
- Difficulty confining cats

These issues are addressed by implementing the following actions:

- Improved animal management training and development
- Encouraging responsible pet ownership – community education
- Identification and registration
- Compliance and enforcement – Local Laws and orders
- Regulation of domestic animal businesses
- Regulation of declared dogs

Achievements in 2016-2017 included:

- Information provided to the community about responsible pet ownership
- Community satisfaction targets for Pets' Day Out were met
- All staff undertook relevant training
- The percentage of lost and stray dogs and cats reunited with their owners exceeded targets and previous years
- All domestic animal businesses — for example, pet shops and boarding kennels — were inspected and compliant with requirements

Council has developed the 2017–2021 Domestic Animal Management Plan which is due for adoption in November 2017.

Food Act Ministerial Directions

In accordance with Section 7E of the *Food Act 1984*, Council is required to publish in its Annual Report a summary of any Ministerial Directions received during the financial year.

No such Ministerial Directions were received by Council during the financial year.

Freedom of Information Act 1982

The *Freedom of Information Act 1982* provides the public with a right of access to documents held by Council. Certain exemptions exist to protect interests such as the personal privacy of individuals and trade secrets of businesses. Applications for access to documents must be in writing, and be as specific as possible about the documents being sought. Council received 35 applications in 2016-2017.

Information privacy

Responsible handling of personal and health information is a key aspect of good governance. Council is committed to complying with the obligations and principles in the *Privacy and Data Protection Act 2014* and the *Health Records Act 2001*.

Council will only collect personal, sensitive and health information that is necessary for its functions and activities. Individuals are entitled to access their personal information, except where Council is entitled by law to withhold it.

If an individual feels aggrieved by Council's handling of their personal, sensitive or health information, they may make a complaint to Council's Privacy Officer. A complaint will be investigated as soon as possible (but within five business days) and a written response will be provided.

No health privacy complaints were received during 2016-2017 under the *Health Records Act 2001*. Six complaints relating to information privacy were received during 2016-2017, but no complaints were lodged with the Commissioner for Privacy and Data Protection.

Further information regarding privacy, including Council's Privacy Policy, is available on Council's website. Council's Privacy Policy is also available upon request by contacting the Privacy Officer on 1300 322 322 or by emailing privacyofficer@frankston.vic.gov.au

Protected Disclosure Procedures

The *Protected Disclosure Act 2012* aims to ensure openness and accountability in government by encouraging people to disclose improper conduct within the public sector and provide protection for people who make disclosures. Procedures on how to make a disclosure are available on Council's website.

In accordance with Section 69 of the *Protected Disclosure Act 2012* Council must include in its Annual Report information about how to access the procedures established by the Council under Part 9 of that Act. It is also required to provide certain information about the number and types of protected disclosures complaints investigated during the financial year.

Council is not aware of any protected disclosures made in 2016-2017 relating to Frankston City Council Councillors or officers, but one notification was made to the Independent Broad-based Anti-corruption Commission in accordance with section 57 of the *Independent Broad-based Anti-corruption Commission Act 2011*.

Road Management Act Ministerial Directions

In accordance with Section 22 of the *Road Management Act 2004*, Council must publish a copy or summary of any Ministerial Direction in its Annual Report.

No such Ministerial Directions were received by Council, in its capacity as a road authority, during 2015-2016.

Glossary A-Z

2016–2017: 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017

Accrual accounting: An accounting method in which revenue and costs are recognised for the period in which they are incurred rather than as cash received or disbursed.

Accumulated surplus: The value of all net assets accumulated over time.

Actual 2016–2017: Actual performance achieved where this measure was used in the 2016–2017 financial year.

Advocacy: Publicly supporting or recommending programs or services on behalf of the community to other levels of government or service providers for community benefit.

Assets: Everything owned by or owed to Council such as roads, equipment and buildings. Assets are listed in the Financial Report.

Australian Accounting Standard: Accounting standards issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board.

Balance Sheet: A quantitative summary of Council's financial condition as at 30 June 2017, including assets, liabilities and net equity.

Best value: An ongoing program of reviews of Council services to ensure they meet the required cost standards and needs of the community to deliver value for money.

Biodiversity: The variety of all living things including plants, animals and micro-organisms, their genes and the ecosystems of which they are a part.

Budget: Council's published budget detailing the financial position of Council.

Buildings and improvements: Includes all capital building improvements to any land owned or controlled by Council.

Capital expenditure: The expenditure on items which are expected to produce future economic benefits for Council and have a useful life of more than 12 months.

Capital improved value: The market value of the property at the date of valuation including the value of the land and all improvements built on the land.

Capital works program: Program of scheduled infrastructure works for road, drainage and building assets.

Cashflow statement: Reports all cash movements during the financial year. Cash movements consist of cash inflows (receipts/proceeds) less cash outflows (payments).

Committee: A group that assists Council with the decision making process and has a Council representative to assist with the consultation process.

Commitment: Commitments represent the key issues for the Frankston City community as identified in the Council Plan.

Community Grants: Council allocates a sum of money for the Community Grants Program as part of the annual budget process. The funding supports not-for-profit community organisations in Frankston City.

Community Satisfaction Survey: A Victorian Government requirement whereby councils conduct a survey once a year to obtain community feedback in order to gauge satisfaction levels with Council services.

Councillors: Elected representatives of Frankston City.

Council Plan: Council Plan guides the development and strategic priorities for Frankston City and Council over a four year period. This Plan is reviewed annually.

Cultural diversity: Celebrating the community's many different cultures expressed through languages, tradition, religions, dress, arts, dance and lifestyle.

Depreciation: The process of allocating the value of a non-current physical asset over its useful life having regard to any residual value remaining at the end of that economic life.

FTE: Full Time Equivalent – 1 FTE is equivalent to one person working 38 hours per week for 52 weeks of the year.

Employee entitlements: Benefit entitlements that employees accumulate as a result of their employment as at the reporting date including, but not limited to, wages and salaries, annual leave, sick leave, long service leave, superannuation benefits and other post-employment benefits.

Equity: The residual interest in the assets of Council after deduction of its liabilities, which is made up of accumulated surplus and reserves. Total equity is also equal to net assets.

Expense: An outgoing payment made by Council.

Extraordinary items: Items of revenue or expense that are attributable to transaction or other events of a type that are outside the ordinary operations of Council and are not of a recurring nature.

Fair value: The amount an asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable willing parties where available markets exist or the amount of the asset's current replacement cost less accumulated depreciation.

Financial year: This document reports on the financial year 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017.

Financial statements: Incorporates the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cashflow statement plus the notes to and forming part of the accounts that support these statements.

Fixed assets: Physical assets owned or controlled by Council and that are used for operational requirements.

Frankston City News: Council's newsletter, distributed six times per year, providing residents with information about Council's activities. It is delivered by Australia Post to all residents and businesses within Frankston City.

Frankston City Planning Scheme: Outlines state and local planning policies including zones, overlays and other provisions.

Furniture and fittings: Assets and capital acquisitions relating to computer equipment, electronic equipment, appliances, furniture, fixtures and fittings.

Governance: Governance relates to Council's purpose, objectives, role and functions as set out in the *Local Government Act 1989*.

Grants – non-recurrent income: Grant income received for a 'one-off' specific purpose, generally for a particular project.

Grants – recurrent income: Grant income received on a regular basis (i.e. quarterly, annually) and granted to Council by another entity for specific or general purposes.

Green Wedge: A non-urban area of Frankston City defined in the Victorian Government's Planning Strategy. The area is to be maintained as a predominantly green environment.

Heritage assets: Includes antiques, artefacts, artworks, photographs, Mayoral chains and heritage buildings owned by Council.

Income statement: Identifies all revenues earned and expenses incurred during the financial year.

Indicators: Indicators define what will be measured to show we are meeting our objectives.

Infrastructure: Stock of fixed capital equipment including roads, public buildings and footpaths.

Internal audit: An independent appraisal function which examines and evaluates Frankston City's financial, management and internal control systems.

Key Performance Indicator (KPI): A significant measure used on its own or in combination with other KPIs to monitor how well a business is achieving its quantifiable objectives.

Land: All land owned or controlled by Council.

Land improvements: Includes all capital improvements, other than buildings, to any land owned or controlled by Council.

Liabilities: Future sacrifices of economic benefits that Council is presently obliged to make to other entities as a result of past transactions or other past events.

Local Law: The laws adopted by Council that prohibit, regulate and control activities, events, practices and behaviours within Frankston City.

Local roads: The municipal road network which is maintained by Council.

Metropolitan Activity Centre: Metropolitan Activity Centre (MAC) as defined by the Frankston Structure Plan and State Planning Policy.

Master plan: A plan which outlines a preferred future vision for a particular area in Frankston City. It is usually developed for an area being considered for redevelopment or redesign.

Municipal Strategic Statement (MMS): The Municipal Strategic Statement (MSS) is Council's long-term plan to guide development of the City and its urban form. It forms part of the Frankston City Planning Scheme.

Municipal Association of Victoria (MAV): The industry body which advocates on behalf of Victoria's 79 councils.

Net assets: The difference between total assets and total liabilities, which represents Council's net worth. Net assets are also equal to total equity.

Operating leases: A lease under which the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased asset.

Performance measures: Mechanisms such as unit costs or response times which can be used to measure Council's performance over time.

Plant and equipment: Assets owned by Council including ticket machines, garbage bins, fleet and trailers.

Pre-payments: Payments made to Council in advance of receiving good or services.

Provisions: Includes accrued long service leave, annual leave and rostered days off owing to employees at reporting date.

Rates and charges income: Income received from ratepayers in relation to general rates, garbage rates and special rate schemes.

Rating strategy: The process by which Council's rate structure is established and how the quantum of rate change has been determined taking into consideration long-term issues.

Reserves: Monies set aside in the statement of financial position for specific purposes in accordance with statutory and discretionary principles.

Revaluation: The process where the fair value of an asset or the useful life of an asset is reassessed.

Revenue: Revenue is the amount of money that Council actually receives from its activities, mostly from rates and services provided to customers and ratepayers.

Risk management: A policy and process for identifying business risks and controlling the likelihood and/or impact of a risk event occurring.

Roads: Includes road pavements, footpaths, kerb and channel, traffic signals and speed restriction devices.

Statement of changes in equity: Summarises the change in Council's net worth.

Statement of financial position: Reports all assets owned by Council (includes amounts owed to Council) and all liabilities owed by Council.

Strategic Resource Plan: Sets out the long-term financial resources of Council and includes key financial indicators.

Strategy: A plan of action intended to accomplish specific objectives.

Surplus (deficit): Represents the difference between total revenues, expenses, net gain (loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment, infrastructure and share of net profits (losses) of associates and joint ventures accounted for by the equity method.

Sustainable: Ability to meet present day needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.

Triple bottom line: Measures community wellbeing by assessing economic, social and environmental considerations.

Trust funds and deposits: Monies received by Council for a specific purpose, which are to be refunded upon a specific event occurring (i.e. Council assets are not damaged). If that specific event does not occur, Council is entitled to recognise these monies as income.

User fees: Income received by Council from a variety of fees and charges such as aged and health service fees, animal and local law fines and registrations, building permits and other charges, childcare, children's

program fees, debt collection recovery charges, election fines, parking meter fees, ticket machine fees, leisure centre and recreation fees, library fines and other charges.

Values: Values are beliefs that underpin behaviours and processes. The values of an organisation guide its culture.

Victorian Auditor-General: Independent officer of the Victorian Parliament appointed to examine the management of resources within the public sector on behalf of the Parliament and the community.

Vision: A description of the future we aim to achieve for our City and community.

Ward: Defined electoral area to which a representative is elected as Councillor.

Wellbeing: A general term to encompass health, happiness, welfare, security, comfort, quality of life and a sense of belonging.

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Appendix One

Performance Statement

For the year ended 30 June 2017

Performance Statement

For the year ended 30 June 2017

Description of municipality

Frankston City is located on the eastern shores of Port Phillip Bay approximately 40 kilometres south of Melbourne. The Municipality covers an area of about 131 square kilometres from the Seaford Wetlands in the north, to Frankston South in the South and the Western Port Highway in the east. The western boundary of the city is made up of 11 kilometres of pristine coastline.

Frankston City comprises the suburbs of Frankston, Frankston South, Frankston North, Seaford, Carrum Downs, Langwarrin, Langwarrin South, Karingal, Sandhurst and Skye and is strategically placed as the regional centre of the Mornington Peninsula and the south east growth corridor of Melbourne.

The main industries include health care and community services, manufacturing, retail trade, education and training. Frankston is recognised for its parks and natural reserves, vibrant lifestyles, diverse community and growing business, arts, education and health sectors.

Frankston City provides recreation, leisure and entertainment facilities for a population catchment far greater than its municipal boundaries as it hosts a number of popular venues, events and attractions such as the Frankston Arts Centre, McClelland Sculpture Park and Gallery, The Waterfront Festival and the Sand Sculpting Australia exhibition.

Frankston City is currently experiencing a rapid change in perception and landscape. Major Victorian and Federal government investment in the form of the Frankston Station redevelopment, commencing later in 2017 and the current transformation of Young Street has spurred investor confidence and outside interest.

Coupled with the expansions of Peninsula Health's Frankston Hospital and Chisholm TAFE, and the convenient proximity to Monash University's Peninsula Campus, these projects have also been a catalyst for private development, most notably throughout the city centre in the form of offices and apartments.

Sustainability capacity indicators

For the year ended 30 June 2017

	Results			
Indicator/measure	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017	Material Variations
Own-source revenue				
Own-source revenue per head of municipal population [Own-source revenue / Municipal population]	$914	$1,000	$1,057	Council has a high dependency on its own-source income and continues to identify and pursue alternative revenue sources.
Recurrent grants				
Recurrent grants per head of municipal population [Recurrent grants / municipal population]	$176	$109	$172	The Financial Assistance Grants increased in the current year as a result of the Victorian Grants Commission pre-paying half of the 2017–2018 grants in 2016–2017.
Population				
Expenses per head of municipal population [Total expenses / Municipal population]	$1,058	$1,034	$1,056	It is expected that the result for this measure will improve over the four year period to 2020. The improving trend is due to ongoing cost containment measures implemented.
Infrastructure per head of municipal population [Value of infrastructure / Municipal population]	$5,207	$5,415	$5,794	The estimated population growth has increased and the written down value of infrastructure increased to $796,265 million.
Population density per length of road [Municipal population / Kilometres of local roads]	194	194	197	Council's road network has decreased by 1.07km to 699.02km. The increase overall is due to the estimated population growth currently at 137,424.
Disadvantage				
Relative socio-economic disadvantage *[Index of relative socio-economic disadvantage by decile]*	6	6	6	Frankston City ranks in the sixth decile in Victoria. The first decile indicates the most disadvantaged and the tenth decile indicates the least disadvantaged.

Definitions

"adjusted underlying revenue" means total income other than:
(a)non-recurrent grants used to fund capital expenditure; and
(b)non-monetary asset contributions; and
(c)contributions to fund capital expenditure from sources other than those referred to above
"infrastructure" means non-current property, plant and equipment excluding land
"local road" means a sealed or unsealed road for which the Council is the responsible road authority under the *Road Management Act 2004*
"population" means the resident population estimated by Council
"own-source revenue" means adjusted underlying revenue other than revenue that is not under the control of Council (including government grants)
"relative socio-economic disadvantage", in relation to a municipality, means the relative socio-economic disadvantage, expressed as a decile for the relevant financial year, of the area in which the municipality is located according to the Index of relative socio-economic disadvantage (Catalogue Number 2033.0.55.001) of SEIFA
"SEIFA" means the Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas published from time to time by the Australian Bureau of Statistics on its Internet website
"unrestricted cash" means all cash and cash equivalents other than restricted cash.

Service performance indicators

For the year ended 30 June 2017

	Results			
Indicator/measure	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017	Material Variations
Governance				
Satisfaction				
Satisfaction with Council decisions [Community satisfaction rating out of 100 with how Council has performed in making decisions in the interest of the community]	59	58	54	In the last 12 months Council has made over 400 decisions in open and closed Council meetings on key projects, initiatives and services in the interest of the community.
Statutory Planning				
Decision making				
Council planning decisions upheld at VCAT [Number of VCAT decisions that did not set aside Council's decision in relation to a planning application / Number of VCAT decisions in relation to planning applications] x100	45%	56%	41%	Council has experienced an increase in the number of applications referred to VCAT. Over the same period, there has been a decrease in the percentage of applications decided at VCAT. The result remains within the range recorded in recent years.
Roads				
Satisfaction				
Satisfaction with sealed roads [Community satisfaction rating out of 100 with how Council has performed on the condition of sealed local roads]	64	63	59	Despite the decline, this result significantly outperforms the state wide council average. Over 12kms of sealed road surfaces have been renewed including rehabilitation works on Violet Street and Foot Street.

Indicator/measure	Results 2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017	Material Variations
Libraries				
Participation				
Active library members [Number of active library members / Municipal population] x100	15%	14%	13%	Families can borrow an unlimited number of items using one card, reducing the need for multiple cards. This has lowered the result for active library members.
Waste Collection				
Waste diversion				
Kerbside collection waste diverted from landfill [Weight of recyclables and green organics collected from kerbside bins / Weight of garbage, recyclables and green organics collected from kerbside bins] x100	54%	53%	54%	Waste diversion has remained relatively stable. The new Waste Minimisation and Management Plan will provide other options for diversion.
Aquatics Facilities				
Utilisation				
Utilisation of aquatic facilities [Number of visits to aquatic facilities / Municipal population]	4	6	7	Peninsula Aquatic Recreation Centre (PARC) had 901,329 visits during 2016–2017 (an 11.6 per cent increase on the previous year). The facility provides world class health, wellness, swim and fitness programs, a cafe and a creche. Pines Forest Aquatic Centre had 28,970 visits (a 13.2 per cent increase on the previous year). The outdoor facility operates from 1 November to 31 March each year.
Animal Management				
Health and safety *Animal management prosecutions* [Number of successful animal management prosecutions]	37	82	71	Of the 71 prosecuted pet owners the majority were a direct result of unregistered animals and/or irresponsible pet ownership.

Indicator/measure	Results 2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017	Material Variations
Food Safety				
Health and safety				
Critical and major non-compliance outcome notifications [Number of critical non-compliance notifications and major non-compliance notifications about a food premises followed up / Number of critical non-compliance notifications and major non-compliance notifications about food premises] x100	86%	99%	100%	The use of mobile computer tablets enables food premises to be assessed accurately on site. There was an increase in staff resources during the year which contributed to the excellent result.
Maternal Child and Health				
Participation				
Participation in the MCH service [Number of children who attend the MCH service at least once (in the year) / Number of children enrolled in the MCH service] x100	78%	75%[1]	70%	Although a decrease on previous year's results there was consistent participation throughout the year. There were 5,589 children who attended the MCH service at least once in 2016–2017.
Participation				
Participation in MCH service by Aboriginal children [Number of Aboriginal children who attend the MCH service at least once (in the year) / Number of Aboriginal children enrolled in the MCH service] x100	74%	68%[2]	69%	In 2016–2017 a dedicated MCH nurse visited Aboriginal meeting places such as playgroups, community gatherings and events to engage with and provide information to families.

[1] *Data was received in October 2016, after the 2015-2016 report was submitted to the Minister for Local Government.*
[2] *Data was received in October 2016, after the 2015-2016 report was submitted to the Minister for Local Government.*

Definitions

"Aboriginal child" means a child who is an Aboriginal person
"Aboriginal person" has the same meaning as in the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*
"active library member" means a member of a library who has borrowed a book from the library
"annual report" means an annual report prepared by a council under sections 131, 132 and 133 of the *Local Government Act 1989*
"CALD" means culturally and linguistically diverse and refers to persons born outside Australia in a country whose national language is not English
"class 1 food premises" means food premises, within the meaning of the *Food Act 1984*, that have been declared as class 1 food premises under section 19C of that Act
"class 2 food premises" means food premises, within the meaning of the *Food Act 1984*, that have been declared as class 2 food premises under section 19C of that Act
"Community Care Common Standards "means the Community Care Common Standards for the delivery of HACC services, published from time to time by the Commonwealth
"critical non-compliance outcome notification" means a notification received by council under section 19N(3) or (4) of the *Food Act 1984*, or advice given to council by an authorised officer under that Act, of a deficiency that poses an immediate serious threat to public health
"food premises" has the same meaning as in the *Food Act 1984*
"local road" means a sealed or unsealed road for which the council is the responsible road authority under the *Road Management Act 2004*
"major non-compliance outcome notification" means a notification received by a council under section 19N(3) or (4) of the *Food Act 1984*, or advice given to Council by an authorised officer under that Act, of a deficiency that does not pose an immediate serious threat to public health but may do so if no remedial action is taken
"MCH" means the Maternal and Child Health Service provided by a council to support the health and development of children within the municipality from birth until school age
"population" means the resident population estimated by Council
"target population" has the same meaning as in the Agreement entered into for the purposes of the *Home and Community Care Act 1985* of the Commonwealth
"WorkSafe reportable aquatic facility safety incident" means an incident relating to a council aquatic facility that is required to be notified to the Victorian WorkCover Authority under Part 5 of the *Occupational Health and Safety Act 2004*

Financial Performance Indicators

For the year ended 30 June 2017

	Results			Forecast				
Dimension/indicator/measure	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017	2017–2018	2018–2019	2019–2020	2020–2021	**Material Variations**
Operating Position								
Adjusted underlying result								
Adjusted underlying surplus (or deficit) [Adjusted underlying surplus (deficit)/Adjusted underlying revenue] x100	3.4%	8.9%	15.0%	14.2%	12.3%	11.7%	11.2%	The declining trend over the four year forecast period is due to the long term impact of rate capping.
Liquidity								
Working capital								
Current assets compared to current liabilities [Current assets / Current liabilities] x100	164.0%	223.6%	334.9%	371.5%	382.5%	408.0%	435.0%	Council's assets are expected to increase over the next four years. Delivery of the Council Plan strategic priorities will see this working capital ratio reduce.
Unrestricted cash								
Unrestricted cash compared to current liabilities [Unrestricted cash / Current liabilities] x100	55.0%	45.4%	58.0%	149.2%	157.3%	180.7%	205.7%	Council has a lower level of unrestricted cash due to higher unexpended grants and carry forward capital works projects. This is expected to reduce in future years as the projects are delivered. Once the financial impact of the Council Plan strategic priorities are known this ratio will reduce.

	Results			Forecast				
Dimension/indicator/measure	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017	2017–2018	2018–2019	2019–2020	2020–2021	**Material Variations**
Obligations								
Loans and borrowings								
Loans and borrowings compared to rates [Interest bearing loans and borrowings / Rate revenue] x100	30.0%	34.4%	31.5%	30.0%	23.5%	22.6%	21.7%	This ratio is trending downwards over the four year period. Council is considering a partial redemption of loans in 2018–2019. It is expected that this measure will decrease to reflect the scheduled repayment of debt.
Loans and borrowings repayments compared to rates [Interest and principal repayments on interest bearing loans and borrowings / Rate revenue] x100	4.0%	4.5%	2.9%	2.3%	7.2%	1.5%	1.4%	This ratio is expected to decrease over the next four years. This trend reflects the scheduled repayment of debt including the partial redemption of loans in 2018–2019.
Indebtedness								
Non-current liabilities compared to own-source revenue [Non-current liabilities / own-source revenue] x100	19.0%	28.3%	25.2%	23.9%	19.0%	18.3%	17.5%	Council has an appropriate and prudent level of long term liabilities.

	Results			Forecast				
Dimension/indicator/measure	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017	2017–2018	2018–2019	2019–2020	2020–2021	**Material Variations**
Asset renewal								
Asset renewal compared to depreciation [Asset renewal expenses / Asset depreciation] x100	70.0%	86.6%	60.1%	92.9%	87.2%	86.4%	83.0%	Asset renewal expenditure is low due to a number of capital works projects being carried forward. Asset renewal expenditure is expected to increase based on condition assessments.
Stability								
Rates concentration								
Rates compared to adjusted underlying revenue [Rate revenue / Adjusted underlying revenue] x100	68.0%	71.5%	66.6%	67.3%	68.1%	68.4%	68.3%	Council has a stable dependency on rate revenue. This also highlights that Council has a secure income source however should continue to identify and pursue alternative revenue sources.
Rates effort								
Rates compared to property values [Rate revenue / Capital improved value of rateable properties in the municipality] x100	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	The result for this measure indicates that rate revenue will remain stable over the next four years.
Efficiency								
Expenditure level								
Expenses per property assessment [Total expenses / Number of property	$2,377	$2,256	$2,340	$2,362	$2,403	$2,441	$2,486	There was a slight increase of $84 in 2016–2017. It is anticipated this will continue to increase over the

	Results			Forecast				
Dimension/indicator/measure	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017	2017–2018	2018–2019	2019–2020	2020–2021	**Material Variations**
assessments]								following four years by $146. The slowing upward trend reflects cost containment measures taken by Council.
Revenue level								
Average residential rate per residential property assessment [Residential rate revenue / Number of residential property assessments]	$1,099	$1,168	$1,166	$1,175	$1,178	$1,184	$1,194	This measure is expected to increase marginally by 2021.
Workforce Turnover								
Resignations and terminations compared to average staff [Number of permanent staff resignations and terminations / Average number of permanent staff for the financial year] x100	13%	14.8%	14.9%	14.0%	13.8%	13.8%	13.8%	At the end of this year there were 770 full-time and part-time employees. The turnover rate is in line with the industry benchmark.



Definitions

"adjusted underlying revenue" means total income other than—
(a) non-recurrent grants used to fund capital expenditure; and
(b) non-monetary asset contributions; and
(c) contributions to fund capital expenditure from sources other than those referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b)

"adjusted underlying surplus (or deficit)" means adjusted underlying revenue less total expenditure

"asset renewal expenditure" means expenditure on an existing asset or on replacing an existing asset that returns the service capability of the asset to its original capability

"current assets" has the same meaning as in the AAS

"current liabilities" has the same meaning as in the AAS

"non-current assets" means all assets other than current assets

"non-current liabilities" means all liabilities other than current liabilities

"non-recurrent grant" means a grant obtained on the condition that it be expended in a specified manner and is not expected to be received again during the period covered by Council's Strategic Resource Plan

"own-source revenue" means adjusted underlying revenue other than revenue that is not under the control of Council (including government grants

"population" means the resident population estimated by Council

"rate revenue" means revenue from general rates, municipal charges, service rates and service charges

"recurrent grant "means a grant other than a non-recurrent grant

"residential rates" means revenue from general rates, municipal charges, service rates and service charges levied on residential properties

"restricted cash" means cash and cash equivalents, within the meaning of the AAS, that are not available for use other than for a purpose for which it is restricted, and includes cash to be used to fund capital works expenditure from the previous financial year

"unrestricted cash" means all cash and cash equivalents other than restricted cash.

Other Information

For the year ended 30 June 2017

1. Basis of preparation

Council is required to prepare and include a Performance Statement within its annual report. The Performance Statement includes the results of the prescribed sustainable capacity, service performance and financial performance indicators and measures together with a description of the municipality and an explanation of material variations in the results. Council has made a number of comments under 'Material Variations' to assist readers to interpret the results. This statement has been prepared to meet the requirements of the *Local Government Act 1989* and *Local Government (Planning and Reporting) Regulations 2014*.

Where applicable the results in the Performance Statement have been prepared on accounting bases consistent with those reported in the Financial Statements. The other results are based on information drawn from Council information systems or from third parties (e.g. Australian Bureau of Statistics).

The Performance Statement presents the actual results for the current year and for the prescribed financial performance indicators and measures, the results forecast by Council's Strategic Resource Plan. The *Local Government (Planning and Reporting) Regulations 2014* requires explanation of any material variations in the results contained in the Performance Statement.

The forecast figures included in the Performance Statement are those adopted by Council in its Strategic Resource Plan on 31 May 2017 and which forms part of the Council Plan. The Strategic Resource Plan includes estimates based on key assumptions about the future that were relevant at the time of adoption and aimed at achieving sustainability over the long term. Detailed information on the actual financial results is contained in the General Purpose Financial Statements. The Strategic Resource Plan can be obtained by contacting Council.

Certification of the Performance Statement

In my opinion, the accompanying Performance Statement has been prepared in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1989* and the *Local Government (Planning and Reporting) Regulations 2014*.

Kim Jaensch CPA MBA
Principal Accounting Officer
Dated: 25 September 2017

In our opinion, the accompanying Performance Statement of *Frankston City Council* for the year ended 30 June 2017 presents fairly the results of council's performance in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1989* and the *Local Government (Planning and Reporting) Regulations 2014*.

The Performance Statement contains the relevant performance indicators, measures and results in relation to service performance, financial performance and sustainable capacity.

At the date of signing, we are not aware of any circumstances that would render any particulars in the Performance Statement to be misleading or inaccurate.

We have been authorised by the Council and by the *Local Government (Planning and Reporting) Regulations 2014* to certify this Performance Statement in its final form.

Cr.Brian Cunial
Mayor
Dated:25 September 2017

Cr. Kris Bolam
Councillor
Dated: 25 September 2017

Dennis Hovenden
Chief Executive Officer
Dated: 25 September 2017

Independent Auditor's Report

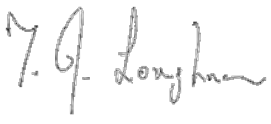
Victorian Auditor-General's Office

To the Councillors of Frankston City Council

Opinion	I have audited the accompanying performance statement of Frankston City Council (the council) which comprises the: • description of municipality for the year ended 30 June 2017 • sustainable capacity indicators for the year ended 30 June 2017 • service performance indicators for the year ended 30 June 2017 • financial performance indicators for the year ended 30 June 2017 • other information and • the certification of the performance statement. In my opinion, the performance statement of Frankston City Council in respect of the year ended 30 June 2017 presents fairly, in all material respects, in accordance with the performance reporting requirements of Part 6 of the *Local Government Act 1989*.
Basis for Opinion	I have conducted my audit in accordance with the *Audit Act 1994* which incorporates the Australian Standards on Assurance Engagements. My responsibilities under the Act are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the performance statement* section of my report. My independence is established by the *Constitution Act 1975*. I and my staff are independent of the council in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to my audit of the performance statement in Australia and have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.
Councillors' responsibilities for the performance statement	The Councillors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the performance statement in accordance with the performance reporting requirements of the *Local Government Act 1989* and for such internal control as the Councillors determines is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of the statement of performance that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Level 31 / 35 Collins Street, Melbourne Vic 3000
T 03 8601 7000 enquiries@audit.vic.gov.au www.audit.vic.gov.au

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the performance statement	As required by the *Audit Act 1994*, my responsibility is to express an opinion on the performance statement based on the audit. My objectives for the audit are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the performance statement as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Standards on Assurance Engagements will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report. As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Standards on Assurance Engagements, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also: • identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of performance statement, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. • obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the council's internal control • evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the statement of performance, including the disclosures, and whether the statement of performance represents the underlying events and results in a manner that achieves fair presentation. I communicate with the Councillors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.



MELBOURNE
27 September 2017

Tim Loughnan
as delegate for the Auditor-General of Victoria

Appendix two:

Consolidated Financial Report

For the year ended 30 June 2017

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Guide to understanding the Financial Report

Introduction

As part of Council's commitment to accountability, Council has developed the Plain English Guide to help readers understand and analyse the Financial Report. The Financial Report shows how Council performed financially during the 2016-2017 year and the overall financial position at the end of the financial year, 30 June 2017.

The Plain English Guide helps readers with their understanding of particular terms required by the Accounting Standards that may not be familiar to all readers, and some of the generally recognised terms used in private sector company reports are rephrased to be more appropriate to a council's report.

The Financial Report is prepared by Frankston City Council staff to meet the requirements of the *Local Government Act 1989,* the *Local Government (Finance and Reporting) Regulations 2004,* the *Local Government (Planning and Reporting) Regulations 2014* and Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations. In addition, the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning model accounts are used to assist with standardised financial reporting for Local Government organisations in Victoria.

The Financial Report is audited by the Auditor-General of Victoria and is reviewed by Council's Audit and Risk Management Committee, which recommends adoption by Council in principle.

The Financial Reports are then forwarded to the Auditor-General's office for provision of independent opinions on the Financial Statement and Performance Statement.

Once approval has been obtained from the Auditor-General's office, the Financial Report is made available to the public as a part of the Annual Report.

For the 2016-2017 financial year, Council has received a clear audit of its Financial Report.

What is contained in the Financial Report

The Financial Report is comprised of Consolidated Financial Statements of Council and those entities over which Council has the power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain the benefits from their activities. For 2016-2017 this represents the consolidated performance of Frankston City Council and Peninsula Leisure Pty Ltd.

Council's Financial Report has two main sections, namely; the Financial Statements and the accompanying explanatory notes.

The Financial Report is made up of five key financial statements. Each statement has a purpose and provides the reader with information in relation to an aspect of Council's financial operation. When the statements are read in conjunction with each other, it assists in the overall understanding of Council's financial position.

The statements are prepared on an 'accrual' basis. Preparing the statements using accrual basis allows Council to recognise income and expenses as they are incurred (services or goods exchanged) at a particular point in time where payment may not yet have changed hands. By recognising debts owed and owing Council is able to more accurately present the income and expenses and their related assets and liabilities (matching principle).

The five statements are as follows:

1. Comprehensive Income Statement
2. Balance Sheet
3. Statement of Changes in Equity
4. Statement of Cash Flows
5. Statement of Capital Works

The accompanying explanatory notes to the statements disclose Council's accounting policies and provide greater detail on the values contained in the statements.

In addition to the financial statements, Council is also required to prepare budget comparison notes which are included in this Financial Report. The budget comparison notes provide a comparison between actual results for the year and the annual adopted budget, and provides explanations for major variances.

Comprehensive Income Statement

The Comprehensive Income Statement measures Council's financial performance over the year and shows if a surplus or a deficit has resulted from delivering Council services. The statement lists:

- The sources of Council's revenue under various income headings such as rates and charges
- The expenses incurred in the day-to-day running of Council over the financial year. These expenses relate only to the daily operations and do not include the cost associated with capital purchases or the building of assets. While capital purchase costs are not included in the expenses there is an item for 'depreciation'. This value is the value of the assets "used up" during the year
- Other Comprehensive Income which demonstrates the movement in the value of Council's net assets as a result of asset revaluations as at 30 June 2017

The key figure in this statement is the surplus for the reporting period, which is the best measure of Council's financial performance. This figure is determined by deducting total expenses from total income. The figure indicates whether Council operated at a surplus or a deficit (a figure inside brackets reflects a deficit). A surplus means that Council is creating sufficient surplus to renew infrastructure assets at the time when they need to be renewed.

Balance Sheet

The Balance Sheet is a one page summary, presenting a snapshot of the financial position of Council as at 30 June. It outlines what Council owns (its assets) and what it owes (liabilities). Council's net worth (net assets or equity) is determined by deducting total liabilities from total assets — the larger the net equity, the stronger the financial position. Council's financial position at 30 June 2017 is sound, reflecting its commitment to financial and infrastructure sustainability.

The assets and liabilities are separated into current and non-current. Current assets are realisable or convertible to cash within the next 12 months, while current liabilities are those which the Council must pay or settle within the next 12 months.

The components of the Balance Sheet include:

Current and non-current assets

Council's assets are as follows:

- **Cash and cash equivalents** includes cash and investments, i.e. cash held in the bank and in petty cash and a maturity term of no greater than three months
- **Other financial assets** includes the value of Council's longer-term financial investments (maturity greater than three months) such as bank bills, term deposits and floating rate notes

- **Trade and other receivables** are monies owed to Council for rates, parking, fines, GST refunds, home support and other services provided by Council
- **Inventories** include the stock held for sale or consumption in Council services
- **Non-current assets classified as held for sale** represents the value of assets and related liabilities less costs to sell that are earmarked for a highly probable sale in the coming financial period
- **Other assets** Includes prepayments which are expenses that Council has paid in advance of service delivery and 'accrued income' which represents revenue due to Council, but not yet paid or billed
- **Property, infrastructure, plant and equipment** is the largest component of Council's worth and represents the value of all the land, buildings, roads, vehicles, equipment, etc. which has been built up by Council over many years. It also includes those assets which Council does not own but has significant control over, and responsibility for, such as foreshore pavilions, parks and Crown land
- **Intangibles** represent non-current assets held by Council that are not physical assets, for example computer software

Current and non-current liabilities

Council's liabilities are as follows:

- **Trade and other payables** are suppliers to whom the Council owes money as at 30 June 2017
- **Trust funds and deposits** represent monies held in trust or deposits received and held by Council
- **Provisions** include long service and annual leave entitlements owing to employees at the end of the financial year
- **Interest bearing loans and borrowings** are the outstanding balance Council owes on bank loans

Net assets

This term is used to describe the difference between the value of total assets and the value of total liabilities. It represents the net worth of Council as at 30 June 2017.

The net value of Council is also described as total equity.

Total equity

Total equity always equals the net assets. It is made up of the following components:

- **Accumulated surplus** is the profit or loss results of all financial years totalled and carried forward
- **Asset revaluation reserve** is the difference between the previously recorded value of property and infrastructure assets and their current valuations
- **Other reserves** are allocations of the accumulated surplus to specific projects or obligations such as unspent funds from developer contributions and the sale of open space lands

Statement of Changes in Equity

The Statement of Changes in Equity summarises the increase (or decrease) in Council's net worth for the year ended 30 June 2017. Council's net worth can only change as a result of:

- A surplus or deficit as recorded in the Comprehensive Income Statement
- An increase or decrease in the value of non-current assets resulting from a revaluation of those assets. The value of all non-current assets are reviewed and assessed each year to ensure that they reflect their true value in the Balance Sheet
- Transfer of monies to or from Council's reserves

Cash Flow Statement

The Cash Flow Statement shows all the cash received and paid during the financial year. Figures without brackets are inflows (receipts) and figures inside brackets are outflows (payments). This statement shows how much cash Council had at the beginning of the financial year, the inflows and outflows during the financial year and the cash balance at the end of the financial year. It differs from the Income Statement in that:

- It excludes non-cash expenses, such as depreciation
- It excludes the accruals taken into account by the Income Statement
- It includes payments or receipts in relation to capital items
- It includes any 'financing' activities, such as any additional cash that Council may hold as a result of holding increased trust deposits

Cash in this statement refers to bank deposits and other forms of highly liquid investments that can readily be converted into cash.

Council's cash arises from, and is used, in three main areas as follows:

Operating activities

Receipts represent all cash receipts arising from the general operations of Council, including rates, general trading sales and debtors, grants and interest earnings. Receipts do not include cash from the sale of assets or loan funds.

Payments represent all cash paid by Council from its bank account to employees, suppliers and other persons. It does not include the costs associated with the creation of assets.

Investing activities

This section shows the cash invested in the creation or purchase of property, infrastructure, plant and equipment assets and the cash received from the sale of these assets.

Financing activities

This section shows the transactions associated with loans and borrowings and includes loan repayments and interest payments (finance costs).

Statement of Capital Works

The Statement of Capital Works details Council's capital works expenditure for the financial year. It sets out the expenditure on creating or buying property, plant, equipment and infrastructure by each category of asset. It also shows how much has been spent on renewing, upgrading, expanding or creating new assets of this type. This is important because each of these categories has a different impact on Council's future costs. Council's capital works occur in three main areas:

Property

Relates to land, buildings and leasehold. Improvements to existing assets are separately identified and heritage buildings are separated from other buildings.

Plant and equipment

Comprises fixtures, fittings and furniture, computers and telecommunications, library books, heritage plant and equipment and other plant, machinery and equipment.

Infrastructure

Includes roads, bridges, footpaths and cycle ways, drainage, recreational, leisure and community facilities, waste management, parks, open space and streetscapes and off-street car parks.

Council's total capital works payments for the year is then also categorised into new, renewed, expanded or upgraded asset expenditure.

This statement reflects Council's investment in a broad spectrum of community assets. It also demonstrates whether the expenditure was made for new assets or modifications to existing assets.

Asset renewal expenditure

Asset renewal expenditure is expenditure on an existing asset that returns the service potential or the life of the asset up to that which it had originally. It is periodically required expenditure, relatively large (material) in value compared with the value of the components or sub-components of the asset being renewed. As it reinstates existing service potential it has no impact on revenue, but may reduce future operating and maintenance expenditure if completed at the optimum time.

Asset upgrade expenditure

This expenditure enhances an existing asset to provide a higher level of service or expenditure that will increase the life of the asset beyond that which it had originally. Upgrade expenditure is discretional and often does not result in additional revenue unless direct user charges apply. It will increase operating and maintenance expenditure in the future because of the increase in Council's asset base.

Asset expansion expenditure

This expenditure extends an existing asset at the same standard as is currently enjoyed by residents, to a new group of users. It is discretional expenditure which increases future operating and maintenance costs because it increases Council's asset base, but may be associated with additional revenue from the new user group.

Asset new expenditure

This expenditure results in the creation or acquisition of a new asset.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The Financial Report contains 39 notes that form an important and informative section of the report. The notes give greater meaning to the figures used in the five main statements. They should be read in conjunction with the statements to get a clearer picture of Council's finances. The notes give the details behind the summary line items contained in the statements, showing exactly what each of the accumulated amounts include.

The notes provide details of Council's accounting policies, which are described in note 1. The notes also advise the reader about any changes to the Australian Accounting Standards, policy or legislation that may affect the way the statements are prepared. The notes are particularly useful where there has been a significant change from the previous year's comparative figure.

Where Council wishes to disclose other information, which cannot be incorporated into the statements, it is shown in the notes. Other notes include:

- The breakdown of expenses, revenues, reserves and other assets
- Transactions with persons related to Council
- Comparisons of budget to actual results

Statements by Principal Accounting Officer, Councillors and CEO

The Certification of the Principal Accounting Officer is made by the person responsible for the financial management of Council that, in her/his opinion, the Financial Report has met all statutory and professional reporting requirements.

The certification by Councillors and the Chief Executive Officer is a statement made on behalf of Council that, in their opinion, the Financial Report is fair and not misleading.

Victorian Auditor-General's Report

The Independent Audit Report is the external and independent opinion on the Financial Report. The audit opinion confirms that the Financial Report fairly presents the results in all material respects of Council and complies with the statutory reporting requirements of the *Local Government Act 1989* and the *Local Government (Planning and Reporting) Regulations 2014*.

2016-2017 Financial Report

Comprehensive Income Statement

For the year ended 30 June 2017

	Note	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Income			
Rates and charges	3	113,751	108,539
Statutory fees and fines	4	5,863	5,042
User fees	5	22,028	18,495
Grants - operating	6(a)	23,062	14,801
Grants - capital	6(b)	4,865	5,062
Contributions - monetary	7(a)	1,830	2,361
Contributions - non-monetary	7(b)	3,147	6,014
Other income	8	4,549	3,908
Total income		**179,095**	**164,222**
Expenses			
Employee costs	9(a)	64,849	63,444
Materials and services	10	45,704	43,344
Depreciation and amortisation	11	29,279	24,880
Other expenses	12	3,051	3,287
Net loss on disposal of property, infrastructure, intangibles, plant and equipment	13	999	2,915
Borrowings costs	14	1,917	1,792
Bad and doubtful debts	15	302	898
Total expenses		**146,101**	**140,560**
Surplus for the year		**32,994**	**23,662**
Other comprehensive income			
Net asset revaluation increment	29(a)	31,477	48,090
Total comprehensive result		**64,471**	**71,752**

The above Comprehensive Income Statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

2016-2017 Financial Report

Balance Sheet

As at 30 June 2017

	Note	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	*17*	55,328	32,695
Other financial assets	*18*	35,557	22,982
Trade and other receivables	*19*	12,310	13,360
Inventories	*20*	179	197
Non-current assets classified as held for sale	*21*	-	72
Other assets	*22*	2,123	763
Total current assets		**105,497**	**70,068**
Non-current assets			
Trade and other receivables	*19*	76	184
Property, infrastructure, plant and equipment	*23*	1,359,601	1,309,363
Intangible assets	*24*	2,468	2,730
Total non-current assets		**1,362,145**	**1,312,277**
Total assets		**1,467,642**	**1,382,345**
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	*25*	13,064	13,635
Trust funds and deposits	*26*	6,800	5,277
Provisions	*27(a)*	10,861	11,093
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	*28(a)*	773	1,336
Total current liabilities		**31,498**	**31,341**
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	*27(b)*	1,484	1,748
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	*28(b)*	35,091	35,864
Total non-current liabilities		**36,575**	**37,612**
Total liabilities		**68,073**	**68,953**
Net assets		**1,399,569**	**1,313,392**
Equity			
Accumulated surplus		650,723	619,238
Reserves	*29*	748,846	694,154
Total equity		**1,399,569**	**1,313,392**

The above Balance Sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

2016-2017 Financial Report

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2017

2017	Note	Total	Accumulated Surplus	Asset Revaluation Reserve	Other Reserves
		2017 $'000	2017 $'000	2017 $'000	2017 $'000
Balance at beginning of the financial year		**1,313,392**	**619,238**	**662,326**	**31,828**
Surplus for the year		32,994	32,994	-	-
Prior year adjustment	*23*	21,706	21,802	-	(96)
Net asset revaluation increment	*29(a)*	31,477	-	31,477	-
Transfers to other reserves	*29(b)*	-	(25,409)	-	25,409
Transfers from other reserves	*29(b)*	-	2,098	-	(2,098)
Balance at end of the financial year		**1,399,569**	**650,723**	**693,803**	**55,043**

2016	Note	Total	Accumulated Surplus	Asset Revaluation Reserve	Other Reserves
		2016 $'000	2016 $'000	2016 $'000	2016 $'000
Balance at beginning of the financial year		**1,233,070**	**603,285**	**614,236**	**15,549**
Surplus for the year		23,662	23,662	-	-
Prior year adjustment		8,570	8,570	-	-
Net asset revaluation (decrement)	*29(a)*	48,090	-	48,090	-
Transfers to other reserves	*29(b)*	-	(26,977)	-	26,977
Transfers from other reserves	*29(b)*	-	10,698	-	(10,698)
Balance at end of the financial year		**1,313,392**	**619,238**	**662,326**	**31,828**

The above Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

2016-2017 Financial Report

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 June 2017

	Note	2017 Inflows / (Outflows) $'000	2016 Inflows / (Outflows) $'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Rates and charges		113,875	107,149
Statutory fees and fines		5,064	4,650
User fees		23,366	20,173
Grants - operating		23,063	14,806
Grants - capital		4,865	5,062
Contributions - monetary		1,829	2,361
Interest received		1,775	1,713
Other receipts		3,209	2,771
Net GST refund		100	329
		177,146	159,014
Payments			
Employees costs		(63,866)	(65,095)
Materials and services		(48,478)	(45,351)
Other payments		(3,053)	(3,288)
Trust funds and deposits taken and repaid		565	(981)
		(114,832)	(114,715)
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	*30*	**62,314**	**44,299**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, infrastructure, intangibles, plant and equipment		(25,443)	(50,207)
Proceeds from sale of property, infrastructure, plant and equipment	*13*	1,590	2,152
Payments for investments		(12,575)	(9,025)
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities		**(36,428)**	**(57,080)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		-	9,818
Repayment of borrowings		(1,333)	(3,088)
Borrowing costs		(1,920)	(1,792)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		**(3,253)**	**4,938**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**22,633**	**(7,843)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		32,695	40,538
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	*17*	**55,328**	**32,695**
Financing arrangements	*31*		
Restrictions on cash assets	*17*		

The above Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

2016-2017 Financial Report

Statement of Capital Works

For the year ended 30 June 2017

	Note	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Property			
Land		225	5,349
Total land		**225**	**5,349**
Buildings		7,393	14,448
Building improvements		661	814
Total buildings		**8,054**	**15,262**
Total property		**8,279**	**20,611**
Plant and equipment			
Plant, machinery and equipment		2,342	2,358
Fixtures, fittings and furniture		885	943
Computers and telecommunications		1,402	1,029
Library books		563	566
Total plant and equipment		**5,192**	**4,896**
Infrastructure			
Roads		1,871	4,333
Bridges		745	1,142
Footpaths and cycleways		2,277	1,853
Drainage		97	550
Recreational, leisure and community facilities		2,708	3,878
Waste management		74	3,090
Parks, open space and streetscapes		3,525	8,948
Off-street car parks		-	1,865
Other infrastructure		39	99
Total infrastructure		**11,336**	**25,758**
Total capital works expenditure		**24,807**	**51,265**
Represented by:			
New asset expenditure		3,859	22,355
Asset renewal expenditure		17,072	20,835
Asset expansion expenditure		1,027	852
Asset upgrade expenditure		2,849	7,223
Total capital works expenditure		**24,807**	**51,265**

The above Statement of Capital Works should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2017

Introduction

Frankston City Council was established by an Order of the Governor in Council on 15 December 1994 and is a body corporate. The Council's main office is located at 30 Davey Street, Frankston, Victoria.

Statement of Compliance

These financial statements are a general purpose financial report that consists of a Comprehensive Income Statement, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flows, Statement of Capital Works and Notes accompanying these financial statements. The general purpose financial report complies with Australian Accounting Standards (AAS), other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB), the *Local Government Act 1989* and the *Local Government (Planning and Reporting) Regulations 2014*.

Note 1 Significant accounting policies

(a) Basis of accounting

The accrual basis of accounting has been used in the preparation of these financial statements, whereby assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses are recognised in the reporting period to which they relate, regardless of when cash is received or paid.
This financial report has been prepared under the historical cost convention, except where specifically stated in notes 1(f) and 1(l).

Judgements, estimates and assumptions are required to be made about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated judgements are based on professional judgement derived from historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and also in future periods that are affected by the revision. Judgements and assumptions made by management in the application of AAS that have significant effects on the financial statements and estimates relate to:
- The fair value of land, buildings, infrastructure, plant and equipment (refer to note 1 (l))
- The determination of depreciation for buildings, infrastructure, plant and equipment (refer to note 1 (p))
- The determination of employee provisions (refer to note 1 (r))

Unless otherwise stated, all accounting policies are consistent with those applied in the prior year. Where appropriate, comparative figures have been amended to accord with current presentation and disclosure has been made of any material changes to comparatives.

The Frankston Cemetery Trust has been specifically excluded from this report by virtue of the *Cemeteries Trust Act (1958)*.

(b) Change in accounting policies and restatement of items in the financial statements due to

Comparative figures have been adjusted, where necessary, to ensure the appropriate comparability following functional changes to income.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2017

Note 1 Significant accounting policies (cont.)

(c) Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements of Council incorporate all entities controlled by Council as at 30 June 2017 and their income and expenses for that part of the reporting period in which control existed.

Subsidiaries are all entities over which Council has control. Council controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to Council. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

Where dissimilar accounting policies are adopted by entities and their effect is considered material, adjustments are made to ensure consistent policies are adopted in these financial statements.
In the process of preparing consolidated financial statements all material transactions and balances between consolidated entities are eliminated.

Entities consolidated into Council include:

- Peninsula Leisure Pty Ltd (formally known as Frankston Regional Aquatic Centre Pty Ltd) (ACN: 160 239 770)

(d) Committees of Management

All entities controlled by Council that have material revenues, expenses, assets or liabilities, such as committees of management, have been included in this financial report. Any transactions between these entities and Council have been eliminated in full.

(e) Revenue recognition

Income is recognised when Council obtains control of the contribution or the right to receive the contribution, it is probable that the economic benefits comprising the contribution will flow to Council and the amount of the contribution can be measured reliably.

Rates and charges

Annual rates and charges are recognised as revenue when Council issues annual rates notices. Supplementary rates are recognised when a valuation and reassessment is completed and a supplementary rates notice issued.

Statutory fees and fines

Statutory fees and fines (including parking fees and fines) are recognised as revenue when the service has been provided, the payment is received, or when the penalty has been applied, whichever first occurs.

User fees

User fees are recognised as revenue when the service has been provided or the payment is received, whichever first occurs.

Grants

Grant income is recognised when Council obtains control of the contribution. This is normally obtained upon their receipt (or acquittal) or upon earlier notification that a grant has been secured, and are valued at their fair value at the date of transfer.
Where grants or contributions recognised as revenues during the financial year were obtained on condition that they be expended in a particular manner or used over a particular period and those conditions were undischarged at balance date, the unused grant or contribution is disclosed in note 6. The note also discloses the amount of unused grant or contribution from prior years that was expended on Council's operations during the current year.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2017

Note 1 Significant accounting policies (cont.)

(e) Revenue recognition (cont.)

Contributions

Monetary and non-monetary contributions are recognised as revenue when Council obtains control over the contributed asset.

Sale of property, plant and equipment, infrastructure

The profit or loss on sale of an asset is determined when control of the asset has irrevocably passed to the buyer.

Interest

Interest is recognised as it is earned using the effective interest rate method.

Other income

Other income is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and is recognised when Council gains control over the right to receive the income.

(f) Fair Value Measurement

Council measures certain assets and liabilities at fair value where required or permitted by AAS. AASB 13 Fair value measurement, aims to improve consistency and reduce complexity by providing a definition of fair value and a single source of fair value measurement and disclosure requirements for use across AAS.

AASB 13 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Fair value under AASB 13 is an exit price regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within a fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, Council has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

In addition, Council determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by reassessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

(g) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits at call and other highly liquid investments with original maturities of 90 days or less, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

(h) Trade and other receivables

Receivables are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. A provision for doubtful debts is recognised when there is objective evidence that an impairment has occurred.

(i) Other financial assets

Other financial assets are valued at fair value, being market value, at balance date. Term deposits are measured at amortised cost. Any unrealised gains and losses on holdings at balance date are recognised as either a revenue or expense.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2017

Note 1 Significant accounting policies (cont.)

(j) Inventories

Inventories held for distribution are measured at cost, adjusted when applicable for any loss of service potential. All other inventories, including land held for sale, are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Where inventories are acquired for no cost or nominal consideration, they are measured at current replacement cost at the date of acquisition.

(k) Non-current assets classified as held for sale

A non-current asset classified as held for sale (including disposal groups) is measured at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less costs to disposal, and are not subject to depreciation. Non-current assets, disposal groups and related liabilities and assets are treated as current and classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset's sale (or disposal group sale) is expected to be completed within 12 months from the date of classification.

(l) Recognition and measurement of property, infrastructure, intangibles, plant and equipment

Acquisition

The purchase method of accounting is used for all acquisitions of assets, being the fair value of assets provided as consideration at the date of acquisition plus any incidental costs attributable to the acquisition. Fair value is the amount for which the asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

Where assets are constructed by Council, cost includes all materials used in construction, direct labour, borrowing costs incurred during construction and an appropriate share of directly attributable variable and fixed overheads. In accordance with Council's policy, the threshold limits detailed in note 1(p) have applied when recognising assets within an applicable asset class and unless otherwise stated are consistent with the prior year.

Revaluation

Subsequent to the initial recognition of assets, non-current physical assets other than plant and equipment, are measured at their fair value, being the price that would be received to sell an asset (or paid to transfer a liability) in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. At balance date, the Council reviewed the carrying value of the individual classes of assets measured at fair value to ensure that each asset materially approximated its fair value. Where the carrying value materially differed from the fair value at balance date, the class of asset was revalued.

Fair value valuations are determined in accordance with a valuation hierarchy. Changes to the valuation hierarchy will only occur if an external change in the restrictions or limitations of use of an asset result in changes to the permissible or practical highest and best use of the asset. Further details regarding the fair value hierarchy are disclosed at note 23: Property, infrastructure and plant and equipment.

In addition, Council undertakes a formal revaluation of land, buildings and infrastructure assets on a regular basis ranging from two to three years. The valuation is performed either by experienced Council officers or independent experts.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2017

Note 1 Significant accounting policies (cont.)

(l) Recognition and measurement of property, infrastructure, intangibles, plant and equipment (cont.)

Revaluation

Where the assets are revalued, the revaluation increments are credited directly to the asset revaluation reserve except to the extent that an increment reverses a prior year decrement for that class of asset that had been recognised as an expense in which case the increment is recognised as revenue up to the amount of the expense. Revaluation decrements are recognised as an expense, except where prior increments are included in the asset revaluation reserve for that class of asset, in which case the decrement is taken to the reserve to the extent of the remaining increments. Within the same class of assets, revaluation increments and decrements within the year are offset.

Land under roads

Land under roads acquired after 30 June 2008 are brought to account using the cost basis. Council does not recognise land under roads that were controlled prior to that period in its financial report.
Roads received from developers are valued based on the base block value for the area in which they are located. The base block value is determined by reference to the biennial valuations performed by Council. The rate determined is applied to the area of the land. The base block value is then discounted by 92.50 per cent to determine fairvalue.

(m) Repairs and maintenance

Routine maintenance, repair costs and minor renewal costs are expensed as incurred. Where the repair relates to the replacement of a component of an asset and the cost exceeds the capitalisation threshold the cost is capitalised and depreciated. The carrying value of the replaced asset is expensed.

(n) Impairment of assets

At each reporting date, Council reviews the carrying value of its assets to determine whether there is any indication that these assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, is compared to the assets carrying value. Any excess of the assets carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed to the Comprehensive Income Statement, unless the asset is carried at the revalued amount. In this case, the impairment loss is recognised directly against the revaluation surplus for the same class of asset to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the amount in the revaluation surplus for that same class of asset.

(o) Trust funds and deposits

Amounts received as deposits and retention amounts controlled by Council are recognised as trust funds until they are returned, transferred in accordance with the purpose of the receipt or forfeited (refer to note 26).

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2017

Note 1 Significant accounting policies (cont.)

(p) Depreciation and amortisation of property, infrastructure, intangibles, plant and equipment

Buildings, land improvements, plant and equipment, infrastructure and other assets having limited useful lives are systematically depreciated over their useful lives to Council in a manner which reflects consumption of the service potential embodied in those assets. Estimates of remaining useful lives and residual values are made on a regular basis with major asset classes reassessed annually. Depreciation rates and methods are reviewed annually.

Where assets have separate identifiable components that are subject to regular replacement, these components are assigned distinct useful lives and residual values and a separate depreciation rate is determined for each component.

Road earthworks are not depreciated on the basis that they are assessed as not having a limited useful life. Straight line depreciation is charged based on the residual useful life as determined each year. Depreciation periods used are listed below and are consistent with the prior year unless otherwise stated.

Asset recognition thresholds and depreciation periods	**Depreciation period**	**Threshold limit**
Buildings		
Buildings	40-60 years	15,000
Plant and equipment		
Plant and machinery	5-10 years	15,000
Furniture and equipment	10 years	15,000
Computers and telecommunications	5 years	10,000
Library books	5 years	Nil
Infrastructure		
Car parks	50 years	15,000
Bridges	70-100 years	15,000
Traffic management devices	50 years	15,000
Waste management	10 years	15,000
Drainage	80 years	5,000
Roads		
Sealed road pavement foundation	No depreciation applied	15,000
Sealed road pavement base	100 years	15,000
Kerb and channel	70 years	15,000
Unsealed roads	20 years	15,000
Footpaths and cycleways		
Footpaths	70 years	15,000
Bicycle paths	20 years	15,000
Recreational, leisure and community		
Playground	5-50 years	10,000
Sports infrastructure	10-50 years	10,000
Grassed sporting field	25 years	10,000
Synthetic sporting field	20-25 years	10,000
Skate/BMX park and concrete surfaces	25-50 years	10,000
Park furniture	15-80 years	10,000
Open space structure	20-50 years	10,000
Irrigation system	25 years	10,000
Intangible assets		
Intangible assets	3-5 years	15,000

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2017

Note 1 Significant accounting policies (cont.)

(q) Borrowings

Borrowings are initially measured at fair value, being the cost of the interest bearing liabilities, net of transaction costs. The measurement basis subsequent to initial recognition depends on whether Council has categorised its interest-bearing liabilities as either financial liabilities designated at fair value through the profit and loss, or financial liabilities at amortised cost. Any difference between the initial recognised amount and the redemption value is recognised in net result over the period of the borrowing using the effective interest method.

The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the interest bearing liabilities. Council determines the classification of its interest bearing liabilities at initial recognition.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred, except where they are capitalised as part of a qualifying asset constructed by Council. Except where specific borrowings are obtained for the purpose of specific asset acquisition, the weighted average interest rate applicable to borrowings at balance date, excluding borrowings associated with superannuation, is used to determine the borrowing costs to be capitalised.

Borrowing costs include interest on bank overdrafts, interest on borrowings and finance lease charges.

(r) Employee costs and benefits

The calculation of employee costs and benefits includes all relevant on-costs and are calculated as follows at reporting date.

Wages and salaries and annual leave

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and accumulated sick leave expected to be wholly settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised in the provision for employee benefits in respect of employee services up to the reporting date, are classified as current liabilities and measured at their nominalvalues.

Liabilities that are not expected to be wholly settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised in the provision for employee benefits as current liabilities, measured at present value of the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled using the remuneration rate expected to apply at the time of settlement.

Long service leave

Liability for long service leave (LSL) is recognised in the provision for employee benefits.

Current liability - unconditional LSL is disclosed as a current liability even when Council does not expect to settle the liability within 12 months because it will not have the unconditional right to defer settlement of the entitlement should an employee take leave within 12 months.

The components of this current liability are measured at:

- Present value - component that is not expected to be wholly settled within 12 months
- Nominal value - component that is expected to be wholly settled within 12 months

Classification of employee costs

Non-current liability - conditional LSL that has been accrued, where an employee is yet to reach a qualifying term of employment, is disclosed as a non - current liability. There is an unconditional right to defer settlement of the entitlement until the employee has completed the requisite years of service.

This non-current LSL liability is measured at present value.

(s) Leases

Operating leases

Lease payments for operating leases are required by the accounting standard to be recognised on a straight line basis, rather than expensed in the years in which they are incurred.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2017

Note 1 Significant accounting policies (cont.)

(t) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Tax Office. In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense. Receivables and payables in the balance sheet are shown inclusive of GST.

Cash flows are presented in the Statement of Cash Flows on a gross basis, except for the GST component of investing and financing activities, which are disclosed as operating cash flows.

(u) Contingent assets and contingent liabilities and commitments

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised in the Balance Sheet, but are disclosed by way of a note and, if quantifiable, are measured at nominal value. Contingent assets and liabilities are presented inclusive of GST receivable or payable respectively.

Commitments are not recognised in the Balance Sheet. Commitments are disclosed at their nominal value by way of note and presented inclusive of the GST payable.

(v) Pending accounting standards

The following new AAS's have been issued that are not mandatory for the 30 June 2017 reporting period. Council has assessed these pending standards and has identified the following potential impacts that will flow from the application of these standards in future reporting periods.

Revenue from contracts with customers (AASB 15) (applies 2018/19)

The standard shifts the focus from the transaction-level to a contract-based approach. Recognition is determined based on what the customer expects to be entitled to (rights and obligations), while measurement encompasses estimation by the entity of the amount expected to be entitled for performing under the contract. The full impact of this standard is not known however it is most likely to impact where contracts extend over time, where there are rights and obligations that may vary the timing or amount of the consideration, or where there are multiple performance elements. This has the potential to impact on the recognition of certain grant income.

Leases (AASB 16) (applies 2019/20)

The classification of leases as either finance leases or operating leases is eliminated for lessees. Leases will be recognised in the Balance Sheet by capitalising the present value of the minimum lease payments and showing a 'right-of-use' asset, while future lease payments will be recognised as a financial liability. The nature of the expense recognised in the profit or loss will change. Rather than being shown as rent, or as leasing costs, it will be recognised as depreciation on the 'right-of-use' asset and an interest charge on the lease liability. The interest charge will be calculated using the effective interest method, which will result in a gradual reduction of interest expense over the lease term.

Financial Instruments (AASB 9) (applies 2018/19)

The key changes include the simplified requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets, a new hedging accounting model and a revised impairment loss model to recognise impairment losses earlier, as opposed to the current approach that recognises impairment only when incurred. The assessment has identified that the amendments are likely to result in an increase and earlier recognition of impairment losses and at more regular intervals.

(w) Rounding

Unless otherwise stated, amounts in the Financial Report have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2017

Note 2. Budget comparison

The budget comparison notes compare Council's Financial Plan, expressed through its Annual Budget, with actual performance. The *Local Government (Planning and Reporting) Regulations 2014* requires explanation of any material variances. Council has adopted a materiality threshold of 10 per cent where further explanation is warranted. Explanations have not been provided for variations below the materiality threshold unless the variance is considered to be material because of its nature.

The budget figures detailed below are those adopted by Council in its Annual Budget on 16 May 2016. The Budget was based on assumptions that were relevant at the time of adoption of the Budget. Council sets guidelines and parameters for income and expense targets in this budget in order to meet Council's planning and financial performance targets for both the short and long-term. The Budget did not reflect any changes to equity resulting from asset revaluations, as their impacts were not considered predictable.

These notes are prepared to meet the requirements of the *Local Government Act 1989* and the *Local Government (Planning and Reporting) Regulations 2014.*

(a) Income and Expenditure

	Consolidated Budget 2017 $'000	Consolidated Actual 2017 $'000	Variances $'000	%	Notes
Income					
Rates and charges	112,897	113,751	854	1%	
Statutory fees and fines	5,355	5,863	508	9%	
User fees	21,491	22,028	537	2%	
Contributions - monetary	1,304	1,830	526	40%	1.
Contributions - non-monetary	800	3,147	2,347	293%	2.
Grants - operating	17,638	23,062	5,424	31%	3.
Net loss on disposal of property, infrastructure, intangibles, plant and equipment	1,311	(999)	(2,310)	(176%)	4.
Grants - capital	3,765	4,865	1,100	29%	5.
Other income	2,955	4,549	1,594	54%	6.
Total income	**167,516**	**178,096**	**10,580**		
Expenses					
Employee costs	65,521	64,849	(672)	(1%)	
Materials and services	45,688	45,704	16	0%	
Bad and doubtful debts	866	302	(564)	(65%)	7.
Depreciation and amortisation	27,745	29,279	1,534	6%	
Borrowing costs	2,008	1,917	(91)	(5%)	
Other expenses	3,546	3,051	(495)	(14%)	8.
Total expenses	**145,374**	**145,102**	**(272)**		
Surplus for the year	**22,142**	**32,994**	**10,852**		
Other comprehensive income					
Net asset revaluation increment	-	31,477	31,477	100%	
Total comprehensive result	**22,142**	**64,471**	**42,329**		

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2017

Note 2. Budget comparison (cont.)

(i) Explanation of material variations

Variance Ref	Item	Explanation
1.		Contributions - monetary had a favourable actual to budget variance of $0.5m mainly due to an increase in contributions received from developers relating to public open space and from local organisations towards our capital works projects.
2.		Contributions - non-monetary had a favourable actual to budget variance of $2.3m as a result of an increase in the gifted land, roads and drainage received relating to subdivisions within the municipality. In particular we received a large parcel of gifted land at Hafey Way Langwarrin that contributed a value of $0.7m.
3.		Grants - operating (recurrent) had a favourable actual to budget variance of $5.4m mainly due to the early receipt of 2017-2018 first instalment of $4.2m from the Victorian Grants Commission.
4		Net loss on disposal of property, infrastructure, intangibles, plant and equipment has an unfavourable actual to budget variance of $2.3m mainly due to the disposal of infrastructure assets, including roads, footpaths and bridges for a net loss of $1.6m.
5.		Grants - capital (non-recurrent) had a favourable variance of $1.1m as a result of the early receipt of government grant funding for the Kananook Reserve Stadium (Basketball) capital works project.
6.		Other income had a favourable actual to budget variance of $1.5m mainly due to interest income earned on higher than anticipated cash holdings together with better than anticipated café and merchandise sales at Peninsula Leisure Pty Ltd.
7.		Bad and doubtful debts had a $0.5m favourable variance from budget mainly due to the debt management project identifying a more accurate provision level.
8.		Other expenses has a favourable actual to budget variance of $0.5m mainly due to a delay in implementing the leadership programme and therefore spending the learning and development budget.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2017

Note 2. Budget comparison (cont.)

(b) Capital Works

	Budget 2017 $'000	Actual 2017 $'000	Variances $'000	%	Notes
Property					
Land	-	225	225	(100%)	
Buildings	10,190	7,393	(2,797)	(27%)	1.
Building improvements	572	661	89	16%	
Total Property	**10,762**	**8,279**	**(2,483)**		
Plant and equipment					
Plant, machinery and equipment	2,858	2,342	(516)	(18%)	
Fixtures, fittings and furniture	544	885	341	63%	
Computers and telecommunications	2,358	1,402	(956)	(41%)	2.
Library books	700	563	(137)	(20%)	
Total plant and equipment	**6,460**	**5,192**	**(1,268)**		
Infrastructure					
Roads	3,303	1,871	(1,432)	(43%)	3.
Bridges	905	745	(160)	(18%)	
Footpaths and cycleways	4,271	2,277	(1,994)	(47%)	4.
Drainage	1,490	97	(1,393)	(93%)	5.
Recreational, leisure and community facilities	40	2,708	2,668	6670%	6.
Waste management	150	74	(76)	(51%)	
Parks, open space and streetscapes	10,270	3,525	(6,745)	(66%)	7.
Off street car parks	1,575	-	(1,575)	(100%)	8.
Other infrastructure	655	39	(616)	(94%)	9.
Total infrastructure	**22,659**	**11,336**	**(11,323)**		
Total capital works expenditure*	**39,881**	**24,807**	**(15,074)**		
Represented by:					
Asset renewal expenditure	24,501	17,072	(7,429)	(30%)	10.
New asset expenditure	7,252	3,859	(3,393)	(47%)	11.
Asset expansion expenditure	-	1,027	1,027	(100%)	12.
Asset upgrade expenditure	8,128	2,849	(5,279)	(65%)	13.
Total capital works expenditure*	**39,881**	**24,807**	**(15,074)**		

* Actual 2017 results include spending against 2015-2016 carry forward capital works projects ($5.455 million), not included in the 2016-2017 Budget.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2017

Note 2. Budget comparison (cont.)

(i) Explanation of material variations

Variance Ref	Item	Explanation
1.		The buildings budget was underspent by $2.2m as a result of major projects including those related to sports pavilions, toilets, the Art Centre and community facilities were late starting and hence funds of over $2.0m will be carried forward to the 2017-2018 financial year.
2.		Computers and telecommunications budget to actual underspend of $0.9m was mainly due to resourcing issues delaying the start of projects. Funds of $1.0m have been carried forward to be completed in the 2017-2018 financial year.
3.		Roads budget to actual is $0.7m underspent due to shortfall in expected Federal Government grant funding from Roads to Recovery Program.
4.		Footpaths and cycle ways had a budget underspend of $2.0m mainly due to $1.6m of projects being deferred pending further consultation or being removed based on a Council decision.
5.		Drainage budget to actual was underspent by $1.0m mainly due to a delay in the design of several projects. Funds have been carried forward for design and construction in the 2017-2018 financial year.
6.		Recreational, leisure and community facilities had an actual to budget overspend of $2.9m mainly due to projects in the budget being incorrectly categorised as parks, open space and streetscapes. Correct budget should have been $4.5m with the remaining balance being carried forward to 2017-2018 financial year.
7.		Parks, open space and streetscapes budget to actual was underspent by $6.6m as a result of the budget transfer of $4.5m to recreation class and resourcing issues that caused delays in the delivery of projects. Funds of $2.2m have been carried forward to 2017-2018 to complete works in progress.
8.		Off-street car parks budget to actual underspend of $1.0m was mainly as a result of a delay in delivering the car park projects for recreation reserves. The balance of budgeted funds will be carried forward to be completed in 2017-2018. The Car park Renewal Program was completed.
9.		Other Infrastructure budget to actual underspend of $0.63 was mainly due to the delay in the delivery of the major project of upgrading the BMX track. Funds have been placed in a reserve until design issues have been resolved in 2017-2018.
10.		Asset renewal expenditure budget to actual underspend of $5.9m was mainly due to resourcing issues that effected the delivery of the projects. The program for road renewals, car park renewals, community facilities, fleet and plant replacement were successfully completed. The remaining funds will be carried forward and completed in 2017-2018.
11.		New assets expenditure budget to actual underspend of $3.1m was mainly due to a delay in the construction of new sporting pavilions and public toilets. Funds of $2.4m will be carry forward to be completed in 2017-2018 financial year.
12.		Asset expansion expenditure budget to actual overspend of $1.1m was due to a reclassification of the Kananook Reserve Stadium (Basketball) from upgrade to expansion.
13.		Asset upgrade expenditure budget to actual underspend of $4.4m was due to resourcing issues which effected the delivery of the projects. The remaining funds will be carried forward and completed in 2017-2018

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2017

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000

Note 3 Rates and charges

Council uses capital improved value as the basis of valuation of all properties within the municipal district. The capital improved value of a property is its site value plus the value of any structures on the property (excluding goods and chattels).

The valuation base used to calculate general rates for 2016-2017 was $27,746 million (2015-2016 $24,349 million). The 2016-2017 rate in the capital improved value dollar was 0.2873 (2015-2016 0.3118).

The municipal charge is levied at the rate of $152.55 (2015-2016 $148.85) per rateable property.

General rates		
Residential	66,462	63,086
Commercial	7,617	7,834
Industrial	4,824	4,900
Rural/farm	2,240	2,355
Waste management charge	21,837	20,053
Municipal charge	9,320	9,043
Supplementary rates and rate adjustments	895	732
Interest		
– Rate interest	535	513
– Interest received on special charge debtors	21	23
Total rates and charges	**113,751**	**108,539**

The general revaluation of land for rating purposes within the municipality at 1 January 2016 was applied to the rating period commencing 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2018. The date of the latest general revaluation of land for rating purposes within the municipality was 1 January 2016 and the valuation was applied to the rating period commencing 1 July 2016.

Valuations were prepared by registered valuers Patel Dore Pty Ltd under contract to Council.

Note 4 Statutory fees and fines

Infringements and costs	2,859	2,667
Permits	1,683	1,633
Building and town planning fees	1,114	622
Land information certificates	135	115
Court recoveries	72	5
Total statutory fees and fines	**5,863**	**5,042**

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2017

		2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Note 5	**User fees**		
	Recreation and leisure	11,137	9,769
	Frankston Arts Centre	2,581	2,331
	Waste management	2,423	1,127
	Parking fees	1,724	1,670
	Other fees and charges	1,083	965
	Aged and disability services	890	912
	Transportation and developments	482	302
	Registrations and other permits	409	318
	Childcare and children's programs	330	395
	Building permits and other charges	315	317
	Valuation fees and supplementary charges	299	74
	Library services	191	178
	Events and festivals	164	137
	Total user fees	**22,028**	**18,495**
Note 6	**Grants**		
	Grants were received in respect of the following:		
	Summary of grants		
	Commonwealth funded grants	19,902	8,341
	State funded grants	8,025	11,522
	Total grant funding received	**27,927**	**19,863**
(a)	**Operating grants**		
	Recurrent - Commonwealth Government		
	Victoria Grants Commission	12,574	4,207
	Aged and community care	4,197	204
	Childcare centre	694	698
	Community support	80	-
	Immunisation	19	20
	Recurrent - State Government		
	Maternal and child health	1,578	1,264
	Aged and community care	1,334	5,032
	Library	863	850
	Community support	350	422
	School crossing supervision	250	244
	Community development	164	-
	Immunisation	126	117
	Youth	48	-
	Recreation	44	48
	Community safety	20	81
	Childcare centre	12	75
	Total recurrent operating grants	**22,353**	**13,262**

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2017

		2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Note 6	**Grants (cont.)**		
(a)	**Operating grants (cont.)**		
	Non-recurrent - Commonwealth Government		
	Maternal and child health	35	22
	Community support	5	-
	Victoria Grants Commission - natural disaster	-	327
	Family day care	-	318
	Community arts	-	79
	Aged and community care	-	15
	Non-recurrent - State Government		
	Community support	272	196
	Youth	146	151
	Recreation	122	151
	Community arts	44	11
	Maternal and child health	43	260
	Community safety	36	8
	Library	6	-
	Environment	-	1
	Total non-recurrent operating grants	**709**	**1,539**
	Total operating grants	**23,062**	**14,801**
(b)	**Capital grants**		
	Recurrent - Commonwealth Government		
	Roads to recovery	1,272	1,571
	Total recurrent capital grants	**1,272**	**1,571**
	Non-recurrent - Commonwealth Government		
	Buildings	892	688
	Plant and equipment	126	74
	Recreational, leisure and community facilities	8	-
	Parks, open space and streetscapes	-	118
	Non-recurrent - State Government		
	Buildings	2,158	1,719
	Recreational, leisure and community facilities	319	729
	Fixtures, fittings and furniture	90	-
	Bridges	-	120
	Roads	-	43
	Total non-recurrent capital grants	**3,593**	**3,491**
	Total capital grants	**4,865**	**5,062**
	Conditions on grants		
	Balance at start of year	3,865	7,240
	Received during the financial year and remained unspent at balance date	7,727	2,806
	Received in prior year and spent during the financial year	(1,375)	(6,181)
	Balance at year end	**10,217**	**3,865**

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2017

		2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Note 7	**Contributions**		
	Monetary	1,830	2,361
	Non-monetary	3,147	6,014
	Total contributions	**4,977**	**8,375**
(a)	**Capital - cash**		
	Public open space	1,177	1,701
	Local organisations	653	660
	Total capital contributions	**1,830**	**2,361**

Public open space fees received during the year are transferred to other reserves pursuant to section 18 of the *Subdivision Act 1988* (public open space reserve). Refer to note 29 (b).

(b)	**Non-monetary contributions**		
	Contributions of non-monetary assets were received in relation to the following asset classes:		
	Roads	1,630	1,414
	Land	844	3,212
	Drainage	600	1,075
	Other	42	2
	Footpath and cycleways	31	-
	Land under roads	-	311
	Total non-monetary contributions	**3,147**	**6,014**
Note 8	**Other income**		
	Sales	1,409	1,315
	Interest received on investments	1,340	1,136
	Other rent	1,033	1,074
	Sundry income	557	270
	Reimbursements	210	113
	Total other income	**4,549**	**3,908**

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2017

		2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Note 9	**Employee costs**		
(a)	**Employee costs**		
	Salaries and wages	49,910	49,499
	Casual and agency staff	6,388	5,550
	Superannuation	5,161	5,111
	Workcover	1,698	1,264
	Long service leave	1,083	1,086
	Redundancies	289	647
	Fringe benefits tax	186	159
	Other	134	128
	Total employee costs	**64,849**	**63,444**
	Capitalised salaries	1,138	1,223
(b)	**Superannuation**		
	Council made contributions to the following funds:		
	Defined benefit fund		
	Employer contributions to Local Authorities Superannuation Fund (Vision Super)	322	314
		322	**314**
	Accumulation funds		
	Employer contributions to Local Authorities Superannuation Fund (Vision Super)	4,314	4,326
	Employer contributions to Hostplus	525	471
		4,839	**4,797**
	Employer contributions payable at reporting date	**620**	**998**

Please refer to note 34 for further information relating to Council's superannuation obligations

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2017

		2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Note 10	**Materials and services**		
	Contract services	24,022	21,852
	Materials	4,036	4,232
	Utilities	3,403	3,396
	Building maintenance	3,091	3,510
	Information technology	2,710	2,410
	Plant and equipment	1,920	1,921
	General maintenance	1,188	263
	Office administration	1,066	1,126
	Consultants	1,064	1,329
	Insurance and fire services levy	946	975
	Marketing and promotion	864	1,002
	Finance and legal	735	799
	Cost of goods sold	659	529
	Total materials and services	**45,704**	**43,344**
Note 11	**Depreciation and amortisation**		
	Infrastructure	18,193	14,105
	Property	6,909	6,562
	Plant and equipment	3,279	3,391
	Total depreciation	**28,381**	**24,058**
	Intangible assets	898	822
	Total depreciation and amortisation	**29,279**	**24,880**

Please refer to note 23 and note 24 for a more detailed breakdown of depreciation and amortisation charges
Please refer to note 23 infrastructure footnote for explanation of the increase in depreciation.

Note 12	**Other expenses**		
	Grants and contributions	800	990
	Training and professional development	587	565
	Operating lease rentals	441	507
	Councillors' allowances and expenses	345	351
	Court lodgement fees	342	366
	Director and committee member fees	198	162
	Internal auditor remuneration	151	175
	Auditors' remuneration - external*	100	98
	Board costs	85	73
	Legal settlement	2	-
	Total other expenses	**3,051**	**3,287**

*Victorian Auditor Generals Office (VAGO) conduct independent audits of Councils' Financial Statements, Performance Statement and grant acquittals per the *Audit Act 1994* on behalf of Parliament and Victorians

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2017

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Note 13 Net loss on disposal of property, infrastructure, intangibles, plant and equipment		
(a) Plant and equipment		
Proceeds from sale	(843)	(917)
Written down value of assets sold	412	847
Total net gain on disposal of plant and equipment	**(431)**	**(70)**
(b) Property and infrastructure		
Infrastructure		
Written down value of assets disposed	1,630	3,038
Total net loss on disposal of infrastructure	**1,630**	**3,038**
Land and buildings		
Proceeds from sale	(747)	(1,235)
Written down value of assets sold	72	283
Written down value of assets disposed	475	714
Total net gain on disposal of land and buildings	**(200)**	**(238)**
(c) Intangibles		
Written down value of assets disposed	-	185
Total net loss on disposal of intangibles	**-**	185
Total net loss on disposal of property, infrastructure, intangibles, plant and equipment	**999**	**2,915**
Note 14 Borrowing costs		
Interest - borrowings	1,917	1,792
Total borrowing costs	**1,917**	**1,792**
Note 15 Bad and doubtful debts		
Parking fine debtors	232	614
Other debtors	70	284
Total bad and doubtful debts	**302**	**898**

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2017

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000

Note 16 Investments in subsidiaries

Subsidiary

Peninsula Leisure Pty Ltd (formally known as Frankston Regional Aquatic Centre Pty Ltd) (ACN: 160 239 770)

Background

Peninsula Leisure Pty Ltd is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Frankston City Council. Peninsula Leisure Pty Ltd operates Peninsula Aquatic Recreation Centre (Frankston PARC) an aquatic and recreation facility servicing the region. The centre was established in 2014 and is located near the heart of the Frankston CBD. Peninsula Leisure Pty Ltd also operates Pines Forest Aquatic Centre, Frankston's largest outdoor swimming pool. The centre is open seasonally and is located in Frankston North.

Summarised financial information

Summarised statement of comprehensive income		
Total income	11,741	11,182
Total expenses	11,353	9,941
Surplus for the year	**388**	**1,241**
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive result	**388**	**1,241**
Summarised balance sheet		
Current assets	2,925	2,509
Non-current assets	240	42
Total assets	**3,165**	**2,551**
Current liabilities	1,064	886
Non-current liabilities	147	99
Total liabilities	**1,211**	**985**
Net assets	**1,954**	**1,566**
Summarised statement of cash flows		
Net cash provided by	629	1,230
Net cash provided used in investing activities	(234)	(31)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**395**	**1,199**

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2017

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Note 17 Cash and cash equivalents		
Term deposits	53,112	29,397
Cash at bank	2,196	3,279
Cash on hand	20	19
Total cash and cash equivalents	**55,328**	**32,695**
Council's current funds (including Other financial assets) are subject to external restrictions that limit amounts available for discretionary use. These include:		
– Cash held to carried forward capital works	15,578	5,455
– Unexpended grants (note 29b)	10,217	3,961
– Trust funds and deposits (note 26)	6,800	5,277
– Statutory reserves (note 29b)	4,467	3,773
Total restricted funds	**37,062**	**18,466**
Total unrestricted funds	**18,266**	**14,229**
Intended allocations		
Although not externally restricted the following amounts have been allocated for specific future purposes by Council:		
– Strategic asset reserve (note 29b)	19,647	10,000
– MAV LGFV Fund (note 29b)	14,202	11,665
– PARC asset management sinking fund (note 29b)	3,000	-
– Capital project reserve (note 29b)	1,967	1,482
– PARC asset management plan reserve (note 29b)	960	640
– PARC strategic reserve (note 29b)	526	240
– Resource efficiency reserve (note 29b)	57	67
Total funds subject to intended allocations	**40,359**	**24,094**
Please refer also to note 18 for details of other financial assets held by Council.		
Note 18 Other financial assets		
Term deposit - (maturing > three months)	35,557	22,982
Total financial assets	**35,557**	**22,982**

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2017

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Note 19 Trade and other receivables		
Current		
Statutory receivables		
Ratepayer debtors	8,347	8,351
Infringement debtors	3,076	2,277
Provision for doubtful debts - infringements	(1,842)	(1,539)
Special rate scheme	146	146
Non statutory receivables		
Other debtors	2,676	4,228
Provision for doubtful debts - other debtors	(93)	(103)
Total current trade and other receivables	**12,310**	**13,360**
Non-current		
Statutory receivables		
Special rate scheme	76	184
Total non-current trade and other receivables	**76**	**184**
(a) Ageing of receivables		
At balance date other debtors representing financial assets were past due but not impaired. These amounts relate to a number of independent customers for whom there is no recent history of default. The ageing of the Council's trade & other receivables (excluding statutory receivables) was:		
Current (not yet due)	2,096	3,612
Past due by up to 30 days	173	207
Past due between 31 and 180 days	407	409
Total trade and other receivables	**2,676**	**4,228**
(b) Movement in provisions for doubtful debts		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(1,642)	(1,258)
New provisions recognised during the year	(302)	(854)
Amounts already provided for and written off as uncollectible	9	470
Balance at end of year	**(1,935)**	**(1,642)**
Note 20 Inventories		
Inventories held for distribution	99	113
Inventories held for sale	80	84
Total inventories	**179**	**197**
Note 21 Non-current assets classified as held for sale		
Cost of acquisition	-	72
Total non-current assets classified as held for sale	**-**	**72**
Note 22 Other assets		
Prepayments	1,135	383
Accrual income	983	375
Other	5	5
Total other assets	**2,123**	**763**

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2017

Note 23 Property, infrastructure, plant and equipment

Summary of property, infrastructure, plant and equipment

	At Fair Value 30 June 2016 $'000	Acquisitions $'000	Contributions $'000	Revaluation $'000	Depreciation $'000	Disposal $'000	Found assets $'000	At Fair Value 30 June 2017 $'000
Land	562,267	225	844	-	-	-	-	563,336
Buildings	195,265	4,845	-	(1,939)	(6,909)	(475)	-	190,787
Infrastructure	525,157	18,528	2,303	33,415	(18,193)	(1,630)	21,706	581,286
Plant and equipment	9,585	3,921	-	-	(3,279)	(412)	-	9,815
Work in progress	17,089	(2,712)	-	-	-	-	-	14,377
	1,309,363	**24,807**	**3,147**	**31,476**	**(28,381)**	**(2,517)**	**21,706**	**1,359,601**

Summary of work in progress

	Opening WIP $'000	Additions $'000	Transfers $'000	Write-offs $'000	Closing WIP $'000
Land	-	225	(225)		-
Buildings	3,578	8,441	(4,834)	(616)	6,569
Infrastructure	13,220	13,857	(18,499)	(1,187)	7,391
Plant and equipment	291	4,654	(3,663)	(865)	417
Total	**17,089**	**27,177**	**(27,221)**	**(2,668)**	**14,377**

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2017

Note 23 Property, infrastructure, plant and equipment (cont.)

Land and buildings	Land - specialised	Land - non specialised	Land under roads	Total land	Buildings - specialised	Buildings - non specialised	Work in progress	Total buildings	Total property
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
At fair value 1 July 2016	541,732	17,102	3,433	**562,267**	36,307	271,333	3,578	**311,218**	**873,485**
Accumulated depreciation 1 July 2016	-	-	-	**-**	(11,468)	(100,907)	-	**(112,375)**	**(112,375)**
	541,732	17,102	3,433	**562,267**	24,839	170,426	3,578	**198,843**	**761,110**
Movements in fair value									
Acquisition of assets at fair value	225	-	-	**225**	223	4,622	2,991	**7,836**	**8,061**
Contributed assets	844	-	-	**844**	-	-	-	**-**	**844**
Revaluation (decrements)	-	-	-	**-**	(2,039)	-	-	**(2,039)**	**(2,039)**
Fair value of assets disposed	-	-	-	**-**	(87)	(1,400)	-	**(1,487)**	**(1,487)**
	1,069	-	-	**1,069**	(1,903)	3,222	2,991	**4,310**	**5,379**
Movements in accumulated depreciation									
Depreciation	-	-	-	**-**	(884)	(6,025)	-	**(6,909)**	**(6,909)**
Revaluation decrements	-	-	-	**-**	100	-	-	**100**	**100**
Accumulated depreciation of disposals	-	-	-	**-**	84	928	-	**1,012**	**1,012**
	-	-	-	**-**	(700)	(5,097)	-	**(5,797)**	**(5,797)**
At fair value 30 June 2017	542,801	17,102	3,433	**563,336**	34,404	274,555	6,569	**315,528**	**878,864**
Accumulated depreciation 30 June 2017	-	-	-	**-**	(12,168)	(106,004)	-	**(118,172)**	**(118,172)**
	542,801	17,102	3,433	**563,336**	22,236	168,551	6,569	**197,356**	**760,692**

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2017

Note 23 Property, infrastructure, plant and equipment (cont.)

Infrastructure	Roads	Bridges	Footpaths and cycleways	Drainage	Recreational, leisure and community	Waste Management	Off-street car parks	Other Infrastructure	Work in progress	Total Infrastructure
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
At fair value 1 July 2016	445,534	20,703	69,086	261,722	38,566	2,950	31,109	12,950	13,220	**895,840**
Accumulated depreciation 1 July 2016	(166,139)	(7,132)	(28,991)	(113,817)	(19,944)	(197)	(15,625)	(5,618)	-	**(357,463)**
	279,395	13,571	40,095	147,905	18,622	2,753	15,484	7,332	13,220	**538,377**
Movements in fair value										
Acquisition of assets at cost	3,019	2,769	3,903	764	7,641	-	348	84	(5,829)	**12,699**
Revaluation increments/(decrements)	(5,131)	(667)	22,772	(2,418)	37,844	-	(178)	(99)	-	**52,123**
Contributed assets	1,630	-	31	600	-	-	-	42	-	**2,303**
Fair value of assets disposed	(1,524)	(437)	(616)	-	(509)	-	(52)	(468)	-	**(3,606)**
Found assets*	286	117	15,206	-	22,034	-	-	138	-	**37,781**
	(1,720)	1,782	41,296	(1,054)	67,010	-	118	(303)	(5,829)	**101,300**
Movements in accumulated depreciation										
Depreciation	(5,632)	(409)	(2,629)	(3,258)	(4,882)	(295)	(793)	(295)	-	**(18,193)**
Revaluation (increments)/decrements	3,316	63	(9,049)	891	(14,486)	-	244	313	-	**(18,708)**
Accumulated depreciation of disposals	707	193	301	-	489	-	40	246	-	**1,976**
Found assets*	(62)	(2)	(7,602)	-	(8,379)	-	-	(30)	-	**(16,075)**
	(1,671)	(155)	(18,979)	(2,367)	(27,258)	(295)	(509)	234	-	**(51,000)**
At fair value 30 June 2017	443,814	22,485	110,382	260,668	105,576	2,950	31,227	12,647	7,391	**997,140**
Accumulated depreciation 30 June 2017	(167,810)	(7,287)	(47,970)	(116,184)	(47,202)	(492)	(16,134)	(5,384)	-	**(408,463)**
	276,004	15,198	62,412	144,484	58,374	2,458	15,093	7,263	7,391	**588,677**

* Under Council's program of rolling revaluations, the footpaths and cycleway and recreational, leisure and community asset classes were formally revalued for current year valuations. This entailed a complete review of data, valuation rates, asset useful and remaining lives. These detailed reviews have resulted in a significant improvement in the quality of Council's asset records. Depreciation for both these classes of assets has increased due to changes in the vaulation rates and the useful lives of these assets.

During the review Council has found footpath and cycleways assets aggregating $7.604 million and recreational, leisure and community assets of $13.655 million. Management is comfortable with the data that has been recognised and the accounting treatment applied. Council is three quarters through the project and it is our expectation that there will be further assets found that will come to light over the next year.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2017

Note 23 Property, infrastructure, plant and equipment (cont.)

Plant and equipment	Plant machinery and equipment $'000	Fixtures, fittings and furniture $'000	Computers and telecomms $'000	Library books $'000	Work in progress $'000	Total plant and equipment $'000
At fair value 1 July 2016	15,509	345	3,060	3,869	291	**23,074**
Accumulated depreciation 1 July 2016	(8,863)	(155)	(1,870)	(2,310)	-	**(13,198)**
	6,646	190	1,190	1,559	291	**9,876**
Movements in fair value						
Acquisition of assets at cost	2,587	375	395	564	126	**4,047**
Fair value of assets disposed	(2,198)	-	-	-	-	**(2,198)**
	389	375	395	564	126	**1,849**
Movements in accumulated depreciation						
Depreciation	(2,078)	(44)	(529)	(628)	-	**(3,279)**
Accumulated depreciation of disposals	1,786	-	-	-	-	**1,786**
	(292)	(44)	(529)	(628)	-	**(1,493)**
At fair value 30 June 2017	15,898	720	3,455	4,433	417	**24,923**
Accumulated depreciation 30 June 2017	(9,155)	(199)	(2,399)	(2,938)	-	**(14,691)**
	6,743	521	1,056	1,495	417	**10,232**

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2017

Note 23 Property, infrastructure, plant and equipment (cont.)

Valuation of land and buildings

Valuation of land and buildings were undertaken by a qualified independent valuer Emina Pekaric AAPI of Patel Dore Pty Ltd in May 2016. The valuation of land and buildings is at fair value, being market value based on highest and best use permitted by relevant land planning provisions. Where land use is restricted through existing planning provisions the valuation is reduced to reflect this limitation. This adjustment is an unobservable input in the valuation. The adjustment has no impact on the Comprehensive Income Statement.

Specialised land is valued at fair value using site values adjusted for englobo (undeveloped and/or unserviced) characteristics, access rights and private interests of other parties and entitlements of infrastructure assets and services. This adjustment is an unobservable input in the valuation. The adjustment has no impact on the Comprehensive Income Statement.

Any significant movements in the unobservable inputs for land and land under roads will have a significant impact on the fair value of these assets.

Details of the Council's land and buildings and information about the fair value hierarchy as at 30 June 2017 are as follows:

	Level 1 $'000	Level 2 $'000	Level 3 $'000
Land – non specialised	-	17,102	-
Land – specialised	-	-	542,801
Land under roads	-	-	3,433
Buildings – non specialised	-	168,551	-
Buildings – specialised	-	-	22,236
Total	**-**	**185,653**	**568,470**

Valuation of infrastructure

Valuation of infrastructure assets has been determined in accordance with an independent valuation undertaken by Amar Singh Bachelor of Engineering (Civil) of ANA Infrastructure Pty Limited. The valuation is at fair value based on replacement cost less accumulated depreciation as at the date of valuation.

Details of the Council's infrastructure and information about the fair value hierarchy as at 30 June 2017 are as follows:

	Level 1 $'000	Level 2 $'000	Level 3 $'000
Roads	-	-	276,004
Bridges	-	-	15,198
Footpaths and cycleways	-	-	62,412
Drainage	-	-	144,484
Recreational, leisure and community facilities	-	-	58,374
Waste management	-	-	2,458
Off-street car parks	-	-	15,093
Other infrastructure	-	-	7,263
Total	-	-	**581,286**

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2017

Note 23 Property, infrastructure, plant and equipment (cont.)

Description of significant unobservable inputs into level 3 valuations

Specialised land and land under roads is valued using a market based direct comparison technique. Significant unobservable inputs include the extent and impact of restriction of use and the market cost of land per square metre. The extent and impact of restrictions on use varies and results in a reduction to surrounding land values between 5 per cent and 95 per cent. The market value of land varies significantly depending on the location of the land and the current market conditions. Currently land values range between $80 and $3,250 per square metre.

Specialised buildings are valued using a depreciated replacement cost technique. Significant unobservable inputs include the current replacement cost and remaining useful lives of buildings. Current replacement costs is calculated on a square metre basis and ranges from $185 to $9,000 per square metre. The remaining useful lives of buildings are determined on the basis of the current condition of buildings and vary from 2 years to 94 years. Replacement cost is sensitive to changes in market conditions, with any increase or decrease in cost flowing through to the valuation. Useful lives of buildings are sensitive to changes in expectations or requirements that could either shorten or extend the useful lives of buildings.

Infrastructure assets are valued based on the depreciated replacement cost. Significant unobservable inputs include the current replacement cost and remaining useful lives of infrastructure. The remaining useful lives of infrastructure assets are determined on the basis of the current condition of the asset and vary from 2 years to 100 years. Replacement cost is sensitive to changes in market conditions, with any increase or decrease in cost flowing through to the valuation. Useful lives of infrastructure are sensitive to changes in use, expectations or requirements that could either shorten or extend the useful lives of infrastructure assets.

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Reconciliation of specialised land		
Land	542,801	541,732
Land under roads	3,433	3,433
Total specialised land	**546,234**	**545,165**

Note 24 Intangible assets

Software		
At cost	5,168	4,531
Less accumulated amortisation	(2,700)	(1,801)
	2,468	**2,730**
Gross carrying amount		
Balance at 1 July	4,532	35
Acquisitions	636	808
Disposals	-	(660)
Transfers	-	4,349
Balance at 30 June	5,168	4,532
Accumulated amortisation and impairment		
Balance at 1 July	(1,802)	(12)
Amortisation expense	(898)	(822)
Disposals	-	475
Transfers	-	(1,443)
Balance at 30 June	(2,700)	(1,802)
Net book value 30 June	**7,868**	**6,334**

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2017

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Note 25 Trade and other payables		
Trade payables	9,253	11,275
Accrued expenses	3,652	2,173
Net GST payable	159	187
Total trade and other payables	**13,064**	**13,635**
Note 26 Trust funds and deposits		
Refundable deposits and bonds	1,951	2,019
Prepaid income	2,394	1,963
Fire Services Levy	1,972	993
Unclaimed money	111	112
Trust deposits	372	190
Total trust funds and deposits	**6,800**	**5,277**

Nature and purpose of items

Deposits - Deposits are taken by Council as a form of surety in a number of circumstances, including for building works, tender deposits, contract deposits and the use of Council facilities.

Fire Services Levy - Council is the collection agent for the Fire Services Levy on behalf of the Victorian Government. Council remits amounts received on a quarterly basis. Amounts disclosed here will be remitted to the Victorian Government in line with that process.

Note 27 Provisions

	Annual leave $'000	Long service leave $'000	Gratuity $'000	Total $'000
2017				
Balance at beginning of financial year	3,970	8,724	147	**12,841**
Additional provisions	4,025	1,021	2	**5,048**
Amounts used	(4,062)	(1,457)	(25)	**(5,544)**
Balance at the end of the financial year	**3,933**	**8,288**	**124**	**12,345**
2016				
Balance at beginning of financial year	3,969	8,921	147	**13,037**
Additional provisions	3,779	406	2	**4,187**
Amounts used	(3,778)	(603)	(2)	**(4,383)**
Balance at the end of the financial year	**3,970**	**8,724**	**147**	**12,841**

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2017

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Note 27 Provisions (cont.)		
(a) Current provisions expected to be wholly settled within 12 months		
Annual leave	3,736	3,772
Long service leave	1,021	1,046
Gratuity	4	4
	4,761	**4,822**
Current provisions expected to be wholly settled after 12 months		
Annual leave	197	198
Long service leave	5,783	5,930
Gratuity	120	143
	6,100	**6,271**
Total current employee provisions	**10,861**	**11,093**
(b) Non-current		
Long service leave	1,484	1,748
Total non-current employee provisions	**1,484**	**1,748**
(c) Aggregate carrying amount of employee provisions:		
Current	10,861	11,093
Non-current	1,484	1,748
Total aggregate carrying amount of employee provisions:	**12,345**	**12,841**
Note 28 Interest-bearing loans and borrowings		
(a) Current		
Borrowings - secured	773	1,336
Total current	**773**	**1,336**
(b) Non-current		
Borrowings - secured	35,091	35,864
Total non-current	**35,091**	**35,864**
Borrowings are secured over the general rate of Council as per section 141 of the *Local Government Act 1989*		
(c) The maturity profile for Council's borrowings is:		
Not later than one year	773	1,336
Later than one year and not later than five years	7,687	3,365
Later than five years	27,403	32,499
Total interest-bearing loans and borrowings	**35,864**	**37,200**
(d) Aggregate carrying amount of interest-bearing loans and borrowings:		
Current	773	1,336
Non-current	35,091	35,864
Total interest-bearing loans and borrowings	**35,864**	**37,200**

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2017

Note 29 Reserves

(a) Asset revaluation reserves

	Balance at beginning of reporting period $'000	Increment (decrement) $'000	Balance at end of reporting period $'000
2017			
Property			
Land revaluation	467,300	-	467,300
Building revaluation	57,727	(1,938)	55,789
Plant and machinery revaluation	614	-	614
	525,641	**(1,938)**	**523,703**
Infrastructure			
Drainage revaluation	82,068	(1,527)	80,541
Infrastructure revaluation	54,617	34,942	89,559
	136,685	**33,415**	**170,100**
Total asset revaluation reserves	**662,326**	**31,477**	**693,803**
2016			
Property			
Land revaluation	425,895	41,405	467,300
Building revaluation	49,919	7,808	57,727
Plant and machinery revaluation	614	-	614
	476,428	**49,213**	**525,641**
Infrastructure			
Drainage revaluation	78,566	3,502	82,068
Infrastructure revaluation	59,242	(4,625)	54,617
	137,808	**(1,123)**	**136,685**
Total asset revaluation reserves	**614,236**	**48,090**	**662,326**

Nature and purpose of reserves

Asset revaluation reserves have been established and account for the increment in the carrying cost of each fixed asset class following their revaluation.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2017

Note 29 Reserves (cont.)

(b) Other reserves

	Balance at beginning of reporting period	Adjustment to prior year	Transfer from accumulated surplus	Transfer to accumulated surplus	Balance at end of reporting period
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
2017					
Statutory					
Public resort and recreation	3,556	-	1,177	(483)	4,250
Subdivision roadworks	133	-	-	-	133
Infrastructure assets	74	-	-	-	74
Car parking	10	-	-	-	10
Total statutory reserves	**3,773**	**-**	**1,177**	**(483)**	**4,467**
Discretionary					
Strategic asset reserve	10,000	-	9,692	(45)	19,647
MAV LGFV Fund	11,665	-	2,537	-	14,202
Unexpended grant reserve	3,961	(96)	7,727	(1,375)	10,217
PARC asset management sinking fund	-	-	3,000	-	3,000
Capital projects reserve	1,482	-	670	(185)	1,967
PARC asset management plan reserve	640	-	320	-	960
PARC strategic reserve	240	-	286	-	526
Resource efficiency reserve	67	-	-	(10)	57
Total discretionary reserves	**28,055**	**(96)**	**24,232**	**(1,615)**	**50,576**
Total other reserves	**31,828**	**(96)**	**25,409**	**(2,098)**	**55,043**
2016					
Statutory					
Public resort and recreation	3,865	-	1,701	(2,010)	3,556
Subdivision roadworks	133	-	-	-	133
Infrastructure assets	74	-	-	-	74
Car parking	10	-	-	-	10
Total statutory reserves	**4,082**	**-**	**1,701**	**(2,010)**	**3,773**
Discretionary					
MAV LGFV Fund	-	-	11,665	-	11,665
Strategic asset reserve	1,630	-	8,945	(575)	10,000
Unexpended grant reserve	7,240	-	2,872	(6,151)	3,961
Capital projects reserve	2,519	-	913	(1,950)	1,482
PARC asset management plan reserve	-	-	640	-	640
PARC strategic reserve	-	-	240	-	240
Resource efficiency reserve	78	-	1	(12)	67
Total discretionary reserves	**11,467**	**-**	**25,276**	**(8,688)**	**28,055**
Total other reserves	**15,549**	**-**	**26,977**	**(10,698)**	**31,828**

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2017

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000

Note 29 Reserves (cont.)

Nature and purpose of reserves

Statutory reserves have been established to record revenues received from developers that are to be applied specifically to undertaking future capital works for car parking, public open space and recreation, subdivision roadworks and community infrastructure.

Strategic asset reserve has been established by Council to fund works considered by Council to be of a strategic nature.

Unexpended grant reserve has been established by Council to quarantine unexpended grant funding.

Resource efficiency reserves has been established by Council to reinvest savings from energy costs in further works to minimise energy consumption.

Capital projects reserve has been established to quarantine specific purpose funding for the delivery of capital projects.

MAV LGFV Fund has been established to provide for the $15.542 million principal repayment required on the maturity of the interest-only Local Government Funding Vehicle in 2025-2026.

Note 30 Reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities to surplus

Surplus for the year	32,994	23,662
Items not involving cash		
Depreciation	29,279	24,880
Net loss on disposal of property, infrastructure, intangibles, plant and equipment	999	2,915
Borrowing costs	1,917	1,792
Contributions - non-monetary assets	(3,147)	(6,014)
Change in assets and liabilities:		
Decrease in receivable	1,158	979
(Increase)/decrease in other operating assets	(1,360)	134
Decrease /(increase)in inventory	18	(12)
(Decrease) in payables	(571)	(3,744)
(Decrease) in provisions	(496)	(196)
Decrease/(increase) in other liabilities	1,523	(97)
Net cash provided by operating activities	**62,314**	**44,299**

Note 31 Financing arrangements

Bank overdraft	2,500	2,500
Credit card facilities	45	45
Total unused facilities	**2,545**	**2,545**
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings – secured	35,864	37,200
Used facilities	**35,864**	**37,200**

Council has a bank overdraft facility secured over rates with the Commonwealth Bank of Australia.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2017

Note 32 Commitments

Council has entered into the following commitments

2017 Not later than 1 year $'000	1 year and not later than 2 years $'000	2 years and not later than 5 years $'000	Later than 5 years	Total $'000
Operating				
Recycling and waste collection	6,194	4,713	-	-	**10,907**
Council building maintenance	4,000	4,000	4,000	-	**12,000**
Tree maintenance	1,256	1,256	3,768	2,512	**8,792**
Utilities	1,483	36	-	-	**1,519**
Other	609	92	81	-	**782**
Debt collection	460	460	-	-	**920**
Valuations	452	452	-	-	**904**
Information technology	160	41	41	13	**255**
Total	**14,614**	**11,050**	**7,890**	**2,525**	**36,079**
Capital				
Buildings	9,792	-	-	-	**9,792**
Infrastructure	4,291	-	-	-	**4,291**
Plant and equipment	1,462	-	-	-	**1,462**
Total	**15,545**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**15,545**

2016 Not later than 1 year $'000	1 year and not later than 2 years $'000	2 years and not later than 5 years $'000	Later than 5 years	Total $'000
Operating				
Recycling and waste collection	5,334	6,257	2,227	-	**13,818**
Street lighting (public lighting)	1,056	-	-	-	**1,056**
Council building maintenance	873	-	-	-	**873**
Other	445	77	-	-	**522**
Utilities	778	685	-	-	**1,463**
Tree maintenance	93	-	-	-	**93**
Total	**8,579**	**7,019**	**2,227**	**-**	**17,825**
Capital				
Buildings	1,659	-	-	-	**1,659**
Infrastructure	3,797	-	-	-	**3,797**
Total	**5,456**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,456**

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2017

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000

Note 33 Operating leases

(a) Operating lease commitments

At the reporting date, Council had the following obligations under non-cancellable operating leases for the lease of equipment, land and buildings for use within Council's activities (these obligations are not recognised as liabilities):

No later than one year	119	455
Later than one year and not later than five years	102	414
Total	**221**	**869**

(b) Operating lease receivables

Council has entered into leases on its property. These properties held under operating leases have remaining non-cancellable lease terms of between 1 and 20 years. All leases include a CPI based revision of the rental charge annually.

Future minimum rentals receivable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

No later than one year	587	631
Later than one year and not later than five years	2,060	1,870
Greater than five years	1,899	2,548
Total	**4,546**	**5,049**

Note 34 Superannuation

Council makes the majority of its employer superannuation contributions in respect of its employees to the Local Authorities Superannuation Fund (the Fund). This Fund has two categories of membership, accumulation and defined benefit, each of which is funded differently. Obligations for contributions to the Fund are recognised as an expense in the Comprehensive Income Statement when they are made or due.

Accumulation

The Fund's accumulation categories, Vision MySuper and Vision Super Saver, receive both employer and employee contributions on a progressive basis. Employer contributions are normally based on a fixed percentage of employee earnings (for the year ended 30 June 2017, this was 9.5 per cent as required under Superannuation Guarantee legislation).

Defined benefit

Council does not use defined benefit accounting for its defined benefit obligations under the Fund's defined benefit category. This is because the Fund's defined benefit category is a pooled multi-employer sponsored plan.

There is no proportional split of the defined benefit liabilities, assets or costs between the participating employers as the defined benefit obligation is a floating obligation between the participating employers and the only time that the aggregate obligation is allocated to specific employers is when a call is made. As a result, the level of participation of Council in the Fund cannot be measured as a percentage compared with other participating employers. Therefore, the Fund Actuary is unable to allocate benefit liabilities, assets and costs between employers for the purposes of AASB 119.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2017

Note 34 Superannuation (cont.)

Funding arrangements

Council makes employer contributions to the defined benefit category of the Fund at rates determined by the Trustee on the advice of the Fund Actuary.

As at 30 June 2016, an interim actuarial investigation was held as the Fund provides lifetime pensions in the defined benefit category. The vested benefit index (VBI) of the defined benefit category of which Council is a contributing employer was 102.0 per cent. To determine the VBI, the fund Actuary used the following long-term assumptions:

Net investment returns 7.0 per cent pa

Salary information 4.25 per cent pa

Price inflation (CPI) 2.5 per cent pa.

Vision Super has advised that the estimated VBI at 30 June 2017 was 103.1 per cent. The VBI is to be used as the primary funding indicator. Because the VBI was above 100 per cent, the 2016 interim actuarial investigation determined the defined benefit category was in a satisfactory financial position and that no change was necessary to the defined benefit category's funding arrangements from prior years.

Employer contributions

Regular contributions

On the basis of the results of the 2016 interim actuarial investigation conducted by the Fund Actuary, Council makes employer contributions to the Fund's defined benefit category at rates determined by the Fund's Trustee. For the year ended 30 June 2017, this rate was 9.5 per cent of members' salaries (9.5 per cent in 2015-2016). This rate will increase in line with any increase to the contribution rate. In addition, Council reimburses the Fund to cover the excess of the benefits paid as a consequence of retrenchment above the funded resignation or retirement benefit.

Funding calls

If the defined benefit category is in an unsatisfactory financial position at an actuarial investigation or the defined benefit category's VBI is below its shortfall limit at any time other than the date of the actuarial investigation, the defined benefit category has a shortfall for the purposes of SPS 160 and the Fund is required to put a plan in place so that the shortfall is fully funded within three years of the shortfall occurring. The Fund monitors its VBI on a quarterly basis and the Fund has set its shortfall limit at 97 per cent. In the event that the Fund Actuary determines that there is a shortfall based on the above requirement, the Fund's participating employers (including Council) are required to make an employer contribution to cover the shortfall. Using the agreed methodology, the shortfall amount is apportioned between the participating employers based on the pre-1 July 1993 and post-30 June 1993 service liabilities of the Fund's defined benefit category, together with the employer's payroll at 30 June 1993 and at the date the shortfall has been calculated. Due to the nature of the contractual obligations between the participating employers and the Fund, and that the Fund includes lifetime pensioners and their reversionary beneficiaries, it is unlikely that the Fund will be wound up. If there is a surplus in the Fund, the surplus cannot be returned to the participating employers. In the event that a participating employer is wound-up, the defined benefit obligations of that employer will be transferred to that employer's successor.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2017

Note 34 Superannuation (cont.)

2016 interim actuarial investigation surplus amounts

The Fund's interim actuarial investigation as at 30 June 2016 identified the following in the defined benefit category of which Council is a contributing employer:

- A VBI surplus of $40.3 million; and
- A total service liability surplus of $156 million.

The VBI surplus means that the market value of the Fund's assets supporting the defined benefit obligations exceed the vested benefits that the defined benefit members would have been entitled to if they had all exited on 30 June 2016. The total service liability surplus means that the current value of the assets in the Fund's defined benefit category plus expected future contributions exceeds the value of expected future benefits and expenses. Council was notified of the 30 June 2016 VBI during August 2016.

2017 Full triennial actuarial investigation

A full actuarial investigation is being conducted for the Fund's position as at 30 June 2017. It is anticipated that this actuarial investigation will be completed in December 2017.

Future superannuation contributions

In addition to the disclosed contributions, Frankston City Council has paid unfunded liability payments to Vision Super totalling $537,145 in 2016-2017 ($597,516 in 2015-2016). There were no contributions outstanding and no loans issued from or to the above schemes as at 30 June 2017. The expected contributions to be paid to the Defined Benefit category of Vision Super for the year ending 30 June 2018 are $490,000

Note 35 Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Contingent liabilities

(a) Defined benefit scheme

Council has obligations under a defined benefit superannuation scheme that may result in the need to make additional contributions to the scheme, matters relating to this potential obligation are outlined in note 34. As a result of the volatility in financial markets the likelihood of making such contributions in future periods exists. At this point in time it is not known if additional contributions will be required, their timing or potential amount.

Contingent assets

(b) Contingent assets arising from developer contributions

In accordance with AASB 137, Council is required to recognise an asset for which it is probable that a future economic benefit will eventuate and the amount of this asset can be reliably measured. Council anticipates developer contributions to be received in respect of estates currently under development. Council estimates the total of these contributions for 2017-2018 to be $0.915 million ($0.783 million 2016-2017).

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2017

Note 36 Financial instruments

(a) Objectives and policies

Council's principal financial instruments comprise cash assets, term deposits, receivables (excluding statutory receivables), payables (excluding statutory payables) and bank borrowings. Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument is disclosed in note 1 of the Financial Statements. Risk management is carried out by senior management under policies approved by Council. These policies include identification and analysis of the risk exposure to Council and appropriate procedures, controls and risk minimisation.

(b) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of our financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Council's exposures to market risk are primarily through interest rate risk with only insignificant exposure to other price risks and no exposure to foreign currency risk.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk refers to the risk that the value of a financial instrument or cash flows associated with the instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. Council's interest rate liability risk arises primarily from long-term loans and borrowings at fixed rates which exposes us to fair value interest rate risk. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

Investment of surplus funds is made with approved financial institutions under the *Local Government Act 1989* . Council manages interest rate risk by adopting an investment policy that ensures:

- Diversification of investment product;
- Monitoring of return on investment; and
- Benchmarking of returns and comparison with budget.

There has been no significant change in Council's exposure, or its objectives, policies and processes for managing interest rate risk or the methods used to measure this risk from the previous reporting period.

Interest rate movements have not been sufficiently significant during the year to have an impact on Council's year end result.

(c) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a contracting entity will not complete its obligations under a financial instrument and cause us to make a financial loss. Council has exposure to credit risk on some financial assets included in the Balance Sheet. To help manage this risk:

- Council have a policy for establishing credit limits for the entities Council deals with;
- Council may require collateral where appropriate; and
- Council only invest surplus funds with financial institutions which have a recognised credit rating specified in Council's Investment Policy.

Receivables consist of a large number of customers, spread across the ratepayer, business and government sectors. Credit risk associated with Council's financial assets is minimal because the main debtor is secured by a charge over the rateable property.

There are no material financial assets which are individually determined to be impaired.

Council may also be subject to credit risk for transactions which are not included in the Balance Sheet, such as when Council provide a guarantee for another party. Details of our contingent liabilities are disclosed in note 35.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date to recognised financial assets is the carrying amount, net of any provisions for impairment of those assets, as disclosed in the Balance Sheet and Notes to the Financial Statements. Council does not hold any collateral.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2017

Note 36 Financial instruments (cont.)

(d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk includes the risk that, as a result of Council's operational liquidity requirements it will not have sufficient funds to settle a transaction when required or will be forced to sell a financial asset at below value or may be unable to settle or recover a financial asset.

To help reduce these risks Council:

- Have a liquidity policy which targets a minimum and average level of cash and cash equivalents to be maintained;
- Have readily accessible standby facilities and other funding arrangements in place;
- Have a liquidity portfolio structure that requires surplus funds to be invested within various bands of liquid instruments;
- Monitor budget to actual performance on a regular basis; and
- Sets limits on borrowings relating to the percentage of loans to rate revenue and percentage of loan principal repayments to rate revenue.

Council's maximum exposure to liquidity risk is the carrying amounts of financial liabilities as disclosed on the face of the Balance Sheet and is deemed insignificant based on prior periods' data and current assessment of risk.

There has been no significant change in Council's exposure, or its objectives, policies and processes for managing liquidity risk or the methods used to measure this risk from the previous reporting period.

With the exception of borrowings, all financial liabilities are expected to be settled within normal terms of trade. Details of the maturity profile for borrowings are disclosed at note 28.

Unless otherwise stated, the carrying amounts of financial instruments reflect their fair value.

(e) Fair value

Fair value hierarchy

Council's financial assets and liabilities are not valued in accordance with the fair value hierarchy, Council's financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

(f) Sensitivity disclosure analysis

Taking into account past performance, future expectations, economic forecasts and management's knowledge and experience of the financial markets, Council believes the following movements are 'reasonably possible' over the next 12 months:

- A parallel shift of +2 per cent and -1 per cent in market interest rates (AUD) from year-end rates of 2 per cent.

These movements will not have a material impact on the valuation of Council's financial assets and liabilities, nor will they have a material impact on the results of Council's operations.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2017

Note 37 Related party disclosures

(i) Related parties

Parent entity

Frankston City Council

Subsidiaries and Associates

Interests in subsidiaries and associates are detailed in note 16.

(ii) Key Management Personnel

Details of persons holding the position of Councillor or other members of key management personnel at any time during the year are:

Councillors	Councillor Brian Cunial (Mayor)	(22 October 2016 to current. Mayor from 4 November 2016 to current)
	Councillor James Dooley (Mayor)	(27 October 2012 to 21 October 2016. Mayor from 12 November 2015 to 21 October 2016)
	Councillor Glen Aitken	(22 October 2016 to current)
	Councillor Kris Bolam	(22 October 2016 to current)
	Councillor Colin Hampton	(22 October 2016 to current)
	Councillor Sandra Mayer	(22 October 2016 to current)
	Councillor Quinn McCormack	(22 October 2016 to current)
	Councillor Lillian O'Connor	(22 October 2016 to current)
	Councillor Michael O'Reilly	(22 October 2016 to current)
	Councillor Steve Toms	(22 October 2016 to current)
	Councillor Rebekah Spelman	(27 October 2012 to 21 October 2016)
	Councillor Darrel Taylor	(27 October 2012 to 21 October 2016)
	Councillor Suzette Tayler	(27 October 2012 to 21 October 2016)
Other Key Management Personnel	Mr Dennis Hovenden Chief Executive Officer	
	Mr Tim Frederico Director Corporate Development	
	Dr Gillian Kay Director Community Development	

	2017 No.	2016 No.
Total Number of Councillors	13	9
Chief Executive Officer and other Key Management Personnel	3	4
Total key management personnel	**16**	**13**

(iii) Remuneration of Key Management Personnel

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Total remuneration of key management personnel was as follows:		
Short-term benefits	1,060	1,306
Post-employment benefits	108	134
Other long-term benefits	58	94
Total	**1,226**	**1,534**

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2017

Note 37 Related party disclosures (cont.)

Income Range:	2017 No.	2016 No.
$ 0,000 - $ 9,999	3	-
$ 20,000 - $ 29,999	4	-
$ 30,000 - $ 39,999	5	7
$ 70,000 - $ 79,999	1	1
$270,000 - $279,999	1	-
$280,000 - $289,999	1	3
$320,000 - $329,999	1	-
$330,000 - $339,999	-	1
	16	**12**

Note: discrepancies in the income ranges from year to year are due to there being 26 pay periods in 2016-2017 and 27 pay periods in 2015-2016.

(iv) Transactions related parties

No transactions other than remuneration payments or the reimbursement of approved expenses were entered into by key management personnel, or related parties of such key management personnel during the reporting year (2015-2016, nil).

(v) Outstanding balances with related parties

No outstanding balances are owed by Council to key management personnel at the end of the reporting period (2015-2016, nil).

(vi) Loans to/from related parties

No loans have been made, guaranteed or secured by Council to key management personnel during the reporting year (2015-2016, nil).

(vii) Commitments to/from related parties

No commitments have been made, guaranteed or secured by Council to key management personnel during the reporting year (2015-2016, nil).

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2017

Note 38 Senior Officers remuneration

A Senior Officer other than a Key Management Personnel, who:
a) has management responsibilities and reports directly to the Chief Executive Officer; or
b) whose total annual remuneration exceeds $142,000

The number of Senior Officers positions are shown below in their relevant income bands:

Income Range:	2017 No.	2016 No.
< $142,000	3	1
$142,000 - $149,999	-	2
$150,000 - $159,999	5	-
$160,000 - $169,999	4	9
$170,000 - $179,999	3	3
$180,000 - $189,999	1	1
$190,000 - $199,999 [1]	1	1
$340,000 - $349,999 [2]	1	-
$400,000 - $409,999 [3]	1	-
	19	17

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Total Remuneration for the reporting year for Senior officers included above,	3,332	2,958

Note: discrepancies in the income ranges from year to year are due to there being 26 pay periods in 2016-2017 and 27 pay periods in 2015-2016.

1. In 2016-2017 a Senior Officer was paid out their accrued annual leave entitlements on their departure, in line with Council's standard protocol.

2: In 2016-2017 a Senior Officer was paid out their accrued long service leave and annual leave entitlements, payment in lieu of notice and an ex-gratia payment upon departure, in line with Council's standard protocol.

3. A Frankston City Council Senior Officer who had over 20 years' service in local government resigned from their position and was paid out their accrued long service leave and annual leave entitlements, in line with Council's standard protocol.

Note 39 Events occurring after balance date

In September 2017, the Minister for Local Government The Hon. Natalie Hutchins MP announced that the State Government will appoint a "monitor" to Frankston City Council. The monitor will work with the Councillors to improve the way they work as a team, how they work the administration and make regular reports to the Minister and the community.

Certification of Financial Statements

In my opinion the accompanying Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1989* , the *Local Government (Planning and Reporting) Regulations 2014* , Australian Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements.

Kim Jaensch CPA MBA
PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING OFFICER
25 September 2017
30 Davey Street, Frankston Victoria, Australia

In our opinion the accompanying Financial Statements present fairly the financial transactions of Frankston City Council for the year ended 30 June 2017 and the financial position of Council as of that date.

As at the date of signing, we are not aware of any circumstance which would render any particulars in the Financial Statements to be misleading or inaccurate.

We have been authorised by Council on 25 September 2017 and by the *Local Government (Planning and Reporting) Regulations 2014* to certify the Financial Statements in their final form.

Cr. Brian Cunial
COUNCILLOR
25 September 2017
30 Davey Street, Frankston Victoria, Australia

Cr. Kris Bolam
COUNCILLOR
25 September 2017
30 Davey Street, Frankston Victoria, Australia

Dennis Hovenden
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
25 September 2017
30 Davey Street, Frankston Victoria, Australia

Independent Auditor's Report

Victorian Auditor-General's Office

To the Councillors of Frankston City Council

Opinion	I have audited the financial report of Frankston City Council (the council) which comprises the: • balance sheet as at 30 June 2017 • comprehensive income statement for the year then ended • statement of changes in equity for the year then ended • statement of cash flows for the year then ended • statement of capital works for the year then ended • notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies • certification of the financial report. The financial report is the consolidated financial statements of the consolidated entity, comprising the Frankston City Council and the entities it controlled at year's end or from time to time during the year as disclosed in note 1 (c) to the consolidated financial statements. In my opinion the financial report presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the council as at 30 June 2017 and their financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the financial reporting requirements of Part 6 of the *Local Government Act 1989* and applicable Australian Accounting Standards.
Basis for Opinion	I have conducted my audit in accordance with the *Audit Act 1994* which incorporates the Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under the Act are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of my report. My independence is established by the *Constitution Act 1975*. My staff and I are independent of the council in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to my audit of the financial report in Australia. My staff and I have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.
Councillors' responsibilities for the financial report	The Councillors of the council are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Local Government Act 1989*, and for such internal control as the Councillors determine is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of a financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial report, the Councillors are responsible for assessing the council's ability to continue as a going concern, and using the going concern basis of accounting unless it is inappropriate to do so.

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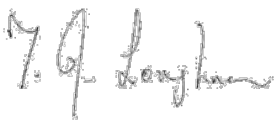
Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

As required by the *Audit Act 1994,* my responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on the audit. My objectives for the audit are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the council's internal control
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Councillors
- conclude on the appropriateness of the Councillors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the council's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the council to cease to continue as a going concern.
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I communicate with the Councillors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.



MELBOURNE
27 September 2017

Tim Loughnan
as delegate for the Auditor-General of Victoria

Executive Summary

12.5 Frankston City News Editorial Committee - Terms of Reference

Enquiries: (Sam Jackson: Corporate Development)

Council Plan

Community Outcome:	2. Liveable City
Strategy:	2.2 Improve the municipality's safety, image and pride
Priority Action	2.2.1 Promote the natural attributes and family friendly lifestyle qualities of Frankston locally, nationally and internationally

Purpose

To table the updated Frankston City News Editorial Committee Terms of Reference for formal endorsement.

Recommendation (Director Corporate Development)

That Council:

1. Notes the consultation undertaken to update the Frankston City News Editorial Committee Terms of Reference.
2. Formally endorses the updated Frankston City News Editorial Committee Terms of Reference.

Key Points / Issues

- The Frankston City News (FCN) Editorial Committee Terms of Reference seek to provide clarity on the roles and responsibilities of Editorial Committee members, and the newsletter's content.
- On 26 April 2006, Cr Aitken moved NOM 1198 – Frankston City News Column that "a review be conducted into party political comment being made by Councillors in their columns in the Frankston City News."
- In late 2016, Councillors requested that the FCN Editorial Committee Terms of Reference be brought back for all Councillors to review.
- The FCN Editorial Committee Terms of Reference were last updated in November 2010.
- The Terms of Reference have been updated to:
    - align with the Frankston City Council Communications Policy
    - reflect the current practices of the Committee and publication months
    - ensure better representation of relevant Council Departments
- Councillors were presented with revised versions of the Terms of Reference on 12 April 2017, 17 May 2017 and 9 October 2017, and suggested further amendments. The following changes were then made:
    - Addition of "All Editorial Committee members including Councillors, and EMT, are given a copy of each draft edition to review and approve. The final draft of FCN will be approved by the CEO, in consultation with Councillors."
    - Addition of: "However, decisions made by political parties or community groups may be challenged or critiqued if Council has agreed to take an opposing position.

FCN will not be used to promote individual agendas, political or otherwise."

- The Terms of Reference were tabled for review at the FCN Editorial Committee meeting on 5 July 2017 with feedback invited by 21 July 2017. Feedback received included:
    - Addition of: “up to” in front of “six editions per year”
    - Addition of: "educate/inform the community" to the Objectives
    - Addition of: "FCN will be graphic designed in accordance with Council’s Branding Guidelines and Publication Style Guide."
- The Terms of Reference are now presented to Council for formal endorsement.

Financial Impact

For the 2017-2018 financial year, the State Government Minister for Local Government has announced a limit on the amount Victorian councils may increase rates. The cap for the 2017-2018 financial year is 2%. The cap is based on the Consumer Price Index expected for the financial year.

This cap has a significant effect on Council’s current Long Term Financial Planning, with rate revenue being $9 million less than anticipated over the first four years, growing to $17 million over five years. This reduction will have a severe impact on Council’s financial capacity to maintain service levels and deliver key capital projects.

The endorsement and implementation of the Frankston City News Editorial Committee Terms of Reference will have no financial impacts.

It should be noted however that FCN currently costs approximately $26,000 per edition, a total of $154,700 per year. Reducing the distribution from bi-monthly to quarterly would save approximately $50,000 per year.

Consultation

1. External Stakeholders

No external stakeholders have been consulted in the preparation of this report.

2. Other Stakeholders

The Frankston City News Editorial Committee Terms of Reference were developed with input from Councillors on the Editorial Committee.

Analysis (Environmental / Economic / Social Implications)

Our community want to receive information in an increasingly varied way and using different mediums (including print, email, social media and via websites). More people are now getting their news via social media than ever before.

FCN is only one of a number of communication channels used by Council to inform and educate its community.

A Communications Strategy is currently being developed to review how Council communicates with its community, particularly with a view to identify potential cost savings due to the increasing costs of distribution. A survey of the community’s communications preferences will be conducted to inform the Communications Strategy.

Background for Frankston City News and Council communications:

12.5 Frankston City News Editorial Committee - Terms of Reference

Executive Summary

- Until 2003 FCN was produced as a quarterly glossy broadsheet format and was changed to the A4 magazine style in 2004 as a result of market research.
- Further market research in 2006 indicated:
    - a strong community preference for the continuation of FCN as a glossy A4 magazine
    - that 2-3 members of households read FCN (proving retention)
    - high satisfaction (72%) with the information contained within FCN
    - a clear preference to use 100% Australian-made recycled material.
- In April 2007, the A4 FCN magazine was changed to an A3 tabloid newspaper format, produced six times per year, after a resolution by Council, despite the market research presented indicating a strong community preference for the continuation of a glossy A4 magazine. The format has not changed in the 10 years since.
- Most other Victorian councils produce their regular community newsletter as an A4 magazine including Mornington Peninsula Shire, City of Greater Dandenong, City of Yarra, City of Boroondara, and City of Whittlesea.
- The 2017-2018 Budget required to continue FCN in its current format is $154,700, which includes graphic design ($13,200), printing ($61,500) and distribution ($80,000).
- Frankston City News is one of a number of communications channels used by Council to inform and educate its community, including newspaper advertising, media releases, email newsletters, social media channels and online communications.
- In 2015 Council introduced its fortnightly corporate e-newsletter to supplement FCN, and subscriptions continue to grow by 7% each month.
- Council also has a very high rate of editorial coverage (stories) in the two local newspapers, as well as 52 full pages of paid advertising per year.

Legal / Policy / Council Plan Impact

Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities

The Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities has been considered in the preparation of this report but is not relevant to the content of the report.

Legal

There are no legal implications stemming from the endorsement and adoption of the Frankston City News Editorial Committee Terms of Reference.

Policy Impacts

The Frankston City News Editorial Committee Terms of Reference align with and underpin the Communications Policy.

Officer's Declaration of Interests

Council officers involved in the preparation of this report have no Conflict of Interest in this matter.

Risk Mitigation

It is important that FCN is not used to criticise Council decisions or promote individual agendas - and that Council presents a united front to the community - because an inconsistent representation risks undermining the community's trust in Council.

This risk can be mitigated by Councillors adopting the updated Frankston City News Editorial Committee Terms of Reference.

Conclusion

Frankston City News (FCN) is one of a number of communications channels used by Council to inform and educate its community, and direction is sought on its frequency and format going forward.

The FCN Editorial Committee Terms of Reference seek to provide clarity on the roles and responsibilities of Editorial Committee members and the newsletter's content.

The Terms of Reference have been updated to align with the draft Communications Policy and reflect the current practices of the Committee and publication months.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: Draft Terms of Reference - Frankston City News Editorial Committee

Frankston City News Editorial Committee

Terms of Reference

A3389248

opportunity » growth » lifestyle

Purpose

To provide editorial direction and advice for Frankston City Council's community newsletter, *Frankston City News* (FCN).

Objectives

- Ensure that information included in FCN is timely and relevant to the Frankston City community
- To promote the various products and services provided to the community by Council and the events and activities happening within the community
- To educate/inform the community and provide opportunities for community engagement and connectedness
- To ensure a balance of stories representative of the whole Council and community

Membership

- Mayor and two Councillors (decided annually following the Mayoral election)
- Communications Officer Publications (chair)
- Coordinator Communications
- Officers representing a cross-section of departments, including:
  - Arts and Culture
  - Community Relations
  - Community Safety
  - Community Strengthening
  - Planning and Environment
  - Facilities
  - Family Health Support Services
  - Infrastructure
  - Operations
  - Sustainable Assets
- The Executive Management Team and all Councillors are invited to attend meetings, if they wish

Editor in Chief

The Chief Executive Officer, as Editor in Chief, is ultimately responsible for FCN.

All Editorial Committee members including Councillors, and EMT, are given a copy of each draft edition to review and approve. The final draft of FCN will be approved by the CEO, in consultation with Councillors.

Meetings and role of committee

A committee meeting will be held before production of each edition begins, where the draft story list for that edition will be discussed and agreed. The meeting also allows for discussion about other matters, including consideration of submissions from community groups, feedback about FCN from the community and Council officers, timelines and production considerations.

Committee members will submit their story ideas to the committee chair in advance of each committee meeting. Following agreement on the final story list and on agreement with the Communications Team, committee members may develop and submit content (words, images, logos) to the committee chair by the set deadline.

The Communications Team will edit submitted stories, source photos as required, write additional content and manage the design, printing and distribution of each edition.

Publication dates

It is proposed that there will be up to six editions per year:

- January
- March
- May
- July
- September
- November

The release date will generally be the second week of the month or in time to promote major events.

Pecuniary interests

The Conflict of Interest provisions of the *Local Government Act 1989* apply to the operations of the Committee.

Content

FCN will be used to communicate Council decisions, policies, programs, services and events.

FCN is not to be used to criticise Councillors, Council decisions, community members, members of the government or opposition, or Council Officers. However, decisions made by political parties or community groups may be challenged or critiqued if Council has agreed to take an opposing position.

FCN will not be used to promote individual agendas, political or otherwise.

Councillor columns will be included in all FCN editions except January (which is a usually a 'summer' edition), or when Election Caretaker provisions apply. Councillors can write about any topic they choose (providing it is in accordance with the Communications Policy).

FCN will be graphic designed in accordance with Council's Branding Guidelines and Publication Style Guide.

Updated October 2017

Executive Summary

12.6 Capital Works Annual Report for 2016/17

Enquiries: (Craig Dinsdale: Corporate Development)

Council Plan

Community Outcome:	4. A Well Managed City
Strategy:	4.3 Resources
Priority Action	4.3.2 Undertake an ongoing review of Council's assets to ensure they meet community needs

Purpose

For Council to receive and note the results for the delivery of the 2016/17 Capital Works Program, to seek endorsement of the carry forward projects into the 2017/18 Capital Works Program budget and to formalise the Key Projects for 2017/18.

Recommendation (Director Corporate Development)

That Council:

1. Receives and notes the report for the 2016/17 Capital Works Program;
2. Notes that $27.872 million of expenditure was achieved in 2016/17, out of a total Revised (Mid-Year Budget Review) Capital Works Program budget of $45.075 million;
3. Notes that 89% of projects were completed or underway.
3. Adopts the list of projects in Attachment C which totals $15.582 million to be carried forward into the 2017/18 Capital Works Program; and
4. Adopts the list of Key Projects for 2017/18 as per the Project Management Framework given in Attachment D.
5. Notes the quarterly report presented on the 30 January 2016 (OM296) resolved that a benchmarking exercise be conducted by relevant staff, reviewing Frankston City Council's delivery of capital works and adherence to prescribed capital works budget allocations to other similarly sized municipalities. At the time of writing this report neighbouring councils including Knox, Casey, Kingston, Greater Dandenong and Mornington Peninsula have not finalised their annual reports. This exercise will be undertaken and reported to Council with the first quarterly report of the 2017/18 Capital Works Program in November 2017.
6. Notes the quarterly report presented on the 30 January 2016 (OM296) resolved all capital projects that are anticipated to run either over-time or over-budget must be specifically articulated in future versions of the Capital Works Quarterly Report/s forthwith. Projects with Status B (May not meet scheduled completion date and requires organisational support to bring project to plan) and Status C (On time but with expenditure expected to be above current budget) have comments listed against the projects and are detailed in Attachment B.

Key Points / Issues

- The Capital Works Program for 2016/17 comprises 244 projects with a revised budget allocation of $45.075 million (the original adopted budget was $39.882 million). The Revised Budget includes $5.496 million carried forward from 2015/16.

Executive Summary

- The Council Plan (2013-17) Key Performance Indicator for delivery of the Capital Works Program in 2016/17 was 90% of the budget expended. Council achieved 62% for the financial year.
- Key issues encountered in the delivery of the program included:
    - Resourcing
        - Resignation of staff involved in the delivery of capital works
        - Replacement of staff is an ongoing issue due to the competitive nature of market in particular the engineering and IT sectors.
    - Timing
        - Protracted discussion and negotiations with key stakeholders meant projects like Basketball Stadium did not commence as anticipated.
- 217 projects, amounting to 89% of the 2016/17Capital Works Program (244 projects), have been either completed or underway.
- $27.872 million of expenditure was achieved in 2016/17 of the total Revised Capital Works Program (Mid-Year Budget Review) budget of $45.075 million
- Projects totalling $15.544 million are proposed to be carried forward into 2017/18. Amongst the projects being carried forward are those that are multi-year projects including Frankston Basketball Stadium ($13M), Ballam Park East Pavilion ($3.164M) and the Carrum Downs Multi-Purpose Pavilion ($3.826M).
- Eleven projects (5% of projects) totalling $0.735 million were constituted during the course of the financial year and were funded via savings or from deferred projects.
- In accordance with the Project Management Framework there is a requirement to identify fifteen Key Projects for regular monitoring and reporting in 2017/18. Each project has been ranked in accordance with the selection criteria to determine the fifteen projects to be designated as Key Projects for regular monitoring and reporting to the Executive and Council. The full listing of projects in order of priority is in Attachment D.

Financial Impact

For the 2016/2017 financial year, the State Government introduced legislation that provides for a limit on the amount Victorian councils may increase rates in any financial year. The cap for the 2016/2017 financial year is 2.5%. The cap is based on a combination of the CPI and expected wages growth.

This cap has had a significant effect on Council's long term financial planning, with rate revenue being $28 million less than anticipated over the first four years, growing to $43 million over five years. This reduction will have a severe impact on Council's financial capacity to maintain service levels and deliver key capital projects.

No additional funding was required to achieve the key outcomes of the 2016/17 capital works program.

Council expended $27.872 million and plans to carry forward $15.582 million into the 2017/18 Capital Works Program.

12.6 Capital Works Annual Report for 2016/17

Executive Summary

Consultation

1. External Stakeholders

Council officers responsible for the delivery of individual projects consult with key stakeholders directly during the delivery of the projects.

2. Other Stakeholders

The annual results of the 2016/17 capital works program have been communicated with the Financial Services Department, Executive Management Team and will be forwarded to the Audit and Risk Management Committee. Councillors received a briefing on the results of the 2016/17 program on the 2 October 2017.

Analysis (Environmental / Economic / Social Implications)

A number of Council assets underpin economic systems and provide a vehicle for economic growth and prosperity. Some Council assets seek to improve the environment and amenity of the municipality. Council assets also support services to the community. Better infrastructure asset management practices will enhance these services to the community and promote better health and wellbeing.

Legal / Policy / Council Plan Impact

Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities

All matters relevant to the Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities have been considered in the preparation of this report and are consistent with the standards set by the Charter.

The Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities has been considered in the preparation of this report but is not relevant to the content of the report.

Legal

There are no statutory obligations or legal implications relevant to the content to the report.

Policy Impacts

Council's Asset Management Policy, Capital Works Program Monitoring Framework and Project Management Protocols are relevant to this report.

Officer's Declaration of Interests

Council officers involved in the preparation of this report have no Conflict of Interest in this matter.

Risk Mitigation

The Capital Work Program is managed actively in accordance with Council policies and business rules.

Conclusion

Delivery of Council's Capital Works Program for 2016/17 was 62% ($27.872 million) of the Revised Budget of $45.075 million.

12.6 Capital Works Annual Report for 2016/17

Executive Summary

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: Capital Works Program 2016/17 - Program Status

Attachment B: Capital Works Program 2016/17 - Program Listing

Attachment C: Capital Works Program 2016/17 - Proposed Carry Forward Projects

Attachment D: Selection of Key Projects for 2017-18

12.6 Capital Works Annual Report for 2016/17

Officers' Assessment

Background

Council allocated a budget of $39.882 million (Adopted Budget) for Capital Works in its 2016/17 Annual Budget for 203 projects.

As part of the Mid-Year Budget Review in November, Council revised this budget to $45.075 million (Revised Budget). This included $5.496 million carried forward from 2015/16.

The final Adjusted Budget which included approved variations, addition of projects and deletions of others was $45.189 million with 244 projects.

This report provides a summary of the performance in the delivery of Council's revised 2016/17 Capital Works Program.

Issues and Discussion

The Results

The final 2016/17 Capital Works Program comprised of 244 projects with an Adjusted Budget of $45.189 million.

Mid-Year budget adjustments and carry forward projects from 2015/16 made up 9% of the total Capital Works Program, with 23 projects. An additional 11 projects (5% of the final number of projects) were added to the Program during the course of the year.

Capital Works Program Composition	Number of Projects	Adjusted Budget $ million	Actual Expenditure $ million	% of number of projects
Original Approved Budget	203	$ 39.882	$ 23.217	83%
MYBR adjustments and Carried Forward from 2015/16	23	$ 4.572	$3.861	9%
Additional Projects	11	$0.735	$ 0.617	5%
2015/16 Projects (Expenditure Only)	7		$0.177	3%
TOTAL	**244**	**$ 45.189**	**$ 27.872**	**100.0%**

Program delivery resulted in 118 projects (48%) being completed in 2016/17. A further 99 projects are underway amounting to 89% of projects completed or underway. The full listing of projects including comments on progress is given in Attachment B.

12.6 Capital Works Annual Report for 2016/17

Officers' Assessment

PROJECT STATUS SUMMARY

STATUS KEY		No	%
A	Deferred or Not Proceeding. Significant operational delays have occurred or the project needs to be rescheduled to following years	27	11%
B	May not meet scheduled completion date. Requires Organisational support to bring project to plan	64	26%
C	On time but with expenditure expected to be above current budget.	2	1%
D	On time and on budget	33	14%
E	Not Started	0	0%
F	Completed	118	48%
		244	**100%**

Key projects delivered in the 2016/17 Capital Works Program

- Olivers Hill Boat Ramp and Jetty – Works were completed in December 2016.
- McClelland Reserve Soccer Pavilion – Works to the refurbishment of the existing building was completed in January 2017.
- CAA Streetscape – East West Wells Street – Works have been completed with minor defects being attended to.
- Frankston Arts Centre – Works including renewal and compliance works to the kitchen, bar area, amenities and lift were completed in June 2017.
- Ballam Park Playground – Project was completed in April 2017.
- New Synthetic Bowling Green – Construction of a new synthetic bowling green was completed for the Belvedere Bowls Club

Key projects ongoing from the 2016/17 Capital Works Program

- Frankston District Basketball Centre – Lease negotiations are being finalised with Frankston District Basketball Association.
- Ballam Park East Pavilion – This is a multi–year project involving a major upgrade to the existing pavilion. Works commenced in March 2017 and is expected to be completed in January 2018.
- Carrum Downs Recreation Reserve New Pavilion – Construction is well underway
- Waterfront & Seaford Foreshore Toilet – Waterfront toilet is 90% complete and the Seaford toilet has commenced.
- Baxter Carpark – Works are being tendered and works are expected to commence in October 2017.
- Centenary Park Sports Complex – Lead architect has been appointed. Concept plans awaiting Council approval
- BMX Track – Repairs to track were undertaken in 2016/17 with further works to be undertaken including feasibility of new starting mounds in 2017/18.

In addition to these key new and upgrade projects, the Capital Works Program resulted in the renewal of a number of assets for Frankston. The following is a summary of the assets renewed:

- Approximately 88,245 square metres of roads were resurfaced with asphalt.

Officers' Assessment

- 810 square meters of Foot Street pavement, Frankston South was reconstructed.
- 721 metres of drainage pipe and 63 drainage pits were constructed.
- In excess of 2.2 kilometres of footpath was reconstructed.
- 2.9 kilometres of kerb and channel was re-laid.
- 2,620 square metres of car parking was renewed.

One hundred and twenty one projects totaling $15.545 million are proposed to be carried forward into 2017/18 to enable these works to be completed. Amongst the projects being carried forward are those that are multi-year projects including Frankston Basketball Stadium ($13M), Ballam Park East Pavilion ($3.164M) and the Carrum Downs Multi-Purpose Pavilion ($3.826M). The total list of these projects, and the amount and source of funds required, is contained in Attachment C. Council's approval to carry forward these funds is sought to enable the projects to be completed.

In comparison to the previous year, the performance of 2016/17 is poor compared to the 2015/16 Capital Works Program. The number of projects in the program was higher but the percentage of budget achieved (% Budget Expended) was lower than in 2015/16. The value of carry forward projects increased from $5.496 million in 2015/16 to $15.582 million in 2017/18. The main focus in 2017/18 will be to improve on project delivery outcomes by ensuring the Project Management Framework (and the associated systems and processes) are followed and to engage with all stakeholders.

	Status	2016/17	2015/16	2014/15	2013/14	2012/13
Total Revised Capital works Program	⇩	$45.075 million	$59.120 million	$54.166 million	$ 67.596 million	$ 46.580 million
Total Projects	⇧	244	214	230	261	224
Completed	⇩	118	152	178	178	163
Carried Forward	⇧	15.582 million	$5.496 million	$10.075 million	$ 4.804 million	$ 9.183 million
Budget Expended	⇩	$27.872 million	$52.597 million	$40.570 million	$61.039 million	$34.935 million
Budget Expended (%)	⇩	62%	88.9%	74.9%	90.3%	75.0%

Note 2016/2017 Carry forward is subject to Council adoption

The Capital Works Program for 2017/18 comprises 191 projects with an adopted budget allocation of $52.070 million. In accordance with the Project Management Framework there is a requirement to identify fifteen Key Projects for regular monitoring and reporting to the Executive and Council in 2017/18. Each project has been ranked in accordance with the nine selection criteria to determine the fifteen projects to be designated as Key Projects. The full listing of projects in order of priority is in Attachment D.

Attachment A provides a summary for the delivery of the Capital Works Program and highlights the key indicators of performance in 2016/17.

Officers' Assessment

Attachment B lists all projects in the 2016/17 Capital Works Program and provides details of the status, revised budget and expenditure for 2016/17. There are also comments in relation to each project.

Attachment C lists all projects proposed to be carried forward to 2017/18.

Attachment D is a list of all projects in the 2017/18 Capital Works Program in order of priority for reporting and monitoring as the 15 key projects in accordance with the Project Management Framework.

Issues impacting on Delivery of Program

There was a high resignation of staff in the key delivery area of Capital Works in the reporting period which impacted heavily in expediting procurement and delivery of works and services continuing the poor results achieved. The recruitment of permanent staff is ongoing but remains a challenge in the current market for experienced project managers.

Delays to the commencement of some large projects like the Basketball Stadium had an impact on results due to protracted nature of discussion with stakeholders. Resolution is pending further negotiations.

Implementation of Improvement Actions

In accordance with Council's resolution on 20 October 2014 officers are required to note in the annual report any improvement actions that have been implemented during the financial year. As a result, the following actions were initiated during 2016/17:

- The adoption of Project Management Manual
- Development and provision of training courses
    - Project Implementation Plan Preparation
    - End of Financial Year Processing
    - Report Writing
- Development of Ranking Criteria for prioritising projects has commenced for incorporation in the 1/10/20 year Capital Works Program for 2018/19.

Benchmarking of Capital Works Program

A resolution carried at the Council Meeting (OM296) on the 30 January 2017 resolved that;

"*A benchmarking exercise be conducted by relevant staff, reviews Frankston City Council's delivery of capital works and adherence to prescribed capital works budget allocations. Frankston City Council's performance should then be compared to other similarly sized municipalities. The exercise should take into account the Council's present performance from July 2016 to July 2017. The exercise outcomes are to be provided within the last 2017 Capital Works Quarterly Report*".

At the time of writing this report, neighbouring council's including Knox, Casey, Kingston Greater Dandenong and Mornington Peninsula have not finalised their annual reports on their website and made them publically available. This exercise will be undertaken and reported with the first quarterly report of the 2017/18 Capital Works program in November 2017.

Detailed Explanation of Projects not meeting Time or Budget constraints

A resolution carried at Council Meeting (OM296) on the 30 January 2016 resolved;

"*All capital projects that are anticipated to run either over-time or over-budget must be specifically articulated in future versions of the Capital Works Quarterly Report/s forthwith. With each project referenced, sufficient information should be provided which explains the nature of delay and/or over-expenditure. This information must also be provided to the Internal Ombudsman and the Frankston City Council Audit and Risk Committee for consideration.*"

Projects with Status **"B"** (May not meet scheduled completion date and requires Organisational support to bring project to plan) and Status **"C"** (On time but with expenditure expected to be above current budget) have comments listed against the projects and are detailed in Attachment B.

Conclusion

The result in the delivery of the 2016/17 Capital Works program was influenced due to a higher than expected turnover of project management and procurement staff during the 2016/17 period. This impacted on the procurement process and project delivery. Project delivery initiatives discussed include bundling similar scope projects for efficiency and economy in awarding contracts. By committing to an ongoing program of internal reviews, learning and continually exploring better ways to deliver and reviewing current and future recruitment retention and attraction processes, Council will position itself favourably to achieve its goals and aspiration for the community.

Options Available including Financial Implications

There are no additional financial implications associated with this report.

Attachment A

CAPITAL WORKS PROGRAM
2016-2017
COUNCIL ANNUAL REPORT

WARD SUMMARY

Ward	Budget	YTD Actuals
Central Activities Area	1,234,384	797,356
Citywide	27,613,879	19,264,513
North East Ward	4,406,226	2,461,278
North West Ward	5,600,109	2,785,005
South Ward	6,334,540	2,564,056
Total Program	45,189,138	27,872,207

PROGRAM SUMMARY

Program	Total Program $	YTD Actuals
Bridges and Pedestrian Structures	1,331,901	745,244
Facilities	8,728,041	5,386,444
Parks & Leisure	13,590,103	8,653,486
Plant, Equipment, Furniture & Artwork	7,045,173	5,030,390
Roads	12,830,513	7,779,330
Stormwater Management	1,663,407	277,312
Total Program	45,189,138	27,872,206

PROGRAM STATUS

Program	Program Delivery
Bridges and Pedestrian Structures	55.95%
Facilities	61.71%
Parks & Leisure	63.67%
Plant, Equipment, Furniture & Artwork	71.40%
Roads	60.63%
Stormwater Management	16.67%
Total Program	61.68%

Attachment B

CAPITAL WORKS PROGRAM

2016-2017

COUNCIL ANNUAL REPORT

PROJECT LISTING

Project Number	Name & Short Commentary on Project	Status	Adjusted Budget	YTD Actuals	Carry Forward
	REPORT TOTALS		**45,189,138**	**27,872,207**	**15,581,541**
3101	**Citywide Pathway and Cycle Way Plan Development - McClelland**	A	**890,232**	-	**0**
	Council has been briefed in relation to issues involved. Awaiting a resolution to proceed.				
3562	**Crossings Program**	A	**0**	**1,074**	**0**
	Project cancelled this financial year due to shortfall in roads to recovery funding.				
3885	**Council Dashboard**	A	**0**	-	**0**
	This project will not proceed. Current solution is meeting needs.				
3892	**Sibyl Avenue**	A	**161,579**	-	**0**
	Project cancelled this financial year. Council Resolution of 18 July 2016.				
3895	**Kars Street**	A	**66,281**	-	**0**
	Project cancelled this financial year. Council Resolution of 18 July 2016.				
3899	**Brighton Street**	A	**88,728**	-	**0**
	Project cancelled this financial year. Council Resolution of 18 July 2016.				
3900	**Kuranda Street**	A	**79,587**	-	**0**
	Project cancelled this financial year. Council Resolution of 18 July 2016.				
3912	**Evelyn Street Stage 3 Streetscape Upgrade Design**	A	**92,411**	**988**	**0**
	Project not going ahead.				
3972	**CAA Streetscape - Footpath / Pedestrian Renewal Works**	A	**0**	-	**0**
	Budget Transferred to project 3572.				
3973	**Citrix Licenses**	A	**0**	-	**0**
	This project will not proceed. Additional licenses no longer required.				
4019	**Operations Centre Redevelopment & Staff Accommodation**	A	**50,000**	-	**50,000**
	Conceptual work planned to occur in 17/18				
4020	**Karingal Place Building Acquisition**	A	**80,000**	-	**0**
	Project cancelled proposed art room no longer required.				
4038	**Corporate Reporting System – Business Analysis**	A	**0**	-	**0**

Project Number	Name & Short Commentary on Project	Status	Adjusted Budget	YTD Actuals	Carry Forward
	REPORT TOTALS		**45,189,138**	**27,872,207**	**15,581,541**
	This project will be started in early 2017 using Operating funds. Capital budget no longer required.				
4041	**Visitor Information Centre Membership Management and Communi**	A	**0**	**-**	**0**
	This project will not proceed. $7,700 relinquished.				
4046	**Long Island Development Strategy (Concept Design)**	A	**153,000**	**840**	**152,160**
	Project on hold, C/F funds for documentation, tender and construction in 17/18. No approval as yet in regard to additional car parking as an alternative to picnic play facilities.				
4048	**Trotting Track Precinct -stage 2 - Jubilee Park - Design**	A	**50,000**	**-**	**50,000**
	Jubilee Park Trotting Track project on hold, C/F funds for documentation, tender and construction in 17/18				
4049	**Pedestrian Trail development - Lloyd Park - Construction**	A	**50,000**	**48,691**	**0**
	Project has been deferred.				
4071	**Ballam Park Playground Development**	A	**0**	**-**	**0**
	Budget reallocated to Ballam Park Playground which was part of 3587 playground renewal project.				
4075	**RF Miles Reserve**	A	**30,000**	**1,044**	**0**
	Dependant project report completed and handed over to Strategic Town Planning for discussion with the Level Crossing Removal Authority on 14 October 2016				
4076	**Carrum Downs Recreation Reserve**	A	**25,000**	**668**	**0**
	The original design of the pavilion was going to impact on the existing playground, however, the new built pavilion will not impact. Recommended to cancel project.				
4082	**Access from Baxter Ave to Beauty Park**	A	**3,335**	**3,552**	**0**
	Project cancelled awaiting Beauty Park masterplan study.				
4098	**Bruce Park Pavilion Design**	A	**4,271**	**4,271**	**0**
	Deferred due to funding availability.				
4123	**Foreshore toilet, Nepean Hwy - Design Only**	A	**0**	**-**	**0**
	Project postponed to next financial year.				
4124	**Demolish existing Toilets**	A	**150,000**	**22,530**	**0**
	Demolish toilet under Sofia and convert to storage to be carry forward, subject to lease and license agreement with Sofia.				
4125	**Foreshore Toilet opposite Seaford Road (Seaford Foreshore)**	A	**44,754**	**-**	**0**
	Deferred.				
4127	**Temporary Carpark for Frankston Hospital**	A	**200,000**	**19,580**	**0**
	Project not proceeding. ALternative arrangements made				
4134	**Pines Mens Shed Heating**	A	**10,000**	**-**	**10,000**
	Project is on hold subject council briefing.				

Project Number	Name & Short Commentary on Project	Status	Adjusted Budget	YTD Actuals	Carry Forward
	REPORT TOTALS		**45,189,138**	**27,872,207**	**15,581,541**
1294	**Annual Device Renewal**	B	360,000	11,649	348,351
	Business case completed. Remaining budget of $348K will be carried forward to 17/18 Capital Works Program.				
1305	**GIS Mobile Computing Hardware Renewal**	B	30,000	-	30,000
	Budget of $30K will be carried forward to 17/18 Capital Works Program into the Annual PC Renewal.				
1302	**Web Maintenance**	B	80,186	16,020	64,166
	Development of Digital Strategy is in progress and is due for completion in September 2017. Website changes continue, to be completed in June 2017. Carry forward of $45K to 2017/18 will occur for Digital Strategy. Likely savings of $14K.				
1312	**Frankston Asset Management Information System (FAMIS)**	B	564,687	266,599	298,088
	Delays caused through FCC resource availability. Also awaiting delivery of Windows 10 SOE from BIT.				
1446	**Frankston Arts Centre - Technical Equipment Upgrade**	B	170,064	92,147	77,917
	95% of funds expended or committed. Carry Forward of funds approved.				
1906	**Centenary Park Sporting Complex**	B	189,198	36,848	152,350
	Procurement of the Lead Architect is underway. Project scope and concept option will be finalised in coming months. Project was delayed in finalising the scope.				
2623	**Public Amenities Renewal & Compliance**	B	260,182	27,223	232,959
	Memorial Park toilets block - service manager to provide direction. Public Toilet behind Delacombe Park Pavlilion is under design, works will be commence in June. Kananook reserve toilet is to be demolished first.				
2695	**Public PC Replacement**	B	112,000	90,100	21,900
	Replacement equipment delivered however minor equipment availability has been pushed back and will not arrive until 17/18, confirmation is being sought and a carry forward will be required of $4K.				
3089	**Installation of CCTV cameras**	B	80,000	164,710	41,290
	CCTV Procedures completed 6/3/17 to enable Public Safety Infrastructure Grant to progress. Belevedere Shopping Centre system (consisting of 5 cameras) completed ahead of schedule 20/2/17. Outstanding issues with the Seaford system being				
3209	**TechnologyOne Functionality Enhancements**	B	91,500	66,672	24,829
	Business case and resource requirements for major Tech1 upgrade are being established, with stakeholder consultations in progress.				
3471	**Robinsons Reserve Water Recycling Scheme**	B	351,216	4,703	346,513
	Awaiting CEO approval of award memo. Work won't start until July with completion late January 2018.				
3532	**Civic & Operations Facilities Renewal Program**	B	657,000	308,997	348,003
	Langwarrin Shop renewal is to be quoted. Operation Centre Toilet non-compliant is to be quoted.				
3561	**Frankston South Drainage Strategy - Moonah Street Drainage W**	B	50,000	380	49,620
	Part of broader Frankston South drainage strategy. Consultant engaged to develop a schedule of upgrade works for Frankston South catchment to implement into 20 year CWP. Budget to be carried forward for design/construction works in line with				
3579	**Frankston Tip Risk Management Strategy Implementation**	B	130,000	18,719	111,281
	Awaiting feedback from EPA on Aftercare Management Plans in order to complete this project.				
3585	**Playground Undersurfacing Renewal Program**	B	40,000	19,405	20,595

Project Number	Name & Short Commentary on Project	Status	Adjusted Budget	YTD Actuals	Carry Forward
	REPORT TOTALS		**45,189,138**	**27,872,207**	**15,581,541**
	Contract awarded in late May full budget may not be spent this year due to contractor avaliability.				
3587	**Playground Strategy Implementation - Renewal of Playgrounds**	B	**3,312,315**	**1,607,638**	**1,704,677**
	Ballam Park playground complete with soft-fall rubber rectification works due for completion by end June. Funds for Waterfront & George Pentland Botanic Gardens implementation works will be carried forward to FY 17/18. Hovell and Botany				
3588	**Sporting Grounds - Playing Surface Renewal Program**	B	**750,000**	**58,464**	**691,536**
	Ballam Park South soccer pitch scarifying completed. Kananook Reserve soccer pitch turf renewal works completed. Carrum Downs Reserve Oval 2 design has been completed. Balance carried forward for implementation in FY 17/18.				
3633	**Carrum Downs Pavilion**	B	**1,349,473**	**549,293**	**800,180**
	Excavation for the slab is underway and Slab is expected to be poured in next week.				
3666	**Renewal of Irrigation and Drainage Systems at Council Reserv**	B	**160,000**	**12,089**	**147,911**
	Consultant engaged for design of Riviera Reserve and Robinsons Park, due for completion by 31/5 for implementation in 17/18. Monterey Reserve soccer pitch 1 new water meter and upgrade tapping due for completion by 31/7 so will require a				
3687	**Foreshore Minor Infrastructure Renewal Program**	B	**100,000**	**51,609**	**48,391**
	Quotes received for installation of new and replacement drinking fountains and outdoor shower combination unit. Items to be installed by 30/6. Carry forward remainder. The NOM Historic Drinking fountain installation is to be funded by 3687.				
3777	**Cricket Net Replacement Program**	B	**464,047**	**234,422**	**229,625**
	RF Miles cricket nets completed. Jubilee Park cricket nets retaining wall structural design has been completed. Earthworks and instant turf to extension has been completed. Funds to complete the works have been carried forward to FY 17/18.				
3779	**Kern Mobile Implementation to support AMIS**	B	**118,500**	**40,980**	**77,520**
	Kern mobile licensing and devices required for Parks rollout. Delayed due FCC resource availability and the delays in 1312-FAMIS. Carrying forward $77K as reliant on Win10 platform				
3781	**ProVenue Ticketing software replacement**	B	**13,790**	**270**	**13,520**
	Integration with finance system continuing. Funding expenditure to be finalised. Delayed due to priorities of other projects.				
3790	**Ungerboeck Functionality Enhancements**	B	**253,132**	**124,607**	**89,742**
	Resignation of System Administrator has delayed closing project. Project savings no longer viable as additional support from Vendor required until position filled. Carry Forward of $90K for remaining work.				
3803	**Public Artworks Renewal Program**	B	**180,000**	**25,074**	**154,926**
	Negotiations are currently underway with artist to determine level of scope changes and design of revised implementation works due for completion by June 2017. Remainder of funds carried forward for implementation in FY 17/18				
3846	**Major Bridge Renewal Program**	B	**690,242**	**159,931**	**530,311**
	Beauty Park construction complete. Esplanade stairs tender awarded- currently procurring materials with works scheduled to begin in mid October. Lang Link & Beckwith Grove pedestrian bridge undergoing further design work and is deferred to				
3854	**Kananook Reserve (Basketball)**	B	**1,141,500**	**403,597**	**737,903**
	Lease negotiation with FDBA is underway. Project was delayed due to FDBA reluctant to sign the lease agreement.				
3858	**Foreshore Toilet at Waterfront**	B	**530,517**	**414,696**	**115,821**
	Waterfront Playground Toilet commenced and anticipated completion date is early August 2017.				
3901	**Liddesdale Avenue**	B	**157,609**	**1,332**	**156,277**
	Structural design works for the board walk including design for the extension of the existing guardrail by 6m to provide safeguard for pedestrians will be completed in November 2017.				

Project Number	Name & Short Commentary on Project	Status	Adjusted Budget	YTD Actuals	Carry Forward
	REPORT TOTALS		**45,189,138**	**27,872,207**	**15,581,541**
3908	**Special Charge Scheme - Cranhaven Road, Langwarrin (Warrandy**	B	**30,000**	**3,438**	**26,562**
	Project is awaiting approval and further direction so a detailed timeline for delivery can be established.				
3909	**Special Charge Scheme - Newton Avenue and Weeroona Road, Lan**	B	**250,000**	**28,274**	**221,726**
	Awaiting Finalisation of court ruling on revenge strip. Awaiting advice from Contracts and procument on the matter as a result no definitive timeframe edstablish.				
3911	**Beach Street, Frankston**	B	**114,031**	**5,022**	**109,009**
	Geotechnical investigations including feature and level survey have been completed. Design works currently underway. Works will be tendered in December with construction completion in April 2018.				
3913	**Baxter Park**	B	**300,000**	**2,100**	**297,900**
	Consultation with clubs re options. Documentation for Hub landscaping complete, Funds to complete the works will be carried foward to FY 17/18.				
3917	**Baxter Park Soccer Car Park Upgrade**	B	**850,000**	**12,023**	**837,977**
	The tender is being re assessed with new panel. The works are likely to commence in October 2017 with a 2 month construction period.				
3960	**Network & Comms Infrastructure Renewal**	B	**20,000**	**8,380**	**11,620**
	Remaining budget will be carried forward as microwave and fibre testing for the Operations Centre line of sight issue is still ongoing.				
3969	**Pedestrian Structures Compliance and Safety Upgrade**	B	**205,833**	**1,686**	**204,146**
	Discussions to be had with the building department on the extent of works required with the stairs at Norman Avenue. Tender issue drawings completed in May 2016 have been forwarded through by consultant.				
3985	**CFA Sewer Works**	B	**109,937**	**15,591**	**94,346**
	Construction contract awarded 1 June 2017. Expect completion end August 2017.				
3995	**Pharos Public PC and Booking system**	B	**50,000**	**-**	**50,000**
	Carry forward has been approved. Delays with finalising contracts have meant this project has been requested to carry forward into 2017/2018				
3996	**Seaford Drainage Strategy**	B	**40,000**	**7,606**	**32,394**
	Consultant has been engaged to produce strategy to be completed in 2017/18 financial year.				
3997	**Frankston South Drainage Strategy - 9 Williams Street Draina**	B	**250,000**	**9,593**	**240,407**
	Existing drainage damaged. Survey has been completed, consultant to be engaged to complete design works in June. Construction works to be completed in 2017/18 financial year.				
4001	**Karingal Place Neighbourhood House - Playground Redevelopmen**	B	**400,000**	**50,446**	**349,554**
	Value engineering is being conducted for the project. Proposed commencement is July 2017.				
4003	**Technical Upgrade**	B	**111,000**	**65,715**	**45,285**
	70% of funds expendeed or committed. Carry Forward of funds approved.				
4005	**Visualisation Suite**	B	**10,000**	**3,262**	**6,738**
	Carry Forward of full funds - project delayed to FY 17/18				
4006	**Glass Cube Day Blinds**	B	**10,000**	**-**	**10,000**

Project Number	Name & Short Commentary on Project	Status	Adjusted Budget	YTD Actuals	Carry Forward
	REPORT TOTALS		**45,189,138**	**27,872,207**	**15,581,541**
	60% committed, order raised, installation expect mid to late July, (forward variation approved)				
4033	**ReM renewal and health check**	B	**45,640**	**-**	**45,640**
	IT tech & EDMS Officer training pending resource appointment, which will now be 2017/18. Relinquished $15K as not integrating with FAMIS & $18,880 as savings.$35K carry forward for web integration approved, $10,640 training carry forward				
4047	**Seaford Foreshore**	B	**150,000**	**7,066**	**142,934**
	A landscape design is being prepared for the Long Island entrance (near tennis courts) to the North/South track, the design will include pedestrian movements across Gould st to the Kananook track				
4050	**George Pentland Botanic Gardens**	B	**50,000**	**6,642**	**43,358**
	Quotations being sought for design, supply and install. Design due for completion by 30/6				
4051	**Shade Structures - Keast Park**	B	**50,000**	**3,003**	**46,997**
	Consultant has been engaged to produce detailed design - to be delivered in June. Construction to be in 17/18 financial year as coastal management act approval is likely to take a minimum of 6 weeks delaying start of works.				
4053	**Works in Keast Park**	B	**150,000**	**20,381**	**129,619**
	Consultant to be engaged in June to complete design works. Design to be finalised by end of July for submission to DELWP for approval - can take 6-8 weeks. Once approved construction works will be tendered.				
4054	**Fencing in Jubilee Park**	B	**30,000**	**158**	**29,842**
	C/F funds to 17/18 for design and implementation due to delay in completion of cricket nets works				
4067	**Nepean Highway (east side) - Design**	B	**28,765**	**2,854**	**25,911**
	Design works to commence in October 2017.				
4072	**Seaford Community Centre**	B	**40,000**	**7,556**	**32,444**
	Schematic design complete and community consultation about to commence subject to funding for implementation in 17/18				
4079	**Barretts Road (Robinsons Road to Golf Links Road) - Design**	B	**70,000**	**1,205**	**68,795**
	Request for quotations have been sent for design consultationfor award in October 2017.				
4080	**Stotts Lane, Frankston South (from Gold Links Rd to Baxter T**	B	**55,000**	**1,267**	**53,733**
	Project is awaiting approval and further direction so a detailed timeline for delivery can be established. No budget is allocated for construction for 2017/18.				
4084	**Frankston South Drainage Strategy**	B	**60,000**	**380**	**59,620**
	Part of broader Frankston South drainage strategy. Consultant engaged to develop a schedule of upgrade works for Frankston South catchment to implement into 20 year CWP. Budget to be carried forward for design/construction works in line with				
4089	**Railway Parade, Seaford**	B	**90,000**	**-**	**90,000**
	Planting design and implementation due for completion by 30/6				
4090	**Signage throughout Seaford Village**	B	**35,000**	**2,052**	**32,948**
	Preliminary review undertaken. Concept being prepared.				
4091	**Bulk Tree Planting**	B	**200,000**	**1,064**	**198,936**
	Preliminary design for Cranbourne Rd boulevard tree planting complete subject to Vicroads approval. Feasibility study for Nepean Highway due for completion 30/6. C/F funds for design, documentation and implementation				

Project Number	Name & Short Commentary on Project	Status	Adjusted Budget	YTD Actuals	Carry Forward
	REPORT TOTALS		**45,189,138**	**27,872,207**	**15,581,541**
4100	**Overport Reserve Sports Lighting Design**	B	50,000	146,611	0
	Order placed for Lighting Masts and installation contractor mobilised. Completion expected in early 2017/18.				
4102	**Overport Reserve - Frankston Dolphins (Junior) Pavilion Upgr**	B	50,000	2,449	47,551
	Concept plan is to go EMT & council briefing. Architect is to be engaged for the design development stage.				
4118	**LATM - Woodlands Precinct**	B	150,000	3,558	146,442
	Request for quotations send and Stage 1 Treatment's to be carried out in June/July 2017.				
4126	**Foreshore Toilet opposite McCulloch Avenue.**	B	350,000	14,334	335,666
	Project is to commence in June and to be completed in Junly.				
4128	**FAC Car Park Upgrade**	B	433,000	1,805	431,195
	Expression of Interest closing in September with works expected to commence in January 2018.				
4131	**McClelland Reserve - Construction of Car Park**	B	50,000	-	50,000
	Request for quotations send for design consultation and to be awarded the works in in third week of June 2017.				
3910	**Dandenong Road East Drainage Strategy**	C	586,174	127,442	458,732
	Project being re-tendered due to contractual complications (contractor not committing to complete the works). Tender ready to be awarded. Works likely to commence mid July 2017.				
3916	**Ballarto Road Right Hand Turn Lane**	C	144,579	167,232	0
	Negotiations with Vic Roads ongoing. Works anticipated to commence in Novemebr 2017.				
1260	**Street Lighting Upgrades**	D	140,000	60,428	0
	New street lights are installed throughout the municipility based on request from the public. Porject is on time on budget.				
1288	**Office Furniture & Equipment Renewal**	D	50,000	52,011	0
	Reactive Program provided on a as need basis.				
1309	**GIS - Aerial Photography Update**	D	15,000	7,636	7,364
	Summer Aerial Photography released to users in May. Autumn photography to be captured by the State Gov't, Final spend and project to be completed in June. $15K relinquished.				
2808	**Library Furnishing & Equipment Renewal**	D	30,000	28,315	1,685
	Project mostly complete with 6% ($1900) of budget remaining as a commitment.				
3591	**BMX Club**	D	30,000	45,694	0
	Works to asphalt berms and supply starting gate will be completed in July 2017.				
3698	**TCM System Enhancements**	D	5,250	-	5,000
	CW variation for 2 iPads for DSS, carry fwd to July due to product availability. $27K relinquished.				
3766	**Family Support & Aged Services Facilities Renewal Program**	D	495,000	462,664	315,193

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	East Karingal Kindergarten works have been completed. Ballam Park Kindergarden is to be tendered in June for completion in December 2017. Multiple year program.				
3785	**GIS Functionality Enhancements**	D	**42,065**	**32,826**	**9,239**
	Pathway module to assist Customer Relations being configured with go live in June. Final spend and project to be completed in July.				
3831	**Neighbourhood Streetscape - Josephine St, Langwarrin**	D	**20,000**	**125**	**19,875**
	Site analysis and schematic design due for completion by 30/6. Detail design, documentation, RFT and implementation works in 17/18. C/F remainder of design funds and roll into 17/18 implementation works				
3862	**Grant Management Functionality Enhancements**	D	**30,000**	**6,343**	**23,657**
	Grant Seeking testing, training, and report development to be completed in June. Guidelines and business processes nearing completion. Go live planned for July.				
3962	**Shoretel VOIP Renewal**	D	**15,000**	**3,892**	**11,108**
	Call centre changes to be implemeted 21st June. Remaining budget will be carried forward to facilitate a major Shoretel upgrade in FY 17/18.				
3965	**EDMS Implementation and Key Integration**	D	**23,751**	**6,347**	**17,404**
	Funds will be carried forward to finalise both integrations next financial year.				
3986	**Eric Bell Reserve Netball Court**	D	**170,000**	**125,909**	**44,091**
	Construction of the netball courts and painting works are now complete. Lighting works is scheduled for November 2017.				
3990	**Art Centre Projects submitted via Discretionary**	D	**310,000**	**1,107**	**308,893**
	Seating Bank - installation scheduled for week commencing 10 July. Works to lighting and Cube 36 floor to be undertaken early in 2017/18.				
3992	**Foreshore Pedestrian Trails and Beach Entrances Renewal Prog**	D	**50,000**	**33,336**	**16,664**
	Foreshore entrance upgrades at McCulloch Ave, Coats Walk & Seaford Rd have been completed. Pedestrian Counters have been installed. Scoping remaining upgrade works for completion in FY 17/18.				
3994	**Parking Enforcement Hand Held Device Replacement**	D	**75,000**	**50,878**	**24,123**
	Working with vendors to migrate required data from old to new system. Progression impacted by vendor resource availability, Carry forward of funds to complete data migration next financial year.				
3998	**Warrandtye Road Widening & Reconstruction (North) - Robinson**	D	**70,000**	**42,002**	**27,998**
	The geotechnical investigation is now complete with the design works scheduled for July 2017.				
4013	**Nepean Highway Boulevard Stage 1 - Detail Documentation and**	D	**35,000**	**7,527**	**27,473**
	Nepean Highway Options being prepared for EMT consideration pending confirmation of external funding.				
4014	**Playne St streetscape upgrade - Design**	D	**50,000**	**10,374**	**39,626**
	Schematic options underway.				
4015	**Station Street Mall Upgrade (Stage 1 - west of Clyde Street)**	D	**50,000**	**24,416**	**25,583**
	Design options presented to Councillors & Revitilisation Board. Funding PIB underway. Brief underway for detailed design.				
4016	**Shannon Mall Upgrade - Tender and Construction**	D	**50,000**	**14,106**	**35,894**
	Design options presented to Councillors & Revitilisation Board. Funding PIB underway. Brief underway for detailed design.				

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	REPORT TOTALS		**45,189,138**	**27,872,207**	**15,581,541**
4017	**Ross Smith Avenue East upgrade - Design**	D	**50,000**	**17,901**	**32,099**
	Design options presented to Councillors & Revitilisation Board.				
4018	**Thompson Street Upgrade - Design**	D	**50,000**	**9,850**	**40,150**
	Schematic options underway.				
4021	**Seaford Communtiy Integrated Hub**	D	**50,000**	**16,924**	**33,076**
	Functional Brief complete and approved. Design Brief underway for engagement of Architect. Carry forward will require to complete the concept design in Financial year 2017/18.				
4022	**Playroom Upgrades**	D	**60,000**	**31,775**	**28,225**
	Documentation for Bllam Park & Byport Preschool completed. Feasibilities for new Langwarrin and Seaford preschool to be completed.				
4035	**TicketServ Functionality Enhancements**	D	**4,970**	**2,370**	**2,600**
	Staff training rescheduled to June. Funding expenditure to be finalised. Delayed due to priorities of other projects.				
4066	**Robinsons Road - Design**	D	**25,000**	**3,361**	**0**
	Design works to commence in October 2017.				
4099	**Overport Reserve Extension to Oval 2**	D	**50,000**	**20,240**	**29,760**
	Design due for completion by 31/5. C/F remainder of funds for implementation works in 17/18				
4117	**High Risk LATM Works Program**	D	**75,000**	**127**	**74,873**
	Works are being carried out on an as required basis.				
4119	**Franciscan Avenue LATM**	D	**48,000**	**3,873**	**44,127**
	Construction Works for LATM has commenced and will be completed in September 2017.				
4120	**Richard Drive LATM**	D	**28,200**	**18,652**	**9,548**
	Construction Works for LATM has commenced and will be completed in September 2017.				
4121	**Allied Drive LATM**	D	**61,200**	**53,898**	**7,302**
	Construction Works for LATM has commenced and will be completed in September 2017.				
4122	**Carmela Way LATM**	D	**21,000**	**2,094**	**18,906**
	Construction Works for LATM has commenced and will be completed in September 2017.				
1234	**Light vehicles Replacement**	F	**1,200,000**	**970,429**	**0**
	Renewal program completed with 29 vehicles replaced which included 10 utes, 3 vans and 16 passenger vehicles. Budget savings are due to a number of light vehicles not being replaced.				
1237	**Structured Recreation Pavilions Renewal Program**	F	**795,000**	**827,558**	**0**
	Work completed.				
1286	**BBQ Replacement Program - Major Parks**	F	**40,000**	**27,135**	**0**

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	REPORT TOTALS		**45,189,138**	**27,872,207**	**15,581,541**
	Program complete				
1304	**Plant & Equipment Replacement**	F	**1,593,000**	**1,247,318**	**0**
	Renewal program completed with 14 pieces of plant replaced which included the drain truck, 5 mowers, compact sweeper, tractor and 2 trucks. Budget savings are due to the front end loader, excavator and heavy truck being disposed and not				
1451	**Public Sculptures**	F	**90,176**	**88,647**	**0**
	Sculptures by the sea complete.				
1469	**Library Collection**	F	**700,000**	**676,191**	**0**
	9,685 physical items and 4,715 digital items were added to the collection YTD, Choice online, Freegal eMusic and Storybox were also added to the digital collection. This resulted in 881,682 loans and a further 159,252 downloads				
1590	**Annual File Server Replacement Program**	F	**50,000**	**48,600**	**0**
	Project was completed in June. Savings of $1,400.				
1987	**Frankston Yacht Club Redevelopment**	F	**140,495**	**69,378**	**71,117**
	Project end of liability period is finishing on 31st March 2017. Preparation is well underway to handover the building to Facilities Maintenance unit. Carry forward 80K for the air-condition installation once the restaurant/café tenant is secured				
2641	**Communities Facilities Renewal Program**	F	**310,748**	**328,679**	**0**
	Works complete for this Financial Year.				
2657	**Road Renewal Program**	F	**1,303,000**	**1,297,519**	**0**
	Works under this program has been completed.				
2755	**Sports Lighting Renewal Program**	F	**369,771**	**379,705**	**0**
	Oval 1 installation complete - lights working. Oval 2 installation complete .				
2812	**Footpath Renewal Program**	F	**1,405,000**	**1,384,387**	**0**
	Program completed 7013 square metres and 987 lineal metres year to date.				
3030	**Open Space Renewal Program**	F	**296,511**	**272,590**	**0**
	Baxter Terraces have been completed				
3087	**Litter Bin Replacement Program - Throughout Municipality**	F	**25,000**	**8,852**	**0**
	Programmed works completed with bins installed.				
3096	**Pathway Maintenance**	F	**90,080**	**89,475**	**0**
	Pathway upgrade in progress. Mobile inspections functionality for Building Pool inspections implemented.				
3099	**Bridge Boradwalk and Staircase Renewal**	F	**0**	**650**	**0**
	Works completed in 2015/16				
3289	**McClelland Reserve Soccer Pavillion**	F	**890,029**	**886,672**	**0**
	Construction completed. Practical completion issued on 8 January 2017. Project is under defect liability period. Purchase order has been amended to reduce the commitment.				

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	REPORT TOTALS		**45,189,138**	**27,872,207**	**15,581,541**
3305	**Fence Replacement Program - Internal Fences at Council Reser**	F	**150,000**	**151,477**	**0**
	Program Complete				
3328	**Carpark Renewal Program**	F	**575,000**	**305,562**	**270,938**
	The works under this contract is completed. Lighting works for this project is scheduled for July 2017.				
3336	**Vehicle Crossing Renewal Program - Council Assets**	F	**90,000**	**94,532**	**0**
	Works programmed in Langwarrin have been completed.				
3421	**Fencing Replacement Program - Boundary Fences - Council Rese**	F	**150,000**	**152,574**	**0**
	Works completed with 98 shared fences installed this financial year to date.				
3440	**Bicycle Chicane Upgrades**	F	**50,000**	**50,280**	**0**
	Program completed				
3458	**Easement Drainage Pit Alterations**	F	**150,000**	**153,593**	**0**
	120 stormwater pits rebuilt year to date.				
3525	**Minor Drainage Works**	F	**50,000**	**47,994**	**0**
	Works were carried out on a reactive basis.				
3563	**Bicycle Path Safety Upgrades**	F	**50,000**	**49,506**	**0**
	Bicycle path network crack sealing was undertaken in May and June.				
3565	**Kerb Renewal Program**	F	**150,000**	**111,901**	**0**
	Frankston North and Seaford works complete, Frankston South works complete,				
3572	**CAA Streetscape - Structure Plan Implementation - Wells Stre**	F	**385,004**	**590,202**	**0**
	Project completed with minor defects being attended to.				
3577	**Garden Bed - Retaining Walls**	F	**45,000**	**44,864**	**0**
	Program completed				
3584	**Playground Improvements/Demolition**	F	**50,000**	**48,871**	**0**
	Program Complete				
3592	**Sporting Ground - Pitch Cover Renewal**	F	**50,000**	**48,432**	**0**
	Project completed				
3593	**Sporting Ground - Goal Post Replacement Program**	F	**54,700**	**54,190**	**0**
	Project completed				
3596	**Service desk area upgrades**	F	**168,000**	**156,930**	**0**

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	REPORT TOTALS		**45,189,138**	**27,872,207**	**15,581,541**
	Work completed.				
3601	**Mens Shed Langwarrin**	F	**95,000**	**59,889**	**0**
	Work completed.				
3612	**Renewable Energy for Frankston - Trigeneration System at the**	F	**0**	**5,372**	**0**
3652	**Design & construct playground for Jubliee Park**	F	**0**	**12,614**	**0**
3682	**Design & Scoping for Bridges & Pedestrian Structures Renewal**	F	**87,435**	**178,316**	**0**
	Boggy Creek Bridge completed with tie in paths to be completed. Additional works remaining for insure public safety.				
3685	**SecurityCamera Expansion**	F	**15,000**	**12,961**	**0**
	Delivered & complete.				
3705	**Arts and Library Facilities Renewal Program**	F	**1,092,000**	**824,721**	**267,279**
	Work completed. The carry forward 105K is for ongoing commitment with the Lead Architect to complete the concept designs of Arts precinct forecourts and additional HVAC works.				
3707	**Bathing Box 10 - Frankston Foreshore**	F	**9,544**	**11,719**	**0**
	Project successfully completed.				
3710	**Ticket Machines Renewal**	F	**27,941**	**56,590**	**0**
	2 ticket machines are installed and operating in Yacht Club parking area.				
3723	**Vehicle Bridge Barrier & Guard Rail Compliance Program**	F	**150,000**	**147,441**	**0**
	Programmed works completed.				
3756	**Delacombe Park Preschool Extension - DLP**	F	**39,369**	**29,443**	**9,926**
	Project reached practical completion on 11 April 2016. Defects liability period is underway. Contract final claim is yet to be paid.				
3767	**Dame Elisabeth Murdoch Arboretum - Masterplan Implementation**	F	**43,951**	**43,797**	**0**
	Walls and gates installed				
3768	**Various Reserves - Signage**	F	**100,000**	**98,473**	**0**
	Reserve idenifications signs have been upgraded at 16 reserves. Ballam Park Playground signage has been completed.				
3771	**Erosion Control Fence Renewal - Seaford Wetlands & Frankston**	F	**150,000**	**67,829**	**0**
	Project outcomes have been completed with savings resulting expense lower the original budget				
3775	**Frankston Waterfront Safety Renewal - including boat ramps,**	F	**1,308,816**	**1,437,105**	**0**
	Construction works are complete and final clean up is underway for opening of the ramp on 22nd of December 2016.				

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	REPORT TOTALS		**45,189,138**	**27,872,207**	**15,581,541**
3788	**eNewsletter and replacement of Intuitus**	F	**65,842**	**8,400**	**0**
	Replacement of Business Directory/eNews for Economic Development will not go ahead and will instead use current solution. Corporate eNews pilot is complete. There will be savings of $28K.				
3797	**Rehabilitation and Widening of McClelland Drive - Skye Road**	F	**0**	**214,725**	**0**
	Works fully delivered The practical completion letter is already been issued.				
3807	**Arts & Libraries Compliance Program**	F	**1,200,000**	**1,164,422**	**20,000**
	Rrefurbishment of Frankston Arts Centre amenities completed. Lift work completed.				
3813	**Renewal of Banner Poles**	F	**97,750**	**86,115**	**0**
	Works fully delivered in October 2016. Project finalisation complete.				
3818	**Data Management Plan Actions**	F	**10,000**	**-**	**10,000**
	Vendor was onsite in May to remediate existing data warehouses to support Council decision making. Project completed. Scope review resulted in relinquishing $40K.				
3823	**Infocouncil System Enhancements**	F	**9,760**	**-**	**9,760**
	Issues and changes identified, liaising with officers and vendor to address. Vendor to do work as part of support role. Funds will be relinquished.				
3832	**Baxter Park Cricket/ Football Pavilions (Oval 1 & 6)**	F	**273,949**	**242,700**	**31,249**
	Dispute on-going with Contractor over defects and granting of Practical Completion. The reason for the carry forward is finalise the final claim.				
3834	**Jubilee Park Outdoor Netball Court Development**	F	**0**	**31,185**	**0**
3839	**Renewable Energy for Frankston**	F	**238,725**	**240,636**	**0**
	All solar installation complete. Remaining budget returned.				
3847	**Minor Bridge & Pedestrian Structures Renewal Program (Level**	F	**125,000**	**229,758**	**0**
	Kananook Creek works complete. Level 3 Bridge Inspections reports have been submitted and recommendations will be implemented in 2017/18 programme.				
3880	**Establish Future State Business & Application Architecture**	F	**302,000**	**132,078**	**120,000**
	Key User training program developed & improvements made to application support and program management. Continuation of Pathway secondment success and completion ofTech1 Business Case to occur in the next financial year.				
3881	**Library website**	F	**50,100**	**50,100**	**0**
	New library website is live. Project is complete.				
3882	**Eureka - Revenue and Debt Management Improvements**	F	**19,400**	**8,840**	**0**
	Infringements project: 95% complete. Library project: 90% complete. Permits project: 15% complete. Unspent funds will be relinquished.				
3888	**Seaford Foreshore - Seaford Lifesaving Club Precinct Masterp**	F	**65,526**	**72,927**	**0**
	Project completed				
3896	**Gerald Drive Langwarrin**	F	**4,200**	**127**	**4,073**

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	REPORT TOTALS		**45,189,138**	**27,872,207**	**15,581,541**
	Internal design has been completed to go ahead with construction in July 2017 as planned.				
3902	**Lee Street**	F	**93,214**	**48,553**	**0**
	Construction works completed second week of May 2017.				
3904	**Keast Park**	F	**153,773**	**155,511**	**0**
	Project completed September 2016				
3915	**Seaford Bowls Club Upgrade - Consultation and Design**	F	**578,814**	**569,968**	**8,846**
	Project completed				
3925	**Minor Traffic Treatments - Various Locations**	F	**0**	**33,000**	**0**
3928	**Ballam Park East Pavilion**	F	**1,313,349**	**1,012,825**	**300,524**
	Work in 2016/17 completed and construction continue in 2017/18. All works anticipated to be completed in Jan 2018.				
3958	**Pathway Renewal - Council Reserves**	F	**150,000**	**148,603**	**0**
	Program has been completed with final works in Brolga reserve completed in June.				
3959	**Minor Plant & Equipment Replacement**	F	**40,000**	**39,066**	**0**
	Renewal program completed with 29 items of minor plant replaced which included 4 blowers, 8 chainsaws, 7 brushcutters, generator, water pump and a fire spray unit.				
3961	**Maintain RFID technologies**	F	**249,286**	**162,854**	**0**
	The budget will under expended by $88,795 due to no licence or maintenance fee being payable for the first year and some savings on rubbish removal plus computers being supplied by the BIS Unit at no cost to the library.				
3963	**GIS Software Renewal**	F	**11,000**	**6,230**	**4,770**
	GIS software consultancy has been completed.				
3964	**Contract Management System**	F	**35,150**	**35,150**	**0**
	Review of current contract management processes completed, future state framework defined and system specification delivered.				
3968	**Violet Street Kerb Renewal**	F	**411,090**	**382,967**	**0**
	All works are now complete with minor defects addressed. Further defects are to be addressed outside the contract at Council's cost (due to design errors & poor design management). All costs to be funded by R2R programme. Completion letter				
3971	**Drainage pipes & pits renewal/upgrade - Aged-based asset con**	F	**152,667**	**152,667**	**0**
	Urgent reactive works for pipe and pit upgrades at Finch Street and Dandenong Rd West to alleviate property flooding has been completed.				
3975	**Business Objects Software Renewal**	F	**9,600**	**9,600**	**0**
	Business Objects Software has been upgraded. Project complete. $1,400 relinquished.				
3978	**Kananook Creek Bridges and Staircase Renewal**	F	**73,391**	**27,461**	**45,930**
	Site visit and Assessments of the existing infrastructure have been completed. Recommendations will be implement in the 2017/18 programme				

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3980	**SLSC Erosion Works**	F	**0**	**2,139**	**0**
	Project complete.				
3987	**Purchase 33 Bruarong Cres**	F	**225,000**	**225,000**	**0**
	Project completed.				
3991	**Cypress Post Playground Renewal Program**	F	**20,000**	**18,401**	**0**
	Project completed.				
3993	**Equipment for New Councillors**	F	**39,269**	**39,269**	**0**
	Project complete. Savings of $5,731 relinquished.				
3999	**Shared Path Renewals**	F	**50,000**	**56,875**	**0**
	Program completed				
4002	**Foot Street Reconstruction Stage 2**	F	**370,000**	**252,610**	**0**
	The works under this contract is now completed.				
4004	**Video Plinths & Bar Menu Screens**	F	**15,000**	**14,838**	**0**
	Delivered & complete				
4007	**Mechanics Hall Infrastructure**	F	**50,000**	**13,255**	**0**
	Concept design completed.				
4008	**FAC Kitchen and Bar Facilities**	F	**230,000**	**227,770**	**0**
	Construction work completed. Project under defect liability period.				
4009	**Golf Links Road - Mooroduc Hwy to Robinsons Road**	F	**10,500**	**8,608**	**0**
	Signage workshave been completed.				
4010	**Overport Road - Seaview Road to Humprhies Road**	F	**10,500**	**2,220**	**0**
	Signage workshave been completed.				
4011	**Kars Street - High Street to Baden-Powell Drive**	F	**10,500**	**2,410**	**0**
	Signage workshave been completed.				
4012	**Foreshore Lockers**	F	**15,000**	**9,760**	**0**
	Works completed.				
4023	**On-Street Retaining Wall Renewal Program**	F	**55,000**	**49,410**	**0**
	Program Complete				
4030	**Langwarrin Community Garden Carpark**	F	**25,000**	**37,015**	**0**

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	REPORT TOTALS		**45,189,138**	**27,872,207**	**15,581,541**
	Works completed October 2016.				
4039	**Additional IT Equipment for Frankston North Community Centre**	F	**10,427**	**10,427**	**0**
	Project complete. Savings of $12,773 relinquished.				
4040	**2 Smart TVs for Frankston South and Ebdale Hub**	F	**2,586**	**2,586**	**0**
	Smart TV's installed, all cabling completed. Delayed due to staff turnover. Project completed. Savings of $4,414 relinquished.				
4042	**ION Core System Integrator Implementation**	F	**0**	**-**	**0**
	Business analysis undertaken by internal instead of external resources. Project completed. $30K relinquished.				
4043	**Electronic Signatures**	F	**0**	**-**	**0**
	Business analysis undertaken by internal instead of external resources, determined solution not viable, due to excessive costs associated with software solutions. Project closed. $15K relinquished.				
4052	**Frankston Park - Landscaping**	F	**15,000**	**15,018**	**0**
	Project completed.				
4061	**Moorooduc Highway**	F	**68,900**	**54,142**	**0**
	Footpath works have been completed.				
4062	**Centre Road - Construct**	F	**15,000**	**43,113**	**0**
	Footpath works have been completed.				
4063	**McCormicks Road - Construct**	F	**130,975**	**91,023**	**0**
	Footpath works have been completed.				
4064	**Frankston-Flinders Road (east side) - Design & Construct**	F	**277,550**	**168,102**	**0**
	Footpath works have been completed.				
4065	**Ballarto Road (south side) - Design**	F	**15,000**	**39,268**	**0**
	Footpath works have been completed.				
4068	**Ballarto Road (south side) - Construct**	F	**12,000**	**25,445**	**0**
	Footpath works have been completed.				
4069	**Frankston-Flinders Road (west side) N/West - Construct**	F	**49,805**	**23,504**	**0**
	Footpath works have been completed.				
4070	**Frankston - Flinders Road Frankston South - Construct**	F	**24,700**	**21,286**	**0**
	Footpath works have been completed.				
4074	**Lawton Park**	F	**10,000**	**7,521**	**0**
	Feature survey and electrical capacity report completed.				

Project Number	Name & Short Commentary on Project	Status	Adjusted Budget	YTD Actuals	Carry Forward
	REPORT TOTALS		**45,189,138**	**27,872,207**	**15,581,541**
4085	**Frankston South Drainage Strategy**	F	**100,000**	**8,277**	**91,723**
	Frankston South Drainage Strategy already completed in 2014 & 2015. Consultant was re-engaged to develop a schedule of works based on strategy to implement into a 20 year CWP which has been completed.				
4101	**Ballam Park Netball Courts - Design**	F	**20,000**	**19,475**	**0**
	Netball court design complete. Court construction will be undertaken as part of the pavilion development project no. 3928.				
4114	**Centralised Irrigation Works**	F	**20,000**	**20,306**	**0**
	Project completed March 2017				
4129	**Pines Swimming Pool Replace Hot Water System**	F	**32,417**	**29,470**	**0**
	Works complete.				
4130	**Frankston Youth Central**	F	**10,000**	**7,475**	**0**
	Work Completed				
4132	**Langwarrin Community Centre Toilet**	F	**91,252**	**91,252**	**0**
	Langwarrin community centre toilet is completed.				
4133	**Sentinel Relocation**	F	**15,000**	**4,232**	**6,970**
	Installation of the Sentinel in its new location has been completed.				
4135	**Seaview Road Design of Footpath**	F	**35,000**	**1,094**	**33,906**
	Footpath design and estimate of costs have been completed. Internal review to be undertaken in August 2017.				
4136	**Install Cameras for Water Slide at PARC**	F	**10,313**	**7,823**	**0**
	Work Completed.				
4137	**Gathering Place Flag Poles**	F	**10,000**	**6,737**	**0**
	Flag poles construction completed.				
4138	**Installation of FRRRC Sound Absorbing Panel**	F	**50,000**	**46,391**	**0**
	Project complete				
4139	**North Road Langwarrin Resealing**	F	**183,557**	**183,556**	**0**
	The works on this project were delivered in Feb 2017				
4140	**FRRRC Install Roller Door**	F	**20,000**	-	**20,000**
	Project completed including commissioning of electrical controls.				
4249	**Equipment for Frankston Football Club**	F	**0**	**78,853**	**0**

PROJECT STATUS SUMMARY

Project Number	Name & Short Commentary on Project	Status	Adjusted Budget	YTD Actuals	Carry Forward
	REPORT TOTALS		**45,189,138**	**27,872,207**	**15,581,541**
	STATUS KEY			**No**	**%**
A	Deferred or Not Proceeding. Significant operational delays have occurred or the project needs to be rescheduled to following years			27	11%
B	May not meet scheduled completion date. Requires Organisational support to bring project to plan			64	26%
C	On time but with expenditure expected to be above current budget.			2	1%
D	On time and on budget			33	14%
E	Not Started			0	0%
F	Completed			118	48%
				244	100%

Attachment C

Capital Works Program Proposed Carry Forward Projects to 2017/18

Project No	Project Title	Total Amount to be Carried Forward to	Funding Sources						Income Total
			Rates	Grants	Contributions	Loans	Plant Sales	Reserves	
1294	Annual Device Renewal	348,351	348,351	0	0	0	0	0	348,351
1302	Web Maintenance	64,166	64,166	0	0	0	0	0	64,166
1305	GIS Mobile Computing Hardware Renewal	30,000	30,000	0	0	0	0	0	30,000
1309	GIS - Aerial Photography Update	7,364	7,364	0	0	0	0	0	7,364
1312	Frankston Asset Management Information System (FAMIS)	298,088	298,088	0	0	0	0	0	298,088
1446	Frankston Arts Centre - Technical Equipment Upgrade	77,917	77,917	0	0	0	0	0	77,917
1906	Centenary Park Sporting Complex	152,350	152,350	0	0	0	0	0	152,350
1987	Frankston Yacht Club Redevelopment	71,117	71,117	0	0	0	0	0	71,117
2623	Public Amenities Renewal & Compliance	232,959	232,959	0	0	0	0	0	232,959
2695	Public PC Replacement	21,900	21,900	0	0	0	0	0	21,900
2808	Library Furnishing & Equipment Renewal	1,685	1,685	0	0	0	0	0	1,685
3089	Installation of CCTV cameras	41,290	41,290	0	0	0	0	0	41,290
3209	TechnologyOne Functionality Enhancements	24,829	24,829	0	0	0	0	0	24,829
3328	Carpark Renewal Program	270,938	270,938	0	0	0	0	0	270,938
3471	Robinsons Reserve Water Recycling Scheme	346,513	346,513	0	0	0	0	0	346,513
3532	Civic & Operations Facilities Renewal Program	348,003	348,003	0	0	0	0	0	348,003
3561	Frankston South Drainage Strategy - Moonah Street Drainage V	49,620	49,620	0	0	0	0	0	49,620
3579	Frankston Tip Risk Management Strategy Implementation	111,281	111,281	0	0	0	0	0	111,281
3585	Playground Undersurfacing Renewal Program	20,595	20,595	0	0	0	0	0	20,595
3587	Playground Strategy Implementation - Renewal of Playgrounds	1,704,677	1,704,677	0	0	0	0	0	1,704,677
3588	Sporting Grounds - Playing Surface Renewal Program	691,536	691,536	0	0	0	0	0	691,536
3633	Carrum Downs Pavilion	800,180	262,882	537,298	0	0	0	0	800,180
3666	Renewal of Irrigation and Drainage Systems at Council Reserv	147,911	147,911	0	0	0	0	0	147,911
3687	Foreshore Minor Infrastructure Renewal Program	48,391	48,391	0	0	0	0	0	48,391
3698	TCM System Enhancements	5,000	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	5,000
3705	Arts and Library Facilities Renewal Program	267,279	267,279	0	0	0	0	0	267,279
3756	Delacombe Park Preschool Extension - DLP	9,926	9,926	0	0	0	0	0	9,926
3766	Family Support & Aged Services Facilities Renewal Program	315,193	315,193	0	0	0	0	0	315,193
3777	Cricket Net Replacement Program	229,625	219,625	10,000	0	0	0	0	229,625
3779	Kerr Mobile Implementation to support AMIS	77,520	77,520	0	0	0	0	0	77,520
3781	ProVenue Ticketing software replacement	13,520	13,520	0	0	0	0	0	13,520
3785	GIS Functionality Enhancements	9,239	9,239	0	0	0	0	0	9,239
3790	Ungerboeck Functionality Enhancements	89,742	89,742	0	0	0	0	0	89,742
3803	Public Artworks Renewal Program	154,926	154,926	0	0	0	0	0	154,926
3807	Arts & Libraries Compliance Program	20,000	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	20,000
3818	Data Management Plan Actions	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	10,000
3823	Infocouncil System Enhancements	9,760	9,760	0	0	0	0	0	9,760
3831	Neighbourhood Streetscape - Josephine St, Langwarrin	19,875	19,875	0	0	0	0	0	19,875
3832	Baxter Park Cricket/ Football Pavilions (Oval 1 & 6)	31,249	31,249	0	0	0	0	0	31,249
3846	Major Bridge Renewal Program	530,311	530,311	0	0	0	0	0	530,311
3854	Kananook Reserve (Basketball)	737,903	0	641,500	0	0	0	96,403	737,903
3858	Foreshore Toilet at Waterfront	115,821	115,821	0	0	0	0	0	115,821
3862	Grant Management Functionality Enhancements	23,657	23,657	0	0	0	0	0	23,657
3880	Establish Future State Business & Application Architecture	120,000	120,000	0	0	0	0	0	120,000
3896	Gerald Drive Langwarrin	4,073	4,073	0	0	0	0	0	4,073
3901	Liddesdale Avenue	156,277	104,021	0	0	0	0	52,256	156,277
3908	Special Charge Scheme - Cranhaven Road, Langwarrin (Warra	26,562	26,562	0	0	0	0	0	26,562
3909	Special Charge Scheme - Newton Avenue and Weeroona Road	221,726	221,726	0	0	0	0	0	221,726
3910	Dandenong Road East Drainage Strategy	458,732	458,732	0	0	0	0	0	458,732
3911	Beach Street, Frankston	109,009	109,009	0	0	0	0	0	109,009
3913	Baxter Park	297,900	297,900	0	0	0	0	0	297,900
3915	Seaford Bowls Club Upgrade - Consultation and Design	8,846	8,846	0	0	0	0	0	8,846
3917	Baxter Park Soccer Car Park Upgrade	837,977	837,977	0	0	0	0	0	837,977
3928	Ballam Park East Pavilion	300,524	300,524	0	0	0	0	0	300,524
3960	Network & Comms Infrastructure Renewal	11,620	11,620	0	0	0	0	0	11,620
3962	Shoretel VOIP Renewal	11,108	11,108	0	0	0	0	0	11,108
3963	GIS Software Renewal	4,770	4,770	0	0	0	0	0	4,770
3965	EDMS Implementation and Key Integration	17,404	17,404	0	0	0	0	0	17,404
3969	Pedestrian Structures Compliance and Safety Upgrade	204,146	204,146	0	0	0	0	0	204,146
3978	Kananook Creek Bridges and Staircase Renewal	45,930	45,930	0	0	0	0	0	45,930
3985	CFA Sewer Works	94,346	25,800	0	0	0	0	68,546	94,346
3986	Eric Bell Reserve Netball Court	44,091	35,591	8,500	0	0	0	0	44,091
3990	Art Centre Projects submitted via Discretionary	308,893	308,893	0	0	0	0	0	308,893
3992	Foreshore Pedestrian Trails and Beach Entrances Renewal Pro	16,664	16,664	0	0	0	0	0	16,664
3994	Parking Enforcement Hand Held Device Replacement	24,123	24,123	0	0	0	0	0	24,123
3995	Pharos Public PC and Booking system	50,000	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	50,000
3996	Seaford Drainage Strategy	32,394	32,394	0	0	0	0	0	32,394
3997	Frankston South Drainage Strategy - 9 Williams Street Draina	240,407	240,407	0	0	0	0	0	240,407
3998	Warrandyte Road Widening & Reconstruction (North) - Robinso	27,998	27,998	0	0	0	0	0	27,998
4001	Karingal Place Neighbourhood House - Playground Redevelopi	349,554	349,554	0	0	0	0	0	349,554
4003	Technical Upgrade	45,285	45,285	0	0	0	0	0	45,285
4005	Visualisation Suite	6,738	6,738	0	0	0	0	0	6,738
4006	Glass Cube Day Blinds	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	10,000
4013	Nepean Highway Boulevard Stage 1 - Detail Documentation an	31,055	31,055	0	0	0	0	0	31,055
4014	Playne St streetscape upgrade - Design	44,051	44,051	0	0	0	0	0	44,051
4015	Station Street Mall Upgrade (Stage 1 - west of Clyde Street)	33,828	33,828	0	0	0	0	0	33,828
4016	Shannon Mall Upgrade - Tender and Construction	43,858	43,858	0	0	0	0	0	43,858
4017	Ross Smith Avenue East upgrade - Design	40,063	40,063	0	0	0	0	0	40,063
4018	Thompson Street Upgrade - Design	44,575	44,575	0	0	0	0	0	44,575
4019	Operations Centre Redevelopment & Staff Accommodation	50,000	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	50,000
4021	Seaford Communtiy Integrated Hub	33,076	33,076	0	0	0	0	0	33,076
4022	Playroom Upgrades	28,225	28,225	0	0	0	0	0	28,225
4033	ReM renewal and health check	45,640	45,640	0	0	0	0	0	45,640
4035	TicketServ Functionality Enhancements	2,600	2,600	0	0	0	0	0	2,600
4046	Long Island Development Strategy (Concept Design)	152,160	152,160	0	0	0	0	0	152,160
4047	Seaford Foreshore	142,934	142,934	0	0	0	0	0	142,934
4048	Testing Track Precinct -stage 2 - Jubilee Park - Design	50,000	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	50,000

Attachment C

Capital Works Program Proposed Carry Forward Projects to 2017/18

Project No	Project Title	Total Amount to be Carried Forward to	Funding Sources						Income Total
			Rates	Grants	Contributions	Loans	Plant Sales	Reserves	
4050	George Pentland Botanic Gardens	43,358	43,358	0	0	0	0	0	43,358
4051	Shade Structures - Keast Park	46,997	46,997	0	0	0	0	0	46,997
4053	Works in Keast Park	129,619	129,619	0	0	0	0	0	129,619
4054	Fencing in Jubilee Park	29,842	29,842	0	0	0	0	0	29,842
4067	Nepean Highway (east side) - Design	25,911	25,911	0	0	0	0	0	25,911
4072	Seaford Community Centre	32,444	32,444	0	0	0	0	0	32,444
4079	Barretts Road (Robinsons Road to Golf Links Road) - Design	68,795	68,795	0	0	0	0	0	68,795
4080	Stotts Lane, Frankston South (from Gold Links Rd to Baxter T	53,733	53,733	0	0	0	0	0	53,733
4084	Frankston South Drainage Strategy	59,620	59,620	0	0	0	0	0	59,620
4085	Frankston South Drainage Strategy	91,723	91,723	0	0	0	0	0	91,723
4089	Railway Parade, Seaford	90,000	90,000	0	0	0	0	0	90,000
4090	Signage throughout Seaford Village	32,948	32,948	0	0	0	0	0	32,948
4091	Bulk Tree Planting	198,936	198,936	0	0	0	0	0	198,936
4099	Overport Reserve Extension to Oval 2	29,760	29,760	0	0	0	0	0	29,760
4102	Overport Reserve - Frankston Dolphins (Junior) Pavilion Upgr	47,551	47,551	0	0	0	0	0	47,551
4117	High Risk LATM Works Program	74,873	74,873	0	0	0	0	0	74,873
4118	LATM - Woodlands Precinct	146,442	146,442	0	0	0	0	0	146,442
4119	Franciscan Avenue LATM	44,127	44,127	0	0	0	0	0	44,127
4120	Richard Drive LATM	9,548	9,548	0	0	0	0	0	9,548
4121	Allied Drive LATM	7,302	7,302	0	0	0	0	0	7,302
4122	Carmela Way LATM	18,906	18,906	0	0	0	0	0	18,906
4126	Foreshore Toilet opposite McCulloch Avenue.	335,666	335,666	0	0	0	0	0	335,666
4128	FAC Car Park Upgrade	431,195	431,195	0	0	0	0	0	431,195
4131	McClelland Reserve - Construction of Car Park	50,000	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	50,000
4133	Sentinel Relocation	6,970	6,970	0	0	0	0	0	6,970
4134	Pines Mens Shed Heating	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	10,000
4135	Seaview Road Design of Footpath	33,906	33,906	0	0	0	0	0	33,906
4140	FRRRC Install Roller Door	20,000	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	20,000
	Totals	**15,581,541**	**14,167,038**	**1,197,298**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**217,205**	**15,581,541**

Attachment D

ADOPTED CAPITAL WORKS PROGRAM - 2017/18
SELECTION OF KEY PROJECTS

Rank	Project Number	Project Title	Ward	Initiated By	Budget ($)	Rates ($)	Asset Sales ($)	Grants ($)	Reserves ($)	Contribution ($)	Loans ($)	Department	Project Sponsor	Delivery Manager	Project Manager
1	3854	Basketball Stadium (Kananook Reserve)	North West	C.Crewther MP	8,871,052	2,536,774		4,872,875	1,096,403	365,000		Facilities	Tim Frederico	am Arullanantham	am Arullanantham
2	4015	CAA related Streetscape projects including: Station Street Mall Upgrade (Stage 1 - west of Clyde Street) Clyde ST Mall Upgrade Shannon Mall Upgrade	Citywide	Officer	1,181,477	701,477		480,000				CAA	Tim Frederico	Kate Jewell	Sally Prideaux
3	4194	Breakwater at Olivers Hill	South	C.Crewther MP	500,000			500,000				Infrastructure	Michael Rathbone	Michael Rathbone	Rocky Sinha
4	3633	Carrum Downs Pavilion	North East	Masterplan/Strategy	3,180,147	1,037,440	1,537,000	537,298		68,409		Facilities	Byron Douglas	am Arullanantham	Niyas Usanar
5	3928	Ballam Park East Pavilion	North West	Masterplan/Strategy	2,064,570	1,764,570	-	300,000				Facilities	Byron Douglas	am Arullanantham	James Lim
6	4217	Ballam Park Soccer Pavilion	North West	Masterplan/Strategy	450,000	50,000		400,000	-	-		Facilities	Byron Douglas	am Arullanantham	James Lim
7	1906	Centenary Park Sporting Complex	North East	Masterplan/Strategy	452,350	452,350	-	-	-	-		Facilities	Dr Gil Kay	am Arullanantham	Niyas Usanar
8	3588	Sporting Grounds - Playing Surface Renewal Program: Carrum Downs Reserve Oval No 1 (completion) - $300K Carrum Downs Reserve Oval No 2 - $1.2M Ballam Park Design - $25K	Citywide	Renewal - Non Discretionary	1,466,536	1,466,536	-	-	-	-	-	Infrastructure	Byron Douglas	Michael Rathbone	Jeremy Starr

t D

Rank	Project Number	Project Title	Ward	Initiated By	Budget ($)	Rates ($)	Asset Sales ($)	Grants ($)	Reserves ($)	Contribution ($)	Loans ($)	Department	Project Sponsor	Delivery Manager	Project Managers
9	4131	McClelland Reserve - Construction of Car Park	North East	2016/17 MYBR Referral	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	-	-	-		Infrastructure	Michael Rathbone	Michael Rathbone	Rocky Sinha
10	3916	Ballarto Rd Right Hand Turn Lane at Skye	North East	Officer	TBA							Infrastructure	Dr Gill Kay	Michael Rathbone	Rocky Sinha
11	4211	Valley Road	North East	Cr Mayer	710,000	710,000	-	-	-	-		Infrastructure	Michael Rathbone	Michael Rathbone	Rocky Sinha
12	3591	BMX Club	North East	Cr Hampton	100,000		-	-	100,000	-		Infrastructure	Byron Douglas	Byron Douglas	Jeremy Starr
13	4181	Langwarrin Child & Family Centre	North East	Masterplan/Strategy	100,000	100,000						Facilities	Frances Thompson	Cam Arullanantham	Kepan Qiao
14	4182	Seaford Child & Family Centre	North West	Masterplan/Strategy	100,000	100,000						Facilities	Frances Thompson	Cam Arullanantham	Kepan Qiao
15	4177	Seaford Community Centre - Upgrade and Expansion	North West	Masterplan/Strategy	50,000	50,000						Facilities	Liz Daley	Cam Arullanantham	Niyas Usanar

Executive Summary

12.7 Increase Animal Adoptions

Enquiries: (Leonie Reints: Community Development)

Council Plan

Community Outcome:	4. A Well Managed City
Strategy:	4.1 Services
Priority Action	4.1.3 Ensure a positive customer experience

Purpose

To brief Council of strategies to increase the adoption rates and management of lost and stray animals.

Recommendation (Director Community Development)

That Council:

1. Notes Council is obligated to comply with the provisions of the Domestic Animals Act 1994.
2. Notes the report and the approaches available to Council to increase pet adoptions and the return of lost and stray animals to their owners.
3. Notes the new Pound Services Contract is due to be presented to Council in April 2018. The contract agreement will consider any further improvements.

Key Points / Issues

- At its meeting on 14 August 2017, Council resolved: *"That a report be provided regarding how Frankston City Council might be able to increase pet adoptions. This report is to be provided at the October Ordinary Meeting".*
- Under Section 84D of the Domestic Animals Act 1994 (The Act) it is an offence for a member of the public to not hand in a found lost/stray animal to Council.
- Under Section 84Y of the Act Council has the ability to enter into an agreement with a person and or body that will authorise them to allow other parties to return lost and stray animals to their owners. If Council was to implement these agreements with bodies such as veterinary clinics, rescue groups and shelters it may reduce animal impound statistics and euthanasia rates of unclaimed animals.
- For the 2016/2017 financial year 18,416 animal management related complaints were made to Council. Of these 1,723 complaints were in relation to lost and stray dogs and cats.
- For the 2016/2017 period Council impounded a total of 1,618 animals. Approximately 60% of these were reclaimed by their owners and the remaining 484 were not claimed. 221 of the unclaimed animals were adopted out to new owners and 263 were humanely euthanised.
- It should be noted that a number of dogs are seized due to investigations of complaints and attacks and as such it is not appropriate to rehome unless there has been a full assessment that the animal is suitable to be rehomed. Approximately 10% of the dogs impounded last financial year were seized and fall into this category. In the situation of a dog attack a rehoming assessment is not undertaken as rehoming is contrary to legislation.

Executive Summary

- For those animals found 'wandering and stray' that are impounded there are two key approaches to ensuring their welfare:
    1. Ensuring they are returned to their owners as quickly as possible without the need to be impounded.
    2. To ensure pet adoption is available to the general public to enable unwanted or unclaimed animals to find a new home
- To address the first approach officers have implemented updated animal management enforcement procedures to better focus on the welfare of animals and the reduction of impounds. The procedures include:
    - A return home strategy for wandering dogs with no previous offences. The procedures also provide officers with strict measures involving the use of infringements to act as a deterrent to pet owners that have allowed their animals to wander on previous occasions.
    - Improved procedures for unregistered animal investigations will increase the likelihood of animals being reunited with owners.
    - Improved animal registration procedures that increase the number of animals registered through an online animal change of ownership form making it easier for owners, not able to attend Council offices, to register their animals.
    - The Lost Dog's Home advertising unclaimed animals on their website to increase the chances of animals being reunited with their owners. In addition the Lost Dogs Home also have agreements in place with welfare organisations to promote pet adoptions refer Attachment 1.
- Currently, Council's contractor: the Lost Dogs Home is empowered to contact owners of lost and stray animals providing the animal is registered and has a microchip
- The current contract agreement with the Lost Dogs Home (LDH) is being reviewed. Improving the engagement and involvement of animal welfare groups with Council pound contractor with regard to the rehoming of animals will be addressed in the negotiations of the Pound Services Contract review in 2018.

Financial Impact

For the 2017-2018 financial year, the State Government Minister for Local Government has announced a limit on the amount Victorian councils may increase rates. The cap for the 2017-2018 financial year is 2%. The cap is based on the Consumer Price Index expected for the financial year.

This cap has a significant effect on Council's current Long Term Financial Planning, with rate revenue being $9 million less than anticipated over the first four years, growing to $17 million over five years. This reduction will have a severe impact on Council's financial capacity to maintain service levels and deliver key capital projects.

Consultation

1. External Stakeholders

The following animal management related organisations provided input:

- RSPCA
- Australian Institute of Animal Management (AIAM)

- Victorian Councils
- Australian Veterinary Association (AVA)
- Municipal Association of Victoria (MAV)
- Lost Dogs Home

A range of community members through the consultation on the Domestic Animal Management Plan.

2. Other Stakeholders

Internal and external Authorised Officers.

Analysis (Environmental / Economic / Social Implications)

An increase in the registration of animals would enable a faster response time to reuniting lost animals with their owners and subsequently reduce Council's overheads in investigations and prosecutions. A greater capacity for the Lost Dogs home to facilitate adoptions of unwanted animals will also improve the social, economic and environmental impact

Legal / Policy / Council Plan Impact

Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities

All matters relevant to the Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities have been considered in the preparation of this report and are consistent with the standards set by the Charter.

Legal

Any measures or changes must be considered under the Provisions of the Domestic Animals Act 1994.

Policy Impacts

Under Part 5A – of the Domestic Animals Act 1994 (The Act) every four years Council is to prepare a Domestic Animal Management Plan (DAMP). As per the Act the plan must include the evaluation of:

- Councils Animal Management Service
- Training of officers
- Enforcement of legislation
- To progress the welfare of animals in the community

Officer's Declaration of Interests

Council officers involved in the preparation of this report have no Conflict of Interest in this matter.

Risk Mitigation

- To reduce the number of impounded animals stricter enforcement of registration is being implemented. However, it should be noted that a stronger level of enforcement may incur an increase in complaints from affect owners
- Risk mitigation has been considered as part of the improvement to operating procedures.

12.7 Increase Animal Adoptions

Executive Summary

Conclusion

After several months of consultation with welfare groups and other Victorian Councils a number of improvements were implemented into Council's operating procedures to improve the welfare of animals.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: Lost Dogs Home - Rescue Services - Letter

THE LOST DOGS HOME
2 Gracie Street
North Melbourne VIC 3051
Telephone 03 9329 2755
Fax 03 9326 5293
ABN 84 004 789 726
info@dogshome.com
www.dogshome.com

28 August 2017

To whom it may concern,

The Lost Dogs' Home founded its Rescue Partnership Program in 2015.

Since that time our network of Rescue Partners has grown considerably. We are now proudly partnered with over 80 rescue groups; this includes cats and dogs. Some are breed specific, while others may specialise in senior animals or those with medical or behavioural needs.

In addition we have a small network of groups and contacts to assist in placing wildlife, livestock and pocket pets such as rabbits.

Below is a list of the cat and dog groups that we have partnered with:

2nd Chance Animal Rescue	Maremma Rescue Vic
2nd Chance Cat Rescue	Melbourne Animal Rescue
All 4 Paws Dog Rescue Inc	Metro Animal Rescue
All Over Staffy Rescue	Minka and Misha
Australian Working Dog Rescue	New Beginnings
Bendigo Animal Welfare and Community Services	No Hairs Ark
Bengal Rescue	Noahs Bark Dog Rescue
Blue Cross Animal Society	Paws of Love
Canine Lifeline	Pets Haven
Cat People of Melbourne	Project Underdog Rescue
Cavalier Rescue	Pugs SOS
Cheltenham Cat Rescue	Puppy Tales Rescue and Rehoming
Chihuahua Rescue Australia	Purrs of Point Cook
Chihuahua Rescue Victoria	Pyrenees Animal Rescue
Dachshund Rescue Australia	Rescued With Love
Devoted 2 Dachshunds Rescue	Rescuing our companion animals
Dindi Dog Rescue	Ridgeback Club of Vic - Rescue
Doggie Rescue	Robyn's Nest and All The Rest Animal Rescue
Echuca Animal Rescue Service	Save a Dog Scheme
Forever Friends	Save a Soul Animal Rescue
Forgotten Souls	Sayda Hearts Home Rescue
Geelong Animal Rescue	Siberian Husky Club of Vic
German Shepherd Rescue Vic	South Gipsland Animal Aid

Golden Retriever Rescue	Squishies Flat Faced Animal Rescue
Great Dane Rescue	Staffords in Need
Greyhound Adoption Program	Staffordshire Bull Terrier Rescue Club
Greyhound Safety Net	Starting Over Dog Rescue
Greyhounds New Beginnings	Sweet Shepherd Rescue
Grounded Paws	Team Tigger
GSDs in need	The Inbetweeners Animal Rescue
GSP Rescue	The Marks Ark
Home at Last Senior Dog Rescue	TLC Rescue Inc
Homeless Hounds Animal Rescue	Tom and Queenie Inc
Homes for Huskies	Unforgettable Creatures
Ingrid's Haven	Urban Cat Welfare Collective
Jack Russell Rescue	Victorian Bull Terrier Rescue
KPs Awesome Paws	Victorian Collie Rescue
Labrador Rescue	Western Suburbs Cat and Kitten Rescue
Lort Smith	Whippet Association of Vic - Rescue
Mamma Paws Rescue	Working Breed Rehab
Maneki Neko Car Rescue	

Kind Regards,

Jade Meadmore
Animal Rescue Coordinator

Executive Summary

12.8 Council Resolution Update Report

Enquiries: (Michael Craighead: Corporate Development)

Council Plan

Community Outcome:	3. Sustainable City
Strategy:	3.3 Ensure good governance and management of Council resources
Priority Action	3.3.2 Implement a schedule of reviews of services, plans, policies and protocols to ensure good governance

Purpose

To update on the implementation of a resolution.

Recommendation (Director Corporate Development)

That Council

1. Notes the report.
2. Note that live streaming of Council Meetings will be implemented for the first meeting in 2018.

Introduction

Due to various factors, it is sometimes not possible for reports to be brought back before Council as had been resolved. This report updates Council on the progress of these matters.

Key Points / Issues

- *Live Streaming of Council Meetings - Update*

  At its meeting on 14 August 2017, Council authorised the CEO to seek quotations and make arrangements to implement live streaming and archiving the audio-visual recordings of Council meetings on Council's website from the November Statutory meeting or earlier if practicable.

  To ensure Council obtains best value and in compliance with Council's adopted procurement process, Council will be inviting contractors and suppliers to submit a quotation for the installation of a live streaming solution. Prospective contractors/suppliers will be given an opportunity to attend a site briefing to understand how the Chambers is set up for Council meetings. It is anticipated that the live streaming service will be implemented for the first meeting in 2018.

Financial Impact

For the 2017-2018 financial year, the State Government Minister for Local Government has announced a limit on the amount Victorian councils may increase rates. The cap for the 2017-2018 financial year is 2%. The cap is based on the Consumer Price Index expected for the financial year.

This cap has a significant effect on Council's current Long Term Financial Planning, with rate revenue being $9 million less than anticipated over the first four years, growing to $17 million over five years. This reduction will have a severe impact on Council's financial capacity to maintain service levels and deliver key capital projects.

Executive Summary

Consultation

1. External Stakeholders

Not applicable.

2. Other Stakeholders

Not applicable.

Analysis (Environmental / Economic / Social Implications)

Not applicable.

Legal / Policy / Council Plan Impact

Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities

All matters relevant to the Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities have been considered in the preparation of this report and are consistent with the standards set by the Charter.

Legal

There are no legal implications.

Policy Impacts

There are no policies that will impact

Officer's Declaration of Interests

Council officers involved in the preparation of this report have no Conflict of Interest in this matter.

Risk Mitigation

There is no risk associated with this report.

Conclusion

Council officers are continuously working to implement a range of Council resolutions. The purpose of this report is to update Council on the implementation status of the resolutions.

ATTACHMENTS

Nil

Executive Summary

12.9 Progress of Council Resolutions resulting from Notices of Motion

Enquiries: (Michael Craighead: Corporate Development)

Council Plan

Community Outcome:	3. Sustainable City
Strategy:	3.3 Ensure good governance and management of Council resources
Priority Action	3.3.3 Continue to build organisational capability and a customer service culture

Purpose

To brief Council on the current status of resolutions made in response to Notices of Motion.

Recommendation (Director Corporate Development)

That Council:

1. Receives the Notices of Motion Report as at 16 October 2017.
2. Notes that the following Notices of Motion be archived from the Notice of Motion Report:
    - NOM 1258 - Civic Reception for CFA Volunteers
    - NOM 1264 - Frankston History taught in Local Schools
    - NOM 1270 - Funding for Life Saving Clubs
    - NOM 1296 - Support for Self-Funded Retirees
    - NOM 1303 - Quality of Life / Anti Social Behaviour in the Frankston
    - NOM 1312 - Unemployment in Frankston
    - NOM 1317 - Frankston Nature Conservation
    - NOM 1323 - Young Street Precinct
    - NOM 1329 - Quality of Life / Anti Social Behaviour II
    - NOM 1340 - Frankston Homelessness Count
    - NOM 1353 - Advocating for Increased Bus Services
    - NOM 1363 - Orwil Street Community House Funding
    - NOM 1369 - Chief Executive Officer Credit Card
    - NOM 1371 - Frankston Basketball Stadium

Key Points / Issues

- At the Ordinary Council Meeting OM295 held on 19 December 2016, Council resolved that;

    "That the Chief Executive Officer is directed to provide regular updates to Council on the progress or status of Council's resolutions resulting from Notices of Motion raised by Councillors. In order to facilitate this, a brief progress report (detailing the status of each outstanding resolution) is required to be presented to Council at each of its Ordinary Meetings in

12.9 Progress of Council Resolutions resulting from Notices of Motion

Executive Summary

future commencing with Ordinary Meeting 296 (scheduled for the 30 January 2017)."

- The Notices of Motion Report as at 16 October 2017 is attached and will continue to be updated and reported at each Ordinary Council Meeting.
- Fourteen (14) Notice of Motion actions are reported 'complete' and will be archived from the document. The Notice of Motion's relating to:
    - NOM 1258 - Civic Reception for CFA Volunteers
    - NOM 1264 - Frankston History taught in Local Schools
    - NOM 1270 - Funding for Life Saving Clubs
    - NOM 1296 - Support for Self-Funded Retirees
    - NOM 1303 - Quality of Life / Anti Social Behaviour in the Frankston
    - NOM 1312 - Unemployment in Frankston
    - NOM 1317 - Frankston Nature Conservation
    - NOM 1323 - Young Street Precinct
    - NOM 1329 - Quality of Life / Anti Social Behaviour II
    - NOM 1340 - Frankston Homelessness Count
    - NOM 1353 - Advocating for Increased Bus Services
    - NOM 1363 - Orwil Street Community House Funding
    - NOM 1369 - Chief Executive Officer Credit Card
    - NOM 1371 - Frankston Basketball Stadium

Financial Impact

For the 2017-2018 financial year, the State Government Minister for Local Government has announced a limit on the amount Victorian councils may increase rates. The cap for the 2017-2018 financial year is 2%. The cap is based on the Consumer Price Index expected for the financial year.

This cap has a significant effect on Council's current Long Term Financial Planning, with rate revenue being $9 million less than anticipated over the first four years, growing to $17 million over five years. This reduction will have a severe impact on Council's financial capacity to maintain service levels and deliver key capital projects.

Consultation

1. External Stakeholders

Nil.

2. Other Stakeholders

Nil.

12.9 Progress of Council Resolutions resulting from Notices of Motion

Executive Summary

Analysis (Environmental / Economic / Social Implications)

Making the written records available may provide some confidence in transparency in decision making and is in keeping with best practice advice from the Office of the local Government Inspectorate.

Legal / Policy / Council Plan Impact

Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities

The Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities has been considered in the preparation of this report but is not relevant to the content of the report.

Legal

Nil.

Policy Impacts

There is no impact on Council Policies.

Officer's Declaration of Interests

Council officers involved in the preparation of this report have no Conflict of Interest in this matter.

Risk Mitigation

There are no significant risks.

Conclusion

It is recommended that the Notices of Motion as listed be archived.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: Notice of Motion Cost Summary as at 16 October 2017

Attachment B: Notice of Motion as at 16 October 2017

Attachment C: Notice of Motion Confidential as at 16 October 2017 *(Under Separate Cover)*

Councillor	Number	Primary Cost	Ongoing Cost	Outcome Cost
Cr Cunial	5	$4,649	$500	$190,500
Cr McCormack	9	$3,735	$0	$135,000
Cr Toms	20	$3,577	$0	$60,000
Cr Aitken	22	$8,979	$0	$55,000
Cr Bolam	45	$13,912	$0	$149,000
Cr O'Connor	16	$2,980	$0	$163
Cr Mayer	3	$2,450	$0	$66,000
Cr Hampton	11	$7,594	$1,050	$0
Cr O'Reilly	0	$0	$0	$0
TOTAL	**131**	**$ 47,876**	**$ 1,550**	**$ 655,663**

Notice of Motion Report

Meeting Date	Item No	NOM Title and Councillor	Council Resolution	Responsibility	Comments	Cost Summary
19-Dec-16	13.2	NOM 1241 - Centenary Park Golf Course Committee Cr Hampton	Council Decision: Moved: Hampton Seconded: Toms That: 1. Council notes that the pro shop and golf course at Centenary Park remain as separate entities to the Centenary Park sporting complex. 2. A Committee of interested Councillors and appropriate officers be appointed to develop a future 10 year business plan for the Centenary Park Golf Course. 3. Regular reports be provided to Council on the development of the draft business plan including consultation undertaken with key stakeholders. 4. The final draft business plan be presented to Council for consideration and adoption by the end of 2017 at the latest. 5. Council notes that D&S Golf have previously been advised that their current contract will not be extended. 6. Notwithstanding the previous advice to D&S Golf, Council now advises D&S Golf that their current contract (expiry 30 June 2017) will now be extended to the 30 June 2018. This will allow for the development of the draft business plan for Centenary Park Golf Course and guarantee no interruption to the management and viability of the golf course. CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY	Liz Daley	02 October 2017 - A draft report will be presented to EMT on Tuesday 26 September 2017. It is anticipated that a report will be presented to 2 October 2017 Council Briefing. 11 September 2017 - A draft report plan has been received for review by EMT prior to a Councillor Briefing requested for September. 21 August 2017 - Consultant is progressing work on the Business Plan 31 July 2017 - 1. Noted 2. The consultant has met with the liaison committee a number of times 3. Extensive consultation has been undertaken including alternative models and golf clubs to understand opportunities. The next stage is to meet with interested councillors to gain further input 4. The current analysis will enable a draft to be developed by the end of 2017 5 & 6. The contract has been extended to 30 June 2018 10 July 2017 - 1) Noted 2) Committee established 3) Consultant is undertaking research following initial meetings with key stakeholders. 4) Noted 5) Noted 6) Complete 20 June 2017 - A report is scheduled to be presented back to Council on 27 July 2017	Primary Cost: $2,350 (please note: an additional cost of $226 has been added to the total figure of the Primary Cost)
30-Jan-17	13.3	NOM 1258 - Civic Reception for CFA Volunteers Cr O'Connor	Council Decision: Moved: Hampton Seconded: Toms That letters under seal be presented to all emergency services congratulating them on the wonderful work they do in our community and these letters be presented at the 2017 mayoral picnic. CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY	Leonie Reints	02 October 2017 - Framed letters under Council seal were presented to the Volunteer Groups at the Mayors Picnic on Sunday 10 September. Letters have been mailed out to the groups who were not represented at the Mayors Picnic. Request NoM to be archived. 11 September 2017 - Letters have been finalised and invitations sent out to the relevant services advising that letter of thanks will be presented at the Mayors Picnic on Sunday 10 September 2017 10 July 2017 - Letters have been drafted and will be presented to OM 24/7 for endorsement and available for the Mayor's Picnic in September 2017. 22 June 2017 - Letters will be drafted and presented to OM 24/7 for endorsement and available for the Mayor's Picnic in September 2017. 22 May 2017 - No change to the status 3 April 2017 - No change to the status. 214 Mar 2017 - 1:53 PM - No further action until September 2017. 21 Feb 2017 - 2:29 PM - Letters will be available for the Mayor's Picnic in September 2017.	Primary Cost: Nil

Notice of Motion Report

Meeting Date	Item No	NOM Title and Councillor	Council Resolution	Responsibility	Comments	Cost Summary
30-Jan-17	13.7	NOM 1264 - Frankston History taught in Local Schools Cr Bolam	Council Decision: Moved: Bolam Seconded: Aitken That a report be provided to Council at the May Ordinary Meeting in relation to the introduction of local (Frankston) history as curriculum for primary school students. The report should consider: 1. Council's capacity with local community groups and historians to put together a yearly curriculum package (including any recurrent costings such as research, subsidies and paperwork); 2. The inclusion of history in a potential curriculum package which spans from Frankston's initial indigenous inhabitants (the Boonerwrung and Bunurong people) to Frankston's modern European settlement; 3. The receptiveness of the Department of Education and public, private and denominational schools within the Frankston LGA to embrace such curriculum; and 4. The introduction of a resource portal / website section on the Frankston City Council website for residents (beyond primary school students) interested in learning more about diverse Frankston's history CARRIED	Gill Kay	02 October 2017 - Report was considered back to Council at its 25 September 2017 meeting therefore request NoM to be archived. 11 September - The Department of Education and Training have indicated that there is a retired teacher who is keen to be involved in developing the curriculum package. A project plan has been drafted and will be discussed with the volunteer. The Mornington Peninsula Family History Society have also been contacted to gauge interest in the project and we are awaiting a response from them. A report will be presented at the 25 September OM. 10 July 2017 - A meeting was held on 29 June with Cr Bolam, Gill Kay, Andrew Moon, Kim Kearsey, representatives from the Department of Education and Early Childhood Development and the Frankston Historical Society. There is support from the Department to develop a teaching resource aimed at primary school students which will meet the criteria of the Victorian Curriculum. A project plan for this will be developed for inclusion in the NOM report due in September along with a discussion of online publishing options. To ensure the local history component of the curriculum will be available for the wider community. 21 June 2017 - Councillor Bolam has been invited to the meeting scheduled for 29/6. 20 June 2017 - A meeting has been organised between Frankston Historical Society and Department of Education and Training to further explore this opportunity. A report has been scheduled for September OM. 13 June 2017 - At the meeting held on 8 May 2017 the Regional Director DET was open to involvement and was to confirm in writing. No corespondence to date received and follow up has occured. A report to August Ordinary Meeting has been scheduled. 01 June 2017 - Action reassigned to Gillian Kay by Andrea Gaynor 22 May 2017 - Meeting with the Department of Education representatives was held on 8 May 2017. As per Community Development Division Resolution Progress Report dated 22 May 2017, a report will be presented to the 13 June 2017 Ordinary Meeting. 1 May 2017 - Council Report will be provided to 22 May 2017. 3 April 2017 A meeting has been scheduled with the Department of Education on 8 May 2017. 23 March 2017 – No response has been received. 21 Feb 2017 - 2:32 PM - A letter has been sent by the Mayor to the Regional Director, South East Region of the Department of Education and Training on 7 February 2017. Council is now awaiting advice.	Primary Cost: $175

Notice of Motion Report

Meeting Date	Item No	NOM Title and Councillor	Council Resolution	Responsibility	Comments	Cost Summary
30-Jan-17	13.8	NOM 1265 - Cleanliness of Frankston City Cr Bolam	Council Decision: Moved: Bolam Seconded: Aitken To ensure the cleanliness of our streets, parks and reserves – Council resolves that the following measures occur: 1. That the CEO reviews the management of the cleaning maintenance of all council land and presents a maintenance model to Council's satisfaction in May 2017. The model must ensure Council land is maintained to an agreed service level which also includes random audits against the service levels. 2. That a letter be sent to Frankston MP, Mr Paul Edbrooke and the relevant government Ministers expressing concern about the presentation and cleanliness of land belonging to VicRoads in the Frankston LGA. The letter outline the proposal of a pilot project between Council and VicRoads to implement a cleaning maintenance program at an appropriate and similar service level to that endorsed by Council as a consequence of the maintenance service review and further, the council undertake maintenance works on their behalf on the proviso that VicRoads be invoiced for services rendered. 3. That a letter be sent to Frankston MP Paul Edbrooke and the relevant government Ministers expressing concern about the presentation and cleanliness of VicTrack land and that Council, should there be no improvements by May 2017, considers it option to pursue issuing infringement notices for unsightly land under the General Local Law No. 8. 4. That the outcome of the responses from VicRoads, VicTrack and the State Government be included in the report to council in May 2017. If the responses are not to the satisfaction of council it considers options including a public campaign to State Government to compel VicRoads and or VicTrack to improve its cleaning regime on the land for which they are responsible. 5. That a 'rapid response' team be established to improve responsiveness to community requests for maintenance of a reactive nature. Such a team would be able to respond to reactive requests quickly, which in turn would ensure programmed maintenance activities remain on track. The team also report any unsightly private land to Council's Authorised Officers for follow up investigation and infringement. 6. It be noted that council formally impounds abandoned trolleys found on council/common land under the appropriate subject to General Local Law Number 8. Council officers are to seek formal Australian Tax Office advice to assess Council's ability to 'donate' a proportion of shopping trolley impound and or release fees to the Frankston Charitable Fund and include the advice in the May 2017 report to Council. 7. That state legislative provisions to curtail rubbish dumping outside private properties are included in the May 2017 report. If considered necessary recommendations regarding the need for further legislative change also be included. 8. That a detailed letter be prepared and included in the next rates notice to all property owners on the rates register to remind them of the council's expectations that they ensure no rubbish is placed the nature strip outside of the provisions for hard waste collections. 9. That officers improve and provide a supportive customer service response to public reports of dumped rubbish and abandoned shopping trolleys and this also be considered in the May 2017 report. 10. The document titled "Possible Initiatives to Rid the City of Trolleys and Rubbish" (Seiffert, B. 2017) also be considered in the May 2017 report to Council. CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY	Gill Kay	02 October 2017 - Report was considered back to Council at its 25 September 2017 meeting. Was deferred. 11 September 2017 - Response to NOM1265 is going to Council on 25 September 2017. 31 July 2017 - A briefing has been scheduled for 21/8. A further report will come back to Council OM 4/9 19 July 2017 - Additional staff member has been appointed to address the trolley issues. Outcome cost added. 10 July 2017 - A meeting has been scheduled on 13/07/2017 with Councillor Bolam and Mr Seiffert to discuss his recommended initiatives. 21 June 2017 - A meeting has been sought with VicTrack and VicRoads to discuss maintenance. A separate meeting has been arranged with Councillor Bolam and Mr Seiffert to discuss his recommended initiatives. 20 June 2017 - A report was provided to 22 May OM and deferred until September for further information 13 June 2017 - Report deferred for further discussion with Cr Bolam. 01 June 2017 - Action reassigned to Gillian Kay by Andrea Gaynor 22 May 2017 - Report submitted to this meeting. 1 May 2017 - Council Report will be provided to 22 May 2017. 3 April 2017 Council report will be provided to May 2017 meeting. 21 Feb 2017 - 1. Noted - a report will be prepared 2. A letter has been sent. 3. A letter has been sent. 4. Noted 5. A Rapid Response Team had been established by the time of the January OM. 6. Advice from the ATO has been sought. 7. Noted 8. Finance Department has been requested to include a reminder in the next rates notices. 9. Officers have been requested to revise advice to customers. 10. A copy of the document has been requested.	Primary Cost: $4,412.75 (staff cost of $1,452 removed)
30-Jan-17	13.13	NOM 1270 - Funding for Life Saving Clubs Cr Toms	Council Decision: Moved: Aitken Seconded: Hampton: That Council consider the best and most reasonable means to acknowledge volunteers in the city. CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY	Gill Kay	02 October 2017 - Letters were presented to the relevant clubs and volunteers at the Mayors Family Picnic on 10 September 2017. Request NoM to be archived. 11 September 2017 - Further work and discussions with Councillors has highlighted the Mayor's Picnic as the most appropriate Community event to acknowledge volunteers. Letters have been drafted to be presented at this event. 10 July 2017 - Letters have been drafted for approval for presentation at the Mayors picnic in September. 22 June 2017 - A meeting has been requested with Councillor Aitken and Chairperson Impact Volunteering to discuss acknowledgement of all volunteers at the Mayors Family Picnic 13 June 2017 - No change to the status. 22 May 2017 - No change to the status. 3 April 2017 - No change to the status.	Primary Cost: $100

Notice of Motion Report

Meeting Date	Item No	NOM Title and Councillor	Council Resolution	Responsibility	Comments	Cost Summary
30-Jan-17	13.17	NOM 1274 - Procurement Policies and Contracts Cr McCormack	Council Decision: Moved: McCormack Seconded: Mayer That a review be undertaken of all procurement policies and contracts for goods and service provision to Council and a report be provided to Council within 12 weeks detailing where efficiencies could be achieved and where further local investment can be promoted. CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY	Jo Cross	02 October 2017 - As per last note, changes to this request will be submitted to the Audit and Risk Committee. 11 September 2017 - As per last note, changes to this request will be submitted to the Audit and Risk Committee. 13 July 2017 - As the report was deferred to include further changes these will need to be referred to Council's Audit and Risk Committee for the 22 September 2017. The report will go back to Council at the Ordinary Meeting for 16 October 2017. 10 July 2017 - As per last note, changes to this request will be submitted ot the Audit and Risk Committee. 20 June 2017 - Reponse to this NOM was submitted to Council Meeting in May but was deferred to include further changes. These changes will need to be referred to Council's Audit and Risk Committee. The report will go to Council in October 2017. 22 May 2017 - Report submitted to this meeting.	Primary Cost: $400
20-Feb-17	13.4	NOM 1279 – Local Government/State Government Financial Arrangements Cr Hampton	Council Decision: Moved: Hampton Seconded: Mayer That: 1. The Council write to the Premier of Victoria, the Treasurer of Victoria and the Minister for Local Government, to again highlight the future loss of revenue to Local Government as a result of the introduction of Rate Capping and that it will diminish Council's capacity to provide services and major projects. 2. The Council call upon the Premier of Victoria and the Treasurer of Victoria, to undertake an urgent review of all current legislation that imposes financial burdens on Local Government in having to pay levies to the State Government eg, Waste Levy, Building Levy, Dog and Cat Registration Levy due to the impact of the Rate Capping legislation and that support for the legislative review be sought from the Minister for Local Government on the basis of the commitment to the State/Local Government Accord. 3. The Premier of Victoria be requested to review the legislation whereby Local Government is required to pay annually for Fire Plug Maintenance on the basis that the Fire Services Levy pool of funding is significantly higher now due to it being linked to Local Government rate bases and the Fire Plug Maintenance could be funded from this fund and the Minister for Local Government be requested to support this request in the spirit of the State/Local Government Accord and recognising the impact of Rate Capping on Councils. 4. The Premier of Victoria and the Treasurer of Victoria be requested to urgently review the prohibition placed upon Local Government to not be able to apply rates charges on State Government property in recognition of the impact rate capping and amend legislation to allow for rates to be levied on State Government properties. 5. The Member for Frankston and the Member for Carrum be called upon to support Council in its efforts to address the imbalances and requirements that the current legislation imposes on Local Government in having to pay levies to the State Government and not being able to impose charges on State Government. 6. Council writes to all members of State Parliament representing the municipality raising its concerns and seeking support for legislative change to address the imbalance. 7. Council reconsider its membership with the VLGA so as to have a vehicle to promote these recommendations within the Local Government forum and also with the State Government. 8. A decision be made at the next Ordinary Meeting on our VLGA membership. CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY	Michael Craighead	21 August 2017 - Follow up letters sent to all parties seeking a response. 31 July 2017 - No response to the letter sent to Kathryn Arndt (VIC Local Governance Association), Mr Paul Edbrooke (member for Frankston), The Hon Matthew Guy (Leader of the VIC State Opposition) and Mr Timothy Pallas (Treasurer of VIC). Acknowledgement letter from The Hon Natalie Hutchins MP (Minister for Local Government) and a response from The Hon Daniel Andrews MP (Premier of VIC). 13 June 2017 - No change to status. Council voted against rejoining the VLGA at 22 May 2017 OM301. 22 May 2017 - No change on State Government matters. Letter received from VLGA dated 5 May 2017 (A3349018). VLGA report submitted to this meeting. 1 May 2017 - Councillor Briefing on VLGA membership held on 18 April 2017. No response to report to 1 May 2017 from letters sent. Additional Cost $150. 3 April 2017 - Working towards a briefing to Council by VLGA. Report will be provided following the Councillor Briefing. 14 Mar 2017 - 2:18 PM - Letters have been written to all nominated in the various recommendations.	Primary Cost: $600
3-Apr-17	13.1	NOM 1295 - Mental Health Cr O'Connor	Council Decision: Moved: Councillor O'Connor Seconded: Councillor Toms That Frankston City Council writes to both the (State) Minister for Mental Health, The Hon. Martin Foley, and the (Federal) Minister for Health, the Hon. Greg Hunt, advocating for improved local mental health services and increased local mental health awareness. Prior to this occurring, the CEO is to instruct officers to identify specific service shortfalls in Frankston which require rectification. This should be reflected in the letter to the relevant ministers. The final draft of this letter is to be provided at the May Council meeting for consideration. This letter should form the basis of Frankston City Council's future advocacy relating to mental health based outcomes in the Frankston municipality. Carried Unanimously	Liz Daley	11 September 2017 - Phone calls were made on 18 July 2017 to Ministers offices who indicated a response was pending. Awaiting these responses. 21 August 2017 - Phone calls were made to the (State) Minister for Mental Health, The Hon. Martin Foley, and the (Federal) Minister for Health, the Hon. Greg Hunt, offices on 18 July 2017. The Hon. Greg Hunt's office advised the letter is with the Ministerial office to prepare a response. The Hon. Martin Foley's office advised letters are with advisors, response will follow in a few weeks. 10 July 2017 - Awaiting on response to letters sent to relevant Ministers on 14 June 2017. 21 June 2017 - The letter was submitted to Council for endorsement OM 22/5 and sent to the relevant Ministers. 13 June 2017 - Letter approved by Council and sent to all intended recipients. Primary cost of $1,580 added. 22 May 2017 - No change to the status. 1 May 2017 - Letters being prepared along with report.	Primary Cost: $1,580

Notice of Motion Report

Meeting Date	Item No	NOM Title and Councillor	Council Resolution	Responsibility	Comments	Cost Summary
3-Apr-17	13.2	NOM 1296 - Support for Self-Funded Retirees	Council Decision: Moved: Councillor O'Connor Seconded: Councillor Toms Council writes to the State Government formally seeking their support for a discount scheme for self-funded retirees relative to municipal rates. Council's support for this advocacy measure would allow self-funded retirees access to the same discounts that pensioners receive on their annual council rates. The Minister, in potentially allowing self-funded retirees a discount on their annual council rates, should devise a mechanism which prevents self-funded retires with exceptional liquidity / assets from having access to the proposed discount. CARRIED	Kim Jaensch	02 October 2017 - Response was received, advising that the State Government is unable to extend its concessions to more people. Request NoM to be archived. 11 September 2017 - On 31 August 2017 Council received a letter of response from the Hon Natalie Huthins MP Minister for Local Government acknowledging Councils letter and advising that the State Government is unable to extend its concessions to more people. 22 August 2017 - Correspondence received from Minister for Local Government (A3405385) dated 31 July 2017. Correspondence received from Treasurer of Victoria (A3401648) dated 25 July 2017. 31 July 2017 - Awaiting response to letters. no change to status 14 July 2017 - Letter sent 14 July 2014 20 June 2016 - No change to the status 22 May 2017 - No change to the status. 1 May 2017- Letters being sent.	Primary Cost: $100
3-Apr-17	13.4	NOM 1298 - Food Security in Frankston Cr Bolam	Council Decision: Moved: Councillor Bolam Seconded: Councillor Aitken 1. That Council continues to adhere to 53D and 53E of the Victorian Food Act 1984 – all local food premises convicted of food safety contraventions be put on the Victorian Department of Health's 'Convictions Register'; 2. That all food premises be informed (in writing) of this process and be encouraged to practice adequate food practices; 3. Furthermore, all Councillors are to be supplied with the outcome of food businesses inspections (including any breaches and fines issued) in the form of either a report or briefing annually; and 4. The total number of convictions, breaches and fines be released publicly annually. Carried Unananimously	Leonie Reints	21 August 2017 - Letters will be sent out to all food premise proprietors with their Food Act Renewals in October 2017. 10 July 2017 - Council is continuing to put all food safety contraventions on the Victorian Department of Health Convictions Register. Letters will be sent out to all food premise proprietors with their Food Act Renewal in October 2017. Councillors will be provided with a high level summary of all statutory food inspections and their outcomes through the quarterly performance reporting process. 20 June 2017 - 1. Environmental Health Officers currently adhere to Sections 53D and 53E of the Victoria Food Act and all local food premises convicted of food safety contraventions will be put on the Victorian Department of Health's 'Convictions Register'. 2. All food premise proprietors will be reminded in writing of their obligations under the Food Act in October when they receive their Food Act renewal application. 3. Councillors will be provided with a high level summary of all statutory food inspections and their outcomes. 4. Due to privacy laws it is only possible to disclose information regarding convicted food premise proprietors which is available on the DHHS Convictions Register (public site). 1 May 2017 - Letters being sent . Actions to be undertaken at appropriate time.	Primary Cost: $100
3-Apr-17	13.5	NOM 1299 - Level Crossing Removal Cr McCormack	Moved: Councillor McCormack Seconded: Councillor Bolam 1. Requests from the Level Crossing Removal Authority and the Hon Jacinta Allen MP, Minister for Transport, as a matter of urgency, the release of all technical reports and associated information to the Council and community, which provides justification for the chosen options for treatments at the Frankston railway line grade separations located within the Frankston municipality. 2. Notes that the State Government has failed to provide all of the information as requested previously by Council to date. 3. Technical information also be sought on the proposed – and council opposed – Seaford/Kananook train stabling yard. Carried Unanimously	Kate Jewell	02 October 2017 - Still no reply from the Minister for Public Transport on letter sent (see 13 September 2017 entry for relevant action taken to date). Letter received addressed to the Mayor date stamped 21 September 2017 from Adam Maguire Project Director LXRA noting the following: "With regards to the request for groundwater data for the Seaford Road project, as discussed at the meeting, the geotechnical and groundwater flow data gathered is very technical, especially considering the local environment in the area, including the wetlands and Kananook Creek. These elements, along with the complexity of removing the level crossing means analysing the data and understanding the impact of the level crossing removal method requires specialist knowledge and experience, that is generally possessed by experts in the hydrogeology field. Given this, the raw data has not been released, however the understanding the community and Council's desire to understand potential local impacts, we have published a technical report that covers that impact, changes to groundwater could have on the nearby Seaford Wetlands and Kananook Creek. The report is available at levelcrossing.vic.gov.au/crossings/seaford-road-seaford. I encourage Council to review this report if not already done so." 13 September 2017 - Follow up phone call - 13/9/17 - 11.57am. Spoke with Trina in the Minister's office noting recent email sent to Mayor 11 September 2017 however the letter attached was not responding to this specific matter. Trina from Minister's office will follow up the 4 April 2017 dated correspondence attached to the email sent 7 September 2017 and provide further advice shortly. 11 September 2017 - Matter raised with Project Director Adam Maguire during Council briefing - 21 August 2017. Awaiting advice on outcome. As per Council Resolution procedure - letter previously sent to Minister for Public Transport noted in 1 May 2017 comment as sent - resent via email 7 September 2017. Awaiting reply. 31 July 2017 - No response regarding technical reports. 10 July 2017 - Awaiting response from Level Crossing Removal Authority and the Hon Jacinta Allan MP, Minister for Public Transport. 13 June 2017 - No change to the status. 22 May 2017 - No change to the status.	Primary Cost: $100

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Meeting Date	Item No	NOM Title and Councillor	Council Resolution	Responsibility	Comments	Cost Summary
1-May-17	13.2	NOM 1301 - Eel Race Road Closure Opposition Cr Bolam	Moved: Councillor Bolam Seconded: Councillor Aitken That Frankston City Council writes to LXRA, the Premier of Victoria (The Hon. Daniel Andrews), the Opposition Leader of Victoria (The Hon. Matthew Guy), the Minister for Transport (The Hon. Jacinta Allan) and the State Member for Carrum (Ms. Sonya Kilkenny), expressing concern of the closure of Eel Race Road. Much like the recent decisions relating to Overton Road (Seaford), Seaford Road (Seaford) and the sudden announcement of a train stabling facility at the Kananook Railway Station (Seaford), the process has once again failed Frankston residents in that no consultation and no justification was evident in arriving at this decision. Frankston City Council formally opposes the closure of Eel Race Road on a number of grounds including the increase of congestion, particularly on Railway Parade (Seaford), Armstrongs Road (Seaford) and Station St (Seaford); and the impact that this will have on the amenity/character of Seaford and pedestrian safety. Council commits to this new position given contemporary community feedback. Carried Unanimously	Kate Jewell	02 October 2017 - Still no reply from the Premier, Opposition Leader and Member for Carrum as at 27 September 2017.Noting follow up and investigation comments made on 7 September 2017 07 September 2017 - As per Council Resolution procedure - investigated outstanding reply to Council's correspondence. Letter had been received by the Mayor's office from the Minister for Public Transport, the hon. Jacinta Allan MP relating to the decision for Council to change its position on the Eel Race Road level crossing. Noted our views however noted 'we are now getting on with it, and called for EOI to remove the Eel Race Road crossing and others along the Frankston line.' Thanked Council for writing to her. Letter was not copied to any other departments or the Premier. No official reply from the Premier, Opposition Leader and Member for Carrum as at 7 September 2017. Reminder email sent 7 September 2017 enquiring if reply is forthcoming. Awaiting reply. 31 July 2017 - The 10th July 2017 comment still relevant - still awaiting reply to correspondence sent 10 July 2017 - Awaiting a response from LXRA, the Premier of Victoria, the Hon Daniel Andrews, the opposition leader of Victoria, the Hon Matthew Guy, the Minister for Transport, the Hon Jacinta Allen MP and the State Member for Carrum, Ms Sonya Kilkenny MP. 22 May 2017 Letters prepared and sent (A3349564, A3349536, A3349544).	Primary Cost: $100
1-May-17	13.3	NOM 1302 - Financial Literacy Classes Cr Bolam	Moved: Councillor Bolam Seconded: Councillor Aitken That a report be provided to Council at the July Ordinary Meeting detailing the use of financial literacy classes/workshops to allow interested residents to consider methods to gain better control and understanding of their finances. The report is to consider providers – Governmental, private and Not for Profit – who are able to appeal to residents of varying ages and societal circumstances. The report should consider areas of the municipality in high need of these classes/workshops; and how to attract residents to such classes/workshops. The report is to also consider subsidies (by Council and local businesses such as community banks) to support such classes/workshops occurring within the municipality on a consistent basis. That a section be made available on the FCC Website with a list of existing financial literacy programs in Frankston. Carried	Gill Kay	19 July 2017 - 1) & 3) Stakeholders consulted and have arranged pilot workshop at the Frankston Library in September within existing budget. 4) Information on financial literacy support readily available online and not recommended to add to Council's website. 10 July 2017 - A report has been prepared for Council's consideration 20 June 2017 - A meeting of Managers has been held. A report has been scheduled for OM 24/7. 22 May 2017 - Report will be prepared Estimated Completion Date changed by: Tracee Hall-davis From: 22 May 2017 To: 15/6/2017 10 May 2017 - A meeting of Managers who have potential involvement in the funding, promotion or delivery of the classes has been arranged to inform the report.	Primary Cost:

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Meeting Date	Item No	NOM Title and Councillor	Council Resolution	Responsibility	Comments	Cost Summary
1-May-17	13.4	NOM 1303 - Quality of Life / Anti Social Behaviour in the Frankston LGA Cr Bolam	Council Decision: Moved: Councillor Bolam Seconded: Councillor Toms 1. Council officers identify the scope and costs of commissioning the preparation of a formal 'white paper' to both tiers of government detailing particulars on the type of crimes most prevalent in Frankston. The White Paper should explore potential legislative and Local Law reforms and what new funding options might be available to improve the municipality's liveability. Interested Councillors, key groups and individuals would also form a consultative group for the preparation of the paper which should include but not be limited to: • The status of the once successful Neighbourhood Watch program. • An analysis of the types of crime and crime rates currently committed in Frankston and the capacity of state legislation and local laws to respond effectively. • The Victorian Police regime of monitoring CCTV cameras and their consideration of the CCTV network's shortfalls. • A review the graffiti clauses in General Local Law Number 8 to consider potential enhancements to the Local Law and opportunities for state government grants funding. • Consideration of existing e referral systems and opportunities for Council's field staff, in their day to day work, to refer vulnerable people to services. The cost of the 'white paper' should be included in the Community Development Progress report to Council's June Ordinary Meeting. 2. Council authorises the Mayor to write to the Victorian Attorney General, the Honourable Martin Pakula, congratulating him and the Government for the prohibition of synthetic psychoactive drugs such as Kronic and further seek prohibition of selling glue with mind altering effects to children under the age of 18 years using Council's Local Law Number 8, Clause 3.3 as an analogy. This would reflect the existing regulatory requirement regarding the refusal of sale of aerosol/spray canisters to those under the age of eighteen in Victoria. ('Graffiti Prevention Act 2007'). 3. That Council encourages residents and ratepayers of the municipality to promote downloading (free of charge) the official 'Crime Stoppers Victoria' smartphone and the 'MyFrankston' apps which will improve reporting suspected offences to Police. Increased use of both smartphone apps will assist the Police in growing intelligence gathering and holdings. Opportunities to promote the app include council's website, Facebook webpage and in the 'What's On' printed advertisements as well as through University of the Third Age, community centres and the library. Carried Unanimously	Gill Kay	02 October 2017 - Report was considered back to Council at its 25 September 2017 meeting therefore request NoM to be archived. 11 September 2017 - One Quote has been received from Melbourne University, this will be provided in the report going to council on 25 September 2017. This report will also outline other actions that have been undertaken. 10 July 2017 - Request for Quote for development of white paper has been finalised. Draft Terms of Reference have been developed and first Consultative Committee meeting is currently being organised. Report due to go to council early September. 10 July 2017 - 1) The costs and scope have been provided to Council. 2) Letters have been sent to State Government. 3) Media and Communications are including this advice in statements, stories and social media. Work is underway to set up a Consultative Committee to address some of the issues raised in this NOM. Officers are also planning to meet with a member of Victoria Police and Cr Bolam to clarify some of these issues. 21 June 2017 - A consultative community of 6 chaired by the Deputy Mayor is being organised together with an RFQ for the development of the white paper. A report is anticipated for January 2018 20 June 2017 - The Mayor has written to the Victorian Attorney General seeking prohibition of glue that has mind altering effects. Officers are also working on an approach to encouraging residents to promote use of 'Myfrankston' app and Crime Stoppers to report suspected offenders. A university has provided indicative feedback on the scope of the research and the number of days (55) required to complete it (@ $1,200 per day). 13 June 2017 - An update has been included in the Resolutionn Progress report for 13 June highlighting the time and cost of preparing the 'white paper'. 22 May 2017 - Report will be prepared for June 2017 Ordinary Meeting. Estimated Completion Date changed by: Tracee Hall-davis From: 22 May 2017 To: 30/6/2017 10 May 2017 - A letter has been drafted for the Mayor's signature to the Attorney General seeking the prohibition of selling glue with mind altering effects to children under 18 year of age. The scope for the 'white paper' is under consideration to enable the costs to be reported back to Council. A digital and print format to promote the use of reporting applications is being prepared.	Primary Cost:

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Meeting Date	Item No	NOM Title and Councillor	Council Resolution	Responsibility	Comments	Cost Summary
22-May-17	13.2	NOM 1312 - Unemployment in Frankston Cr Bolam	Council Decision Moved: Councillor Bolam Seconded: Councillor Hampton In light of unsatisfactory unemployment statistics which put Frankston in the upper tier of municipalities with significant local unemployment, a report be provided at the September Ordinary Meeting in relation to the following: 1. How the Frankston City Council could increase apprenticeships, pre-vocational work experience, traineeships, cadetships and tertiary work experience; 2. How the Council could lobby other major local employers (i.e. Peninsula Health, South East Water etc) to consider additional apprenticeships, pre-vocational work experience, traineeships, cadetships and tertiary work experience; 3. How the Council could work with local media, local businesses and the Frankston Business Network to encourage businesses and industries to consider additional apprenticeships, pre-vocational work experience, traineeships, cadetships and tertiary work experience; and 4. Identify employment programmes currently not in effect in Frankston – new and existing – which would be beneficial; and prepare a letter (for adoption in September) to relevant state and federal ministers requesting the implementation of such programmes. The report is to provide specific options including costings and resourcing considerations, particularly in relation to Frankston City Council's potential to increase placements. Carried Unanimously	Sam Jackson	02 October 2017 - Report was considered back to Council at its 25 September 2017 meeting therefore request NoM to be archived 11 September 2017 - While research is being undertaken by Officers, the status of actioning this resolution for reporting purposes remains unchanged at this stage. Officers are working to present a report to the Ordinary Council Meeting on 25 September. 31 July 2017 - While research is being undertaken by Officers, the status of actioning this resolution for reporting purposes remains unchanged at this stage. Officers are working to presentin a report to the Ordinary Council Meeting on 25 September. 06 July 2017 - While research is being undertaken by Officers, the status of actioning this resolution for reporting purposes remains unchanged at this stage. 20 June 2017 - While research is being undertaken by Officers, the status of actioning this resolution for reporting purposes remains unchanged at this stage. 13 June 2017 - A report will be prepared.	Primary Cost:
22-May-17	13.6	NOM 1317 - Frankston Nature Conservation Reserve Cr Bolam	Council Decision: Moved: Councillor Bolam Seconded: Councillor Aitken That in light of the State Government's precipitous decision, without Council and community consultation, to discontinue the Frankston Nature Conservation Reserve Committee: 1. Council writes to Frankston MP, Paul Edbrooke and the Victorian Minister for the Environment, Lily D'Ambrosio MP seeking confirmation that the Frankston Reservoir will remain open to the public as per existing access arrangements upon the transfer of reserve stewardship to Parks Victoria; and 2. Letters of Appreciation be presented to members of the Frankston Nature Conservation Reserve Committee appointed in March 2014 and its volunteers, expressing appreciation for their tireless dedication to the Frankston Reservoir. Letters of appreciation be presented to the committee members and volunteers at the next 'Mayor's Picnic' event (in the spirit of NOM 1258). 3. That Council writes to the State Government and asks that the volunteers that are currently preserving the Frankston Nature Conservation Reserve be part of the future management of the reserve. Carried Unanimously	Michael Papageorgiou	02 October 2017 - Letters of Appreciation were distributed to Volunteers at the Mayor's picnic, held on 10 September 2017. request NoM to be archived. 21 August 2017 - Letters were mailed to the Ministers on 23rd June 2017. Mayors Picnic is scheduled for September 2017 19 July 2017 - Letter sent back to Paul Edbrooke indicating Council does not wish to take over the reserve. 22 June 2017 - The letter to the Ministers have been prepared and will be mailed by 23/6. 13 June 2017 - Letters have been prepared. Primary Cost added $75.00 Letter from Mr Paul Edbrooke received (A3363269).	Primary Cost: $150.00 (additional $75 added to the primary cost of $75)
22-May-17	13.7	NOM 1318 - Metropolitan Waste and Resource Recovery Group Cr Hampton	Moved: Councillor Hampton Seconded: Councillor Aitken That Council formally endorse the Notice of Motion carried at last meeting of the Metropolitan Waste and Resource and Recovery Group (MWRRG) which read as follows: "That the MWRRG write to the Minister for Energy, Environment and Climate Change and Shadow Minister for Energy and Resources requesting that funding generated through the collection of the Municipal and Industrial Landfill Levy be constrained to the purpose for which the Levy was introduced and raising concerns with the Levy funds being allocated to supplement Park Victoria initiatives not related to the purpose of the Levy" Also forward to the MWRRG this endorsement along with all the amounts of money collected by this Council and which has been passed on to the State Government over the last 10 years from the Levy and what this Council has received back from the Government in programs associated directly with this Levy over this same period." Carried Unanimously	Bruce Howden	10 July 2017 - Letter from Mayor has been sent to MWRRG. 20 June 2017 - The letter to MWRRG has been drafted and provided to Cr Hampton for any additional changes/inclusions. The letter will be finalised and sent out week commencing 19/6/17. 13 June 2017 - Letters have been prepared. Primary Cost added $75.00 (A3365636 and A3367373)	Primary Cost: $75.00
22-May-17	13.8	NOM 1319 - Access to Hindu Temple via Boundary Lane Cr Hampton	Council Decision: Moved: Councillor Hampton Seconded: Councillor Mayer That the CEO investigates the cost required to open Boundary Lane to one way vehicular traffic as an alternate entry into the Hindu temple on Boundary Road and that a report be provided to the 13 June Ordinary Meeting. Carried Unanimously	Michael Rathbone	02 October 2017 - Report was considered back to Council at its 25 September 2017 meeting. Was deferred. 12 September 2017 - Subject of a report to Ordinary Meeting on 25/09/2017. 21 August 2017 - The Officer met with a Fulton Hogan representative onsite to discuss requirements to make Boundary Lane accessible. A preliminary scope of works includes: Lowering entrance and culvert under Strip and clean are a prior to placement of rock (removal of any soft spots) Placement and compaction of approx. 300 tonne of rock Install approx. 250m gaurdrail along creek side, and is estimated to be $120K plus to complete. 10 July 2017 - Officers have met with Councillor Hampton who indicated gravel access may be appropriate. Officers are investigating existing conditions and low cost improvements to facilitate access. 20 June 2017 - A meeting has been arranged with Councillor Hampton to explore options further. 13 June 2017 - An update has been included in the Resolutionn Progress report for 13 June indicating costs for the investigation to occur.	

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Meeting Date	Item No	NOM Title and Councillor	Council Resolution	Responsibility	Comments	Cost Summary
22-May-17	13.1	NOM 1321 - Wells Street Lighting Cr Aitken	Moved: Councillor Aitken Seconded: Councillor Toms That the Chief Executive Officer oversee the works required to ensure all lighting in Wells Street is made fully operational and that this be completed within four weeks of this motion being adopted by Council. Carried Unanimously	Brad Hurren	02 October 2017 - Electrical works are underway to locate and remedy the situation. Up lights in centre Wells Street will be $10K to replace and a solution to gravel is $9,500. These will be funded by maintenance and reprioritising work respectively. Efforts to ensure original completed work is continuing. 11 September 2017 - Electrical works are underway to locate and remedy the situation. 31 July 2017 - Original installer attended meeting and identified unfinished work 17/7/17. Electrical contractor has fixed a number of issues but identified some further safety issues 17/7/17 22 June 2017 - The original installer of the lights has been contacted. He is available second week of July to advise on rectification 13 June 2017 - In order to effectively action an electrical engineer is required to assess the cause of persistent problems. Identifying of remaining issues occuring.	
22-May-17	13.11	NOM 1323 - Young Street Precinct Cr McCormack	Council Decision: Moved: Councillor McCormack Seconded: Councillor Aitken That Council writes to the Member for Frankston, Paul Edbrooke MP and the Minister for Transport, the Hon Jacinta Allen MP requesting updated information with respect to expected completion of the works affecting traffic movement in Young Street; expressing Council's dissatisfaction with the ongoing state of construction which has had and will continue to have disastrous impacts on businesses in the affected Young Street precinct; and seeking financial assistance from the State Government for those affected businesses Carried Unanimously	Kate Jewell	02 October 2017 - Executive Manager, Frankston Revitalisation Kate Jewell requesting the matter now be archived - completed and replies received. 11 September 2017 - As per new Council procedure - investigated if letters had yet been received from the Minister for Public Transport and Member for Frankston. Letter received from the Minister addressed to the Mayor acknowledging letter and apologising for delay in responding. Noting that VicRoads is also working to manage impacts to local traders during construction. No mention of any financial assistance from the State Government. Copy also sent to Member for Frankston Mr Paul Edbrooke MP - dated 4 August 2017. Letter received from Member for Frankston addressed to the CEO acknowledging letter and noting that our letter was also sent to the Hon. Jacinta Allan MP 31 July 2017 - Still awaiting an acknowledgement of correspondence and/or reply. 10 July 2017 - Awaiting for a reply from both Minister for Public Transport and Member for Frankston 13 June 2017 - Letters have been prepared and sent (A3355696 and A3355663). Primary Cost added $75.00	Primary Cost: $75.00
22-May-17	C.7	NOM 1311 - St Kilda Football Club Withdrawal Cr Bolam	**Under Separate Cover**	Liz Daley	Under Separate Cover	
13-Jun-17	13.2	NOM 1316 - Frankston Ambassador Cr Bolam	Council Decision: Moved: Councillor Bolam Seconded: Councillor Toms That the following be actioned in regards to the Frankston Ambassador site: 1 A quarterly report to councillors and relevant officers highlighting the numbers of Notices to Comply and Infringements issued relating to unsightly and dilapidated building be prepared. 3 Subject to credible advice and reasonable cause, Authorised Officers inspect accommodation units at the Ambassador to ensure all compliance codes are being met. The findings from the initial audit of this site be provided to Councillors and relevant officers. 4 Council officers survey residents in the vicinity of the Ambassador about their perceptions of safety, amenity and quality of life as neighbours of the Ambassador. The results of the survey should contribute to exploration of 'eminent domain' (compulsory acquisition) of the Ambassador site with the local MP and relevant Ministers. 5 Council officers source examples of unsightly and dilapidated clauses in other municipal local laws to determine if improvements can be made to Frankston general local law No. 8. 7 All directives are to be responded to in the form of a report no later than November 2017. Carried Council Decision Moved: Councillor Bolam Seconded: Councillor Toms That the following be actioned in regards to the Frankston Ambassador site: 2 Council officers meet with the new owner of the vacant land at the Ambassador site to enable an understanding of their plans for redeveloping the site and any short term options to improve the appearance of the site. 6 Council officers investigate and infringe dumped rubbish and also explore opportunities to work with Victoria Police and Sherriff's office to address anti-social and criminal behaviour in and around the Ambassador site. Carried Unanimously	Leonie Reints	02 October 2017 - A survey has been sent to households in the vicinity of the Ambassador to ascertain any negative experiences. 11 September 2017 - Building Services in the conjunction with CFA & VicPol inspected the Ambassador 29 August. As a result of this inspection and a report is currently being written. A survey has been developed and distributed to neighbouring properties within 200 metres of the Ambassador. Responses will be collated and included in the report to be presented to Council 23 October 2017. 28 August 2017 - A joint visit at the Ambassador with Frankston Council Building Services, CFA & VicPol was undertaken 29 August 2017, a report will be written once CFA provide their report.The survey has been delivered to residents living in the vacinity of the Ambassador with a closing date of 22 September 2017. A report will be presented at the Ordinary Meeting in November 2017 to respond to this NOM. 21 August 2017 - The new owner has been contacted and advised that he intends to submit a Planning Application by November 2017 and hopes to commence work by April 2018. the new owner has a team who will regularly maintain the site. Continuous liaison with Police will identify support unities to work together. A joint visit to the Ambassador is scheduled for August 2017. 31 July 2017 - Following a meeting held 19 July 2014 with Senior VicPol Officers, Cr Bolam and FCC Officers a report will be written for council meeting 9 November 2017. 10 July 2017 - 1) Unslightly and dilapidated NTC and infringement will be included in a quarterly report. 3) Noted 4) A survey will be designed and distributed. 5) Other examples are being reviewed by Council's Local laws prosecutor. 7) Noted 2) Manager Planning & Environment has met with the new owners. 6) Exploration of this issue will be included on the agenda for a meeting with VicPol. This meeting	Primary Cost:

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13-Jun-17	13.3	NOM 1325 - Student Action Grants Cr Bolam	Council Decision: Moved: Councillor Bolam Seconded: Councillor Aitken That a report be provided to Council at the September 2017 Ordinary Meeting on the introduction of a new grants route for primary and secondary student representative councils and/or local youth movements (i.e. Scouts) designed for such groups to identify local advocacy campaigns to bring about positive improvements. Grant inclusions are to include minor funding for appropriate projects and/or in-kind support by officers to assist in progressing appropriate projects (i.e. assisting with submission writing / advocacy / advertising / hiring of facilities). Any grant considered must be deemed appropriate and should be accompanied with sufficient information to demonstrate the need basis, as well as forward planning (i.e. 'action plan'). The model to base this report upon should be the work done by the Student Representative Council of Karingal Park Secondary College in the early 2000's to bring about the creation of 'Nats Track' in Karingal. This was a community-wide beneficial project and greatly enhanced students feelings of belonging in the area (i.e. they felt they were listened to). The report should consider the overall grants mechanism (i.e. grants vs. in-kind support vs. hybrid), the monetary amount that a fiscal grant amount will carry per representative council/association, and the role the Frankston Youth Council could perform in either authorising such grants or referring such grants to Council for approval. Carried Unanimously	Liz Daley	11 September 2017 - A Councillor Briefing is being scheduled, after which, the report will be presented to Council. 21 August 2017 - A report has been scheduled to come to 4th September 2017 Ordinary Meeting. 31 July 2017 - Report is being developed for September Council meeting. 06 July 2017 - Meeting requested with Councillor to seek direction. 20 June 2017 - A report has been scheduled to come to 25/9 OM	Primary Cost:
13-Jun-17	13.6	NOM 1328 - Consultants Register Cr Hampton	Council Decision: Moved: Councillor Hampton Seconded: Councillor Aitken That: 1. Council produce a register of consultants and or any companies which have invoiced Council for services provided and the amounts invoiced for the work they have undertaken; 2. A brief description of the services and the name of the officer(s) who initiated the consultancy and or services, also the department(s) who used them, be included in the register; 3. This is to include any legal advice obtained; 4. This register be updated on a monthly basis and be made available to Councillors. 5. Tenders that have come before Council for approval are to be included in this register. Carried Unanimously	Jo Cross	21 August 2017 - The confidential transaction listings register will be updated monthly and can be viewed in the office of the Manager Administration and Corporate Projects by appointment from Friday 11th August. Michael Craighead - telephone 9784 1709. Copies of the document will not be permitted. 10 July 2017 - Investigating request for report information inclusion re: officer and department raising invoice. 20 June 2017 - A register of payments made to companies for services delivered to Council will be made available monthly in the Councillors lounge area for perusal.	Primary Cost:

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Meeting Date	Item No	NOM Title and Councillor	Council Resolution	Responsibility	Comments	Cost Summary
13-Jun-17	13.7	NOM 1329 - Quality of Life / Anti Social Behaviour II Cr Bolam	Council Decision Moved: Councillor Bolam Seconded: Councillor Aitken That: 1. The additional items be added to the purview of the consultative group assisting with the proposed Community Safety 'White Paper' per NOM 1303: a. The prospect of the Minister for Gaming authorising a moratorium / covenant (ban) on any further gaming machines within the municipality; b. Exploring the establishment of 'Police Beats' (semi-manned shopfronts for specific localities within a municipality) as is practiced in Queensland. Given the Council's past concern with the lack of physical law enforcement presence in the Frankston town centre, Frankston North and Langwarrin; this course of action would be consistent with previous council resolutions, and a more cost effective alternative for the State Government than the present approach of building central command structures (i.e. fully fledged police stations); c. Exploration of bylaws practiced by other municipalities outside of Frankston, as well as bylaws not currently practiced in Australia but if (potentially) incorporated could have beneficial value; d. Determine whether Frankston Police require any specific bylaws to enable them (via delegation) to have the means to infringe in the absence of legislative and/or statutory powers; and e. The role of Frankston City Council in deterring family / domestic violence; and considering what advocacy and funding routes Frankston City Council may have available to assist in mitigating family / domestic violence. 2. A report be provided to Council in relation to the introduction of increased Local Laws Authorising Officers during peak day-time hours. This includes the Frankston town centre, the Seaford town centre; and other locations within the municipality where there is either significant public traffic and/or low perceptions of public safety. The report is to also consider the use of authorised officers insofar patrolling in groups and engaging with local stakeholders (ie. public, traders etc.) to improve both perceptions and realities of community safety. Local Laws vehicle patrols are to also increase in isolated areas of the municipality with a view to increasing visibility. This report return for consideration in September. The report must contain total costings for additional staff and resources. 3. The same a report be provided to Council on the number of infringement notices cancelled prior to progression to the Magistrates Court and Infringements Court. The report should consider the number of infringement notices issued (and then cancelled) per department, the types of infringements issued (and then cancelled) per department including the accrued penalty amounts rescinded, the general reasons for the cancellation of infringements and the officer/s responsible for approving infringement revocations. 4. In the same report, officers devise a strategy/campaign for council's consideration to encourage local traders (and their staff) to report criminal activities / anti-social behaviours. The strategy / campaign should contribute to an increase in police and local laws intelligence holdings courtesy of the intelligence gathering by local traders. Methods for local traders (and their staff) to relay such information should also be considered in the report. 5. The Deputy Mayor, Cr Steve Toms be appointed as the chairperson of the aforementioned consultative committee. As well as contributing to the proposed 'White Paper', each item referred to the consultative committee must return to Council for consideration upon the dissolution of the consultative committee. This can be done as an 'en masse' report which incorporates all the topics referred to the consultative committee. Carried Unanimously	Leonie Reints	02 October 2017 - Report was considered back to Council at its 25 September 2017 meeting therefore request NoM to be archived. 11 September 2017 - Request for Quote for development of white paper has been forwarded to Melbourne University, Monash University and Gratten Institute with a closing date of Friday 1 September 2017. The first meeting of the Consultative Committee was held Friday 4 August 2017 where the members agreed on the Terms of Reference. The next meeting will be held once the consultant has been appointed. A Report providing an update on this NOM is due to go to Ordinary Meeting 25 September 2017. 21 August 2017 - The drafts Term of Reference have been prepared and consultative representatives identified and first meeting has been held. 31 July 2017 - A meeting of Cr Bolam, the police and officers was held 19 July 2017. 10 July 2017 - 1) A meeting of Cr Bolam, the police and officers was scheduled morning 5 July.However, it was cancelled at short notice due to Cr Bolam's unavailability. The meeting will be rescheduled to also include other interested councillor. The draft Term of Reference have been prepared and consultative representatives identified for confirmation at the rescheduled meeting date TBA. The RFQ for quotes is also being prepared for approval subject to timing and other items being agreed to above meeting. 2) A report is being prepared in consultation with Police, for September meeting. 3) This information will be included in the September report. 20 June 2017 - Work is currently being undertaken to address items in this NOM. Report to be returned to Council in September	Primary Cost:

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Meeting Date	Item No	NOM Title and Councillor	Council Resolution	Responsibility	Comments	Cost Summary
13-Jun-17	13.10	NOM 1333 - Enquiry to Wells Street Lighting Cr Aitken	Council Decision: Moved: Councillor Aitken Seconded: Councillor Toms That an immediate and a full enquiry be made into the special effect lighting in Wells Street and that a working party be established comprising the Mayor, CEO and interested Councillors who will work harmoniously together to oversee the project to achieve a satisfactory outcome. Carried	Gillian Kay	02 October 2017 - Requested status update to present at Council Meeting the 25/09/2017. A gravel solution has been sourced and an RFQ prepared. This will ensure gravel/bark cannot be kicked over the up lights. Replacement bulbs for the older up lights outside the entertainment centre have been sourced at a significant cost. These are imported. Please also see NoM 1321. 21 August 2017 - All of the lighting has been audited and maintenance undertaken. Additional up lights installed where they were previously missing, seat lighting is working and new safety certificate issued where 'issues' were identified. The lighting expert will be in Frankston week of 21st August 2017 to install DX data cable box to program feature lighting. A solution to gravel is being sourced. The 'pot' lighting outside the Entertainment Centre is now connected to power (and lights) but not data cabling due to impact on paving. 31 July 2017 - Officers are working with the original lighting designer and an electrical contractor. safety issues and incomplete wiring have been identified and will be resolved. A solution to the gravel is also being explored and costed 19 July 2017 - Meeting held with Councillors and updated on the action take to get the lights to work. 20 June 2017 - A meeting with interested Councillors and CEO will be organised	Primary Cost: $150
13-Jun-17	13.11	NOM 1334 - Recognition of Indigenous Australians in Frankston and Australia-Wide Cr McCormack	Council Decision: Moved: Councillor McCormack Seconded: Councillor Hampton 1. That a report be provided at the September Ordinary Meeting providing a road map for the introduction and implementation of a Frankston City 'Reconciliation Action Plan'. The report should explore costs, the prioritisation of tasks within any 'action plan', comparisons to/of other similar 'action plans' in effect throughout Victoria and how to better improve dialogue with Indigenous Australians within the Frankston municipality; 2. That Frankston City Council writes to the Prime Minister of Australia, The Hon. Malcolm Turnbull, Opposition Leader, The Hon. Bill Shorten, Dunkley MP, Chris Crewther, Isaacs MP The Hon. Mark Dreyfus QC, as well as Victoria's twelve federal senators, formally expressing support for the recognition of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in the Australian Constitution. Frankston City Council calls on the Parliament of Australia to allow a national referendum to be conducted to determine nation-wide sentiments on this matter; and 3. That Frankston City Council writes to the Premier of Victoria, The Hon. Daniel Andrews, Opposition Leader of Victoria, The Hon. Matthew Guy, Frankston MP Paul Edbrooke, Carrum MP Sonya Kilkenny and Hastings MP Neale Burgess requesting them to join Frankston City Council in lobbying their federal counterparts in relation to the previous directive (support for the recognition of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in the Australian Constitution) Carried Unanimously	Liz Daley	02 October 2017- A letter of response was received from the Hon Daniel Andrews MP on 24 August 2017 indicating that constitutional recognition cannot be considered in isolation of the desire of many Aboriginal Victorians for a treaty; the Victorian Budget 2017/18 has therefore committeed $28.5 million towards community consultations and work to prepare for treaty. A letter of response was received from the Minister for Indigenous Affairs on 20 September 2017 indicating the constitutional recognition of Aborginal and Torres Straight Islander Peoples letter sent to the Prime Minister was referred to the portfolio responsibility for Indigenous Affairs. In pursuit of this recognition, the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition jointly appointed the Referendum Council to advise them on the next steps towards a successful referendum. The Council completed a national consultation and engagement process; delivering the final report to the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition on 30 June 2017 which can be located on the referendum council website. Both the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition have stated that any proposal for constitutional change must reflect the wishes of Aborginal and Torres Straight Islander peoples, be achievable and have near universal support to progress a referendum. Request to archive NOM based on the above information and the report considered back to Council at its 25 September OM. 11 September 2017 - Report will be presented to Ordinary Meeting 25 September 2017. 21 August 2017 - Work is progressing on the report for September Meeting 24 July 2017 - 1. A meeting with Cr McCormack has been requested to explore road map further 10 July 2017 - 2) Letters have been signed by Mayor and sent to relevant Ministers. 3) As 2) above. 22 June 2017 - A meeting with Councillor McCormack and idenally Aboriginal Elders has been requested to explore road map for plan further. 20 June 2017 - A meeting to discuss with Councillor will be scheduled. Report scheduled for September OM has been noted.Letters have been drafted for Mayor's signature.	Primary Cost:
3-Jul-17	13.6	NOM 1340 - Frankston Homelessness Count Cr Bolam	Council Decision Moved: Councillor Bolam Seconded: Councillor Toms That recurrent funding, of no more than $20,000 pa, be formally earmarked for the creation of an 'Annual Frankston Homelessness Count'. With the exception of the given year where homeless counts are actively conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, the 'count' is to be performed each year by the Frankston City Council. Funding will be sourced from the 2017/2018 (and vice versa thereafter). In the interim, a report is to be provided to Council on how the 'Annual Frankston Homelessness Count' will be conducted. The report should seek to duplicate the refined model used by the City of Parramatta which utilises few volunteers but relies on strong partnerships with local PBIs, NFPs, local support services, governmental agencies and volunteer organisations in gathering relevant data prior to the actual 'count' occurring. The purpose of the 'count' is to get an accurate depiction of those sleeping 'rough' in the City; as well as those in emergency crisis accommodation (temporary housing). This raw data, combined with existing data from non-government organisations and government service providers on other forms of homelessness (i.e. 'couch surfers', 'hotel dwellers' etc.), is to be collated together and presented annually to both tiers of government to seek improved funding for addressing homelessness and borderline homelessness in the Frankston LGA. In addition, the report is to also consider how Council can encourage increases in donations to the 'Frankston Homeless Fund'. This report is to be presented to Council in September. Carried	Liz Daley	02 October 2017 - Report was considered back to Council at its 25 September 2017 meeting therefore request NoM to be archived. 11 September 2017 - Report will be presented to Ordinary Meeting 25 September 2017 31 July 2017 - A meeting to discuss with Councillor has been requested. Report scheduled for September OM.	Primary Cost:

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Meeting Date	Item No	NOM Title and Councillor	Council Resolution	Responsibility	Comments	Cost Summary
3-Jul-17	13.13	NOM 1347 - Budget addition for Pre-Schools Cr McCormack	Council Decision: Moved: Councillor McCormack Seconded: Councillor Toms That the sum of $5,000 be made available to each parent association of pre-schools within the municipality to assist with renewal works, maintenance, three year old kindergarten programs, advertising, children's necessities and the like. This funding is to be made available in this current year budget (from the operating surplus of Frankston City Council's 2017/2018 Budget) and each association be notified of the funding allocation and its purpose. Carried	Joanne Ferrie	11 September 2017 - Invoices continue to be received for processing. 22 August 2017 - Noted- awaiting end of financial year account reconcilliation. 19 July 2017 - Correspondence is being prepared to send to all pre-schools with a parent association with a view to this action being completed by the end if the 31 July 2017	Primary Cost: (Outcome Cost of $135,000 added)
3-Jul-17	13.1	NOM 1335 - Annual Audit of Roads and Footpaths in the Frankston Municipality Cr Bolam	Council Decision Moved: Councillor Bolam Seconded: Councillor Aitken That a report be provided to Council on either a staff position or the external workforce undertaking increased audits of all Council footpaths and roads throughout the entire Frankston City Council municipal district. This may include a combination of existing resources as well as new funding. The report be provided in September 2017. Carried	Craig Dinsdale	11 September 2017 - Report received by Council on Monday 4 September, 2017. Follow up actions currently with AP for response with other council departments. Asset Plaaning will coordinate the responses 21 August 2017 - Report to be presented to Council in September 2017. 31 July 2017 - Report to be presented to Council in September 2017. 19 July 2017 - Report to be presented to Council in September 2017.	Primary Cost:
3-Jul-17	13.2	NOM 1336 - Green Infrastructure Cr Toms	Council Decision: Moved: Councillor Toms Seconded: Councillor Aitken That a report be prepared for the October Council meeting detailing options for Frankston City Council to become a leader in Urban Forest / green initiatives. The report should consider: 1. Current and future green initiatives within the Frankston municipality including the delivery of a boulevard program; 2. Current initiatives run by State Government or other municipalities and the possibility of these programs being initiated within Frankston, for example Melbourne City Council's Green Infrastructure fund; 3. Opportunities to replicate successful funding models for green initiatives elsewhere; 4. Opportunities to ensure green infrastructure, other than tree canopies, is incorporated into the fabric of the city, including, but not limited to green walls and roofs; and 5. The timing and resources required for preparation of an Urban Forest Action Plan and how such a plan could incorporate green infrastructure other than tree canopy, including but not limited to green walls and roofs. 6. That Council officers explore and research the practice of resident and commercial rebates for the use of green friendly products and practices (City of Whitehorse) and consider them for the City of Frankston where it is demonstrated to be practicable and beneficial. Carried	Michael Papageorgiou	21August 2017 - A report will be prepared for the October 2017 meeting of Council.	Primary Cost:
3-Jul-17	13.7	NOM 1341 - Anti-Truancy Strategy Cr Bolam	Council Decision: Moved: Councillor Bolam Seconded: Councillor Aitken That Frankston City Council works with local schools, politicians and (state and federal) Department of Education officials, to crackdown on instances of truancy in local secondary schools. In order to facilitate this, the following actions should be undertaken: 1. Frankston City Council devises a strategy with local school principals and local politicians to curtail truancy and/or better detection of truants; 2. That the strategy includes what role council bylaws officers and Victoria Police could perform in identifying and mitigating truancy; 3. That the strategy includes views from the Frankston Youth Council insofar creative options to identify and curtail local truancy; 4. Advocacy to the Victorian Department of Education and Training (including the relevant minister and Frankston MP Paul Edbrooke), and the Australian Department of Education and Training (including the relevant minister and Dunkley MP Chris Crewther) to consider models, such as the 'Show Up, Standout' initiative currently operating in the United States, which pro-actively seek to decrease unexcused school absences; and 5. That progress on all directives be reported back to Council in November 2017. Carried Unanimously	Kim Kearsey	11 September 2017 - A meeting was held on Tuesday 29 August with representatives of DET, Victoria Police and Council officers. Detailed background information was given on the current measures used to address truancy which will be included in the Council Report. A further meeting will be held in September to continue to discuss this issue between the parties. 21 August 2017 - A meeting has been scheduled for 29 August to discuss truancy in Frankston. Representatives from DEECD and Victoria Police will attend along with Council officers and interested Councillors. 31 July 2017 - Youth Services staff have raised this issue with the Youth Council and provided feedback on areas to investigate further.	Primary Cost:
3-Jul-17	13.8	NOM 1342 - Mayor's Role of Speaking in Ordinary Meetings of Council Cr Aitken	Council Decision Moved: Councillor Aitken Seconded: Councillor Bolam That Council give consideration to amending the Governance Local Law when it is next reviewed; to require any Mayor who wishes to speak at an ordinary meeting (when it has been established that Councillors wish to speak to a motion), to speak immediately after the mover and seconder have spoken and where the seconder defers, then the Mayor is to speak in the space the seconder would normally have occupied. Carried Unanimously	Michael Craighead	11 September 2017 - Working thru legal advice obtained 8 September 2017. Further discussion of points not yet agreed required to finalise the draft. 21 August 2017 - The proposed change has been incorporated into the revised draft Local Law which has yet to be settled and agreed by Council. Staff are seeking legal advice on several points of issue between Councillors and the maters will then be reconsidered by Council for a direction forward. Awaiting legal advice. 19 July 2017 - Noted. The proposal will be discussed with councillor in the Local Law workshop to be held on Monday 17 July and incorporated into the proposed revised Local Law to be adopted	Primary Cost:

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Meeting Date	Item No	NOM Title and Councillor	Council Resolution	Responsibility	Comments	Cost Summary
3-Jul-17	13.9	NOM 1343 - Use of Microphones in Council Meetings Cr Aitken	Council Decision Moved: Councillor Aitken Seconded: Councillor Bolam That all Councillors be required to turn their microphones on at Ordinary meetings of Council for the purpose of transparency and accountability. Carried Unanimously	Michael Craighead	11 September 2017 - A requirement for all Councillors to use the microphone provided in the Council Chambers when in a Council Meeting has been incorporated into the revised draft Local Law to be adopted by Council. This and other proposed changes are yet to be finalised with councillors. 21 August 2017 - A requirement for all Councillors to use the microphone provided in the Council Chambers when in a Council Meeting has been incorporated into the revised draft Local Law to be considered by Council when other matters are resolved 19 July 2017 - A requirement for all Councillors to use the microphone provided in the Council Chambers when in a Council Meeting will be incorporated into the revised draft Local Law to be adopted by Council.	Primary Cost:
3-Jul-17	13.10	NOM 1344 - Access Friendly Frankston Cr O'Connor	Council Decision: Moved: Councillor O'Connor Seconded: Councillor Bolam That: 1. A review be conducted that would allow access and egress to the area around Seaford pier for both the disabled and elderly. This access to enable both the disabled and elderly the ability to enter the water by means of a disability chair as is currently used at the Frankston pier; 2. A review be conducted of all prominent foreshore access-egress points including Seaford Road and Keast Park to determine sufficient accessibility for both the disabled and the elderly; 3. A further review be conducted of all prominent (public) landmarks to determine sufficient accessibility for both the disabled and the elderly; 4. Officers investigate available State/Federal funding and grants that could be accessed to address any detected deficiencies; and 5. A report be provided to Council in September with findings, as well as recommendations to address any detected deficiencies. Carried Unanimously	Liz Daley	02 October 2017 - Report was considered back to Council at its 25 September 2017 meeting therefore request NoM to be archived. 21 August 2017 - A meeting held with Cr. O'Connor to discuss preferred landmark sites. A report will be submitted to the September Meeting. 31 July 2017 - Meeting scheduled with Cr O'Connor to discuss NOM.	Primary Cost:
3-Jul-17	13.12	NOM 1346 - My Frankston App and Crime Stoppers Cr Bolam	Council Decision Moved: Councillor Bolam Seconded: Councillor Toms In addition to the street and park signage designed to increase awareness of the 'myFrankston' app and Crime Stoppers (per 'Hoon Driving Report'), the following should also be implemented: • $9,000 be referred to the 2017/2018 Mid-Year Budget Review for the strategic placement of durable footpath/walking path street decals throughout the municipality, advertising the 'MyFrankston' app and Crime Stoppers. Council should also seek permission to have decals installed outside major shopping centres (i.e. Karingal Hub, The Gateway etc.) where footpaths are not owned by Frankston City Council. Carried Unanimously	Michael Rathbone	21 August 2017 - A status update to be provided in Jan 2018 following mid year budget review.	Primary Cost:
3-Jul-17	13.14	NOM 1348 - Southern Metropolitan Partnership Cr McCormack	Council Decision Moved: Councillor McCormack Seconded: Councillor Bolam That: 1. In light of the decision of the State Government to appoint unelected representatives to a group –Southern Metropolitan Partnership- to discuss issues pertaining to Frankston, Frankston City Council writes to the responsible Ministers, the Hon Lily D'Ambrosio and the Hon Gavin Jennings expressing concern at the undemocratic appointment of such a group, the lack of inclusion of publicly elected and scrutinised Councils and the cost to tax payers to facilitate such an unelected group. 2. An urgent briefing to be held Wednesday, 26 July 2017 surrounding the cost, purpose and involvement of Frankston City Council be convened and Frankston City Council reserves any involvement with the Partnership until full particulars are known. Carried Unanimously	Dennis Hovenden	02 October 2017 - A Councillor Briefing is scheduled for 2 October 2017. 12 September 2017 - A suitable Date is yet to be determined for a Councillor Briefing. 31 July 2017 - The Councillor Briefing item previously scheduled for Wednesday 26 July 2017, is currently listed to be rescheduled.	Primary Cost:
3-Jul-17	13.15	NOM 1350 – Community Bus Service Cr O'Connor	Council Decision: Moved: Councillor O'Connor Seconded: Councillor Bolam That: 1. A review be undertaken of the present practice of providing a community bus service for the elderly, disabled and disadvantaged; how the frequency could be improved, how patronage could be increased and the potential inclusion of other integral destinations that may be difficult for such clients to traverse to/from (i.e. libraries, aquatic facilities, health and wellbeing hubs, NGOs etc.). 2. The findings be presented back to Council at the 16 October 2017 Council Meeting. Carried Unanimously	Joanne Ferrie	19 July 2017 - This is report is due to OM October 2017	Primary Cost:

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Meeting Date	Item No	NOM Title and Councillor	Council Resolution	Responsibility	Comments	Cost Summary
14-Aug-17	14.2	NOM 1353 - Advocating for Increased Bus Services Cr Toms	Council Decision: 1. That the Mayor write to Mr Paul Edbrooke MP, State Transport Minister Jacinta Allan, Shadow Minister for Public Transport the Hon David Hodgett MP and Public Transport Victoria advocating for upgraded bus services from Frankston South to Frankston CAA (Services 772, 774 and 776) to assist residents in being able to access public transport more readily. 2. That the CEO is required to provide a report at the 25 September 2017 next Council meeting on the outcomes of this advocacy. The report is also to include options of the possibility of increasing the number of bus shelters in Frankston South. 3. That Council include this and the entire municipality as part of advocacy (bus services and public transport services) during the State Election Campaign to candidates as part of Council's transport initiatives. Carried Unanimously	Kate Jewell and Sam Jackson	02 October 2017 - As a report was presented back to Council at its 25 September 2017 OM request the NoM to be archived. Please note Point 3. This action has now been incorporated into the Frankston City Adovacacy Strategy - which was adopted by Council on 4 September 2017 and is now being implemented. 11 September 2017 - Report to be presented to Council 25 September 2017 for consideration. 21 August 2017 - 1. Letters prepared (A3420301, A3420307, A3420319,A3420323) awaiting Mayor's sign off as at 18 August 2017.	Primary Cost:
14-Aug-17	14.3	NOM 1354 - Urban Design Excellence* Cr Aitken	Council Decision: That a report identifying the ways in which urban design excellence may be embedded in all relevant Council processes and procedures be prepared by Council's planning department. This report is to outline the statutory planning methods currently employed by Council, and other metropolitan municipalities, which facilitate reputable urban design outcomes. The report is to also investigate alternative or additional approaches Council might adopt to improve the urban design quality of development applications. Carried Unanimously	Gill Kay	22 August 2017 - The Town Planning department will produce a report reviewing the processes Council currently employs to ensure urban design excellence is achieved in all new development applications. The department has commissioned a series of guideline documents to direct and improve the urban design and built form outcomes of medium and higher density development within the municipality. These will be presented to Council in conjunction with the findings and recommendations of the above-mentioned report.	Primary Cost:
14-Aug-17	14.4	NOM 1355 - Major Works Cr Aitken	Council Decision: 1. The independent audit regarding Wells Street and other Council projects included in that audit, be publicly released; and 2. Council re-establish the Major Projects Committee (Committee). That the terms of reference for this Committee be arranged in consultation with Councillors and further, this process is to be completed and the Committee activated no later than one (1) month after this resolution is passed by Council. Carried Unanimously	Craig Dinsdale	02 October 2017 - Meetings to be booked for Committee. Protocol for information to be provided and staff availability at the committee meeting to be discussed and communicated to Staff. 11 September 2017 - 1. The independent audit regarding Wells Street and other Council projects included in that audit, be publicly released; and 2. Council re-establish the Major Projects Committee (Committee). That the terms of reference for this Committee be arranged in consultation with Councillors and further, this process is to be completed and the Committee activated no later than one (1) month after this resolution is passed by Council. 3. The Major Projects Advisory Committee Terms of Refernce (ToR) was presented to EMT on August 23, 2017. Feedback has been actioned and the ToR will be re-presented at EMT 5th September. 4. ToR is listed for Agenda Review 18th September prior to OM 25th September. 21 August 2017 - 1. The independent audit regarding Wells Street and other Council projects included in that audit, be publicly released; and 2. Council re-establish the Major Projects Committee (Committee). That the terms of reference for this Committee be arranged in consultation with Councillors and further, this process is to be completed and the Committee activated no later than one (1) month after this resolution is passed by Council.	Primary Cost:
14-Aug-17	14.6	NOM 1357 - Young Street Redevelopment Works Cr Aitken	Council Decision: That Council call on the State Government to release the full financials to date (Forecast and Actual) of the Young Street Redevelopment Works. Carried	Kate Jewell	02 October 2017 - No reply received to date. 11 September 2017 - Matter discussed with State on 25 August 2017. Official advice sent in a letter signed by the CEO and sent 6 September 2017 (A3436003). 21 August 2017 - Matter highlighted with the Senior Project Manager - State Government 17 August 2017. Listed for discussion with Council and the State at the next PCB meeting - Friday 25 August 2017	Primary Cost:
14-Aug-17	14.7	NOM 1358 - Formation of Strategic Alliance with prominent local organisations Cr Bolam	Council Decision: That a report be provided at the October Ordinary Meeting on the formation of a 'strategic alliance' pact with local organisations – i.e. the 'Proudly Frankston' NFP, the 'Committee for Greater Frankston', the 'Frankston Business Network', the 'Langwarrin Business Network' etc. – to better improve coordination and consistency insofar lobbying and advocacy efforts to the Victorian Government and the Australian Government on municipal and regional initiatives. The report is to consider the interest of local groups / organisations of considerable repute to conjoin with Frankston City Council in the activation of the proposed 'strategic alliance'. The report is to also consider what form a potential Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) may take; and how to ensure that participating groups / organisations can continue to practice independence and autonomy within and outside of the proposed 'strategic alliance'. Finally, the report is to consider how often the members of the 'strategic alliance' meet and how lobbying and advocacy parameters should be approached in both election and non-election periods. Carried Unanimously	Sam Jackson	02 October 2017 - A report has been prepared for Council's consideration at the Ordinary Council Meeting of 16 October 2017. 21 August 2017 - While research is being undertaken by Officers, the status of actioning this resolution for reporting purposes remains unchanged at this stage.	Primary Cost:

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Meeting Date	Item No	NOM Title and Councillor	Council Resolution	Responsibility	Comments	Cost Summary
4-Sep-17	14.1	NOM 1360 - Frankston CSR and Corporate Stewardship Cr Bolam	Council Decision: 1. That the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) prepares, for Council consideration at the November Ordinary Meeting, the creation of a formal Frankston City Council Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Policy and/or Strategy. The intent of either the policy or strategy to encourage Frankston City Council staff to tangibly increase volunteerism in the Frankston community and to articulate Frankston City Council's dedication to 'corporate stewardship'. This proposed approach is consistent with other organisations and municipalities. The CEO, in preparing the CSR, is to determine whether unsourced funds are required from Council to give the policy/strategy ample effectiveness; and 2. A separate report, also presented at the November Ordinary Meeting, is to be prepared in relation to increasing awareness of and commitment to 'corporate stewardship' practices by local businesses and industries. The intention of the report is to explore how to encourage more local businesses and industries to participate in worthy citywide cause (i.e. the Frankston Homelessness Fund and the Frankston Charitable Trust). Carried	Russell Joiner		Primary Cost:
4-Sep-17	14.2	NOM 1361 - Seaford Substation Cr Bolam	Council Decision: That a report be provided to Council at the December Ordinary Meeting on the iconic Seaford Substation. The report should consider: 1. The internal and external status of the Seaford Substation site; 2. Whether there is the presence of asbestos, signs of concrete cancer, concerns with the building's structural integrity; and 3. Future plans for the site, and the possible public use of the substation for community purposes (i.e. local museum, community hub etc). Carried	Gill Kay	02 October 2017 - Background information within Council being researched and a draft letter prepared seeking status and PRV's future plans for the site and building.	Primary Cost:
4-Sep-17	14.4	NOM 1363 - Orwil Street Community House Funding Cr O'Connor	Council Decision: 1. That the Chief Executive Officer is directed to allocate $5,000 to the 2017/2018 mid year budget for consideration. The sourced amount is to be a contribution to the Orwil Street Community House for the purpose of upgrade works. 2. The $5,000 contribution by Frankston City Council is to be allocated to the Orwil Street Community House on the proviso that the Federal Government provides extant funding - $10,000 - for the aforementioned upgrade works. C/U	Liz Daley	02 October 2017 - Payment to Orwil Street Community House was authorised 25 September 2017. Request NoM to be archived. 11 September 2017 - Officers are contacting Orwill Street Community House to request an invoice from them so that funds can be distributed.	Primary Cost:
4-Sep-17	14.5	NOM 1364 - Duplication of Lathams Road Cr Hampton	Council Decision: 1. That Frankston City Council supports the duplication of Lathams Road between Frankston Dandenong Road and the M3 Freeway. 2. Councillors request the CEO to make available the most suitable qualified Council Officer to join in a working group comprising the Committee for Greater Frankston and VicRoads to scope the remodelling of Lathams Road and to develop costings for its duplication. 3. Once the costing have been established, Council vigorously lobby State Government to complete this project. 4. That the duplication of Lathams Road project is added to the Council Advocacy priorities for the upcoming State and Federal elections. C/U	Brad Hurren/Sam Jackson	02 October 2017 - An advocacy letter was sent to VicRoads 19 Sept informing of Council's resolution. A meeting was also convened by communications department of Council and consultant The Agenda Group on 25 Sept planning an advocacy strategy for this project. 11 September 2017 - Acting Director Community Assets had phone conversation with VicRoads Executive officer regarding the current State Govt priority of Lathams Road with a view to establishing a working group to develop the project and costings. A formal letter will now follow together with advocacy.	Primary Cost:
4-Sep-17	14.6	NOM 1365 - Victorian Wide EBA Cr Hampton	Council Decision: Alternate Recommendation by Cr Hampton That an information sheet outlining the benefits of a single Victorian wide EBA be produced and distributed to all MAV delegates prior to the May 2018 Conference. This information sheet is to outline the need for a single Victoria wide EBA agreement negotiated through the Fair Work Commission. The EBA is to have three separate sections – Inner Metropolitan, Outer Metropolitan and Country. That a final draft be brought back to Council for approval. Hampton / Aitken Carried	Russell Joiner		Primary Cost:

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Meeting Date	Item No	NOM Title and Councillor	Council Resolution	Responsibility	Comments	Cost Summary
4-Sep-17	14.7	NOM 1366 - Official Invitations to the Head of State, Victorian Vice Regal and Government Leaders Cr Bolam	Council Decision: Given the electoral volatility of the state seat of Frankston, and the federal seat of Dunkley, the Council formally extends invitations to leaders from both levels of government to visit the Frankston municipality to discuss local issues of importance. This approach is consistent with council's state and federal advocacy efforts. The following is to occur: 1. Individual invitations are to be extended to the Premier and Opposition Leader to formally visit Frankston and meet with the Frankston City Council; and 2. Individual invitations are to be extended to the Prime Minister and Opposition Leader to formally visit Frankston and meet with the Frankston City Council. C/U	Dennis Hovenden	02 October 2017 - Letters have been posted (A3449331 and A3448328. 12 September 2017 - Letters are currently being prepared.	Primary Cost:
4-Sep-17	14.8	NOM 1367 - Homelessness in Australia Cr Aitken	Council Decision: That a letter be drafted for approval of Council with the intent to send a communication to the Federal Government and all Councils in Australia calling on the Federal Parliament to dedicate adequate resources and finance to satisfactorily deal with the issues of homelessness in our country. C/U	Liz Daley	02 October 2017 - A letter has been drafted for Mayor's signature and will be sent to Federal Government and all Councils in Australia.	Primary Cost:
4-Sep-17	14.9	NOM 1368 - "Thumbs Up" Policy Cr Aitken	Council Decision: Alternate Recommendation (Cr G Aitken) That all Councillors be provided as soon as practicable with information of any major building project, development or approach by major organisations or other major bodies (once it is established that contact is genuine) or alternatively, a register be kept for Councillors perusal at their convenience. Council has a "no surprise" policy with future development and investment or approaches. C/U	Michael Craighead	11 September 2017 - A register is to be established and maintained by the Administration Department. Meeting to be convened on how best to populate the register in a timely manner.	Primary Cost:
25-Sep-17	14.1	NOM 1369 - Chief Executive Officer Credit Card Cr Aitken	Council Decision: That a detailed listing be provided to all Councillors of all expenditure on the credit card provided to the Chief Executive Officer showing amounts and what these amounts are for. LOST		02 October 2017 - As per Council Meeting the 25 September NOM 1369 was lost therefore request the NOM to be archived.	Primary Cost:
25-Sep-17	14.2	NOM 1370 - Keyboard Cowards Cr Aitken	Council Decision: That the Chief Executive Officer request Council Officers to write to the Attorney General indicating that greater controls need to be put in place in respect to statements made through Facebook and social media, currently with limited or little accountability or penalty to the writer. Carried	Dennis Hovenden		Primary Cost:
25-Sep-17	14.3	NOM 1372 - Biennial Staff Engagement Survey Cr Bolam	Council Decision: 1. That Council refers to the budget every two (2) years, financial resources within future budgets to facilitate an organisation-wide 'Staff Engagement Survey'; and 2. That in the event Council allocates financial resources to facilitate an organisation-wide Staff Engagement Survey, the Chief Executive Officer be requested to keep the Council informed on the progress of future biennial surveys at integral stages Carried	Tim Frederico		Primary Cost:
25-Sep-17	14.4	NOM 1373 - Funds from Trader's Assistance Package CR Toms	Council Decision: That a report be presented at the November 2017 Council Meeting on any remaining funds from the traders assistance package being re directed to hold a street fair or night market with the purpose of bringing shoppers back to the Young Street precinct. This is in accordance with the wishes of the majority of traders in the Central Activity Area. Carried	Sam Jackson	02 October 2017 - Noted - a report will be presented at the 11 December 2017 Council Report. This item will not be able to meet the reporting deadlines for the November Meeting (9 November 2017) as the grants do not close until 1 November and the final assessment panel meeting is scheduled for 3 December 2017. Until this final meeting it will not be known how much funding is available to be considered for reallocation.	Primary Cost:
25-Sep-17	14.5	NOM 1374 - Frankston District Basketball Association Cr Hampton	Council Decision: Given the Frankston District Basketball Association's reticence to commit to bona fide negotiations on a new lease arrangement, the CEO prepares a report for Council consideration at its meeting on 16 October 2017 to fully inform Councillors on the current status of the lease negotiations. The report should also include an update on the status of Council's acquittal of the requirements of both federal and state funding agreements which underpin the financial viability of the project. Carried	Tim Frederico		Primary Cost:

Notice of Motion Report

Meeting Date	Item No	NOM Title and Councillor	Council Resolution	Responsibility	Comments	Cost Summary
25-Sep-17	14.6	NOM 1375 - East / West Wells Street Project Cr Hampton	Council Decision: In light of the findings around this project contained in the Pitcher Partners Internal Audit of Project Management, Council initiates a full forensic audit of this project. The Audit is to be conducted by an auditor experienced in Local Government tendering and project management processes, and an amount of $25,000 be allocated for this purpose in the mid-year budget review. The audit is to determine who initiated the changes in the scope of the project during construction and the reasons and drivers behind it. The audit should also review the changes to the Project Management arrangements which led to the lead consultant, Aspect Studios Pty. Ltd. being removed from the project. It is expected that the Auditor will interview key staff and Councillors (both current and former) and contractors involved in the project. It should also review the process for the initiation of the scope changes and cost escalations and the timeliness of Council's approval of the changes. In consultation with the Chief Executive Officer, the Independent Auditor will prepare a brief for the scope of work to be completed. The scope is to be approved by the independent members of Council's Audit and Risk Management Committee by electronic resolution. The final report is to be presented to Council at its first Ordinary Meeting in 2018.	Tim Frederico		Primary Cost:

Executive Summary

12.10 Review of CEO's Instruments of Sub-Delegation CEO to Staff

Enquiries: (Michael Craighead: Corporate Development)

Council Plan

Community Outcome:	3. Sustainable City
Strategy:	3.3 Ensure good governance and management of Council resources
Priority Action	3.3.2 Implement a schedule of reviews of services, plans, policies and protocols to ensure good governance

Purpose
To receive the Instruments of Sub-Delegation updated to reflect changes to legislation and role titles since it was last updated on 23 May 2016 and within 12 months of a general election

Recommendation (Director Corporate Development)

That Council notes the changes made by the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) to the S7 Instrument of Sub-Delegation CEO to staff which has been reviewed and updated to reflect all legislative and role title changes since it was last updated on 23 May 2016 (attached as Attachment A to this agenda).

Key Points / Issues

- The Chief Executive Officers delegation to staff is the final document to be reviewed by Council within twelve months of an election. It should be noted that this delegation is from the CEO to staff and as a staff matter is a responsibility of the CEO. Council has previously reviewed the CEO delegation, Council delegations directly to nominated staff where such delegations must come from the Council and the delegation to the Arts Centre Board.
- Council is a statutory entity, and has powers under section 98 of the *Local Government Act 1989* to delegate to a member of its staff any power, duty or function of a Council under this Act or any other Act. If the delegation is to the Chief Executive Officer, he or she has the power to "sub-delegate" some or all of those powers to other officers.
- Local Government cannot operate efficiently if Council does not delegate the majority of its powers, duties and functions to Council staff. And it is not practical for the Chief Executive Officer alone to exercise the many statutory powers delegated to him or her.
- Under section 98 (6) of *the Local Government Act 1989*, Council is required to review all its instruments of delegation which are in force and have been made under Section 98 (1) within a period of twelve months after a general election.
- Under section 94A of *the Local Government Act*, the Council's Chief Executive Officer has the responsibility for the day to day management of the Council's operations and ensuring decisions and functions of the Council are implemented without undue day.
- The S7 Instrument of Sub-Delegation is a customary instrument consisting of provisions dealing with property and more generally the capacity to do things which are "necessary or expedient" by law for performing its functions and exercising its powers. It also contains many powers best described as administrative or operational in nature.

12.10 Review of CEO's Instruments of Sub-Delegation CEO to Staff

Executive Summary

- This instrument is used by the Chief Executive Officer to sub-delegate his or her powers, duties and functions to members of Council staff to ensure that the operational functions of Council are conducted in an efficient and timely manner by appropriately qualified and or trained Council staff members.
- The attached Instrument of Sub-delegation has been reviewed extensively by both the Executive and Senior Management to ensure any legislative changes have been delegated accurately to the required level, all role/title changes were incorporated and that it meets operational requirements.
- This update takes into account all legislative updates received from Maddocks on 20 June 2016, 15 December 2016, 29 June 2017 and a mini update received on 15 August 2017. Attached as Attachment B to the agenda.
- In total, there were 215 new provisions, 145 changed and 121 deletions; changes to note in particular are the amendments to the *Building Act 1993*, increasing powers, duties and functions for Councils, introduction of the *Infringement Regulations 2016*, which impose certain conditions on councils as an enforcement agency, introduction of the *Children, Youth and Families Regulations 2017* expanding the definition of 'service' required by an agency, a number of powers, duties and functions have been added under the Freedom of Information Act 1982 due to the Freedom of *Information Amendment Act 2017. A summary outlining the legislative changes received is attached as Attachment C to this agenda.*
- This update also takes into account any role title changes and staff movements up until 1 September 2017.
- Other changes to note are the inclusion of 2010 (current) financial delegation schedule which has been updated to reflect the current structure role titles; this schedule has been placed in the internal miscellaneous section (d) of the instrument. This will increase staff awareness of financial delegations and make it easier for staff to locate the schedule. As part of this inclusion, governance will maintain a register listing all staff members with financial delegations.
- There are also some minor changes to two provisions in the internal miscellaneous section "C" in relation to grant income applications, contract and agreements with other levels of government, a clause outlining exceptions in the conditions and limits column has been added. This change was a result of a grants report presented to EMT by the finance department in July.

Financial Impact

For the 2017-2018 financial year, the State Government Minister for Local Government has announced a limit on the amount Victorian councils may increase rates. The cap for the 2017-2018 financial year is 2%. The cap is based on the Consumer Price Index expected for the financial year.

This cap has a significant effect on Council's current Long Term Financial Planning, with rate revenue being $9 million less than anticipated over the first four years, growing to $17 million over five years. This reduction will have a severe impact on Council's financial capacity to maintain service levels and deliver key capital projects.

There are no financial implications associated with the report. In regard to the infrastructure levies, Council does not collect, process and remit any funds to the government. Staff are merely required to sight a certificate issued by the State Revenue Office prior to approving any major development.

12.10 Review of CEO's Instruments of Sub-Delegation CEO to Staff

Executive Summary

Consultation

1. Internal Stakeholders

EMT, the Management Team, and other senior staff members were extensively consulted during the review process to ensure the Instrument of Sub-Delegation is updated accurately, any role/title changes were incorporated and that it meets operational requirements.

2. Other Stakeholders

These Instruments are in line with the "model" Instruments prepared by Council's lawyers for the majority of Councils.

Analysis (Environmental / Economic / Social Implications)

Sub-Delegation of the CEO Powers enables Council staff to make decisions and carry out functions and duties on a daily basis. Without delegations, Council's formal decision-making process would slow to unacceptable levels, leading to frustration for ratepayers and other Council customers.

Legal / Policy / Council Plan Impact

Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities

All matters relevant to the Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities have been considered in the preparation of this report and are consistent with the standards set by the Charter.

Legal

The *Local Government Act* 1989, as well as other legislation, makes express provision for the appointment of delegates to act on behalf of Council and a requirement to review all delegations within twelve months of an election.

Policy Impacts

There are no policies or protocols that affect the proposed decision of this report.

Officer's Declaration of Interests

Council officers involved in the preparation of this report have no Conflict of Interest in this matter.

Risk Mitigation

Council would be unable to operate without extensive staff delegations. Similar, delegations have existed for many years, largely, without any undue issues and there are a range of checks and balances to ensure that they are exercised appropriately including an annual check by the external auditor.

Council is required to update its instruments of delegation on a regular basis to accommodate frequent changes to legislation and any restructures or role title changes, failure to complete this on a regular basis may render a decision made under delegation being invalid, or lead to financial and or reputational consequences.

12.10 Review of CEO's Instruments of Sub-Delegation CEO to Staff

Executive Summary

Conclusion

The Instruments of Sub-Delegation presented are in line with current Instruments and take into account changes to legislation since the Instruments were last updated on 23 May 2016. The presented Instruments facilitate continuation of Council's current decision-making processes and ensure they have been reviewed within the twelve month period after the general election to remain compliant with legislation.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: Marked up version -S7 Instrument of Sub Delegation by CEO to Staff

Attachment B: Legislative Updates

Attachment C: Summary outlining legislative updates

12.10 Review of CEO's Instruments of Sub-Delegation CEO to Staff

Officers' Assessment

Summary of updates received from Maddocks covering the period from 24 May 2016 to 15 August 2017:

- Additions to the Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 giving Council the power to enter into Aboriginal cultural heritage agreements.
- Updates to the Building Act 1993, increasing functions to receive checklists and notices of appointment for managers for private building surveyors' businesses.
- Addition of Councils' duty as a 'category I entity' under the Child Wellbeing and Safety Act 2005 to comply with the Child Safe Standards.
- The new function of a Council to receive details of alleged contraventions as inserted into the Domestic Building Contracts Act 1995.
- The new duty under the Education and Training Reform Act 2006 to respond to information requests made by the Victorian Registration and Qualifications Authority.
- Changes to the Emergency Management Act 2013, relating to a council's obligations to the Inspector General for Emergency Management.
- The new powers, duties and functions inserted into the Fines Reform Act 2014, especially those relating to a Council's relationship with the Director of Fines Victoria.
- The new powers, duties and functions set out in the Infringements Act 2006.
- The insertion of s.103 of the Land Tax Act 2005, requiring councils to give notice of acquisitions to prescribed persons when acquiring land.
- Amendments to the Local Government Act 1989 imposing duties relating to Strategic Resource Plans and environmental upgrade agreements.
- The introduction of the Rooming House Operators Act 2016 which will require councils to comply with requests under s 49(I) to answer any questions.
- The emergency management plan under the Geothermal Energy Resources Regulations 2006 has been revoked.
- The Infringements (General Regulations 2006 have been revoked and replaced with the Infringements Regulations 2016, which impose certain conditions on councils as an enforcement agency under the Infringements Act.
- The Subdivision (Fees) Interim Regulations 2015 expired on 14 October 2016.
- The powers contained under the heading 'Human Resources' in the Miscellaneous and Administrative powers section have been deleted and moved to the SI3 Instrument of Delegation from the CEO to staff. This is because the responsibilities for staffing and human resources functions to properly form part of the CEO's role, under s 94A (3) of the Local Government Act 1989, rather than being council powers. All staffing related powers are included in the SI3 Instrument, and should be directly delegated by the CEO, rather than sub delegated by the CEO through the S7 Instrument.
- The Commission for Children and Young People will be responsible for enforcement of the Child Safety Standards under amendments introduced to the Child Wellbeing and Safety Act 2005, which come into force on 1 September 2017. These amendments also impose duties, powers and functions upon councils as a ‘relevant entity’.

Officers' Assessment

- Minor amendments have been made in relation to provision of the Road Management Act 2004 relating to bus stopping points and infrastructure.
- A new provision in the Taxation Administration Act 1997 allows councils to receive information from a tax officer in certain circumstances.
- Amendments to the Victorian Environmental Assessment Council Act 2001 impose duties and functions on councils to assist and confer with the Victorian Environmental Assessment Council in certain circumstances.
- Amendments to the Road Safety Road Rules (Electric Personal Transporters Trial) Amendment Rules 2016 impose a new function on councils of liaising with the Roads Corporation.
- The Subdivision (fees) Regulations 2016 have replaced the Subdivision (fees) interim Regulations 2015.
- Under the Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006, the duty to give a copy of the Aboriginal cultural heritage land management agreement to the Secretary of Victorian Communities has been replaced. Council must now give a copy of the agreement to the Secretary of the Department of Premier and Cabinet.
- That the Urban Renewal Authority Victoria Amendment (Development Victoria) Act 2017 came into effect on 1 April 2017, abolishing the Urban Renewal Authority Victoria and establishing Development Victoria as its successor. Consequentially there have been a number of amendments throughout the Instrument, as well as to the powers, duties and functions in the Development Victoria Act 2003.
- The Building Amendment (Enforcement and Other Measures) Act 2017, which will introduce a number of substantial changes to the Building Act 1993. Some of these changes will commence on 1 July 2017, with the majority to come into effect on 1 July 2018 or 1 July 2018 (unless proclaimed earlier). See further detail under 'Changes to the S12 Instrument of Delegation and Authorisation by Municipal Building Surveyor'.
- The introduction of the Children, Youth and Families Regulations 2017 expands the definition of 'service agency' under the Children Youth and Families Act 2005 to include a council that is not registered as a community service, but is established to provide services to meet the needs of children requiring care, support, protection or accommodation and of families requiring support. The result of this is that a further function has been added under the Children Youth and Families Act 2005.
- That the Climate Change Act 2017 will be in force on 1 November 2017 (unless proclaimed earlier). Once in force, it will introduce the power to make a statement (a council pledge) in respect of greenhouse gas emissions reductions, as well as two duties - to give a copy of the council pledge to the Minister as soon as practicable, and to have regard to any directions of the Minister regarding preparation of an emissions reduction pledge.
- The function of receiving details of alleged contraventions of building legislation under s 48R of the Domestic Building Contracts Act 1995 is now in force.
- The Education and Care Services National Law Amendment Act 2017 has introduced a function and power relating to information in respect of education and care services.

Officers' Assessment

- A number of powers, duties and functions have been added under the Freedom of Information Act 1982 due to the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017. These new powers, duties and functions will commence on 1 September 2017, unless proclaimed earlier.
- The Health Services Commissioner has been renamed as the Health Complaints Commissioner. As such, the powers, duties and functions under the Health Records Act 2001 have been updated to reflect the new name.
- The Heritage Act 1995 is to be repealed on the day the Heritage Act 2017 comes into force, which is 1 November 2017, unless proclaimed earlier.
- The Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 has also made a number of changes to the Privacy and Data Protection Act 2014, including the renaming of the Commissioner referenced, to the Information Commissioner. Some other subtle changes have been included.
- The Family Violence Protection Amendment Act 2017 has introduced changes to the Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008, which include new duties for councils in relation to family violence prevention in public health and wellbeing plans.
- Under the Rooming House Operators Act 2016, the s 49(3) duty to comply with a request under s 49(1) to answer any questions has come into force.
- The introduction of a duty and function under the VPA Act.
- That the Building Regulations 2006 have been renamed the Building Interim Regulations 2017, however all relevant powers, duties and functions remain the same.
- The Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 2007 have been replaced with the Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 2017. There are some changes to the functions in relation to major hazard facilities and prescribed mines.
- The Road Safety Road Rules 2009 will be revoked on 1 July 2017 and the Road Safety Road Rules 2017 will be introduced. One new power is introduced, and we have revised the wording of the other power.
- The Road Safety Road Rules (Electric Personal Transporters Trail) Amendment Rules 2016 will be revoked on 1 July 2017.
- The Victorian Energy Efficiency Target (Project-Based Activities) Regulations 2017 commenced on 19 June 2017, introducing two functions.
- The Building Amendment (Enforcement and Other Measures) Act 2017 (Vic) has introduced additional powers, duties and functions for councils under the Building Act 1993 (Vic). The most recent changes will commence on Wednesday 16 August 2017, with the majority still to come into effect on 1 July 2018 or 1 July 2019 (unless proclaimed earlier). See further detail under 'Changes to the S12 Instrument of Delegation and Authorisation by Municipal Building Surveyor'.
- The Infringements Act 2006 (Vic) has been updated to reflect those provisions which have been repealed, and those which have commenced since 30 June 2017.

Officers' Assessment

- The Livestock Disease Control Act 1994 (Vic) conditions and limitations have been updated as an amendment was made to the Livestock Disease Control Regulations 2017 (Vic) which affected the Livestock Disease Control Act 1994 (Vic), but which has not required the wording of the function to be updated.
- Three duties under the Local Government (Planning and Reporting) Regulations 2014 (Vic) commenced on 1 July 2017;
- The Road Safety Road Rules 2009 (Vic) were revoked on 1 July 2017;
- The Road Safety Road Rules 2017 (Vic) came into effect on 1 July 2017; and
- The Road Safety Road Rules (Electric Personal Transporters Trial) Amendment Rules 2016 (Vic) have been revoked.

Frankston City Council

MARKED UP VERSION
(S7) Instrument of Sub Delegation by CEO to Council Staff

Blue = New
Green = changed

Instrument of Sub-Delegation from CEO to Council staff

By this instrument of sub-delegation, I, as Chief Executive Officer of Frankston City Council -

1. delegate each duty and/or function and/or power respectively described in column 1 of the Schedule (and summarised in column 2 of the Schedule) to the member of Council staff holding, acting in or performing the duties of the office or position respectively described in column 3 of the Schedule;

2. record that a reference in the Schedule to;

ABIS:	Assistant Building Inspector and Surveyor
All Co-ords:	All Co-ordinators
All Dir's:	All Directors
All Mgrs:	All Department Managers
All Staff:	All Staff
All TLs:	All Team Leaders
APO:	Asset Protection Officer
ASO:	Animal Support Officer
BMR:	Business Manager Recycling
BSA:	Building Surveying Assistant
CBIO:	Coordinator Biodiversity
CBSO:	Council Business Support Officer
CCBS:	Coordinator Council Business Support
CCI:	Coordinator Civil Infrastructure
CCPP:	Coordinator Corporate Planning and Performance
CCR:	Coordinator Customer Relations
CCS:	Coordinator Children Services
CCSP:	Co-ordinator Community and Social Planning
CCTVL:	CCTV & Litter Officer
CCW:	Coordinator City Works
CE:	City Engineer
CEO:	Chief Executive Officer
CHRS:	Coordinator Human Resources Support
CIA:	Coordinator Intake & Assessment
CIM:	Coordinator Information Management
CMA:	Coordinator Management Account
CMCHI:	Coordinator Maternal Child Health and Immunisation
CMP:	Coordinator Major Projects
COAC:	Coordinator Operations Arts and Culture
CoComms:	Coordinator Communications
COD:	Communication Officer Digital
COMPO:	Compliance Officer
COSM:	Communication Officer Social Media
CP:	Coordinator Prosecutions
CPC:	Co-ordinator Purchasing and Contracts
CPG:	Coordinator Parks and Gardens
CPM:	Coordinator Property Management
CR:	Coordinator Rates
CS:	Construction Supervisor
CSC:	Coordinator Community Safety
CSM:	Manager Community Safety
CStrP:	Coordinator Strategic Planning
CSV:	Coordinator Specialist Vegetation
CWM:	Coordinator Waste Management
CWME:	City Works Maintenance Engineer
DBS:	Deputy Building Surveyor
DCA:	Director Community Assets
DComm:	Director Community Development

DCorp:	Director Corporate Development
EHC:	Co-ordinator Environmental Health
EHO:	Environmental Health Officers
EHT:	Environmental Health Technician
EMFR:	Executive Manager Frankston Revitalisation
EMT:	Executive Management Team
EO:	Events Officer
Exmmco:	Executive Manager Mayor & CEO Office
FACC:	Financial Accounting Coordinator
FEMO:	Fire Emergency Management Officer
FNRCO:	Foreshore and Natural Reserves Compliance Officers
FOIG:	FOI and Governance Officer
GCO:	Governance Compliance Officer
GLA:	Governance Legal Advisor
Infolib:	Info Librarian
IPO:	Investigations Prosecutions Officer
IRO:	Internal Review Officer
LibCo:	Librarian Coordinator
Libdm:	Librarian Duty Manager
Libo:	Library Officer
Libtl:	Librarian Team Leader
MAC:	Manager Arts & Culture
MACP:	Manager Administration and Corporate Projects
MACWP:	Manager Assets and Capital Works Planning
MBS:	Municipal Building Surveyor
MCR:	Manager Community Relations
MCS:	Manager Commercial Services
MCST:	Manager Community Strengthening
MFCP:	Manager Finance and Corporate Planning
MFHSS:	Manager Family Health Support Services
MHR:	Manager Human Resources
MINF:	Manager Infrastructure
MIS:	Manager Information Services
MLibL:	Manager Library and Learning
OPM:	Operations Manager
OSA:	Open Space Advisor
PAEM:	Planning and Environment Manager
PIO:	Planning Investigations Officer
PLSP:	Practice Leader Statutory Planning
PLT:	Payroll Team Leader
PropO:	Property Officer
PTE:	Principal Traffic Engineer
RC:	Coordinator Recreation
RGISPO:	Rates GIS Property Officer
RMC:	Risk Management Co-ordinator
RO:	Revenue Officer
RRO:	Revenue Recovery Officer
Sabor:	Senior Aborist
SAMO:	Senior Animal Management Officer
SBS:	Senior Building Surveyor
SBSO:	Senior Business Services Officer
SCOMPO:	Senior Compliance Officer
SDE:	Senior Development Engineer
SEHO:	Senior Environmental Health Officer
SENFO:	Senior Enforcement Officer
SEO:	Senior Events Officer
SIC:	Strategic Infrastructure Coordinator
SIMO:	Senior Information Management Officer
SPC:	Statutory Planning Co-ordinator
SPTO:	Statutory Planning Technical Officer
SRO:	Senior Revenue Officer
STE:	Senior Traffic Engineer
StrDE:	Strategic Drainage Engineer

SUBO:	Subdivisions Officer
TLBS:	Team Leader Business Support
TLSP:	Team Leader Statutory Planning
WSCO:	Waste Services Contract Officer

record that on the coming into force of this Instrument of Sub-Delegation each delegation under the Instrument of Sub-Delegation dated 23rd May 2016 and executed by Chief Executive Officer is revoked;

4. declare that this Instrument of Sub-Delegation:

   4.1 comes into force immediately upon its execution;
   4.2 remains in force until varied or revoked;
   4.3 is subject to any conditions and limitations set out in paragraph 5, and in the Schedule; and
   4.4 must be read in accordance with any guidelines or policies which Council from time to time adopts; and

5. declare that the delegate must not determine the issue, take the action or do the act or thing if:

   5.1 the issue, action, act or thing is an issue, action or thing which Council has previously designated as an issue, action, act or thing which must be the subject of a Resolution of Council; or

   5.2 if the determining of the issue, taking of the action or doing of the act or thing would or would be likely to involve a decision which is inconsistent with a
   (a) policy; or
   (b) strategy adopted by Council; or

   5.3 if the determining of the issue, the taking of the action or the doing of the act or thing cannot be the subject of a lawful delegation, whether on account of section 98(1)(a)-(f) (inclusive) of the Act or otherwise.

This Instrument of Sub-Delegation is dated XX October 2017 and is made by the Chief Executive Officer under authority of an Instrument of Delegation authorised by Resolution of Council made on 10th July 2017.

Signed by the Chief Executive Officer of Council:

_____

Dennis Hovenden

in the presence of:_____(name of witness)

_____

Witness Signature

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Schedule

S7 Instrument of Sub-Delegation from CEO to Council staff

Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.74E(1)	Duty to give copy of Aboriginal cultural heritage land management agreement to Secretary of the Department of Premier and Cabinet	DCorp, MCS, CPM	
Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.132	power to nominate a body to which assets should be returned	To be retained by the CEO	where a wound up incorporated association has assets consisting of property supplied by Council (which includes the unexpended portion of a grant)
Building Act 1993			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.3(1)	power to appoint municipal building surveyor	CSM, DComm	the person must be a registered building surveyor (unlimited) as required by section 213
s.11(2)	duty to publish notice in a newspaper if regulation under Part 2 ceases to have effect	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
s.29A	function of giving consent to building permit for demolition in its capacity as responsible authority under the Planning and Environment Act 1987	CSM, DComm, MBS, PAEM, DBS	
s.29B(1)	duty to give notice where amendment of planning scheme sought in its capacity as responsible authority under the Planning and Environment Act 1987	CSM, DComm, MBS, PAEM, DBS	
s.29B(3)	duty to give notice where request for amendment withdrawn, refused etc. in its capacity as responsible authority under the Planning and Environment Act 1987	CSM, DComm, MBS, PAEM, DBS	
s.30	function of receiving copy permit, plans and other documents	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
s.30B	function of receiving checklist confirming all relevant documents to be provided by building surveyor	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
s.31(1)	duty to keep register of building permits	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	

Building Act 1993			
s.31(2)	duty to make register available for inspection	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
s.32	duty to keep documents	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
s.32A(2)	duty to provide Development Victoria notice setting out information in section 32A(3) and a copy of any relevant planning permit within 14 days after being given a copy of building permit under section 30(1), in certain circumstances where section 32A(1) applies	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
s.66(b)(i)	function of determining fees	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
s.73	function of receiving copy permit, plans and other documents	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
s.74(1)	duty to keep register of occupancy permits, temporary approvals and amendments	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
s.74(2)	duty to make register available	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
s.75	duty to keep documents	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
s.80	function of receiving notification of appointment	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
s.81(2)	function of receiving notification for work terminated	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
s.83F	function of receiving notice of appointment of manager for private building surveyor's business from Victorian Building Authority	MBS, DBS	
s.101(2)	function of receiving copy documents	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
s.120(2)(a)	function of receiving notification that an order is complied with	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
s.123(1)	power to determine whether to recover from the owner the costs of work carried out or action taken under Part 8 Division 3 of the Act by the municipal building surveyor as a debt due to Council pursuant to sub-section 123(1) of the Act	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
s.123(2)	power to determine whether to apply any sum or part of any sum for which a bond or undertaking is deposited with Council under a condition imposed on a permit under section 22 of the Act towards the costs of carrying out work or taking action pursuant to sub-section 123(2) of the Act	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
s.125(1)	function of receiving copy notice or order	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
s.125(2)	function of receiving written notice of the compliance, amendment or cancellation	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
s.126(1)	duty to keep register of emergency orders, building notices and building orders	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
s.126(2)	duty to make register available for inspection	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
s160(3)(d)	power to make application to the Building Appeals Board	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
s.162(1)(a)(i)	function of being consulted by the Building Appeals Board	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	

Building Act 1993			
s.162(4)(b)	function of entering into an agreement when directed by Building Appeals Board	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
s.164(1)	power to agree to terminate or vary agreement	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
s.164(2)	power to terminate or vary agreement	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
s.164(4)	power to apply for approval	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
s.165(1)(a)	duty to lodge copy or give notice	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
s.165(1)(b)	duty to apply to agreement made in the Register	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
s.214(1)	power to enter into agreement	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
s.215(1)	power to enter into agreements with a private building surveyor	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
s.216A	power to apply to the Minister for exemption	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
s.216C	power to appoint a municipal building surveyor to carry out certain functions outside of the municipal district	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
s.222	function of receiving order from Minister	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
s.228(2)	power to authorise a person to exercise any power of an authorised person under Division 2 of Part 13	MBS	
s.236(7)	function of providing consent to remove or deface an order or notice put up under sub-sections 236(4) or 236(4A)	SBS, CSM, DComm, MBS, CP, DBS	
s.241(1)&(4)	power to authorise a person or persons to bring proceedings for an offence against Part 3, 4, 5, 7 or 8 of the Act or the building regulations within Council's municipal district pursuant to sub-sections 241(1) and 241(4)	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
s.242	function of receiving funds recovered through prosecution	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
s.252(1)	power to determine whether to apply to the Magistrates' Court for a warrant under section 252 of the Act if a person refuses to vacate a building or land when required to do so by order under the Act pursuant to sub-section 252(1) of the Act	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
s.259AB(1)	function of entering an information sharing arrangement with the Authority	SBS, CSM, DComm, MBS, CP, DBS	subject to sub-section 259AB(2)
s.259AB(3)	power to request and receive information held by the Authority, and power to disclose information to the Authority	SBS, CSM, DComm, MBS, CP, DBS	only to the extent that the information is reasonably necessary to assist in the exercise of functions under this Act, or the functions of council
s.259AB(4)(a)	function of being referred, by the Authority, any matter (including any complaint) with respect to building work, plumbing work or architectural services	SBS, CSM, DComm, MBS, CP, DBS	

Building Act 1993			
s.259AB(4)(b)	function of receiving from the Authority any matter of a type described in sub-section 259AB(4)(a)	SBS, CSM, DComm, MBS, CP, DBS	
s.259AB(4)(c)	function of conducting a joint investigation with the Authority into any matter of a type described in sub-section 259AB(4)(a)	SBS, CSM, DComm, MBS, CP, DBS	
s.259AB(5)	power to, despite any other Act or law of the State, refer a matter referred to in sub-sections 259AB(4) to the Authority, or to conduct an investigation into the matter jointly with the Authority	SBS, CSM, DComm, MBS, CP, DBS	
sch 2 cl.1(c)(i)	function of determining fees	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
sch 2 cl.4(2)	function of receiving copy application	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
sch 2 cl.4(3)	function of receiving fees	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
sch 2 cl.4(4)	power to fix fees in accordance with cl.4(5)	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.22A(4)	function of receiving a copy of the Minister's declaration	To be retained by the CEO	
s.22B	duty to prepare a roadside weed and pest animal management plan	DComm, PAEM, CBIO	where a declaration has been made in respect of council's municipal district, under s.22A see also s.22C for the contents of the plan
s.22C(3)	function of determining which additional information to include in a roadside weed and pest animal management plan	DComm, PAEM, CBIO	
s.22D	duty to have regard to matters in (a) - (c) when preparing a roadside weed and pest animal management plan	DComm, PAEM, CBIO	
s.22E(1)	duty to submit proposed roadside weed and pest animal management plan within 120 days of Minister's declaration	DComm, PAEM, CBIO	
s.22E(2)	power to apply in writing to the Minister to request an extension of time to submit the proposed roadside weed and pest animal management plan	DComm, PAEM, CBIO	
s.22F	duty to comply with procedure described in s.22F before preparing roadside weed and pest animal management plan	DComm, PAEM, CBIO	
s.22G	duty to comply with request of Minister to provide a revised roadside weed and pest animal management plan	DComm, PAEM, CBIO	
s.22H	function of receiving notice from the Minister of approval of roadside weed	To be retained by the CEO	

Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994			
	and pest animal management plan		
s.22I(1)	duty to publish the approved roadside weed and pest animal management plan on council's website as soon as practicable after plan is approved	PAEM, CBIO	
s.22I(2)	duty to ensure that copies of the approved roadside weed and pest animal management plan are available for inspection during normal office hours	PAEM, CBIO	
s.22J	duty to implement measures set out in approved roadside weed and pest animal management plan	OPM, OSA, CPG,	
s.22K(1),(2)&(3)	power to request, in writing, that the Minister approve a variation of its approved roadside weed and pest animal management plan	DComm, PAEM, CBIO	
s.22K(4)	function of receiving notice of Minister's decision to approve or refuse to approve the request for a variation of roadside weed and pest animal management plan	To be retained by the CEO	
s.22L	function of receiving Minister's request to vary approved roadside weed and pest animal management plan	To be retained by the CEO	
s.22M(1)	duty to publish a consolidated version of its approved roadside weed and pest animal management plan on its website as soon as practicable after variation under sections 22K or 22L	PAEM, CBIO	
s.22M(2)	duty to ensure that a consolidated version of its approved roadside weed and pest animal management is available for inspection	PAEM, CBIO	
s.22N(2)	function of receiving notice of Minister's intention to suspend the approval of a roadside weed and pest animal management plan	To be retained by the CEO	
s.22N(2)	function of submitting to the Minister reasons why the approval of the roadside weed and pest animal management plan should not be suspended	DComm, PAEM, CBIO	
s.22N(3)	function of receiving notice of Minister's decision	To be retained by the CEO	
s.22O(2)	function of receiving notice of Minister's intention to revoke his or her approval of a roadside weed and pest animal management plan	To be retained by the CEO	
s.22O(2)(b)	function of submitting to the Minister reasons why the approval of the roadside weed and pest animal management plan should not be revoked	DComm, PAEM, CBIO	
s.22O(3)	function of receiving notice of Minister's decision to revoke his or her approval of a roadside weed and pest animal management plan	To be retained by the CEO	
s.22P(1)	function of receiving request to provide the Minister with specified information or documentation	To be retained by the CEO	
s.22P(2)	duty to provide Minister with requested information or documentation	DComm, PAEM, CBIO	
s.22Q	duty to provide Minister with a written report setting out the outcomes of the	DComm, PAEM, CBIO	

Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994			
	measures set out in the plan within 30 days after the plan ceases to operate		
Child Wellbeing and Safety Act 2005			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.19	duty to comply with the Child Safe Standards	MFHSS, MCST, DComm, CMCHI, CCS	
s.25	function of receiving education and advice from the Commission for Children and Young People regarding the Child Safe Standards	MFHSS, MCST, DComm, CMCHI, CCS	
s.26	function of receiving request from the Commission for Children and Young People for any information or document	MFHSS, MCST, DComm, CMCHI, CCS	
s.27(1)	function of receiving request from a relevant authority to provide any information or document	MFHSS, MCST, DComm, CMCHI, CCS	
s.29(2)	function of receiving written notice and consenting to inspection of relevant premises by the Commission for Children and Young People	MFHSS, MCST, DComm, CMCHI, CCS	
s.29(3)	power to consent to inspection of relevant premises without written notice by the Commission for Children and Young People	MFHSS, MCST, DComm, CMCHI, CCS	
s.30	duty to comply with notice to provide documents given under subsection (1)	MFHSS, MCST, DComm, CMCHI, CCS	
s.31	duty to comply with notice to comply given under subsection (1)	MFHSS, MCST, DComm, CMCHI, CCS	
s.36	duty to ensure that the Commission for Children and Young People is given any assistance reasonably required to perform functions	MFHSS, MCST, DComm, CMCHI, CCS	
s.41I	power to seek review by the Commission for Children and Young People of decision by the Commission to issue a notice to produce or a notice to comply	MFHSS, MCST, DComm, CMCHI, CCS	
s.41J	power to apply to VCAT for a review of the Commission for Children and Young People to issue a notice to comply	MFHSS, MCST, DComm, CMCHI, CCS	Must have first exhausted all available avenues for review under s.41I
s.41M	function of being given opportunity to comment on adverse comment or opinion to be included in annual report or further report	MFHSS, MCST, DComm, CMCHI, CCS	
Children Youth and Families Act 2005			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.23(1)	function of being allocated money by the Secretary for the purposes of Part 3.1	MFHSS, DComm, CMCHI, CCS	
s.25	power to use land or property for the purposes of the Department of Health and Human Services	MFHSS, DComm, CMCHI, CCS	where authorised by the Secretary
s.26	function of entering into an agreement with the Secretary	MFHSS, DComm, CMCHI, CCS	
s.30	function of having matters referred to it by the Secretary to provide advice,	DComm, CMCHI, CCS	where Council is not registered as a

Children Youth and Families Act 2005			
	services and support to the child, family of the child or mother of the unborn child		community service but is established to provide services to meet the needs of children requiring care, support, protection or accommodation and of families requiring support
s.35	function of consulting with the Secretary	MFHSS, DComm, CMCHI, CCS	where council is an information holder under the Act
s.36	function of consulting with the community-based child and family service	MFHSS, DComm, CMCHI, CCS	where council is an information holder under the Act
s.192	power to provide information to the Secretary	MFHSS, DComm, CMCHI, CCS	where council is an information holder under the Act
s.196	function of receiving written direction from an authorised officer in relation to disclosure of information	MFHSS, DComm, CMCHI, CCS	where council is an information holder under the Act
s.197	duty to comply with written direction from authorised officer	MFHSS, DComm, CMCHI, CCS	where council is an information holder under the Act
Climate Change Act 2010			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.50(1)	function of receiving notice of proposed Carbon Sequestration Agreement	DComm, DCorp, MACP, PAEM, DCA	where council is the public land manager
Climate Change Act 2017 Note: the 2017 Act does not come into force until 1 November 2017, unless proclaimed earlier. Until this time, the 2010 Act remains in force			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.82(1)	function of receiving notice of proposed Carbon Sequestration Agreement	DCorp, MCS, CPM	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 November 2017, unless proclaimed earlier. Until that time, s.50 of the Climate Change Act 2010 has the same effect where council is the public land manager
Conservation, Forests and Land Act 1987			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.66(1)	duty to submit plans to the Secretary to the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning of specified works prior to their commencement	DComm, MINF, OPM, CPG, CSV, DCA	specified works are listed in Schedule 3 of the Act
s.67	power to take action contrary to a Code of Practice if paragraphs (a) and (b) apply	DComm, MINF, OPM, CPG, CSV, DCA	

Country Fire Authority Act 1958			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.36	function of providing fire hydrants when so requested by the Authority	MINF, DCA	
s.41A	power to recover costs of serving notice by fire prevention officer	CSM, CSC, DComm, FEMO	CSC role includes responsibilities of the Municipal Fire Prevention Officer (MFPO) and Municipal Emergency Recovery Officer (MERO)
s.42(1)	power to request officers and members of any CFA brigade to carry out work (including burning) for the removal or abatement of any fire danger or for the prevention of fire	CSM, CSC, DComm	CSC role includes responsibilities of the Municipal Fire Prevention Officer (MFPO) and Municipal Emergency Recovery Officer (MERO)
s.42(2)	duty to pay for work undertaken	CSM, CSC, DComm	CSC role includes responsibilities of the Municipal Fire Prevention Officer (MFPO) and Municipal Emergency Recovery Officer (MERO)
s.43(1)	duty to take all practicable steps to prevent occurrence of fires and minimise the danger of spread of fires	CSM, CSC, FNRCO, DComm	CSC role includes responsibilities of the Municipal Fire Prevention Officer (MFPO) and Municipal Emergency Recovery Officer (MERO)
s.43(2)	power to acquire equipment, etc. for purposes of s.43(1) and pay for it out of municipal fund	All Dir's	
s.50F(1)	power to prepare Neighbourhood Safer Places Plan	CSM, CSC, DComm	CSC role includes responsibilities of the Municipal Fire Prevention Officer (MFPO) and the Municipal Emergency Recovery Officer (MERO)
s.50F(4)	duty to publish and make available Neighbourhood Safer Places Plan	CSM, CSC, DComm	CSC role includes responsibilities of the Municipal Fire Prevention Officer (MFPO) and the Municipal Emergency Recovery Officer (MERO)
s.50G(1)	duty to identify and designate places as neighbourhood safer places	CSM, CSC, DComm	CSC role includes responsibilities of the Municipal Fire Prevention Officer (MFPO) and the Municipal Emergency Recovery Officer (MERO)
s.50G(4)	duty to ask the CFA to assess the neighbourhood safer place	CSM, CSC, DComm	CSC role includes responsibilities of the Municipal Fire Prevention Officer (MFPO) and the Municipal Emergency Recovery Officer (MERO)

Country Fire Authority Act 1958			
s.50H(1)	duty to ensure that appropriate signage is provided at neighbourhood safer places	CSM, CSC, DComm	CSC role includes responsibilities of the Municipal Fire Prevention Officer (MFPO) and the Municipal Emergency Recovery Officer (MERO)
s.50I	duty to maintain all designated neighbourhood safer places	CSM, CSC, DComm	CSC role includes responsibilities of the Municipal Fire Prevention Officer (MFPO) and the Municipal Emergency Recovery Officer (MERO)
s.50J(1)	duty to conduct an annual review of designated neighbourhood safer places by 31 August of each year	CSM, CSC, DComm	CSC role includes responsibilities of the Municipal Fire Prevention Officer (MFPO) and the Municipal Emergency Recovery Officer (MERO)
s.50J(2)	duty to ask the CFA to assess each neighbourhood safer place	CSM, CSC, DComm	CSC role includes responsibilities of the Municipal Fire Prevention Officer (MFPO) and the Municipal Emergency Recovery Officer (MERO)
s.50J(5)	power to decommission a neighbourhood safer place if paragraphs (a) or (b) apply	CSM, CSC, DComm	CSC role includes responsibilities of the Municipal Fire Prevention Officer (MFPO) and the Municipal Emergency Recovery Officer (MERO)
s.55(c)	function of receiving recommendations of the municipal fire prevention committee	CSM, CSC, DComm	CSC role includes responsibilities of the Municipal Fire Prevention Officer (MFPO) and the Municipal Emergency Recovery Officer (MERO)
s.55A(1)	duty to prepare and maintain a municipal fire prevention plan in accordance with advice and recommendation of municipal fire prevention committee	CSM, CSC, DComm	CSC role includes responsibilities of the Municipal Fire Prevention Officer (MFPO) and the Municipal Emergency Recovery Officer (MERO)
s.96A(1)(a)	duty to appoint fire prevention officer	To be retained by the CEO	
s.96A(1)(b)	power to appoint assistant fire prevention officers	CSM, CSC, DComm	CSC role includes responsibilities of the Municipal Fire Prevention Officer (MFPO) and the Municipal Emergency Recovery Officer (MERO)
s.109C	function of receiving funds for penalties recovered under section 41E	CSM, CSC, DComm	CSC role includes responsibilities of the Municipal Fire Prevention Officer (MFPO) and the Municipal Emergency Recovery

Country Fire Authority Act 1958			
			Officer (MERO)
Cultural and Recreational Lands Act 1963			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.4	function of receiving rates	MFCP, DCorp, CR, SRO	
Development Victoria Act 2003			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.13(1)	function of entering into agreement with Development Victoria concerning particular issues	DComm, PAEM	function of public statutory body
s.39(2)	duty to comply with order from Governor in Council issued under s.39(1) to surrender land in a project area	DComm, PAEM	duty of public statutory body
s.51I(3)(b)	function of receiving notice of resolution levying a general charge from Development Victoria	DComm, PAEM	
s.51Q(3)(b)	function of receiving notice of resolution levying an infrastructure recovery charge from Development Victoria	DComm, PAEM	
s.51ZA	function of receiving written notice of charge from Development Victoria, where council has submitted notice to Authority pursuant to section 21(2A) of the Subdivision Act 1988	DComm, PAEM	
s.56D(1)	duty to give relevant Ministers and Treasurer statement allocating the property, rights and liabilities of council in relation to designated project to Development Victoria	DComm, PAEM	duty of nominated agency
s.56D(4)	function of complying with request from Treasurer and relevant Minister to amend statement under s.56D(1)	DComm, PAEM	
s.56E(1)	function of issuing certificate certifying that property, rights or liabilities of council have been allocated to Development Victoria	DComm, PAEM	function of nominated agency
s.56E(2)	duty to revoke certificate given under s.56E(1) and replacing with a new certificate, if directed by Treasurer and relevant Minister	DComm, PAEM	duty of nominated agency
s.56E(3)	duty to keep register of certificates issues under s.56E, and make reasonably available for inspection	DComm, PAEM	duty of nominated agency
s.31A(2)	duty to notify the IBAC of requests for access to documents and seek IBAC's view as to whether the document should be disclosed, if practicable	DComm, PAEM, DCorp, MACP	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 September 2017, unless proclaimed earlier

Development Victoria Act 2003			
			when deciding whether documents are exempt under s.31A(1)
s.33(2B)	duty to notify a person who is the subject of a document that a request has been made for the document, seek that person's view and state that if the person consents to the disclosure of the document (or disclosure subject to deletion of information relating to the personal affairs of the person) the person is not entitled to apply to the Tribunal for review of a decision to grant access to the document	DComm, PAEM, DCorp, MACP	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 September 2017, unless proclaimed earlier when deciding whether to disclose information relating to personal affairs
Disability Act 2006			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s. 38(4)	power to prepare a Disability Action Plan, in accordance with section 38	MCST, DComm, CCSP	
s. 38(5)	duty to report on the implementation of the Disability Action plan in Council's annual report	MCST, DComm, CCSP	If a plan is prepared under s. 38(4) or is taken to be prepared under s. 38(2)
s. 38(5A)	duty to ensure certain disability matters are addressed in the Council Plan	MCST, CCPP, DComm, DCorp, CoComms, CCSP, MCR	If Council has not determined to prepare a plan under s. 38(4) or are not taken to have prepared a plan under s. 38(2)
Domestic Animals Act 1994			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.10	function of receiving applications for registration of dogs or cats	CSM, CSC, COMPO, DComm, SCOMPO, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO, CP, ASO, CCTVL, SENFO,	
s.10A(4)	duty to not register or renew the registration of a dangerous dog or a restricted breed dog unless the dog is (a) desexed or (b) a dangerous dog that is not a restricted breed dog and is exempt under section 10B(1)(c), 10B(1)(d) or 10B(1)(e) from the requirement to be desexed or (c) a restricted breed dog that is not a dangerous dog and is exempt under section 10B(1)(e) from the requirement to be desexed	CSM, CSC, COMPO, DComm, SCOMPO, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO, CP, ASO, CCTVL, SENFO	
s.10C(1)	duty to not register a dog or cat unless the dog or cat (a) has been implanted with prescribed permanent identification device or (b) is of a class of dogs exempt under a resolution made under section 10D(3), from the requirement to be implanted with such a device or (c) is otherwise exempted under the Act from the requirement to be implanted with such a device or (d) subject to subsection (2), has previously been registered with Council at any time in the 12 month period immediately before the application for registration was lodged	CSM, CSC, COMPO, DComm, SCOMPO, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO, CP, ASO, CCTVL, SENFO	

Domestic Animals Act 1994			
s.10C(5)	duty to cause to be published a copy of the resolution	CSM, CSC, DComm, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO, CBSO	
s.10C(6)	duty to not register or renew registration of dangerous dog, menacing dog or restricted breed dog unless the dog has been implanted with permanent identification device	CSM, CSC, COMPO, DComm, SCOMPO, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO, CP, ASO, CCTVL, SENFO	
s.10D(6)	duty to cause to be published a copy of the resolution	CSM, DComm, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO	
s.12(1)	power to appoint an agent for Council in the registration of cats and dogs	CSM, DComm, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO	
s.13	function of receiving notification of sale by domestic animal business	CSM, CSC, COMPO, DComm, SCOMPO, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO, ASO, CCTVL, SENFO	
s.14(b)	power to approve form of registration or renewal of registration of dogs and cats	CSM, DComm, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO	
s.15(2)	power to permit pro-rata fees for dogs or cats registered for part of a year	CSM, CSC, DComm, SAMO	
s.15(6)	duty to waive 50% of a registration fee of dogs or cats if paragraphs (a) or (b) apply	CSM, CSC, DComm, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO, CP, ASO	
s.16	duty to register or renew the registration of a dog or cat (other than a dangerous or restricted breed dog) in certain circumstances	CSM, CSC, COMPO, DComm, SCOMPO, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO, CP, ASO, CCTVL, SENFO	
s.17(1)	power to register or renew the registration of a dangerous dog and impose conditions upon the registration	CSM, CSC, COMPO, DComm, SCOMPO, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO, CP	
s.17(1AA)	duty not to register a restricted breed dog unless section 17(1A) applies	CSM, CSC, DComm, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO, CP	
s.17(1A)	power to register restricted breed dog if (a) the dog was in Victoria immediately before the commencement of Domestic Animals Act (Dangerous Dogs) Act 2010 and (b) the dog was registered in Victoria immediately before the commencement of the Domestic Animals Act (Restricted Breeds) Act 2011	CSM, CSC, DComm, SAMO	
s.17(1B)	power to renew registration of restricted breed dog	CSM, CSC, COMPO, DComm, SCOMPO, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO, CP, ASO, CCTVL, SENFO	
s.17(1C)	power to impose conditions on registration or renewal of registration of a dog under section 17(1A) or section 17(1B)	CSM, CSC, DComm, SAMO	
s.17(2)	duty to notify owner and allow owner opportunity to make submissions, if Council proposes not to register or renew the registration of a dangerous dog or restricted breed dog	CSM, CSC, DComm, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO, CP	
s.17(3)	duty to consider submissions in relation to the registration or renewal of	CSM, CSC, DComm, TLBS, SAMO,	

Domestic Animals Act 1994			
	registrations of a dangerous dog before making decision	SBSO, CP	
s.17(4)	duty to serve written notice of decision not to register or renew registration of dangerous dog or restricted breed dog	CSM, CSC, DComm, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO, CP	
s.18(1)	duty to keep register and allow inspection of register of all registered dogs and cats	CSC, DComm, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO, CP	
s.18(2)(b)	power to fix fee for inspection of registrations of dogs and cats in the municipality	CSM, DComm	
s.18(3)	power to fix fees for making of records or obtaining certificates	CSM, DComm	
s.19(1)(a)	duty to allocate a registration number to every dog and cat which is registered	CSM, CSC, DComm, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO	
s.19(1)(b)	duty to give or send the owner a registration certificate	CSM, CSC, COMPO, DComm, SCOMPO, TLBS, SAMO, IRO, SBSO, CP, ASO	
s.19(1)(c)	duty to issue to the owner an identification marker	CSM, CSC, COMPO, DComm, SCOMPO, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO, CP, ASO	
s.23(6)	duty to give owner or occupier of the private property a copy of a notice served under section 23(3)	CSM, CSC, COMPO, DComm, SCOMPO, TLBS, SAMO, IRO, SBSO, CP, ASO	
s.25(3)	duty to cause to be published any orders made by council under section 25	CSM, CSC, DComm, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO, CP	
s.26(2A)	duty to obtain agreement of owner or occupier of private property, where Council proposes to make, by resolution, an order under section 26(2)	CSM, CSC, DComm, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO, CP	
s.26(3)	duty to cause to be published any orders made by council under section 26	CSM, CSC, DComm, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO, CP	
s.33A(1)	duty to accept any dog or cat kept surrendered to Council by the owner of the animal	CSM, CSC, COMPO, DComm, SCOMPO, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO, ASO, CCTVL, SENFO	
s.33A(3)	duty to give Secretary certain information about a dog under its control if dog exhibits aggressive behaviour, may have been involved in a dog attack or may be a restricted breed dog	CSM, CSC, COMPO, DComm, SCOMPO, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO, ASO, CCTVL, SENFO	this information must be given to the Secretary in the time specified in s.33A(4)
s.33A(2)(b)	duty to deal with surrendered dog or cat in accordance with the Act, the regulations and relevant Codes of Practice	CSM, CSC, COMPO, DComm, SCOMPO, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO, ASO, CCTVL, SENFO	

Domestic Animals Act 1994			
s.34(1)	power to declare a dog dangerous	CSM, DComm	
s.34(2)	duty not to declare a dog dangerous in certain circumstances	CSM, DComm	
s.35(2)	duty to notify the owner and receive written and oral submissions from the owner if proposing a dog be declared dangerous	CSM, CSC, DComm, SAMO	
s.35(3)	duty to consider materials submitted before making a declaration	CSM, DComm	
s.36	duty to give written notice of a declaration to owner	CSM, CSC, DComm, SAMO	
s.37	function of receiving notification from owners of certain dogs	CSM, CSC, DComm, TLBS, SAMO, IRO, SBSO	
s.41A(3)	power to revoke a declaration made under section 41A(1)	CSM, DComm	
s.41B(1)	duty to notify the owner and allow it the opportunity to make submissions to the council	CSM, CSC, DComm, SAMO	
s.41C	duty to give notice of a menacing dog declaration to owner	CSM, CSC, EHC, FNRCO, DComm, SAMO	
s.41D	function of receiving notification in relation to menacing dog	CSM, CSC, COMPO, DComm, SCOMPO, TLBS, IRO, SBSO, SENFO	
s.41F	function of receiving notification from owners of restricted breed dogs	CSM, CSC, COMPO, DComm, SCOMPO, TLBS, IRO, SBSO, SENFO	
s.41J(2)(a)	power to issue a permit to own more than 2 restricted breed dogs to any person who has applied to the Council for such a permit	CSM, CSC, COMPO, DComm, SCOMPO, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO, ASO, CCTVL, SENFO	
s.41J(2)(b)	power to issue a permit to keep more than 2 restricted breed dogs at a premises to any person who has applied to the Council for such a permit	CSM, CSC, COMPO, DComm, SCOMPO, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO, ASO, CCTVL, SENFO	
s.41J(3)	power to fix fee for application for permit	CSM, DComm	
s.44(1)	power to require restraint of animals	CSM, CSC, COMPO, DComm, SCOMPO, SAMO, ASO	if council has made a relevant local law prohibiting the keeping of animals in a specified area
s.44(2)	duty to give written notice of requirement in s.44(1)	CSM, CSC, COMPO, DComm, SCOMPO, SAMO, ASO	
s.44AC(1)(c)	power to inspect information kept on register of dangerous, menacing and restricted breed dogs, in accordance with the regulations	CSM, CSC, DComm, SAMO	
s.44AE	duty to provide details of dangerous, menacing or restricted breed dogs to Secretary	CSM, CSC, DComm, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO	
s.44AEA	duty to provide to the Secretary information relating to a dog destroyed under	CSM, CSC, DComm, TLBS, SAMO,	

Domestic Animals Act 1994			
	s.84TA, 84TB, 84TC	SBSO	
s.44AF	duty to provide to the Secretary information relating to dangerous, menacing or restricted breed dogs	CSM, CSC, DComm, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO	
s.44AG	duty to provide to the Secretary information about owners of dangerous, menacing or restricted breed dogs	CSM, CSC, DComm, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO	
s.44AH	duty to provide, when requested under sub-section (1)) a statement to Secretary confirming that information previously provided by Council is accurate	CSM, CSC, DComm, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO	
s.46(1)	function of receiving applications to register a premises	CSM, CSC, DComm, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO	
s.46(2)	power to approve form of registration of domestic animal businesses	CSM, CSC, DComm, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO	
s.47(1) & (2)	power to register and impose any terms, conditions, limitations or restrictions on the registration of premises for the purposes of a domestic animal business	CSM, CSC, DComm, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO	
s.48(2)	power to approve form of renewal of registration	CSM, CSC, COMPO, DComm, SCOMPO, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO	
s.49(1)	power to fix fees for registration or renewal of registration of domestic animal premises	CSM, CSC, DComm, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO	
s.49(2)	power to refund all or part of application fee	CSM, CSC, DComm, TLBS, IRO, SBSO	
s.52(1)	function of receiving notice of transfer of registration	CSM, CSC, DComm, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO	
s.52(2)(a)	power to approve form of notice of transfer of registration	CSM, CSC, COMPO, DComm, SCOMPO, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO	
s.52(2)(c)	power to fix fee for transfer of registration	CSM, CSC, DComm, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO	
s.52(3)	power to register new (transferred) premises as a domestic animal business and impose any terms, conditions, limitations or restrictions on that registration	CSM, CSC, DComm, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO	
s.54(1)	power to refuse to register or renew the registration, refuse to transfer registration, suspend registration and revoke registration of premises	CSM, CSC, DComm, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO	
s.54(2)	power to act in accordance with section 54(1) if satisfied that the circumstances of section 54(2)(a) or (b) are in existence	CSM, CSC, DComm, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO	
s.54(3)	duty to refuse to register or renew the registration of a premises in relation to a breeding domestic animal business in certain circumstances	CSM, CSC, DComm, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO	
s.55	duty to give notice if it is proposed that the powers under section 54 will be exercised	CSM, CSC, DComm, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO	

Domestic Animals Act 1994			
s.56	duty to receive both oral and written submissions and take into account any submissions	CSM, CSC, DComm, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO	
s.57(1) & (2)	duty to serve notice of decision and give reasons for decision	CSM, CSC, DComm, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO	
s.58B	power to apply to Minister to register premises as premises on which domestic animal business conducted	CSM, CSC, DComm	
s.58C(3)	duty to comply with the terms, conditions, limitations and restrictions on registration of premises under section 58C	CSM, CSC, COMPO, DComm, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO, ASO	
s.58D(2)	power to apply to Minister for renewal of registration of premises	CSM, CSC, DComm	
s.58E	duty to pay fee with application for registration or renewal of registration of premises	CSM, CSC, DComm	
s.58F	power to surrender registration of premises on which domestic animal business conducted by notice to Minister	CSM, CSC, DComm, SAMO	
s.58G	duty to notify the Minister of transfer of registration	CSM, CSC, DComm, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO	
s.58J	power to make submissions to the Minister regarding Minister's exercise of power under section 58H	CSM, DComm	
s.58K	function of receiving notice of Minister's decision	CSM, DComm	
s.68A(1)	duty to, in consultation with Secretary, prepare, at four year intervals, a domestic animal management plan	CSM, CSC, DComm, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO	The first domestic animal management plan must be prepared after a three year interval, as previously scheduled
s.68A(3)(a)	duty to review domestic animal management plan annually and, if appropriate, amend the plan	CSM, CSC, DComm, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO	
s.68A(3)(b)	duty to provide the Secretary with a copy of the plan and any amendments to the plan	CSM, CSC, DComm, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO	
s.68A(3)(c)	duty to prepare an evaluation of its implementation of the plan for publication in Council's annual report	CSM, CSC, DComm, CoComms, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO, MCR	
s.69(1)	duty to make payment to the Treasurer of specified amounts in respect of registration of cats, dogs or registered animal business	CSM, CSC, DComm, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO	
s.72	power to appoint, by instrument, employees to be authorised officers	CSM, DComm	
s.72A(1)	power to appoint person who is not employee of council as authorised officer	CSM, DComm	person appointed must have qualifications and experience prescribed by Secretary
s.73(1)	duty to issue identity card to authorised officers	CSM, CSC, MHR, TLBS, SBSO, CHRS	
s.84J	power to retain custody of dog or cat until animal recovered under division 5 or	CSM, CSC, COMPO, DComm,	

Domestic Animals Act 1994			
	destroyed under division 6	SCOMPO, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO, CP, ASO, CCTVL, SENFO	
s.84L(1)	power to retain custody of dog the subject of a declaration under section 98A until review of the declaration is determined under Part 7E or the dog is recovered under division 5 or destroyed under division 6	CSM, CSC, COMPO, DComm, SCOMPO, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO, CP, ASO, CCTVL, SENFO	
s.84L(2)	power to retain custody of dog before destruction under division 6 where dog is seized under section 80 and officer cannot serve declaration because owner cannot be identified	CSM, CSC, COMPO, DComm, SCOMPO, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO, CP, ASO, CCTVL, SENFO	
s.84M	power to decide not to retain custody of dog or cat seized under section 23(1), 82, 83, 84, 84A, 84B or 84C	CSM, CSC, COMPO, DComm, SCOMPO, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO, CP, ASO, CCTVL, SENFO	
s.84N	power to require custody of restricted breed dog until the outcome of prosecution under the Act or Regulations in relation to the dog	CSM, CSC, COMPO, DComm, SCOMPO, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO, CP, ASO, CCTVL, SENFO	
s.84O(1)	power to destroy a cat seized under Part 7A if cat does not bear an identification marker or device or cat is wild, uncontrollable or diseased	CSM, CSC, COMPO, DComm, SCOMPO, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO, CP, ASO, CCTVL, SENFO	
s.84O(2)	duty to destroy dangerous dog or restricted breed dog as soon as possible where owner is entitled to recover dog under division 5 but does not recover dog in accordance with the time period in that division	CSM, CSC, COMPO, DComm, SCOMPO, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO, CP, ASO, CCTVL, SENFO	
s.84O(3)	duty to sell or destroy cat or dog (other than dangerous or restricted breed dog) as soon as possible where owner is entitled to recover dog under division 5 but does not recover dog in accordance with the time period in that division	CSM, CSC, COMPO, DComm, SCOMPO, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO, CP, ASO, CCTVL, SENFO	
s.84P	power to destroy dog seized under Part 7A in certain circumstances listed in subsections (a) - (f)	CSM, CSC, DComm, MHR, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO	Council must not use this power to destroy a dog which is a restricted dog breed pursuant to s.84P(1)(a) and (b) before 30 September 2017
s.84Q(1)	duty to commence prosecution of a person as soon as possible after seizure under Part 7A, if authorised officer reasonably suspects that the person has committed an offence listed in subsection (2) with respect to a dog or a cat seized under that part, and power to retain custody of animal seized under section 84B and in any other case, duty to retain custody until the outcome of the prosecution in section 84Q is known	CSM, CSC, COMPO, DComm, SCOMPO, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO, CP, ASO, CCTVL, SENFO	
s.84Q(3)(a)	duty to serve declaration on owner	CSM, CSC, DComm, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO, CP	
s.84R	power to require owner to provide his or her current address to Council in	CSM, CSC, COMPO, DComm,	

Domestic Animals Act 1994			
	certain circumstances	SCOMPO, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO, CP, ASO, CCTVL, SENFO	
s.84S	power to destroy dog seized under Part 7A, in the time periods listed, if owner is suspected of committing an offence set out in paragraph (a), (b) or (c) of section 84Q(2) and cannot be identified,	CSM, CSC, COMPO, DComm, SCOMPO, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO, CP, ASO, CCTVL, SENFO	
s.84T(1)	duty to destroy dog seized under section 80 within 8 days after seizure if owner cannot be identified and authorised officer reasonably believes dog is restricted breed dog	CSM, CSC, COMPO, DComm, SCOMPO, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO, CP, ASO, CCTVL, SENFO	
s84T(2)	duty to notify the Secretary of certain information after destroying a dog under section 84T(1)	CSM, CSC, DComm	Notice must comply with requirements of s.84T(3)
s.84TA(1)	power to destroy a dog seized under Part 7A in circumstances listed (a) - (c)	CSM, CSC, DComm, TLBS, SBSO	84TA (4) & (5) council must make decision within 48 hours and record the time and date of decision
s.84TC(1)	power to destroy a dangerous dog if the dog was declared a dangerous dog and it is believed that the owner of the dog is guilty of an offence under section 24 or 26	CSM, CSC, DComm, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO	84TC (4) & (5) council must make decision within 48 hours and record the time and date of decision
s.84U	duty to ensure seized animal is desexed before selling it	CSM, CSC, DComm, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO	
s.84V(2)	power to give animal to an approved person or body	CSM, CSC, DComm, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO	where council is authorised under this Act to destroy the animal
s.84Y	power to enter written agreement to seize, retain and/or dispose of dogs or cats	CSM, DComm	
s.95	function of receiving payment of fines	CSM, CSC, COMPO, DComm, SCOMPO, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO, CP, ASO, CCTVL, SENFO	
s.98(1A)	power to apply to VCAT for review of a decision by Minister in relation to registration of domestic animal business	CSM, DComm	
s.100A	duty to notify Secretary where VCAT or Supreme Court sets aside a decision to declare a dog to be a dangerous dog, menacing dog or restricted breed dog	CSM, CSC, DComm, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO, CP	Notice must comply with requirements of s.100A(2) &(3)
Domestic Building Contracts Act 1995			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.48R	function of receiving details of alleged contraventions of building legislation	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
Education and Care Services National Law Act 2010			

Education and Care Services National Law Act 2010			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.271(1)	function of receiving information from National Authority in respect of education and care services	DComm	
s 271(2)	function of receiving information from Regulatory Authority in respect of education and care services	DComm	
s.271(3)	power to disclose information to authorities or government departments in respect of education and care services	DComm	

Education and Training Reform Act 2006			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.2.3.13	power to enter into and carry out a contract with the school council	DComm	
s.4.9.4(1AAA)	function of responding to requests by Victorian Registration and Qualifications Authority for information under s 4.9.4	MFHSS, DComm, CCS	

Electricity Safety Act 1998			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.84C	duty to keep trees clear of electrical lines on public land managed by Council	DComm, OPM, OSA, CPG, Sabor, DCA	Applies to public land, managed by Council, which has been declared under s.81 of the Electricity Safety Act 1998 for the purposes of Part 8 of the Act
s.86B	duty to specify certain matters in municipal fire prevention plan	CSM, DComm	

Emergency Management Act 1986			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.18	power to arrange to co-operate with other councils in relation to emergency management	CSM, CSC, DComm, OPM, CWME, CPG, FEMO, CCW	CSC role includes responsibilities of the Municipal Fire Prevention Officer (MFPO) and Municipal Emergency Recovery Officer (MERO) FEMO role includes responsibilities of the Deputy Municipal Emergency Resource Officer (DMERO)
s.19(1)	if co-operating with other councils, power to appoint one of the municipal councils to be the principal municipal council in relation to emergency	CSM, CSC, DComm	CSC role includes responsibilities of the Municipal Fire Prevention Officer (MFPO)

Emergency Management Act 1986			
	management		and Municipal Emergency Recovery Officer (MERO)
s.20(1)	duty to prepare and maintain municipal emergency management plan	CSM, CSC, DComm	duty of the principal council if a principal council is appointed under section 19 CSC role includes responsibilities of the Municipal Fire Prevention Officer (MFPO) and Municipal Emergency Recovery Officer (MERO)
s.21(1)	duty to appoint municipal emergency resource officer(s)	To be retained by the CEO	duty of the principal council if a principal council is appointed under section 19
s.21(3)	duty to appoint a municipal emergency planning committee	CSM, CSC, DComm, FEMO	details of appointments to be reported to Council duty of the principal council if a principal council is appointed under section 19 CSC role includes responsibilities of the Municipal Fire Prevention Officer (MFPO) and Municipal Emergency Recovery Officer (MERO). FEMO role includes responsibilities of the Deputy Municipal Emergency Resource Officer (DMERO)
s. 21A(3)	duty to forward a copy of council's written response to the audit report to the Chief Officer, Operations of the Victorian SES within 3 months of receiving an audit report	CSM, DComm	duty of the principal council if a principal council is appointed under section 19
Emergency Management Act 2013			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.69	duty to comply with an information gathering notice issued by the Inspector-General for Emergency Management	CSM, CSC, FEMO	
s.70	function of receiving draft review or report and providing comment or response to Inspector-General for Emergency Management	CSM, CSC, FEMO	
s.70A(2)	power to consent to entry of vessel, premises or vehicle	CSM, CSC, FEMO	
s.70A(3)	duty to provide the Inspector-General with a written response to a request for	CSM, CSC, FEMO	

Emergency Management Act 2013			
	consent under s.70A(2)		
s.70B	function of giving reasonable assistance to the Inspector-General for Emergency Management	CSM, CSC, FEMO	
Environment Protection Act 1970			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.4	power to appoint a litter enforcement officer	CSM, DComm	
s.19B(3A)	duty to make a copy of documentation pertaining to an application available for inspection	IPO, DComm, PAEM, SPC	where council is the responsible authority
s.19B(4A)(a)	duty to tell Authority information in respect to subparagraphs (i)- (v)	DComm, PAEM, SPC, CStrP	where council is the responsible authority
s.19B(4A)(b)	power to tell Authority its position on application	DComm, PAEM, SPC, CStrP	where council is the responsible authority
s.19B(4A)(c)	power to ask Authority to include specified conditions in a works approval	DComm, PAEM, SPC, CStrP	where council is the responsible authority
s.19B(4B)	duty to give Authority a copy of permit issued under the Planning and Environment Act 1987	DComm, PAEM, SPC, CStrP	where council is the responsible authority
s.20(8)(ba)	duty to make copy of application and all accompanying documents submitted under paragraph (a) available for inspection	DComm, PAEM, SPC, CStrP	where council is the responsible authority
s.20(8)(ca)	duty to advise Authority of items set out in paragraph (ca)	DComm, PAEM, SPC, CStrP	where council is the responsible authority
s.20(8)(cb)(i)	power to tell Authority of its position on an application	DComm, PAEM, SPC, CStrP	where council is the responsible authority
s.20(8)(cb)(ii)	power to ask Authority to include conditions in licence	DComm, PAEM, SPC, CStrP	where council is the responsible authority
s.20(8)(cc)	duty to provide a copy of any permit issued under the Planning and Environment Act 1987 to the Authority.	DComm, PAEM, SPC, CStrP	where council is the responsible authority
s.20A(6)(ba)	duty to make copy of an application referred to under paragraph (a) available	DComm, PAEM, SPC	where council is the responsible authority
s.20A(6)(ca)	duty to advise the Authority of items set out in subparagraphs (i)-(v)	DComm, PAEM, SPC, CStrP	where council is the responsible authority
s.20A(6)(cb)(i)	power to tell Authority of its position on an application	DComm, PAEM, SPC, CStrP	where council is the responsible authority
s.20A(6)(cb)(ii)	power to ask Authority to include conditions in licence	DComm, PAEM, SPC, CStrP	where council is the responsible authority
s.20A(6)(cc)	duty to give Authority a copy of permit issued under the Planning and Environment Act 1987	DComm, PAEM, SPC, CStrP	where council is the responsible authority
s.28	duty to comply with order of Authority	CSM, EHC, DComm, PAEM, SPC, CStrP, DBS	
s.45X(2)	power to direct, by written notice, any person who deposited litter to do certain things	SBS, APO, CSM, CSC, COMPO, DComm, MBS, SCOMPO, ABIS, BSA, CS, DBS, CCTVL, SENFO, DCA	where council is a litter authority section 45X(1) must apply

Environment Protection Act 1970			
s.45X(4)	power to direct, by written notice, the occupier to remove or dispose of littler.	SBS, APO, CSM, CSC, COMPO, DComm, MBS, SCOMPO, ABIS, BSA, CS, DBS, CCTVL, SENFO, DCA	where council is a litter authority
s.45Y(2)	power to direct, by written notice, any person who deposited an object or thing to do certain things	SBS, APO, CSM, CSC, COMPO, DComm, MBS, SCOMPO, ABIS, BSA, CS, DBS, CCTVL, SENFO, DCA	where council is a litter authority section 45Y(1) must apply
s.45Y(4)	power to direct, by written notice, the occupier to remove or dispose of object or thing.	SBS, APO, CSM, CSC, COMPO, DComm, MBS, SCOMPO, ABIS, BSA, CS, DBS, CCTVL, SENFO, DCA	where council is a litter authority
s.45Z(1)	power to remove or dispose of litter upon failure to comply with direction given under subsection 45X(2) or (4)	CSM, COMPO, DComm, OPM, SCOMPO, SENFO, DCA	where council is a litter authority
s.45Z(2)	power to remove or dispose of object or thing upon failure to comply with direction given under subsection 45Y(2) or (4)	CSM, COMPO, DComm, OPM, SCOMPO, SENFO, DCA	where council is a litter authority
s.45Z(3)	power to recover reasonable costs incurred in taking action under section 45Z	CSM, CSC, DComm, SCOMPO, SENFO	where council is a litter authority
s.45ZK(1)	function of receiving reports of offences under Part VIIA	CSM, CSC, DComm	
s.45ZK(2)	power to take proceedings upon receiving a report	CSM, CSC, DComm, CP	
s.48A	power to authorise a person to enforce subsections (3) and (8) of section 48A	CSM, DComm	
s.49B(2)	power to nominate a representative to be part of the Local Government Waste Forum	DCorp, CWM, BMR	where council is in a waste recovery region
s.49G(2)	function of collaborating with Waste and Resource Recovery Group	DCorp, CWM, BMR	
s.50BH	duty to perform waste management functions consistently with Regional Waste and Resource Recovery Implementation Plan	DCorp, CWM, BMR, WSCO	
s.53A(2)	duty to obtain a permit for the transport of prescribed waste	DComm, DCorp, OPM, CWM, BMR, WSCO	
s.53K	power (and duty) to declare an area requiring septic tank systems to be of a type that treats all sewage	IPO, CSM, EHC, DComm, PAEM, SEHO	
s.53MB	power to inspect septic tank system and issue certificate approving its use	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, PAEM, EHT, SEHO	
s.53O	duty to lodge an annual return with the Authority	CSM, EHC, DComm, SEHO	
s.53ZA(3)	function of receiving notice from the environmental auditor if the auditor withdraws a certificate or statement of environmental audit	DComm, PAEM	where council is the relevant responsible authority
s.53ZA(4)	function of receiving a new or amended certificate or statement of environmental audit	DComm, PAEM	where council is the relevant responsible authority
s.53ZA(6)	function of receiving notice from the Authority that an incorrect certificate or	DComm, PAEM	where council is the relevant responsible

Environment Protection Act 1970			
	statement of environmental audit has been withdrawn		authority
s.53ZB(2)	function of receiving environmental audit report, and a copy of the certificate of environmental audit or statement of environmental audit	DComm, PAEM	where council is the relevant responsible authority
s.59(3)	power to authorise a person to take proceedings for an offence against Part IXB	CSM, DComm	
Estate Agents Act 1980			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.70E(3)	duty to comply with request of Director or Inspector under section 70E(1) to provide answers or supply information	DCorp, MACP, CIM, MIS	
Fences Act 1968			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.14(2)	function of providing certain information to assist an owner of land to give a fencing notice	CSM, CSC, DComm, MINF, CE, DCA	
s.16(1)	power to agree with adjoining owner of land on a fence line other than common boundary	CSM, CSC, DComm, MINF, CE, MCS, CPM, DCA	with respect to land owned by or under the control of council
Filming Approval Act 2014 Note: This Act will only apply to Councils on 1 March 2016, or an earlier date if the Minister publishes a notice in the Gazette to specify a date upon which this Act will apply to all Councils or any specified group of Councils.			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
sch 1. Principle 1	duty to not unreasonably withhold the approval of an application for a film permit, subject to this Act and any other Act	SEO, EO, COAC,MAC	
	power to consider operational requirements such as commercial agreements and the maintenance of any land or facilities. or to consider public amenity, safety and security, and environmental and heritage impacts when approving a permit application	DComm, MAC, COAC	
sch 1. Principle 2	duty to approve or refuse an application for a film permit in a timely manner and to take reasonable steps to respond to an applicant within 5 business days	MAC, SEO, EO, COAC	
sch 1. Principle 3	duty to give reasons for refusal of a film permit application.	MAC, SEO, EO, COAC	
sch 1. Principle 4	duty to take reasonable steps to provide a single point of contact to deal with commercial filming on public land	MAC, SEO, EO, COAC	

Filming Approval Act 2014 Note: This Act will only apply to Councils on 1 March 2016, or an earlier date if the Minister publishes a notice in the Gazette to specify a date upon which this Act will apply to all Councils or any specified group of Councils.			
sch 1. Principle 5	duty to ensure that any application forms and other documents required to consider an application for a film permit are consistent with any standard forms or documents issued by Film Victoria	MAC, SEO, EO, COAC	
sch 1. Principle 6	duty for fees charged for applications for film permits and issuing film permits not exceed cost recovery	MAC, SEO, EO, COAC	
sch 1. Principle 7	duty to publish information about how a person may apply for a film permit on its website or on a website approved by Film Victoria	MAC, SEO, EO, COAC	
sch 1. Principle 8	duty to take reasonable steps to ensure that staff responsible for considering and issuing film permits are given appropriate information regarding the film industry	MAC, SEO, EO, COAC	
Fines Reform Act 2014			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.10D	power to take action where work and development permit cancelled or partially completed	CSM, DComm, TLBS, IRO, SBSO	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 31 December 2017, unless proclaimed earlier
s.10F(4)	function of receiving notice from Secretary regarding where infringement notice waived	CSM, DComm, TLBS, IRO, SBSO	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 31 December 2017, unless proclaimed earlier
s.16	function of registering infringement fines with Director of Fines Victoria	CSM, DComm, TLBS, IRO, SBSO	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 31 December 2017, unless proclaimed earlier
s.20	function of being advised by Director of Fines Victoria of determination	CSM, DComm, TLBS, IRO, SBSO	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 31 December 2017, unless proclaimed earlier
s.21	power to withdraw infringement notice, issue official warning or file a charge-sheet upon receipt of notice under section 20	CSM, DComm, TLBS, IRO, SBSO	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 31 December 2017, unless proclaimed earlier
s.21A	duty to notify Director of Fines Victoria of commencement of proceeding by filing a charge-sheet under section 21(1)(c) in writing	CSM, DComm, TLBS, IRO, SBSO	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 31 December 2017, unless proclaimed earlier
s.22	power to request Director of Fines Victoria not to issue or serve notice of final demand	CSM, DComm, TLBS, IRO, SBSO	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 31 December 2017, unless

Fines Reform Act 2014			
			proclaimed earlier
s.37(2)	function of receiving written notice of enforcement cancellation from Director of Fines Victoria	CSM, DComm, TLBS, IRO, SBSO	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 31 December 2017, unless proclaimed earlier
s.38	duty, upon receipt of enforcement cancellation notice, to withdraw notice, withdraw notice and issue a written warning or withdraw notice and commence proceeding	CSM, DComm, TLBS, IRO, SBSO	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 31 December 2017, unless proclaimed earlier
s.38A	duty to notify Director of Fines of commencement of proceeding by filing a charge-sheet under section 38(1)(a)(iii) in writing	CSM, DComm, TLBS, IRO, SBSO	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 31 December 2017, unless proclaimed earlier
s.43	power to refer infringement fine to Director of Fines Victoria for management by payment arrangement upon request	CSM, DComm, TLBS, IRO, SBSO	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 31 December 2017, unless proclaimed earlier
s.44	function of receiving notice of notification of refusal of application under section 43	CSM, DComm, TLBS, IRO, SBSO	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 31 December 2017, unless proclaimed earlier
s.46	power to offer payment plan	CSM, DComm, TLBS, IRO, SBSO	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 31 December 2017, unless proclaimed earlier
s.48(2)	duty to request Director of Fines Victoria to remove infringement fine if infringement notice withdrawn	CSM, DComm, TLBS, IRO, SBSO	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 31 December 2017, unless proclaimed earlier
s.54(1)	duty to provide Director of Fines Victoria with most up-to-date contact details of persons where referring infringement fine	CSM, DComm, TLBS, IRO, SBSO	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 31 December 2017, unless proclaimed earlier
s.54(5)	function of receiving notice from Director of Fines Victoria where fine recipient makes certain requests	CSM, DComm, TLBS, IRO, SBSO	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 31 December 2017, unless proclaimed earlier
s.174	function of receiving request from the Director of Fines Victoria or the sheriff	CSM, CSC, DComm, TLBS, IRO, SBSO, CP	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 31 December 2017, unless proclaimed earlier
s.175	duty to comply with a request from the Director of Fines Victoria or the Sheriff for the supply of information for the purpose of enforcing registered fines	CSM, CSC, DComm, TLBS, IRO, SBSO, CP	unless the CEO of the Council certifies in writing that exceptional circumstances apply Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 31 December 2017, unless

Fines Reform Act 2014			
			proclaimed earlier
Fire Services Property Levy Act 2012			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.9(9)	power to apportion any levy amount	MFCP, DCorp	for 2 or more parcels of land which have a combined valuation and are owned separately
s.9A(1)	function of receiving application for single farm enterprise exemption	MFCP, DCorp, CR	
s.9A(2)(b)	power to specify form and timeframe for making applications under s.9A(1)	MFCP, DCorp	
s.9A(3)	power to require further particulars or for applicant to verify particulars regarding application	MFCP, DCorp	
s.9A(4)	function of receiving notice of changes in circumstances	MFCP, DCorp, CR, SRO	
s.19 and 20	duty to pay levy amount in respect of leviable land owned by Council	MFCP, DCorp, CR	note: Council is only liable to pay the relevant fixed charge in respect of land described in section 20(1)
s.21(3)(a)	function of assessing the amount of levy payable	MFCP, DCorp, CR	
s. 21(3)(b)	function of collecting the levy payable	MFCP, DCorp, CR	
s.21(4)(a)	function of assessing the amount of levy payable	MFCP, DCorp, CR	if council has been directed to be a collection agency in respect of non-rateable leviable land not located within its municipal district boundaries
s.21(4)(b)	function of collecting the levy payable	MFCP, DCorp, CR	if council has been directed to be a collection agency in respect of non-rateable leviable land not located within its municipal district boundaries
s.22	power to exercise powers and functions under section 229 of the Local Government Act 1989 (land information certificates) and section 232 (institute proceedings)	MFCP, DCorp	
s.24	duty to keep levy records in accordance with s.24	MFCP, DCorp, CR	
s.25(1)	duty to give a written notice to the owner of leviable land or to another specified person if requested by owner	MFCP, DCorp, CR	
s.25(6)	duty to transfer the amount of levy collected to the Commissioner	MFCP, DCorp, CR	
s.27(1)	power to defer payment of levy in respect of rateable leviable land where applicant shows hardship	MFCP, DCorp	s.170 of the Local Government Act 1989 applies, subject to modifications set out in

Fire Services Property Levy Act 2012			
			s.27. note: may only defer levy if have deferred rates or charges under s.170 of the Local Government Act 1989 for that land
s.27(1)	power to require payment of levy in respect of rateable leviable land where applicant no longer in hardship or no longer occupies land	MFCP, DCorp	s.170 of the Local Government Act 1989 applies, subject to modifications set out in s.27
s.27(1)	power to waive levy in respect of rateable leviable land	MFCP, DCorp, CR	s.171 of the Local Government Act 1989 applies, subject to modifications set out in s.27(4) note: may only waive levy if have waived rates or charges under s.171 of the Local Government Act 1989 for that land
s.27(1)	duty to waive levy upon receipt of an application which complies with s.171(4) of the Local Government Act 1989, in respect of rateable leviable land	MFCP, DCorp, CR	s.171 of the Local Government Act 1989 applies, subject to modifications set out in s.27(4) note: may only waive levy if have waived rates or charges under s.171 of the Local Government Act 1989 for that land
s.27(1)	power to decide to treat a person to whom a waiver is granted as having made a continuing application or waiver in respect of rateable leviable land, in accordance with s.171(4)(f) of the Local Government Act 1989	MFCP, DCorp	s.171 of the Local Government Act 1989 applies, subject to modifications set out in s.27(4) note: may only waive levy if have waived rates or charges under s.171 of the Local Government Act 1989 for that land
s.27(1)	function of receiving application for waiver of levy in respect of rateable leviable land	DCorp, CR, SRO	s.171A of the Local Government Act 1989 applies, subject to modifications set out in s.27(4) note: may only waive levy if have waived rates or charges under s.171A of the Local Government Act 1989 for that land
s.27(1)	power to require information or verification in respect of rateable leviable land	MFCP, DCorp, CR, SRO	s.171A of the Local Government Act 1989 applies, subject to modifications set out in s.27(4) note: may only waive levy if have waived rates or charges under s.171A of the Local Government Act 1989 for that land
s.27(1)	power to waive levy or levy interest in respect of rateable leviable land	MFCP, DCorp	s.171A of the Local Government Act 1989

Fire Services Property Levy Act 2012			
			applies, subject to modifications set out in s.27(4) note: may only waive levy if have waived rates or charges under s.171A of the Local Government Act 1989 for that land
s.28(1)	power to defer payment of levy in respect of non-rateable leviable land where applicant shows hardship	MFCP, DCorp	s.170 of the Local Government Act 1989 applies, subject to modifications set out in s.28
s.28(1)	power to require payment of levy in respect of non-rateable leviable land where applicant no longer in hardship or no longer occupies land	MFCP, DCorp, CR, SRO	s.170 of the Local Government Act 1989 applies, subject to modifications set out in s.28
s.28(1)	power to waive levy in respect of non-rateable leviable land	MFCP, DCorp, CR	s.171 of the Local Government Act 1989 applies, subject to modifications set out in s.28(4)
s.28(1)	duty to waive levy upon receipt of an application which complies with s.171(4) of the Local Government Act 1989, in respect of non-rateable leviable land	MFCP, DCorp, CR, SRO	s.171 of the Local Government Act 1989 applies, subject to modifications set out in s.28(4)
s.28(1)	power to decide to treat a person to whom a waiver is granted as having made a continuing application or waiver in respect of non-rateable leviable land, in accordance with s.171(4)(f) of the Local Government Act 1989	MFCP, DCorp	s.171 of the Local Government Act 1989 applies, subject to modifications set out in s.28(4)
s.28(1)	function of receiving application for waiver of levy in respect of non- rateable leviable land	MFCP, DCorp, CR, RO, SRO	s.171A of the Local Government Act 1989 applies, subject to modifications set out in s.28(4)
s.28(1)	power to require information or verification in respect of non-rateable leviable land	MFCP, DCorp	s.171A of the Local Government Act 1989 applies, subject to modifications set out in s.28(4)
s.28(1)	power to waive levy or levy interest in respect of non-rateable leviable land	MFCP, DCorp, CR	s.171A of the Local Government Act 1989 applies, subject to modifications set out in s.28(4)
s.29(1)	duty to give concession	MFCP, DCorp, CR, RO, SRO	
s.30(1)	duty to require a person to pay levy interest	MFCP, DCorp, CR, RO, SRO	
s.30(3)	power to obtain court order requiring payment of levy	MFCP, DCorp, CR	
s.30(4)	power to waive levy interest where court order obtained under s.30(3)	MFCP, DCorp, CR	
s.30(5)	power to exempt any person from paying the whole or part of levy interest, in accordance with s.30(5)(a) or (b)	MFCP, DCorp, CR, SRO	
s.30(6)	power to recover levy interest due in the same way as Council recovers the levy amount	MFCP, DCorp, CR, RO, SRO	

Fire Services Property Levy Act 2012			
s.31(1)	power to recover the whole of the levy from either all, any or one person's jointly liable to pay levy	MFCP, DCorp	where 2 or more persons jointly liable to pay levy
s.31A(2)(a)	duty to refund amount of levy proportionate to the part of levy year remaining where land ceases to be leviable land and levy payment has already been made	MFCP, CR, SRO	
s.31A(2)(b)	duty to only require proportionate amount of levy to be paid where land ceases to be leviable land and levy payment has not already been made	MFCP, CR, SRO	
s.32(7)	power to recover amount in arrears, in accordance with s.32(7)	MFCP, DCorp	
s.33(1)	power to send notice where levy due and unpaid	MFCP, DCorp, CR, SRO	
s.33(5)	power to recover unpaid amount due	MFCP, DCorp, CR	
s.34	duty to make adjustment and apply or refund overpayment in accordance with s.34 and give a revised assessment notice to the owner or specified person	MFCP, DCorp, CR	where an objection, review or appeal results in the alteration of a valuation or a decision to attribute a different AVPCC
s.35(1)	power to recover unpaid levy amount	MFCP, DCorp, CR	
s.35(4)(b)	power to request occupier to disclose the amount of rent and name and address of person to whom rent is payable	MFCP, DCorp, CR	
s.36(1)	function of receiving application for refund of amounts overpaid	MFCP, DCorp, CR, SRO	
s.36(4)	duty to refund overpayment, if determined that the payment was in excess of amount owed	MFCP, DCorp, CR, SRO	
s.36(5)	power to refund overpayment, if determined that the payment was in excess of amount owed	MFCP, DCorp, CR, SRO	
s.37(1)	duty to separately account for levy amounts and levy interest collected	MFCP, DCorp, CR, SRO	
s.37(3)	power to retain any interest earned on levy amounts and levy interest	MFCP, DCorp	
s.37(5)	duty to refund over payment	MFCP, DCorp, CR, SRO	
s.38(1)	power to cancel assessment of person's liability to pay levy if satisfied that an assessment has been made in error	MFCP, DCorp, CR	
s.38(2)	duty to comply with requirements in s.38(2) where Council has made an assessment in error	MFCP, DCorp, CR	
s.39(2)	duty to conduct another assessment of the levy amount and, if applicable, give the owner or specified person a revised assessment notice, in accordance with s.39(2)	MFCP, DCorp, CR	
s.39(3)	duty to refund payment in excess of amount owed and any interest accrued	MFCP, DCorp, CR, SRO	
s.40	duty to submit a return to the Commissioner	MFCP, DCorp, CR, SRO	in a form approved by the Commissioner and in accordance with any directions issued by

Fire Services Property Levy Act 2012			
			the Minister
s.41(1)	duty to pay all levy amounts and levy interest received to the Commissioner in 4 instalments	MFCP, DCorp, CR, SRO	
s.41(4)	power to decide to forward late payments of levy amounts and levy interest to the Commissioner at the same time as the next instalment is payable	MFCP, DCorp, CR, SRO	
s.71(1)	function of receiving application for alteration of levy records	MFCP, DCorp, CR	
s.71(2)	power to specify the manner and form of applications under s.71(1)	MFCP, DCorp	
s.72	duty to comply with any Ministerial directions issued under s.72	MFCP, DCorp, CR	

Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.25(1)	function of being party to an agreement for management of flora and fauna	DComm, DCorp, PAEM, MCS, CPM	
s.37(d)	function of responsible/planning authority to receive notice of conservation orders	DComm, PAEM, CStrP	

Food Act 1984			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.7D(3)	duty to comply with a declaration made by the Secretary under subsection (1)	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, SEHO, EHT	
s.7E(6)	duty to publish a copy of a direction given by the Minister under subsection (1) in the annual report	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, SEHO, EHT	
s.19(4)(b)	duty to notify the Department of the making of the order	CSM, EHC, DComm, SEHO	If section 19(1) applies
s.19(4)(c)	duty to notify the registration authority of the making of the order and any appeal and the outcome of the appeal	CSM, EHC, DComm, SEHO	If section 19(1) applies and if council is not the registration authority
s.19A(4)(b)	function of receiving notice from authorised officer	CSM, EHC, DComm, SEHO	where council is the registration authority
s.19BA(3)	duty to give notice of the variation or revocation of the order to the general public in the same manner as the original notice	CSM, EHC, DComm, SEHO	must be done by the same person as gave the original notice
s.19EA(3)	function of receiving a copy of any significant revision made to the food safety program	CSM, EHC, DComm, SEHO	where council is the registration authority
s.19H(5)(a) & (5)(b)	duty to take into account (a) the food safety performance of the food business; and (b) any guidelines issued by the Secretary in determining the frequency and intervals of the assessments and	CSM, EHC, DComm, SEHO	where council is the registration authority

Food Act 1984			
	audits		
s.19I	duty to conduct a food safety assessment as required under section 19H	CSM, EHC, DComm, SEHO	Subject to section 19J where council is the registration authority
s.19IA(2)	duty to give written notice to proprietor if food safety requirements or section 19DC(2) have not been complied with unless subsection (3) applies.	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, SEHO, EHT	where council is the registration authority
s.19N	function of receiving information from a food safety auditor	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, SEHO	where council is the registration authority
s.19U(4)	duty to ensure that information relating to costs of a food safety audit are available for inspection by the public	CSM, EHC, DComm	
s.19UA(4)	duty to consider proprietor's history of compliance in deciding whether to charge the fee	CSM, EHC, DComm	
s.19UA(5)	duty to ensure that the method of determining a fee under subsection (3)(a) and the considerations that apply under subsection (4) are available for inspection by the public	CSM, EHC, DComm	
s.20(1C)	duty to ensure authorised officers are suitably qualified or trained	CSM, EHC, DComm	
s.20(2)	power to limit or impose conditions on the authority granted to an authorised officer	CSM, DComm	
s.26(5)	duty to destroy or dispose of article	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, SEHO,EHT	
s.32(1)	duty to submit samples of food for analysis	CSM, EHC, DComm	
s.32(3)	function of receiving report by analyst	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, SEHO, EHT	
s.35A(2)	function of receiving notice of operation from the proprietor of a food premises	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, SEHO, EHT	where council is the registration authority
s.37	function of receiving application, information and documents required under section 36 from the proprietor of a food business	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, EHT	
s.38(3)	duty to consult with the Secretary about the proposed exemption under section 38(2)	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, SEHO, EHT	
s.38AA(2)	function of being notified of operation	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, SEHO, EHT	where council is the registration authority
s.38AA(4)	duty to determine whether the food premises are exempt from the requirement of registration	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, SEHO	where council is the registration authority
s.38A(5) & (6)	function of receiving a food safety audit certificate from a proprietor	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, SEHO,EHT	where council is the registration authority

Food Act 1984			
s.38B(1)(c)	duty to inspect premises	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, SEHO, EHT	where council is the registration authority
s.38E(1)(c)	function of assessing the requirement for a food safety program	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, EHT	where council is the registration authority
s.38E(3)(a)	function of receiving certificates	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, SEHO	where council is the registration authority
s.38F(3)(a)	duty to note the change to the classification of the food premises on the certificate of registration	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, SEHO,	where council is the registration authority
s.39(2)	duty to inspect within 12 months before renewal of registration	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, SEHO,EHO, EHT	where council is the registration authority
s.39(3)	duty to inspect within 3 months before renewal of registration if circumstances in section 39(3)(a)-(d) apply	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, SEHO, EHT	where council is the registration authority
s.39A(6)	duty to comply with direction of Secretary.	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, SEHO, EHT	
s.40(1)	duty to issue a certificate of registration in the prescribed form	CSM, EHC, DComm,	where council is the registration authority
s.40D(2)	duty to specify how long a suspension is to last under s.40D(1)	CSM, EHC, DComm	where council is the registration authority
s.40E(4)	duty to comply with direction of Secretary	CSM, EHC, DComm	
s.43(1) and (2)	duty to maintain records of the prescribed particulars and orders in force under Part III	CSM, EHC, DComm	where council is the registration authority
s.43(3)	duty to make available information held in records, free of charge, on request	CSM, EHC, DComm	where council is the registration authority
s.43I	function of receiving a statement of trade of a proprietor of a food business	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, SEHO	
s.45AA	power to act in proceedings against the Crown	CSM, EHC, DComm	power of the responsible agency
s.45AC	power to bring proceedings for an offence under the Act	CSM, EHC, DComm, CP, SEHO	
s.53G(1)	duty to provide information in subsection (1) to the Secretary as soon as practicable after a person is convicted by a court for an offence under this Act	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, SEHO, EHT	where Council is the "relevant Council" under subsection (6)
s.53G(2)	duty to advise the Secretary that a person has not appealed a conviction within the time allowed	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, SEHO, EHT	where Council is the "relevant Council" under subsection (6)
s.53G(3)	duty to advise the Secretary of the fact that an appeal or application for leave is lodged against the conviction and of other matters in this subsection	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, SEHO, EHT	where Council is the "relevant Council" under subsection (6)
s.53G(4)	duty to inform the Secretary of the outcome of the appeal or application	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, SEHO, EHT	where Council is the "relevant Council" under subsection (6)

Food Act 1984			
s.58(1)	duty to notify the Director of Liquor Licensing where an order is made under s.19 of the Act and a licence/permit under the Liquor Control Reform Act 1998 is in force	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, SEHO, EHT	where council is the registration authority
s.58(2)	duty to notify the Director of Liquor Licensing when a holder of a permit/licence under the Liquor Control Reform Act 1998 is found guilty or pleads guilty and in respect of which no conviction is recorded	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, SEHO, EHT	where council is the registration authority
s.58B(1)	power to take action in relation to a thing done or omitted at the food premises	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, SEHO, EHT	where council is the registration authority for the temporary or mobile food premises
s.58B(2)	power to take into account results of inspection, assessment, audit or other action taken by another registration authority in relation to temporary or mobile food premises	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, SEHO, EHT	where council is the registration authority for the temporary or mobile food premises
s.59C(2)	power to take actions necessary to ensure compliance with direction under section 19, section 19B or Part VII	CSM, EHC, DComm, SEHO	
s.59C(7)(b)	power to recover costs incurred under subsection (2) or (3)	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, CP, EHT	
s.71(a)	power to revoke or suspend of the registration of the food premises under Part IIIB or section 40D in certain circumstances	CSM, EHC, DComm	

Freedom of Information Act 1982			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.17(1)	function of receiving requests for access	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG	
s.17(2B)	power to waive or reduce fee	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG	
s.18	power to transfer requests to another agency	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG	
s.21(1)	duty to take all reasonable steps to enable an applicant to be notified of a decision	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 September 2017, unless proclaimed earlier
s.21(2)	power to extend the period for deciding a request referred to in s.21(1)(a)	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 September 2017, unless proclaimed earlier
s.21(3)	power to further extend a period for deciding a request in accordance with s.21(2)(b)	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 September 2017, unless proclaimed earlier
s.21(4)	duty to notify the applicant, in writing, if the period for deciding a request is extended or further extended under s.21	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 September 2017, unless proclaimed earlier
s.22	power to calculate charges for access to documents	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG	
s.25A	power to refuse requests	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG	

Freedom of Information Act 1982			
s.26(1)	power to make a decision on a request	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG	
s.29(2)	duty to notify relevant government agencies, authorities or Ministers (including agencies or authorities in other countries) of requests for access to documents and seek their views, if practicable	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 September 2017, unless proclaimed earlier when deciding whether documents are exempt
s.29A(1D)	duty to notify relevant government agencies, authorities or Ministers (including agencies or authorities in other countries) of requests for access to documents and seek their views, if practicable	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 September 2017, unless proclaimed earlier when deciding whether documents are exempt
s.31(5)	duty to notify relevant Commonwealth, or State or Territory, government agencies, authorities or Ministers of requests for access to documents and seek their views, if practicable	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 September 2017, unless proclaimed earlier when deciding whether documents are exempt
s.31(6)	duty to notify relevant Commonwealth, or State or Territory, government agencies, authorities or Ministers of requests for access to documents and seek their views, if practicable	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 September 2017, unless proclaimed earlier when deciding whether it is in the public interest to grant access to documents referred to in s.31(2)
s.31A(2)	duty to notify the IBAC of requests for access to documents and seek IBAC's view as to whether the document should be disclosed, if practicable	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 September 2017, unless proclaimed earlier when deciding whether documents are exempt under s.31A(1)
s.33(2B)	duty to notify a person who is the subject of a document that a request has been made for the document, seek that person's view and state that if the person consents to the disclosure of the document (or disclosure subject to deletion of information relating to the personal affairs of the person) the person is not entitled to apply to the Tribunal for review of a decision to grant access to the document	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 September 2017, unless proclaimed earlier when deciding whether to disclose information relating to personal affairs
s.33(3)	duty to notify the person of the decision to grant access to the document, and of the person's right to make an application for review of the decision provided by s.50(3), if practicable	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 September 2017, unless proclaimed earlier where the information relates to that person's personal affairs (this includes a deceased person, in which case the person's next of kin is to be notified)
s.33(5)	duty to appoint a person registered under the Health Practitioner Regulation National Law to be the principal officer	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG	

Freedom of Information Act 1982			
	of the agency for the purposes of section 33(4)		
s.33A	power to notify either or both a child and a parent, or guardian, of the child	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 September 2017, unless proclaimed earlier where the person to be notified about a request is a child
s.33(5)	duty to appoint a person registered under the Health Practitioner Regulation National Law to be the principal officer of the agency for the purposes of section 33(4)	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG	
s.34(3)	duty to notify the undertaking of requests for access to documents and seek their views	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG	Note: this provision in its amended form is not yet in force and will commence on 1 September 2017, unless proclaimed earlier when deciding whether the disclosure of information would expose an undertaking unreasonably to disadvantage
s.34(3A)	duty to notify the undertaking, from which the document was acquired, of the decision to grant access to the documents and right to make an application for review of the decision provided by s.50(3A)	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG	Note: this provision in its amended form is not yet in force and will commence on 1 September 2017, unless proclaimed earlier
s.35(1A)	duty to notify that a request to access documents has been received and seek their views	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 September 2017, unless proclaimed earlier when deciding whether a document is an exempt document under s.35(1)
s.35(1C)	duty to notify the person who communicated the information or matter, or on whose behalf the information or matter was communicated, of the decision to grant access to the documents and right to make an application for review of the decision provided by s.50(3AB)	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 September 2017, unless proclaimed earlier
s.41	power to amend the record of information	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG	where a request has been made to the council under section 39
s.49G(3)	function of receiving notice from the Freedom of Information Commissioner	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG	Note: the Freedom of Information Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier
s.49I	duty to assist the Freedom of Information Commissioner to undertake a review	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG	Note: the Freedom of Information Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier
s.49K	function of consulting with the Freedom of Information	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG	Note: the Freedom of Information Commissioner will be renamed as the

Freedom of Information Act 1982			
	Commissioner		Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier
s.49KA(2)(a)	function of processing or identifying a reasonable sample of the documents upon notice from the Information Commissioner	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 September 2017, unless proclaimed earlier if the Information Commissioner reasonably believes that an agency or Minister has failed to undertake an adequate search for documents that relate to a decision that is the subject of a review under Division 1
s.49KA(2)(b)	function to undertake a further search, or to cause a further search to be undertaken, for documents in the possession, custody or control of the agency or Minister, upon notice from the Information Commissioner	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 September 2017, unless proclaimed earlier if the Information Commissioner reasonably believes that an agency or Minister has failed to undertake an adequate search for documents that relate to a decision that is the subject of a review under Division 1
s.49KA(3)	duty to comply with requests under s.49KA(2) within the reasonable time stated in the Information Commissioner's notice, being not less than 10 business days	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 September 2017, unless proclaimed earlier if the Information Commissioner reasonably believes that an agency or Minister has failed to undertake an adequate search for documents that relate to a decision that is the subject of a review under Division 1
s.49KA(4)	power to apply for extension	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 September 2017, unless proclaimed earlier
s.49KA(7)	duty to notify the Information Commissioner within 3 business days after the end of the period referred to in s.49KA(2) or s.49KA(3) of the information contained in s.49KA(7)(a)-(b)	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 September 2017, unless proclaimed earlier if the Information Commissioner reasonably believes that an agency or Minister has failed to undertake an adequate search for documents that relate to a decision that is the subject of a review under Division 1
s.49KA(8)	function to have the matter referred from the Information Commissioner in accordance with s.49L	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 September 2017, unless proclaimed earlier if the Information Commissioner reasonably believes that an agency or Minister has failed to undertake an adequate search for documents that relate to a decision that is the subject of a review under Division 1
s.49L(1A)	duty to make a fresh decision where a matter is referred back to Council by the Freedom of Information Commissioner	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG	Note: the Freedom of Information Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom

Freedom of Information Act 1982			
			of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier decision must be made within 28 days of referral, unless other time period agreed under s.49L(2)
s.49L(2)	power to agree with the Freedom of Information Commissioner to another time period for making the fresh decision under s.49L(1)	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG	Note: the Freedom of Information Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier
s.49L(4)	duty to notify the Freedom of Information Commissioner that a fresh decision has been made or has not been made	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG	Note: the Freedom of Information Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier
s.49L(5)	duty to revoke the earlier decision where a fresh decision has been made and to inform the applicant of the requirements of s.49L(6) and the effect of s.49(7)	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG	
s.49M(1)	power to exercise a choice to reconsider the subject matter of an application for review and make a fresh decision	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG	must advise the Freedom of Information Commissioner and the applicant in writing decision must be made within 28 days of referral, unless other time period agreed under s.49M(2) may make a fresh decision only once during a review under this part s. 49M(8)
s.49M(2)	power to agree with Freedom of Information Commissioner to another time period for making a fresh decision	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG	Note: the Freedom of Information Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier
s.49M(4)	duty to notify the Freedom of information Commissioner in writing of a whether a fresh decision has or has not been made	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG	Note: the Freedom of Information Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier
s.49M(5)	duty to revoke the earlier decision where a fresh decision has been made and to inform the applicant of the requirements of s.49M(6) and the effect of s.49M(7)	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG	
s.49N	function of entering into an agreement in relation to a decision that is the subject of a review	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG	
s.49O(1)	function of consulting with the Freedom of Information	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG	Note: the Freedom of Information Commissioner will be renamed as the

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	Commissioner regarding the referral of matters		Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier
s.50(3D)	power to apply to the Tribunal for review of a decision of the Freedom of Information Commissioner under s 49P.	DCorp	Note: the Freedom of Information Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier
s.50(3F)	duty to notify the Freedom of information Commissioner of an application for review under s. 50(3D)	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG	Note: the Freedom of Information Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier
s.61E	duty to co-operate with Freedom of Information Commissioner where a complaint relates to the agency	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG	Note: the Freedom of Information Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier
s.61G	function of consulting with the Freedom of Information Commissioner	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG	Note: the Freedom of Information Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier
s.61GA(1)(a)	function of processing or identifying a reasonable sample of the documents upon notice from the Information Commissioner	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 September 2017, unless proclaimed earlier where the Information Commissioner believes that an agency, principal officer or Minister has failed to undertake an adequate search for documents that relate to a decision that is the subject of the complaint under s.25A(1) or s.25A(5)
s.61GA(1)(b)	function to undertake a further search, or to cause a further search to be undertaken, for documents in the possession, custody or control of the agency or Minister, upon notice from the Information Commissioner	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 September 2017, unless proclaimed earlier where the Information Commissioner believes that an agency, principal officer or Minister has failed to undertake an adequate search for documents that relate to a decision
s.61GA(2)	duty to comply with requests under s.61GA(1) within the reasonable time stated in Information Commissioner's notice, being not less than 10 business days	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 September 2017, unless proclaimed earlier
s.61GA(3)	power to apply for extension	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 September 2017, unless proclaimed earlier

Freedom of Information Act 1982			
s 61I(2)	power to make submissions to the Freedom of information Commissioner in relation to a complaint	DCorp	Note: the Freedom of Information Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier
s.61I(4)	duty to comply with request of the Freedom of Information Commissioner to produce a document or provide information	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG	Note: this provision will be amended on 1 September 2017, unless proclaimed earlier Note: the Freedom of Information Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier
s.61J	duty to comply with a production notice issued by the Freedom of Information Commissioner	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG	Note: the Freedom of Information Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier where council is a "prescribed agency" for the purposes of sections 61J
s.63BA(1)	power to apply to the Supreme Court to determine whether the Information Commissioner, or the Public Access Deputy Commissioner, has jurisdiction to serve a notice to produce or attend	DCorp	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 September 2017, unless proclaimed earlier subject to s.63BA(2)
s.64B	duty to provide the Freedom of Information Commissioner any information referred to in s.64(2)	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG	Note: the Freedom of Information Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier

Gambling Regulation Act 2003			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.3.3.5	function of receiving a copy of proposed applications	DComm, PAEM	
s.3.3.5AA	function of receiving notification from the Commission	DComm, PAEM	
s.3.3.5AB(2)	function of receiving a copy of the amended application	DComm, PAEM	
s.3.3.5B	duty to notify the Commission in writing as to whether it intends to make a submission under section 3.3.6	MCST, DComm	
s.3.3.6	power to make submission to Commission on application for approval of premises	MCST, DComm	

Gambling Regulation Act 2003			
s.3.3.8(4)	function of receiving notification from the Commission of its decision	MCST, DComm	
s.3.3.14	power to apply to Tribunal for review of Commission's decision granting approval of premises	MCST, DComm, PAEM	
s.3.4.18(2)	function of receiving a copy of proposed request	MCST, DComm	
s.3.4.18A	function of receiving notification from the Commission that it has received a request	MCST, DComm	
s.3.4.18B(2)	function of receiving amended copies of proposed request	MCST, DComm	
s.3.4.18C	duty to notify Commission as to whether it intends to make a submission under section 3.4.19	MCST, DComm	
s.3.4.19	power to make submission to the Commission addressing the economic and social impact of a proposed licence amendment on the wellbeing of the community of the municipal district in which the approved venue is located; and taking into account the impact of the proposed amendment on surrounding municipal districts	MCST, DComm	
s.3.4.21(2)	power to apply to Tribunal for review of Commission's decision relating to amendment increasing number of gaming machines	MCST, DComm	
s.8.5.3(2)	function of receiving a copy of application for bingo centre	DComm, PAEM	
s.8.5.5	power to submit report to Commission on application received under section 8.5.3(3)(a)	DComm, PAEM	
Graffiti Prevention Act 2007			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.18(1)	power to take action necessary to remove or obliterate graffiti from private premises where graffiti is visible from a public place, in accordance with section 18	DComm, OPM, CPG, CMP, DCA	
s.18(2)	power to enter private property for the purpose of section 18(1) if notice provided and owner has given written consent to removal of graffiti and entry	CSM, CSC, DComm, OPM, CPG, WMC	
s.18(2)(a)	power to serve notice regarding proposal to remove or obliterate graffiti at least 28 days before action proposed to be taken	CSM, CSC, DComm, OPM, CPG, WMC	
s.18(3)(a)	duty to serve notice regarding proposal to remove or obliterate graffiti at least 10 days before it is proposed to take action to	CSM, CSC, DComm, OPM, CPG, WMC	

Graffiti Prevention Act 2007			
	remove or obliterate graffiti (where entry to private premises not necessary)		
s.18(3)(b)	power to remove or obliterate graffiti (where entry not necessary), where written notice of proposed action given and owner gives consent or does not object in accordance with notice	CSM, CSC, DComm, OPM, CPG, WMC	
s.18(3A)	power to take further action to remove or obliterate graffiti	CSM, CSC, DComm, OPM, CPG, WMC	
s.18(8)(a)	duty to take reasonable steps to consult with owner or occupier in relation to manner of taking action to remove or obliterate graffiti	CSM, CSC, DComm, OPM, CPG, WMC	
s.18(8)(b)	duty to ensure that work is done by an authorised person, where entry to the property is necessary under section 18(1)	CSM, CSC, DComm, OPM, CPG, WMC	
s.18(8)(c)	duty to ensure that work is carried out expeditiously and to avoid unnecessary inconvenience and disruption and with reasonable care and to reasonable standards	CSM, CSC, DComm, OPM, CPG, WMC	
s.19(1)	power to authorise a person to carry out Council's functions under section 18.	DComm, DCorp	
s.19(2)(c)	power to determine performance criteria for authorised persons	DComm, OPM, CPG, WMC	
s.20(1)	duty to issue an identity card to an authorised person	MHR, CHRS	

Health Records Act 2001			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.48	function of receiving notice of complaint from the Health Complaints Commissioner	FOIG	
s.51(1)	function of receiving notice that Health Complaints Commissioner has declined to entertain a complaint	FOIG	
s.51(3)	function of receiving notice that Health Complaints Commissioner referred complaint	FOIG	
s.52(2)	function of receiving notice that Health Complaints Commissioner referred complaint to registration board	FOIG	
s.53(2)	function of receiving notice that Health Complaints Commissioner has dismissed a stale complaint	FOIG	
s.56(3)	power to indicate wishes with respect to whether conciliation appropriate	FOIG	
s.56(4)	function of receiving notice of Health Complaints Commissioner's decision under s.56(1)	FOIG	

Health Records Act 2001			
s.57(4)	function of receiving notice that Health Complaints Commissioner has dismissed the complaint after deciding conciliation is inappropriate	FOIG	
s.61(1)(b)	power to sign the record of a conciliation agreement	DCorp, MACP, FOIG	
s.61(2)	power to lodge a copy of the record with the Tribunal	MACP, FOIG	
s.63(1)	function of receiving notice that conciliation has failed	FOIG	
s.63(8)	function of receiving notice that Health Complaints Commissioner has dismissed the complaint following a failed conciliation	MACP, FOIG	
s.63(10)	function of receiving notice that Health Complaints Commissioner is to conduct an investigation of the complaint	MACP, FOIG	
s.64(2)	function of receiving notice of Privacy Commissioner's ruling	MACP, FOIG	Note: the Privacy's Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier
s.64(7)	duty to report on action taken following notice of a ruling requiring specified action	MACP, FOIG	
s.65(1)	power to require the Health Complaints Commissioner to refer the complaint to the Tribunal	MACP, FOIG	
s.72	power to apply to the Tribunal for review of a decision to serve a compliance notice	MACP, FOIG	
s.73(1)	power to apply to the Tribunal for an interim order	MACP, FOIG	

Heavy Vehicle National Law 2012 applies in Victoria, pursuant to Heavy Vehicle National Law Application Act 2013 (Vic)			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.118(1)(b)	duty to give or not give consent to the grant of a mass or dimension exemption notice for a category of heavy vehicles	DComm, MINF, CE, STE, PTE, DCA	where council is the relevant road manager must comply with requirements of s.156
s.124(1)(b)	duty to give or not give consent to the grant of a mass or dimension exemption permit for a heavy vehicle	DComm, MINF, CE, STE, PTE, DCA	where council is the relevant road manager must comply with requirements of s.156
s.139(1)(b)	duty to give or not give consent to the grant of a class 2 heavy vehicle authorisation notice	DComm, MINF, CE, STE, PTE, DCA	where council is the relevant road manager
s.145(1)(b)	duty to give or not give consent to the grant of a class 2 heavy vehicle permit	DComm, MINF, CE, STE, PTE, DCA	where council is the relevant road manager
s.156(1)	duty to give or not give consent	DComm, MINF, CE, STE, PTE, DCA	where council is the relevant road manager
s.156(2)	power to request a longer period to decide to give or not give consent under	DComm, MINF, CE, STE, PTE, DCA	where council is the relevant road manager

Heavy Vehicle National Law 2012 applies in Victoria, pursuant to Heavy Vehicle National Law Application Act 2013 (Vic)			
	s.156(1)		
s.156(6)	function of giving Regulator a written statement explaining its decision not to give consent	DComm, MINF, CE, STE, PTE, DCA	where council is the relevant road manager statement must comply with s.172
s.157(2)	function of receiving notice from the Regulator that an applicant has been notified of the third party consultation requirement	DComm, MINF, CE, STE, PTE, DCA	where council is the relevant road manager
s.158(2)	duty to, as far as practicable, deal with the request for consent, where consultation with other entity is not yet completed	DComm, MINF, CE, STE, PTE, DCA	where council is the relevant road manager
s.158(4)	power to decide to give or not give the consent in the circumstances	DComm, MINF, CE, STE, PTE, DCA	where council is the relevant road manager
s.159	power to notify the Regulator that a route assessment is required and the fee payable for the route assessment	DComm, MINF, CE, STE, PTE, DCA	where council is the relevant road manager
s.159(4)	power to stop considering whether to give or not to give consent until route assessment fee is paid	DComm, MINF, CE, STE, PTE, DCA	where council is the relevant road manager
s.160(1)	power to consent to the grant of a mass or dimension authority subject to a road condition listed in (a) or (b)	DComm, MINF, CE, STE, PTE, DCA	where council is the relevant road manager
s.160(2)	duty to give the Regulator a written statement explaining the decision to consent subject to conditions	DComm, MINF, CE, STE, PTE, DCA	where council is the relevant road manager statement must comply with s.172
s.161(1)	power to consent to the grant of a mass or dimension authority subject to a travel condition	DComm, MINF, CE, STE, PTE, DCA	where council is the relevant road manager
s.161(2)	duty to give the Regulator a written statement explaining the decision to consent subject to travel conditions	DComm, MINF, CE, STE, PTE, DCA	where council is the relevant road manager statement must comply with s.172
s.162(1)	power to request the Regulator to impose a stated vehicle condition on the authority	DComm, MINF, CE, STE, PTE, DCA	where council is the relevant road manager
s.162(2)(b)	function of being notified of the decision under s. 162(2)(a)	DComm, MINF, CE, STE, PTE, DCA	where council is the relevant road manager
s.163(3)	duty to give or not give consent within 3 months or longer as agreed with Regulator	DComm, MINF, CE, STE, PTE, DCA	where council is the relevant road manager
s.167(2)(b)	power to give the Regulator a notice of objection to the application of s.167 to the proposed replacement authority	DComm, MINF, CE, STE, PTE, DCA	where council is the relevant road manager
s.167(2)(c)	function of receiving notice that the Regulator withdraws the proposed replacement authority from the expedited procedure	DComm, MINF, CE, STE, PTE, DCA	where council is the relevant road manager
s.167(3)	power to give written notice of consent or refusal	DComm, MINF, CE, STE, PTE, DCA	where council is the relevant road manager
s.169	power to give consent to the grant of a mass or dimension authority for a	DComm, MINF, CE, STE, PTE, DCA	where council is the relevant road manager

Heavy Vehicle National Law 2012 applies in Victoria, pursuant to Heavy Vehicle National Law Application Act 2013 (Vic)			
	trial period		
s.170(1)	function of being notified by the Regulator of renewal of mass or dimension authority for trial period	DComm, MINF, CE, STE, PTE, DCA	where council is the relevant road manager
s.170(3)	power to give written objection	DComm, MINF, CE, STE, PTE, DCA	where council is the relevant road manager
s.174(2)(a)	power to request the Regulator to amend the mass or dimension authority, where satisfied of matters in s.174(1)	DComm, MINF, CE, STE, PTE, DCA	where council is the relevant road manager
s.174(2)(b)	power to request the Regulator to cancel the mass or dimension authority, where satisfied of matters in s.174(1)	DComm, MINF, CE, STE, PTE, DCA	where council is the relevant road manager
s.174(4)(c)	function of receiving notice from the Regulator that the road authority must not comply with the request	DComm, MINF, CE, STE, PTE, DCA	where council is the relevant road manager
s.176	duty to give or not give consent to an amendment of a mass or dimension authority	DComm, MINF, CE, STE, PTE, DCA	where council is the relevant road manager the provisions relating to a request for consent under Division 2 of the Act apply to the request for consent under s.176
s.178(2)(a)	power to request the Regulator to amend the mass or dimension authority, where satisfied of matters in s.178(1)	DComm, MINF, CE, STE, PTE, DCA	where council is the relevant road manager
s.178(2)(b)	power to request the Regulator to cancel the mass or dimension authority, where satisfied of matters in s.178(1)	DComm, MINF, CE, STE, PTE, DCA	where council is the relevant road manager
s.178(4)(c)	function of receiving notice from the Regulator that the road authority must not comply with the request	DComm, MINF, CE, STE, PTE, DCA	where council is the relevant road manager
s.180(2)	function of receiving notice from the Regulator	DComm, MINF, CE, STE, PTE, DCA	where council is the relevant road manager
s.611(2)	power to apply for a compensation order	DComm, MINF, CE, STE, PTE, DCA	
s.612	function of preparing certificate	DComm, MINF, CE, STE, PTE, DCA	
s.613(1)	duty to give a copy of a certificate referred to in s.612 to the defendant at least 28 days before hearing	DComm, MINF, CE, STE, PTE, DCA	
s.613(3)	function of receiving notice that defendant intends to challenge the matter	DComm, MINF, CE, STE, PTE, DCA	
s.643(2)	function of receiving referral of review application	DComm, MINF, CE, STE, PTE, DCA	
s.644	duty to conduct internal review of reviewable decision and give applicant a reasonable opportunity to make written or oral representations	DComm, MINF, CE, STE, PTE, DCA	where council is the relevant road manager
s.645(1)	duty to either confirm or amend decision or substitute another decision for	DComm, MINF, CE, STE, PTE, DCA	where council is the relevant road manager

Heavy Vehicle National Law 2012 applies in Victoria, pursuant to Heavy Vehicle National Law Application Act 2013 (Vic)			
	the reviewable decision		
s.645(5)	duty to, as soon as practicable, give the Regulator notice of the review	DComm, MINF, CE, STE, PTE, DCA	where council is the relevant road manager
Heavy Vehicle National Law Application Act 2013			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.18(2)	power to enter into an arrangement to transfer a function	DComm, MINF, CE, DCA	in respect of roads where council is the relevant road manager

Heritage Act 1995 Note: this Act is to be repealed on the day the Heritage Act 2017 comes into force, which is 1 November 2017, unless proclaimed earlier			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.34(1)	function of receiving statement from Executive-Director	DComm, PAEM	
s.34A(1)	function of receiving statement of recommendation from Executive Director	DComm, PAEM	
s.39(4)	function of receiving notice of recommendation not to include place or object in Heritage Register and no objections to recommendation from Heritage Council	DComm, PAEM	
s.40(3)	function of receiving notice of recommendation not to include place or object in Heritage Register and objections to recommendation from Heritage Council	DComm, PAEM	
s.42(1)(d)	function of receiving referral of recommendation and submissions for consideration for an amendment to a planning scheme from Heritage Council	DComm, PAEM	
s.49(2)	duty to keep at Council's office a copy of so much of the Heritage Register as relates to any place in the municipal district	DComm, PAEM	
s.49(3)	function of receiving notice of amendment to register	DComm, PAEM	
s.49(4)	duty to make any part of the Heritage Register kept at Council's office available to the public for inspection	DComm, PAEM	
s.62K	function of receiving notice of approval of World Heritage Strategy Plan from Minister	DComm, PAEM	
s.71	function of receiving copy of application for permit from Executive Director	DComm, PAEM	

Heritage Act 2017 Note: this Act is not yet in force, and will commence on 1 November 2017, unless proclaimed earlier			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.29(4)	function of receiving statement refusing a nomination from Executive-Director	DComm, PAEM	

Heritage Act 2017 Note: this Act is not yet in force, and will commence on 1 November 2017, unless proclaimed earlier			
s.30(9)	function of receiving written notice from Heritage Council of outcome of application for review	DComm, PAEM	
s.34(1)	function of receiving notice of acceptance of nomination from Executive Director	DComm, PAEM	
s.40(1)	function of receiving statement from Executive Director of recommendation not to include place or object in Heritage Register	DComm, PAEM	
s.53(6)	function of receiving notice of amendment to heritage register from Executive Director	DComm, PAEM	
s.63(2)	function of receiving notice of expedited amendment of Heritage Register	DComm, PAEM	
s.96(5)	function of receiving copy of amended permit application	DComm, PAEM	
s.100(1)	function of receiving copy of permit application from Executive Director	DComm, PAEM	
s.100(2)	power to make written submission to Executive Director in relation to application received under s.100(1)	DComm, PAEM	
s.105(4)	function of receiving notice of receipt of application to amend a permit from Executive Director	DComm, PAEM	
s.106(5)	function of receiving notice of application for review for permit to carry out works from Heritage Council	DComm, PAEM	
s.108(4)	power to request a hearing be held by the Heritage Council in relation to an application for review under s.107 of Executive Director's determination	DComm, PAEM	
s.108(5)	power to appear and be heard or represented at a hearing into review of Executive Director's determination	DComm, PAEM	
s.108(9)	function of receiving written notice from Executive Director of Heritage Council's determination of review	DComm, PAEM	
s.110	function of receiving notice from Minister of referral of a matter to VCAT under s.109(2)(b)	DComm, PAEM	
s.112	function of receiving notice from Executive Director of decision by VCAT under s.111	DComm, PAEM	
s.114(2)	function of receiving notice from Executive Director of decision by Minister in relation to application for review	DComm, PAEM	
s.120	function of receiving written notice of removal of site from Heritage Inventory	DComm, PAEM	
s.131(1)	function of receiving notice of recommendations made under s.130 by Executive Director	DComm, PAEM	
s.133(3)	function of receiving written notice from Heritage Council of approval of recommendation for a site of archaeological value	DComm, PAEM	
s.179	function of receiving notice of approval of World Heritage Strategy Plan	DComm, PAEM	

Housing Act 1983			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.15(1)(d)	function of consenting to any development, control, etc. of any land	DComm, PAEM, SPC, CStrP	
s.34(1)	function of entering into arrangements with the Director whereby Council carries out works	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm	
s.34(3)	power to enter into arrangements with the Director for the purposes of this Act	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm	
s.67(1)(a)	power to do all things to make house comply with regulations or to give effect to direction	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm	
s.67(1)(b)	power to demolish house (where case so requires)	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
s.67(2)	power to recover expenses	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, CP, SEHO	
s.67(3)	power to sell or dispose of material	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, EHT, SEHO	
s.68(1)	power to order that house (a) be and remain unoccupied; or (b) be vacated by the occupier	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, EHT, SEHO	
s.68A	power to revoke declaration	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, EHT, SEHO	
s.71(1)	power to authorise person for purposes of s.71	CSM, DComm	
Sch 2, cl 3(1)	power to sell or give to the Director any land vested in it, other than Crown land	To be retained by Council	
Sch 2, cl 3(2)	power to lease land, enter into agreements with the Director concerning land, or apply funds for carrying out such agreement	To be retained by Council	
Sch 6, cl 1	duty to lodge signed certificate	CSM, EHO, DComm	
Sch 6, cl 1	power to authorise staff member to sign certificate	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, EHT, SEHO	
Sch 6, cl 2	power to request recording in Register	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, EHT, SEHO	
Sch 6, cl 6	duty to lodge notice with the Registrar of Titles that the declaration has ceased to operate	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, EHT, SEHO	
Sch 6, cl 7(1)	power to require occupier to pay to council any money owing	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, EHT, SEHO	
Sch 6, cl 7(2)	duty to forward a copy of any notice under cl 7(1) to the owner of the house concerned	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, EHT, SEHO	

Housing Act 1983			
Sch 6, cl 7(5)	duty to notify occupier if council receives any payment	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, EHT, SEHO	
Impounding of Livestock Act 1994			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.9(3)	function of receiving notice from owner or occupier of whereabouts of livestock	CSM, CSC, COMPO, DComm, SCOMPO, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO, CP, ASO, CCTVL, SENFO	
s.10	power to give written permission to owner or occupier of land to impound livestock on their land for longer than 4 days	CSM, CSC, COMPO, DComm, SCOMPO, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO, CCTVL, SENFO	
s.14	duty to keep record of impounded livestock	CSM, CSC, COMPO, DComm, SCOMPO, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO, ASO, CCTVL, SENFO	
s.15	duty to ascertain owner of livestock and serve a notice of seizure on the owner as soon as possible	CSM, CSC, COMPO, DComm, SCOMPO, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO ASO, CCTVL, SENFO	
s.16	duty to release livestock	CSM, CSC, COMPO, DComm, SCOMPO, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO, ASO, CCTVL, SENFO	
s.16A(3)	power to approve form of notice to be served under s.16A(1)	CSM, CSC, DComm	
s.16B(3)	power to approve form of notice to be served under s.16B(1)	CSM, CSC, DComm	
s.17	duty to hold livestock for seven days, or 3 days after time within which measures must be taken under notice served , prior to disposal	CSM, CSC, COMPO, DComm, SCOMPO, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO, ASO, CCTVL, SENFO	
s.17A	duty to hold livestock for 14 days prior to disposal in accordance with Part 2	CSM, CSC, COMPO, DComm, SCOMPO, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO, ASO, CCTVL, SENFO	where authorised officer of Council has impounded livestock under section 5A of the Act
s.18	power to offer uncollected livestock for sale	CSM, CSC, DComm	
s.19	duty to give public notice of intention to sell livestock	CSM, CSC, DComm	
s.20	duty to apply the proceeds of the sale of livestock in the order set out in section 20(1)	CSM, CSC, DComm	
s.21	power to dispose of livestock including destroying or re-housing	CSM, CSC, DComm	
s.22	function of posting written notice of the impounding of livestock at the pound where they are held	CSM, CSC, COMPO, DComm, SCOMPO, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO, ASO, CCTVL	
s.27	function of receiving notice of proceedings	CSM, CSC, DComm, CP	

Impounding of Livestock Act 1994			
s.28(1)	duty to not sell or dispose of impounded livestock until (a) the time limit in section 27(2) has expired or (b) the proceedings have been determined or withdrawn, where council receives notification of proceeding under section 27(1)	CSM, CSC, COMPO, DComm, SCOMPO, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO, ASO, CCTVL, SENFO	
s.28(3)	power to release impounded livestock pending determination of proceedings	CSM, CSC, COMPO, DComm, SCOMPO, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO, ASO, CCTVL, SENFO	
s.29(2)	duty to release impounded livestock and convey it to the owner at Council's expense where Magistrates' Court determines impounding was in contravention of this Act	CSM, CSC, COMPO, DComm, SCOMPO, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO ASO, CCTVL, SENFO	
s.30	power to recover outstanding amount as a debt	CSM, CSC, DComm, TLBS, SAMO, SBSO, CP	

Independent Broad-Based Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2011			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.15(6)	function of consulting with and receiving information from the Independent Broad-based Anti-Corruption Commission (IBAC)	All Dir's, MACP, GLA, MHR	
s.35(2)	power to enter into agreements or arrangements for use of services with the Independent Broad-based Anti-Corruption Commission (IBAC)	All Dir's, MHR	
s.56	function of providing information to the Independent Broad-based Anti-Corruption Commission (IBAC)	All Dir's, MACP, GLA, MHR	

Infringements Act 2006			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.6	duty to provide Attorney-General with prescribed information	CSM, CSC, DComm	
s.9	power to make and publish guidelines and policies in respect of the use of official warnings for infringement offences	CSM, CSC, DComm	
s.11	duty to withdraw an official warning in certain circumstances	IPO, PIO, CSM, CSC, EHC, DComm, TLBS, SAMO, IRO, SBSO, CP	
s.15	power to accept late payment of infringement penalty	IPO, PIO, CSM, CSC, COMPO, DComm, SCOMPO, TLBS, SAMO, IRO, SBSO, CP, ASO, CCTVL, SENFO	
s.17(1)	power to refer certain matters to the Court	IPO, PIO, CSM, CSC, DComm, TLBS, IRO, SBSO, CP	

Infringements Act 2006			
s.17(3)	power to withdraw infringement notice and file a charge and summons in the Children's Court in some circumstances	CSM, CSC, DComm, TLBS, SBSO, CP	
s.18(1) & (2)	power to withdraw an infringement notice in some circumstances	CSM, CSC, DComm, PAEM, SPC, TLSP, CStrP, TLBS, IRO, SBSO, PLSP	
s.22	function of receiving application for review of decision to serve infringement notice	CSM, DComm, GLA, PAEM, SPC, TLSP, CStrP, TLBS, IRO, SBSO, PLSP	
s.23(1)	power to request additional information required to conduct review	CSM, DComm, GLA, PAEM, SPC, TLSP, CStrP, TLBS, IRO, SBSO, PLSP	
s.23(2)	duty to suspend review where request made under section 23(1)	CSM, DComm, GLA, PAEM, SPC, TLSP, CStrP, TLBS, IRO, SBSO, PLSP	
s.23(4)	power to refuse or grant request for extension of time made under section 23(3)(b)	CSM, DComm, GLA, PAEM, SPC, TLSP, CStrP, TLBS, IRO, SBSO, PLSP	
s.23(5)	duty, if extension of time granted under section 23(4)(b), to inform applicant in writing of the period of the extension	CSM, DComm, GLA, PAEM, SPC, TLSP, CStrP, TLBS, IRO, SBSO, PLSP	
s.23(6)(a)	power, if applicant fails to provide information requested under section 23(1) within time under section 23(3) or, within the period of extension if an extension is granted under section 23(4)(b), to review the decision under section 24 without additional information	CSM, DComm, GLA, PAEM, SPC, TLSP, CStrP, TLBS, IRO, SBSO, PLSP	
s.23(6)(b)(i) & (ii)	power, if applicant fails to provide information requested under section 23(1) within time under section 23(3) or, within the period of extension if an extension is granted under section 23(4)(b), to accept information provided by the applicant out of time and to review the decision under section 24 with that late information	CSM, DComm, GLA, PAEM, SPC, TLSP, CStrP, TLBS, IRO, SBSO, PLSP	
s.24(1)(a) & (b)	duty, if application for review under section 22(1)(a), (b) or (c) is received, to review decision to serve infringement notice and suspend procedures used for enforcement of infringement penalty until review complete and applicant is sent advice of outcome	CSM, CSC, DComm, PAEM, SPC, TLSP, CStrP, TLBS, IRO, SBSO, PLSP, CP	
s.24(1A)	duty to review whether person unlikely to have been aware of infringement notice, and suspend procedures until review complete and applicant is sent advice of outcome	CSM, DComm, TLBS, IRO, SBSO	
s.24(2)	duty to ensure that a review is conducted by a person who was not involved in making the decision to serve the infringement notice	CSM, CSC, DComm, PAEM, SPC, TLSP, CStrP, TLBS, IRO, SBSO, CP, PLSP	
s.24(3)(a)	duty to review decision within prescribed time or, if additional information is requested under section 23, within prescribed period plus 35 days	CSM, CSC, DComm, PAEM, SPC, TLSP, CStrP, TLBS, IRO, SBSO, CP, PLSP	
s.24(3)(b)	duty to serve on the applicant written notice of outcome of review within 21	CSM, CSC, DComm, PAEM, SPC, TLSP, CStrP,	

Infringements Act 2006			
	days of decision	TLBS, IRO, SBSO, CP, PLSP	
s.25(1)	power, after reviewing a decision, to take the following actions (or any combination of those actions): confirm the decision to serve an infringement notice; withdraw the infringement notice and serve an official warning; withdraw the infringement notice; withdraw the infringement notice and refer the matter to the Court in accordance with Part 2 or, where infringement notice served on a child, withdraw the infringement notice and file a charge and summons in the Children's Court; in the case of an infringement offence involving additional steps, alter or vary those steps; waive all or any prescribed costs; or (a) approve a payment plan.	CSM, CSC, DComm, PAEM, SPC, TLSP, CStrP, TLBS, IRO, SBSO, CP, PLSP	
s.25(2)	power, in the case of application made under section 22(1)(b), to: (a) confirm the decision; (b) withdraw the notice and serve an official warning; or (c) withdraw the notice.	CSM, DComm, PAEM, SPC, TLSP, CStrP, TLBS, IRO, SBSO, PLSP	
s. 25(2A)	power made under s 22(1)(d), to grant or refuse application	CSM, DComm, TLBS, IRO, SBSO	
s.25(3)	duty to: * refer matter to the Court; or * where an infringement notice has been served on a child, withdraw infringement notice and file a charge and summons in the Children's Court	CSM, CSC, DComm, PAEM, SPC, TLSP, CStrP, TLBS, IRO, SBSO, CP	To be repealed on 1 July 2017, or on an earlier date, if proclaimed earlier
s.25(3)	function of receiving application for payment plan for infringement notices confirmed under subsection 25(2)(a)	CSM, CSC, DComm, TLBS, IRO	
s.25(3)	function of receiving application for payment plan for infringement notices confirmed under subsection 25(2)(a)	CSM, DComm, TLBS, IRO, SBSO	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 July 2017, unless proclaimed earlier
s.25(4)	duty to serve application with written notice of decision made under section 25(2A)(a)	CSM, DComm, TLBS, IRO, SBSO	
s.25(5)	function of receiving application for payment plan for infringement notices confirmed under subsection 25(4)	CSM, DComm, TLBS, IRO, SBSO	
s.25(6)	duty to serve application with written notice of outcome of review under section 25(2A)(b), and advise that payment is required within 14 days	CSM, DComm, TLBS, IRO, SBSO	
s.27D(3)	power to recover debt or take enforcement action where work and development permit is cancelled or partially completed	CSM, DComm, TLBS, IRO, SBSO	

Infringements Act 2006			
s.27F(3)	function of receiving notice of infringement notice being waived by Secretary	CSM, DComm, TLBS, IRO, SBS CSM, DComm, TLBS, IRO, SBSO	
s.29(1) & (2)	power to serve a penalty reminder notice	IPO, PIO, CSM, CSC, DComm, GLA, TLBS, IRO, SBSO, CP	
s.37(4)	function of receiving notice of time and place of hearing	IPO, PIO, CSM, CSC, EHC, DComm, TLBS, IRO, SBSO, CP	To be repealed on 1 July 2017, or on an earlier date, if proclaimed earlier
s.40(1)(a)	duty to lodge prescribed information with the Court, if person elects for lodgeable infringement offence matter to be heard by the Court or if matter referred to Court	CSM, CSC, EHC, DComm, TLBS, SBSO, CP	
s.40(1)(d)	duty to serve details on person who was served with infringement notice, at least 14 days prior to hearing date	CSM, CSC, COMPO, DComm, SCOMPO, TLBS, SAMO, IRO, SBSO, CP, ASO, CCTVL, SENFO	
s.46(1)	function of receiving application for payment plan	CSM, CSC, COMPO, DComm, SCOMPO, TLBS, SAMO, IRO, SBSO, CP, ASO, CCTVL, SENFO	
s. 46(1A)	function of receiving application for payment plan from body corporate	CSM, DComm, TLBS, IRO, SBSO	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 December 2017, unless proclaimed earlier
s.46(3)	duty to offer payment plan in certain circumstances	CSM, CSC, COMPO, DComm, GLA, SCOMPO, TLBS, SAMO, IRO, SBSO	
s.46(4)	power to offer payment plan in certain circumstances	CSM, CSC, COMPO, DComm, GLA, SCOMPO, TLBS, SAMO, IRO, SBSO, CP	
s.46(5)(a)	power to arrange and manage payment plan	CSM, CSC, COMPO, DComm, SCOMPO, TLBS, SAMO, IRO, SBSO, ASO, CCTVL, SENFO	
s.46(5)(b)	power to refer infringement penalty and costs to the Secretary for management by payment plan	CSM, CSC, DComm, TLBS, IRO, SBSO, CP	
s. 46(6)	duty to provide notice with relevant details if council determines not to offer payment plan	CSM, DComm, TLBS, IRO, SBSO	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 December 2017, unless proclaimed earlier
s. 46(7)	duty to cease action taken to collect infringement penalty upon receipt of application under subsections 46(1) or (1A)	CSM, DComm, TLBS, IRO, SBSO	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 December 2017, unless proclaimed earlier
s.49(3)(a)	duty, if infringement notice withdrawn, to withdraw infringement penalty and prescribed cost from payment plan	CSM, CSC, EHC, DComm, TLBS, IRO, SBSO, CP	
s.49(3)(b)	duty, if infringement notice withdrawn, to request the Secretary to remove the infringement penalty and prescribed costs from payment plan	CSM, CSC, EHC, DComm, TLBS, IRO, SBSO, CP	

Infringements Act 2006			
s. 49A(2)	power to vary terms of a payment arrangement	CSM, DComm, TLBS, IRO, SBSO	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 December 2017, unless proclaimed earlier
s. 49A(4)	duty to give written notification to applicant of decision regarding payment plan variation	CSM, DComm, TLBS, IRO, SBSO	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 December 2017, unless proclaimed earlier
s.50(1)	duty to allocate money received under payment plan in order of priority	CSM, CSC, EHC, DComm, TLBS, IRO, SBSO, CP	
s.50(3)	duty to advise person to whom payment plan applies of overpayment	IPO, PIO, CSM, CSC, EHC, DComm, TLBS, IRO, SBSO, CP	
s.50(3)(a)	power to offer to apply amount of overpayment to outstanding infringement penalties, prescribed costs or enforcement orders, if person consents and directs council to do so	IPO, PIO, CSM, CSC, EHC, DComm, TLBS, IRO, SBSO, CP	
s.50(3)(b)	power to refund amount of overpayment by appropriating Consolidated Fund or refunding from another fund or account	IPO, PIO, CSM, CSC, EHC, DComm, TLBS, IRO, SBSO, CP	
s.51(1)	duty to provide Secretary with most up-to-date contact details of person to whom payment plan applies	CSM, CSC, COMPO, DComm, SCOMPO, TLBS, SAMO, IRO, SBSO, CP, ASO, CCTVL, SENFO	
s.51(2)(a)	power to request person to whom payment plan applies to confirm address details	CSM, CSC, COMPO, DComm, SCOMPO, TLBS, SAMO, IRO, SBSO, CP, ASO, CCTVL, SENFO	
s.51(2)(b)	power to supply address to Secretary	CSM, CSC, COMPO, DComm, SCOMPO, TLBS, SAMO, IRO, SBSO, CP, ASO, CCTVL, SENFO	
s.51(4)	function of receiving notification from Secretary	CSM, CSC, COMPO, DComm, SCOMPO, TLBS, SAMO, IRO, SBSO, CP, ASO, CCTVL, SENFO	
s.52(2)	duty to send written notice advising of default on payment plan	CSM, CSC, COMPO, DComm, SCOMPO, TLBS, SAMO, IRO, SBSO, CP, ASO, CCTVL, SENFO	
s. 53A(2)	function of consulting with Secretary	CSM, DComm, TLBS, IRO, SBSO	
s. 53B(2)	duty to comply with request by Secretary under s 53B(1)	CSM, DComm, TLBS, IRO, SBSO	
s. 53C(2)	duty to respond give report to Secretary in response to any recommendations made under s 53C(1)	CSM, DComm, TLBS, IRO, SBSO	
s.54(1)	power to lodge details of outstanding infringement penalty with an infringements registrar in certain circumstances	CSM, CSC, DComm, TLBS, IRO, SBSO, CP, SENFO	
s.58	power to request an infringements registrar not to make an enforcement order	CSM, CSC, DComm, TLBS, IRO, SBSO, CP	
s.63(1)	power to apply for reinstatement of enforcement order	CSM, CSC, DComm, TLBS, IRO, SBSO, CP	

Infringements Act 2006			
s 63A(2)	power to apply for a revocation of an enforcement order	CSM, CSC, DComm, TLBS, IRO, SBSO, CP	
s.64(2)	function of receiving notification of revocation of enforcement order	CSM, CSC, DComm, TLBS, IRO, SBSO, CP	
s.65(1)(a)	power to apply to infringements registrar for revocation of enforcement order	CSM, CSC, DComm, TLBS, IRO, SBSO, CP	
s.66(5)	function of being notified of revocation of enforcement order	CSM, CSC, DComm, TLBS, IRO, SBSO, CP	
s.69(1)	power to request infringements registrar not to refer matter to Court, by written notice	CSM, CSC, DComm, TLBS, SBSO, CP	
s.75(1)(b)	function of being served notice of intention to apply for rehearing	CSM, CSC, DComm, TLBS, SBSO, CP	
s.123(3)(b)(ii)	power to apply to infringements registrar to make an attachment of earnings order	CSM, CSC, DComm, CP	
s.129(3)(b)(ii)	power to apply to infringements registrar to make an attachment of debts order	CSM, CSC, DComm, CP	
s.164(3)	power to, on written request, give access to any information held by council that may be of use in enforcement of orders or warrants to sheriff or any contractor or subcontractor supporting functions of sheriff or infringements registrar	CSM, CSC, DComm, TLBS, IRO, SBSO, CP	Council must be a specified agency (see Schedule 2 of Regulations)
Land Act 1958			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.22D(1)	duty to execute an instrument of transfer and surrender	To be retained by Council	where the Attorney-General has authorised council to surrender land
s.103(1)(d)	power to consent to closure of road which is impassable or useless within municipality	DCorp, MINF, MCS, DCA	
s.134A(2)(a)	power to be consulted before Minister grants lease for stratum of Crown land	DCorp, MCS, CPM	
s.138A(3)(a)	power to be consulted before person grants licence for strata of Crown land	DCorp, MCS, CPM	
s.140A(3)(c)	duty to provide report to Minister for grant of licences for jetty landing stages on Crown land	DCorp, GLA, MINF, MCS, CPM, DCA	
s.172(1)	power to approve excise of land from certain streets by Governor in Council	DCorp, MCS, CPM	
s.183A(1)	power to raise funds by allowing use of common for the purposes of agriculture	DComm, DCorp, DCA	consent of Minister required
s.190	power to authorise persons to enter onto Crown land and remove materials for the purposes of forming/maintaining public road	DComm, DCorp, DCA	consent of Minister required

Land Act 1958			
s.349	power to agree to closure of road on land vested in the Crown	DCorp, MINF, MCS, DCA	
s.400	power to give notice to Secretary that road is an unused road	DCorp, MINF, MCS, DCA	Land Regulations 2016, r 10 For the purposes of section 400(2) of the Act, the prescribed form and particulars for a notice that a road or part of a road that a municipal council considers is not required for public traffic is an unused road is the form and particulars in Schedule 4.
s.407(1)	power to inform Minister it is desirable to re-open licensed closed road or water frontage	DCorp, MINF, MCS, DCA	
s.407(3)(b)	power to cause any building / hedge/ ditch etc to be taken down / filled up / removed etc	DCorp, MCS, CPM	where a licence under Division 8 of Part I has been cancelled under section 407(1)
s.411	function of receiving particulars of licence from the Secretary	DCorp, MCS, CPM	

Land Acquisition and Compensation Act 1986			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
certain provisions in this Act apply only to Councils in their capacity as acquiring authorities ("authority") or to Councils in their capacity as responsible authority ("responsible authority")			
s.6	duty of the authority to serve notice of intention to acquire on persons with an interest in the land	DCorp	
s.9(1)	duty of the authority to serve copy of notice on certain responsible authorities	DCorp, MCS, CPM	
s.9(2)	duty of the responsible authority to provide information in writing when required to do so by an authority	DCorp, MCS, CPM	
s.9(3)	duty of the responsible authority to forward a copy of application for planning permit/building approval to an authority	DCorp, MCS, CPM	
s.10(1)	duty of the authority to lodge notice and prescribed fee with the Registrar of Titles or Registrar-General	DCorp, MCS, CPM	
s.10(4)	duty of the authority to give notice of cancellation/lapse in writing	DCorp, MCS, CPM	
s.10(7)	duty of the authority to pay fees where an owner applies for a new section 32(2) certificate	DCorp, MCS	
s.14(1)	power of an authority to amend notice upon agreement with persons on whom	DCorp, MCS, CPM	

Land Acquisition and Compensation Act 1986			
	it was served		
s.15(1)	power of an authority not to proceed with the acquisition	DCorp, MCS, CPM	
s.15(2)	duty of the authority to serve a statement cancelling the notice of intention to acquire	DCorp, MCS, CPM	
s.17	power of the authority to agree with owner to extend operation of notice	DCorp, MCS, CPM	
s.18(1)	power of the authority to acquire interest in land by agreement	DCorp, MCS, CPM	
s.19	function of the authority publishing a notice declaring the interest to be acquired	DCorp, MCS, CPM	
s.22	duty of the authority to serve copy notice of acquisition and a statement to persons interested in that land	DCorp, MCS, CPM	
s.23	duty of the authority to publish copy notice of acquisition in local newspaper	DCorp, MCS, CPM	
s.26(1)	duty of the authority to endeavour to obtain agreement with the owner / occupier	DCorp, MCS, CPM	
s.26(5)	power of the authority to enter into possession of the land	DCorp, MCS, CPM	
s.26(11)	duty of the authority to serve copy certificate under section 26(4)(a) on occupier	DCorp, MCS, CPM	
s.27	power of the authority to recover any rent due	DCorp, MCS, CPM	
s.28(1)	power of the authority to issue a warrant where refusal to give up possession	DCorp, MCS, CPM	
s.31(1) and supporting provisions	power of the authority to make an offer, including the power to determine amount of the offer.	DCorp, MCS	
s.31(5)	duty of the authority to have regard to a valuation of the land in making an offer under section 31	DCorp, MCS, CPM	
s.31(7)	power of the authority to reduce the offer by an amount equal to outstanding interest, rates, taxes, etc.	DCorp, MCS	
s.32(1)	duty of the authority to set out total amount of compensation where Minister directs information required to be set out by section 31 is inappropriate	DCorp, MCS	
s.32(2)	duty of the authority to pay the total amount of compensation offered in court	DCorp, MCS	
s.32(4)	duty of the authority to apply to the court for determination of the amount payable	DCorp, MCS	
s.33(1)	function of the authority of receiving notice of acceptance or notice of claim	DCorp, MCS	
s.36(1)	duty of the authority to serve a reply to the notice of claim	DCorp, MCS	

Land Acquisition and Compensation Act 1986			
s.36(2)	power of the authority to admit/vary/reject the claim under section 36	DCorp, MCS	
s.36(3)	duty of the authority to provide claimant with method and basis of its valuation	DCorp, MCS	
s.37(4)	duty of the authority to serve reply to notice of claim on claimant, where no offer was made	DCorp, MCS	
s.43(2)	power of the authority to give notice of intention	DCorp, MCS	
s.43(3)	duty of the authority to do action specified in notice under section 43(2)	DCorp, MCS	
s.45(1)	power of the authority to grant a loan to claimant	DCorp, MCS	
s.48(2)	duty of the authority to serve reply to notice of claim within 3 months on claimant	DCorp, MCS	
s.51(8)	power of the authority to advance compensation to assist a person purchasing another interest in land	DCorp, MCS	
s.63(1)	duty of the authority to prepare all instruments of conveyance	DCorp, MCS	
s.65(a)	function of the authority to receive interest in land despite any restrictions under other laws	DCorp, MCS	
s.65(b)	function of the authority to recover compensation where authority acquires an interest under section 65(a)	DCorp, MCS	
s.67(1)	function of the authority to negotiate with agents	DCorp, MCS	
s.68(1)	power of the authority to purchase or redeem interest in mortgage	DCorp, MCS	
s.68(4)	power of the authority to direct where to convey release of mortgagee's interest upon payment under section 68(3)	DCorp, MCS	
s.68(5)	power of the authority to give notice to the mortgagee that it will pay principal and interest upon 6 months of the notice	DCorp, MCS	
s.68(6)	power of the authority to direct where to convey release of mortgagee interest upon payment under section 68(5)	DCorp, MCS	
s.69(1)	power of the authority to pay amounts required under sub-ss. (c)-(e) to the credit of the Trust Fund where mortgagee fails to release interest or adduce good title	DCorp, MCS	
s.69(2)	power of the authority to execute a deed poll	DCorp, MCS	
s.69(3)	duty to register the deed poll in the office of the Registrar-General	DCorp, MCS	
s.70(1)	function of the authority to negotiate with the mortgagee/person entitled to redemption of the value of interest and compensation where sum payable exceeds value of land	DCorp, MCS	
s.70(4)	power of the authority to direct where to convey release of mortgagee interest	DCorp, MCS	

Land Acquisition and Compensation Act 1986			
	upon payment under section 70(3)		
s.71(1)	power of the authority to pay amount required by section 70(3) to the credit of the Trust Fund where mortgagee fails to convey interest or adduce good title	DCorp, MCS	
s.71(3)	power of the authority to execute and register a deed poll	DCorp, MCS	
s.72(1)	function of the authority to settle an agreement with mortgagee/person entitled to redemption of interest payable where part of the land is taken	DCorp, MCS	
s.72(4)	power of the authority to direct where to convey release of mortgagee's interest	DCorp, MCS	
s.72(6)	function of the authority to furnish copy memorandum under section 72(5)	DCorp, MCS, CPM	
s.73(1)	power of the authority to pay compensation to the credit of the Trust Fund where mortgagee fails to release/adduce good title	DCorp, MCS	
s.73(3)	power of the authority to execute and register a deed poll	DCorp, MCS	
s.74(1)	power of the authority to enter land	DCorp, MCS	
s.74(2)	duty of the authority to serve notice of intention to enter and a statement on occupier and owner	DCorp, MCS	
s.75(1)	power of the authority occupy land as long as is necessary for the purposes of the Local Government Act 1989	DCorp, MCS	
s.75(2)(a)	power of the authority or authorised person to dig and take from land any clay, soil, etc.	DCorp	
s.75(2)(b)	power of the authority to deposit any material on land	DCorp	
s.75(2)(c)	power of the authority to make cuttings or excavations on land	DCorp	
s.75(2)(d)	power of the authority to take timber from the land	DCorp	
s.75(2)(e)	power of the authority to make and use roads on land	MINF, DCA	
s.75(2)(f)	power of the authority to manufacture on the land any materials required	MINF, DCA	
s.75(2)(g)	power of the authority to erect workshops, sheds, etc on land	MINF, DCA	
s.75(3)	duty of the authority to serve notice in writing on owner/occupier and Soil Conservation Authority if intends to enter land	MINF, DCA	
s.75(5)	duty of the authority to give notice in writing of nature and quantity of material taken	MINF, DCA	
s.76	duty of the authority to comply with obligations under section 76(a)-(e)	MINF, DCA	
s.79(1)	duty of the authority to fence land when so required by the owner	DCorp, MINF, MCS, CPM, DCA	
s.80	power of the authority to refer a claim to the Court/Tribunal for determination	DCorp, MCS	

Land Acquisition and Compensation Act 1986			
s.83	duty of the authority to serve a copy of the referral notice on other parties	DCorp, MCS	
s.87	power of the authority in a compulsory conference to increase the amount of an offer	DCorp, MCS	
s.91(4)	power of the authority to set-off costs of determinations against any compensation award/costs payable to claimant	DCorp, MCS	
s.96(1)	function of the authority to make application to the court for a valuer	DCorp, MCS	
s.103(1)	power of the authority to inspect documents by notice in writing	DCorp, MCS, CPM	
s.104(3)	power of the authority/authorise a person to accept service on its behalf	DCorp, MCS, CPM	
s.106(1)(c)	power of the authority to extend/abridge time limits under the Act by agreement with concerned party	DCorp, MCS, CPM	
s.109(1)	power of the authority to sell, lease or deal with an interest in land	To be retained by Council	
s.109(2)	duty of the authority to offer the land for sale to the former owner if within 18 months of acquisition under the Act	DCorp, MCS	
s.7(1)(b)	power to serve statement on person interested in the land in accordance with s.7(1)(b)	DCorp, MCS, CPM	

Livestock Disease Control Act 1994			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.107B(4)(a)	function of receiving records maintained by the Secretary under ss.107B(1)(c), (d), (e) or (g)	CSM, CSC, DComm	only applies to a member of Council staff responsible for the conduct or facilitation of livestock sales at a saleyard operated or managed by the Council
s.121A	function of receiving a request from the Secretary for information relating to land in the municipal district	CSM, CSC, DComm	in connection with the administration of, or in carrying out of the Secretary's functions under the Act or the regulations

Liquor Control Reform Act 1998			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.27(1)	power to apply to Director for a licence or BYO permit	MCST, DComm, CCSP	
s.33	function of receiving copy of application	MCST, DComm, CCSP	
s.40(1)	power to object to grant, variation or relocation of a licence	MCST, DComm, CCSP	
s.40(1A)	power to object to grant, variation or relocation of packaged liquor	MCST, DComm, CCSP	

Liquor Control Reform Act 1998			
	licence or late night (packaged liquor) licence		
s.91	power to request the Commission to conduct an inquiry into whether there are grounds to take disciplinary action	MCST, DComm, PAEM, CCSP	
s.94	power to request the Commission to conduct an inquiry into amenity or disuse	MCST, DComm, PAEM, CCSP	
Sch 3, cl 18(3)	duty to notify Minister of result of poll under clause 18(1)	MCST, DComm, PAEM, CCSP	
Local Government Act 1989			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.74C	power to make a submission to the local government panel	DCorp	
s.75	duty to reimburse councillors for necessary out of pocket expenses incurred while performing duties	MFCP, DCorp, CCBS, Exmmco	
s.75A	power to reimburse members of council committees for necessary out of pocket expenses incurred while performing duties	MFCP, DCorp, CCBS, Exmmco	
s.75B(3)	duty to keep reimbursement policy available for inspection at Council's office	DCorp, MACP, GLA	
s.76A	duty to take out and maintain certain insurance	DCorp, MACP, RMC, MCS	
s.76C(6)	duty to give copy of Code of Conduct to each Councillor and duty to make Code of Conduct available for inspection by the public and publish a copy on Council's internet website	DCorp, MACP, GLA	
s.80(1)	power to apply to the Minister in writing for exemption of councillors from section 79	DCorp, MACP, GLA, CCBS	
s.80(1A)	function of providing additional information regarding application to exempt councillors from section 79 to the Minister	DCorp, MACP, GLA, CCBS	
s.81(2B)	duty to review any exemptions in force under section 81(2A) with 12 months after a general election	DCorp, MACP, GLA, CCBS	
s.81F	power to request to be joined as a party to a VCAT proceeding regarding Councillor misconduct	DCorp, MACP, GLA	
s.81G(1)(b)	function of receiving notice from Councillor Conduct Panel	DCorp, MACP, GLA	
s.81J(5)	duty to pay necessary expenses incurred by Councillors attending mediation, training or counselling	DCorp, MACP, GLA	
s.81L(5)	duty to amend Councillor Code of Conduct if directed by the	DCorp, MACP, GLA	

Local Government Act 1989			
	Councillor Conduct Panel		
s.82(3)	duty to ensure the office is open on the days and during the times specified by Council	DCorp, MCR, CCR	
s.82A(1)	duty to maintain website	DCorp, MIS, CoComms, MCR, COD	
s.82A(2)(a)	duty to ensure public notices are published on website	DCorp, MACP, MIS, CoComms, MCR, COD	
s.82A(2)(ab)	duty to ensure certain documents are published on website	DCorp, MACP, MIS, CoComms, MCR, COD	
s.82A(2)(b)	duty to ensure each local law in force is available on website	CSM, DComm, DCorp, GLA, CoComms, GCO, MCR, COD	
s.82A(2)(c)	duty to ensure list of documents available for public inspection and instructions how such documents can be examined are available on website	DCorp, MACP, GLA, CoComms, GCO, MCR, COD	
s.85(7)	function of receiving a copy of order	DCorp, MACP, GLA	
s.87(1)	duty to keep register of delegations to special committees	DCorp, MACP, GLA, GCO	
s.89(4)	duty to give at least 7 days' notice of council and special committee meetings	CCBS, CBSO, Exmmco	unless section 89(4A) applies
s.89(4A)	duty to provide such notice as practicable and to specify extraordinary circumstances which prevented giving 7 days' notice of meeting	CCBS, CBSO, Exmmco	
s.93(1)	duty to keep minutes of meetings	CCBS, CBSO, Exmmco	
s.94(6)	duty to make details of proposed remuneration of CEO available for public inspection	MHR, CCBS, Exmmco	
s.98(4)	duty to keep register of delegations to members of Council staff	DCorp, MACP, GLA, GCO	
s.101(1)	duty to implement long service leave for council staff	DCorp, MHR, PLT	
s.109(3)	function of receiving report from probity auditor	MFCP, DCorp, RMC, FACC	
s.119(2)	duty to give notice in government gazette and a public notice stating certain matters	DCorp, MACP, GLA	
s.119(2A)	duty to ensure proposed law is available for inspection	DCorp, MACP, GLA	
s.119(3)	duty to give notice in government gazette and a public notice after local law is made	DCorp, MACP, GLA	
s.119(4)	duty to send copy local law to Minister	CSM, DCorp, MACP, GLA, CP	
s.120(1)	duty to print copies of local laws	DCorp, MACP, GLA	
s.120(2)(a)	duty to make local laws available for inspection	DCorp, MACP, GLA	

Local Government Act 1989			
s.120(2)(b)	duty to make local laws available for purchase	DCorp, MACP, GLA	
s.120(3)	duty to make available for inspection all documents incorporated by local laws	DCorp, MACP, GLA	
s.125(3A)	duty to publish the proposed Council Plan on Council's website and make it available for public inspection	CCPP, MFCP, DCorp, COD	
s.125(5)	duty to submit a copy of the Council Plan to the Minister	CCPP, MFCP, DCorp	
s.125(10)	duty to advise the Minister of details of adjustment to the Council Plan	CCPP, MFCP DCorp	
s.125(11)	duty to make Council Plan available for inspection	CCPP, MFCP, DCorp	
s.126(4)	duty to make copy of Strategic Resource Plan available for inspection	MFCP, DCorp	
s.129(1)	duty to provide public notice after preparing a budget or revised budget	MFCP, DCorp	
s.129(4)	duty to display copy of budget and revised budget	MFCP, DCorp	
s.130(2)	duty to give notice of its decision to adopt budget or revised budget	MFCP, DCorp	
s.130(4)	duty to submit a copy of the budget or revised budget to the Minister	MFCP, DCorp	
s.130(7)	duty to give the Minister any details concerning its budget or revised budget that the Minister requires	MFCP, DCorp	
s.130(9)	duty to make copies of the budget or revised budget available for inspection by the public	MFCP, DCorp	
s.131(1)	duty to prepare an annual report	DCorp, CoComms, MCR	
s.132(1)	duty to submit the finalised performance statement and financial statements to the auditor as soon as possible after the end of the financial year	CCPP, MFCP, DCorp, FACC	
s.132(2)	duty to submit the performance statement and financial statements to the auditor for reporting on the audit	CCPP, MFCP, DCorp, FACC	Must be done after Council has passed a resolution to approve the statements in principle
s.132(6)	function of receiving a copy of the report on the performance statement	CCPP, MFCP, DCorp	
s.133(1)	duty to submit annual report to the Minister	DCorp, CoComms, MCR	
s.133(2)	duty to give public notice that annual report has been prepared and can be inspected at the Council office and on Council's website	DCorp, CoComms, MCR, COD	
s.133(3)	duty to make annual report available for public inspection	DCorp, CoComms, MCR	
s.136(1)	duty to implement the principles of sound financial management	MFCP, DCorp	

Local Government Act 1989			
s.137(1)	duty to establish/maintain a budgeting and reporting framework that is consistent with the principles of sound financial management	MFCP, DCorp, CMA	
s.140(1)	duty to keep records and accounts	MFCP, DCorp, CMA, FACC	
s.140(2)(a)	duty to ensure moneys due are collected	MFCP, DCorp, CR	
s.140(2)(b)	duty to implement arrangement for security of money received	MFCP, DCorp, FACC	
s.140(2)(c)	duty to expend moneys received	MFCP, DCorp	
s.140(2)(d)	duty to ensure control over assets	All Dir's, All Mgrs, MHR	
s.140(2)(e)	duty to ensure liabilities are authorised	All Dir's, All Mgrs, MHR	
s.140(2)(f)	duty to ensure efficiency of operations	All Dir's, All Mgrs	
s.140(2)(g)	duty to develop and maintain adequate internal control system	All Dir's, All Mgrs	
s.140(3)	duty to keep accounts and records up to date and ready for inspection	MFCP, DCorp, CMA, FACC	
s.141	Power to apply money to: * perform functions and powers under this or any other Act * repay an overpayment * make a refund	MFCP, DCorp	Schedules of accounts paid to be submitted to next possible Council meeting for Council approval of reimbursements to Advance Account.
s.142(1)	power to waive payments	MFCP, DCorp, CR, Libo, Infolib, Libtl, Libdm, LibCo, MLibL	Subject to limits as determined by CEO. conditions and limitations as set by CEO, refer to memorandum signed and dated 26 Oct 2016
s.142(3)(a)	power to defer payments	MFCP, DCorp, CR, Libo, Infolib, Libtl, Libdm, LibCo, MLibL	Subject to limits as determined by CEO. conditions and limitations as set by CEO, refer to memorandum signed and dated 26 Oct 2016
s.142(3)(b)	power to waive payment and interest	MFCP, DCorp, CR, Libo, Infolib, Libtl, Libdm, LibCo, MLibL	Subject to limits as determined by CEO. conditions and limitations as set by CEO, refer to memorandum signed and dated 26 Oct 2016
s.142(3)(c)	power to waive interest	MFCP, DCorp, CR, SRO, RRO, Libo, Infolib, Libtl, Libdm, LibCo, MLibL	Subject to limits as determined by CEO. Conditions and limitations as set by CEO, refer to memorandum signed and dated 26 Oct 2016.
s.143(a)	power to invest money in government securities (Commonwealth)	MFCP, DCorp, FACC	
s.143(b)	power to invest money in government securities (Victoria)	MFCP, DCorp, FACC	

Local Government Act 1989			
s.143(c)	power to invest money with an authorised deposit-taking institution	MFCP, DCorp, FACC	
s.143(d)	power to invest money with a financial institution	MFCP, DCorp, FACC	
s.143(e)	power to invest money with eligible money market dealers	MFCP, DCorp, FACC	
s.154	power to determine that land is not rateable land in accordance with s.154	MFCP, DCorp, CR, SRO	
s.157(2)	duty to publish notice of change in valuation system	MFCP, DCorp	
s.158(3)	power to levy rates by sending notice to person liable	MFCP, DCorp, CR	
s.158(3A)	power to send rate notice to a person specified upon request	MFCP, DCorp, CR, RO, SRO	
s.159(5)	power to determine form & time period	MFCP, DCorp, CR, SRO	
s.159(6)	power to require applicant to give further particulars or verify particulars	MFCP, DCorp, CR, RO, SRO	
s.161(3)	duty to make available for inspection certain information	MFCP, DCorp, CR, RO, SRO	
s.163(1C)	duty to send a copy of the public notice to each person who will be liable to pay the special rate or special charge	MFCP, DCorp, MINF, CR, CE, SRO, DCA	
s.163(4)	power to levy special rate/charge by sending notice to person liable	MFCP, DCorp, MINF, CR, CE, SRO, DCA	
s.164(2)	duty to notify of decision under s 164(1) to persons liable to pay special rate/charge	MFCP, DCorp, MINF, CR, CE, SRO, DCA	Limited to Director or Executive Manager responsible for works or project.
s.165	duty to refund excess money	MFCP, DCorp, MINF, CR, CE, SRO, DCA	
s.166(2)	duty to notify persons liable that special rate/charge varied	MFCP, DCorp, MINF, CR, CE, SRO, DCA	
s.169(2)	duty to send notice to person who was granted a rebate or concession and not complied with terms	MFCP, DCorp, CR, RO, SRO	
s.170(1)	power to defer payment where applicant shows hardship	MFCP, DCorp, CR, RRO	
s.170(3)(a)	power to require payment where no longer hardship/in occupation	MFCP, DCorp	
s.171(1)	power to waive rate/charge to eligible recipient or in accordance with Council determination	MFCP, DCorp, CR, SRO, RRO	
s.171(4)(e)	duty to waive amount which is in accordance with concession order upon receipt of application	MFCP, DCorp, CR, SRO, RRO	
s171(4)(f)	power to decide to treat person to whom waiver granted as having made continuing application or waiver	MFCP, DCorp, CR	requires the approval of the Minister administering the State Concessions Act 2004
s.171(5A)	power to waive rate/charge where person has right to recover it from another (upon application of the eligible recipient)	MFCP, DCorp	
s.171A(1)	function of receiving application for waiver	MFCP, DCorp, CR, RO, SRO, RRO	

Local Government Act 1989			
s.171A(2)	power to require information or verification	MFCP, DCorp, CR, RO, SRO, RRO	
s.171A(3)	power to waive rate/charge/interest	MFCP, DCorp	
s.172(1)	power to raise interest and require payment from person liable	MFCP, DCorp, CR, RO, SRO	
s.172(3)	power to exempt a person from paying interest	MFCP, DCorp, CR, SRO, RRO	
s.172(4)	power to recover interest due	MFCP, DCorp, CR, RO, SRO, RRO	
s.173(2)(a)	duty to refund rates/charges where land ceases to be rateable and payment was made	MFCP, DCorp, CR, SRO	
s.173(2)(b)	duty to require pro rata payment where land ceases to be rateable	MFCP, DCorp, CR	
s.175(2)	power to require current rates, arrears from person acquiring land	MFCP, DCorp, CR	
s.177(1)	power to require occupier to pay rent upon notice	MFCP, DCorp, CR, RRO	
s.177(4)	power to recover unpaid rent as a debt due	MFCP, DCorp, CR, RRO	
s.180(1)	power to recover unpaid rate/charge as a debt due	MFCP, DCorp, CR, RRO	
s.181(2)	power to dispose of land where rate/charge unpaid	MFCP, DCorp, CR	
s.181(5)	power to serve and to give notices before Council sells the land.	MFCP, DCorp	
s.181(7)	power to deduct expenses incurred in connection with sale	MFCP, DCorp	
s. 181C(2)	power to send notice to person liable to pay environmental upgrade charge	MFCP, DCorp	
s. 181E(1)	duty to use best endeavours to recover environmental upgrade charge	MFCP, DCorp	
s. 181F	duty to adjust environmental upgrade charge to reflect lower amount advanced to owner and advise any person liable to pay charge in writing of the adjustment	MFCP, DCorp	Council must refund any excess amounts paid to owner or occupier as a result of an adjustment being made to an upgrade charge under 181F(1)
s.185F(1)	duty to comply with any direction of the Minister under s.185D	MFCP, DCorp	
s.186(1)	duty to give notice and invite proposals where intend to enter into contract in excess of $150,000 for contracts in relation to goods and services and $200,000 for contracts in relation to works	All Dir's, All Mgrs	
s.186(3)	duty to ensure the public notice for tenders and expression of interest are in the prescribed form	CPC, MCS	
s.186A(8)	duty to make procurement policy available for public inspection on website and at Council offices	CPC, DCorp, MCS	
s.188(a)	power to accept devise of real property, gift, etc	DCorp, MCS	
s.188(b)	power to carry out condition of devise, gift, etc	DCorp, MCS	

Local Government Act 1989			
s.189(2)(a)	duty to give notice before sell/ exchanging land	DCorp, MACP, GLA, MCS, CPM	
s.189(2)(b)	duty to obtain valuation before selling/exchanging land not more than 6 months prior to the sell / exchange	DCorp, MACP, GLA, MCS, CPM	
s.190	power to lease land where there is no requirement to give public notice under s.223	DCorp, MCS, CPM	Excludes Frankston OFI Football Club, FDBA, FDNA
s.190(3)	duty to give notice before making certain leases	DCorp, MACP, MCS, CPM	s.190(1) applies
s.194	power to compound with certain persons	CSM, DComm, DCorp, CP	
s.199	duty to give notice of proposed drainage works to persons affected	MINF, CCI, SDE, DCA	
s.200(1)	power to give persons notice that must carry out drainage works	MINF, CCI, SDE, DCA	
s.200(2)	power to carry out works itself where non-compliance with notice	MINF, CCI, SDE, DCA	
s.201(1)	duty to construct, manage, etc works under schemes approved under Water Act 1989	MINF, DCA	
s.201(2)	power to carry out any power under the Act for purpose of 201(1)	MINF, DCA	
s.203(1)	power to develop and implement a transport plan	DComm, MINF, PAEM, CE, DCA, SIC, EMFR	
s.203(2)	power to prepare a transport plan jointly with one or more other councils	DComm, MINF, PAEM, CE, DCA, SIC, EMFR	
s.203A	power to procure, provide or enable transport services within the municipal district	DComm, MINF, PAEM, CE, DCA, SIC, EMFR	
s.204(1)	power to publish notice in Government Gazette of road to be declared a public highway	DCorp, MACP, GLA, MINF, MCS, CPM, DCA	
s.207D(2)	duty to notify Registrar of Titles of an action under s.207D(1)(b) or a transfer of land in the form described in (a) - (c)	DCorp, MACP, GLA, MCS, CPM	Delegation only extends to matters within the functional responsibility of delegate.
s.208A	duty to comply with the Best Value Principles	All Dir's, All Mgrs	
s.208D	duty to develop quality and cost standards for the provision of services to the community	All Dir's, All Mgrs	
s.208E(1)	duty to develop a program for the application of the Best Value Principles	All Dir's, CPC, MCS	
s.208E(2)	duty to ensure that the program required by subsection (1) is available to the public.	All Dir's, All Mgrs	
s.208E(3)	duty to apply the Best Value Principles to services	All Dir's, All Mgrs, All Co-ords	
s.208F	duty to ensure that any quality or cost standards adopted are	All Dir's, All Mgrs	

Local Government Act 1989			
	available for inspection by the public		
s.208G	duty to report on what has been done to ensure that effect has been given to the Best Value Principles	CPC, DCorp, CoComms, MCS, MCR	
s.208H(3)	duty to comply with Code	CPC, DCorp, MCS	
s.219C(5)	function of receiving notice of electoral representation review	DCorp, MACP, GLA	
s.219F(8)	duty to ensure copy of preliminary report is available for inspection	DCorp, MACP, GLA	
s.219F(11)	duty to ensure that the final report is available for inspection and may be purchased	DCorp, MACP, GLA	
s.219P	function of receiving account from Victorian Electoral Commission	DCorp, MACP, GLA	
s.222(1)	duty to make prescribed documents available for inspection at all reasonable times	DCorp, MACP, GLA	
s.222(3)	administrative power to fix reasonable fees for inspection and copying	MFCP, DCorp	
s.223(1)(a)	duty to publish a public notice	All Dir's, All Mgrs	
s.223(1)(b)(iii)	administrative duty to give reasonable notice of day, time and place of the meeting to each person who made a request to appear in person, or be represented in the submission	All Dir's, All Mgrs	
s.223(1)(d)(ii)	duty to notify submitters after made decision	All Dir's, All Mgrs	
s.223(3)	power to authorise members of Council staff to carry out administrative procedures	All Dir's, All Mgrs	
s.224(1)	power to appoint authorised officer	All Dir's, All Mgrs	
s.224(1A)	duty to maintain register of authorised officers	DCorp, MACP, GLA, GCO	
s.224(2)	duty to supply authorised officers with identity cards	MACP, MHR, CHRS	Authorisation only to be made in respect of areas of responsibility of delegate.
s.224(3)	power to authorise a person to sign identity cards of authorised officers	MACP, MHR, CHRS	
s.224A(2)	power to publish a notice in the Government Gazette which authorises police officers to enforce provisions of local law	CSM, DComm, DCorp, MACP, GLA	
s.225(1)(a)	power to approve another person to carry out the work required under s.225(1)	All Dir's, CSM	
s.225(1)(b)	power to carry out required work where person fails to do so	SBS, APO, All Dir's, CSM, CSC, OPM, ABIS, BSA, CS, DBS	Delegation extends only to area of functional responsibility of delegate.
s.225(3)	power to recover costs of carrying out work	MFCP, DCorp, CR, RRO	

Local Government Act 1989			
s.227	power to require payment of all or part of money from present owner or occupier	MFCP, DCorp, CR, SRO, RRO	
s.227AA	power to recover costs, fees and expenses from owner of house subject to declaration	MFCP, DCorp, CR	
s.227A(1)	power to require payment of interest	MFCP, DCorp, CR	
s.229(1)	function of receiving application for land information certificates	MFCP, DCorp, CR, RO, SRO	
s.229(3)	power to provide prescribed information or any other information relevant to land	MFCP, DCorp, CR, RO, SRO	
s.232(1)	power to institute proceedings	All Dir's	
s.232(1)	power to authorise a person to institute proceedings	All Dir's, CSM, CSC, CP	
s.237A	duty to make available to the Secretary to the Department any information requested in accordance with s.121A of the Livestock Disease Control Act 1994	CSM, CSC, DComm, TLBS, SAMO, IRO, SBSO	
Schedule 3 cl.17(1)(i)	duty to give public notice of the result of the poll	DCorp, MACP, GLA	
Schedule 6 cl.2	duty to commence the development and implementation of an equal employment opportunity programme	MHR	
cl.4	duty to take any action necessary to give effect to its equal employment opportunity programme	MHR	
cl.5	power to determine and use special tests and qualifications to enhance recruitment and promotion of persons in any designated group	MHR	
Schedule 10 cl.1(a)	power to make, maintain and repair roads	DComm, MINF, OPM, CWME, CCI, CS, CCW	
cl.2	administrative functions necessary to give effect to power to deviate roads	DComm, MINF, OPM, DCA	
cl.3	administrative functions necessary to give effect to power to discontinue roads	DCorp, MACP, GLA, MINF, MCS, CPM	
cl.4	power to enter and take any materials necessary from certain land	DComm, MINF, OPM, DCA	
cl.5(1)(a)	power to approve, assign or change the name of a road	MFCP, DComm, DCorp, MACP, MIS, PAEM, CR, SUBO, SPC, GCO, RGISPO	power in clause 5(1) must be exercised in accordance with the Geographic Names Places Act 1998
cl.5(1)(b)	power to erect signs on a road	MFCP, DComm, DCorp, MACP, MINF, MIS, OPM, PAEM, CR, SUBO, SPC, CE, GCO,	

Local Government Act 1989			
		CWME, RGISPO, STE, PTE, CCW, DCA	
cl.5(1)(c)	power to approve, assign and change the number of a road and any premises next to a road	DComm, DCorp, MACP, PAEM, CR, SUBO, SPC, GCO, RGISPO, SRO	
cl.5(1)(d)	power to require people to number their premises and to renew those numbers	MFCP, DComm, DCorp, MACP, MIS, PAEM, CR, SUBO, SPC, GCO, RGISPO	
cl.6	power to cause standard survey marks to be established in roads	MINF, DCA	
cl.8(1)(b)	power to allow persons to make minor repairs, alterations, etc between the old alignment and the new alignment of a road	DComm, MINF, OPM, DCA	
cl.8(3)	duty to publish notice in Government Gazette before starting work	MINF, CE, CCI, CS, DCA	
cl.9	power to provide for temporary roads	MINF, DCA	
cl.10	power to permit the erection and maintenance of gate and fences and to revoke the permission and to permit the construction of by-passes for unfenced roads and to revoke the permission and require the removal of the by-pass	MINF, DCA	
cl.11(a)	power to require/cause the filling up of holes or excavations	DComm, MINF, STE, CCI, CS, StrDE, DCA	
cl.11(b)	power to require/cause the removal of a cause of danger/damage	All Dir's, CSM, MINF, OPM, CE, CCI	
cl.11(c)	power to require/cause the erection or restoration of a fence between the holes or excavations and any adjacent land or road	All Dir's, CSM, MACP, MINF, OPM, CE, CCI	
cl.12	power to make, maintain, repair or reconstruct a bridge or crossing	DComm, MINF, OPM, CWME, CCI, CCW, DCA	
Schedule 11 cl.1	power to fix times when vehicles may stand in parking areas and the fees for and manner of standing in parking areas	CSM, DComm, MINF, CE, DCA	
cl.2	power to issue special parking permits to disabled persons	CSM, CSC, DComm	
cl.3	power to remove abandoned/unregistered vehicles	CSM, CSC, COMPO, DComm, SCOMPO, CCTVL, SENFO	
cl.4	power to tow away and impound vehicles which are causing an unlawful obstruction etc and to charge a fee	CSM, CSC, DComm	
cl.5	power to require or cause the removal of any encroachment or obstruction	All Dir's, CSM, MINF, OPM	
cl.6	power to control traffic to enable works to be carried out on, over, or on land next to a road	DComm, MINF, OPM, CE, CWME, CCI, CS, CCW, DCA	
cl.7	power to close a road, or part of a road for a particular period	MACWP, All Dir's, MINF, OPM, CE, CCW, DCA	

Local Government Act 1989			
cl.8	power to erect and remove any works or structures to protect passengers, pedestrians and drivers or to regulate traffic on a road	All Dir's, CSM, CSC, MINF, MBS, OPM, CE, CWME, CS, CCW, DCA	
cl.9	administrative functions necessary to give effect to power to block or restrict the passage or access of vehicles on a road by placing a permanent barrier or obstruction on a road	DComm, DCorp, MACP, CWME, CCW	only to be exercised where report from Roads Corporation has been considered; and if the road is a freeway or arterial road, consent of Roads Corporation is required
cl.10(1)(a) & cl.10(1)(b)	power to block or restrict the passage or access of vehicles on a road by placing a temporary barrier or obstruction on a road	CSM, DComm, MINF, OPM, CE, CCI, CS, DCA	if the road is a freeway or arterial road, consent of Roads Corporation is required
cl.11	administrative functions necessary to give effect to power to declare a road or part of a road a shopping mall and prohibit or restrict the entry of vehicles	DCorp, MACP	
cl.12 (1)	administrative functions necessary to give effect to power to prohibit the use of a road by a vehicle over a certain size or weight	MINF, DCA	
cl.12(2)	power to make decision to prohibit the use of a road by a vehicle over a certain size or weight	MINF, CE, DCA	only to be exercised where immediate risk of danger to people or damage to property exists and action is immediately reported to Council
cl.13	power to determine speed limits	MINF, CE, DCA	
cl.14	power to prohibit or restrict traffic on a road if unsafe	DComm, MINF, OPM, CE, CWME, CCW, DCA	

Magistrates' Court Act 1989			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.99A(4)	power to give persons or bodies making a written request under section 99A(3) access to any information that may be of use in the enforcement of court orders and fines	CSM, DComm, DCorp, MACP, CIM, MIS, CP, SIMO	

Major Transport Projects Facilitation Act 2009			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.134(4)	duty to comply with requirement to surrender public land under subsection(1)(a)	DCorp, MCS	
s.134(5)	duty to notify Project Minister of interest in land	DCorp, MCS, CPM	
s.146(2)	power to claim compensation for pecuniary loss or expense incurred	DCorp, MCS	
s.147	function of agreeing to transfer of building or structure	DCorp, MCS	

Mineral Resources (Sustainable Development) Act 1990			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.46(1)	function of consulting with Minister	DComm	
s.77HB(2)	function of consulting with Department Head before Department Head approves variation of work plan	DComm, PAEM	
s.77M(3)	power to consult with Minister regarding variation, suspension or revocation	DComm, PAEM	
s.77R(1)(c)	power to act, if specified by the Minister, as a referral authority	DComm, PAEM	
s.80(2)(a)	power to consult with Minister regarding amount of rehabilitation bond or further rehabilitation bond if the land is private land	DComm, PAEM	
s.80(2A)	power to consult with Minister regarding amount of rehabilitation bond in respect to an extractive industry work authority if the land is private land	DComm, PAEM	
s.82(2)	power to consult with Minister before Minister returns bond if rehabilitation is satisfactory and if the land is private land	DComm, PAEM	
Pipelines Act 2005			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.21(1)	power to consent to entry onto Crown Land for purpose of conducting survey	DCorp, MINF, MCS, DCA	where Crown Land is vested in council
s.102	power to decide construction of the pipeline in relation to roads, bridges and tramways is satisfactory	DComm, MINF, OPM, DCA	where council is the 'relevant authority'
s.103	power to decide construction of the pipeline in relation to electrical apparatus or other pipelines is satisfactory	MINF, DCA	where council is the 'relevant authority'
s.104	function of being reimbursed by licensee for expense incurred due to the existence of a pipeline	MINF, DCA	
s.105(1)	power to refer a dispute under Division 2 Part 7 of the Act to the Governor in Council for determination	DCorp, DCA	
s.105(2)	duty to comply with Governor in Council's determination under section 105(1)	DCorp, DCA	
s.116	function of receiving notice from licensee of incident	DComm, MINF, OPM, DCA	where council is the 'relevant authority'
Privacy and Data Protection Act 2014			

Privacy and Data Protection Act 2014			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.20(1)	duty to comply with Information Privacy Principles	DCorp, MACP, FOIG	
s.20(2)	duty to comply with Information Privacy Principles when administering a public register	DCorp, MACP, FOIG	
s.22(1)	power to seek approval of a code of practice or an amendment to a code of practice	DCorp, MACP, FOIG	
s.22(4)	function of being consulted by the Commissioner in relation to a code of practice	DCorp, MACP, FOIG	Note: the Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier
s.23(1)(b)	function of giving written notice to the Commissioner that Council intends to be bound by the approved code of practice	DCorp, MACP, FOIG	Note: the Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier
s.23(6)	function of giving written notice to the Commissioner that Council no longer intends to be bound by the approved code of practice	DCorp, MACP, FOIG	Note: the Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier
s.26(4)	function of being consulted by the Commissioner in relation to a code of practice	DCorp, MACP, FOIG	Note: the Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier
s.28(5)	power to refuse a request by an authorised representative of an individual for access to personal information where it is reasonably believed that access may endanger the individual	DCorp, MACP, FOIG	
s.29(1)	power to apply to the Commissioner for a public interest determination	DCorp	Note: the Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier
s.29(5)	function of receiving draft determination	DCorp, MACP	
s.29(6)	function of attending a conference with the Commissioner	DCorp, MACP, FOIG	Note: the Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier

Privacy and Data Protection Act 2014			
s.30(1)	power to request that application be for a temporary public interest determination	DCorp	
s.34(1)	power to apply to the Commissioner for approval of an amendment to a public interest determination	DCorp	Note: the Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier
s.34(2)	function of receiving draft determination and attending a conference with the Commissioner and power to make a submission	DCorp	Note: the Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier
s.35(2)	function of receiving written notice from the Commissioner regarding revocation of a public interest determination	DCorp	Note: the Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier
s.36(1)	duty to report to the Commissioner on an annual basis, or at any other agreed time	DCorp	Note: the Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier
s.38(1)	power to apply to the Commissioner for a temporary public interest determination and power to make a submission	DCorp	Note: the Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier
s.41(2)	function of receiving written notice from the Commissioner regarding revocation of temporary public interest determination	DCorp, MACP, FOIG	Note: the Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier
s.47(1)	power to apply for approval of an information usage arrangement	DCorp	where Council is a lead party to an information usage arrangement
s.47(2)	duty to consult where required	DCorp	where Council is a party to an information usage arrangement
s.49(6)	function of receiving notice of a refusal under s.49(4) or (5) from the Commissioner	DCorp	Note: the Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier where Council is a lead party to an information usage

Privacy and Data Protection Act 2014			
			arrangement
s.52(1)	power to apply for approval of an amendment to an information usage arrangement	DCorp	where Council is a lead party to an information usage arrangement
s.52(2)	duty to consult where required	DCorp, MACP, FOIG	where Council is a party to an information usage arrangement
s.53(2)	power to request revocation of an approval of an information usage arrangement	DCorp	where Council is a party to an information usage arrangement
s.53(4)	function of receiving notice from the Commissioner regarding ground for revocation of an information usage arrangement	DCorp	Note: the Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier where Council is a party to an information usage arrangement
s.53(5)	function of receiving notice from the Minister regarding revocation of an information usage arrangement	DCorp	where Council is a party to an information usage arrangement
s.54(1)	duty to report to the Commissioner about the information usage arrangement	DCorp, MACP, FOIG	Note: the Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier where Council is a lead party to an information usage arrangement
s.56	power to apply to VCAT for review of a decision to issue a certificate under s.55	DCorp	where Council's interests are affected by the decision
s.61	function of receiving notice of complaint lodged with the Commissioner	DCorp, MACP, FOIG	Note: the Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier
s.62(1)	function of receiving notice that complaint is to be declined	DCorp, MACP, FOIG	
s.62(3)	power to attend before the Commissioner and produce documents	DCorp, MACP, FOIG	Note: the Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier
s.62(7)	function of receiving notice of dismissal	DCorp, MACP, FOIG	
s.63(2)	function of receiving notice of complaint being referred by the Commissioner	DCorp, MACP, FOIG	Note: this provision will be amended on 1 September 2017,

Privacy and Data Protection Act 2014			
			unless proclaimed earlier
s.64(2)	function of receiving notice of complaint being dismissed by the Commissioner	DCorp, MACP, FOIG	Note: the Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier
s.66(1)	function of receiving notice that conciliation is inappropriate	DCorp, MACP, FOIG	
s.66(6)	function of receiving notice of complaint being dismissed by the Commissioner	DCorp, MACP, FOIG	Note: the Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier
s.67(3)	power to attend conciliation and settle the matter	DCorp, MACP, FOIG	
s.68(1)	power to give information or produce a document	DCorp, MACP, FOIG	
s.69(1)	power to prepare and sign conciliation agreement	DCorp, MACP, FOIG	Subject to any $ limit approved by Manager
s.69(2)	power to lodge certified conciliation agreement	DCorp, MACP, FOIG	
s.69(3)	function of receiving copy of registered record	DCorp, MACP, FOIG	
s.71(1)	function of receiving notice of unsuccessful conciliation	DCorp, MACP, FOIG	
s.71(6)	function of receiving notice of complaint being dismissed by the Commissioner	DCorp, MACP, FOIG	Note: the Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier
s.72	power to apply to VCAT for an interim order	DCorp	
s.77(1)	power to administer/ implement order of VCAT	DCorp, MACP, FOIG	
s.77(3)	function of receiving VCAT order relating to a public register administered by Council	DCorp, MACP, FOIG	
s.78(1)	duty to comply with compliance notice served by the Commissioner	DCorp, MACP, FOIG	Note: the Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier
s.78(3)	power to apply for extension in relation to compliance notice	DCorp	
s.79(1)	power to give information or produce a document	DCorp, MACP, FOIG	

Privacy and Data Protection Act 2014			
s.83(1)	power to apply to VCAT for review of a decision of the Commission under s.78(1)	DCorp, MACP	Note: the Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier
Protected Disclosure Act 2012			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.13	function of receiving disclosure under Part 2	DCorp, MACP	
s.21(2)	duty to notify IBAC of the disclosure within 28 days, if considered that the disclosure may be a protected disclosure	DCorp, MACP, GLA, MHR	
s.23	power to provide information in respect of the disclosure	DCorp, MACP, GLA, MHR	
s.24(2)	duty to notify the person who made the disclosure that the disclosure has been notified to IBAC for assessment	DCorp, MACP, GLA, MHR	where IBAC has been notified of the disclosure under s.21(2)
s.24(3)	duty to notify the person who made the disclosure of the items listed in (a) - (c)	DCorp, MACP, GLA, MHR	where IBAC has not been notified of the disclosure under s.21(2) notice must comply with s.24(4) and (5)
s.27	function of receiving notification of IBAC's determination	DCorp, MACP, GLA, MHR	
s.54(1)	power to disclose information regarding an assessable disclosure or identity of person who has made an assessable disclosure, only in the circumstances listed in s.54(2)	DCorp, MACP, GLA, MHR	
s.58(1)	duty to establish procedures to facilitate the making of disclosures and the handling of those disclosures	DCorp, MACP, GLA, MHR	
s.58(5)	duty to establish procedures for the protection of persons from detrimental action by the Council, Council officers or Councillors	DCorp, MACP, GLA, MHR	
s.59(4)	duty to make procedures established under s.58 available to the public and to staff and Councillors	DCorp, MACP, GLA, MHR	
s.70(1)	duty to include certain items in annual report	DCorp, MACP, GLA, CoComms, MHR, MCR	
Sch.1 cl.25(2)	duty to complete the investigation of the disclosure under the Whistleblowers Protection Act 2001 and take action listed in Sch.1 cl.25(2)(b)	DCorp, MACP, GLA, MHR	Note: applies where an investigation has been started but not completed under the Whistleblowers Protection Act 2001
Sch.1	duty to notify IBAC within 28 days of a disclosure made after	DCorp, MACP, GLA, MHR	

Protected Disclosure Act 2012			
cl.29(2)	commencement of this Act		
Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.25	duty to report to the Secretary when required by notice	CSM, EHC, DComm	
s.26(1)	duty to prepare municipal health and wellbeing plan within 12 months after each general election in accordance with subsections (2) & (3)	MCST, DComm	
s.26(4)	duty to review municipal public health and wellbeing plan annually and amend as appropriate	MCST, DComm	unless section 27 applies
s.26(4A)	duty to include a review of the measures referred to in subsection (2)(ba) when annually reviewing the municipal public health and wellbeing plan	MCST, DComm, CCSP	unless section 27 applies
s.26(6)	duty to give a copy of the current municipal public health and wellbeing plan to the Secretary	MCST, DComm	unless section 27 applies
s.26(6A)	duty to report, to the Secretary, the measures referred to in subsection (2)(ba) at the intervals specified	MCST, DComm, CCSP	unless section 27 applies
s.26(7)	duty to make copy of current municipal public health and wellbeing plan available for public inspection	MCST, DComm	unless section 27 applies
s.27(3)	power to apply to the Secretary for an exemption from complying with section 26	MCST, DComm	
s.27(6)	duty to give a copy of the current Council Plan or Strategic Plan to the Secretary	MCST, DComm	if council has been granted an exception from complying with section 26 and if change relates to matters in section 26(2)
s.28(a)	duty, in a state of emergency, to comply with an order of the Secretary	All Dir's, All Mgrs	
s29(1)	duty to appoint environmental health officer	DComm	council must appoint at least one environmental health officer council can only appoint person with the qualifications and experience specified in subsection (2)
s.31(4)	power to give directions to authorised officers	CSM, EHC, DComm	
s.57(2)	power to disclose certain information to the Secretary, Chief Health Officer or another council	CSM, EHC, DComm	
s.57(4)	power to disclose certain information to a Government Department, statutory body or other person responsible for administering another Act or regulations	CSM, EHC, DComm	

Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008			
s.60	duty to remedy all nuisances in municipal district	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, EHT, SEHO	
s.62(2)	duty to investigate any notice of a nuisance	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, EHT, SEHO	
s.62(3)	duty to take action in section 62(3)(a) or (b) where nuisance is found to exist after investigation	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, EHT, SEHO	
s.62(3)(a)	function of taking action specified in subsection (4) where appropriate	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, EHT, SEHO	
s.62(3)(b)	function of determining whether matter is better settled privately and, if so, advising of methods for settling matter privately	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, EHT, SEHO	
s.62(4)(a)	power to exercise the powers in section 66 where that section applies, for the purposes of section 62(3)(a)	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, EHT, SEHO	
s.62(4)(b)	power to issue an improvement notice or a prohibition notice for the purposes of section 62(3)(a)	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, EHT, SEHO	
s.62(4)(c)	power to bring proceedings under section 219(2) for an offence against this Act for the purposes of section 62(3)(a)	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, EHT, SEHO	
s.64	power to institute proceedings for an offence under section 61	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, EHT, SEHO	
s.65	power to investigate nuisance occurring outside municipal district	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, EHT, SEHO	
s.66(2)(a)	power to enter and take steps to abate nuisance and do all things necessary for abatement	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm	where nuisance comes from land for which the occupier and owner are unknown or cannot be found unless another council is abating the nuisance under subsection (2)
s.66(2)(b)	power to do all things necessary for abatement of nuisance	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, EHT, SEHO	where nuisance comes from land for which the occupier and owner are unknown or cannot be found unless another council is abating the nuisance under subsection (2)
s.66(4)	power to recover costs incurred under subsection (2)	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, CP, EHT, SEHO	
s.71	function to receive applications for the issue, renewal or transfer of a registration	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, EHT, SEHO	
s.73(1)(a)	power to give the applicant notice requiring specified information before considering the application under section 71	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, EHT, SEHO	

Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008			
s.73(1)(b)	power to inspect prescribed accommodation or premises before considering the application under section 71	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, EHT, SEHO	
s.73(1)(c)	power to require alterations or improvements to prescribed accommodation or premises before considering the application under section 71	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, EHT, SEHO	
s.73(2)	power to issue, transfer or renew a registration subject to subsection (1)(c)	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, EHT, SEHO	
s.73A	duty and power to enter information in the Rooming House Register	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, EHT, SEHO	
s.74	power to decide issue, transfer or renew registration	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, EHT, SEHO	
s.76(1)(a)	power to refuse to issue a registration	CSM, EHC, DComm	decision of delegate only valid where Council later ratifies the refusal
s.76(1)(b)	power to issue a registration subject to a condition imposed on the registration by the Council under section 73(2)	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, SEHO	subject to section 74
s.76(1)(c)	power to vary a registration	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, SEHO	
s.76(1)(d)	power to cancel a registration	CSM, EHC, DComm	
s.76(1)(e)	power to suspend a registration	CSM, EHC, DComm	
s.76(1)(f)	power to refuse to transfer a registration	CSM, EHC, DComm	decision of delegate only valid where Council later ratifies the refusal
s.76(1)(g)	power to transfer a registration subject to a condition imposed on the registration by the Council under section 73(2)	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, EHT, SEHO	subject to section 74
s.76(1)(h)	power to refuse to renew a registration	CSM, EHC, DComm	decision of delegate only valid where Council later ratifies the refusal
s.76(1)(i)	power to renew a registration subject to a condition imposed on the registration by the Council under section 73(2)	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, EHT, SEHO	subject to section 74
s76(3)	duty to notify applicant or registration holder of decision under section 76 and ground(s) on which it was based	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, EHT, SEHO	
s.78	power to issue a replacement certificate of registration	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, EHT, SEHO	
ss.147 & 148	power to authorise person to issue an immunisation status certificate	MFHSS, DComm, CMCHI	
s.181(1)	power to take any step in paragraphs (a)-(d) with respect to items seized by an authorised officer appointed by Council	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, EHT, SEHO	

Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008			
s.181(2)	duty to notify owner of item forfeited under subsection (1)(c), setting out how to seek review of the decision	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, EHT, SEHO	
s.182	power to destroy or otherwise dispose of forfeited item	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, EHT, SEHO	
s.185(1)	function of receiving complaints about authorised officers appointed by the council	CSM, EHC, DComm	complaint must be in writing or other form approved by council
s.185(2)	power to approve form in which complaint is made	CSM, EHC, DComm	
s185(4)(a)	duty to investigate any written complaint provided under section 185(2)	CSM, EHC, DComm	
s185(4)(b)	duty to provide written report to the complainant on the results of the investigation under section 185(4)(a)	CSM, EHC, DComm	
s.194(2)(a)	power to issue an improvement notice	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, EHT, SEHO	in accordance with subsection (3)
s194(2)(b)	power to issue a prohibition notice	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, EHT, SEHO	in accordance with subsection (3)
s.196(1)	power to apply to Magistrates' Court for an injunction (compelling a person to comply or restraining a person from contravening an improvement notice or prohibition notice)	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, CP, EHT, SEHO	
s.197(2)	power to cause a complaint to be made to the Magistrates' Court (where prohibition notice or improvement notice issued and person does not comply or nuisance likely to recur)	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, CP, EHT, SEHO	
s.197(5)(a)	power, where order issued under subsection (4), to enter land and abate nuisance and do whatever is necessary to execute the order	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, EHT, SEHO	
s.197(5)(b)	power to recover costs and expenses incurred	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, CP	
s.197(6)	power to recover costs and expenses in court	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, CP, EHT, SEHO	
s.205(2)	function of receiving applications for review of council decisions	CSM, EHC, DComm	
s.205(3)	duty to review decision where application received under subsection (2)	CSM, EHC, DComm	
s.205(5)	power to agree a period greater than 28 days for review of a decision with the applicant	CSM, EHC, DComm	
s.205(6)(a)	power to make a decision affirming, varying or revoking a decision	CSM, EHC, DComm	

Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008			
s.205(6)(b)	power to make any other decision where original decision is revoked	CSM, EHC, DComm	where decision is to refuse an application, decision of delegate only valid where Council later ratifies the refusal
s.205(7)	duty to give applicant for review a written statement of the decision and reasons	CSM, EHC, DComm	
s.205(8)	duty to inform applicant for review of right to apply to VCAT for a review under s207	CSM, EHC, DComm	
s.209(2)	power to serve infringement notice	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, EHT, SEHO	
s.219(2)(a)	power to bring proceedings for offence against Part 6, 9 or 10 (or any regulations under Part 6, 9 or 10)	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, CP, EHT, SEHO	
s.219(2)(b)	power to bring proceedings for offence relating to an improvement notice or a prohibition notice	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, CP, EHT, SEHO	
s.228(1)	power to seek reimbursement of costs incurred where person is found guilty of an offence	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, CP, EHT, SEHO	
s.228(2)	power to seek payment for cost of work conducted by council where awarded legal costs	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, CP, EHT, SEHO	"work" is defined in subsection (3)
s.229(3)	power to take the actions necessary to ensure compliance with the direction, requirement, improvement notice or prohibition notice	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, EHT, SEHO	where Council is so authorised by Chief Health Officer under subsection (2)
s.230(2)(b)	power to recover, in court, costs incurred under section 229	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, CP, EHT, SEHO	
Public Records Act 1973			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.8A	duty to cause records to be transferred to custody of Public Records Office	DCorp, MACP, CIM, SIMO	
Road Management Act 2004			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.14(7)	power to appeal to the Minister regarding decision of VicRoads	MACWP, MINF, CE, DCA	
s.48M	function of consulting with the relevant authority in relation to the development of guidelines for bus stopping points and bus stop infrastructure	DComm, MINF, PAEM, CE, DCA, SIC, EMFR	
s.48N	duty to notify relevant authority within 28 days of installation,	MINF, CE, DCA	

Road Management Act 2004			
	removal or relocation of a bus shelter, seat or hardstand located at, or in the immediate vicinity of, a bus stopping point		
Schedule 2 Clause 4	power to make submissions on VicRoads' proposal to act under section 42 and clause 3	MACWP, DComm, MINF, PAEM, CE, DCA, SIC, EMFR	
Schedule 5A Clause 15(3)	duty to provide a certificate under clause 15(2)(d)(ii) of schedule 5A on the written request of VicRoads	MFCP, DCorp, CR	
Schedule 5A Clause 26	duty to surrender land to the Crown following an order of the Governor in Council	DCorp, MCS	
Schedule 5A Clause 27	duty to surrender Council's interest in any Crown land to the Crown following an order of the Governor in Council	DCorp, MCS	
Schedule 5A Clause 51	power to claim from VicRoads an amount for loss or expense incurred as a result of an order under Division 2 Part 5 of the Act	DCorp, MCS, DCA	Council must have sustained pecuniary loss or incurred an expense
Road Safety Act 1986			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.59(1)(a) and (d)	power to authorise officer or other person to request or signal driver or person in charge of motor vehicle to do certain things, such as stop the motor vehicle	CSM, DComm, MINF, CE, CS, DCA	
s.77(2)(b)	power to prosecute and authorise staff member to prosecute	CSM, DComm	
s.84BE(1)	function of receiving a statement under this section	CSM, CSC, DComm	where council is the enforcement official
s.84BE(4), (5) and (5A)	power to decide to accept statements as effective statements for the purposes of this Part	CSM, CSC, DComm	where council is the enforcement official
s.84BE(6)	duty to cause notice to be served on the statement-giver stating whether the enforcement official accepted the statement as an effective statement	CSM, CSC, DComm	where council is the enforcement official
s.84BF	power to cancel acceptance of a statement	CSM, CSC, DComm	where council is the enforcement official
s.87(1)	power to serve, or cause to be served, a parking infringement notice	CSM, CSC, DComm	
s.87(1D)	duty to issue an identity card to authorised person council appoints	MHR, CHRS	

Road Safety Act 1986			
s.87(1E)	power to authorise a member of staff to sign identity card	DComm	
s.87(8)	power to authorise person for purpose of serving parking infringement notices in accordance with section 87(1C)	CSM, CSC, DComm	
s.90D(1)	power to enter into an agreement with the owner or occupier or land for the provision of parking services	CSM, CSC, DComm, MINF, DCA	
s.98(1)	power to request Minister to extend application of Act	CSM, CSC, DComm	
s.99A(4)	power to establish requirements for traffic management plan	MACWP, DComm, MINF, CE, STE, PTE, DCA	where council is the coordinating road authority under the Road Management Act 2004
s.99B(1)	power to issue permit to conduct non-road activity (including on conditions specified in section 99B(3))	MACWP, CSM, CSC, DComm, MINF, DCA	where council is the coordinating road authority under the Road Management Act 2004
s.99B(2)	power to authorise closure of highway to traffic	DComm, MINF, OPM, CE, CWME, CCW, DCA	where council is the coordinating road authority under the Road Management Act 2004

Rooming House Operators Act 2016			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s. 49(3)	duty to comply with request under s.49(1) to answer any questions	CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, EHT, SEHO	

Sex Work Act 1994			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.35	function of receiving notice of application for a licence	DComm, PAEM, SPC	
s.73	duty to consider various factors before deciding on an application for a permit for use or development as a brothel	DComm, PAEM, SPC	
s.74	duty to refuse to grant a permit for a brothel in certain circumstances	DComm, PAEM, SPC	
s.75A	duty to determine an application or request for an amendment in relation to a permit issued for the use or development of land for the purposes of the operation of a brothel	DComm, PAEM, SPC	
s.76(1)	duty to determine an application for a permit made but not determined before commencement of Division 2 Part 4, in accordance with Planning and Environment Act 1987 as affected by Division 2 Part 4	DComm, PAEM, SPC	
s.76(2)	duty to determine an application for extension of temporary use permit granted before commencement of Division 2 Part 4 in	DComm, PAEM, SPC	

Sex Work Act 1994			
	accordance with Planning and Environment Act 1987 as if this Act had not been enacted		
s.81(1)(a)	duty to publish notice of making of declaration	DComm, PAEM, SPC	
s.81(1)(b)	duty to serve notice of making of declaration personally on owner/occupier/mortgagee of premises	DComm, PAEM, SPC	
s.81(1)(c)	duty to post up at or near entrance to premises copy of declaration	DComm, PAEM, SPC	must be visible and legible to persons entering
s.89(4)	function of issuing certificate that an officer is authorised	DComm, MACP, PAEM, SPC, GCO	

Sheriff Act 2009			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.54(1)	duty to comply with request for information made under section 53(1)	MFCP, DCorp, GLA, CIM, CR, FOIG, SIMO	unless subsections 54(1)(a) and (b) apply

Sport and Recreation Act 1972			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.6(3)	power to enter into agreement with Minister and to agree to conditions for Minister to carry out works or undertakings or provide services	All Dir's	
s.14(3)	function of receiving funds for works for provision of sport and recreation	All Dir's	

Subdivision Act 1988			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.3(5)	power to require variation of easement or restriction in compliance with planning scheme or permit	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC, TLSP, MCS, PLSP, SPTO	
s.5(3)(c)	function of receiving application for certification	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC, TLSP, PLSP, SPTO	
s.5(3)(d)	power to provide statement of compliance	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC, TLSP, PLSP, SPTO	
s.5(4)	power to accept and consider plans	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC, TLSP, PLSP, SPTO	
s.5(4A)	power to consider and certify plans before Transfer of Land Act application determined	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC, TLSP, PLSP, SPTO	
s.6(1)	duty to certify plan within prescribed time in specified circumstances	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC, TLSP, PLSP, SPTO	
s.6(2)	duty to refuse to certify plan where conditions in section 6(1) not met and give reasons in writing	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC, TLSP, PLSP, SPTO	

Subdivision Act 1988			
s.8(1)	duty to refer plans to referral authority in certain circumstances	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC, TLSP, PLSP, SPTO	unless subsections 8(2) -(5) apply form of referral per r.13 and 14 of the Subdivision (Procedures) Regulations 2011
s.8(6)	duty to give referral authority copy of certified plan where not referred to referral authority	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC, TLSP, PLSP, SPTO	
s.10(1)	Power to require applicant to alter plan	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC, TLSP, PLSP, SPTO	
s.10(2)	power to agree to an alteration at request of applicant	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC, TLSP, PLSP, SPTO	
s.10(5)	duty to send altered plan to referral authority	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC, TLSP, PLSP, SPTO	must send notice in prescribed Form 4 outlining revised times, r.29 of the Subdivision (Procedures) Regulations 2011
s.10(7)	duty to notify surveyor of alteration required by Council	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC, TLSP, PLSP, SPTO	
s.11(1)	function of receiving application to amend certified plan	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC, TLSP, PLSP, SPTO	
s.11(2)	duty to refer application under section 11(1) to referral authority	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC, TLSP, PLSP, SPTO	
s.11(2A)	power to amend without referral if minor amendment	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC, TLSP, PLSP, SPTO	
s.11(7)	duty to re-certify plan or advise of refusal in writing with reasons	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC, TLSP, PLSP, SPTO	
s.11(10)	duty to notify surveyor of an amendment by acquiring authority where plan prepared by surveyor	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC, TLSP, PLSP, SPTO	
s.11(11)	duty to give copy of re-certified plans to referral authority	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC, TLSP, PLSP, SPTO	
s.11A(1)	power to require more information	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC, TLSP, PLSP, SPTO	
s.15(1)	power to require engineering plan	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC, TLSP, PLSP, SPTO	does not apply where section 14 applies
s.15(2)	duty to approve/refuse approval/require alterations of engineering plan	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC, TLSP, PLSP, SPTO	does not apply where section 14 applies
s.15(6)	power to charge for engineering plans prepared by it	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC, TLSP, PLSP, SPTO	does not apply where section 14 applies
s.17(2)(a)	power to appoint supervisor of works	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC, TLSP, PLSP	does not apply where section 14 applies
s.17(2)(b)	power to charge for supervision	DComm, MINF, PAEM, SUBO, SPC, TLSP, PLSP	does not apply where section 14 applies
s.17(2)(c)	power to enter into agreement with owner or applicant in anticipation of applicant becoming owner	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC, TLSP, PLSP	does not apply where section 14 applies
s.17(2A)	power to request Minister to nominate authority to consider what works are required	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC, TLSP, PLSP	does not apply where section 14 applies
s.17(2D)	power to transfer works/interest in land relating to the works by agreement from Council to a relevant authority	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC, TLSP, PLSP	does not apply where section 14 applies

Subdivision Act 1988			
s.18(1)	power to require applicant to set aside land for public open space and/or pay a percentage	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC, TLSP, PLSP, SPTO	does not apply where sections 14 and 18(8) apply must have regard to matters in section 18(1A)-2
s.18(1B)	power to vary time of payment by agreement with applicant	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC, TLSP, PLSP	
s.18(4)	power to agree with applicant to set aside/pay different percentage	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC, TLSP, PLSP	does not apply where section 14 applies
s.18(7)	power to refund amount paid under s.18(1) where no longer intend to subdivide	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC, TLSP, PLSP	does not apply where section 14 applies
s.18A(6)	power to decide to refund the amount paid to it, if satisfied that it is no longer intended to subdivide the land	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC, TLSP, PLSP	
s.19(1)	power to obtain valuation where value is not agreed	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC, TLSP, PLSP	does not apply where section 14 applies
s.19(3)	duty to give applicant copy of valuation	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC, TLSP, PLSP, SPTO	does not apply where section 14 applies
s.19(5)	power to obtain revaluation on each anniversary of the making of the public open space requirement and vary the requirement accordingly, where the public open space requirement has not been complied with	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC, TLSP, PLSP, SPTO	does not apply where section 14 applies
s.21(1)	duty to issue statement of compliance, subject to section 2C	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC, TLSP, PLSP, SPTO	does not apply where section 14 applies time limits apply (s.21(1)-(2))
s.21(2A)(a)&(b)	duty to, in writing, notify Development Victoria of request within 7 days of receiving a request for issue of statement of compliance, and to provide Authority with a copy of planning permit	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC, TLSP, PLSP, SPTO	
s.21(4)	power to provide in the statement of compliance that agreement pursuant to Planning and Environment Act no longer applies in certain circumstances	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC, TLSP, PLSP	does not apply where section 14 applies
s.21(9)	duty to give a notice to the Commissioner of State Revenue that a statement of compliance has been issued	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC, TLSP, PLSP	
s.24A(1)	duty to do any of the things listed in the table in this section where so required by planning scheme with respect to reserves, etc	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC, TLSP, PLSP	
s.24A(2)	power to certify a plan prepared under section 24A(1) where applicant certifies land no longer reserved	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC, TLSP, PLSP, SPTO	
s.25(1)	function of being notified by Registrar of registration of	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC, TLSP, PLSP, SPTO	

Subdivision Act 1988			
	plan and duty to notify any public authority for which easement has been created/reserve has vested.		
s.25(2)	function of being notified by Registrar if plan is withdrawn or refused registration	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC, TLSP, PLSP, SPTO	
s.25(3)	duty to notify referral authority affected by withdrawal/refusal	DComm, PAEM ,SUBO, SPC, TLSP, PLSP	
s.34E	power to apply to VCAT for order compelling an owners corporation to carry out a requirement or perform a duty	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC, TLSP, PLSP, SPTO	
s.34H(5)	function of receiving notice from Registrar of amendment or cancellation of plan on winding up	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC, TLSP, PLSP, SPTO	
s.35(1)	duty of acquiring authority to submit plan for certification and registration where land subdivided	DComm, DCorp, PAEM, SUBO, SPC, TLSP, MCS, CPM, PLSP	
s.35(2)	power to require acquiring authority to submit certification new/amended plan	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC, TLSP, PLSP	subsections 35(3)-(5) apply
s.35(6)	duty of an acquiring authority to advise Registrar of vesting date	DComm, DCorp, PAEM, SUBO, SPC, TLSP, MCS, CPM, PLSP	
s.35(8)	power of acquiring authority to submit for certification and registration of any land vested/registered in its own name	DComm, DCorp, PAEM, SUBO, SPC, TLSP, MCS, CPM, PLSP	section 35(9) applies
s.36(1)	function of stating in writing that it considers that subdivision requires removal/acquisition of easement	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC, TLSP	section 35(1AA) applies
s.39(1)	power to refer disputes to VCAT	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC, TLSP, PLSP	unless section 39(2) applies
s.39(3)	power to apply to the County Court to order registration of plan be stopped in certain circumstances	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC, TLSP, PLSP	
s.44(3E)	duty to refer plan to referral authorities as if received under section 8 where permit for subdivision in force, or notification of referral authority not required by planning scheme	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC, TLSP, PLSP	
s.44(4A)	function of consenting to application to amend plan to no longer show land as an accessory lot	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC, TLSP, PLSP	consent must be in writing
s.44(5)	function of consenting to application to amend plan to remove restriction	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC, TLSP, PLSP	consent must be in writing
s.44(5A)	function of consenting to application by body corporate to cancel/alter scheme of development	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC, TLSP, PLSP	consent must be in writing
s.44(5B)	function of consenting to application to cancel/alter	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC, TLSP, PLSP	consent must be in writing

Subdivision Act 1988			
	scheme of development		
Schedule 2 clause 11(1)	power to apply to a court for an order regarding scheme of development	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC, TLSP, PLSF	

Summary Offences Act 1966			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.4	power to give permission or consent to certain things	CSM, DComm	
s.50A(3)(a)	power to apply to Governor in Council for declaration that municipal district be a "district" for purposes of section 50A offences	CSM, DComm	
s.50A(3)(b)	power to apply to Governor in Council for revocation/variation of declaration under section 50A(3)(a)	CSM, DComm	

Taxation Administration Act 1997			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.92(1)(e)(vfa)	function of receiving information from a tax officer under or in relation to the administration of a taxation law	MFCP, DCorp, FACC	

Transfer of Land Act 1958			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.45(1)	power to consent to the creation of an easement or the transfer of land	DCorp, MCS	where Council is the landowner
s.45(3)	power to consent to the creation or surrender of a right of carriageway	DCorp, MCS	where Council is not the landowner (but consent of the relevant municipal council is required)
s.54	power to make application to be registered proprietor	DCorp, MCS, CPM	applies only where the Council is an 'acquiring authority' as defined in section 53
s.55(3)	duty to take possession of any certificate of title, or other document produced to Council on any claim for compensation and to lodge them immediately with the registrar	DCorp, MCS, CPM	applies only where the Council is an 'acquiring authority' as defined in section 53
s.57(1)	duty to lodge notification with the Registrar upon service of notice of intention	DCorp, MCS	applies only where the Council is an 'acquiring authority' as defined in section 53
s.57(2)	power to withdraw notice of intention to acquire	DCorp, MCS, CPM	applies only where the Council is an 'acquiring authority' as defined in section 53
s.62(4)	function of receiving notice from Registrar of where land is located	DCorp, MCS, PropO, CPM	
s.88(2)	power to lodge with the Registrar a notification of the acquisition of a charge	DCorp, MCS, CPM	applies only where the Council is an 'acquiring authority' as

Transfer of Land Act 1958			
	on land or other right in the nature of a charge etc.		defined in section 53
s.106(1)(b)	power to consent to the registration of a dealing or plan	DComm, DCorp, GLA, PAEM, SUBO, SPC, MCS, CPM	

Transport Integration Act 2010			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s 25(1)	duty to have regard to the transport system objectives when exercising powers and performing functions under interface legislation which are likely to have a significant impact on the transport system	DComm, MINF, PAEM, CE, DCA, SIC, EMFR	
s 25(2)	duty to have regard to the decision making principles in making decisions under interface legislation* which are likely to have a significant impact on the transport system.	DComm, MINF, PAEM, CE, DCA, SIC, EMFR	
s 25(3)	duty to have regard to applicable specified policy principles	MINF, CE, DCA	
s 25(4)	duty to have regard to applicable specified policy principles	MINF, CE, DCA	
s 26	power to determine the weight to give to each transport system objective under sections 24 and 25	MINF, CE, DCA	
s 27	power to determine the weight to give to each decision making principle under sections 24 and 25	MINF, CE, DCA	
s 115F(3)	function of collaborating with the Taxi Services Commissioner	MINF, CE, DCA	
s 197B(2)	function of receiving notice from regulated bodies	MINF, CE, DCA	where council is the responsible authority and s 197 applies
s 197B(3)	duty to meet with representatives from Director of Transport Safety	MINF, CE, DCA	where council is the responsible authority and s 197 applies
s 197D	duty to comply with guidelines issued under Act and directions of Secretary or Minister	MINF, CE, DCA	

Transport (Safety Schemes Compliance and Enforcement) Act 2014			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.100	power to apply to the Safety Director for a review of the Safety Director's decision	MINF, DCA	where council is the responsible road authority and its interests are affected by a decision of the Safety Director which is made under s.91(3) of the Act
s.102	power to apply to the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal (VCAT) for a review of the Safety Director's decision	MINF, DCA	where council is the responsible road authority and its interests are affected by a decision of the Safety Director

Transport (Safety Schemes Compliance and Enforcement) Act 2014			
			which is made under s.91(3) of the Act
Urban Renewal Authority Victoria Act 2003			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.51I(3)(b)	function of receiving notice of resolution levying a general charge from Urban Renewal Authority Victoria	DComm, PAEM	
s.51Q(3)(b)	function of receiving notice of resolution levying an infrastructure recovery charge from Urban Renewal Authority Victoria	DComm, PAEM	
s.51ZA	function of receiving written notice of charge from Urban Renewal Authority Victoria, where council has submitted notice to Authority pursuant to section 21(2A) of the Subdivision Act 1988	DComm, PAEM	

Valuation of Land Act 1960			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.6(1)	duty to give notice of decision to cause a valuation to be made	MFCP, DCorp, CR	where council is the valuation authority
s.6(2)	power to require the general valuation prepared by valuation authority to show items in paragraphs (a) - (c)	MFCP, DCorp, CR	where council is a rating authority
s.6(4)	duty to ensure the valuer-general's request is given effect to	MFCP, DCorp, CR	
s.7AB(2)	power to adjust the rate payable retrospectively if amended under subsection (1)	MFCP, DCorp, CR	
s.7A(1)	power to pay valuer subject to the requirements of this section	MFCP, DCorp, CR	
s.7A(2)	power to make a payment, irrespective of subsection (1), if council satisfies paragraphs (a) and (b)	MFCP, DCorp, CR	
s.7AE(2)	duty to comply with an Order of the Governor in Council requiring the making of a new valuation	MFCP, DCorp, CR	
s.7B(1)	duty to provide valuation to valuer-general within 2 months of date on which the valuation was returned to council	MFCP, DCorp, CR	
s.8AA(1A)	duty to pay the valuer-general in accordance with section	MFCP, DCorp, CR	
s.8AA(1B)	duty to pay the valuer-general in accordance with section where council has requested a supplementary valuation	MFCP, DCorp, CR	
s.8AA(2)(a)	power to agree the fees for the use and servicing of a valuation	MFCP, DCorp, CR	
s.10(1)	power to nominate valuer-general to be the valuation authority	MFCP, DCorp, CR	
s.10(5)	power to revoke nomination under subsection (1) if paragraphs (a)-(c) apply	MFCP, DCorp, CR	

Valuation of Land Act 1960			
s.11	duty to make a general valuation	MFCP, DCorp, CR	where council is the valuation authority
s.12	function of causing a valuation of rateable land at the direction of the Minister	MFCP, DCorp, CR	where council is the valuation authority
s.13DA(1)	power to appoint people to make valuations	MFCP, DCorp, CR	must hold qualifications specified by Minister
s.13DC(1)	power to require valuation on basis of site value	MFCP, DCorp, CR	where council is rating authority
s.13DC(2)	power to use in force valuations in certain circumstances	MFCP, DCorp, CR	
s.13DD(1)	power to determine that no general appreciable change has taken place	MFCP, DCorp, CR	
s.13DE(1)	power to apply to Minister in respect to extension of period under section 13DD	MFCP, DCorp, CR	
s.13DF(3A)	power to use supplementary valuation before it is certified to levy or adjust municipal rate	MFCP, DCorp, CR	
s.13DF(5)	power to adjust rate payable retrospectively where supplementary valuation made in circumstance referred to in s.13DF(2)(o)	MFCP, DCorp, CR	
s.13DFA(2)	function of receiving written certification of supplementary valuation from valuer-general	MFCP, DCorp, CR	
s.13DFB(1) and (2)	power to request valuer-general to carry out a supplementary valuation in writing	MFCP, DCorp, CR	
s.13DG(3)	duty to make a valuation of all rateable land where council has had annexed to its municipal district any area which is not part of a former municipal district.	MFCP, DCorp, CR	where council is the valuation authority
s.13G(1)	power to nominate the valuer-general to be the valuation authority in respect of non-rateable leviable land	MFCP, DCorp, CR	where council is the collection agency
s.13G(5)	power to revoke nomination made under s.13G(1)	MFCP, DCorp, CR	
s.13H	duty to cause a general valuation of non-rateable leviable land to be made and returned to it, in accordance with s.13H	MFCP, DCorp, CR	where council is the valuation authority
s.13I	duty to comply with a Ministerial Direction given under s.13I	MFCP, DCorp, CR	where council is the valuation authority
s.13J	power to appoint people to carry out valuation	MFCP, DCorp, CR	must hold qualifications or experience specified by minister applies when council is making a valuation for the purposes of the Fire Services Property Levy Act 2012
s.13L(4)	power to use a supplementary valuation before it is certified by the valuer-general	MFCP, DCorp, CR	where council is the collection agency
s.13L(6)	power to adjust the fire services property levy payable retrospectively for any period considered just	MFCP, DCorp, CR	where council is the collection agency
s.13N	power to request the Valuer-General to make a supplementary valuation	MFCP, DCorp, CR	where council is the collection agency
s.13P	duty to provide applicant with a copy of the most recent application of any non-	MFCP, DCorp, CR	where council is the collection agency

Valuation of Land Act 1960			
	rateable leviable land		
s.15(2)	duty to give notice of general or supplementary valuation and notice that some other authority may use figures for the purpose of levying a rate or tax	MFCP, DCorp, CR	where council is the rating authority
s.15(3)	duty to give notices in paragraphs (a) and (b) if information is received from a valuation authority under section 15(1)(b)	MFCP, DCorp, CR	where council is the rating authority that makes general or supplementary valuation
s.20	function of receiving objection and written submission where objection is because the value is too low or too high, and the value is not less than the prescribed amount	MFCP, DCorp, CR	
s.21(2)	duty to refer an objection received to the valuation authority	MFCP, DCorp, CR	where council is not the valuation authority which made the valuation
s.21(2A)	duty to refer objection to valuer	MFCP, DCorp, CR	where council is the valuation authority
s.21(5)	function of receiving written notice from the valuer-general of recommendation	MFCP, DCorp, CR, SRO	where council is the valuation authority or rating authority
s.21(6)	duty to give effect to the decision of the valuer-general	MFCP, DCorp, CR, SRO	where council is the rating authority
s.22(5)	function of receiving copy of application to VCAT for review of valuation decision	MFCP, DCorp, CR, SRO	where council is the valuation authority
s.22(6)	duty to forward to principal registrar of VCAT notice of objection and copies of any notices given under s.21 and any information given or submissions lodged under s. 20, in relation to objection, within 1 month after being served with copy of objector's application for review under s.22(5)	MFCP, DCorp, CR	where council is the valuation authority
Victorian Environmental Assessment Council Act 2001			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.26D(1)	function of conferring with the Victorian Environmental Assessment Council	DComm, PAEM, CBIO	If affected by the provision of an assessment or advice requested under section 26B
s.26D(2)	duty to give practicable assistance to the Victorian Environmental Assessment Council in preparing an assessment or advice	DComm, PAEM, CBIO	
Victoria Grants Commission Act 1976			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.10	duty to supply prescribed information to the commission by certain time	MFCP, DCorp, FACC	
s.12(4)	function of receiving determination of allocation of funds by the commission	MFCP, DCorp	
s.15	function of representing Council at commission hearing	MFCP, DCorp	
Victoria State Emergency Service Act 2005			

Victoria State Emergency Service Act 2005			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.34(1)	power to apply for registration of a group of persons as a unit of the Service	DComm	
s.35(2)	power to consult with Director of Operations regarding removal of controller of a registered unit from office	DComm	
Victorian Inspectorate Act 2011			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.28(2)	power to enter into agreements or arrangements for use of services with the Victorian Inspectorate	All Dir's	
Victorian Planning Authority Act 2017 Note: this Act is not yet in force, and will commence on 1 July 2017			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s.33(2)	duty to comply with request by Authority under s.33(1) for information or assistance	DComm, PAEM	
s.34(1)	function of consulting with Authority where exercising its powers likely to affect council's functions	DComm, PAEM	
Water Act 1989			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
s12(1)(a)	Duty to make any authorisation or permission that may affect the drainage system subject to any conditions required to ensure the conservation of waterways, wetlands and aquifers	DComm, MINF, PAEM, CE, DCA	
s12(1)(b)	Power to withhold authorisation or permission until such works are carried out that are required to avoid or lessen any possible adverse effect	DComm, MINF, PAEM, CE, DCA	
s27(4)(a)(ii)	Function of receiving notice of a proposed declaration by the Minister that an area will be a water supply protection area	DComm, MINF, PAEM, DCA	
s.32H	Duty to keep copy of approved management plan available for inspection	DComm, MINF, PAEM, DCA	
s.36(3)(c)	Function of receiving a copy of an application for the grant of a bulk entitlement if Minister considers the council is directly affected	DComm, MINF, PAEM, DCA	
s67A	Function of receiving a copy of an application under section 67 in respect of a dam	DComm, MINF, PAEM, DCA	
s.67B	Duty to advise the Minister of response to application	All Dir's	
s.122P(1)(a)(i)	Function of receiving notice of Authority's proposal to the Minister under section 122M, where council is affected by the proposal	DComm, MINF, PAEM, DCA	
s.122ZA(2)	Function of consenting to Minister's determination under section 122ZA(1)(b)	DComm, MINF, PAEM, DCA	

Water Act 1989			
s.122ZC	Power to contribute money to environmental or recreational area for improving or maintaining the area	DComm, MINF, PAEM, DCA	
s144(2)(c)	Function of receiving a declaration by an Authority that land will be a serviced property for the purposes of the Act, if likely to be affected	DComm, MINF, PAEM, DCA	
s152	Function of receiving notice of intention to affect works	DComm, MINF, PAEM, DCA	
s153	Function of receiving notice to alter or remove works	DComm, MINF, PAEM, DCA	
s.165(1)	Power to require an Authority to fix fire plugs to works	DComm, MINF, PAEM, SUBO, SPC, DCA	
s165(2)	Duty to meet costs of providing, installing, marking and maintaining all fire plugs that the council requires	DComm, MINF, OPM, CCW, DCA	
s.171D(1)	Power to require Melbourne Water Corporation to fix fire plugs to works	DComm, MINF, OPM, CCW, DCA	
s.171D(2)	Duty to meet costs of providing, installing, marking and maintaining fire plug, where plug is in Council's municipal district	DComm, MINF, OPM, CCW, DCA	
s.179	Power to submit a proposal to Minister for declaration of a sewerage district	All Dir's	
s.180(1)	Duty to forward copy application for septic tank permit to Authority	CSM, DComm	
s180(3)	Function of receiving any notification of the location of the nearest sewer, the availability of works to service the land and any requirements	DComm, MINF, OPM, DCA	
s180(4)	Duty to comply with any requirement of the Authority in regard to the application	DComm, MINF, OPM, DCA	
s180(5)	Duty to not make a decision within 21 days after the copy is forwarded to the Authority	DComm, MINF, OPM, DCA	
s188(3)	Function of receiving notice of proposed declaration of a waterway if the council may have an interest in the waterway	MINF, DCA	
s194(1)	Duty not to cause or permit works to be undertaken which interfere with designated land or works or the quality, quantity or flow of water in designated land or works within an Authority's waterway management district	DComm, MINF, OPM, DCA	
s205(3)	Function of receiving notice of proposed declaration that an area of land will be liable to flooding or be a floodway area	MINF, DCA	
s206(1)(b)	Function of receiving notice that an Order has been published in the Government Gazette	MINF, DCA	
s206(3)	Duty to prevent land uses that are inconsistent with any identified flood hazards	MINF, DCA	
s.208(2)	Duty to notify Authority of intention to undertake works or erect structures referred to in section 208(1)(a) or in a place referred to in section 208(1)(b)	DComm, MINF, OPM, DCA	
s214(2)(b)	Duty to be represented on a committee to carry out investigations in relation to water management if the council is affected	DComm, MINF, OPM, DCA	
s.217	Power to apply for an order for removal or modification of works	DComm, MINF, OPM, DCA	

Water Act 1989			
s218(2)(b)(ii)	Function of receiving notice of proposed declaration that an area of land will be a drainage course	MINF, DCA	
s218(7)	Duty to act in accordance with a management plan approved by the Minister, if the council has management and control of a drainage course	DComm, MINF, OPM, DCA	
s218(8)	Power to require an owner, occupier or other public statutory body to remove any interferences, carry out any works and maintain any structures, if the council has the management and control of a drainage course	DComm, MINF, OPM, DCA	subject to the limitations set out in 218
s218(10)	Duty to comply with any request by another public statutory body within 1 month	DComm, MINF, OPM, CCW, DCA	
s218(14)	Power to enter into and remain on the drainage course for the purpose of doing anything that an owner or occupier failed to do	DComm, MINF, OPM, DCA	
s244(7)	Function of receiving a copy of a community agreement, if land in the area is affected	DComm, MINF, OPM, DCA	
s245(8)(b)	Power to consent to community agreement where it involves the construction of a drain across a road reserve	DComm, MINF, OPM, DCA	
s246	Power to exercise the powers and perform the functions of the committee if requested by the committee, where land is affected by a community drainage or salinity mitigation or community water supply scheme	DComm, MINF, OPM, DCA	
s263(2)	Function of receiving a request to arrange for a supplementary valuation to be made	MFCP, DCorp	
s.281A(1)	Power to enter into agreement with Melbourne Water Corporation to collect money owing to Melbourne Water Corporation under the Act	MFCP, DCorp	
s.281A(3)	Duty to collect money owing to Melbourne Water Corporation under the Act, that relates to Council's municipal district	MFCP, DCorp	on the terms and conditions agreed with Melbourne Water Corporation or, in default of agreement, determined by the Essential Services Commission
s286(1)(a)	Duty to contribute to the revenue of the Authority if requested	MFCP, DCorp, DCA	conditions set out in s285 and s286
s287(1)(a)	Duty to make a special contribution to the revenue of the Authority if requested	MFCP, DCorp	conditions set out in s285 and s287
Building Interim Regulations 2017			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
r.310(1)	function, in capacity as service authority, to give report and consent to an application for a building permit to construct a building over an easement vested in council	DComm, MINF, SDE, DCA	
r.324	duty to keep documents for period specified	DCorp, CIM, MIS, SIMO	

Building Interim Regulations 2017			
r.325	duty to make documents available on request of owner or mortgagee or person authorised in writing by owner or mortgagee	DComm, MBS, DBS	
r.326(1)	function of receiving requests for certain details	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
r.326(2)	function of receiving request for details as to whether building or land is in a particular area	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
r.326(3)	function of receiving request for inspection approval dates of the mandatory notification stages from owner or mortgagee or prescribed building practitioner	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
r.408(3)	function of giving report and consent - 'maximum street setbacks'	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
r.409(4)	function of giving report and consent - 'minimum street setbacks'	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
r.410(4)	function of giving report and consent - 'building height'	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
r.411(4)	function of giving report and consent - 'site coverage'	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
r.412(2)	function of giving report and consent - 'permeability'	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
r.413(6)	function of giving report and consent - 'car parking'	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
r.414(6)	function of giving report and consent - 'side and rear setbacks'	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
r.415(6)	function of giving report and consent - 'walls and carports on boundaries'	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
r.416(6)	function of giving report and consent - 'daylight to existing habitable room windows'	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
r.417(6)	function of giving report and consent - 'solar access to existing north-facing windows'	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
r.418(3)	function of giving report and consent - 'overshadowing of recreational private open space'	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
r.419(9)	function of giving report and consent - 'overlooking'	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
r.420(3)	function of giving report and consent - 'daylight to habitable room windows'	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
r.421(4)	function of giving report and consent - 'private open space'	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
r.422(2)	function of giving report and consent - 'siting of Class 10a buildings'	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
r.424(3)	function of giving report and consent - 'front fence height'	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
r.425(3)	function of giving report and consent - 'fence setbacks from side and rear boundaries'	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
r.426(5)	function of giving report and consent - 'fences on or within 150mm of side or rear boundaries'	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
r.427(1)	function of giving report and consent - 'fences on street alignments'	MINF, DCA	
r.428(6)	function of giving report and consent - 'fences and daylight to windows in existing dwelling'	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
r.429(5)	function of giving report and consent - 'fences and solar access to existing north-facing habitable room windows'	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
r.430(3)	function of giving report and consent - 'fences and overshadowing of recreational private open space'	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
r.431	function of giving report and consent - 'masts, poles etc.'	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	

Building Interim Regulations 2017			
r.513(1) and (2)	function of giving report and consent - 'projections beyond street alignment'	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
r.513(3)	power to give consent under regulation 513(1) or (2) if it is considered that this will not be detrimental to public safety	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
r.515(2)	function of giving report and consent - 'buildings above or below certain public facilities'	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
r.604(4)	function of giving report and consent - 'protection of the public - precautions over a street'	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
r.610(2)	function of giving report - 'storm water drainage'	MINF, CE, DCA	
r.801(1)	function of giving report and consent - 'septic tank systems'	CSM, EHC, DComm, SEHO	
r.802(2)(d)	function of designating land as likely to be flooded	CSM, DComm, MINF, MBS, CE, DBS, DCA	
r.802(3)	function of giving report and consent - 'flood areas'	MINF, CE, DCA	
r.802(4)(b)	function of determining flood level	MINF, CE, DCA	
r.802(5)	duty to not give consent under regulation 802(3) if there is likely to be a danger due to flooding	MINF, CE, DCA	
r.802(6)	power, in report under regulation 802(3), to specify level for lowest floor of a building	MINF, CE, DCA	
r.802(7)(a)	duty to consult with the relevant floodplain management authority	MINF, CE, DCA	
r.802(7)(b)	duty to specify minimum floor level at least 300mm above flood levels	MINF, CE, DCA	
r.802(8)	duty to, without delay, advise the floodplain management authority and the sewerage authority of the floor level (if any) specified under regulation 802(6).	MINF, DCA	
r.803(1)	power to designate areas in which buildings are likely to be subject to attack by termites	To be retained by Council	
r.805	power to determine the areas are likely to be subject to significant snowfalls	To be retained by Council	
r.806(1)	function of giving report and consent - 'designated land or works'	MINF, DCA	
r.806(3)	duty to consult with the waterway management authority for the designated land or works, before giving consent	MINF, DCA	
r.807(1)	duty to prepare maps for all designated special areas within municipal district	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
r.807(2)	duty to amend map or prepare a map for new designated special area	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
r.807(3)	duty to advise the Authority within 7 days if a designated special area is altered or if a new designated special area is created	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
r.807(4)	duty to lodge with the Authority within 7 days copies of designated special areas maps amended or prepared under regulation 807 (1) or (2).	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
r.807(5)	duty to make an up to date copy of each designated special area map prepared under regulation 807 available to the public	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
r.810(6)	function of receiving a map of designated bushfire prone areas from the Minister	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	

Building Interim Regulations 2017			
r.810(7)	duty to make a copy of the map given to it under regulation 810(6) available for inspection	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
r.1003(2)	function of giving report and consent - occupancy permit re septic tank system	CSM, EHC, DComm, MBS	
r.1010(1)	duty to keep documents relating to occupancy permit for specified time, for purposes of section 75 of the Act	CSM, DComm, MBS	
r.1010(2)	duty to keep documents relating to a temporary approval for a specified time, for purposes of section 75 of the Act	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
r.1012	function of receiving information from relevant building surveyor	CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS	
r.1804(1)	power to exempt a Class 10 building that is to be constructed on farm land and used for farming purposes from all or any of the requirements of the Regulations	DComm, MBS, DBS	
Country Fire Authority Regulations 2014			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
r.105(3)	duty to notify the executive officer of the regional fire prevention committee of the name of the nominee nominated in accordance with regulation 105(2)	CSM, DComm	
r.105(8)	duty to give written notice to Authority of names and addresses of persons elected as representatives of council	CSM, CSC, DComm, FEMO	
Dangerous Goods (Explosives) Regulations 2011			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
r.146(3)	function of receiving written notice of intention to discharge fireworks or firecrackers	CSM, CSC, DComm	
r.146(6)	function of receiving written notice of intention to discharge fireworks or firecrackers in or near port waters	CSM, CSC, DComm	where Council administers the relevant area of water
Drugs, Poisons and Controlled Substances Regulations 2017			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
r.7(1)	Power to have possession of "Schedule 4 poisons" that are necessary for immunisation programs coordinated by council in accordance with the Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008	MFHSS, DComm, CMCHI	
Infringements Regulations 2016			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
r. 8	duty to report listed information to Attorney-General	CSM, DComm, TLBS, IRO, SBSO	

Infringements Regulations 2016			
r. 32	power to apply to infringements registrar to vary, discharge or suspend order	CSM, DComm, TLBS, IRO, SBSO	for purposes of s.126 Infringements Act
r. 35	power to apply to infringements registrar to vary, discharge or suspend order	CSM, DComm, TLBS, IRO, SBSO	for purposes of s.135 Infringements Act
Land Acquisition and Compensation Regulations 2010			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
r.11	function of providing certain information as set out in (a)-(g) as requested by an Authority	DCorp, MCS, CPM	
r.12	function of providing certain information as set out in (a) - (d) as requested by an Authority	DCorp, MCS, CPM	where council is responsible authority
Local Government (Long Service Leave) Regulations 2012			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
r. 9 (3)	duty to pay prescribed entitlement upon request made under r. 9(2).	MFCP, DCorp, MHR	
r. 9 (5) (a)	duty to transfer long service leave entitlement where a staff member intends to commence work with another Council	DCorp, MHR, PLT	
r. 9 (5)(b)	power to pay the prescribed entitlement where a staff member intends to commence work with another public service body or special body	MFCP, DCorp, MHR, PLT	
r. 9 (6)	duty to pay the prescribed entitlement if the member has not taken the whole of their long service leave accrued	MFCP, DCorp, MHR, PLT	
r.10 (2)	duty to pay long service entitlement upon death of staff member	MFCP, DCorp, MHR, PLT	
r.11 (3)	duty to pay the prescribed entitlement to a staff member who makes an election under r.11(2)	MFCP, DCorp, MHR, PLT	
r. 11 (4)	duty to pay the prescribed entitlement to a member ceases employment due to any of the reasons set out in r.11(1) and had not taken the whole of their long service leave accrued	MFCP, DCorp, MHR, PLT	
r. 11 (6)	duty to pay the prescribed entitlement to a member who has completed 7 years and has been terminated for serious or wilful misconduct or poor performance.	MFCP, DCorp, MHR, PLT	
r. 11 (7)(b)(i)	duty to approve a medical practitioner for the purpose of r.11	MFCP, DCorp, MHR, PLT	
r. 15 (6)	power to include a period of service when the member was absent from duty as "recognised service"	DCorp, MHR	
r. 16 (1)	duty to grant a day off if public holiday falls during any period taken as long service leave	DCorp, MHR	

Local Government (Long Service Leave) Regulations 2012			
r. 17	power to agree with a staff member as to when long service leave may be taken	All Dir's, All Mgrs	
r. 18	power to approve the request of a staff member to take long service leave entitlement at half the salary for twice the period	All Dir's, All Mgrs	
r. 19	power to approve the request of a staff member to engage in other employment during long service leave	All Dir's	
r. 20	duty to provide other Councils with information upon request	DCorp, MHR, PLT	
r. 21(1)(a)	duty to inform other Councils of commencement of employment of member of staff where that person previously worked at that Council	MFCP, DCorp, MHR, PLT	
r. 21(1)(b)	duty to pay other Council the prescribed entitlement within 2 months of being informed of employment	MFCP, DCorp, MHR, PLT	
r. 21 (3)(a)	duty to refund a payment under r.21(1) if the circumstances in (a)-(d) exist	MFCP, DCorp, MHR, PLT	
r. 22 (1)	power to enter into an agreement with a body referred in r.15 (4) regarding transfer of entitlements	DCorp, MHR	
Local Government (General) Regulations 2015			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
r.10	duty to include in the notice of rates and charges the information prescribed	MFCP, DCorp, CR	
r.12	duty to make available for inspection documents containing certain prescribed matters	MFCP, DCorp	
r.13(1)	duty to include certain prescribed statements in a land information certificate	MFCP, DCorp, CR, RO, SRO	
r.13(2)	power to sign a land information certificate	MFCP, DCorp, CR, SRO	
Local Government (Planning and Reporting) Regulations 2014			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
r.6	duty to include a statement of capital works in the Strategic Resource Plan and ensure that the Plan is in the prescribed form	MFCP, DCorp	
r.7	duty to include prescribed information in the financial statements included in the Strategic Resource Plan	MFCP, DCorp	
r.8	duty to include prescribed information in the statements describing the required non-financial resources to be included in the Strategic Resource Plan	MFCP, DCorp	
r.9	duty to include a statement of capital works in the financial statements included in a budget or revised budget and ensure that the financial statements are in the prescribed form	MFCP, DCorp	
r.10	duty to include prescribed information in the budget or revised budget	MFCP, DCorp	

Local Government (Planning and Reporting) Regulations 2014			
r.11	duty to include in a public notice the date on which Council will meet to adopt its budget or revised budget and, for revised budgets - a summary of reasons for the preparation of the revised budget.	MFCP, DCorp	
r.12	duty to comply with the governance and management checklist	MFCP, DCorp	
r.13(2)	duty to include prescribed information in the report of operations	All Dir's, CoComms, MHR, MCR	
r.14	duty to include in the report of operations a description of the operations of Council during the financial year and prescribed information	All Dir's, CoComms, MHR, MCR	
r.16	duty to include prescribed information relating to performance results in the performance statement	MFCP, DCorp	
r.17	duty to include prescribed information in the performance statement	All Dir's, All Mgrs, All Co-ords, All TLs	
r.19 & r.20	duty to include prescribed information in financial statements contained in an annual report	MFCP, DCorp	
r.21	duty to ensure that the financial statements included in a Council's annual report are certified by the CEO and Principal Accounting Officer of Council	MFCP, DCorp	
r.25(2B)	duty to include the items in r.25(2B)(a)-(b) in the report of operations for the financial year commencing on 1 July 2016	CCPP, MFCP, DCorp	
r.26(2)	duty to include the items in r.26(2)(a)-(b) in the report of operations for the financial year commencing on 1 July 2017	CCPP, MFCP, DCorp	
r.27	duty to include the items in r.27(a)-(b) in the report of operations for the financial year commencing on 1 July 2018	CCPP, MFCP, DCorp	
Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 2007			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
r.5.2.24(4)	function of commenting on matter that could affect the health and safety of members of the local community in the event of a major incident occurring	DCorp, MHR	
Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 2017			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
r.375(3)(c)(ii)	function to assist in the preparation of an emergency management plan for a major hazard facility	CSM, CSC, DComm, FEMO,	CSC role is also MERO
r.376(c)	function to receive a copy of the parts of the emergency plan relating to the off-site consequences of a major incident occurring	CSM, CSC, DComm, FEMO,	CSC role is also MERO

Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 2007			
r.379(4)(b)	function to review and, if necessary, revise the emergency management plan in relation to the off-site consequences of a major incident occurring	CSM, CSC, DComm, FEMO,	CSC role is also MERO
r.394(1)	function to receive information about the safety of a major hazard facility	CSM, CSC, DComm, FEMO	CSC role is also MERO
r.396	function to be consulted on all matters that could affect the health and safety of members of the local community in the event of a major incident occurring	CSM, CSC, DComm, FEMO	CSC role is also MERO
r.434(b)(ii)	function to receive a copy of the emergency plan relating to the off-site consequences of a major incident occurring	CSM, CSC, DComm, FEMO	CSC role is also MERO

Public Health and Wellbeing Regulations 2009			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
r.17A(2)	power to determine a building to be of cultural heritage significance if one of the circumstances in (2)(a) - (d) exist	DComm, PAEM	
r.74	function to receive notification from the Secretary where Council may be affected by a notifiable condition referred to in a notice received by the Secretary under Division 3 of Part 8 of the Act.	CSM, EHC, DComm	
r.89	power to request a principal of a secondary school to provide certain information about a student, for the purposes of exercising a function under s.24(f) of the Act	CSM, EHC, DComm	

Road Safety Road Rules 2009			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
r.200(2)	power to permit drivers of heavy and long vehicles to stop on roads	CSM, CSC, DComm, MINF, CE, STE, DCA	
s.244C	function of consulting with the Corporation regarding specification of a route or area under r.244C(1)	DComm, MINF, CE, DCA	

Road Safety Road Rules 2017			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
r.200(2)	power to permit drivers of heavy and long vehicles to stop on roads in a built-up area for longer than 1 hour	CSM, CSC, COMPO, SCOMPO, CCTVL, SENFO	
r.244C	function of consulting with the Corporation regarding specification of a route or area under r.244C(1)	CSM, CSC, COMPO, SCOMPO, CCTVL, SENFO	
r.289(1)(d)	power to prohibit drivers riding bicycles or animals on the nature strip	CSM, CSC, COMPO, SCOMPO, CCTVL, SENFO	

Road Safety Rules (Electric Personal Transporters Trial) Amendment Rules 2016 Note: these Rules will be revoked on 1 July 2017			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
r.244C	function of consulting with the Corporation regarding specification of a route or area under r.244C(1)	CSM, CSC, COMPO, SCOMPO, CCTVL, SENFO	
Road Safety (General) Regulations 2009			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
r.84(c)(ii)	power to authorise staff member to file a charge	CSM, DComm	
Road Safety (Traffic Management) Regulations 2009			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
r.9(2)	function of receiving notice from VicRoads	DComm, MINF, PAEM, CE, DCA, SIC, EMFR	
r.9(3)	power to disagree with proposal in writing within 21 days	DComm, MINF, CE, DCA	
r.10(1)	power to erect, display, place, remove or alter control devices on roads	DComm, MINF, OPM, CE, CWME, STE, PTE, CCW, DCA	applies only if council is the responsible road authority
r.10(2)(a)	power to erect, display, place, remove or alter a minor traffic control device that is for the control of stopping or parking vehicles under Part 12 of the Road Safety Road Rules Regulations 2009	DComm, MINF, OPM, CE, CWME, STE, PTE, CCW, DCA	
r.10(2)(b)	power to erect, display, place, remove or alter a traffic control device for a children's crossing	DComm, MINF, OPM, CE, CWME, STE, PTE, CCW, DCA	
r.10(2)(c)	power to erect, display, place, remove or alter any other minor or major traffic control device with the authority of VicRoads	DComm, MINF, OPM, CE, CWME, STE, PTE, CCW, DCA	
r.10(4)	duty to alter or remove minor traffic control item if it is inconsistent with a major traffic control item located on the same length of road	DComm, MINF, OPM, CE, CWME, STE, PTE, CCW, DCA	
r.25	power to grant permission for an organised procession or parade	CSM, CSC, DComm	applies only if council is the coordinating road authority under the Road Management Act 2004
r.30(3)	power to waive permit application fee wholly or in part	CSM, CSC, DComm	applies only if council is the coordinating road authority under the Road Management Act 2004
Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 2009			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**

Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 2009			
r.104(3)	power to enter into an agreement with VicRoads to provide for discounted search and extract fees	CSM, CSC, DComm	
Subdivision (Fees) Regulations 2016			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
r.9	power to fix a fee for considering an engineering plan submitted under s.15 of the Subdivision Act 1988	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC	
r.12	power to waive or rebate the payment of a fee payable under the Subdivision Act 1988	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC	
r.13	duty to record reasons for waiving or rebating payment of a fee under r.12 in writing	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC, TLSP, PLSP	
Subdivision (Procedures) Regulations 2011			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
r.11	duty to give the applicant the address and lot location of each lot on the plan	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC	
r.14(a)	duty to provide the referral authority with a copy of the application and certain details	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC	
r.14(b)	duty to provide the applicant with a copy of the application and certain details	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC	
r.19(1)	duty to send the referral authority notice of revised time for consideration of the plan, when sending a copy of altered plan under section 10(5) of Subdivision Act 1988	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC	
r.19(3)	duty to send the applicant notice of revised time for consideration of the plan when altered plan is sent to a referral authority under section 10(5) of Subdivision Act 1988	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC	
r.23(a)	duty to provide the referral authority with a copy of the plan and certain details, when referring an application to amend a certified plan under section 11(1) of Subdivision Act 1988	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC	
r.23(b)	duty to provide the applicant with a copy of the application and certain details, when referring an application to amend a certified plan under section 11(1) of Subdivision Act 1988	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC	
r.29	duty to provide the applicant with the amended street address and lot location of each lot on amended plan or new plan	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC	in circumstances described in r.29
r.33(1)	duty to maintain a register of applications	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC	

Subdivision (Procedures) Regulations 2011			
r.33(4)	duty to make the register available for inspection	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC	
r.36(4)	duty to send notice of refusal where Council refuses to issue a statement of compliance under section 21 of Subdivision Act 1988	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC	
Subdivision (Registrar's Requirements) Regulations 2011			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
r.20	function of being advised by Registrar of any amendments made to any certified plan under section 22(2)(a) of Subdivision Act 1988	DComm, PAEM, SUBO, SPC	
Victorian Energy Efficiency Target (Project-Based Activities) Regulations 2017			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
r.18(2)(a)	function to determine, or dispense with, any matter or thing left by the Secretary	MACWP, DCA	This function only arises where the Secretary is exercising the powers conferred on them under r.18(1)
r.18(2)(b)	function to perform powers conferred, or duties imposed, by the Secretary in connection with the matters referred to under r.18(1)	MACWP, DCA	This function only arises where the Secretary is exercising the powers conferred on them under r.18(1)
Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
Section A - Finance Issues	Power to sign and issue Council order forms for purchase of goods, services and works and to enter into contracts for provision of goods, services and works to the Council	All Staff	subject to procurement policy and must be within financial authority limits
Section A - Finance Issues	Power to authorise payment of wages, salaries, related payments.	MFCP, DCorp, CMA, MHR, FACC	
Section A - Finance Issues	Power to authorise payment of Councillor and Mayoral allowances	MFCP, DCorp, MHR, PLT, FACC	Within the amount of allowance as determined by Council in accordance with s.74 of the Local Government Act 1989
Section A - Finance	Power to open bank accounts in Council's name	MFCP, DCorp, FACC	

Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers			
Issues			
Section A - Finance Issues	Power to approve invoices and accounts for payment. Budget items - e.g. super.	MFCP, DCorp, CMA, CR, FACC	
Section A - Finance Issues	Power to authorise enforcement of overdue debts	MFCP, DCorp, CR	
Section A - Finance Issues	Power to appoint collection agency	MFCP, DCorp, CR	
Section A - Finance Issues	Power to approve contract variations	DCorp, MACP, MCS	
Section A - Finance Issues	Power to amend or vary agreements	DCorp, MACP, MCS	
Section A - Finance Issues	Power to sign cheques	All Dir's, MFCP, CMA, MHR, CR, FACC	
Section A - Finance Issues	Power to authorise Petty Cash	All Dir's, All Mgrs, All Co-ords, All TLs	
Section A - Finance Issues	Power to issue credit cards to staff	MFCP, DCorp, FACC	
Section A - Finance Issues	Power to approve calling of invitations for expressions of interest or tenders for works, services and equipment.	All Dir's, All Mgrs	Manager must have the approval of the Commercial Services Manager
Section A - Finance Issues	Power to give approval to sign contracts of sale and vendor statements for land approved for sale.	DCorp, MACP, MCS	
Section A - Finance Issues	Power to sign contracts of sale for the approved acquisition of Real Estate (see 2A).	DCorp, MACP, MCS	
Section A -	Power to authorise the order, release, refund, or return of securities, bank	CPC, DCorp, RMC, MCS, CPM	

Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers			
Finance Issues	guarantees and bonds, relating to property transactions only.		
Section A - Finance Issues	Power to authorise progress payments.	MFCP, DCorp	
Section A - Finance Issues	Power to authorise payment of contract variations.	MFCP, DCorp	
Section A - Finance Issues	Power to determine fees and charges.	MFCP, DCorp	
Section A - Finance Issues	Power to approve the sale or disposal of assets other than land.	All Dir's	
Section A - Finance Issues	Power to write off bad debts	MFCP, DCorp	
Section B - Building Issues	Power to determine fees required under clause 1(c)(i) of Schedule 2 and sections 18, 42 and 54 of the Building Act 1993 for building permit, application for an occupancy permit (building work) and application for an occupancy permit (places of public entertainment).	CSM, DComm, MBS	
Section B - Building Issues	Power to determine fees payable, person responsible for payment of fees and method of payment and recovery of fees for any application, approval, permit, consent, referral, request, information, inspection, consultation, advice, report, the keeping of documents and records or other function, service or work performed or provided under the Building Act 1993, Building Regulations 2006 or for the purposes of any other building control or related function of the Council by the Council or its delegate or any member of staff of the Council.	CSM, DComm, MBS	
Section C - Miscellaneous Issues	power to appoint agent, and enter into agency agreement, for the purposes of s186 of the Local Government Act 1989	CSM, DComm, MBS	
Section C - Miscellaneous Issues	Power to obtain legal opinions and instruct external legal providers	All Dir's, All Mgrs, CPC, GLA, RMC, FOIG, PropO, CPM	
Section C - Miscellaneous	Power to approve legal costs	All Dir's, All Mgrs, CPC, GLA, RMC, SPC, FOIG, PropO, CPM	within financial delegated limits

Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers			
Issues			
Section C - Miscellaneous Issues	Power to make "ex gratia" settlement of insurance claims.	DCorp, RMC, MCS	Upto the applicable insurance excess
Section C - Miscellaneous Issues	Power to manage processing of insurance claims.	DCorp, RMC, MCS	
Section C - Miscellaneous Issues	Power to execute funding and service agreements with other levels of government.	All Dir's	Grant Income contracts and service agreements can be signed by Managers up to the value of $20K
Section C - Miscellaneous Issues	Power to execute applications for government grants.	All Dir's	Approval for Grant Income applications must be in line with the roles financial delegation limits. The Following exceptions require EMT approval: -any grant applications requiring Council contribution -any grant application requiring additional staff / resources -any grant application with ongoing maintenance or cost beyond the life of the project, including the likelihood of the community expecting the services to remain beyond the life of the project.
Section C - Miscellaneous Issues	Power to determine suitability and value of "in kind" local contributions toward $ for $ capital works.	All Dir's	
Section C - Miscellaneous Issues	Power to assess and determine applications for HACC services.	CIA, MFHSS, DComm	
Section C - Miscellaneous	Power to grant approval for storage or sale of liquor on Council premises.	MCST, DComm, DCorp, CCSP, MCS, CPM, RC	

Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers			
Issues			
Section C - Miscellaneous Issues	Power to make seasonal and casual allocation of sporting grounds.	MCST, DComm, DCorp, MCS, RC	Subject to LGA and Crown Land Act legal obligations
Section C - Miscellaneous Issues	Power to enter into agreements for voluntary or not-for-profit organisation to use Council facilities	DCorp, MCS	Subject to LGA and Crown Land Act legal obligations
Section C - Miscellaneous Issues	Power to make statements to the press	To be retained by the CEO	Subject to the Communications Policy
Section C - Miscellaneous Issues	Power to give authority to make statements to the press	To be retained by the CEO	Subject to Communications Policy
Section C - Miscellaneous Issues	Power to authorise the issue of media releases	All Dir's, MCR	
Section C - Miscellaneous Issues	Power to authorise access to Council files and documents	DCorp, MACP, CIM	
Section C - Miscellaneous Issues	Power to sign correspondence	All Dir's, All Mgrs, All Co-ords	
Section C - Miscellaneous Issues	Power to make a decision relating to the conduct of a proceeding before the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal, including a decision to settle the proceeding	CSM, DComm, DCorp, MACP, GLA, MINF, PAEM, SPC, TLSP, CE, MCS, CPM, DCA	Where Council is a party to a proceeding at the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal Any financial decision must be within the parameters of budget approved by Council and other than decisions made in Council. CPSP for property matters only
Section C - Miscellaneous	Power to make a decision relating to the conduct of a proceeding before Court, including a decision to settle the proceeding	All Dir's, All Mgrs, CSC, GLA, RMC, CP	In consultation with their Director and or CEO

Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers			
Issues			
Section C - Miscellaneous Issues	Power to approve litigation settlement amounts	All Dir's, All Mgrs, GLA, RMC	Upto the insurance excess (where applicable)
Section C - Miscellaneous Issues	Power to appeal a decision of the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal or Court	All Dir's	
Section C - Miscellaneous Issues	Duty to administer a competition and consumer protection compliance program	DCorp, MCS	
Section C - Miscellaneous Issues	Duty to administer a privacy compliance program	DCorp, MACP, FOIG	
Section C - Miscellaneous Issues	Power to authorise entertainment expenses	All Dir's, All Mgrs	
Section C - Miscellaneous Issues	Power to authorise publication on the internet	All Dir's, All Mgrs, CoComms, COD, COSM	Includes Council Website and Social Media Platforms
Section C - Miscellaneous Issues	Power to authorise publication on the Intranet	All Dir's, All Mgrs, All Staff	
Section C - Miscellaneous Issues	Power to make or authorise the making of submissions to external bodies	All Dir's, All Mgrs	External Grant Funding applications must be in line with the officers financial delegations or it must be approved by EMT
Section C - Miscellaneous Issues	Power to approve arrangements having important public relations aspect (e.g. opening ceremony for new facilities)	All Dir's, All Mgrs, CoComms	In consultation with Manager Community Relations and Comms Coordinator
Section C - Miscellaneous Issues	Power to authorise expenditure on advertising and media	All Dir's, All Mgrs, CoComms	Includes graphic design expenses.
Section C - Miscellaneous Issues	Power to give permission to publish any document or publication	All Dir's, All Mgrs, CoComms	

Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers			
Section C - Miscellaneous Issues	Power to authorise allocation or changeover of garbage bins	DComm, DCorp, OPM, CWM, BMP, WSCO	
Section C - Miscellaneous Issues	Power to serve statements under the Land Acquisition and Compensation Act 1986	DCorp, MCS, CPM	
Section C - Miscellaneous Issues	Power to sign transfer-related documentation under the Duties Act 2000	DCorp, MCS	
Section C - Miscellaneous Issues	Power to authorise the release of deposit moneys under the Sale of Land Act 1962	DCorp, MCS, CPM	
Section C - Miscellaneous Issues	Power to serve statutory notices in relation to land owned or managed by Council	DCorp, MACP, MCS	
Section C - Miscellaneous Issues	Power to request a Minister or Secretary to appoint a council officer to be an authorised officer or authorised for a particular purpose under an Act	All Dir's	
Section C - Miscellaneous Issues	Function of lodging claims for Natural Disaster Financial Assistance and liaising with the Department of Treasury and Finance regarding claims	CSM, CSC, MFCP, DComm	

Instrument of Sub delegations from CEO (Miscellaneous Powers and Council Local Laws)

MISCELLANEOUS AND ADMINISTRATIVE POWERS			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
Section D - Financial Delegations	Financial delegations - standard purchasing limits and conditions for the following role title classifications (inclusive of GST) Designated Officers: $ 2,000.00 Team Leaders: $ 5,000.00 Coordinators: $ 20,000.00 Managers: $ 50,000.00* Directors: $ 220,000.00 The following Manager roles have a higher financial delegated limit of $100,000.00 due to the nature of their roles: Manager Arts and Culture Manager Finance & Corporate Planning Manager Infrastructure Manager Business Information & Technology Manager Commercial Services Financial Delegations are not automatically provided to staff. Contact the Governance Department for information relating to variations or exceptions to the above financial delegations limits and conditions or to verify your role's financial delegations.	As Listed	Any variations to the standard listed role title classifications, limits and or conditions must be approved by the CEO, documented and updated in the Financial Delegations Register managed by Governance.
Section E - Property	Power to request Coastal Management Act and Land Owner Consent	DCorp, MCS, PropO, CPM	
Section E - Property	Power to serve statutory notices in relation to land owned or managed by Council	DCorp, MCS, PropO, CPM	
Section E - Property	Function of public land manager on Crown and Council owned Land	MCS, DCorp, PropO, CPM	
Section E	Power to enter into Licence agreements where not seasonal or casual for the use of	DCorp, MCS,	

MISCELLANEOUS AND ADMINISTRATIVE POWERS			
Property	Council Land and/or facilities, including by voluntary and/or not-for-profit organisations.	PropO, CPM	
Section E Property	Power to consent to the release of an Electronic Certificate of Title for an approved party.	DCorp, MCS, PropC, CPM	
Section F - Contracts and Procurement	In the tables of Section F, the words below will have the following meanings (unless specifically excepted in the details below): "Value" means the total estimated value including GST, of contract payments (or other considerations) of construction/project type contracts, or over the initial period (before any extensions) of service-type contracts. In any extended period of a service-type contract, value means the total estimated value including GST, of contract payments (or other considerations) over the extended period. "Variation" means a CHANGE in value of a contract, resulting from a change to Lump Sum (or Lump Sum component) of a contract, OR change(s) to Rates in a Schedule of Rates (other than annual CPI type adjustments). Changes in prices related to Rise and Fall provisions or CPI type adjustments are NOT variations. Changes due to expenditure exceeding provisional amounts, or caused by greater than estimated work paid for under a Schedule of Rates (or Schedule of Rates component) of a contract are NOT variations. The Value of Variations is the value exclusive of GST. "Extension" means an extension of the term of a service type contract. This may include either the first extension beyond an Initial Term of a contract, or any subsequent extension.	Not applicable	
Section F - Contracts and Procurement	Approve calling for Tenders, EOI's or RFQ's for works, services plant and equipment.	All Dir's, All Mgrs, CEO	1. All procurements of "Value" over $150,000 (inclusive of GST) must be publicly advertised tender or EOI. 2. Anticipated contract value within budget parameters 3. All probity requirements (statutory and Council policy and procedures) are satisfied and the bid process is approved by the Contracts and Procurement Unit. CEO, Dir or Mgr only (above $150,000 inclusive of GST) CEO, Dir, Mgr or Coordinators (upto $150,000 inclusive of GST)
Section F - Contracts and Procurement	Authority to represent Council and commit to expenditure and/or to enter into a contract with a supplier of goods and/or services. Value for or above $500,000. (exclusive of GST)	To be retained by Council	Only Council (by resolution) can commit to expenditure and/or award a contract for or above $500,000 in value exclusive of GST.

MISCELLANEOUS AND ADMINISTRATIVE POWERS			
Section F - Contracts And Procurement	Value up to $500,000 (exclusive of GST.)	Not applicable	1. Must be within budget parameters, or within specific Council approval. 2. Contracts entered into over $50,000 Value must be reported to Contracts and Procurement Consultant. 3. Unless Purchase Order is used, or other means where financial commitment is recorded in Central Finance System, ensure next level Manager knows of budget commitment. Report to Corporate Administration and Projects Department so that commitment can be reported back to Council. Specifically report details of any contract where expenditure is not included in the budget (unless specific approval by Council has already been obtained). Value must be within authorising Officer's Purchasing Authority $ limit (see purchasing policy)
Section F - Contracts and Procurement	Power to authorise payments of invoices and/or progress or final claims	Not applicable	Power to authorise payments only within terms of contract and budget parameters or when entering into a contract outside budget parameters following a Council resolution. Payment amount must be within authorising Officer's Purchasing Authority $ limit (see Purchasing Policy)
Section F - Contracts and Procurement	Approval of Variations that DECREASE the contract value by less than 10% (aggregated) of the original contract sum.	All Staff	1. Within scope of officers responsibility and their roles financial delegated $ limits 2. Report significant changes to scope or quality to next level Manager.
Section F - Contracts and Procurement	Approval of Variations that DECREASE the contract value by more than 10% (aggregated) of the original contract sum.	All Dir's, All Mgrs,	1. Within scope of Officer's responsibility. 2. Report significant changes to scope or quality to next level Manager.
Section F - Contracts and Procurement	Approval of Variations that INCREASE the contract value.	As Listed	1. Within budget parameters 2. Variation on contracts exceeding $50,000 Value to be reported back to Council (forward details for standard regular report compiled by Governance Department) 3. And if the contract has not been publicly advertised. cumulative Variations do not increase the contract value

MISCELLANEOUS AND ADMINISTRATIVE POWERS			
			over $150,000. All officers with a purchasing authority limit (see purchasing policy) that exceeds the Net Aggregate Contract Value and where the Net Aggregate Contract Value does not exceed the original contract sum by more than 20%. The CEO a delegated authority to authorise variations where the cumulative value of those variations does not exceed $150,000 exclusive of GST
Section F - Contracts and Procurement	Approval of Contract "Extensions" (where contract conditions provide for optional extension(s) for an additional term (s)). (CEO has power to authorise extension to all contracts where contract provision allow this)	All Dir's	1. Within the scope of Officers role. 2. Up to cumulative value of extension of $500,000. 3. Consistent with terms of original contract. 4. And if the contract has not been publicly advertised, cumulative extension do not increase the contract value over $150,000. 5. Within budget parameters. 6. Report to Council if value of extension over $500,000 (forward details for standard regular report compiled by Governance Department)
Section F - Contracts and Procurement	Approval of contract "Extensions"	All Staff	1. Provided estimated value of contract payments for the extension is within individual Officers Purchasing Authority $ limits. 2. Consistent with terms of original contract. 3. And if the contract has not been publicly advertised, cumulative extensions do not increase the contract value over $150,000. 4. Within budget parameters. 5. Within scope of Officers role. 6. Report to Council if value of extension over $500,000 (forward details for standard regular report compiled by Governance Department).
Section G - Fleet	Temporary use of existing vehicle determined as surplus	All Dir's	Subject to vehicle availability/operational requirements. And in conjunction with MHR
Section G - Fleet	Use of vehicle for extended period	EMT	cost benefit analysis to be prepared and submitted to EMT.

MISCELLANEOUS AND ADMINISTRATIVE POWERS			
Section G - Fleet	Approval of Tools of Trade	All Dir's, MHR	In accordance with motor vehicle private usage scheme. All Directors in conjunction with MHR
Section G - Fleet	Variation of Ute to 4WD/Sedan to Wagon/Ute to Half cab	All Dir's	Must be justified by work requirements. In conjunction with MHR
Section G - Fleet	Additional accessories to vehicle	DCorp	subject to motor vehicle private use scheme.
Section G - Fleet	Sale of surplus vehicles to redundant staff	To be retained by the CEO	subject to offer better than three quotes to purchase
Section G - Fleet	Purchase of additional vehicles	To be retained by the CEO	

Frankston City Council - Local Law No. 1 Governance Local Law			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
	All Powers, duties and functions of Council relating to General Local Law No. 1.	CSM, DComm, DCorp, MACP, GLA, CCBS	
	Responsibility for maintaining the security, applications and update of the Seal Register.	CCBS, CBSO, Exmmoc	

Frankston City Council - Local Law No. 8			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
	All powers, duties and functions of Council relating to Local Law No.7 (as amended)	All Dir's, All Mgrs, All Co-ords, COMPO, SCOMPO, TLBS, SAMO, IRO, SBSO, FEMO, CCTVL, SENFO	Within the limitations of their positions

Frankston City Council - Local Law No.22 Tree Protection Local Law			
Provision	**Item Delegated**	**Delegate**	**Conditions and Limitations**
	All powers, duties and functions of Council relating to Local Law No. 17	CSM, CSC, DComm, PAEM	

S7. Instrument of Sub-Delegation by CEO – Legislative updates as at 20 June 2016

NEW Provisions

#	Delegation Source	Section	Item Delegated / Authorisation	Conditions and Limitations	Delegate / Authorised Officer
1	Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006	s.74A(1)	Power to enter into an Aboriginal cultural heritage land management agreement with a registered Aboriginal party	Note: this provision does not come into operation until 1 August 2016, unless proclaimed earlier.	
2	Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006	s.74E(1)	Duty to give copy of Aboriginal cultural heritage land management agreement to Secretary of Victorian Communities.	Note: this provision does not come into operation until 1 August 2016, unless proclaimed earlier.	
3	Building Act 1993	s.30B	function of receiving checklist confirming all relevant documents to be provided by building surveyor	Note: this provision will commence on 1 July 2017, unless proclaimed earlier	
4	Building Act 1993	s.83F	function of receiving notice of appointment of manager for private building surveyor's business from Victorian Building Authority	Note: this provision will commence on 1 July 2017, unless proclaimed earlier	
5	Child Wellbeing and Safety Act 2005	s.19	duty to comply with the Child Safe Standards		
6	Domestic Building Contracts Act 1995	s.48R	function of receiving details of alleged contraventions of building legislation	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 July 2017, unless proclaimed earlier	
7	Education and Training Reform Act	s.4.9.4(1AAA)	function of responding to requests by Victorian Registration and Qualifications Authority for information under s 4.9.4		

	2006							
8	Emergency Management Act 2013	s.69	duty to comply with an information gathering notice issued by the Inspector-General for Emergency Management					
9	Emergency Management Act 2013	s.70	function of receiving draft review or report and providing comment or response to Inspector-General for Emergency Management					
10	Emergency Management Act 2013	s.70A(2)	power to consent to entry of vessel, premises or vehicle					
11	Emergency Management Act 2013	s.70A(3)	duty to provide the Inspector-General with a written response to a request for consent under s.70A(2)					
12	Emergency Management Act 2013	s.70B	function of giving reasonable assistance to the Inspector-General for Emergency Management					
13	Fines Reform Act 2014	s.10D	power to take action where work and development permit cancelled or partially completed	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 31 December 2017, unless proclaimed earlier				
14	Fines Reform Act 2014	s.10F(4)	function of receiving notice from Secretary regarding where infringement notice waived	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 31 December 2017, unless proclaimed earlier				
15	Fines Reform Act 2014	s.16	function of registering infringement fines with Director of Fines Victoria	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 31 December 2017, unless proclaimed earlier				

16	Fines Reform Act 2014	s.20	function of being advised by Director of Fines Victoria of determination	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 31 December 2017, unless proclaimed earlier			
17	Fines Reform Act 2014	s.21	power to withdraw infringement notice, issue official warning or file a charge-sheet upon receipt of notice under section 20	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 31 December 2017, unless proclaimed earlier			
18	Fines Reform Act 2014	s.21A	duty to notify Director of Fines Victoria of commencement of proceeding by filing a charge-sheet under section 21(1)(c) in writing	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 31 December 2017, unless proclaimed earlier			
19	Fines Reform Act 2014	s.22	power to request Director of Fines Victoria not to issue or serve notice of final demand	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 31 December 2017, unless proclaimed earlier			
20	Fines Reform Act 2014	s.37(2)	function of receiving written notice of enforcement cancellation from Director of Fines Victoria	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 31 December 2017, unless proclaimed earlier			
21	Fines Reform Act 2014	s.38	duty, upon receipt of enforcement cancellation notice, to withdraw notice, withdraw notice and issue a written warning or withdraw notice and commence proceeding	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 31 December 2017, unless proclaimed earlier			
22	Fines Reform Act 2014	s.38A	duty to notify Director of Fines of commencement of proceeding by filing a charge-sheet under section 38(1)(a)(iii) in writing	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 31 December 2017, unless proclaimed earlier			

23.	Fines Reform Act 2014	s.43	power to refer infringement fine to Director of Fines Victoria for management by payment arrangement upon request	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 31 December 2017, unless proclaimed earlier			
24.	Fines Reform Act 2014	s.44	function of receiving notice of notification of refusal of application under section 43	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 31 December 2017, unless proclaimed earlier			
25.	Fines Reform Act 2014	s.46	power to offer payment plan	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 31 December 2017, unless proclaimed earlier			
26.	Fines Reform Act 2014	s.48(2)	duty to request Director of Fines Victoria to remove infringement fine if infringement notice withdrawn	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 31 December 2017, unless proclaimed earlier			
27.	Fines Reform Act 2014	s.54(1)	duty to provide Director of Fines Victoria with most up-to-date contact details of persons where referring infringement fine	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 31 December 2017, unless proclaimed earlier			
28.	Fines Reform Act 2014	s.54(5)	function of receiving notice from Director of Fines Victoria where fine recipient makes certain requests	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 31 December 2017, unless proclaimed earlier			
29.	Infringements Act 2006	s.24(1A)	duty to review whether person unlikely to have been aware of infringement notice, and suspend procedures until review complete and applicant is sent advice of outcome	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 July 2017, unless proclaimed earlier			

30	Infringements Act 2006	s. 25(2A)	power made under s 22(1)(d), to grant or refuse application	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 July 2017, unless proclaimed earlier		
31	Infringements Act 2006	s.25(3)	function of receiving application for payment plan for infringement notices confirmed under subsection 25(2)(a)	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 July 2017, unless proclaimed earlier		
32	Infringements Act 2006	s.25(4)	duty to serve application with written notice of decision made under section 25(2A)(a)	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 July 2017, unless proclaimed earlier		
33	Infringements Act 2006	s.25(5)	function of receiving application for payment plan for infringement notices confirmed under subsection 25(4)	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 July 2017, unless proclaimed earlier		
34	Infringements Act 2006	s.25(6)	duty to serve application with written notice of outcome of review under section 25(2A)(b), and advise that payment is required within 14 days	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 July 2017, unless proclaimed earlier		
35	Infringements Act 2006	s.27(D)	power to recover debt or take enforcement action where work and development permit is cancelled or partially completed	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 July 2017, unless proclaimed earlier		
36	Infringements Act 2006	s.27F(3)	function of receiving notice of infringement notice being waived by Secretary	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 July 2017, unless proclaimed earlier		
37	Infringements Act 2006	s. 46(1A)	function of receiving application for payment plan from body corporate	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 December 2017, unless proclaimed earlier		
38	Infringements Act 2006	s. 46(6)	duty to provide notice with relevant details if council determines not to offer payment plan	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 December 2017, unless proclaimed		

39	Infringements Act 2006	s. 46(7)	duty to cease action taken to collect infringement penalty upon receipt of application under subsections 46(1) or (1A)	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 December 2017, unless proclaimed earlier	
40	Infringements Act 2006	s. 49A(2)	power to vary terms of a payment arrangement	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 December 2017, unless proclaimed earlier	
41	Infringements Act 2006	s. 49A(4)	duty to give written notification to applicant of decision regarding payment plan variation	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 December 2017, unless proclaimed earlier	
42	Infringements Act 2006	s. 53A(2)	function of consulting with Secretary	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 July 2017, unless proclaimed earlier	
43	Infringements Act 2006	s. 53B(2)	duty to comply with request by Secretary under s 53B(1)	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 July 2017, unless proclaimed earlier	
44	Infringements Act 2006	s. 53C(2)	duty to respond give report to Secretary in response to any recommendations made under s 53C(1)	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 July 2017, unless proclaimed earlier	
45	Local Government Act 1989	s. 181C(2)	power to send notice to person liable to pay environmental upgrade charge		
46	Local Government Act 1989	s. 181F	duty to adjust environmental upgrade charge to reflect lower amount advanced to owner and advise any person liable to pay charge in writing of the	Council must refund any excess amounts paid to owner or occupier as a result of an adjustment being made to an upgrade charge under	

			adjustment	181F(1)	
47	Rooming House Operators Act 2016	s. 49(3)	duty to comply with request under s.49(1) to answer any questions	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 July 2017, unless proclaimed earlier	
48	Infringements Regulations 2016	r. 8	duty to report listed information to Attorney-General	Note: this provision does not come into operation until 26 June 2016, unless proclaimed earlier.	
49	Infringements Regulations 2016	r. 32	power to apply to infringements registrar to vary, discharge or suspend order	for purposes of s.126 Infringements ActNote: this provision does not come into operation until 26 June 2016, unless proclaimed earlier.	
50	Infringements Regulations 2016	r. 35	power to apply to infringements registrar to vary, discharge or suspend order	for purposes of s.135 Infringements ActNote: this provision does not come into operation until 26 June 2016, unless proclaimed earlier.	
51	Child Wellbeing and Safety Act 2005	s.25	function of receiving education and advice from the Commission for Children and Young People regarding the Child Safe Standards	Note: this provision does not commence until 1 January 2017, unless proclaimed earlier	
52	Child Wellbeing and Safety Act 2005	s.26	function of receiving request from the Commission for Children and Young People for any information or document	Note: this provision does not commence until 1 January 2017, unless proclaimed earlier	
53	Child Wellbeing and Safety Act 2005	s.27(1)	function of receiving request from a relevant authority to provide any information or document	Note: this provision does not commence until 1 January 2017, unless proclaimed earlier	

54	Child Wellbeing and Safety Act 2005	s.29(2)	function of receiving written notice and consenting to inspection of relevant premises by the Commission for Children and Young People	Note: this provision does not commence until 1 January 2017, unless proclaimed earlier		
55	Child Wellbeing and Safety Act 2005	s.29(3)	power to consent to inspection of relevant premises without written notice by the Commission for Children and Young People	Note: this provision does not commence until 1 January 2017, unless proclaimed earlier		
56	Child Wellbeing and Safety Act 2005	s.30	duty to comply with notice to provide documents given under subsection (1)	Note: this provision does not commence until 1 January 2017, unless proclaimed earlier		
57	Child Wellbeing and Safety Act 2005	s.31	duty to comply with notice to comply given under subsection (1)	Note: this provision does not commence until 1 January 2017, unless proclaimed earlier		
58	Child Wellbeing and Safety Act 2005	s.36	duty to ensure that the Commission for Children and Young People is given any assistance reasonably required to perform functions	Note: this provision does not commence until 1 January 2017, unless proclaimed earlier		
59	Child Wellbeing and Safety Act 2005	s.411	power to seek review by the Commission for Children and Young People of decision by the Commission to issue a notice to produce or a notice to comply	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 January 2017, unless proclaimed earlier		
60	Child Wellbeing	s.41J	power to apply to VCAT for a review of the Commission for Children and Young People to issue	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1		

and Safety Act 2005		a notice to comply	January 2017, unless proclaimed earlierMust have first exhausted all available avenues for review under s.41I		
61 Child Wellbeing and Safety Act 2005	s.41M	function of being given opportunity to comment on adverse comment or opinion to be included in annual report or further report	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 January 2017, unless proclaimed earlier		
62 Taxation Administration Act 1997	s.92(1)(e)(vfa)	function of receiving information from a tax officer under or in relation to the administration of a taxation law			
63 Victorian Environmental Assessment Council Act 2001	s.26D(1)	function of conferring with the Victorian Environmental Assessment Council	If affected by the provision of an assessment or advice requested under section 26B		
64 Victorian Environmental Assessment Council Act 2001	s.26D(2)	duty to give practicable assistance to the Victorian Environmental Assessment Council in preparing an assessment or advice			
65 Road Safety Rules (Electric Personal Transporters Trial) Amendment Rules 2016	s.244C	function of consulting with the Corporation regarding specification of a route or area under r.244C(1)			
66 Subdivision	r.13	duty to record reasons for waiving or rebating			

	(Fees) Regulations 2016		payment of a fee under r.12 in writing			
67.	Children, Youth and Families Act 2005	s.25	Power to use land or property for the purposes of the Department of Health and Human Services			

CHANGED Provisions

#	Delegation Source	Section	Item Delegated / Authorisation	Conditions and Limitations	Delegate / Authorised Officer
1.	Domestic Animals Act 1994	s.44(1)	power to require restraint of animals	if council has made a relevant local law prohibiting the keeping of animals in a specified area	CSM, CLLP, COMPO, DComm, SLLO, SAMO, ASO
2.	Local Government Act 1989	s.76C(6)	duty to give copy of Code of Conduct to each Councillor and duty to make Code of Conduct available for inspection by the public and publish a copy on Council's internet website		DCorp, MACP, GLA
3.	Local Government Act 1989	s.164(2)	duty to notify of decision under s.164(1) to persons liable to pay special rate/charge	Limited to Director or Executive Manager responsible for works or project.	MFS, DCity, DComm, DCorp, MINF, CR, SRO
4.	Local Government Act 1989	s.185F(1)	duty to comply with any direction of the Minister under s.185D		MFS, DCorp
5.	Drugs, Poisons and	r.5(1)	Power to have possession of "Schedule 4 poisons" that are necessary for		MFHSS, DComm, CMCHI

	Controlled Substances Regulations 2006		immunisation programs coordinated by council in accordance with the Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008			
6	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A - Finance Issues	Power to sign and issue Council order forms for purchase of goods, services and works and to enter into contracts for provision of goods, services and works to the Council	within financial authority limits	All Staff	
7	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A - Finance Issues	Power to authorise payment of wages, salaries, related payments.		MFS, DCorp, CMA, MHR, FACC	
8	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A - Finance Issues	Power to approve invoices and accounts for payment. Budget items - e.g. super.		MFS, DCorp, CMA, CR, FACC	
9	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A - Finance Issues	Power to authorise enforcement of overdue debts		MFS, DCorp, CR	
10	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A - Finance Issues	Power to appoint collection agency		MFS, DCorp, CR	
11	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A - Finance Issues	Power to approve contract variations		DCorp, MACP, MCS	

12.	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A - Finance Issues	Power to authorise Petty Cash			All Dir's, All Mgrs, All Co-ords, All TLs
13.	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A - Finance Issues	Power to approve calling of invitations for expressions of interest or tenders for works, services and equipment.			All Dir's, All Mgrs
14.	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A - Finance Issues	Power to give approval to sign contracts of sale and vendor statements for land approved for sale.			DCorp, MACP, MCS
15.	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A - Finance Issues	Power to sign contracts of sale for the approved acquisition of Real Estate (see 2A).			DCorp, MACP, MCS
16.	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A - Finance Issues	Power to authorise progress payments.			MFS, DCorp
17.	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A - Finance Issues	Power to authorise payment of contract variations.			MFS, DCorp
18.	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A - Finance Issues	Power to determine fees and charges.			MFS, DCorp
19.	Miscellaneous and	Section A - Finance	Power to approve the sale or disposal of			All Dir's

	Administrative Powers	Issues	assets other than land.			
20	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A - Finance Issues	Power to write off bad debts			MFS, DCorp
21	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section C – Miscellaneous Issues	Power to obtain legal opinions and instruct external legal providers			All Dir's, All Mgrs, CPCGLARMC, FOIG, CPSP
22	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section C – Miscellaneous Issues	Power to approve legal costs	within financial delegated limits		All Dir's, All Mgrs, CPCGLARMC, SPC, FOIG, CPSP
23	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section C – Miscellaneous Issues	Power to make "ex gratia" settlement of insurance claims.	Up to the applicable insurance excess		DCorp, RMC, MCS
24	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section C – Miscellaneous Issues	Power to manage processing of insurance claims.			DCorp, RMC, MCS
25	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section C – Miscellaneous Issues	Power to execute funding and service agreements with other levels of government.			All Dir's
26	Miscellaneous and Administrative	Section C – Miscellaneous Issues	Power to execute applications for government grants.			All Dir's, MHR

	Powers					
27	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section C - Miscellaneous Issues	Power to determine suitability and value of "in kind" local contributions toward $ for $ capital works.			All Dir's
28	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section C - Miscellaneous Issues	Power to assess and determine applications for HACC services.			CIA, MFHSS, DComm
29	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section C - Miscellaneous Issues	Power to grant approval for storage or sale of liquor on Council premises.			CLLPMPSRMCS
30	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section C - Miscellaneous Issues	Power to make seasonal and casual allocation of sporting grounds.	Subject to LGA and Crown Land Act legal obligations		MPSR, DCity, DComm, MPSR, MCS
31	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section C - Miscellaneous Issues	Power to enter into agreements for voluntary or not-for-profit organisation to use Council facilities	Subject to LGA and Crown Land Act legal obligations		DCorp, MCS
32	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section C - Miscellaneous Issues	Power to make statements to the press			To be retained by the CEO
33	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section C - Miscellaneous Issues	Power to give authority to make statements to the press			All Dir's, MCR

34	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section C - Miscellaneous Issues	Power to authorise the issue of media releases			All Dir's, MCR
35	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section C - Miscellaneous Issues	Power to authorise access to Council files and documents			DCorp, CIM
36	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section C - Miscellaneous Issues	Power to sign correspondence			All Dir's, All Mgrs, All Co-ords
37	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section C - Miscellaneous Issues	Power to make a decision relating to the conduct of a proceeding before the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal, including a decision to settle the proceeding	Where Council is a party to a proceeding at the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal. Any financial decision must be within the parameters of budget approved by Council and other than decisions made in Council for property matters only		DCorp, CPSP, DComm, DCorp, MACP, GLA, PAEM, SPC, TLSP, TRAFC, MCS, CPSP
38	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section C - Miscellaneous Issues	Power to make a decision relating to the conduct of a proceeding before Court, including a decision to settle the proceeding			All Dir's, All Mgrs, CLLP, GLA, RMC, CLS
39	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section C - Miscellaneous Issues	Power to approve litigation settlement amounts	Up to the insurance excess		All Dir's, All Mgrs, GLA, RMC
40	Miscellaneous and	Section C - Miscellaneous	Power to authorise entertainment			All Dir's, All Mgrs

	Administrative Powers	Issues	expenses			
41	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section C – Miscellaneous Issues	Power to authorise publication on the internet	Includes Council Website and Social Media Platforms		All Dir's, All Mgrs, CoComms
42	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section C – Miscellaneous Issues	Power to authorise publication on the Intranet			All Dir's, All Mgrs, All Staff
43	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section C – Miscellaneous Issues	Power to make or authorise the making of submissions to external bodies	Grant funding applications must be approved by EMT		All Dir's, All Mgrs
44	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section C – Miscellaneous Issues	Power to approve arrangements having important public relations aspect (e.g. opening ceremony for new facilities)	In consultation with Manager Community Relations and Comms Coordinator		All Dir's, All Mgrs, DCorp, CoComms
45	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section C – Miscellaneous Issues	Power to authorise expenditure on advertising and media	Includes graphic design expenses.		All Dir's, All Mgrs, CoComms
46	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section C – Miscellaneous Issues	Power to give permission to publish any document or publication			All Dir's, All Mgrs, CoComms
47	Miscellaneous and Administrative	Section C – Miscellaneous Issues	Power to authorise allocation or changeover of garbage bins			DCity, DComm, OPM, WMC

	Powers					
48	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A - Finance Issues	Power to issue credit cards to staff			MFS, DCorp, FACC
49	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section C - Miscellaneous Issues	Power to appeal a decision of the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal or Court			All Dir's
50	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section C - Miscellaneous Issues	Duty to administer a privacy compliance program			DCorp, MACP, FOIG
51	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section C - Miscellaneous Issues	Power to serve statements under the Land Acquisition and Compensation Act 1986			DCorp, MCS, CPSP
52	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section C - Miscellaneous Issues	Power to sign transfer-related documentation under the Duties Act 2000			DCorp, MCS
53	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section C - Miscellaneous Issues	Power to authorise the release of deposit moneys under the Sale of Land Act 1962			DCorp, MCS
54	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section C - Miscellaneous Issues	Power to serve statutory notices in relation to land owned or managed by Council			DCorp, MACP, MCS

55	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section C - Miscellaneous Issues	Power to request a Minister or Secretary to appoint a council officer to be an authorised officer or authorised for a particular purpose under an Act		All Dir's	
56	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A - Finance Issues	Power to sign cheques		All Dir's, MFS, CMA, MHR, CR, FACC	
57	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A - Finance Issues	Power to authorise the order, release, refund, or return of securities, bank guarantees and bonds, relating to property transactions only.		DCorp, MCS, CPSP	
58	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section C - Miscellaneous Issues	Duty to administer a competition and consumer protection compliance program		DCorp, MCS	
59	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A - Finance Issues	Power to authorise payment of Councillor and Mayoral allowances	Within the amount of allowance as determined by Council in accordance with s.74 of the Local Government Act 1989	MFS, DCorp, MHR, PLT, FACC	
60	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A - Finance Issues	Power to open bank accounts in Council's name		MFS, DCorp, FACC	
61	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A - Finance Issues	Power to amend or vary agreements		DCorp, MACP, MCS	
62	Miscellaneous and	Section C - Miscellaneous	Function of lodging claims for Natural Disaster Financial Assistance and liaising		CSM, CLLP, MFS, DComm	

Administrative Powers	Issues	with the Department of Treasury and Finance regarding claims		

DELETED Provisions

#	Delegation Source	Section	Item Delegated / Authorisation	Conditions and Limitations	Delegate / Authorised Officer
1	Environment Protection Act 1970	s.49T(2)	power to nominate a representative to the Metropolitan Local Governments' Waste Forum	metropolitan councils onlyNote: this provision has been repealed but this amendment will not take effect until 1/7/2015 or upon the proclamation of the Environment Protection and Sustainability Victoria Amendment Act 2014	
2	Environment Protection Act 1970	s.50AC	function of collaborating with the Metropolitan Waste Management Group	metropolitan councils onlyNote: this provision has been substituted and s.50AC is no longer relevant in its amended form, but this amendment will not take effect until 1/7/2015 or upon the proclamation of the Environment Protection and Sustainability Victoria Amendment Act 2014	
3	Environment Protection Act 1970	s.50BA(4)	function of consulting with the person or body nominated under section 50B(5) to prepare the Metropolitan Plan	metropolitan councils onlyNote: this provision has been substituted and s.50BA(4) is no longer relevant in its amended form, but this amendment will not take effect until 1/7/2015 or upon the proclamation of the Environment Protection and Sustainability Victoria Amendment Act 2014	

4	Information Privacy Act 2000	s.19(1)	power to submit code of practice or variation to the Privacy Commissioner for approval							
5	Information Privacy Act 2000	s.20(6)	power to notify the Privacy Commissioner that intend to cease to be bound by an approved Code							
6	Information Privacy Act 2000	s.28	function of receiving notice of a complaint from the Privacy Commissioner							
7	Information Privacy Act 2000	s.29(1)	function of receiving notice that the Privacy Commissioner has declined to hear a complaint							
8	Information Privacy Act 2000	s.29(8)	function of receiving notice that the Privacy Commissioner has dismissed a complaint							
9	Information Privacy Act 2000	s.30(2)	function of receiving notice that the Privacy Commissioner dismissed a stale complaint							
10	Information Privacy Act 2000	s.32(1)	function of receiving notice that the Privacy Commissioner does not consider conciliation appropriate							
11	Information Privacy Act 2000	s.32(6)	function of receiving notice that the complainant has not required the Commissioner to refer complaint to the Tribunal, and that complaint has been dismissed							
12	Information Privacy Act 2000	s.34A	function of receiving notice from the Commissioner of referral of the complaint to the Health Services Commissioner or the Disability Services Commissioner							
13	Information Privacy Act	s.35(1)(b)	power to sign the record of a conciliation agreement							

	2000									
14	Information Privacy Act 2000	s.35(2)	power to lodge a copy of the record with the Tribunal							
15	Information Privacy Act 2000	s.37(1)	function of receiving notice that conciliation has failed							
16	Information Privacy Act 2000	s.37(6)	function of receiving notice that Commission has dismissed the complaint following a failed conciliation							
17	Information Privacy Act 2000	s.38(1)	power to apply to the Tribunal for an interim order							
18	Information Privacy Act 2000	s.49(1)	power to apply to the Tribunal for a review of a decision							
19	Local Government Act 1989	s.185C(4)	duty to give the Minister information required to determine whether Council has complied with s.185B						MFS, DCorp	
20	Local Government Act 1989	s. 226	Power to carry out any work where the owner may be given a written notice						MFS, DCorp, MINF, CR, RRO	
21	Metropolitan Fire Brigades Act 1958	s.5	duty to take all practicable steps to prevent fire and minimise spread of fires							
22	Metropolitan Fire Brigades Act 1958	s.5(2)	power to acquire equipment and do anything necessary to fulfil duty under section 5(1) and pay for it from municipal fund							

23	Metropolitan Fire Brigades Act 1958	s.5A(1)(a)	duty to appoint fire prevention officer			To be retained by the CEO
24	Metropolitan Fire Brigades Act 1958	s.5A(1)(b)	power to appoint assistant fire prevention officer			CSM, DComm, MHR
25	Metropolitan Fire Brigades Act 1958	s.72(1)	power to request the Board to carry out fire prevention works			
26	Geothermal Energy Resources Regulations 2006	r.13(3)(b)(ii)	power to prepare emergency plan in conjunction with the operator of a geothermal energy operation			
27	Infringements (General) Regulations 2006	r 25(1)	power to apply to infringements registrar to vary, discharge or suspend an attachment of earnings order	Note: this provision is to be revoked on 26 June 2016		CSM, CLLP, DComm, CBMA, CLS
27	Infringements (General) Regulations 2006	r 28(1)	power to apply to infringements registrar to vary, discharge or suspend an attachment of debts order	Note: this provision is to be revoked on 26 June 2016		CSM, CLLP, DComm, CBMA, CLS
29	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A - Human Resource Issues	Power to approve the filling of vacancies or the creation, reclassification, or abolition of positions within budget	Subject to EMT approval		All Dir's, MHR
30	Miscellaneous and Administrative	Section A - Human Resource	Power to fix salaries for vacant positions	Subject to EMT approval		All Dir's, MHR

	Powers	Issues			
31	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A – Human Resource Issues	Power to approve the appointment, engagement or promotion of full time, part time and casual staff.	Anticipated cost must be within budget And subject to EMT approval	All Dir's, MHR
32	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A – Human Resource Issues	Power to approve position descriptions.		All Dir's, All Mgrs, MHR
33	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A – Human Resource Issues	Power to create or approve creation of new positions	Subject to Executive Management Team (EMT) approval	All Dir's, All Mgrs, MHR
34	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A – Human Resource Issues	Power to conduct of disciplinary action under relevant awards and policies.	Managers subject to Director/MHR approvals	All Dir's, All Mgrs, MHR
35	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A – Human Resource Issues	Power to terminate or suspend the employment of, or to suspend from duty, a member of Council staff.		To be retained by the CEO
36	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A – Human Resource Issues	Power to approve the appointment, engagement or promotion of full time, part time and casual staff. promotion – part time	Anticipated cost must be within budget.	
37	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A – Human Resource Issues	Power to approve position descriptions.		

38	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A – Human Resource Issues	Power to create or approve creation of new positions			
39	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A – Human Resource Issues	Power to conduct of disciplinary action under relevant awards and policies.	Managers subject to Director/MHR approval.		All Mgrs, DCorp, MHR
40	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A – Human Resource Issues	Power to terminate or suspend the employment of, or to suspend from duty, a member of Council staff.			
41	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A - Human Resource Issues	Power to conduct interviews for staff annual review.	Team Leaders subject to Mgrs approval		All Dir's, All Mgrs, All Co-ords, All TLs
42	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A - Human Resource Issues	Power to authorise sick, annual and family leave.			All Dir's, All Mgrs, All Co-ords, All TLs
43	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A - Human Resource Issues	Power to approve long service leave and compassionate leave			All Mgrs
44	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A - Human Resource Issues	Power to authorise all forms of study and training leave and educational assistance.	Subject to EMT approval		MHR
45	Miscellaneous and	Section A - Human	Power to approve leave without pay.	Subject to procedure		All Dir's, All

	Administrative Powers	Resource Issues			Mgrs, MHR
46	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A - Human Resource Issues	Power to authorise time sheets, higher duties, time-in-lieu, overtime and travel expense claims.	Subject to Mgr approval	All Dir's, All Mgrs, All Co-ords, All TLs
47	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A - Human Resource Issues	Power to approve attendance at conferences and seminars.	Within Victoria and less than $2,000.	All Dir's
48	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A - Human Resource Issues	Power to approve attendance at training programs.		All Dir's, All Mgrs
49	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A - Human Resource Issues	Power to give approval for officers to travel	Directors-within Victoria and less than $2,000. Managers- within Victoria and less than $1,000.	All Dir's, All Mgrs
50	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A - Human Resource Issues	Power to approve travel accommodation	Directors-within Victoria and less than $2,000. Managers- within Victoria and less than $1,000.	All Dir's, All Mgrs
51	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A - Human Resource Issues	Power to sign Notice of Injury and Work Injury Form.		All Dir's, All Mgrs, All Co-ords, All TLs
52	Miscellaneous and Administrative	Section A - Human Resource	Power to approve claims under WorkCover excess		MHR

	Powers	Issues				
53	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A - Human Resource Issues	Power to approve expenses relating to an approved course of study.			All Dir's, All Mgrs, MHR
54	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A - Human Resource Issues	Power to approve staff engaging in other employment.			All Dir's, MHR
55	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A - Human Resource Issues	Power to determine acceptance or denial of liability in the event of a WorkCover claim.			MHR
56	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A - Human Resource Issues	Power to sign Letter of Acceptance of Resignation			All Mgrs, MHR
57	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A - Human Resource Issues	Power to provide references on Council letterhead	Subject to procedure		All Dir's, All Mgrs
58	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A - Human Resource Issues	Power to authorise access to staff member's personal file			MHR, PLT
59	Local Government Act 1989	s.181C(2)	power to send notice to person liable to pay environmental upgrade charge			

60	Local Government Act 1989	s. 181F	duty to adjust environmental upgrade charge to reflect lower amount advanced to owner and advise any person liable to pay charge in writing of the adjustment	Council must refund any excess amounts paid to owner or occupier as a result of an adjustment being made to an upgrade charge under 181F(1)	
61	Child Wellbeing and Safety Act 2005	s.19	duty to comply with the Child Safe Standards		

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S7 Instrument of Sub-Delegation by CEO – Legislative updates as at 15 December 2016

NEW Provisions

#	Delegation Source	Section	Item Delegated / Authorisation	Conditions and Limitations	Delegate / Authorised Officer
1.	Domestic Building Contracts Act 1995	s.48R	function of receiving details of alleged contraventions of building legislation	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 July 2017, unless proclaimed earlier	
2.	Education and Training Reform Act 2006	s.4.9.4(1AAA)	function of responding to requests by Victorian Registration and Qualifications Authority for information under s.4.9.4		
3.	Emergency Management Act 2013	s.69	duty to comply with an information gathering notice issued by the Inspector-General for Emergency Management		
4.	Emergency Management Act 2013	s.70	function of receiving draft review or report and providing comment or response to Inspector-General for Emergency Management		
5.	Emergency Management Act 2013	s.70A(2)	power to consent to entry of vessel, premises or vehicle		
6.	Emergency Management Act 2013	s.70A(3)	duty to provide the Inspector-General with a written response to a request for consent under s.70A(2)		
7.	Emergency Management Act 2013	s.70B	function of giving reasonable assistance to the Inspector-General for Emergency Management		

89	Fines Reform Act 2014	s.10D	power to take action where work and development permit cancelled or partially completed	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 31 December 2017, unless proclaimed earlier		
90	Fines Reform Act 2014	s.10F(4)	function of receiving notice from Secretary regarding where infringement notice waived	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 31 December 2017, unless proclaimed earlier		
91	Fines Reform Act 2014	s.16	function of registering infringement fines with Director of Fines Victoria	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 31 December 2017, unless proclaimed earlier		
92	Fines Reform Act 2014	s.20	function of being advised by Director of Fines Victoria of determination	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 31 December 2017, unless proclaimed earlier		
93	Fines Reform Act 2014	s.21	power to withdraw infringement notice, issue official warning or file a charge-sheet upon receipt of notice under section 20	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 31 December 2017, unless proclaimed earlier		
94	Fines Reform Act 2014	s.21A	duty to notify Director of Fines Victoria of commencement of proceeding by filing a charge-sheet under section 21(1)(c) in writing	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 31 December 2017, unless proclaimed earlier		

14	Fines Reform Act 2014	s.22	power to request Director of Fines Victoria not to issue or serve notice of final demand	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 31 December 2017, unless proclaimed earlier	
15	Fines Reform Act 2014	s.37(2)	function of receiving written notice of enforcement cancellation from Director of Fines Victoria	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 31 December 2017, unless proclaimed earlier	
16	Fines Reform Act 2014	s.38	duty, upon receipt of enforcement cancellation notice, to withdraw notice, withdraw notice and issue a written warning or withdraw notice and commence proceeding	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 31 December 2017, unless proclaimed earlier	
17	Fines Reform Act 2014	s.38A	duty to notify Director of Fines of commencement of proceeding by filing a charge-sheet under section 38(1)(a)(iii) in writing	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 31 December 2017, unless proclaimed earlier	
18	Fines Reform Act 2014	s.43	power to refer infringement fine to Director of Fines Victoria for management by payment arrangement upon request	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 31 December 2017, unless proclaimed earlier	
19	Fines Reform Act 2014	s.44	function of receiving notice of notification of refusal of application under section 43	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 31 December 2017, unless	

20	Fines Reform Act 2014	s.46	power to offer payment plan		Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 31 December 2017, unless proclaimed earlier	
23	Fines Reform Act 2014	s.48(2)	duty to request Director of Fines Victoria to remove infringement fine if infringement notice withdrawn		Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 31 December 2017, unless proclaimed earlier	
22	Fines Reform Act 2014	s.54(1)	duty to provide Director of Fines Victoria with most up-to-date contact details of persons where referring infringement fine		Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 31 December 2017, unless proclaimed earlier	
23	Fines Reform Act 2014	s.54(5)	function of receiving notice from Director of Fines Victoria where fine recipient makes certain requests		Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 31 December 2017, unless proclaimed earlier	
24	Infringements Act 2006	s.24(1A)	duty to review whether person unlikely to have been aware of infringement notice, and suspend procedures until review complete and applicant is sent advice of outcome		Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 July 2017, unless proclaimed earlier	
25	Infringements Act 2006	s. 25(2A)	power made under s 22(1)(d), to grant or refuse application		Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 July 2017, unless proclaimed earlier	

28	Infringements Act 2006	s.25(3)	function of receiving application for payment plan for infringement notices confirmed under subsection 25(2)(a)	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 July 2017, unless proclaimed earlier	
29	Infringements Act 2006	s.25(4)	duty to serve application with written notice of decision made under section 25(2A)(a)	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 July 2017, unless proclaimed earlier	
30	Infringements Act 2006	s.25(5)	function of receiving application for payment plan for infringement notices confirmed under subsection 25(4)	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 July 2017, unless proclaimed earlier	
31	Infringements Act 2006	s.25(6)	duty to serve application with written notice of outcome of review under section 25(2A)(b), and advise that payment is required within 14 days	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 July 2017, unless proclaimed earlier	
32	Infringements Act 2006	s.27(D)	power to recover debt or take enforcement action where work and development permit is cancelled or partially completed	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 July 2017, unless proclaimed earlier	
33	Infringements Act 2006	s.27F(3)	function of receiving notice of infringement notice being waived by Secretary	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 July 2017, unless proclaimed earlier	
34	Infringements Act 2006	s. 46(1A)	function of receiving application for payment plan from body corporate	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 December 2017, unless	

					proclaimed earlier	
23	Infringements Act 2006	s. 46(6)	duty to provide notice with relevant details if council determines not to offer payment plan		Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 December 2017, unless proclaimed earlier	
24	Infringements Act 2006	s. 46(7)	duty to cease action taken to collect infringement penalty upon receipt of application under subsections 46(1) or (1A)		Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 December 2017, unless proclaimed earlier	
25	Infringements Act 2006	s. 49A(2)	power to vary terms of a payment arrangement		Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 December 2017, unless proclaimed earlier	
26	Infringements Act 2006	s. 49A(4)	duty to give written notification to applicant of decision regarding payment plan variation		Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 December 2017, unless proclaimed earlier	
27	Infringements Act 2006	s. 53A(2)	function of consulting with Secretary		Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 July 2017, unless proclaimed earlier	
28	Infringements Act 2006	s. 53B(2)	duty to comply with request by Secretary under s 53B(1)		Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 July 2017, unless proclaimed earlier	

39	Infringements Act 2006	s. 53C(2)	duty to respond give report to Secretary in response to any recommendations made under s 53C(1)	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 July 2017, unless proclaimed earlier		
40	Local Government Act 1989	s. 181C(2)	power to send notice to person liable to pay environmental upgrade charge			
	Local Government Act 1989	s. 181F	duty to adjust environmental upgrade charge to reflect lower amount advanced to owner and advise any person liable to pay charge in writing of the adjustment	Council must refund any excess amounts paid to owner or occupier as a result of an adjustment being made to an upgrade charge under 181F(1)		
41	Rooming House Operators Act 2016	s. 49(3)	duty to comply with request under s.49(1) to answer any questions	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 July 2017, unless proclaimed earlier		
42	Child Wellbeing and Safety Act 2005	s.19	duty to comply with the Child Safe Standards	Note: this provision does not commence until 1 January 2017, unless proclaimed earlier		
43	Child Wellbeing and Safety Act 2005	s.25	function of receiving education and advice from the Commission for Children and Young People regarding the Child Safe Standards	Note: this provision does not commence until 1 January 2017, unless proclaimed earlier		
44	Child Wellbeing and Safety Act 2005	s.26	function of receiving request from the Commission for Children and Young People for any information or document	Note: this provision does not commence until 1 January 2017, unless proclaimed earlier		

45	Child Wellbeing and Safety Act 2005	s.27 (1)	function of receiving request from a relevant authority to provide any information or document	Note: this provision does not commence until 1 January 2017, unless proclaimed earlier		
46	Child Wellbeing and Safety Act 2005	s.29 (2)	function of receiving written notice and consenting to inspection of relevant premises by the Commission for Children and Young People	Note: this provision does not commence until 1 January 2017, unless proclaimed earlier		
47	Child Wellbeing and Safety Act 2005	s.29(3)	power to consent to inspection of relevant premises without written notice by the Commission for Children and Young People	Note: this provision does not commence until 1 January 2017, unless proclaimed earlier		
48	Child Wellbeing and Safety Act 2005	s.30	duty to comply with notice to provide documents given under subsection (1)	Note: this provision does not commence until 1 January 2017, unless proclaimed earlier		
49	Child Wellbeing and Safety Act 2005	s.31	duty to comply with notice to comply given under subsection (1)	Note: this provision does not commence until 1 January 2017, unless proclaimed earlier		
50	Child Wellbeing and Safety Act 2005	s.36	duty to ensure that the Commission for Children and Young People is given any assistance reasonably required to perform functions	Note: this provision does not commence until 1 January 2017, unless proclaimed earlier		
51	Child Wellbeing and Safety Act 2005	s.411	power to seek review by the Commission for Children and Young People of decision by the Commission to issue a notice to produce or a	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 January 2017, unless proclaimed		

			notice to comply	earlier		
52	Child Wellbeing and Safety Act 2005	s.41J	power to apply to VCAT for a review of the Commission for Children and Young People to issue a notice to comply	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 January 2017, unless proclaimed earlier Must have first exhausted all available avenues for review under s.41I		
53	Child Wellbeing and Safety Act 2005	s.41M	function of being given opportunity to comment on adverse comment or opinion to be included in annual report or further report	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 January 2017, unless proclaimed earlier		
54	Taxation Administration Act 1997	s.92(1)(e)(via)	function of receiving information from a tax officer under or in relation to the administration of a taxation law			
55	Victorian Environmental Assessment Council Act 2001	s.26D(1)	function of conferring with the Victorian Environmental Assessment Council	If affected by the provision of an assessment or advice requested under section 26B		
	Victorian Environmental Assessment Council Act 2001	s.26D(2)	duty to give practicable assistance to the Victorian Environmental Assessment Council in preparing an assessment or advice			
56	Road Safety Rules (Electric Personal Transporters) Interim Amendment Rules	s.244C	function of consulting with the Corporation regarding specification of a route or area under r.244C(1)			

2016						
57	Subdivision (Fees) Regulations 2016	r.13	duty to record reasons for waiving or rebating payment of a fee under r.12 in writing			
58	Building Act 1993	s.83F	function of receiving notice of appointment of manager for private building surveyor's business from Victorian Building Authority	Note: this provision will commence on 1 July 2017, unless proclaimed earlier		

CHANGED Provisions

#	Delegation Source	Section	Item Delegated / Authorisation	Conditions and Limitations	Delegate / Authorised Officer
1	Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006	s.74A(1)	Power to enter into an Aboriginal cultural heritage land management agreement with a registered Aboriginal party		
2	Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006	s.74E(1)	Duty to give copy of Aboriginal cultural heritage land management agreement to Secretary of Victorian Communities		
3	Building Act 1993	s.30B	function of receiving checklist confirming all relevant documents to be provided by building surveyor		
4	Infringements Regulations 2016	r. 8	duty to report listed information to Attorney-General		
5	Infringements Regulations 2016	r. 32	power to apply to infringements registrar to vary, discharge or suspend order	for purposes of s.126 Infringements Act	

6	Infringements Regulations 2016	r. 35	power to apply to infringements registrar to vary, discharge or suspend order	for purposes of s.135 Infringements Act		

DELETED Provisions

#	Delegation Source	Section	Item Delegated / Authorisation	Conditions and Limitations	Delegate / Authorised Officer
1	Environment Protection Act 1970	s.49T(2)	power to nominate a representative to the Metropolitan Local Governments' Waste Forum	metropolitan councils only Note: this provision has been repealed but this amendment will not take effect until 1/7/2015 or upon the proclamation of the Environment Protection and Sustainability Victoria Amendment Act 2014	
2	Environment Protection Act 1970	s.50AC	function of collaborating with the Metropolitan Waste Management Group	metropolitan councils only Note: this provision has been substituted and s.50AC is no longer relevant in its amended form, but this amendment will not take effect until 1/7/2015 or upon the proclamation of the Environment Protection and Sustainability Victoria Amendment Act 2014	
3	Environment Protection Act 1970	s.50BA(4)	function of consulting with the person or body nominated under section 50B(5) to prepare the	metropolitan councils only Note: this provision has been substituted	

			Metropolitan Plan	and s.50BA(4) is no longer relevant in its amended form, but this amendment will not take effect until 1/7/2015 or upon the proclamation of the Environment Protection and Sustainability Victoria Amendment Act 2014	
4	Information Privacy Act 2000	s.19(1)	power to submit code of practice or variation to the Privacy Commissioner for approval		
5	Information Privacy Act 2000	s.20(6)	power to notify the Privacy Commissioner that intend to cease to be bound by an approved Code		
6	Information Privacy Act 2000	s.28	function of receiving notice of a complaint from the Privacy Commissioner		
7	Information Privacy Act 2000	s.29(1)	function of receiving notice that the Privacy Commissioner has declined to hear a complaint		
8	Information Privacy Act 2000	s.29(8)	function of receiving notice that the Privacy Commissioner has dismissed a complaint		
9	Information Privacy Act 2000	s.30(2)	function of receiving notice that the Privacy Commissioner dismissed a stale complaint		
10	Information Privacy Act 2000	s.32(1)	function of receiving notice that the Privacy Commissioner does not consider conciliation appropriate		
11	Information Privacy Act 2000	s.32(6)	function of receiving notice that the complainant has not required the Commissioner to refer complaint to the Tribunal, and that complaint has been dismissed		
12	Information Privacy Act 2000	s.34A	function of receiving notice from the Commissioner of referral of the complaint to the		

	2000		Health Services Commissioner or the Disability Services Commissioner			
13	Information Privacy Act 2000	s.35(1)(b)	power to sign the record of a conciliation agreement			
14	Information Privacy Act 2000	s.35(2)	power to lodge a copy of the record with the Tribunal			
15	Information Privacy Act 2000	s.37(1)	function of receiving notice that conciliation has failed			
16	Information Privacy Act 2000	s.37(6)	function of receiving notice that Commission has dismissed the complaint following a failed conciliation			
17	Information Privacy Act 2000	s.38(1)	power to apply to the Tribunal for an interim order			
18	Information Privacy Act 2000	s.49(1)	power to apply to the Tribunal for a review of a decision			
19	Local Government Act 1989	s.185C(4)	duty to give the Minister information required to determine whether Council has complied with s.185B		MFS, DCorp	
20	Local Government Act 1989	s. 226	Power to carry out any work where the owner may be given a written notice		MFS, DCorp, MINF, CR, RRO	
21	Metropolitan Fire Brigades Act 1958	s.5	duty to take all practicable steps to prevent fire and minimise spread of fires			
22	Metropolitan Fire Brigades Act 1958	s.5(2)	power to acquire equipment and do anything necessary to fulfil duty under section 5(1) and pay for it from municipal fund			
23	Metropolitan Fire Brigades Act 1958	s.5A(1)(a)	duty to appoint fire prevention officer		To be retained by the CEO	

24	Metropolitan Fire Brigades Act 1958	s.5A(1)(b)	power to appoint assistant fire prevention officer			CSM, DComm, MHR
25	Metropolitan Fire Brigades Act 1958	s.72(1)	power to request the Board to carry out fire prevention works			
26	Geothermal Energy Resources Regulations 2006	r.13(3)(b)(ii)	power to prepare emergency plan in conjunction with the operator of a geothermal energy operation			
27	Infringements (General) Regulations 2006	r.25(1)	power to apply to infringements registrar to vary, discharge or suspend an attachment of earnings order	Note: this provision is to be revoked on 26 June 2016		CSM, CLLP, DComm, CBMA, CLS
28	Infringements (General) Regulations 2006	r.28(1)	power to apply to infringements registrar to vary, discharge or suspend an attachment of debts order	Note: this provision is to be revoked on 26 June 2016		CSM, CLLP, DComm, CBMA, CLS
29	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A - Human Resource Issues.	Power to approve the filling of vacancies or the creation, reclassification, or abolition of positions within budget.	Subject to EMT approval		All Dir's, MHR
30	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A - Human Resource Issues.	Power to fix salaries for vacant positions	Subject to EMT approval		All Dir's, MHR
31	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A - Human Resource Issues.	Power to approve the appointment, engagement or promotion of full time, part time and casual staff.	Anticipated cost must be within budget And subject to EMT approval		All Dir's, MHR
32	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A - Human Resource Issues.	Power to approve position descriptions.			All Dir's, All Mgrs, MHR

33	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A – Human Resource Issues	Power to create or approve creation of new positions	Subject to Executive Management Team (EMT) approval	All Dir's, All Mgrs, MHR	
	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A – Human Resource Issues	Power to conduct of disciplinary action under relevant awards and policies.	Managers subject to Director/MHR approvals	All Dir's, All Mgrs, MHR	
34	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A – Human Resource Issues	Power to terminate or suspend the employment of, or to suspend from duty, a member of Council staff.		To be retained by the CEO	
35	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A – Human Resource Issues	Power to approve the appointment, engagement or promotion of full time, part time and casual staff. promotion – part time	Anticipated cost must be within budget.		
36	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A – Human Resource Issues	Power to approve position descriptions.			
37	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A – Human Resource Issues	Power to create or approve creation of new positions			
38	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A – Human Resource Issues	Power to conduct of disciplinary action under relevant awards and policies.	Managers subject to Director/MHR approval.	All Mgrs, DCorp, MHR	
39	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A – Human Resource	Power to terminate or suspend the employment of, or to suspend from duty, a member of Council staff.			

		Issues				
40	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A - Human Resource Issues	Power to conduct interviews for staff annual review.	Team Leaders subject to Mgrs approval	All Dir's, All Mgrs, All Co-ords, All TLs	
41	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A - Human Resource Issues	Power to authorise sick, annual and family leave.		All Dir's, All Mgrs, All Co-ords, All TLs	
42	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A - Human Resource Issues	Power to approve long service leave and compassionate leave		All Mgrs	
43	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A - Human Resource Issues	Power to authorise all forms of study and training leave and educational assistance.	Subject to EMT approval	MHR	
44	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A - Human Resource Issues	Power to approve leave without pay.	Subject to procedure	All Dir's, All Mgrs, MHR	
45	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A - Human Resource Issues	Power to authorise time sheets, higher duties, time-in-lieu, overtime and travel expense claims.	Subject to Mgr approval	All Dir's, All Mgrs, All Co-ords, All TLs	
46	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A - Human Resource Issues	Power to approve attendance at conferences and seminars.	Within Victoria and less than $2,000.	All Dir's	
47	Miscellaneous and	Section A - Human	Power to approve attendance at training		All Dir's, All Mgrs	

	Administrative Powers	Resource Issues	programs.		All Dir's, All Mgrs.
48	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A - Human Resource Issues	Power to give approval for officers to travel	Directors-within Victoria and less than $2,000. Managers- within Victoria and less than $1,000.	
49	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A - Human Resource Issues	Power to approve travel accommodation	Directors-within Victoria and less than $2,000. Managers- within Victoria and less than $1,000.	All Dir's, All Mgrs
50	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A - Human Resource Issues	Power to sign Notice of Injury and Work Injury Form.		All Dir's, All Mgrs, All Co-ords, All TLs
51	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A - Human Resource Issues	Power to approve claims under WorkCover excess.		MHR
52	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A - Human Resource Issues	Power to approve expenses relating to an approved course of study.		All Dir's, All Mgrs, MHR
53	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A - Human Resource Issues	Power to approve staff engaging in other employment.		All Dir's, MHR
54	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A - Human Resource Issues	Power to determine acceptance or denial of liability in the event of a WorkCover claim.		MHR

55	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A - Human Resource Issues	Power to sign Letter of Acceptance of Resignation			All Mgrs, MHR
56	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A - Human Resource Issues	Power to provide references on Council letterhead	Subject to procedure		All Dir's, All Mgrs
57	Miscellaneous and Administrative Powers	Section A - Human Resource Issues	Power to authorise access to staff member's personal file			MHR, PLT
58	Local Government Act 1989	s.181C(2)	power to send notice to person liable to pay environmental upgrade charge			
59	Local Government Act 1989	s. 181F	duty to adjust environmental upgrade charge to reflect lower amount advanced to owner and advise any person liable to pay charge in writing of the adjustment	Council must refund any excess amounts paid to owner or occupier as a result of an adjustment being made to an upgrade charge under 181F(1)		
60	Child Wellbeing and Safety Act 2005	s.19	duty to comply with the Child Safe Standards			

S7 Instrument of Sub-Delegation by CEO – Legislative Updates as at 29 June 2017

NEW Provisions

#	Delegation Source	Section	Item Delegated / Authorisation	Conditions and Limitations	Delegate / Authorised Officer
1	Children Youth and Families Act 2005	s.30	function of having matters referred to it by the Secretary to provide advice, services and support to the child, family of the child or mother of the unborn child	where Council is not registered as a community service but is established to provide services to meet the needs of children requiring care, support, protection or accommodation and of families requiring support	
2	Climate Change Act 2017	s.46	power to make statement (a council pledge) in respect of greenhouse gas emissions reductions	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 November 2017, unless proclaimed earlier council must consider factors, and include details prescribed, in s.47	
3	Climate Change Act 2017	s.48	duty to give copy of council pledge to Minister as soon as practicable following preparation	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 November 2017, unless proclaimed earlier	
4	Climate Change Act 2017	s.49(3)	duty to have regard to any directions of Minister regarding preparation of an emissions reduction pledge	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 November 2017, unless proclaimed earlier	
5	Climate Change Act 2017	s.82(1)	function of receiving notice of proposed Carbon Sequestration Agreement	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 November 2017, unless proclaimed earlier. Until that time, s.50 of the Climate Change Act 2010 has the same effect where council is the public land manager	
6	Development Victoria Act 2003	s.13(1)	function of entering into agreement with Development Victoria concerning particular issues	function of public statutory body	

7	Development Victoria Act 2003	s.39(2)	duty to comply with order from Governor in Council issued under s.39(1) to surrender land in a project area	duty of public statutory body			
8	Development Victoria Act 2003	s.51I(3)(b)	function of receiving notice of resolution levying a general charge from Development Victoria				
9	Development Victoria Act 2003	s.51Q(3)(b)	function of receiving notice of resolution levying an infrastructure recovery charge from Development Victoria				
10	Development Victoria Act 2003	s.51ZA	function of receiving written notice of charge from Development Victoria, where council has submitted notice to Authority pursuant to section 21(2A) of the Subdivision Act 1988				
11	Development Victoria Act 2003	s.56D(1)	duty to give relevant Ministers and Treasurer statement allocating the property, rights and liabilities of council in relation to designated project to Development Victoria	duty of nominated agency			
12	Development Victoria Act 2003	s.56D(4)	function of complying with request from Treasurer and relevant Minister to amend statement under s.56D(1)				
13	Development Victoria Act 2003	s.56E(1)	function of issuing certificate certifying that property, rights or liabilities of council have been allocated to Development Victoria	function of nominated agency			
14	Development Victoria Act 2003	s.56E(2)	duty to revoke certificate given under s.56E(1) and replacing with a new certificate, if directed by Treasurer and relevant Minister	duty of nominated agency			
15	Development Victoria Act 2003	s.56E(3)	duty to keep register of certificates issues under s.56E, and make reasonably available for inspection	duty of nominated agency			
16	Education and Care Services National Law Act	s.271(2)	function of receiving information from Regulatory Authority in respect of education				

2010			and care services			
17	Education and Care Services National Law Act 2010	s.271(3)	power to disclose information to authorities or government departments in respect of education and care services			
18	Freedom of Information Act 1982	s.21(1)	duty to take all reasonable steps to enable an applicant to be notified of a decision	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 September 2017, unless proclaimed earlier		
19	Freedom of Information Act 1982	s.21(2)	power to extend the period for deciding a request referred to in s.21(1)(a)	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 September 2017, unless proclaimed earlier		
20	Freedom of Information Act 1982	s.21(3)	power to further extend a period for deciding a request in accordance with s.21(2)(b)	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 September 2017, unless proclaimed earlier		
21	Freedom of Information Act 1982	s.21(4)	duty to notify the applicant, in writing, if the period for deciding a request is extended or further extended under s.21	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 September 2017, unless proclaimed earlier		
22	Freedom of Information Act 1982	s.29(2)	duty to notify relevant government agencies, authorities or Ministers (including agencies or authorities in other countries) of requests for access to documents and seek their views, if practicable	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 September 2017, unless proclaimed earlier when deciding whether documents are exempt		
23	Freedom of Information Act 1982	s.29A(1D)	duty to notify relevant government agencies, authorities or Ministers (including agencies or authorities in other countries) of requests for access to documents and seek their views, if practicable	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 September 2017, unless proclaimed earlier when deciding whether documents are exempt		
24	Freedom of Information Act 1982	s.31(5)	duty to notify relevant Commonwealth, or State or Territory, government agencies, authorities or Ministers of requests for access to documents and seek their views, if practicable	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 September 2017, unless proclaimed earlier when deciding whether documents are exempt		

25	Freedom of Information Act 1982	s.31(6)	duty to notify relevant Commonwealth, or State or Territory, government agencies, authorities or Ministers of requests for access to documents and seek their views, if practicable	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 September 2017, unless proclaimed earlier when deciding whether it is in the public interest to grant access to documents referred to in s.31(2)		
26	Freedom of Information Act 1982	s.33(3)	duty to notify the person of the decision to grant access to the document, and of the person's right to make an application for review of the decision provided by s.50(3), if practicable	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 September 2017, unless proclaimed earlier where the information relates to that person's personal affairs (this includes a deceased person, in which case the person's next of kin is to be notified)		
27	Freedom of Information Act 1962	s.33(5)	duty to appoint a person registered under the Health Practitioner Regulation National Law to be the principal officer of the agency for the purposes of section 33(4)			
28	Freedom of Information Act 1982	s.33A	power to notify either or both a child and a parent, or guardian, of the child	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 September 2017, unless proclaimed earlier where the person to be notified about a request is a child		
29	Freedom of Information Act 1982	s.31A(2)	duty to notify the IBAC of requests for access to documents and seek IBAC's view as to whether the document should be disclosed, if practicable	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 September 2017, unless proclaimed earlier when deciding whether documents are exempt under s.31A(1)		
30	Freedom of Information Act 1962	s.33(2B)	duty to notify a person who is the subject of a document that a request has been made for the document, seek that person's view and state that if the person consents to the disclosure of the document (or disclosure subject to deletion of information relating to the personal affairs of	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 September 2017, unless proclaimed earlier when deciding whether to disclose information relating to personal affairs		

			the person) the person is not entitled to apply to the Tribunal for review of a decision to grant access to the document			
31	Freedom of Information Act 1982	s.34(3)	duty to notify the undertaking of requests for access to documents and seek their views	Note: this provision in its amended form is not yet in force and will commence on 1 September 2017, unless proclaimed earlierwhen deciding whether the disclosure of information would expose an undertaking unreasonably to disadvantage		
32	Freedom of Information Act 1982	s.34(3A)	duty to notify the undertaking, from which the document was acquired, of the decision to grant access to the documents and right to make an application for review of the decision provided by s.50(3A)	Note: this provision in its amended form is not yet in force and will commence on 1 September 2017, unless proclaimed earlier		
33	Freedom of Information Act 1982	s.35(1A)	duty to notify that a request to access documents has been received and seek their views	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 September 2017, unless proclaimed earlierwhen deciding whether a document is an exempt document under s.35(1)		
34	Freedom of Information Act 1982	s.35(1C)	duty to notify the person who communicated the information or matter, or on whose behalf the information or matter was communicated, of the decision to grant access to the documents and right to make an application for review of the decision provided by s.50(3AB)	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 September 2017, unless proclaimed earlier		
35	Freedom of Information Act 1982	s.49KA(2)(a)	function of processing or identifying a reasonable sample of the documents upon notice from the Information Commissioner	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 September 2017, unless proclaimed earlier if the Information Commissioner reasonably believes that an agency or Minister has failed to undertake an adequate search for documents that relate to a decision		

					that is the subject of a review under Division 1	
36	Freedom of Information Act 1982	s.49KA(2)(b)	function to undertake a further search, or to cause a further search to be undertaken, for documents in the possession, custody or control of the agency or Minister, upon notice from the Information Commissioner		Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 September 2017, unless proclaimed earlier if the Information Commissioner reasonably believes that an agency or Minister has failed to undertake an adequate search for documents that relate to a decision that is the subject of a review under Division 1	
37	Freedom of Information Act 1982	s.49KA(3)	duty to comply with requests under s.49KA(2) within the reasonable time stated in the Information Commissioner's notice, being not less than 10 business days		Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 September 2017, unless proclaimed earlier if the Information Commissioner reasonably believes that an agency or Minister has failed to undertake an adequate search for documents that relate to a decision that is the subject of a review under Division 1	
38	Freedom of Information Act 1982	s.49KA(4)	power to apply for extension		Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 September 2017, unless proclaimed earlier	
39	Freedom of Information Act 1982	s.49KA(7)	duty to notify the Information Commissioner within 3 business days after the end of the period referred to in s.49KA(2) or s.49KA(3) of the information contained in s.49KA(7)(a)-(b)		Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 September 2017, unless proclaimed earlier if the Information Commissioner reasonably believes that an agency or Minister has failed to undertake an adequate search for documents that relate to a decision that is the subject of a review under Division 1	

40	Freedom of Information Act 1982	s.49KA(8)	function to have the matter referred from the Information Commissioner in accordance with s.49L	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 September 2017, unless proclaimed earlier if the Information Commissioner reasonably believes that an agency or Minister has failed to undertake an adequate search for documents that relate to a decision that is the subject of a review under Division 1		
41	Freedom of Information Act 1982	s.61GA(1)(a)	function of processing or identifying a reasonable sample of the documents upon notice from the Information Commissioner	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 September 2017, unless proclaimed earlier where the Information Commissioner believes that an agency, principal officer or Minister has failed to undertake an adequate search for documents that relate to a decision that is the subject of the complaint under s.25A(1) or s.25A(5)		
42	Freedom of Information Act 1982	s.61GA(1)(b)	function to undertake a further search, or to cause a further search to be undertaken, for documents in the possession, custody or control of the agency or Minister, upon notice from the Information Commissioner	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 September 2017, unless proclaimed earlier where the Information Commissioner believes that an agency, principal officer or Minister has failed to undertake an adequate search for documents that relate to a decision		
43	Freedom of Information Act 1982	s.61GA(2)	duty to comply with requests under s.61GA(1) within the reasonable time stated in Information Commissioner's notice, being not less than 10 business days	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 September 2017, unless proclaimed earlier		
44	Freedom of Information Act 1982	s.61GA(3)	power to apply for extension	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 September 2017, unless proclaimed earlier		

45	Freedom of Information Act 1982	s.63BA(1)	power to apply to the Supreme Court to determine whether the Information Commissioner, or the Public Access Deputy Commissioner, has jurisdiction to serve a notice to produce or attend	Note: this provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 September 2017, unless proclaimed earlier subject to s.63BA(2)	
46	Heritage Act 2017	s.29(4)	function of receiving statement refusing a nomination from Executive-Director		
47	Heritage Act 2017	s.30(9)	function of receiving written notice from Heritage Council of outcome of application for review		
48	Heritage Act 2017	s.34(1)	function of receiving notice of acceptance of nomination from Executive Director		
49	Heritage Act 2017	s.40(1)	function of receiving statement from Executive Director of recommendation not to include place or object in Heritage Register		
50	Heritage Act 2017	s.53(6)	function of receiving notice of amendment to heritage register from Executive Director		
51	Heritage Act 2017	s.63(2)	function of receiving notice of expedited amendment of Heritage Register		
52	Heritage Act 2017	s.96(5)	function of receiving copy of amended permit application		
53	Heritage Act 2017	s.100(1)	function of receiving copy of permit application from Executive Director		
54	Heritage Act 2017	s.100(2)	power to make written submission to Executive Director in relation to application received under s.100(1)		
55	Heritage Act 2017	s.105(4)	function of receiving notice of receipt of application to amend a permit from Executive Director		

56	Heritage Act 2017	s.106(5)	function of receiving notice of application for review for permit to carry out works from Heritage Council				
57	Heritage Act 2017	s.108(4)	power to request a hearing be held by the Heritage Council in relation to an application for review under s.107 of Executive Director's determination				
58	Heritage Act 2017	s.108(5)	power to appear and be heard or represented at a hearing into review of Executive Director's determination				
59	Heritage Act 2017	s.108(9)	function of receiving written notice from Executive Director of Heritage Council's determination of review				
60	Heritage Act 2017	s.110	function of receiving notice from Minister of referral of a matter to VCAT under s.109(2)(b)				
61	Heritage Act 2017	s.112	function of receiving notice from Executive Director of decision by VCAT under s.111				
62	Heritage Act 2017	s.114(2)	function of receiving notice from Executive Director of decision by Minister in relation to application for review				
63	Heritage Act 2017	s.120	function of receiving written notice of removal of site from Heritage Inventory				
64	Heritage Act 2017	s.131(1)	function of receiving notice of recommendations made under s.130 by Executive Director				
65	Heritage Act 2017	s.133(3)	function of receiving written notice from Heritage Council of approval of recommendation for a site of archaeological value				

66	Heritage Act 2017	s.179	function of receiving notice of approval of World Heritage Strategy Plan			
67	Livestock Disease Control Act 1994	s.107B(4)(a)	function of receiving records maintained by the Secretary under ss.107B(1)(c), (d), (e) or (g)	Note: this provision will be amended on 1 July 2017, unless proclaimed earlier only applies to a member of Council staff responsible for the conduct or facilitation of livestock sales at a saleyard operated or managed by the Council		
68	Livestock Disease Control Act 1994	s.121A	function of receiving a request from the Secretary for information relating to land in the municipal district	in connection with the administration of, or in carrying out of the Secretary's functions under the Act or the regulations		
69	Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008	s.26(4A)	duty to include a review of the measures referred to in subsection (2)(ba) when annually reviewing the municipal public health and wellbeing plan	unless section 27 applies		
70	Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008	s.26(6A)	duty to report, to the Secretary, the measures referred to in subsection (2)(ba) at the intervals specified	unless section 27 applies		
71	Victorian Planning Authority Act 2017	s.33(2)	duty to comply with request by Authority under s.33(1) for information or assistance			
72	Victorian Planning Authority Act 2017	s.34(1)	function of consulting with Authority where exercising its powers likely to affect council's functions			
73	Country Fire Authority Regulations 2014	r.105(8)	duty to give written notice to Authority of names and addresses of persons elected as representatives of council			
74	Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 2017	r.376(c)	function to receive a copy of the parts of the emergency plan relating to the off-site consequences of a major incident occurring			

75	Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 2017	r.396	function to be consulted on all matters that could affect the health and safety of members of the local community in the event of a major incident occurring				
76	Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 2017	r.433(2)(b)(ii)	function of assisting in the preparation of an emergency management plan for a prescribed mine				
77	Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 2017	r.434(b)(ii)	function to receive a copy of the emergency plan relating to the off-site consequences of a major incident occurring				
78	Road Safety Road Rules 2017	r.200(2)	power to permit drivers of heavy and long vehicles to stop on roads in a built-up area for longer than 1 hour	Note: this provision will commence on 1 July 2017			
79	Road Safety Road Rules 2017	r.244C	function of consulting with the Corporation regarding specification of a route or area under r.244C(1)	Note: this provision will commence on 1 July 2017			
80	Road Safety Road Rules 2017	r.289(1)(d)	power to prohibit drivers riding bicycles or animals on the nature strip	Note: this provision will commence on 1 July 2017			
81	Road Safety Rules (Electric Personal Transporters Trial) Amendment Rules 2016	r.244C	function of consulting with the Corporation regarding specification of a route or area under r.244C(1)				
82	Victorian Energy Efficiency Target (Project-Based Activities) Regulations 2017	r.18(2)(a)	function to determine, or dispense with, any matter or thing left by the Secretary	This function only arises where the Secretary is exercising the powers conferred on them under r.18(1)			
83	Victorian Energy Efficiency Target (Project-Based Activities) Regulations 2017	r.18(2)(b)	function to perform powers conferred, or duties imposed, by the Secretary in connection with the matters referred to under r.18(1)	This function only arises where the Secretary is exercising the powers conferred on them under r.18(1)			

CHANGED Provisions

#	Delegation Source	Section	Item Delegated / Authorisation	Conditions and Limitations	Delegate / Authorised Officer
1	Building Act 1993	s.32A(2)	duty to provide Victoria notice setting out information in section 32A(3) and a copy of any relevant planning permit within 14 days after being given a copy of building permit under section 30(1), in certain circumstances where section 32A(1) applies		CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS
2	Education and Care Services National Law Act 2010	s.271(1)	Function of receiving information from National Authority in respect of education and care services		DComm
3	Health Records Act 2001	s.48	function of receiving notice of complaint from the Health Complaints Commissioner		FOIG
4	Health Records Act 2001	s.51(1)	function of receiving notice that Health Complaints Commissioner has declined to entertain a complaint		FOIG
5	Health Records Act 2001	s.51(3)	function of receiving notice that Health Complaints Commissioner referred complaint		FOIG
6	Health Records Act 2001	s.52(2)	function of receiving notice that Health Complaints Commissioner referred complaint to registration board		FOIG
7	Health Records Act 2001	s.53(2)	function of receiving notice that Health Complaints Commissioner has dismissed a stale complaint		FOIG
8	Health Records Act 2001	s.56(4)	function of receiving notice of Health Complaints Commissioner's decision under s.56(1)		FOIG

9	Health Records Act 2001	s.57(4)	function of receiving notice that Health Complaints Commissioner has dismissed the complaint after deciding conciliation is inappropriate			FOIG
10	Health Records Act 2001	s.63(8)	function of receiving notice that Health Complaints Commissioner has dismissed the complaint following a failed conciliation			MACP, FOIG
11	Health Records Act 2001	s.63(10)	function of receiving notice that Health Complaints Commissioner is to conduct an investigation of the complaint			MACP, FOIG
12	Health Records Act 2001	s.64(2)	function of receiving notice of Privacy Commissioner's ruling		Note: the Privacy's Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier	MACP, FOIG
13	Health Records Act 2001	s.65(1)	power to require the Health Complaints Commissioner to refer the complaint to the Tribunal			MACP, FOIG
14	Freedom of Information Act 1982	s.49G(3)	function of receiving notice from the Freedom of Information Commissioner		Note: the Freedom of Information Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG
15	Freedom of Information Act 1982	s.49I	duty to assist the Freedom of Information Commissioner to undertake a review		Note: the Freedom of Information Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG

					1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier	
16	Freedom of Information Act 1982	s.49K	function of consulting with the Freedom of Information Commissioner		Note: the Freedom of Information Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG
17	Freedom of Information Act 1982	s.49L(1A)	duty to make a fresh decision where a matter is referred back to Council by the Freedom of Information Commissioner		Note: the Freedom of Information Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier decision must be made within 28 days of referral, unless other time period agreed under s.49L(2)	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG
18	Freedom of Information Act 1982	s.49L(2)	power to agree with the Freedom of Information Commissioner to another time period for making the fresh decision under s.49L(1)		Note: the Freedom of Information Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG
19	Freedom of Information Act	s.49L(4)	duty to notify the Freedom of Information Commissioner that a fresh decision has been		Note: the Freedom of Information Commissioner will be renamed as	DCorp, MACP, GLA,

	1982		made or has not been made	the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier	FOIG
20	Freedom of Information Act 1982	s.49M(4)	duty to notify the Freedom of information Commissioner in writing of a whether a fresh decision has or has not been made	Note: the Freedom of Information Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG
21	Freedom of Information Act 1982	s.49O(1)	function of consulting with the Freedom of Information Commissioner regarding the referral of matters	Note: the Freedom of Information Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG
22	Freedom of Information Act 1982	s.50(3D)	power to apply to the Tribunal for review of a decision of the Freedom of Information Commissioner under s 49P.	Note: the Freedom of Information Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier	DCorp
23	Freedom of Information Act 1982	s.50(3F)	duty to notify the Freedom of information Commissioner of an application for review under s. 50(3D)	Note: the Freedom of Information Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG

24	Freedom of Information Act 1982	s.61E	duty to co-operate with Freedom of Information Commissioner where a complaint relates to the agency	Note: the Freedom of Information Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier	1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG
25	Freedom of Information Act 1982	s.61G	function of consulting with the Freedom of Information Commissioner	Note: the Freedom of Information Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier	Note: the Freedom of Information Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG
26	Freedom of Information Act 1982	s.61I(2)	power to make submissions to the Freedom of Information Commissioner in relation to a complaint	Note: the Freedom of Information Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier	Note: the Freedom of Information Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier	DCorp
27	Freedom of Information Act 1982	s.61I(4)	duty to comply with request of the Freedom of Information Commissioner to produce a	Note: this provision will be amended on 1 September 2017, unless proclaimed earlier Note: the	Note: this provision will be amended on 1 September 2017, unless proclaimed earlier Note: the	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG

			document or provide information	Freedom of Information Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier	
28	Freedom of Information Act 1982	s.61J	duty to comply with a production notice issued by the Freedom of Information Commissioner	Note: the Freedom of Information Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlierwhere council is a "prescribed agency" for the purposes of sections 61J	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG
29	Freedom of Information Act 1982	s.64B	duty to provide the Freedom of Information Commissioner any information referred to in s.64(2)	Note: the Freedom of Information Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG
30	Local Government Act 1989	s.237A	duty to make available to the Secretary to the Department any information requested in accordance with s.121A of the Livestock Disease Control Act 1994		SBSOCSMCSC, DComm, TLBS, SAMO, IRO, SBSO
31	Privacy and Data Protection Act 2014	s.83(1)	power to apply to VCAT for review of a decision of the Commission under s.78(1)	Note: the Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September	DCorp, MACP

				2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier	
32	Privacy and Data Protection Act 2014	s.66(6)	function of receiving notice of complaint being dismissed by the Commissioner	Note: the Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier	DCorp, MACP, FOIG
33	Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006	s.74E(1)	Duty to give copy of Aboriginal cultural heritage land management agreement to Secretary of theDepartment of Premier and Cabinet		
34	Domestic Building Contracts Act 1995	s.48R	function of receiving details of alleged contraventions of building legislation		CSM, DComm, MBS, DBS
35	Rooming House Operators Act 2016	s. 49(3)	duty to comply with request under s.49(1) to answer any questions		CSM, EHC, EHO, DComm, SEHO
36	Child Wellbeing and Safety Act 2005	s.19	duty to comply with the Child Safe Standards		MFHSS, MCST, DComm
37	Child Wellbeing and Safety Act 2005	s.25	function of receiving education and advice from the Commission for Children and Young People regarding the Child Safe Standards		MFHSS, MCST, DComm
38	Child Wellbeing and Safety Act 2005	s.26	function of receiving request from the Commission for Children and Young People for any information or document		MFHSS, MCST, DComm
39	Child Wellbeing and Safety	s.27(1)	function of receiving request from a relevant authority to provide any information or		MFHSS, MCST,

	Act 2005		document			DComm
40	Child Wellbeing and Safety Act 2005	s.29(2)	function of receiving written notice and consenting to inspection of relevant premises by the Commission for Children and Young People			MFHSS, MCST, DComm
41	Child Wellbeing and Safety Act 2005	s.29(3)	power to consent to inspection of relevant premises without written notice by the Commission for Children and Young People			MFHSS, MCST, DComm
42	Child Wellbeing and Safety Act 2005	s.30	duty to comply with notice to provide documents given under subsection (1)			MFHSS, MCST, DComm
43	Child Wellbeing and Safety Act 2005	s.31	duty to comply with notice to comply given under subsection (1)			MFHSS, MCST, DComm
44	Child Wellbeing and Safety Act 2005	s.36	duty to ensure that the Commission for Children and Young People is given any assistance reasonably required to perform functions			MFHSS, MCST, DComm
45	Child Wellbeing and Safety Act 2005	s.41I	power to seek review by the Commission for Children and Young People of decision by the Commission to issue a notice to produce or a notice to comply			MFHSS, MCST, DComm
46	Child Wellbeing and Safety Act 2005	s.41J	power to apply to VCAT for a review of the Commission for Children and Young People to issue a notice to comply	Must have first exhausted all available avenues for review under s.41I		MFHSS, MCST, DComm
47	Child Wellbeing and Safety Act 2005	s.41M	function of being given opportunity to comment on adverse comment or opinion to be included in annual report or further report			MFHSS, MCST, DComm
48	Subdivision Act 1988	s.21(2A)(a) &(b)	duty to, in writing, notify Victoria of request within 7 days of receiving a request for issue of statement of compliance, and to provide			DComm, PAEM, SUB, SPC, TLSP, PLSP

			Authority with a copy of planning permit		
49	Country Fire Authority Regulations 2014	r.105(3)	duty to notify the executive officer of the regional fire prevention committee of the name of the nominee nominated in accordance with regulation 105(2)		CSM, DComm
50	Drugs, Poisons and Controlled Substances Regulations 2017	r.7(1)	Power to have possession of "Schedule 4 poisons" that are necessary for immunisation programs coordinated by council in accordance with the Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008		MFHSS, DComm, CMCHI
51	Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 2017	r.375(3)(c)(i)	function toassist in the preparation of an emergency management plan for a major hazard facility		DCorp, MHR
52	Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 2017	r.379(4)(b)	function toreviewand,if necessary, revise the emergency management plan in relation to the off-site consequences of a major incident occurring		DCorp, MHR
53	Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 2017	r.394(1)	function toreceive information about the safety of a major hazard facility		DCorp, MHR
54	Land Acquisition and Compensation Act 1986		-	- certain provisions in this Act apply only to Councils in their capacity as acquiring authorities ("authority") or to Councils in their capacity as responsible authority ("responsible authority")	DCorp
55	Freedom of Information Act 1982	s.49M(2)	power to agree with Freedom of Information Commissioner to another time period for making a fresh decision	Note: the Freedom of Information Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information	DCorp, MACP, GLA, FOIG

					Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier	
56	Privacy and Data Protection Act 2014	s.22(4)	function of being consulted by the Commissioner in relation to a code of practice		Note: the Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier	DCorp, MACP, FOIG
57	Privacy and Data Protection Act 2014	s.23(1)(b)	function of giving written notice to the Commissioner that Council intends to be bound by the approved code of practice		Note: the Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier	DCorp, MACP, FOIG
58	Privacy and Data Protection Act 2014	s.23(6)	function of giving written notice to the Commissioner that Council no longer intends to be bound by the approved code of practice		Note: the Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier	DCorp, MACP, FOIG
59	Privacy and Data Protection Act 2014	s.26(4)	function of being consulted by the Commissioner in relation to a code of practice		Note: the Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is	DCorp, MACP, FOIG

					proclaimed earlier	
60	Privacy and Data Protection Act 2014	s.29(1)	power to apply to the Commissioner for a public interest determination	Note: the Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier	DCorp
61	Privacy and Data Protection Act 2014	s.29(6)	function of attending a conference with the Commissioner	Note: the Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier	DCorp, MACP, FOIG
62	Privacy and Data Protection Act 2014	s.34(1)	power to apply to the Commissioner for approval of an amendment to a public interest determination	Note: the Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier	DCorp
63	Privacy and Data Protection Act 2014	s.34(2)	function of receiving draft determination and attending a conference with the Commissioner and power to make a submission	Note: the Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier	DCorp

64	Privacy and Data Protection Act 2014	s.35(2)	function of receiving written notice from the Commissioner regarding revocation of a public interest determination	Note: the Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier	DCorp
65	Privacy and Data Protection Act 2014	s.36(1)	duty to report to the Commissioner on an annual basis, or at any other agreed time	Note: the Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier	DCorp
66	Privacy and Data Protection Act 2014	s.38(1)	power to apply to the Commissioner for a temporary public interest determination and power to make a submission	Note: the Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier	DCorp
67	Privacy and Data Protection Act 2014	s.41(2)	function of receiving written notice from the Commissioner regarding revocation of temporary public interest determination	Note: the Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier	DCorp, MACP, FOIG
68	Privacy and Data Protection	s.49(6)	function of receiving notice of a refusal under	Note: the Commissioner will be	DCorp

	Act 2014		s.49(4) or (5) from the Commissioner	renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier where Council is a lead party to an information usage arrangement	
69	Privacy and Data Protection Act 2014	s.53(4)	function of receiving notice from the Commissioner regarding ground for revocation of an information usage arrangement	Note: the Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier where Council is a party to an information usage arrangement	DCorp
70	Privacy and Data Protection Act 2014	s.54(1)	duty to report to the Commissioner about the information usage arrangement	Note: the Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier where Council is a lead party to an information usage arrangement	DCorp, MACP, FOIG
71	Privacy and Data Protection Act 2014	s.61	function of receiving notice of complaint lodged with the Commissioner	Note: the Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of	DCorp, MACP, FOIG

					the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier	
72	Privacy and Data Protection Act 2014	s.62(3)	power to attend before the Commissioner and produce documents		Note: the Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier	DCorp, MACP, FOIG
73	Privacy and Data Protection Act 2014	s.63(2)	function of receiving notice of complaint being referred by the Commissioner		Note: this provision will be amended on 1 September 2017, unless proclaimed earlier	DCorp, MACP, FOIG
74	Privacy and Data Protection Act 2014	s.64(2)	function of receiving notice of complaint being dismissed by the Commissioner		Note: the Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier	DCorp, MACP, FOIG
75	Privacy and Data Protection Act 2014	s.68(1)	power to give information or produce a document			DCorp, MACP, FOIG
76	Privacy and Data Protection Act 2014	s.71(6)	function of receiving notice of complaint being dismissed by the Commissioner		Note: the Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is	DCorp, MACP, FOIG

					proclaimed earlier	
77	Privacy and Data Protection Act 2014	s.78(1)		duty to comply with compliance notice served by the Commissioner	Note: the Commissioner will be renamed as the Information Commissioner from 1 September 2017, unless the Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017 is proclaimed earlier	DCorp, MACP, FOIG

s7. Instrument of Sub-Delegation by CEO – Legislative updates as at 15 August 2017

NEW Provisions

#	Delegation Source	Section	Item Delegated	Conditions and Limitations	Delegate
1	Building Act 1993	s236(7)	function of providing consent to remove or deface an order or notice put up under sub-sections 236(4) or 236(4A)		
2	Building Act 1993	S259AB(1)	function of entering an information sharing arrangement with the Authority	subject to sub-section 259AB(2)	
3	Building Act 1993	S259SB(3)	power to request and receive information held by the Authority, and power to disclose information to the Authority	only to the extent that the information is reasonably necessary to assist in the exercise of functions under this Act, or the functions of council	
4	Building Act 1993	S259SB(4)(a)	function of being referred, by the Authority, any matter (including any complaint) with respect to building work, plumbing work or architectural services		
5	Building Act 1993	S259SB(4)(b)	function of receiving from the Authority any matter of a type described in sub-section 259AB(4)(a)		
6	Building Act 1993	S259SB(4)(c)	function of conducting a joint investigation with the Authority into any matter of a type described in sub-section 259AB(4)(a)		
7	Building Act 1993	S259SB(5)	power to, despite any other Act or law of the State, refer a matter referred to in sub-sections 259AB(4) to the Authority, or to conduct an investigation into the matter jointly with the Authority		

Summary of Legislative updates for the S7. Instrument of Sub-Delegation by CEO to Members of Staff

Below is a summary outlining the legislative changes received from Maddocks covering the period from 24 May 2016 to 15 August 2017:

- Additions to the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* giving Council the power to enter into Aboriginal cultural heritage agreements
- Updates to the Building Act 1993, increasing functions to receive checklists and notices of appointment for managers for private building surveyors' businesses
- Addition of Councils' duty as a 'category I entity' under the *Child Wellbeing and Safety Act 2005* to comply with the Child Safe Standards;
- the new function of a Council to receive details of alleged contraventions as inserted into the *Domestic Building Contracts Act 1995*
- the new duty under the *Education and Training Reform Act 2006* to respond to information requests made by the Victorian Registration and Qualifications Authority
- changes to the Emergency Management Act 2013, relating to a council's obligations to the Inspector General for Emergency Management;
- the new powers, duties and functions inserted into the Fines Reform Act 2014, especially those relating to a Council's relationship with the Director of Fines Victoria.
- the new powers, duties and functions set out in the Infringements Act2006,
- the insertion of s.103 of the Land Tax Act 2005, requiring councils to give notice of acquisitions to prescribed persons when acquiring land;
- amendments to the *Local Government Act'1989* imposing duties relating to Strategic Resource Plans and environmental upgrade agreements;
- the introduction of the *Rooming House Operators Act 2016* which will require councils to comply with requests under s 49(I) to answer any questions;
- the emergency management plan under the *Geothermal Energy Resources Regulations 2006* has been revoked;
- the Infringements (General Regulations 2006 have been revoked and replaced with the *Infringements Regulations 2016*, which impose certain conditions on councils as an enforcement agency under the Infringements Act;
- the Subdivision (Fees) Interim Regulations 2015 expired on 14 October 2016; and
- the powers contained under the heading 'Human Resources' in the Miscellaneous and Administrative powers section have been deleted and moved to the SI3 Instrument of Delegation from the CEO to staff. This is because the responsibilities for staffing and human resources functions to properly form part of the CEO's role, under s 94A (3) of the Local Government Act 1989, rather than being council powers. All staffing related powers are included in the SI3 Instrument, and should be directly delegated by the CEO, rather than sub delegated by the CEO through the S7 Instrument;
- the Commission for Children and Young People will be responsible for enforcement of the Child Safety Standards under amendments introduced to the Child Wellbeing and Safety Act 2005, which come into force on 1 September 2017. These amendments also impose duties, powers and functions upon councils as a 'relevant entity';
- minor amendments have been made in relation to provision of the Road Management Act 2004 relating to bus stopping points and infrastructure;
- a new provision in the *Taxation Administration Act 1997* allows councils to receive information from a tax officer in certain circumstances;
- amendments to the *Victorian Environmental Assessment Council Act 2001* impose duties and functions on councils to assist and confer with the Victorian Environmental Assessment Council in certain circumstances;
- amendments to the *Road Safety Road Rules* (Electric Personal Transporters Trial) *Amendment Rules 2016* impose a new function on councils of liaising with the Roads Corporation;
- the *Subdivision (fees) Regulations 2016* have replaced the *Subdivision (fees) interim Regulations 2015;*

- under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006,* the duty to give a copy of the Aboriginal cultural heritage land management agreement to the Secretary of Victorian Communities has been replaced. Council must now give a copy of the agreement to the Secretary of the Department of Premier and Cabinet;
- that the *Urban Renewal Authority Victoria Amendment (Development Victoria) Act 2017* came into effect on 1 April 2017, abolishing the Urban Renewal Authority Victoria and establishing Development Victoria as its successor. Consequentially there have been a number of amendments throughout the Instrument, as well as to the powers, duties and functions in the *Development Victoria Act 2003;*
- the *Building Amendment (Enforcement and Other Measures) Act 2017*, which will introduce a number of substantial changes to the *Building Act 1993.* Some of these changes will commence on 1 July 2017, with the majority to come into effect on 1 July 2018 or 1 July 2018 (unless proclaimed earlier). See further detail under 'Changes to the S12 Instrument of Delegation and Authorisation by Municipal Building Surveyor';
- the introduction of the *Children, Youth and Families Regulations 2017* expands the definition of 'service agency' under the *Children Youth and Families Act 2005* to include a council that is not registered as a community service, but is established to provide services to meet the needs of children requiring care, support, protection or accommodation and of families requiring support. The result of this is that a further function has been added under the *Children Youth and Families Act 2005*
- that the *Climate Change Act 2017* will be in force on 1 November 2017 (unless proclaimed earlier). Once in force, it will introduce the power to make a statement (a council pledge) in respect of greenhouse gas emissions reductions, as well as two duties - to give a copy of the council pledge to the Minister as soon as practicable, and to have regard to any directions of the Minister regarding preparation of an emissions reduction pledge;
- the function of receiving details of alleged contraventions of building legislation under s 48R of the *Domestic Building Contracts Act 1995* is now in force;
- the *Education and Care Services National Law Amendment Act 2017* has introduced a function and power relating to information in respect of education and care services;
- a number of powers, duties and functions have been added under the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* due to the *Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017*. These new powers, duties and functions will commence on 1 September 2017, unless proclaimed earlier;
- the Health Services Commissioner has been renamed as the Health Complaints
- Commissioner. As such, the powers, duties and functions under the *Health Records Act 2001* have been updated to reflect the new name;
- the *Heritage Act 1995* is to be repealed on the day the *Heritage Act 2017* comes into force, which is 1 November 2017, unless proclaimed earlier;
- the *Freedom of Information Amendment (Office of the Victorian Information Commissioner) Act 2017* has also made a number of changes to the *Privacy and Data Protection Act 2014*, including the renaming of the Commissioner referenced, to the Information Commissioner. Some other subtle changes have been included;
- the *Family Violence Protection Amendment Act 2017* has introduced changes to the *Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008*, which include new duties for councils in relation to family violence prevention in public health and wellbeing plans;
- under the *Rooming House Operators Act 2016,* the s 49(3) duty to comply with a request under s 49(1) to answer any questions has come into force;
- the introduction of a duty and function under the VPA Act;
- that the *Building Regulations 2006* have been renamed the *Building Interim Regulations 2017*, however all relevant powers, duties and functions remain the same;
- the *Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 2007* have been replaced with the *Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 2017*. There are some changes to the functions in relation to major hazard facilities and prescribed mines;
- the *Road Safety Road Rules 2009* will be revoked on 1 July 2017 and the *Road Safety Road Rules 2017* will be introduced. One new power is introduced, and we have revised the wording of the other power;

- the *Road Safety Road Rules (Electric Personal Transporters Trail) Amendment Rules 2016* will be revoked on 1 July 2017; and
- the *Victorian Energy Efficiency Target (Project-Based Activities) Regulations 2017* commenced on 19 June 2017, introducing two functions;
- the *Building Amendment* (Enforcement and Other Measures) *Act 2017* (Vic) has introduced additional powers, duties and functions for councils under the *Building Act 1993* (Vic). The most recent changes will commence on Wednesday 16 August 2017, with the majority still to come into effect on 1 July 2018 or 1 July 2019 (unless proclaimed earlier). See further detail under 'Changes to the S12 Instrument of Delegation and Authorisation by Municipal Building Surveyor';
- the *Infringements Act 2006 (Vic)* has been updated to reflect those provisions which have been repealed, and those which have commenced since 30 June 2017.
- the Livestock Disease Control Act 1994 (Vic) conditions and limitations have been updated as an amendment was made to the Livestock Disease Control Regulations 2017 (Vic) which affected the Livestock Disease Control Act 1994 (Vic), but which has not required the wording of the function to be updated;
- three duties under the Local Government (Planning and Reporting) Regulations 2014 (Vic) commenced on 1 July 2017;
- the Road Safety Road Rules 2009 (Vic) were revoked on 1 July 2017;
- the Road Safety Road Rules 2017 (Vic) came into effect on 1 July 2017; and
- the Road Safety Road Rules (Electric Personal Transporters Trial) Amendment Rules 2016 (Vic) have been revoked.

Executive Summary

12.11 Proposed renaming of a section of "Moorooduc Highway Service Lane" to "Susuno Way"

Enquiries: (Michael Craighead: Corporate Development)

Council Plan

Community Outcome:	3. Sustainable City
Strategy:	3.3 Ensure good governance and management of Council resources
Priority Action	3.3.2 Implement a schedule of reviews of services, plans, policies and protocols to ensure good governance

Purpose

This report recommends an application be made to the office of Geographic Place Names to rename a section of "Moorooduc Highway Service Lane" located on the corner of Moorooduc Highway, Foot Street and Hastings Road to "Susono Way".

Recommendation (Director Corporate Development)

That Council:

1. Having considered all written submissions, notes one submission received for and one submission against.
2. Resolves to lodge an application with the Registrar to formally change the name of the section of "Moorooduc Highway Service Lane" located on the corner of Moorooduc Highway, Foot Street and Hastings Road, directly in front of the Frankston Private Hospital to "Susono Way".

   That the submitters to the proposed name change, be advised of Councils decision and the reasons for the decision as outlined in the body of this report.

Background

- In April 2016, the Associate Planner from APP Corporation acting for Frankston Private Hospital clients, approached Frankston City Council requesting to rename the small service lane located outside the hospital to better identify the hospital and reduce the amount of frustration for patients and visitors to the area when trying to find the obscured access points to the hospital entrance from Moorooduc Highway (a map outlining the location is attached to this report as Attachment A).
- Support for the service road renaming was provided by the Office Geographic Name (OGN) on the condition it was given a "unique" name.
- Frankston Private Hospital clients were given an opportunity to propose a suitable name, however the proposed name submitted "Pentland" is not a "unique" name. The "Pentland Gardens" are located near the Frankston Private Hospital, the public associate these gardens with the Frankston Public Hospital as they are located directly behind this hospital and are often used by hospital staff and the public to access the Frankston Public Hospital. Therefore naming the service road "Pentland" may cause further confusion for the public and it is considered not suitable.
- Frankston Susono Friendship Association (FSFA) had also made a request to Council to consider renaming another street or location within the Frankston area after its sister city. The FSFA also requested that the new location either have an existing garden or be able to establish a new garden to accommodate the commemorative rock and plaque.

12.11 Proposed renaming of a section of "Moorooduc Highway Service Lane" to "Susuno Way"

Executive Summary

- At its meeting on 24 July 2017 Council resolved to publicly advertise its intentions to formally start the naming process to rename a section of Moorooduc Highway Service Lane to “Susono Way”.
- On 31 July 2017 affected property owners at the Frankston Private Hospital including the service station owner were contacted in writing and advised of Councils intentions to provide them with an opportunity to make a submission.
- On 7 August 2017 an advertisement was placed in the Frankston Leader newspaper and Frankston City Council website advising the public of its intentions and to provide the public with the opportunity to make a submission. No submissions were received.
- Two submissions were received; one in favour of the proposal and the second submission objecting to the proposal, asking that their request to rename the road be withdrawn (Objection and response to submitter is attached to this report as Attachment B and C).
- The Hospital submitter objecting to the renaming was invited to attend the Council meeting held on 25 September 2017. The representative scheduled to attend on behalf of the Hospital contacted officers on Tuesday 26 September to advise they were unable to attend.
- Section 223 of the Local Government Act requires Council to provide reasons for its determination and in this instance in addition to any other reason Council may offer, the following reasons are considered appropriate:
    1. The Hospital originally requested the road be named.
    2. The short term inconvenience to a limited number of property owners and tenants will permanently address an identified public safety risk.
    3. A unique street name and number will make the adjacent properties clearly and easily identifiable for the entire community and is in accordance with the Naming Rules for Places Victoria requirements which Council has a responsibility to administer.

Financial Impact

For the 2017-2018 financial year, the State Government Minister for Local Government has announced a limit on the amount Victorian councils may increase rates. The cap for the 2017-2018 financial year is 2%. The cap is based on the Consumer Price Index expected for the financial year.

This cap has a significant effect on Council’s current Long Term Financial Planning, with rate revenue being $9 million less than anticipated over the first four years, growing to $17 million over five years. This reduction will have a severe impact on Council’s financial capacity to maintain service levels and deliver key capital projects.

There are some financial implications with this project as follows:

- Cost to establish and maintain a commemorative garden will need to be considered. Council staff will work with the Frankston Susono Friendship association and donors to finalise the commemorative garden aspects following Council determination.
- Cost of the proposed lease arrangement $1000 pa plus CPI will need to be factored into the ongoing costs.

12.11 Proposed renaming of a section of "Moorooduc Highway Service Lane" to "Susuno Way"

Executive Summary

Consultation

1. Internal

The Executive Management Team has been extensively consulted and staff in Open Space and Leisure, IT (GIS), Commercial Services – Contracts, and Asset Management areas have all been involved at various stages.

2. External

The following external bodies have been consulted:

- The Office of Geographic Names (OGN)
- Frankston Private Hospital (including affected property owners and tenants)
- Frankston Susono Friendship Association
- VicRoads
- Various Community Groups and interested residents

Analysis (Environmental / Economic / Social Implications)

Public safety is paramount and wherever possible, the Office of Geographic Names encourages Councils to adopt a risk minimisation strategy by taking action to modify addresses to comply with the principles in the Naming Rules. This approach is also strongly supported by emergency services.

The Sister City Relationship between Frankston and Susono was established back in February 1982. Since this time numerous activities to promote and celebrate Japanese culture, travel, business and experiences have taken place to establish a strong relationship. It would therefore be appropriate that a commemorative garden be re-established and or a location be named within the Frankston CBD and or surrounding area to acknowledge their contribution.

Impacts on property owners and tenants have been acknowledged and should the proposed renaming proceed, officers will continue to work with the affected property owners, tenants and service providers to ensure the re-addressing transition is as smooth as possible.

Legal / Policy / Council Plan Impact

Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities

All matters relevant to the Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities have been considered in the preparation of this report and are consistent with the standards set by the Charter.

Legal

The Naming Rules for Places in Victoria are provided for under Section 5 of the *Geographic Place Names Act* 1998.

These mandatory rules set out the legislative processes to be followed and the requirements for consultation before a name of a road, locality or feature is selected, assigned or amended.

Policy Impacts

The Naming Rules for Places in Victoria was updated and released in February 2017. The Council's Naming Policy is currently being reviewed so that it will be consistent with the Naming Rules.

12.11 Proposed renaming of a section of "Moorooduc Highway Service Lane" to "Susuno Way"

Executive Summary

Officer's Declaration of Interests

Council officers involved in the preparation of this report have no Conflict of Interest in this matter.

Risk Mitigation

There are no significant risks with the proposed renaming. Future issues may arise with the associated commemorative garden should Vic Roads determine not to renew the lease in future years or insist on less favourable terms. Given the existing road alignment has been in place for many years this is considered unlikely.

Conclusion

Renaming this section of the Moorooduc Highway Service Lane to a "unique" name will provide this road and the adjacent premises with a clear identity, reducing the risk of an accident occurring and frustration for patients, delivery drivers and visitors trying to find the access point and is considered appropriate.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: Attachment A : Map outlining location of road proposed to be renamed

Attachment B: Attachment B - Objection letter from submitter 2

Attachment C: Attachment C - Response letter to submitter 2



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Projection: GDA94 / MGA zone 55
Scale: 1:1697
Date Printed: 3/06/2016
Time Printed: 3:24 PM
Issued by: Annie Flynn

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Frankston City

GENERATION HEALTHCARE REIT

Responsible Entity
[illegible]

FRANKSTON CITY COUNCIL
29 AUG 2017
ACTION
OBBIE ID

FM0513

27 August 2017

Frankston City Council
30 Davey Street,
Frankston, Victoria 3199

Frankston Private Hospital, Proposed Name Change – Service Road
26-36 Frankston Flinders Road, Frankston

Dear Mr Michael Craighead,

On behalf of Divine Logistics (building owners), and our key tenants at Frankston Private Hospital, including but not limited to Healthscope Pty Ltd, MIA radiology, and radiation Oncology Victoria, we write to advise our strong objection to the proposed renaming of the section of road directly affecting Frankston Private Hospital.

As council should be aware Divine Logistics and Healthscope jointly approached council in May 2016 to commence a renaming process to align more appropriately with the hospital property and opening of the significant hospital expansion. A number of names
We're suggested by both Council and Healthscope however a name could not be agreed that satisfied both council and the hospital. Given this agreement did not occur prior to the new hospital being completed and officially opened, this proposal was withdrawn. Any proposal to now rename the address will have a significant adverse effect on Divine Logistics as building owners, all our tenants, the several suppliers to the property, and most importantly the patients. It is strongly recommended that the name is now retained as it currently stands ensuring a significant wayfinding issue is not created for the vey unwell patients that are now familiar with the current hospital address.

We strongly request your consideration to the above and appropriate withdrawal of the proposal.

Thank you and we look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely

Generation Healthcare REIT

Cr Road Naming Project Officer

Frankston City Council
30 Davey Street, Frankston, Victoria, Australia
Telephone: 1300 322 322 » +613 9784 1888 » Facsimile: +613 9784 1094
PO Box 490, Frankston VIC 3199
info@frankston.vic.gov.au
Website: frankston.vic.gov.au
ABN: 49 454 768 065

Reference: A3433704
Enquiries:
Telephone: (03) 9784 1819

4 September

Generation Healthcare Reit
Level 30 / 101 Collins Street
Melbourne VIC 3000

RE: Proposed renaming of a section of Moorooduc Highway Service Lane to Susuno Way.

Council was first approached by Henry Wood, Associate Planner from APP Corporation P/L acting on behalf of clients from the Frankston Private Hospital in April 2016, requesting that we investigate the possibility of changing the name of a section of the Moorooduc Highway Service Lane located outside the Frankston Private hospital.

The rationale for the name change given by Henry Wood from APP at the time was to provide the hospital with a "clearer identity" and to reduce the risk of an accident occurring as the access points can be tricky and it was confusing for patients and visitors to find.

Road Naming Project Officers investigated and identified a potential public safety risk due to the obscure location of the service lane, and if you were unfamiliar with the area the conflicting "similar" road names – "Moorooduc Highway" and "Moorooduc Highway Service Lane" may cause confusion for drivers and potentially a risk of an accident occurring. This along with the increase in traffic to the area with the new wing of the hospital due to open was also a factor to give the service lane its own name.

Advice was sought from the Office Geographic Names (OGN) and written support to change the road name to a "unique" name was provided.

On the 3 October 2016, Laura Murray, Senior Associate Planner from APP Corporation P/L was advised by Council of our intention to formally start the renaming process and the hospital was invited to submit a suitable "unique" name of their own or they could choose from a list of Council's "pre-checked names".

On the 18 November 2016, Laura Murray requested a list of Councils "pre-checked" names for the hospital to consider, and a copy of the *Naming Rules for Places in Victoria,* statutory requirements were emailed to her on 21 November.

On 6 February 2017, Laura Murray from APP sent a submission to my office on behalf of the hospital proposing the name *"Pentland Lane or Street"*. Laura was advised on the same date that the "proposed name" would be reported to Council for consideration along with other shortlisted names.

On the 17 February 2017, Laura Murray from APP requested a project timeline and asked for information regarding the third party consultation process. This information was provided to her on 6 March 2017.

On 24 July, a report was presented to Council with a recommendation subsequently adopted by Council to formally start the public consultation process to rename the section of Moorooduc Highway Service Lane in front of the hospital to the proposed name of "Susono Way".

On 31 July a letter was sent to all affected property owners and tenants within the hospital complex to advice of Council's intention to rename the service lane and to provide them with an opportunity to make a submission.

On 7 August, as part of the public consultation process, an advertisement was placed in the Frankston Standard and on the Frankston City Council website to advise and invite the public to make a submission, prior to the 5 September.

At no stage during the naming project to date, that I am aware of, has Council received any written or verbal indication from APP, the hospital management, Divine Logistics or Health scope, MIA or Oncology Victoria that because a name could not be agreed upon that the request by the hospital to rename the road was to be withdrawn.

The proposed name change cannot proceed until any written and or verbal submissions are heard and considered by the Council. At this point in time there have been no other public submissions.

If you wish to verbally present your submission to the Council on the 25 September please email , Road Naming Project Officer **@frankston.vic.gov.au** by the latest 5pm on Wednesday 13 September and arrangements will be made to hear your submission. You will have a maximum of five minutes and the hearing of submissions is in an open Council meeting.

A report taking into account all matters including your written and verbal submissions will then be presented to a subsequent Council meeting in October to determine the matter.

Should Council formally determine to proceed, a formal application will then be submitted to the OGN for consideration, approval and registering and you and all others will be advised of the council decision. Officers will then work with affected business owners, tenants and service authorities to ensure the address change is transitioned as smoothly as practical.

Yours sincerely

Michael Craighead
Manager Administration and Corporate Projects

Executive Summary

12.12 Kananook Creek entrance sediment management

Enquiries: (Michael Rathbone: Community Development)

Council Plan

Community Outcome:	1. Planned City
Strategy:	1.1 Community Infrastructure
Priority Action	1.1.6 Ensure community infrastructure and services match community need

Purpose

To brief Council on proposed solution/s for de-silting of Kananook creek.

Recommendation (Director Community Development)

That Council:

1. Notes that this report responds to the Council meeting on 22 and 23 May 2017 (OM301) item C.4, Council Decision 4;
2. Continues to dredge the entrance of Kananook Creek;
3. Notes the potential options to reduce siltation at the entrance of Kananook Creek provided by technical experts;
4. Considers funding in the 2018/19 Capital Works budget to undertake necessary analysis of options and design for a project to reduce siltation at the Kananook Creek entrance.

Key Points / Issues

- At its meeting on 22 and 23 May 2017 (OM301), item C.4, Council Decision 4, Council resolved that "A report be presented at the August Ordinary Meeting on the water management aspects of the creek, including proposed solution/s for meaningful and consistent de-silting of the creek."
- Historically, Kananook Creek entrance silts up on a regular basis requiring periodic dredging by Council.
- KBR was engaged by Council to investigate aspects of Kananook Creek entrance dredging and conduct Hydrographic Surveys of the bay as it relates to Kananook Creek's entrance and sediment deposits.
- On 26 June 2017, KBR presented its "Kananook Creek Entrance Channel Monitoring" presentation to a Council briefing. Councillors were satisfied with the KBR presentation (refer attachment A) and did not provide feedback.
- KBR's presentation included the following observations:
    - Dredging is currently the only available current sediment control (with exception of very small existing sediment trap).
    - Existing training walls are too short to be effective, leading to filling directly to the channel from the beach.
- KBR's presentation provided the following potential solutions:
    - Channel Widening and Deepening.

- Produce the benefit of navigation safety.
- Deepening increases sediment trapping efficiency but increases dredging liability.
- Only of limited benefit without concurrent establishment of training walls.
- Unplanned dredging is likely to remain frequent.

- Training Walls.
  - Long length walls length delay bypassing to a point in the future, and the bypassing may comprise trucking of sand from the southern training wall, but would substantially alter the character of the foreshore with the creation of dunal system adjacent to the creek.
- Combined widening and deepening and walls.
  - Substantially alters foreshore character.
  - Capital cost.
  - Maintenance cost is offset for a number of years. But then bypassing by truck would be potentially intensive.
- Work with existing conditions
  - Accept access to Kananook Creek as tidal and restricted to calm conditions. Encourage the use of the alternate new boat ramp and jetty at Olivers Hill.
  - Allow natural bypassing of sediment to feed system with manual bypassing if necessary to maintain beaches.

Financial Impact

For the 2017-2018 financial year, the State Government Minister for Local Government has announced a limit on the amount Victorian councils may increase rates. The cap for the 2017-2018 financial year is 2%. The cap is based on the Consumer Price Index expected for the financial year.

This cap has a significant effect on Council's current Long Term Financial Planning, with rate revenue being $9 million less than anticipated over the first four years, growing to $17 million over five years. This reduction will have a severe impact on Council's financial capacity to maintain service levels and deliver key capital projects.

There is financial impact associated with the recommendation should Council proceed with a funding allocation as part of its 2018/19 budget deliberations.

Consultation

1. **External Stakeholders**

   KBR were consulted with a provided the information contained in this report and the proposed recommendations.

2. **Other Stakeholders**

   No stakeholders were required to be consulted in formulating the proposed recommendations

12.12 Kananook Creek entrance sediment management

Executive Summary

Analysis (Environmental / Economic / Social Implications)

There are environmental impacts arising from each recommendation being that the sediment settling patterns will be altered if walls are installed.

Legal / Policy / Council Plan Impact

Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities

The Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities has been considered in the preparation of this report but is not relevant to the content of the report.

Legal

There are not legal implications associated with this report.

Policy Impacts

There are no policies or protocols that affect the decision of this report or are relevant to this report.

Officer's Declaration of Interests

Council officers involved in the preparation of this report have no Conflict of Interest in this matter.

Risk Mitigation

There are no risks implications associated with this report.

Conclusion

In consideration of the technical experts' potential solutions to reducing siltation, Council may consider allocating funding in its 2018/19 capital works budget for an analysis of options and design for a project to reduce siltation at the entrance of Kananook Creek.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: KBR Kananook Creek Presentation 26 June 17

KBR

ZERO HARM 24/7
courage to care

We Deliver



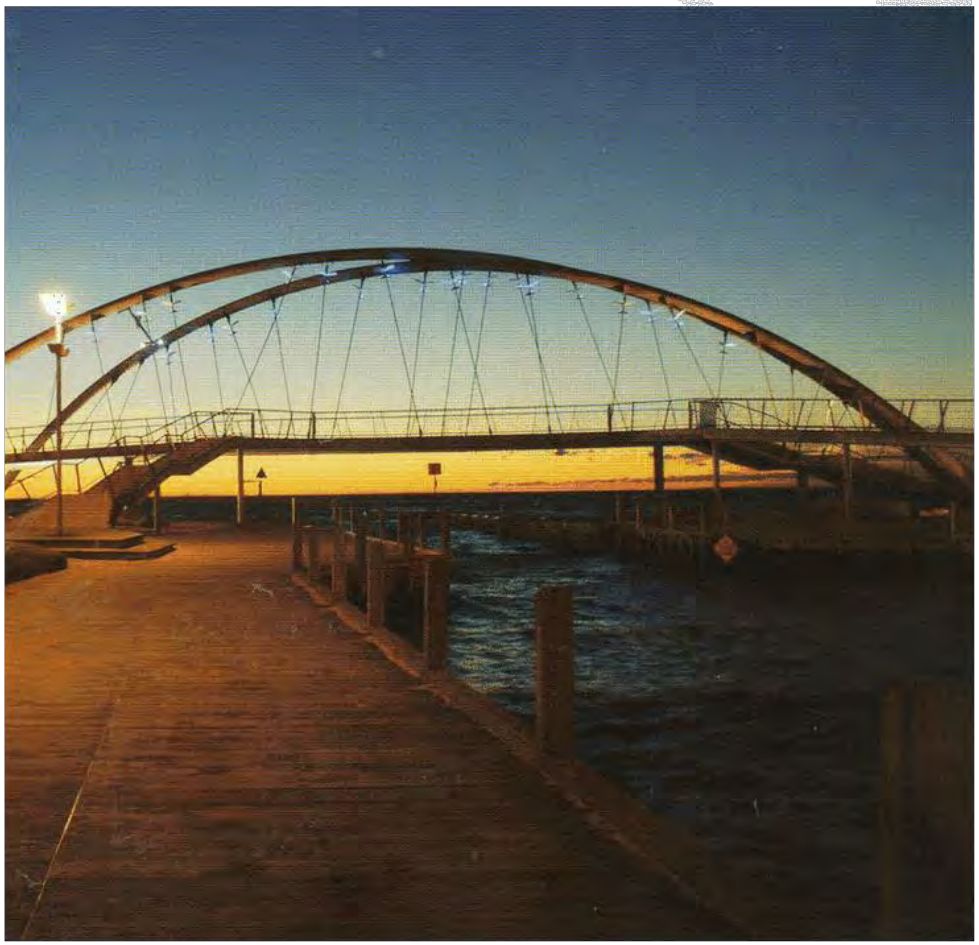
Presentation
26 June 2017

Kananook Creek Entrance Channel Monitoring

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Introduction

- Monitoring
- Uniqueness
- Issues
- Key Parameters
- Solutions



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Introductory Statement

"Coastal Engineering is a field for which there are no design codes….Thus every project becomes a unique challenge" –
Kamphuis, 2010

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Monitoring – What we did

- Monthly surveys of entrance channel
- Three broad-area surveys
- Mid 2015 to Late 2016. Channel in breaking wave zone and exposed, generally hazardous unless conditions are calm

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Monitoring - Findings

- Could not get access for extended periods. Introduces error in survey as a method of assessing dredge effectiveness and delays determination of channel status
- Issues are local to entrance channel with localise points in channel regularly subject to rapid sedimentation
- Entrance channel not designed to support dredging as sole measure of managing sedimentation

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Unique Challenge

- Particularly unique channel
  - Small and narrow channel
  - Wide active swash zone plus two sand bars
  - Entrance channel experiences a rapid reduction of navigable depth
  - Altered creek mouth is at swash zone

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Issues

- Current dredging campaign does not achieve specified entrance channel configuration
- Dredging is currently the only available current sediment control (with exception of very small existing sediment trap)
- Non-compliant entrance channel configuration for safe navigation

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Issues Cont'd

- Sedimentation rapidly exacerbates navigation constraints, leading to notices of 'closure' of entrance
- Dredging extents do not achieve 'daylighting' by extending beyond the second sandbar
- Existing training walls are too short to be effective, leading to filling directly to the channel from the beach

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Issues Cont'd

- Access for dredging and sediment monitoring highly weather/seasonally dependent

- Renourishment practices must be changed to be at least 300m from the entrance channel. Too great a potential for rework of sediment

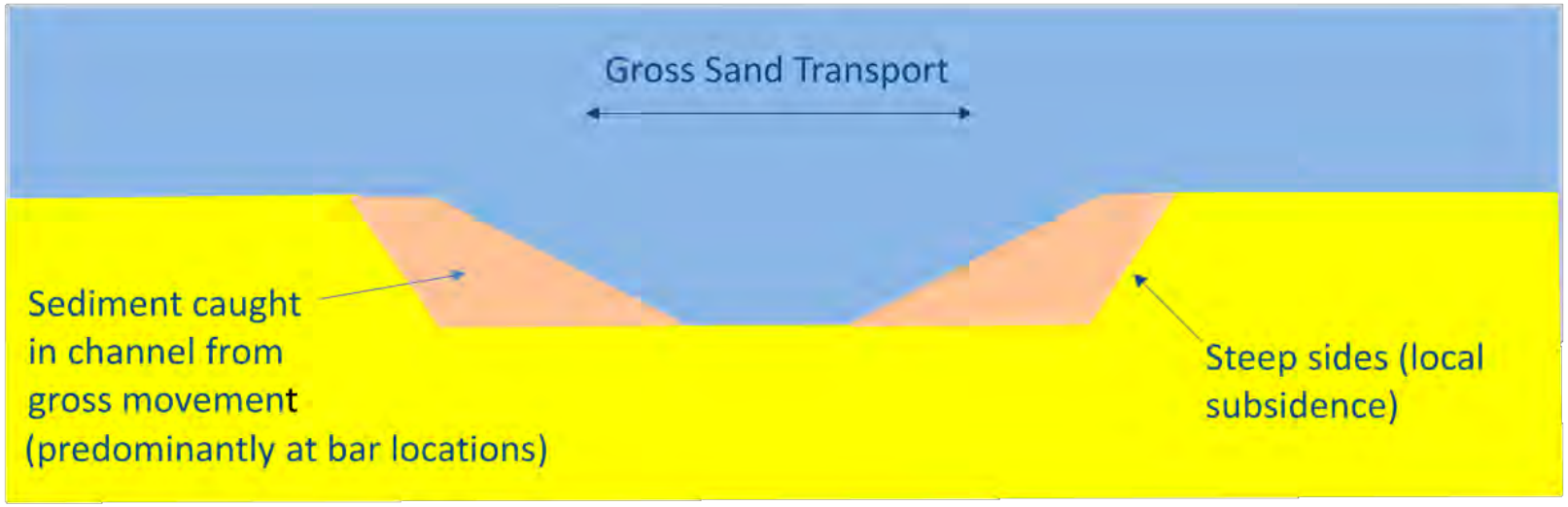
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Key Parameters

Indicative Current Kananook Creek X-Section



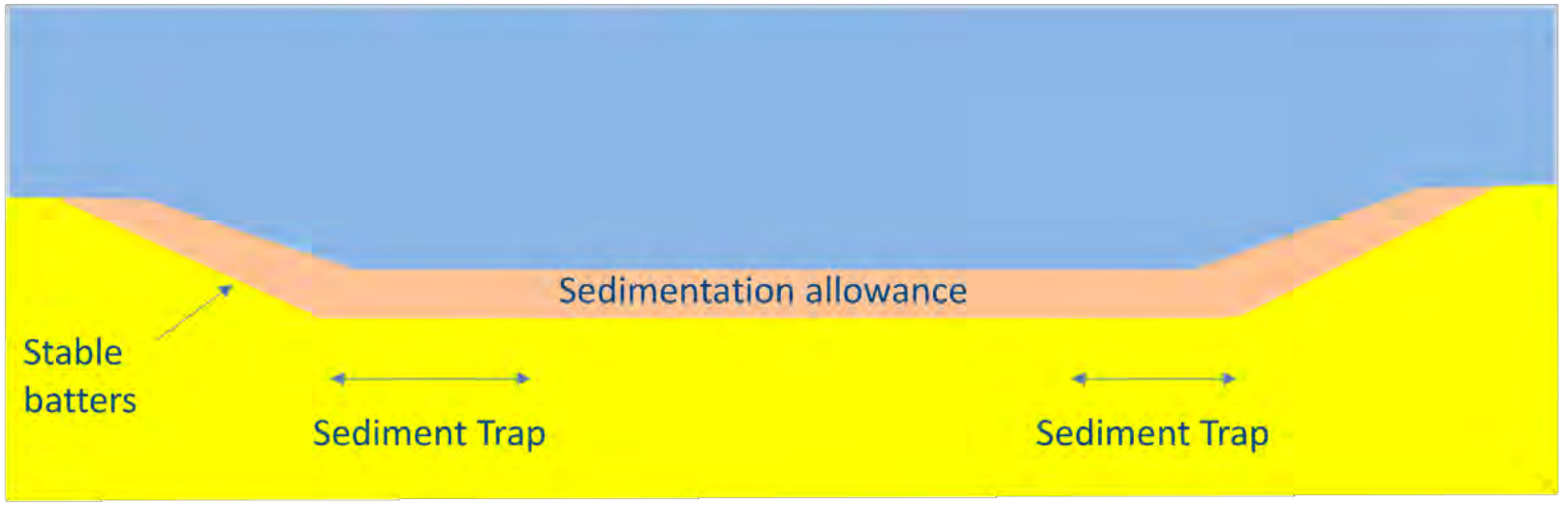
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Key Parameters Cont'd

Example of widened Kananook Creek X-Section



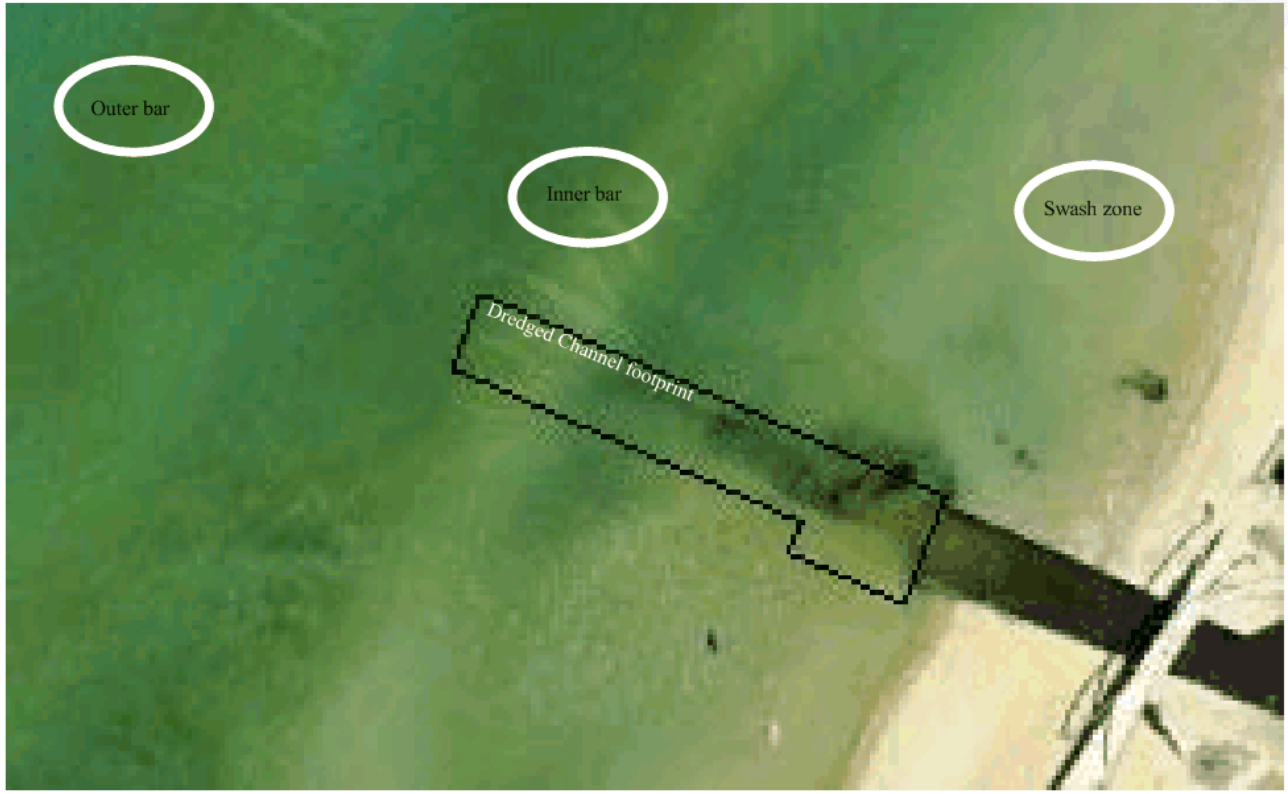
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Key Parameters Cont'd

Swash zone and bars



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Solutions – Channel widening and deepening

- Widening and deepening for navigation safety
- Existing walls may be incompatible with deepening
- Deepening increases sediment trapping efficiency, increasing dredging liability
- Requires increased dredge capacity. Dredging also must be done in the shortest time possible

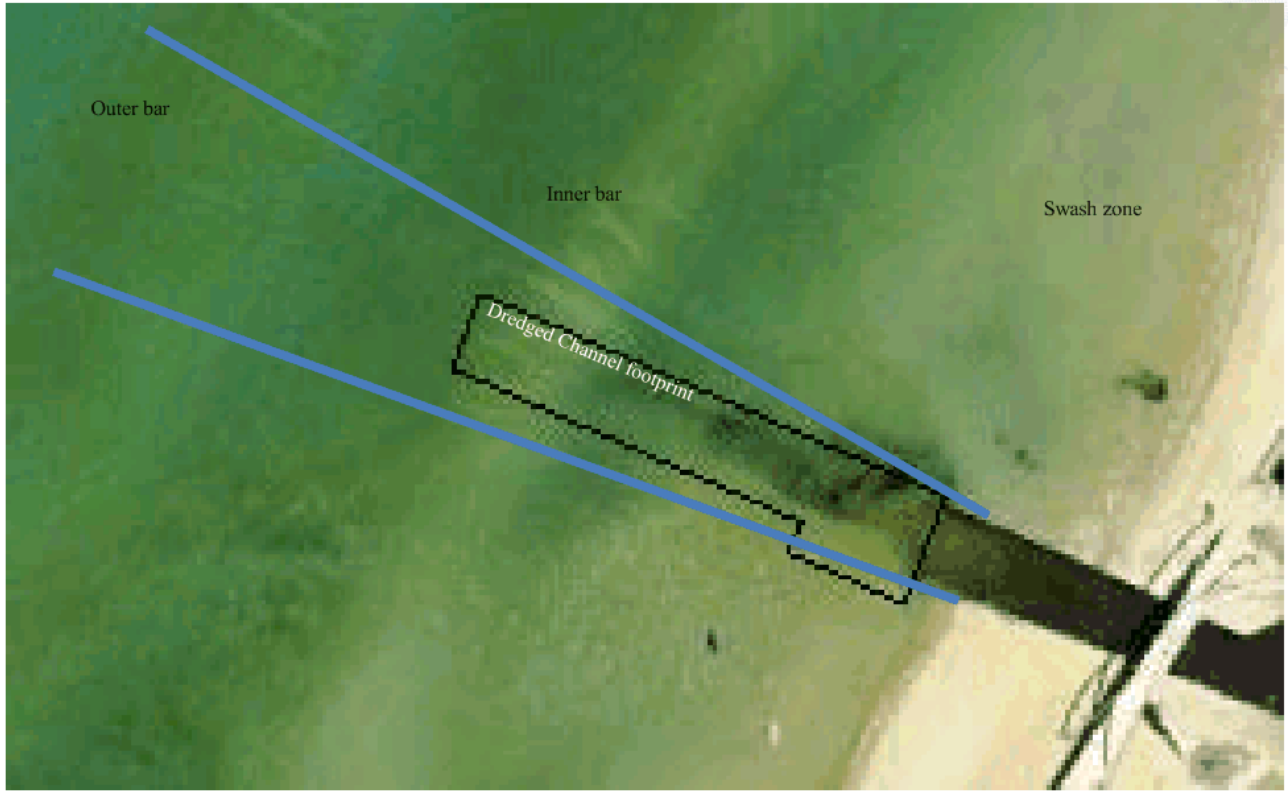
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Solutions – Channel widening and deepening

Widened Channel



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Solutions – Channel widening and deepening

- Substantially increased capital and somewhat increased maintenance dredge quantities
- Only limited benefit without concurrent establishment of training walls
- Unplanned dredging likely to remain frequent

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Solutions - Training Walls

- Long length. Wall length delays bypassing to a point in the future. Bypassing may comprise trucking of sand from the southern training wall. Sediment trapping efficiency increases if permitted to pass around wall
- Constructed wider than existing to provide for safe navigation, sediment traps and buffer for wall stability
- Would substantially alter the character of the foreshore

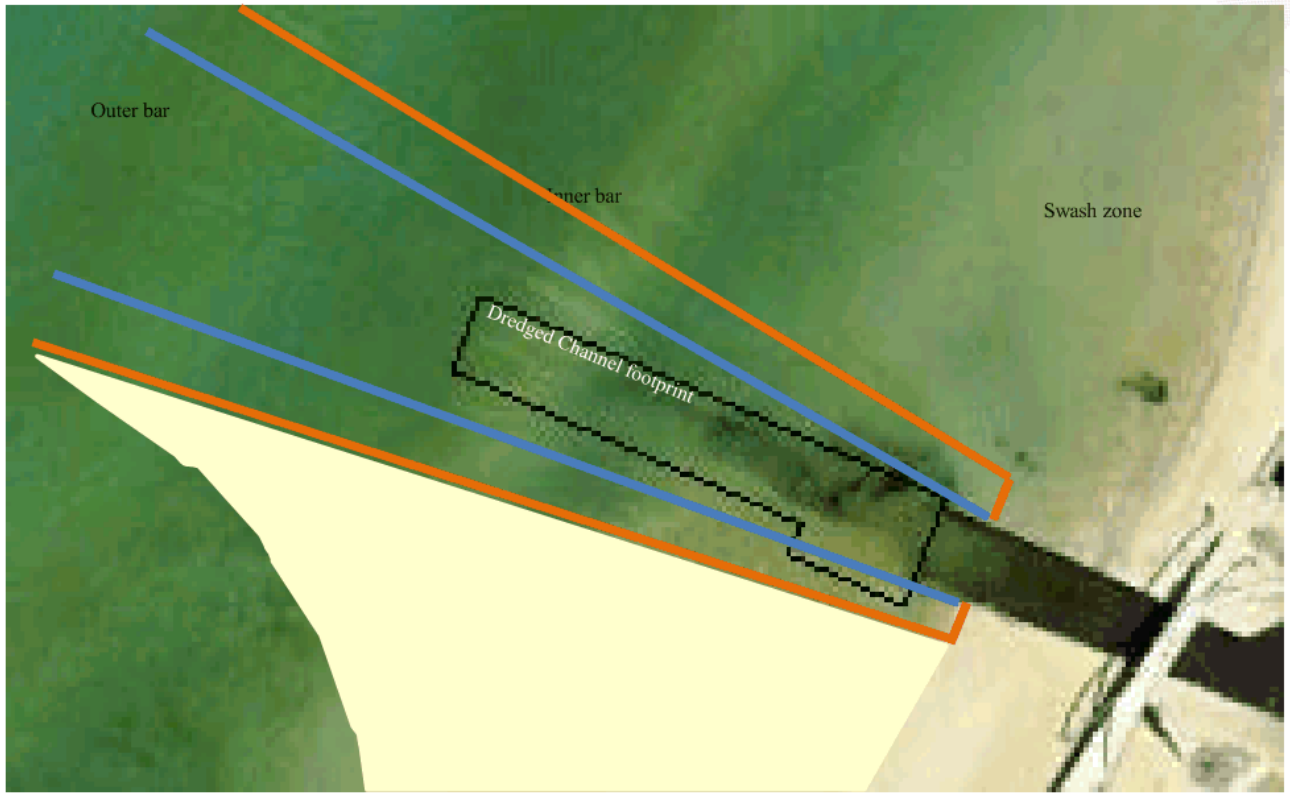
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Solutions – Training Walls

Indicative Training Walls



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Solutions – Combined enlargement and walls

- Substantially alters foreshore character with the creation of dunal system adjacent to the creek
- Substantial capital cost
- Maintenance cost offset for a number of years. But then bypassing by truck (potentially intensive)
- Progressive wall construction will reap some benefits that can be monitored for effectiveness

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Solutions – Work with existing conditions

- Accept access to Kananook Creek as tidal and restricted to calm conditions. Establish alternate safe facility at naturally deep water (Olivers Hill)
- Encourage natural bypassing of sediment to feed system, manual bypassing if necessary to maintain beaches
- Substantial capital cost. Consider staging and floating infrastructure to reduce cost

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Disclaimer

This presentation is intended as a high-level overview of issues and solutions for the Kananook Creek Entrance. The solutions and representations presented are indicative only, are based upon simplistic assumptions and are not backed by a level of analysis nor investigation that is appropriate to proceed to planning and/or design.

Findings from monitoring of the Kananook Creek Entrance Channel are not presented here as recommendations have been made prior and implemented, pertaining to the methods used for quantifying spoil and improving operations with existing dredge to improve the amount the creek entrance remains 'open'.

It should be understood that the current condition and management of the Kananook Creek Entrance has implications upon navigational safety both in terms of exposing users to navigational hazards and limiting access to Port Phillip to respond to emergency situations.

The audience is referred to KBR report MEJ502-TD-MN-REP-0003, which contains further background and information.

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Executive Summary

12.13 Sale of Council Land (Replacement of Public Open Space) - Part of 1R Yuille Street Frankston (Relocation of the Frankston Tennis Club and Other Matters)

Enquiries: (Martin Poole: Corporate Development)

Council Plan

Community Outcome:	4. A Well Managed City
Strategy:	4.3 Resources
Priority Action	4.3.2 Undertake an ongoing review of Council's assets to ensure they meet community needs

Purpose

To brief Council on the proposed steps to address legal requirements associated with the sale of Council land at 1R Yuille Street Frankston to Peninsula Health (Replacement of public open space).

Recommendation (Director Corporate Development)

That:

1. Council supports the inclusion of the land at 6R Lee Street Frankston in the next Prescribed Planning Scheme Amendment process pursuant to s.*20 Part A* of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987.*
2. Council acknowledges the inclusion of 6R Lee Street Frankston is to address the requirement to replace the public open space at 1R Yuille Street Frankston pursuant to s.*20(4)*of the *Subdivision Act 1988*, which is being sold to Peninsula Health in association with the expansion of the Frankston Hospital project.

Officers advise Council of the outcome of the Prescribed Planning Scheme Amendment process, in so far as it relates to 6R Lee Street Frankston, on completion of the statutory procedures.

Key Points / Issues

- In order to ensure an appropriate level of care and services to the public in future, it is necessary for the Frankston Hospital to expand. Peninsula Health has advised of its intention to develop the land currently occupied by the Frankston Tennis Club (FTC).
- To facilitate the expansion, Council has agreed to sell its freehold land occupied by the FTC to Peninsula Health subject to the current lease with the FTC. The FTC has agreed to a future surrender of its lease interest over the land, and relocation to a new Regional Tennis Centre, proposed to be constructed at Centenary Park Frankston North.
- The conditions and time lines by which the above matters will take effect, are contained in two (2) Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) which have been executed by the parties.
- As part of the requirements associated with the sale of Council land, Council is obligated to replace the public open space being sold to Peninsula Health. The report submitted to Council on 4th September 2017 OM306CC, confirmed officers were assessing land which may be considered suitable for rezoning, to address this requirement.
- 6R Lee Street Frankston, known as Nursery Reserve, has been identified as appropriate for rezoning, and support for the proposal is requested.

12.13 Sale of Council Land (Replacement of Public Open Space) - Part of 1R Yuille Street Frankston (Relocation of the Frankston Tennis Club and Other Matters)

Executive Summary

Financial Impact

For the 2017-2018 financial year, the State Government Minister for Local Government has announced a limit on the amount Victorian councils may increase rates. The cap for the 2017-2018 financial year is 2%. The cap is based on the Consumer Price Index expected for the financial year.

This cap has a significant effect on Council's current Long Term Financial Planning, with rate revenue being $9 million less than anticipated over the first four years, growing to $17 million over five years. This reduction will have a severe impact on Council's financial capacity to maintain service levels and deliver key capital projects.

The proposed rezoning will form part of a "Prescribed" Planning Scheme Amendment (otherwise known as a "Tidy Up" Amendment), and can be accommodated within existing budget provisions.

Consultation

1. External Stakeholders

Council solicitors (Maddocks Lawyers)

2. Other Stakeholders

Council's Senior Drainage Engineer and Planning and Environment department (Strategic Planning), who are supportive of the proposal.

Analysis (Environmental / Economic / Social Implications)

6R Lee Street Frankston is currently in a General Residential Zone (R1Z) under the Frankston Planning Scheme, and is a designated as a retarding basin, but presents to the public as a local park. The "R" suffix currently denotes a Council owned property. The land is approximately 3,960m2 in area, is vacant with some vegetation, and the pattern of usage is passive recreation (dog walking/playing games etc). A locality map and photographs of the land are contained in Attachments A and B.

The land was identified in the 2014 Land Review as "requiring further investigation" due to drainage issues, and existing infrastructure, and was not included in the "recommended for sale" category when the Land Review report was considered by Council on 28th July 2014 (OM258CC).

There are no environmental, economic or social implications in respect of rezoning of the land.

Council's Senior Drainage Engineer and Strategic Planning Unit have confirmed their support for the rezoning.

Legal / Policy / Council Plan Impact

Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities

All matters relevant to the Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities have been considered in the preparation of this report and are consistent with the standards set by the Charter.

Legal

s.20(4) of the Subdivision Act 1988 provides that public open space can be sold if Council provides for replacement public open space. This requires the proceeds from any sale to be set aside or reinvested in public open space, and the replacement open space of an equivalent area to be provided within a reasonable time frame.

12.13 Sale of Council Land (Replacement of Public Open Space) - Part of 1R Yuille Street Frankston (Relocation of the Frankston Tennis Club and Other Matters)

Executive Summary

In this context, public open space means land which is zoned as a Public Park and Recreation Zone (PPRZ) under the Frankston Planning Scheme.

The MOU's commit Council to applying the proceeds of sale and additional payment from Peninsula Health (a total of $3Million), to the proposed Regional Tennis Centre project at Centenary Park Frankston North satisfying the first requirement.

Officers have assessed the land at 6R Lee Street Frankston as suitable for rezoning to PPRZ, to address the second requirement.

Strategic Planning has advised the land can be included in a Prescribed Planning Scheme Amendment (Tidy Up Amendment), as it is considered a PPRZ is a more appropriate zoning than the current residential zone.

The next Tidy Up Amendment, which is commenced pursuant to s.20 Part A of the Planning and Environment Act 1987, is currently scheduled to begin in early 2018.

Council's solicitors have confirmed that if this land is successfully rezoned, it will satisfy the requirement pursuant to s.20(4)of the Subdivision Act 1988 for replacement public open space, to replace the land sold to Peninsula Health.

Policy Impacts

Nil

Officer's Declaration of Interests

Council officers involved in the preparation of this report have no Conflict of Interest in this matter.

Risk Mitigation

The execution of the MOUs commits Council to undertake a number steps to facilitate the expansion of the Frankston Hospital, including the sale of land at 1R Yuille Street Frankston and all associated requirements and obligations.

There is minimal risk in supporting the inclusion of 6R Lee Street Frankston in a proposed Tidy Up Amendment for rezoning, which if successful, allows the replacement of public open space requirement to be met without the need for Council to acquire additional land.

Conclusion

Support for the inclusion of the land at 6R Lee Street Frankston in the next Strategic Planning Tidy Up Amendment, will allow officers to continue to work towards compliance with all legal requirements associated with the sale of land at 1R Yuille Street Frankston, and the wider project of the Frankston Hospital expansion and Relocation of the Frankston Tennis Club.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: Locality Map - 6R Lee Street Frankston

Attachment B: Photographs - 6R Lee Street Frankston

6R LEE STREET FRANKSTON - LOCALITY MAP



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Projection: GDA94 / MGA zone 55
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Time Printed: 11:54 AM
Issued by: Glenys Wood

Attachment B: **Photographs - 6R Lee Street Frankston**



Attachment B: **Photographs - 6R Lee Street Frankston**



Executive Summary

12.14 Councillor Training Funding

Enquiries: (Russell Joiner: Corporate Development)

Council Plan

Community Outcome:	3. A Well Governed City
Strategy:	3.1 Accountable Governance
Priority Action	3.1.1 The elected representatives will provide clear and unified direction, transparent decision makers and good governance

Purpose

To brief Councillors on the available funding for Councillor training for the remainder of the current Council term of office (i.e. until October 2020).

Recommendation (Director Corporate Development)

That Council:

1. Notes the report.
2. Notes that appropriate guidelines will be prepared to cover the use and management of funds allocated for Councillor training and development and presented to the December 2017 Council Meeting.

Key Points / Issues

- At the Ordinary Meeting on 25 September 2017 (OM307) Council resolved:

  "That a further report be presented to Council at the 16 October 2017 Council Meeting regarding Councillor funding for training for the reminder of the term".

- Councillors receive annual budget allocation for training and development which is currently $3,000 per annum per Councillor. This amount is subject to the annual budget process.
- Some aspects of the management of the training and development budget are covered by the "Councillor Expense Reimbursement Policy" but this is not comprehensive.
- The policy should be reviewed and specific Guidelines be prepared to cover all aspects of the use and management of funds allocated to Councillors for training and development, including (but not limited to):
  - Reviewing the annual allocation amount
  - Approval procedures for expenditure
  - Authorisation of attendance at conferences, seminars and training
  - Selection of courses and providers
  - Managing the allocations – principles
  - Payment procedures
  - Attendance and non-attendance
  - Managing MAV credit points – see below
  - Other professional development opportunities.

12.14 Councillor Training Funding

Executive Summary

Financial Impact

For the 2017-2018 financial year, the State Government Minister for Local Government has announced a limit on the amount Victorian councils may increase rates. The cap for the 2017-2018 financial year is 2%. The cap is based on the Consumer Price Index expected for the financial year.

This cap has a significant effect on Council's current Long Term Financial Planning, with rate revenue being $9 million less than anticipated over the first four years, growing to $17 million over five years. This reduction will have a severe impact on Council's financial capacity to maintain service levels and deliver key capital projects.

In Council's budget, each Councillor has an annual allocation of $3,000 for training and development. Councillors' allocation and expenditure to date for 2017/2018 are set out below:

Councillor	Allocation 2016/2017	Balance as at 1 October 2017	Allocation 2016/2017[1]	Allocation 2016/2017[1]	Allocation 2016/2017[1]	Total allocation per Councillor for the term of office[1]
Cr Cunial (Mayor)	$3,000	$3,000	$3,000	$3,000	$3,000	$12,000
Cr Toms (Deputy Mayor)	$3,000	$1,500*	$3,000	$3,000	$3,000	$12,000
Cr Aitken	$3,000	$3,000	$3,000	$3,000	$3,000	$12,000
Cr Bolam	$3,000	$0.00	$3,000	$3,000	$3,000	$12,000
Cr Hampton	$3,000	$3,000	$3,000	$3,000	$3,000	$12,000
Cr McCormack	$3,000	$2,460	$3,000	$3,000	$3,000	$12,000
Cr Mayer	$3,000	$3,000	$3,000	$3,000	$3,000	$12,000
Cr O'Connor	$3,000	$3,000	$3,000	$3,000	$3,000	$12,000
Cr O'Reilly	$3,000	$3,000	$3,000	$3,000	$3,000	$12,000
Total	$27,000	$21,960	$27,000	$27,000	$27,000	$108,000

* Includes a commitment of $500

1 Assumes that Council continues to approve the annual training allocation for Councillors and that there is no change to or adjustment of the amount allocated, or the current Policy.

In addition to the funding, Council also currently has 4,285 'credit points' with the MAV which can be used to offset training costs (for training undertaken through the MAV). This equates to $4,285.00 for training through the MAV (or an additional $476 per Councillor, if allocated equally to each Councillor).

12.14 Councillor Training Funding

Executive Summary

The "Councillor Expense Reimbursement Policy" currently states:

13.1 Annual Budget Allocation

*a) A specific Councillor training and education allocation may be made in the Council's annual budget, to meet or reimburse Councillors' **reasonable** costs of travelling, transport, accommodation, registration fees, meals and other **out of pocket expenses** associated with relevant training, education and professional development.*

b) Each Councillor will be entitled to an equal share of the training and education allocation and the annual budget allocation for each Councillor cannot be exceeded unless Council resolves to fund the additional amount.

c) The annual budget allocation for each Councillor is not transferable between Councillors or for other purposes, and unexpended funds cannot be rolled over to a subsequent financial year.

The proposed Guidelines will review these arrangements, as appropriate and as required, in consultation with Councillors.

Consultation

1. **External Stakeholders**

   Not applicable.

2. **Other Stakeholders**

   Not applicable

Analysis (Environmental / Economic / Social Implications)

Not applicable.

Legal / Policy / Council Plan Impact

Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities

The Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities has been considered in the preparation of this report but is not relevant to the content of the report.

Legal

There are no legal issues currently.

Policy Impacts

Review of "Councillor Expense Reimbursement Policy" and preparation of new guidelines to cover the management of Councillor Training and Development.

Officer's Declaration of Interests

Council officers involved in the preparation of this report have no Conflict of Interest in this matter.

Risk Mitigation

Council officers have a statutory obligation to manage budget expenditure.

Conclusion

There is a requirement to prepare a specific Councillor Training and Development Policy allocating a budget for each year of the term (i.e. 2016 – 2020).

12.14 Councillor Training Funding

Executive Summary

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: Councillor Training Guidelines extracted from Councillor Expense Reimbursement Policy

EXTRACT FROM THE COUNCILLOR EXPENSE REIMBUIRSEMENT POLICY

13. TRAINING AND EDUCATION EXPENSES

It is desirable that Councillors undertake appropriate training and professional development throughout their terms in office. Whilst some training is provided in-house, it is important that Councillors are able to attend other relevant forums, to further develop their understanding of the many issues faced within local government, and to network with other Councillors. Accordingly, Councillors are entitled to reimbursement of expenses incurred through attending recognised and industry approved conferences, seminars, events, study and training courses that are relevant to their role, and which provide a significant professional development opportunity to the benefit of Council.

13.1 Annual Budget Allocation

a) A specific Councillor training and education allocation may be made in the Council's annual budget, to meet or reimburse Councillors' ***reasonable*** costs of travelling, transport, accommodation, registration fees, meals and other ***out of pocket expenses*** associated with relevant training, education and professional development.

b) Each Councillor will be entitled to an equal share of the training and education allocation and the annual budget allocation for each Councillor cannot be exceeded unless Council resolves to fund the additional amount.

c) The annual budget allocation for each Councillor is not transferable between Councillors or for other purposes, and unexpended funds cannot be rolled over to a subsequent financial year.

13.2 Conferences, Seminars, Events and Training Courses

a) A Councillor attending a conference, seminar, event or training course as an authorised representative of Frankston City Council is entitled to have all ***reasonable expenses*** for travelling / transport, accommodation, registration fees, meals and other necessary associated ***out of pocket expenses*** reimbursed or paid on their behalf.

b) Councillors' attendance at conferences, seminars, events and training within the state of Victoria must be approved by the ***CEO or delegate***, or as determined by ***Council***, in order for reimbursement of associated expenses to be claimable.

c) Councillors' attendance at conferences, seminars, events and training outside the state of Victoria is subject to prior approval by Council after consideration of an officer's report.

d) Matters relevant to the approval of a Councillor's attendance at a particular conference, seminar, event or training course are:

(i) course topic, content, location, date and duration;

(ii) relevance of conference to ***Council business*** and the Councillor's personal development requirements;

(iii) analysis of the costs including the course, course material, travel and accommodation for the Councillor; and

(iv) benefits expected to result from attendance.

e) All claims for reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses for meals, any required transport or other necessities related to attendance at the conference, seminar, event or training course must be substantiated by the production of a tax invoice.

f) Where overnight accommodation is required, the ***CEO or delegate***, or as determined by ***Council***, will arrange booking and payment for a Councillor's accommodation at the conference hotel (or appropriate nearby venue, in accordance with Council's Procurement Policy, if the cost is less than that promoted by the conference organiser).

g) Councillors wishing to make their own arrangements for transport or accommodation will have ***reasonable expenses*** reimbursed, as determined by the ***CEO or delegate***, or as determined by ***Council***.

h) After attending a conference, seminar, event or training course, a Councillor will provide a written summary to Council, which outlines the purpose of the conference, learning outcomes, matters of relevance to the Frankston municipality, issues for consideration by Council and any recommendations.

13.3 Attendance of Partner at Events

a) Generally, Council will not meet or reimburse any of the costs associated with the attendance of a ***partner*** at seminars or conferences; such costs must be met by the Councillor.

b) Payment or reimbursement of expenses associated with the attendance of Councillor's ***partner*** at a ***civic function*** is subject to prior approval by the ***CEO or delegate***, or as determined by ***Council***, or by Council.

c) Matters relevant to the approval of a payment or reimbursement of the costs associated with the attendance of a Councillor's ***partner*** include:

(i) the additional cost to Council through the attendance of the ***partner***, and the availability of funds in the relevant budget;

(ii) whether there is an expectation or agreement for ***partner***s to attend (for example, if other attendees are generally accompanied, or if the ***partner*** is specifically included in the invitation); and

(iii) equity amongst all Councillors.

13.4 Formal Study

a) Where relevant to the role of the Mayor or a Councillor, and subject to annual budget limits, Councillors are entitled to be reimbursed for costs incurred for ***formal study***.

b) Evidence of the successful completion of each unit of study must be produced in order to claim reimbursement of course or tuition fees.

c) Course or tuition fees may be paid by Council up-front, subject to a resolution of Council. Such payment must be refunded back to Council in the event that the unit of study is not successfully completed.

13.5 Memberships

a) Councillors are entitled to reimbursement of membership fees paid to any recognised organisation operating within Victoria, which provides access to information, training, seminars or networking directly relevant to the role of Mayor or Councillor.

b) Where a membership extends beyond the current term of the Councillor, reimbursement will be provided on a pro rata basis.

Executive Summary

13.1 Response to NOM 1336 - Green Infrastructure

Enquiries: (Michael Papageorgiou: Community Development)

Council Plan

Community Outcome:	1. Planned City
Strategy:	1.2 Development and Housing
Priority Action	1.2.3 Ensure built form, displays architectural excellence and embodies creative urban design

Purpose

To brief Council on the options for Frankston City Council to become a leader in Green initiatives

Recommendation (Director Community Development)

That Council:

1. Supports the recommended key road corridors of Cranbourne Road from Fletcher to Peninsula Link; Nepean Highway from Davey Street to Liddesdale and Hastings Road from Moorooduc Highway to Young Street for boulevard treatment
2. Notes the opportunities for promoting Green Infrastructure in Frankston
3. Supports the implementation of a Gardens for Wildlife pilot project
4. Notes a range of State and Federal Government rebate programs exist which are promoted by Frankston City Council. At this time additional Council based rebates are not recommended as they may duplicate existing external rebates.

Notes progress on the development of the Urban Forest Action Plan and that proposals to further explore and fund opportunities for Green Initiatives throughout the City will be considered in the 2018/19 budget.

Key Points / Issues

- At its meeting on 24 July 2017, Councillor Toms tabled a Notice of Motion regarding Green Infrastructure. Council resolved:

  "That a report be prepared for the October Council meeting detailing options for Frankston City Council to become a leader in Urban Forest / green initiatives.

  The report should consider:

  1. *Current and future green initiatives within the Frankston municipality including the delivery of a boulevard program;*
  2. *Current initiatives run by State Government or other municipalities and the possibility of these programs being initiated within Frankston, for example Melbourne City Council's Green Infrastructure fund;*
  3. *Opportunities to replicate successful funding models for green initiatives elsewhere;*
  4. *Opportunities to ensure green infrastructure, other than tree canopies, is incorporated into the fabric of the city, including, but not limited to green walls and roofs; and*
  5. *The timing and resources required for preparation of an Urban Forest Action Plan and how such a plan could incorporate green infrastructure other than tree canopy, including but not limited to green walls and roofs.*

Executive Summary

6. That Council officers explore and research the practice of resident and commercial rebates for the use of green friendly products and practices (City of Whitehorse) and consider them for the City of Frankston where it is demonstrated to be practicable and beneficial."

- Council supports the 'Greening' of the City through existing greening initiatives in addition to promoting other programs offered by State and Federal Government as discussed in the Officer's Assessment.
- A number of different funding models have been investigated including grants and rebates that are internally funded by LGAs and external bodies. These are outlined in the Officer's Assessment. Additional rebates offered by Frankston City Council are likely to duplicate existing programs. Any future requirements for rebates should be considered as part of the annual operating budget process.
- This NOM is consistent with a number of existing actions within Council's Environment Strategy which are currently being implemented as prioritised in the Strategy.
- With larger lots and more open space the Frankston municipality's environmental context differs considerably from more urbanised Councils. Cost effective greening of the City can be usefully achieved through programs such as backyard 'Gardens for Wildlife' programs, increased tree planting and the promotion of existing State and Federal government rebate programs. These opportunities can be further explored through the development of the Urban Forest Action Plan for Frankston City.

Financial Impact

For the 2017-2018 financial year, the State Government Minister for Local Government has announced a limit on the amount Victorian Councils may increase rates. The cap for the 2017-2018 financial year is 2%. The cap is based on the Consumer Price Index expected for the financial year.

This cap has a significant effect on Council's current Long Term Financial Planning, with rate revenue being $9 million less than anticipated over the first four years, growing to $17 million over five years. This reduction will have a severe impact on Council's financial capacity to maintain service levels and deliver key capital projects.

Should Council introduce a rebate program for environmentally friendly products and practices, in order to implement this, additional staff resources, as well as a new operational budget would need to be provided.

The promotion of existing programs offered by external organisations is undertaken within existing business plans and labour budgets.

A pilot 'Gardens for Wildlife' program has been costed at $9,500 plus officer time and is within the existing Planning and Environment operational budget.

Should Council consider the development of the Urban Forest Action Plan to be a priority, Council would need to consider use of an external contractor or allocating a full-time Band 6 Council officer to the project for a minimum period of 6 months (approximately $50K). Alternatively, the Action Plan can developed accommodating peak demands for assessing Town Planning and Local Law applications.

13.1 Response to NOM 1336 - Green Infrastructure

Executive Summary

Consultation

1. External Stakeholders

Officers from Whitehorse City Council, Baw Baw Shire Council, Casey City Council, Cardinia City Council, City of Melbourne as well as agencies including the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP), South East Water, Melbourne Water and Sustainability Victoria were consulted in the development of this report.

2. Other Stakeholders

Officers from Council's Financial & Corporate Planning, Community Safety, Sustainable Assets and Infrastructure departments were consulted in the development of this report.

Analysis (Environmental / Economic / Social Implications)

Green Infrastructure initiatives can lead to positive environmental, economic and social outcomes as these can improve biodiversity. They will also deliver real benefits to the broader community through air and water purification, wind reduction, shade and amenity. Green Infrastructure in urban environments has been shown to have positive social benefits, including, improved health, better mental wellbeing, reduced crime and an increase in property values.

Legal / Policy / Council Plan Impact

Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities

The Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities has been considered in the preparation of this report but is not relevant to the content of the report.

Legal

There are no legal implications associated with this report.

Policy Impacts

This report addresses actions 2.2.2.A, B, D, 2.4.3.C and 2.5.1.E-G of Frankston City's Environment Strategy (Greening Our Future) 2014-2024.

Officer's Declaration of Interests

Council officers involved in the preparation of this report have no conflict of interest in this matter.

Risk Mitigation

No risks have been identified within the report, however, the experience of an ongoing net loss of tree canopy cover would be a detriment to biodiversity and social wellbeing.

Conclusion

Council's Environment Strategy 'Greening our Future' was adopted in 2014. This set Frankston as the benchmark amongst many other Council's as a 'green' leader. Within this Strategy there are a number of actions consistent with this NOM that are currently being implemented.

Significant boulevarding opportunities exist with the municipality. A number of these are outlined in the Officers Assessment.

13.1 Response to NOM 1336 - Green Infrastructure

Executive Summary

Through the preparation of this report a number of different funding models offered by other LGAs, in addition to State and Federal Governments have been investigated. Additional rebates offered by Frankston City Council are likely to duplicate existing programs.

With larger lots and more open space, the Frankston municipality's environmental context differs considerably from more urbanised Councils. Cost effective greening of the City can be usefully achieved through programs such as backyard 'Gardens for Wildlife' programs, increased tree planting and the promotion of existing State and Federal government rebate programs. These opportunities can be further explored through the development of the Urban Forest Action Plan for Frankston City.

ATTACHMENTS

Nil

13.1 Response to NOM 1336 - Green Infrastructure

Officers' Assessment

Background

The purpose of this report is to brief Council on current and future green initiatives within the Frankston municipality, current green initiatives run by the State Government and other municipalities, opportunities for Frankston to replicate funding models for green initiatives and ensure green infrastructure is incorporated into the fabric of the city, and to consider rebates for use of green friendly products and practices within Frankston.

Green infrastructure includes natural landscape assets, including green spaces and water systems, trees, parks, wetlands, rain gardens, green roofs, walls and facades.

Over the last 3 years, Frankston City overall has recorded a loss in tree canopy cover and shrub canopy cover of 1.8% and 1.1%, respectively.

Green roofs, walls and facades have merit as a way of adding green infrastructure to a city because they can be included on new buildings or retrofitted onto existing buildings, and require little, if any, space at ground level. These initiatives can be used to compensate for the loss of urban greenery, and to provide localised cooling and aesthetic improvements in dense urban centres where there is usually insufficient space for other types of green infrastructure.

Issues and Discussion

1. **Current and future green initiatives within the Frankston municipality including the delivery of a boulevard program**

   Council currently undertakes a number of green initiatives throughout the City, mainly revolving around tree planting and landscaping. Some recently completed green initiative projects include:

   - Young Street upgrade - 68 new street trees and garden beds being planted;
   - Wells Street - 7 new street trees, garden beds and planters in Wells St;
   - School's Tree Day – Planting day held at 3 schools and donation of 2,500 plants;
   - National Tree Day – community planting day attended by 170 volunteers;
   - Greening our Future events and Environmental Interpretation program (ongoing);
   - Street Tree Planting program

   Future works that consider Green Infrastructure include:

   - Boulevard Bulk Tree Planting Project – Completion of a strategy for enhancing the gateways and main boulevard roads within the municipality in accordance with the objectives of Frankston's adopted Urban Forest Policy. The initial analysis has been completed and the key road corridors are recommended to be included for implementation are:
     - Cranbourne Rd - Fletcher Road to Peninsula Link.
     - Nepean Highway - Davey Street to Liddesdale Ave.
     - Hastings Road - Moorooduc Highway to Young Street.
   - Investigation of new greening opportunities within Station, Shannon and Clyde Malls – these projects will including tree planting, garden beds, grass and vertical greening opportunities;

- Nepean Highway Boulevard Improvement Project (State Government funded) – opportunities for new tree planting on the Nepean Highway (subject to Council and VicRoads approval);
- Street Art Program – The program will include a number of street art commissions across the City Centre. Artists will be encouraged to explore site responsive street art that may integrate green infrastructure;
- Gardens for Wildlife Pilot program – support residents to create green spaces as habitat within their gardens through advice, workshops and plant donations

The success of innovative green infrastructure initiatives in the City Centre rely on suitable maintenance standards and resources.

2. **Current initiatives run by others and opportunities for Frankston to replicate funding models:**

- City of Melbourne (CoM) Urban Forest Fund – this $1.2M fund has been established to build partnerships between government and the private sector (as approximately 75% of land within CoM is privately owned). The aim is to deliver additional greening above and beyond existing Council capital works investment through matching investments up to $500K. CoM is a high-density municipality with many large sized buildings that offer suitable spaces to implement green infrastructure. CoM's Urban Forest Fund may not be practical for Frankston due to the limited capacity for inserting an Urban Forest within Frankston's city centre. Nevertheless complementary initiatives are already being undertaken or planned in the Frankston City Centre as mentioned in Section 1 above.
- CoM Citizen Forester Program – this program invites people to sign up as a volunteer to undertake various activities to grow the urban forest within the municipality, including vegetation surveys/mapping/inventory and observation studies (e.g. pollinator study). Frankston has an extensive Environmental Friends Network, which could be used to introduce more activities like CoM's Citizen Forester Program.
- CoM Green Your Laneway Project – promotes 4 types of potential green infrastructure to introduce to laneways: these are vertical gardens, forest lanes, park lanes & farm lanes. Frankston's Mall Improvement and Street Art Projects could now consider introduction of similar potential green infrastructure such as vertical gardens and green facades.
- Melbourne Water Living Rivers Program – this $1.5M fund is available to local governments for projects that improve the health of waterways and the bays, support the liveability of local places and enable thriving landscapes through sustainable stormwater management. Frankston is currently in the process of writing a grant application to participate in the Melbourne Water Living Rivers Program.
- Cardinia Shire Council 'Weed Control Program' and City of Casey 'Biodiversity Incentive Scheme' – These are similar projects, which offer grants to residents to control weeds on their property or manage their vegetation. The feasibility of a program like this in Frankston could be addressed as part of the development of the 'Biodiversity Action Plan'.

- Gardens for Wildlife Project – designed to encourage residents and businesses to create an area in their garden to support wildlife. It is currently offered by Knox, Cardinia, Yarra Ranges, Booroondara, and Albury-Wodonga City Councils. Frankston City is developing a proposal to introduce the 'Gardens for Wildlife' project within this municipality.

3. Opportunities to ensure green infrastructure is incorporated into the fabric of the city:

The development of an Urban Forest Action Plan will provide Frankton City Council with the implementation framework to manage one of its biggest assets, its green environment. The Urban Forest Action Plan provides the opportunity to shift from viewing our green assets on an individual tree basis, to managing the vegetation (including trees, natural bush areas and green infrastructure) as an integrated piece of infrastructure with many benefits. The Urban Forest Action Plan will consider the green environment on both public and private land. Collaboration with, and ownership of the Urban Forest Action Plan by the community will be key to its success.

The Urban Forest Action Plan will set clear targets on an annual basis based on the objectives identified in the Urban Forest Policy. A series of actions will be identified under these objectives to protect and enhance the overall green coverage of the city and improve the consistency, effectiveness and efficiently in which it is managed. The Urban Forest Action Plan will enable an integrated approach by setting the priority in which these actions are delivered. Under the Urban Forest Action Plan the Frankston City tree population can be assessed to determine its area coverage, age structure and species diversity. This provides the opportunity to strategically improve the resilience of the tree population by identifying areas at risk and setting priorities for tree planting programs, replacement and rejuvenation of aging tree populations and the incorporation of new iconic and boulevard plantings. The Urban Forest Action Plan will set actions to explore the opportunities and potential issues in integrating green infrastructure in the form of planter boxes, green walls and green roofs into areas where space is limited and within new developments. This investigation can ensure that green infrastructure programs can be delivered with long term success.

To enable the Urban Forest Action Plan to be developed as a matter of priority, Council would need to consider use of an external contractor or allocating a full-time Band 6 Council officer to be dedicated to the project for a minimum period of 6 months. This will ensure it is completed and does not impact on the statutory obligations of the Biodiversity team for the assessment of Town Planning and Local Law applications.

4. Rebates for use of green friendly products and practices and its applicability for Frankston:

Council officers have examined existing resident and commercial rebate schemes for the use of green friendly products and practices offered by other Councils, State and federal government. Given the diversity of programs offered, research was limited to rebates for solar power, solar hot water, solar battery storage, rainwater tanks, permanent greywater treatment systems and composting/worm farming systems/products.

- Australian Government – Solar Systems subsidy – households, small businesses and community groups who install an approved renewable energy system (such as small-scale solar power, wind systems, solar hot water, heat pumps) are eligible for a financial incentive for the purchase of their system. Whilst not technically referred to as a 'rebate', for the customer this translates to a point of sale discount on the purchase price of their system.

  The financial incentive is offered in the form of a tradeable certificate, which acts as an electronic form of currency. When the household or business purchases a solar system, the solar supplier (business) discounts the value of the small-scale technology certificates (STCs) from their quote, provided that the customer assigns the STCs over to the supplier.

  As an example, if a resident was to purchase a 5 kilowatt (kW) solar power system, this could equate to a $2,870 discount off the purchase price for the customer (82 certificates x $35 per STC = $2,870 saving). However, the value of the subsidy fluctuates and is dependent on the market (supply and demand), the zone you are in (Frankston City is in Zone 4), as well as a deeming period.

  Additionally, individuals and small businesses who install a small-scale solar power system are typically eligible for feed-in tariffs, which apply when the customer generates more power from their solar power system that they can use, such that it is fed back into the electricity grid.

- Victorian Government rebate/ financial assistance programs - a range of rebates and financial assistance for communities to improve their environmental sustainability and reduce costs. These include:

  - Victorian Energy Upgrades (VEU) program - provides both households and businesses with access to discounts on energy efficient products and services to save money on their bills and reduce Victoria's greenhouse gas emissions. It was introduced as a framework for energy retailers to achieve annual greenhouse gas reduction targets. An accredited provider (business) sells (or installs) approved products or services to the household or business, which generates a certificate based on a greenhouse reduction score. The bigger the greenhouse gas reduction, the more certificates are created (and the more discounts passed on the customer). The accredited business then sells these certificates in a free market where the energy retailers can purchase the certificates to meet their targets.

    There is a comprehensive range of approved products and appliances through the VEU program. This includes; water heating, heating and cooling, weather sealing and insulation, lighting, standby power controllers, showerheads, TVs, fridges and freezes (including disposal), clothes dryers, pool pumps, in-home displays, commercial lighting upgrades, refrigerated display cabinets, refrigeration fans, motors, water efficient pre-rinse spray values and low-flow trigger nozzles. However, as the accredited providers operate within a free market, the service and product offerings differ between providers. In Frankston City, Council officers are aware of some cases where households and businesses have been offered lighting changeovers, showerhead replacements and weather-sealing for free.

- Community Rebate Program (CRP) - funded through the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP), aimed at assisting vulnerable and hardship customers complete minor plumbing works, leak testing, flow control devices, replace/repair fittings and fixtures, up to $750. The CRP program commenced in 2017-18, with DELWP allocating further funding for 2018-19. Customers are identified through South East Water's support programs.
- Community Housing Retrofit Program (CHRP) - is based on a collaboration across the three metropolitan water retailers (City West Water, Yarra Valley Water and South East Water), with a program coordinator supported by DELWP. CHRP is designed to address water efficiency and repairs for not-for-profit and community housing. The water retailers' role is to assist in identifying organisations with housing that have high water use combined with inefficiencies or existing leaks or known issues. This is the first year it has been run across metropolitan Melbourne after a successful pilot between DELWP and Yarra Valley Water. Currently, water retailers are working to identify organisations with housing that will benefit greatly from the program. The CHRP is funded for 2017-18 with scope for additional funding in 2018-19.
- Affordable Retrofits - aimed at providing subsidised energy efficiency and renewable energy upgrades assistance, will be open to a limited number of low income households and concession card holders in 2018. The program is expected to commence for the first 100 households in 2018. Council officers have expressed interest in being notified about the program as further details become available.

- Whitehorse City Council - provides 'sustainability' rebates for residential ratepayers (they can be either owner-occupiers or landlords), originally introduced as part of their EcoVision Strategy adopted in 2002. This council appears to provide the most comprehensive 'sustainability' rebates of any local council for its residents across metropolitan Melbourne. They do not offer rebates for commercial properties, however, home businesses are able to access the rebate.

  The rebates include:

  - Solar panels: $154 rebate on purchase and installation
  - Solar hot water unit: $100 rebate on purchase and installation
  - Solar battery storage unit: $200 rebate on purchase and installation
  - Greywater treatment systems: $100 rebate on purchase and installation of a permanent treatment system
  - Rainwater tank: 7% rebate on purchase price (not installation costs) of a tank over 600 litres (or bladder). Plus a one-off payment of $200 for ratepayers who install a TANKLESS TM underground rainwater system
  - Home Composting Incentive Program: $30 rebate when $100 or more spent on either compost or mulch, worm farm, Bokashi bucket starter kit, compost worms (booster boxes), or Bokashi mix.

Whitehorse City Council provide rebates for existing installations (i.e. retrospective installations), as well as new installations. Residential ratepayers can also claim more than one rebate type for their property (i.e. they can claim a rebate for a solar hot water system, as well as a rainwater tank). In addition, there is no provision for ensuring that the rebate recipient leaves the system (e.g. solar panels) at the property should they sell their property. New ratepayers who then purchase the property would be eligible for the rebate, if they were to install a new system. There is no cap on the annual budget for the rebate program; therefore all eligible rebates are accepted. The rebate program has evolved over time based on need, for example, during times of low water shortages and resulting water restrictions, the rebate for rainwater tanks was introduced and now continues to be offered.

It is unclear whether the rebate program has resulted in increasing the installation of sustainability initiatives, or whether residents already planning to implement the system are just simply accessing the rebate because it is there. Given the low value of the rebate offered for the solar panels, solar hot water systems, and solar battery storage, it is unlikely that the rebate itself would provide a sufficient incentive to install a system, but this has not been evaluated by the Council. However, the Council receives comments of appreciation from residents about the rebates offered, usually verbal comments at sustainability workshops or events, and occasionally Council receives letters of appreciation about the rebates.

The administration of the rebates is undertaken internally by the Sustainability Officers and Accounts Payable officers and the resources required to administer them can vary from year to year. Some years have seen over 600 rebates being claimed for items, while more recent years have seen the number of rebates decline.

- Baw Baw Shire Council - has offered a range of environmental rebates to its residents over the years. In 2004-05, the Council introduced a rainwater tank rebate, however, in 2010 this was withdrawn due to the Australian and Victorian Governments introducing rainwater tank rebates, as well as interest free loans that became available to households as part of the Australian Government's former Green Loans Program.

  Baw Baw Shire Council also removed their solar power rebate program for residents in 2010 due to the Australian Government introducing a feed-in tariff for excess energy fed back into the grid, as well as the introduction of the Small-scale Renewable Energy Scheme, which offers point of sale discounts for small-scale renewable energy technologies (including solar power) for individuals, small businesses and community groups.

  Baw Baw Shire Council now offers a 100% rebate on the purchase cost of worm farms and compost bins (up to $100). This means if you spend $50, you will get back $50. The Council has a maximum budget available and reserves the right to cancel the scheme once it reaches the limit. The Council does not have a food organics and garden organics (FOGO) kerbside collection service at this time.

13.1 Response to NOM 1336 - Green Infrastructure

Officers' Assessment

Benefits of rebate schemes:

- Investigating a rebate/s program would in-principle support Council's 10-year Environment Strategy: Greening Our Future (2014-2024), action 2.5.1 G to *'Investigate the feasibility of Community programs to support the purchase of "green" goods/services such as solar panels, greywater systems, insulation, etc.'* However, this action is considered a 'Low' priority within the Strategy, with other 'High' or 'Medium' priority actions taking precedence over the 10 years of implementation.
- A rebate/s (financial subsidy) could improve the community's access to environmentally friendly products by removing or reducing the cost of purchasing these items.
- By accessing the rebate/s, households and businesses would conserve natural resources and reduce their environmental impact e.g. reducing their energy use and greenhouse gas emissions through solar power and solar hot water: reducing mains water use through rainwater tanks and greywater use; sending less food waste to landfill (and reducing emissions) through composting or worm farming.
- Households and businesses could be expected to save money on their utility bills by reducing their energy and water use. Businesses may also be able to reduce their garbage collection costs if they reduced food waste to through composting or worm farming (depending on their waste collection service provider and contract).
- By providing community rebate/s, Council could publically demonstrate its commitment to sustainability.
- The rebate/s could increase community awareness and recognition of the need to reduce environmental impacts caused by households and businesses, as well as ways to live and work more sustainably. This would be in addition to the current work undertaken by Council officers to deliver community environmental education and information, for example, through Council's Greening Our Future community events program (Council Plan Annual Initiative 2017-18), responding to customer enquiries, delivery of targeted projects such as the Bay Friendly Businesses grant funded project, as well as distribution of environmental information via e-newsletters (EnviroNews and Halve Our Waste), articles in Frankston City News, flyers/brochures, website etc.
- Rebate/s could be developed and targeted to support the community in relation to particular issues, building community and environmental resilience. For example, during the Millennium Drought, water rebates from the Australian and Victorian Government were offered to assist the community to conserve mains water.
- Council could require that eligible products and practices for the rebate/s be sourced from local businesses to enhance support for the local industry and economy. However, issues may arise with regards to price inflation (see 'Issues and considerations' section below).

Issues and considerations:

- In principle, a rebate/s program for businesses/commercial entities is not entirely consistent with Council's 10-year Environment Strategy: Greening Our Future (2014-2024), action 2.5.3 E to: *'Advocate to extend State Government environmental rebates to businesses'*. The action is aimed at 'advocacy' to the State Government for expansion of their rebate program/s to businesses, rather than Council introducing its own rebate program for local businesses.

13.1 Response to NOM 1336 - Green Infrastructure

Officers' Assessment

- The Australian and Victorian Government have existing subsidies and targeted programs to support the adoption of environmentally friendly products and practices. Council has a role to ensure that any potential new rebate/s introduced do not duplicate these services, rather we should complement them.
- Financial incentives can be successful in motivating individuals to adopt environmentally friendly actions, however, this can also be influenced by other non-financial factors including an individual's attitude to a particular issue, and the barriers they experience in adopting the desired action (e.g. lack of access to reliable information, as well as the complexity of tenant/landlord arrangements). Council does not have information or research on the barriers that exist for local households and businesses in adopting environmentally friendly products and practices.
- Financial incentives are only effective if people perceive the incentive to be a sufficient inducement or value to adopt environmentally friendly actions. A number of rebates currently offered by local Councils only subsidise a very small proportion of the overall cost of the product (e.g. for solar panels, solar hot water, solar battery storage), therefore these rebate/s may only help to subsidise those who were already planning to undertake the action and who could afford to, regardless of the rebate being in place. These rebate/s may not be effective in assisting those most in need.
- For fairness and social equity reasons, consideration would need to be given to the financial value of each rebate/s, as well as whether Council would offer both new and retrospective rebates (which are both available to residents through the City of Whitehorse's sustainability rebates program).
- There is limited data available to determine the extent to which certain products and practices have already been implemented in Frankston City (e.g. rainwater tanks, greywater treatment systems and composting/worm farming products). This information would assist in targeting any rebate/s program more effectively, but would be difficult and costly to obtain. There have been a number of past rebate schemes and programs available to Frankston City households. For example:
    - The Victorian Government provided incentives for residents to install water saving measures between 2003 and 2015 as part of the former Water Smart Homes and Gardens Rebate Scheme. A range of rebates for rainwater tanks, greywater systems, and dual flush toilets etc. were implemented at this time
    - From 2009 to 2014, Council was involved in a showerhead exchange program with local water retailer, South East Water, which saw over 5,500 showerheads exchanged by the local community for water saving alternatives
    - In 2015, Council concluded its Community Solar Program which provided the community with access to a panel of solar suppliers vetted by Council for minimum performance standards, whilst offering discounts to the community. Despite significant officer time in establishing and managing this program, and high levels of initial community participation, only a small number of solar panel systems (30) were installed, indicating that the financial discount was not of sufficient value to influence many in their purchasing decision.
    - Since 2006, the Victorian Government also required that all new houses have either a rainwater tank or solar hot water system (individuals decide) to meet minimum building regulations.

Officers' Assessment

- Some rebates would be more complicated to administer than others. It is expected that a rebate for compost bins/worm farms and related products would be easier to assess and process as they are less complex and present a lower risk to people, infrastructure and the environment, when compared to more complex technologies such as solar power, solar hot water, solar battery storage, rainwater tanks and greywater treatment systems. However, these risks could be mitigated by developing robust application processes and eligibility criteria (e.g. requiring certificates of compliance for plumbing and electrical work where needed, proof of installation by a licensed plumber or certified installer, Council permits, adherence to regulations and permit conditions), as well as targeted education. In addition, water savings can be best addressed with the use of water saving devices and appliances along with the storage of rainwater. This would provide a much cheaper, lower risk, and environmentally sustainable option to greywater reuse and avoid a host of potential legal and resource issues.
- Should Council be interested in introducing rebates for compost bins, worm farms or related products to help reduce community food waste to landfill, it would need to consider possible impacts on the future kerbside food organics and garden organics (FOGO) collection contract and service that is currently in development through the South East Organics Processing Contract with the Victorian Government.
- As discussed, Council could require that eligible products and practices for the rebate/s be sourced from local businesses, however, there is a risk that prices for such products or practices could be inflated simply due to the rebate being in place. This could compromise households and businesses receiving value for money.
- Further work would be required to determine who would be eligible for the rebate (i.e. registered ratepayers at their primary place of residence or business, tenants and landlords), number of rebates per property, plus if landlords were included, whether they could apply for multiple rebates across their property portfolio. These factors would need to be carefully considered to avoid creating equity issues and considerable cost.
- Once an environmentally friendly product is installed on a property as a result of a rebate, consideration would need to be given to the ownership of that product (in particular for larger investment items such as solar power, solar hot water, solar battery storage and rainwater tanks), should the rebate recipient wish to take it with them once they have sold the property.
- Incentives, once introduced, can be difficult or unpopular to remove.
- Should Council introduce such a rebate/s program, additional work would be required by Council officers to:
    - Determine which are the critical and most effective areas to target with rebates – e.g. energy and water efficiency, renewable energy, waste
    - Determine which sections of the community are most in need of rebates
    - Determine who is eligible (see discussion above)
    - Assess product suitability, potential risks associated with products and appropriate mitigation measures. This would require additional consultation with Council's Commercial Services, Planning and Environment, Sustainable Assets, and Community Safety departments

- Assess the technical and resource requirements for developing and implementing the rebate/s program (noting that implementation of a program similar to that offered through Whitehorse City Council is not considered by Council officers to be feasible within the existing resources of Council). The resources required may also change over time dependent on the number of customers accessing the rebate/s, therefore Council would require the ability to increase or decrease resourcing on a needs basis, should this be necessary
- Determine internal roles/responsibilities, as well as processes/procedures and administration of the rebate/s
- Identify a sufficient budget

It should be noted that for Council officers to undertake this work in 2017-18, additional staffing resources will be required, to avoid diverting staff time from the development of Council's Energy and Emissions Reduction Plan and from the implementation of the existing Greening Our Future program (both Council Plan Annual Initiatives 2017-18), and potentially delaying or compromising these initiatives.

Options Available including Financial Implications

1. Notes the opportunities for promoting Green Infrastructure in Frankston (recommended)
2. Supports the implementation of a Gardens for Wildlife pilot project (recommended)
3. Notes a range of State and Federal Government rebate programs exist which are promoted by Frankston City Council. (not recommended as, at this time, they may duplicate existing external rebates.)
4. Considers future requirements for rebates in the annual operational budget.(recommended)
5. Progresses the development of the Urban Forest Action Plan to further explore opportunities for Green Initiatives. (recommended)
6. The resource requirements associated with the recommended option in this report is $59,500 compared to the annual budget allocation of $9,500 for this purpose.

Executive Summary

13.2 Response to NOM 1350 - Community Bus Service

Enquiries: (Joanne Ferrie: Community Development)

Council Plan

Community Outcome:	2. Liveable City
Strategy:	2.3 Health and Well-being
Priority Action	2.3.4 Adopt an approach to delivery of aged services within the state and federal service model

Purpose

To brief Council on the current practice of providing a Community Bus Services for the elderly, disabled and disadvantaged.

Recommendation (Director Community Development)

That Council:

1. Notes the service currently being provided to the community as outlined in Attachment A.
2. Notes that Family Health Support Services are currently undertaking business modelling of all services provided to the aged and individuals with a disability including transport.
3. Supports deferring any decisions on the Community Bus Service until after the business modelling report has been presented to Council in December 2017.

At an Ordinary meeting, 3 July 2017 the following Notice of Motion 1350 Community Bus Service was tabled and carried:

A review be undertaken of the present practice of providing a community bus service for the elderly, disabled and disadvantaged; how the frequency could be improved, how patronage could be increased and the potential inclusion of other integral destinations that may be difficult for such clients to traverse to/from (i.e. libraries, aquatic facilities, health and wellbeing hubs, NGOs etc.).

The findings be presented back to Council at the 16 October 2017 Council Meeting.

Key Points / Issues

- A review of the existing bus service highlights that it is currently used to capacity. Details of the usage are at Attachment A.
- Opportunities to increase patronage and bus trips would require an additional bus; either purchased or leased. The purchase of a new bus is at an approximate cost of $180,000. This includes on costs of $20,000 and the cost for the driver. Additional costs of up to $50,000 would be needed for modifications for improved accessibility. To oversee these additional services a Band 5 officer would be needed for an additional .4 EFT at an approximate cost of $37,000 per annum.
- Services are currently meeting community demand while maintaining a small wait list of not more than fifteen.
- This service is now operating in an increasing competitive market place as per the policy and tendering arrangement being introduced through federal policy which is providing greater choice for individuals.

Executive Summary

- Many services using the buses rely on funding from all tiers of government and as such all services need to be considered together rather than in isolation.
- Consumer feedback of the current service indicates a high rate of satisfaction.

Financial Impact

For the 2017-2018 financial year, the State Government Minister for Local Government has announced a limit on the amount Victorian councils may increase rates. The cap for the 2017-2018 financial year is 2%. The cap is based on the Consumer Price Index expected for the financial year.

This cap has a significant effect on Council's current Long Term Financial Planning, with rate revenue being $9 million less than anticipated over the first four years, growing to $17 million over five years. This reduction will have a severe impact on Council's financial capacity to maintain service levels and deliver key capital projects.

Community Transport and Social Support Programs have a target of transporting 6,000 passenger trips each year in this program. For the 2016-2017 financial year there were 6,047 passenger trips in this program.

Current cost to council for community transport is approximately $150,000 which includes use of the A H Talbot bus and the Mayoral bus, operating costs and appropriate staffing.

Consultation

1. **External Stakeholders**

   Community groups

   Consumers

2. **Other Stakeholders**

   Staff delivering the program

Analysis (Environmental / Economic / Social Implications)

The economic and social implications for the National Disability Insurance System (NDIS) and Aged Care Reforms are the increase in Consumer Directed Care where clients will search out services for themselves that best meet their needs rather than attending the services on offer.

Legal / Policy / Council Plan Impact

Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities

The Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities has been considered in the preparation of this report but is not relevant to the content of the report.

Legal

There are no legal implications with this report

Policy Impacts

Positive Aging Framework

Health and Well-being Plan

13.2 Response to NOM 1350 - Community Bus Service

Executive Summary

Officer's Declaration of Interests

Council officers involved in the preparation of this report have no Conflict of Interest in this matter.

Risk Mitigation

With the further introduction of Consumer Directed Care, clients may choose any provider of services in the area. This could cause either an increase in the demand for Frankston City Council services or decrease.

Conclusion

A review of the current bus services for older residents in Frankston has highlighted that utilisation is at capacity.

The introduction of the NDIS, the continued roll out of the Aged Care Packages through the Aged Care Reform and greater client choice through Consumer Directed Care, has instigated a detailed review and report, which is to be presented to Council in December 2017. This together with the need to identify service gaps as the NDIS changes are implemented, has resulted in officers' recommendation to defer any decision to increase the scope of council's services until the report can be presented and impacts of service changes fully understood.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: Current Community Bus Services

Family Health Support Services

Community Transport and Planned Activity Groups (PAG):

Community Transport provides transport to meet the needs of individuals or groups in the community who are transport disadvantaged (difficulty in accessing and using public and private transport) and would like to become more involved in the community. It is a door to door service operating Monday to Friday on a fixed timetable to various Frankston locations;

- Agestrong classes (weekly @ 3 different Community Centres)
- Seniors Clubs (weekly)
- Karingal Shopping Centre (weekly and fortnightly)
- Frankston Shopping Centre (fortnightly)
- PARC (weekly)
- Frankston Library (fortnightly)

There are currently 455 registered clients for community bus (285 planned activity group clients).

Frankston residents eligible for the service must be able ambulate with no personal assistance (however they may use wheelie walkers or frames). They must be able to get on and off the bus unaided and manage at the destination independently.

Cost for the service is set at $1.00 donation, each way ($2.00 return trip).

Two buses are used five days per week (Talbot bus = up to 19 seats and Sprinter bus = up to 10 seats).

NOTE: There is one Community Bus that is available for internal hire and Community Group hire, not daily use by Family Health Support Services. This Community Bus (the Mayoral Bus) has a hoist so that wheelchair users can access bus.

Regular promotion is currently undertaken including Facebook, Frankston City News insert, Flyer distribution, and presentations at Seniors Clubs, word of mouth from current passengers and other activities as identified by Media & Comms team

Current waitlist numbers total 15 passengers. Only 6 of the waitlist are for shopping with 3 of these shopping waitlist passengers already receiving support to alternate destinations whilst they wait for space to become available to their preferred destination.

The waitlist has been invaluable to identify needs of residents i.e. an extra run for PARC was implemented in 2016 following on increase in waitlist numbers for this destination.

Community Bus Timetable including Waitlist:

Day (As at 1/09/2017) (A1930204)	Talbot Bus (19 Passengers Maximum)	Passenger / WW No.s	Sprinter Bus (10 passengers)	Passenger / Wheelie Walker / Trolley No.s
Monday Each Week	Karingal Agestrong Pick Up (CB&PAG)	3 + 2WW (2 on Waitlist - class has no space)	Frankston North Agestrong (CB&PAG)	4 + 3WW (7 enquiries underway)
	Frankston South Agestrong (CB&PAG)	8 + 2WW	RSL Park Shopping (CB)	5 + 3TR
	Frankston East Over 55's (CB)	8 + 3WW	Karingal Agestrong Drop Off (CB&PAG)	3 + 2WW (2 on Waitlist - class has no space)
Tuesday Each Week	Seagulls Day Club (CB)	9 + 4WW	Planned Activity Group	
	Greeks Seniors Club (CB)	5 CALD		
	Italians Seniors Club (CB)	5 CALD		
Wednesday Wk 1 Each Week	Frankston Library G1 (CB)	11 + 6WW	Karingal Shopping (CB)	7 + 4WW
	Frankston Library G2 (CB)	9 + 3WW	Frankston South Agestrong (CB&PAG)	5 + 3WW
	Frankston Library G3 (CB)	10 + 6WW	Preparation Time	-
Wednesday Wk 2 Each Week	Karingal Shopping G1 (CB)	9 + 6WW	Frankston Shopping (CB)	7 + 6WW
	Karingal Shopping G2 (CB)	9 + 4WW + 4TR	Frankston South Agestrong (CB&PAG)	5 + 3WW
	Karingal Shopping G3 (CB)	8 + 3WW + 1TR	Preparation Time	-
Thursday Wk 1 Each Week	Karingal Shopping G1 (CB)	9 + 3WW	Planned Activity Group	
	Karingal Shopping G2 (CB)	9 + 1WW + 1TR + 1 Assistance Dog		

Attachment A: **Current Community Bus Services**

Day (As at 1/09/2017) (A1930204)	Talbot Bus (19 Passengers Maximum)	Passenger / WW No.s	Sprinter Bus (10 passengers)	Passenger / Wheelie Walker / Trolley No.s
	Karingal Shopping G3 (CB)	9 + 2WW + 3TR		
Thursday Wk 1 Each Week	Frankston Shopping G1 (CB)	6 + 2WW + 4TR	Planned Activity Group	
	Frankston Shopping G2 (CB)	12 + 3WW + 5TR		
	Frankston Shopping G3 (CB)	11 + 3WW + 2TR		
Friday Each Week	PARC / Fab 50's G1 (CB)	9 + 4WW	Planned Activity Group	
	PARC / Fab 50's G2 (CB)	8 + 1WW		
	Protea Village Kar Shopping (CB)	Approx 8 each week (17 Listed)		
WAITLIST	Karingal Shopping - 1	Frankston Shopping – 7 (3 travel on Kar)	Library - 3	Fab 50's /Seagulls /Greeks /Italians - 1

Current Community Bus Pick up and Drop off times:

Talbot bus

Over 55's – Every Monday – 11.30 – 2.45pm (p/up) 2.45 – 4.00pm (d/off)
Seagulls – Every Tuesday – 8.45 – 1.45pm (p/up) 1.45 – 3.00p (d/off)
Greeks – Every Tuesday –10.00 – 3.30pm (p/up) 3.30 – 5.00pm (d/off)
Italians – Every Tuesday – 12.00 – 3.30pm (p/up) 3.30 – 5.00pm (d/off)

Library WK1
Wed Wk1 - Library R1 – Every 2nd Wed – 9.20 – 11.00am (p/up) 11.00 – 11.40am (d/off)
Wed Wk1 - Library R2 – Every 2nd Wed – 10.20 – 12.00pm (p/up) 12.00 – 12.45pm (d/off)
Wed Wk1 - Library R3 – Every 2nd Wed – 1.30 – 2.30pm (p/up) 2.30 – 4.00pm (d/off)

Karingal WK1
Thur Wk1 Karingal R1 – Every 2nd Thur – 8.45 – 12.15pm (p/up) 12.15 – 1.30pm (d/off)
Thur Wk1 Karingal R2 – Every 2nd Thur – 10.00 – 1.30pm (p/up) 1.30 – 2.15pm (d/off)
Thur Wk1 Karingal R3 – Every 2nd Thur – 11.15 – 2.30pm (p/up) 2.30 – 3.30pm (d/off)

Karingal WK2
Wed Wk2 - Karingal R1 – Every 2nd Wed – 8.45 – 12.00pm (p/up) 12.00 – 12.40pm (d/off)
Wed Wk2 - Karingal R2 – Every 2nd Wed – 9.40 – 1.00pm (p/up) 1.00 – 2.00pm (d/off)
Wed Wk2 - Karingal R3 – Every 2nd Wed – 10.50 – 2.10pm (p/up) 2.10 – 3.10pm (d/off)

Frankston WK2
Thur Wk2 - F/ston R1 – Every 2nd Thur – 8.45 – 12.00pm (p/up) 12.00 – 12.40pm (d/off)
Thur Wk2 - F/ston R2 – Every 2nd Thur – 9.30 – 1.00pm (p/up) 1.00 – 2.10pm (d/off)
Thur Wk2 - F/ston R3 – Every 2nd Thur – 10.55 – 2.30pm (p/up) 2.30 – 3.10pm (d/off)

Fab 50's – Every Friday – G1 F - 8.20 – 9.45am (p/up) 11.30 – 12.30pm (d/off)
Fab 50's – Every Friday – G2 S/CD – 9.45-10.45am (p/up) 12.30-1.30pm (d/off)
Protea Village (wk 1) – Every 2nd Fri – 1.30-3.30pm (p/up) 3.30-4.15pm (d/off)
F/ston R1 (wk 2) – Every 2nd Fri – 10.00-1.30pm (p/up) 1.30-2.30pm (d/off)

Mercedes/Sprinter Bus

RSL Park – Every Monday – 10.30 – 1.30pm (p/up) 1.30-2.00pm (d/off)
WK1
Karingal – Every 2nd Wed – 8.30 – 12.00pm (p/up) 12.00 – 1.00pm (d/off)
WK2
F/ston – Every 2nd Wed – 8.30 – 12.00pm (p/up) 12.00 – 1.00pm (d/off)

AGESTRONG - Every Monday and Wednesday
Monday CSTR Karingal 10.15am = 9.20-11.50am
(CB 9.20-11.20am p/up, 11.20-11.50 d/off – SPRTR = d/off)
Monday SPTR FNorth 10.45am = 9.20am -12.50pm (CB 9.20-12.00 p/up, 12.00-12.50 d/off)
Monday CSTR FSouth 11.30am = 10.30am – 2.00pm (CB 10.30-1.00 p/up, 1-2.00 d/off)
Wed. SPTR FSouth 11.30am = 10.15am – 2.00pm (CB 10.15-1.00pm p/up, 1.00-2.00 d/off)

Planned Activity Group (PAG) / Social Support outings and passenger attendance

Example of current outings on offer:

DATE	DESTINATION	TIMINGS	COST	SUMMARY
Tuesday 19 December	Geonbae Korean BBQ Restaurant Frankston	Pick up 10.15-11.30am Leave venue 2.00pm	Bus $2.00 Set Lunch Menu $20.00	Located on the banks of Kananook Creek, Geonbae Korean BBQ Restaurant is the perfect location for a meal that will surprise both you and your taste buds. Dine on pork and chive dumplings, savoury pancakes, using the special hot plates, have fun whilst you BBQ the Spicy Pork main.
Thursday 18 or Friday 19 January	Wheelers Hill Hotel Wheelers Hill	Pick up 10.00-11.15am Leave venue 2.00pm	Bus $4.00 Seniors Lunch $12-19.00	Delicious food and amazing views are not always easy to come by, but at the Wheelers Hill hotel, only 30 minutes from Frankston, you can enjoy both!
Tuesday 23 or Thursday 25 January	Ambulance Historic Society Inc Bayswater Hotel Bayswater	Pick up 8.45-10.00am Leave lunch venue 2.00pm	Bus $5.00 Entry/scones $5.00 Single Course $12-14.00	The Ambulance Victoria Museum and its vintage ambulances has an amazing car collection as well as old medical equipment and memorabilia from the past. On arrival home-made scones with jam & cream will sustain you until the quick stop for lunch at the Bayswater Hotel.

Financial Year 16/17 Passenger attendance for all funding types.

Month	PAG	CHSP	CB	Manual	Total Passengers
Jul-16	15	167	315	0	497
Aug-16	16	189	377	0	582
Sep-16	8	141	330	13	492
Oct-16	7	183	320	0	510
Nov-16	6	170	320	46	542
Dec-16	7	149	241	18	415
Jan-17	4	118	212	16	350
Feb-17	4	182	323	0	509
Mar-17	4	169	393	0	566
Apr-17	4	121	308	0	433
May-17	0	187	407	0	594
Jun-17	6	171	380	0	557
2016/17	81	1947	3926	93	6047

** PAG = HACC-PAG, CHSP= CHSP-PAG, CB = Community Transport and Manual passengers are from during school holidays when a bus and driver is loaned to a Seniors Group (CALD) for use of community transport.

Executive Summary

13.3 Response to NOM 1367 - Homelessness in Australia

Enquiries: (Liz Daley: Community Development)

Council Plan

Community Outcome:	2. Liveable City
Strategy:	2.3 Health and Well-being
Priority Action	2.3.5 Adopt a Health and Wellbeing Plan 2017-2021

Purpose

To brief Council on draft letters to Federal Government and all Councils in Australia regarding homelessness in response to NOM 1367 – Homelessness in Australia.

Recommendation (Director Community Development)

That Council:

1. Approves the draft letter to be sent to the Prime Minister (Attachment A).
2. Approves the draft letter to be sent to the Mayor of every local Council in Australia (Attachment B).

Key Points / Issues

- At its Ordinary Meeting 306 (4 September 2017) the following Notice of Motion 1367 – Homelessness in Australia was unanimously endorsed:

  "That a letter be drafted for approval of Council with the intent to send a communication to the Federal Government and all Councils in Australia calling on the Federal Parliament to dedicate resources and finance to satisfactorily deal with the issues of homelessness in our country."

- Accordingly, draft letters to the Prime Minister and Mayor of every Council in Australia indicating the issue and imploring support have been developed (Attachment A and B).

- With 12% of all Australians and 17% of Australian children living in poverty, the economic and social costs of homelessness are immense. Pathways leading to homelessness are diverse including family violence; financial difficulty; lack of appropriate or adequate dwellings; health and other issues. Funding must be prioritised to provide essential shelter and support for homeless Australian adults, children and young people.

Financial Impact

For the 2017-2018 financial year, the State Government Minister for Local Government has announced a limit on the amount Victorian councils may increase rates. The cap for the 2017-2018 financial year is 2%. The cap is based on the Consumer Price Index expected for the financial year.

This cap has a significant effect on Council's current Long Term Financial Planning, with rate revenue being $9 million less than anticipated over the first four years, growing to $17 million over five years. This reduction will have a severe impact on Council's financial capacity to maintain service levels and deliver key capital projects.

There are minimal costs in this report including purchasing a mailing list of all Mayors Australia wide ($150); postage and officer time producing letters.

13.3 Response to NOM 1367 - Homelessness in Australia

Executive Summary

Consultation

1. External Stakeholders

Research with specialist agencies

2. Other Stakeholders

None

Analysis (Environmental / Economic / Social Implications)

Shelter is a fundamental and basic human right and essential to full participation in economic and social life; however the current level of homelessness is hindering this opportunity for homeless Australians.

Legal / Policy / Council Plan Impact

Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities

All matters relevant to the Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities have been considered in the preparation of this report and are consistent with the standards set by the Charter.

Legal

There are no legal implications.

Policy Impacts

There are no policy implications.

Officer's Declaration of Interests

Council officers involved in the preparation of this report have no Conflict of Interest in this matter.

Risk Mitigation

This report seeks to mobilise support of other local Councils and lobby the Federal Government to fund solutions to the current homelessness crisis. As such there are no risks identified in this approach.

Conclusion

Draft letters are presented for Council in accordance with NOM1367 highlighting the increasing incidence of homelessness in Australia.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: NOM 1367 - Homelessness in Australia - Letter to Prime Minister

Attachment B: NOM1367 - Homelessness in Australia - Letter to Mayors

Office of the Mayor
Frankston City Council
30 Davey Street, Frankston, Victoria, Australia
Telephone: +613 8773 9529 Mobile: 0400 236 977
PO Box 490, Frankston VIC 3199
Website: frankston.vic.gov.au

Reference:
Enquiries:
Telephone:

(Insert Date)

The Hon Malcolm Turnbull MP
Prime Minister
Parliament House
CANBERRA ACT 2600

Dear Prime Minister

HOMELESSNESS IN AUSTRALIA

Frankston City Council is gravely concerned about the increasing incidence of homelessness. Accordingly, at the Ordinary Meeting on Monday 4th September Council resolved to write to the Federal Government and every Council in Australia indicating the plight of homelessness and calling on the Federal Parliament to become meaningfully engaged in resolving homelessness in Australia.

In 2016 there were 105,237 people recorded as homeless in Australia[i], alarmingly of these 17,845 were children under 10[ii]. 12% of all Australians and 17% of Australian children live in poverty[iii]. 22,773 Victorians are homeless[iv], with 7,600 Victorians sleeping out in 2016[v]. In 2014-15 in this country 255,657 people received support and almost seven million nights of accommodating were provided by specialist homelessness services[vi].

On any given night in Australia **1 in 200** people are homeless[vii]. This increasing crisis of homelessness in this country is of grave concern to citizens and communities in Frankston and throughout Australia. We call on the Federal Government through formal communication to provide the necessary monies to resolve this issue.

Homelessness in Victoria costs the State and Federal Governments $25,615 per person per year[viii] (in health, crime, and others costs). This represents an annual loss of $194 million[ix] in Victoria alone, as a result of the inadequate supply of last resort shelter or suitable housing for the 7,600 Victorians sleeping out or living on the streets.

Rough Sleeping and other forms of homelessness are an increasing issue in Frankston City. In 2012-2013 the Frankston front door housing crisis centre, SalvoCare Eastern reported 2,200 unique homeless clients approached their agency for homeless supports or services during the year. This number has continued to increase, with the specialist housing system in Frankston City currently buckling under housing demand pressures which far outstrip the supply of

affordable housing options for vulnerable families. Currently, in Frankston only 10% of 1-2 bedroom properties are rated as affordable by the Victorian Department of Health and Human Services Rental Report (2016). Newstart recipients are severely most disadvantaged receiving a fortnightly income of $500; this is insufficient to cover costs of rent, food and basic needs.

Clearly, urgent intervention is needed to assist the desperate plight of people in who are homeless for many reasons including domestic and family violence (estimated 24%); financial difficulties (estimated 20%); housing crisis (estimated 16%); inappropriate or inadequate dwellings (estimated 11%); other relationship issues (estimated 8%); other accommodation issues (estimated 5%); health issues (estimated 4%); transition from custody agreements (estimated 2%); itinerant (estimated 1%); lack of family / community support (estimated 1%) and other reasons (estimated 8%)[x].

Traditionally the role of the Commonwealth Government has predominantly been to provide funding for public housing, while the role of the State government has predominantly been to plan, provide and manage it. Local Government has a vital role in articulating and advocating the needs of the local community.

Whilst Council welcomes the recent Federal Government funding commitment through the National Partnership Agreement on Homelessness (NPAH) 2017-2019, and the National Housing and Homelessness Agreement (NHHA) seeking better outcomes for homelessness through improved accountabilities and working relationships with the States; Council is concerned this does not go far enough. The NPAH funding is far too low, and the expectation of matched State funding for homelessness will result in people at risk of, or experiencing homelessness falling through the gaps. There is also a risk the co-contribution aspect in this funding will exacerbate the current deflection of responsibility between different levels of Government for resolving the homelessness crisis. It is vital that all levels of government work collaboratively on this critical issue.

The City of Frankston implores the Australian Government to priorities increased in the 2018-19 budget for the urgently needed essential services and shelter for Australian people and families who have become homeless so they can be safe and well, and make meaningful contributions to community life. Every Australian adult and child deserves a place to call home.

Yours faithfully

Cr Brian Cunial
MAYOR – FRANKSTON CITY

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[i] Homeless in Australia: Homelessness Australia January 2016
[ii] Homeless in Australia: Homelessness Australia January 2016
[iii] ACOSS, 2012, *Poverty in Australia 2012*
[iv] Homelessness Australia: Homelessness in Victoria, June 2017

[v] The University of Melbourne, *The Case for Investing in Last Resort Housing*, 2017
[vi] AIHW, *2015 Specialist Homelessness Services 2014-2015*
[vii] Homeless in Australia; Homelessness Australia January 2016
[viii] The University of Melbourne, *The Case for Investing in Last Resort Housing*, 2017
[ix] Ibid.
[x] Homeless in Australia; Homelessness Australia January 2016

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PO Box 490, Frankston VIC 3199
Website: frankston.vic.gov.au

Reference: A3437173
Enquiries: Liz Daley
Telephone: 03) 9784 1957

3 October 2017

(Insert Address)

Dear MAYOR XXX Council (Mayor to Mayor letter)

HOMELESSNESS IN AUSTRALIA

Frankston City Council is gravely concerned about the increasing incidence of homelessness. Subsequently at the Ordinary Meeting on Monday 4th September Council resolved to write to the Federal Government and every Council in Australia indicating the plight of homelessness and calling on the Federal Parliament to become meaningfully engaged in resolving homelessness in Australia.

In 2016 there were 105,237 people recorded as homeless in Australia[i], alarmingly of these 17,845 were children under 10[ii]. 12% of all Australians and 17% of Australian children live in poverty[iii]. 22,773 Victorians are homeless[iv], with 7,600 Victorians sleeping out in 2016[v]. In 2014-15 in this country 255,657 people received support and almost seven million nights of accommodating were provided by specialist homelessness services[vi].

In 2012-2013 the Frankston front door housing crisis centre, SalvoCare Eastern reported 2,200 unique homeless clients approached their agency for homeless supports or services during the year. In Frankston only 10% of 1-2 bedroom properties are rated as affordable by the Victorian Department of Health and Human Services Rental Report (2016). Newstart recipients are severely most disadvantaged receiving a fortnightly income of $500; this is insufficient to cover costs of rent, food and basic needs.

Clearly urgent intervention is needed to assist the desperate plight of people in who are homeless for many reasons including domestic and family violence (estimated 24%); financial difficulties (estimated 20%); housing crisis (estimated 16%); inappropriate or inadequate dwellings (estimated 11%); other relationship issues (estimated 8%); other accommodation issues (estimated 5%); health issues (estimated 4%); transition from custody agreements (estimated 2%); itinerant (estimated 1%); lack of family / community support (estimated 1%) and other reasons (estimated 8%)[vii].

On any given night in Australia **1 in 200** people are homeless[viii]. This increasing crisis of homelessness in this country is of grave concern to citizens and communities in Frankston and throughout Australia. We call on the Federal Government through formal communication to provide the necessary monies to resolve this issue.

Homelessness in Victoria costs the State and Federal Governments $25,615 per person per year[ix] (in health, crime, and others costs). This represents an annual loss of $194 million[x] in Victoria alone, as a result of the inadequate supply of last resort shelter or suitable housing for the 7,600 Victorians sleeping out or living on the streets.

We understand that the three tiers of Government have a role to play in reversing the homelessness trends in Australia and that traditionally the role of the Commonwealth Government has predominantly been to provide capital funding for public housing in Australia, while the State Government has predominantly been to plan, provide and manage it. Local Government has a vital role in articulating and advocating the needs of the local community.

Whilst Council welcomes the recent Federal Government funding commitment through the National Partnership Agreement on Homelessness (NPAH) 2017-2019, and the National Housing and Homelessness Agreement (NHHA) seeking better outcomes for homelessness through improved accountabilities and working relationships with the States; Council is concerned this does not go far enough. The NPAH funding is far too low, and the expectation of matched State funding for homelessness will result in people at risk of, or experiencing homelessness falling through the gaps. There is also a risk the co-contribution aspect in this funding will exacerbate the current deflection of responsibility between different levels of Government for resolving the homelessness crisis. It is vital that all levels of government work collaboratively on this critical issue.

As such, we invite all Councils in Australia to join with us in demanding that the Australian Government prioritizes increased funding for the urgently needed essential services and shelter for Australian people and families who have become homeless in the 2018-2019 budget so they can be safe and well, and make meaningful contributions to community life. Every Australian adult and child deserves a place to call home.

Yours faithfully

Cr Brian Cunial
MAYOR – FRANKSTON CITY

---

[i] Homeless in Australia: Homelessness Australia January 2016
[ii] Homeless in Australia: Homelessness Australia January 2016
[iii] ACOSS, 2012, *Poverty in Australia 2012*
[iv] Homelessness Australia: Homelessness in Victoria, June 2017

[v] The University of Melbourne, *The Case for Investing in Last Resort Housing*, 2017
[vi] AIHW, *2015 Specialist Homelessness Services 2014-2015*
[vii] Homeless in Australia; Homelessness Australia January 2016
[viii] Homeless in Australia; Homelessness Australia January 2016
[ix] The University of Melbourne, *The Case for Investing in Last Resort Housing*, 2017
[x] Ibid.

Executive Summary

13.4 Response to NOM 1374 - Frankston District Basketball Association

Enquiries: (Liz Daley: Community Development)

Council Plan

Community Outcome:	1. Planned City
Strategy:	1.1 Community Infrastructure
Priority Action	1.1.6 Ensure community infrastructure and services match community need

Purpose

To brief Council in response to NOM 1374 – Frankston district Basketball Association relating to progress of lease negotiations and acquittal of requirements of State and Federal Government funding underpinning the project.

Recommendation (Director Community Development)

That Council:

1. Notes the updates; and
2. Requests a further update report to its next Ordinary Meeting.

Key Points / Issues

- At its meeting on 25 September 2017, Councillor Hampton tabled a Notice of Motion 1374 regarding Frankston District Basketball Association (FDBA). Council resolved:

  "Given the Frankston District Basketball Association's reticence to commit to bona fide negotiations on a new lease arrangement, the CEO prepares a report for Council consideration at its meeting on 16 October 2017 to fully inform Councillors on the current status of the lease negotiations. The report should also include an update on the status of Council's acquittal of the requirements of both federal and state funding agreements which underpin the financial viability of the project."

- Following protracted negotiations, a meeting (the meeting) facilitated by Bruce Billson between FDBA, Councillors and staff held on 28 June 2017 reached agreement on key issues; this agreement was endorsed by OM303 (3 July 2017); a copy of the resolution is attached (see Attachment A).
- At the meeting it was agreed that construction could not commence until the lease was executed and both parties agreed to work with haste to achieve this.
- An amended draft of the lease was provided to FDBA legal representatives on 8 September 2017 who were contacted several times for feedback; a response was received on 9 October 2017.
- The Federal and State Government Funding agreements have specified milestones, reports and funding payments relating to the basketball project. As milestones have not been met Council is in breach of its funding agreements with the State and Federal Government.

13.4 Response to NOM 1374 - Frankston District Basketball Association

Executive Summary

- The $13.05M expansion of the Frankston Basketball Facility represents a significant community investment of public monies contributed by Council ($4.55M), State Government ($2.5M), Federal Government ($5.2M) and FDBA ($1M). To date, of the Federal Government funding commitment, $641,500 has been received; $1,250,000 from State Government and FDBA pledged $1M contribution.
- Tender escalation costs following the reviewed construction quote are expected to be shared equally between FDBA and Council.
- Council is fully supportive of increased basketball facilities in Frankston as is the local community and Members of Parliament who worked hard to secure funding commitments. Negotiations on the lease continue with the FDBA.

Financial Impact

For the 2017-2018 financial year, the State Government Minister for Local Government has announced a limit on the amount Victorian councils may increase rates. The cap for the 2017-2018 financial year is 2%. The cap is based on the Consumer Price Index expected for the financial year.

This cap has a significant effect on Council's current Long Term Financial Planning, with rate revenue being $9 million less than anticipated over the first four years, growing to $17 million over five years. This reduction will have a severe impact on Council's financial capacity to maintain service levels and deliver key capital projects.

Council has committed $4.55M; of which year to date expenditure is $826,207 and a further $50,000 in legal fees. There is an additional $200,000 in tender escalation costs from January 2017 to July 2017; expected to be split with FDBA.

Grants are committed from State Government ($2.5M), Federal Government ($5.2M) and FDBA ($1M). To date, of the Federal Government funding commitment $641,500 has been received; $1,250,000 from State Government and FDBA pledged $1M contribution.

Consultation

1. External Stakeholders

FDBA; Maddocks; Sport and Recreation Victoria and Basketball Victoria.

2. Other Stakeholders

Facilities Department; Commercial Services; Executive Management Team

Analysis (Environmental / Economic / Social Implications)

Participation in team sports builds cooperation, social connections, networks and healthier communities; all of which contribute economic and social outcomes.

Legal / Policy / Council Plan Impact

Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities

All matters relevant to the Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities have been considered in the preparation of this report and are consistent with the standards set by the Charter.

Legal

Council may incur legal action from the builder and will need to navigate current funding agreements with State and Federal Government.

13.4 Response to NOM 1374 - Frankston District Basketball Association

Executive Summary

Policy Impacts

No policy impacts.

Officer's Declaration of Interests

Council officers involved in the preparation of this report have no Conflict of Interest in this matter.

Risk Mitigation

Securing an agreement to lease with FDBA clarifies expectations of all stakeholders and will allow the project to commence once signed.

Conclusion

Council has invested significant time and funding in seeking to reach agreement with FDBA and progress the Frankston Basketball Stadium Expansion Project. Officers continue to negotiate with the FDBA.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: Resolution for 14.1 Frankston District Basketball Inc. Expansion Project - 3 July 2017 *(Under Separate Cover)*

14.1 NOM 1376 - Inconsistencies of Clause 52.48 - Bushfire Protection Exemptions (Known as the 10/30 Right)

On 26 September 2017 Councillor Aitken gave notice of his intention to move the following motion:

> That Council make representations through all local Members of Parliament with reference to the inconsistencies of the Clause 52.48 – Bushfire Protection Exemptions (otherwise known as the 10/30 Right) The introduction of a uniform ability for residents to remove trees without any impediment when located within 10 metres of their house (if constructed or approved prior to September 2009), entirely negates the recognition particularly of highly important or heritage trees that contribute greatly to the streetscape.
>
> The irreparable damage to the character of local communities by the provision of this exemption as it currently stands means that vast numbers of trees are being removed throughout the greater Melbourne area in situations that are at either very low or negligible fire risk because of the blanket status of this provision.
>
> This is entirely against widely upheld state policy of greening our suburbs and represents an administrative measure which was taken at a moment of understandably high public emotion following the devastating bushfires of 2009. However, as outlined above the unfortunate nett effect is that vegetation has been removed from locations where it cannot be reasonably justified.

COMMENTS BY DIRECTOR

Question for Consideration	
1. Has the NoM been discussed with the CEO and/or the relevant Director or Manager?	**NO** Comments: if applicable
2. Is the NoM substantially different from any notice of motion or rescission motion that has been considered by Council and lost in the preceding six months?	**NO** Comments: if applicable
3. Is the NoM clear and well worded?	**YES** Comments: if applicable
4. Is the NoM capable of being implemented?	**YES** Comments: if applicable
5. If the NoM is adopted, will a meeting be required with the relevant Director and Manager and Council officers in order to progress its implementation?	**YES** Comments: if applicable
6. Is the NoM within the powers of a municipal Council?	**YES** Comments: if applicable
7. Is the NoM free from overlap with matters for which the State and/or Federal Government are responsible?	**YES** Comments: if applicable

Question for Consideration	
8. Is the NoM consistent with all relevant legislation?	**YES** Comments: if applicable
9. Is the NoM consistent with existing Council or State policy or position?	**YES** Comments: if applicable
10. Is the NoM consistent with Council's adopted strategic plan?	**YES** Comments: if applicable
11. Can the NoM be implemented without diversion of existing resources?	**YES** Comments: if applicable
12. Can the NoM be implemented without diversion of allocated Council funds?	**YES** Comments: if applicable
13. Are funds available in the adopted budget to implement the NoM?	**YES** Comments: if applicable
14. What is the estimated cost of implementing the NoM?	**YES** Year 1: $ Recurring: $ Comments: Funds are available within the Planning and Environment Departments 2017/2018 budget.

ATTACHMENTS

Nil

14.2 NOM 1377 - McClelland Gallery Interconnectiveness and Peninsula Link

On 6 October 2017 Councillor Bolam gave notice of his intention to move the following motion:

That a report be provided to Council on:

1. Improving relations with the McClelland Gallery; and furthering its interconnectedness within the greater Frankston community;
2. The potential loaning and/or gifting of sculptures - monuments to the municipality in secured and prefabbed locations to improve amenity and civic pride; and
3. Advocacy to the relevant authority on consultation with Frankston City Council/Frankston public on future sculptures - monuments on the Frankston portion of the Peninsula Link (i.e. chrome gnome, 'tree of life' etc.).

A report to Council is to be provided in December on the outcomes of the above three considerations.

COMMENTS BY CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

McClelland Gallery Board of Trustees are currently going through a period of significant change due to a number of recent resignations and are also still looking at the vacant Directors position.

It would be timely for Council to have a discussion with the Board about Councils involvement with the gallery and the trustees.

Council had previously discussed loaning sculptures from McClelland Gallery, however despite considerable effort; a successful outcome was not achieved.

This led to Council engaging Sculptures by the Sea to provide the sculptures that are currently in place on a loan and lease basis.

McClelland Gallery Trustees in recent times have indicated a willingness to revisit this issue.

The placement of sculptures on Peninsula Link is a contractual matter between the operator of Peninsula Link and McClelland Gallery.

Council in its meeting with the Trustees could request that it is consulted given its interest in arts and sculptures.

Question for Consideration	
1. Has the NoM been discussed with the CEO and/or the relevant Director or Manager?	**YES** Comments: if applicable
2. Is the NoM substantially different from any notice of motion or rescission motion that has been considered by Council and lost in the preceding six months?	**NOT APPLICABLE**
3. Is the NoM clear and well worded?	**YES**
4. Is the NoM capable of being implemented?	**YES**

Question for Consideration	
5. If the NoM is adopted, will a meeting be required with the relevant Director and Manager and Council officers in order to progress its implementation?	YES
6. Is the NoM within the powers of a municipal Council?	YES
7. Is the NoM free from overlap with matters for which the State and/or Federal Government are responsible?	YES
8. Is the NoM consistent with all relevant legislation?	YES
9. Is the NoM consistent with existing Council or State policy or position?	YES
10. Is the NoM consistent with Council's adopted strategic plan?	YES
11. Can the NoM be implemented without diversion of existing resources?	YES
12. Can the NoM be implemented without diversion of allocated Council funds?	NO
13. Are funds available in the adopted budget to implement the NoM?	YES
14. What is the estimated cost of implementing the NoM?	MINIMAL

ATTACHMENTS

Nil

14.3 NOM 1378 - Restoration of roads damaged as a result of ongoing and future Level Crossing Removal Works

On 4 October 2017 Councillor Bolam gave notice of his intention to move the following motion:

That the Council formally writes to the LXRA organisation and relevant State Ministers expressing concern about the state of Council and non-Council roads within the municipality that have been impacted upon by heavy machinery, and increased patronage of large vehicles, due to ongoing (and future) level-crossing removal works.

The Council seeks confirmation that Council roads and non-Council roads will be returned to the standard they were in, prior to the initiation of level-crossing removal upgrades.

The Council is to make mention to particular roads that have been visibly affected by LXRA level-crossing removal efforts, such as Dandenong Road East (Frankston), David Street (Frankston) and Raymond Street (Frankston) that are now in need of resurfacing as a consequence of the aforementioned works.

The CEO is requested to ensure that other damaged roads - beyond the three mentioned - are identified to enable Frankston City Council to relay to the LXRA organisation and the State Government the full scope of damaged roads that require remedial repairs upon the completion of level-crossing removal works.

In the event that the LXRA organisation and relevant Ministers are unable to give a satisfactory commitment to the rehabilitation of damaged roads, due to level-crossing removal upgrades, then this matter is to form part of Frankston City Council's state election advocacy agenda.

COMMENTS BY CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Prior to the commencement of Level Crossing Removal projects, a comprehensive video and in person condition survey is conducted of all assets, both public and private, in the vicinity of the work zone. This includes private dwellings.

The images and footage is retained until the project has been completed, at which time an analysis of the damage sustained is conducted, with remedial works following.

Officers are reporting damage to Council assets as soon as it becomes apparent, and is requiring that the fault be rectified as soon as possible to ensure public safety.

The Chief Executive Officer has already instructed officers to engage with appropriate authorities on these matters with a view to achieving full restoration of Councils assets.

Question for Consideration	
1. Has the NoM been discussed with the CEO and/or the relevant Director or Manager?	**YES** Comments: The issue of the damage in Dandenong Road East and Raymond and David Streets was the subject of a Councillor request.
2. Is the NoM substantially different from any notice of motion or rescission motion that has been considered by Council and lost in the preceding six months?	**YES**

14.3 NOM 1378 - Restoration of roads damaged as a result of ongoing and future Level Crossing Removal Works

Question for Consideration	
3. Is the NoM clear and well worded?	**YES**
4. Is the NoM capable of being implemented?	**YES**
5. If the NoM is adopted, will a meeting be required with the relevant Director and Manager and Council officers in order to progress its implementation?	**NO**
6. Is the NoM within the powers of a municipal Council?	**YES**
7. Is the NoM free from overlap with matters for which the State and/or Federal Government are responsible?	**YES**
8. Is the NoM consistent with all relevant legislation?	
9. Is the NoM consistent with existing Council or State policy or position?	**YES**
10. Is the NoM consistent with Council's adopted strategic plan?	**YES / NO** Comments: if applicable
11. Can the NoM be implemented without diversion of existing resources?	**YES**
12. Can the NoM be implemented without diversion of allocated Council funds?	**YES**
13. Are funds available in the adopted budget to implement the NoM?	**YES**
14. What is the estimated cost of implementing the NoM?	**YES / NO** Year 1: $Nominal Recurring: $ This practice falls within the normal activity of the Frankston Revitalisation unit.

ATTACHMENTS

Nil

14.4 NOM 1379 - Additional Food Safety Measures

On 6 October 2017 Councillor Bolam gave notice of his intention to move the following motion:

That a report be provided to Council at the December Ordinary Meeting on the potential implementation of the following two measures utilised by other municipalities in relation to food safety:

1. 'Eat Safe' database which is designed to encourage adherence to good food safety practices; and
2. The 'I'M ALERT' online food training program (or equivalent) which could be offered to new food-based businesses and/or non-complying food-based businesses.

COMMENTS BY DIRECTOR

Question for Consideration	
1. Has the NoM been discussed with the CEO and/or the relevant Director or Manager?	**NO**
2. Is the NoM substantially different from any notice of motion or rescission motion that has been considered by Council and lost in the preceding six months?	**YES**
3. Is the NoM clear and well worded?	**YES**
4. Is the NoM capable of being implemented?	**YES** it is possible however - Frankston City Council will be implementing a very similar program to the 'Eat Safe' Program. It is called 'Frantastic Food Safety Awards' Program and will be introduced to Frankston Food Businesses in early 2018. This program is designed to recognise businesses demonstrating excellence in food safety and is comparable to the 'Eat Safe' database that is offered by Brisbane City Council. Details of the Frantastic Food Award Program have been published in the Councillor Bulletin and the Frankston City Food News which is distributed to the local businesses. On line training developed by the Department of Health & Human Services is used by the Environmental Health Unit to train/educate food handlers and is titled 'Do Food Safety'. This program is at no charge and is similar to the 'I'm alert' online program run by Environmental Health Australia which comes at a cost of $1,100 per annum.

Question for Consideration	
5. If the NoM is adopted, will a meeting be required with the relevant Director and Manager and Council officers in order to progress its implementation?	**YES –** officers and the Manager would need to work together to progress the implementation.
6. Is the NoM within the powers of a municipal Council?	**YES**
7. Is the NoM free from overlap with matters for which the State and/or Federal Government are responsible?	A similar program to 'I'm alert' is already provided by Department Health & Human Services at no charge.
8. Is the NoM consistent with all relevant legislation?	**YES**
9. Is the NoM consistent with existing Council or State policy or position?	**YES** Similar training programs are already being run using the DHHS online training package and the Frantastic Food Safety Awards Program is planned to be rolled out to local businesses in early 2018.
10. Is the NoM consistent with Council's adopted strategic plan?	**YES**
11. Can the NoM be implemented without diversion of existing resources?	**NO** Additional resources would be required if these programs were to be implemented in addition to what has already been planned or what training is already being utilised.
12. Can the NoM be implemented without diversion of allocated Council funds?	**NO** See above comment.
13. Are funds available in the adopted budget to implement the NoM?	**NO**
14. What is the estimated cost of implementing the NoM?	Year 1: $20K approx Recurring: $20K approx Band 6 x 1 day per week

ATTACHMENTS

Nil

14.5 NOM 1380 - Adding Value to Rates

On 9 October 2017 Councillor O'Connor gave notice of her intention to move the following motion:

That Council consider the inclusion of annual discount vouchers with annual residential and business rate notices. Vouchers for consideration should include the FRRRC (Frankston Regional Recycling and Recovery Centre), PARC (Peninsula Aquatic Recreational Centre) and the Frankston Arts Centre. The inclusion of vouchers with rate notices should be explored either on a recurrent basis or for the following budget periods: 2018/2019, 2019/2020 and 2020/2021.

That a report be provided at the first Council Meeting in 2018 on the workability of the above proposition and/or a variated version.

Rationale: The motion asks the council to consider the impact of vouchers included with rate notices. Key council businesses and services have been selected. Residents would appreciate the consideration of rates relief in the form of vouchers for council businesses/services to offset the ongoing expensiveness of municipal rates and other competing living expenses.

COMMENTS BY DIRECTOR

Should this NoM be adopted a report will be prepared. However, it is likely that implementation of "value adding" for ratepayers could lead to a significant cost impost, or revenue reduction, to Council. It is strongly recommended that it only be considered as part of the annual budget process.

Question for Consideration	
1. Has the NoM been discussed with the CEO and/or the relevant Director or Manager?	**NO**
2. Is the NoM substantially different from any notice of motion or rescission motion that has been considered by Council and lost in the preceding six months?	**YES**
3. Is the NoM clear and well worded?	**YES**
4. Is the NoM capable of being implemented?	**YES** A report will be prepared. It is noted that the implementation of the NoM will require budgetary allocation.
5. If the NoM is adopted, will a meeting be required with the relevant Director and Manager and Council officers in order to progress its implementation?	**NO** It is considered that the NoM is specific and clear enough for officers to somplete the report. A meeting will be arranged should it become necessary.

Question for Consideration	
6. Is the NoM within the powers of a municipal Council?	**YES**
7. Is the NoM free from overlap with matters for which the State and/or Federal Government are responsible?	**YES**
8. Is the NoM consistent with all relevant legislation?	**YES**
9. Is the NoM consistent with existing Council or State policy or position?	**Partially** While Council does not have an explicit policy on this matter, it is noted that when making its decision to proceed with the FRRRC, Council considered but rejected the implementation of a voucher system.
10. Is the NoM consistent with Council's adopted strategic plan?	**Partially** While the Council Plan does not have any specific initiatives along the lines of those proposed in the NoM, it is suggested that the implementation any initiatives which provide greater value for ratepayers will contribute to Frankston's liveability.
11. Can the NoM be implemented without diversion of existing resources?	**YES** The report can be completed within existing resources, however implementation may require a significant budgetary allocation.
12. Can the NoM be implemented without diversion of allocated Council funds?	**NO** See above
13. Are funds available in the adopted budget to implement the NoM?	**Partially** The report can be completed within existing resources, however implementation may require a significant budgetary allocation.
14. What is the estimated cost of implementing the NoM?	**YES / NO** Report preparation - $nil Recurring: $unknown It is noted that if, for example, each ratepayer was to receive a $25.00 voucher for the FRRRC, gross cost if all vouchers are used could exceed $1million. However, further work is required in the preparation of the report to fully understand the quantum cost.

ATTACHMENTS

Nil

14.6 NOM 1381 - Committee for the Future Occupancy of Linen House

On 9 October 2017 Councillor Hampton gave notice of his intention to move the following motion:

> That a committee of interested Councillors, Chief Executive Officer and appropriate Council officers be formed to oversee the future occupancy of Linen House including the Expressions of Interest (EOI) that go out to organisations interested in participating.
>
> That this committee meet on a monthly basis and report back to Council on the issues covered.

COMMENTS BY DIRECTOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Consideration of the future use of Linen House will also have to take into account other key sporting facilities and locations within the municipality.

Question for Consideration	
1. Has the NoM been discussed with the CEO and/or the relevant Director or Manager?	**YES** Comments: if applicable
2. Is the NoM substantially different from any notice of motion or rescission motion that has been considered by Council and lost in the preceding six months?	**YES** Comments: if applicable
3. Is the NoM clear and well worded?	**YES** Comments: if applicable
4. Is the NoM capable of being implemented?	**YES /NO** Comments: Whilst the NOM can be implemented; Council will need to endorse an evaluation criteria to assess applicants prior to an Expression of Interest process.
5. If the NoM is adopted, will a meeting be required with the relevant Director and Manager and Council officers in order to progress its implementation?	**YES** Comments: if applicable
6. Is the NoM within the powers of a municipal Council?	**YES** Comments: if applicable
7. Is the NoM free from overlap with matters for which the State and/or Federal Government are responsible?	**YES** Comments: if applicable
8. Is the NoM consistent with all relevant legislation?	**YES** Comments: if applicable
9. Is the NoM consistent with existing Council or State policy or position?	**NO** Comments: Council is yet to formally endorse the Expression of Interest process and evaluation criteria.

Question for Consideration	
10. Is the NoM consistent with Council's adopted strategic plan?	**YES** Comments: if applicable
11. Can the NoM be implemented without diversion of existing resources?	**NO** Comments: An independent expert is recommended to facilitate the EOI process.
12. Can the NoM be implemented without diversion of allocated Council funds?	**NO** Comments: Expert assistance will be required given the specialised facility, and need to ensure best community benefit. Repurposing Linen House will require capital funds and, depending on tenants, potential operational subsidies.
13. Are funds available in the adopted budget to implement the NoM?	**NO** Comments: if applicable
14. What is the estimated cost of implementing the NoM?	**YES / NO** Year 1: $100,000 Recurring: $unknown at this point Comments: Additional capital funds and potentially operational funds will be required. These will be determined once future tenancy requirements and capacity are known.

ATTACHMENTS

Nil

14.7 NOM 1382 - Increased Community Gardens in Frankston City

On 10 October 2017 Councillor Toms gave notice of his intention to move the following motion:

That a report be provided at the March 2018 Council Meeting on the practice of Community Gardens in the Frankston municipality. This report must consider:

1. Evaluation on how the four present sites are operating and what could be done to improve them.
2. Introduction of new sites to achieve greater municipal balance – Karingal, Seaford, Carrum Downs, Skye and Frankston South.
3. Investigate how to encourage residents / neighbourhood to create their own community garden cooperative. This is to include (but not limited to) grants, staff information sessions for residents, seeds and permit rental modification.

Councillor Rationale

Given Frankston's city past sustainability achievement and commendation, all options offered in this Notice of Motion are appropriate. "Community Gardens" encourage good eating habits and have potential to enhance the character and demeanour of local neighbourhood.

COMMENTS BY DIRECTOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Question for Consideration	
1. Has the NoM been discussed with the CEO and/or the relevant Director or Manager?	**NO** Comments: if applicable
2. Is the NoM substantially different from any notice of motion or rescission motion that has been considered by Council and lost in the preceding six months?	**YES** Comments: if applicable
3. Is the NoM clear and well worded?	**YES** Comments: if applicable
4. Is the NoM capable of being implemented?	**NO** Comments: The NOM will require consultation and investigative work.
5. If the NoM is adopted, will a meeting be required with the relevant Director and Manager and Council officers in order to progress its implementation?	**YES** Comments: if applicable
6. Is the NoM within the powers of a municipal Council?	**YES** Comments: if applicable
7. Is the NoM free from overlap with matters for which the State and/or Federal Government are responsible?	**YES** Comments: if applicable

Question for Consideration	
8. Is the NoM consistent with all relevant legislation?	**YES** Comments: if applicable
9. Is the NoM consistent with existing Council or State policy or position?	**YES** Comments: if applicable
10. Is the NoM consistent with Council's adopted strategic plan?	**YES** Comments: if applicable
11. Can the NoM be implemented without diversion of existing resources?	**NO** Comments: Staff resources will need to be diverted to undertake this work.
12. Can the NoM be implemented without diversion of allocated Council funds?	**NO** Comments: if applicable
13. Are funds available in the adopted budget to implement the NoM?	**YES** Comments: if applicable
14. What is the estimated cost of implementing the NoM?	**YES / NO** Year 1: $7,000 Recurring: $ Comments: Recurring costs will be established once the report content and recommendations are known.

ATTACHMENTS

Nil

14.8 NOM 1383 - Lack of consultation for Frankston Nature Conservation Reserve

On Wednesday 11 October 2017 Councillor Quinn McCormack gave notice of her intention to move the following motion:

That Council:

1. Writes to the Minister for the Environment, the Hon Lily D'Ambrosio MP, expressing concern that there has been:
   (a) No community consultation regarding current management arrangements for Frankston Nature Conservation Reserve; and
   (b) No community consultation regarding access arrangements for Frankston Nature Conservation Reserve under the current management, noting that the reserve is presently closed to the public and that the Master Plan successfully implemented at the reserve, received overwhelming community endorsement during a thorough consultation period.
2. Seeks a meeting with Parks Victoria forthwith to discuss their future management and their proposed access arrangements.

COMMENTS BY DIRECTOR

Question for Consideration	
1. Has the NoM been discussed with the CEO and/or the relevant Director or Manager?	**YES**
2. Is the NoM substantially different from any notice of motion or rescission motion that has been considered by Council and lost in the preceding six months?	**YES**
3. Is the NoM clear and well worded?	**YES**
4. Is the NoM capable of being implemented?	**YES**
5. If the NoM is adopted, will a meeting be required with the relevant Director and Manager and Council officers in order to progress its implementation?	**NO**
6. Is the NoM within the powers of a municipal Council?	**YES**

Question for Consideration	
7. Is the NoM free from overlap with matters for which the State and/or Federal Government are responsible?	**NO** Comments: The motion seeks information about future public access and management processes for a reserve controlled by the State Government. This is an appropriate request in the community interest consistent with Council's advocacy role.
8. Is the NoM consistent with all relevant legislation?	**YES**
9. Is the NoM consistent with existing Council or State policy or position?	**YES**
10. Is the NoM consistent with Council's adopted strategic plan?	**YES** Comments: Appropriate access to public reserves is consistent with Council's adopted Environment Strategy.
11. Can the NoM be implemented without diversion of existing resources?	**YES**
12. Can the NoM be implemented without diversion of allocated Council funds?	**YES**
13. Are funds available in the adopted budget to implement the NoM?	**N/A**
14. What is the estimated cost of implementing the NoM?	**N/A**

ATTACHMENTS

Nil

17. CONFIDENTIAL ITEMS

Section 89(2) of the Local Government Act 1989 enables the Council to close the meeting to the public if the meeting is discussing any of the following:

(a) Personnel matters;
(b) The personal hardship of any resident or ratepayer;
(c) Industrial matters;
(d) Contractual matters;
(e) Proposed developments;
(f) Legal advice;
(g) Matters affecting the security of Council property;
(h) Any other matter which the Council or Special Committee considers would prejudice the Council or any person;
(i) A resolution to close the meeting to members of the public.

Recommendation

That the Ordinary Council Meeting be closed to the public to discuss the following Agenda items and all documents associated with the consideration and discussion of it, that are designated confidential information by me, pursuant to Section 77(2)(c) of the Local Government Act 1989 (the Act) on the following grounds

C.1 Visitor Information and Services Delivery Options

Agenda Item C.1 Visitor Information and Services Delivery Options is designated confidential as it relates to personnel matters (s89 2a)

C.2 Appointment of Directors to the Board of Peninsula Leisure Pty Ltd

Agenda Item C.2 Appointment of Directors to the Board of Peninsula Leisure Pty Ltd is designated confidential as it relates to Any other matter which the Council or special committee considers would prejudice the Council or any person (s89 2h)

C.3 Carrum Downs Oval No 2 Reconstruction

Agenda Item C.3 Carrum Downs Oval No 2 Reconstruction is designated confidential as it relates to contractual matters (s89 2d)

C.4 Baxter Park Soccer Pavilion Carpark Construction Project Tender Award of Works

Agenda Item C.4 Baxter Park Soccer Pavilion Carpark Construction Project Tender Award of Works is designated confidential as it relates to contractual matters (s89 2d)

C.5 Frankston Yacht Club Additional Works

Agenda Item C.5 Frankston Yacht Club Additional Works is designated confidential as it relates to contractual matters (s89 2d), and proposed developments (s89 2e):



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Signed by the CEO