



NOTICE PAPER

ATTACHMENTS EXCLUDED FROM AGENDA

Monday 4 September 2017

Attachments Excluded From Agenda

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Item 1

Attachment 1 IMAP Minutes 24 May 2017 Attachment
1 of 1

Inner Melbourne Action Plan

Making Melbourne More Liveable



Minutes

Inner Melbourne Action Plan Implementation Committee

Meeting No 46

8.00 am – 10.00 am Friday 26 May 2017

City of Melbourne

Council Meeting Room, Level 2, Town Hall Administration Building, Swanston Street

Attendance: Committee Members	Cr Nicholas Reece, Chair Future Melbourne (Planning) Committee, City of Melbourne (<i>Chair until 9.25am</i>) Cr Bernadene Voss, Mayor, City of Port Phillip (<i>Chair from 9.25am</i>) Cr Amanda Stone, Mayor, City of Yarra Cr Jami Klisaris, Mayor, City of Stonnington <i>arrived 8.12am</i> Mr Stephen Wall, Chief Executive Officer, Maribyrnong City Council Mr Warren Roberts, Chief Executive Officer, City of Stonnington Ms Kate Vinot, Director City Strategy & Place, City of Melbourne Ms Vijaya Vaidyanath, Chief Executive Officer, City of Yarra Ms Carol Jeffs, Interim Chief Executive Officer, City of Port Phillip
Associate Partner Representatives	Mr Adrian Salmon, Principal Planner, Planning Services, DELWP Mr Rod Anderson, Strategy & Partnerships Regional Manager-Port Phillip, DELWP Ms Cate Turner, Director Inner Melbourne, Metropolitan Economic Development DEDJTR- <i>arrived 8.15am</i> Ms Emily Mottram, Director Urban Renewal, Victorian Planning Authority
IMAP Guests	Elissa McElroy, IMAP Executive Officer Mr Dale Stewart, Senior Recreation Planner, City of Melbourne <i>arrived at 8.40am</i> Mr Graham Porteous, Manager Libraries and Recreation, City of Melbourne <i>arrived 9.00am</i> Ms Helen Hardwick, Program Manager Tourism Policy, Wayfinding and Infrastructure, CoM Ms Sheri Peters, City Business Officer-Tourism Industry Devt, Marketing & Comms, CoPP Mr Malcolm Roberts-Palmer, Senior Social Policy and Research Officer, Maribyrnong CC Ms Tara Frichitthavong, Manager Community Services & Social Infrastr. Planning, Maribyrnong CC Ms Nanette Mitchell, Senior Social Planner, City of Melbourne <i>arrived 9.05am</i> Ms Anne Barton, Community Planner – Housing and Advocacy, City of Yarra, Ms Belinda Robson, Senior Policy Advisor, City of Yarra <i>arrived 8.35am</i> Ms Virginia Miller, Economic Development Officer, CoPP <i>arrived 8.55am</i> IMAP Champions Ms Katrina Terjung, Manager Strategy and Growth, City of Port Phillip

PRELIMINARIES

1.	Appointment of Chair
1.1	That the IMAP Implementation Committee resolves to appoint Cr Nicholas Reece, Chair Future Melbourne (Planning) Committee, City of Melbourne as the Chair of the Meeting.
	MOVED MR WALL / Cr Voss

A vote was taken and the MOTION was CARRIED

2.	<p>Apologies</p> <p>2.1 That the IMAP Implementation Committee resolves to note the following apologies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cr Sarah Carter, Deputy Mayor, Maribyrnong City Council • Mr Michael Hopkins, Interim Deputy Secretary, Network Planning Transport Group, DEDJTR • Mr Vince Punaro, Regional Director Metro NW Region, VicRoads • Ms Cate Turner, Director Inner Melbourne, Metropolitan Economic Development DEDJTR - <i>for lateness</i> <p>MOVED CR REECE / Cr Voss A vote was taken and the MOTION was CARRIED</p> <p>Cr Reece acknowledged the traditional owners of the land and invited those present to introduce themselves. Cr Reece advised that he needed to leave the meeting early and that Cr Voss would take the chair at that point.</p>
3.	<p>Members Interest - Disclosure by members of any conflict of interest in accordance with s.79 of the Act. Cr Reece noted an additional item in Confidential Business which involved his employer, the University of Melbourne, and he declared an interest in that item.</p>

ITEMS

4.	<p>Confirmation of Minutes of the IMAP Implementation Committee</p> <p>4.1 That the IMAP Implementation Committee resolves to confirm the draft Minutes of the IMAP Implementation Committee No. 45 held on 24 February 2017 as an accurate record.</p> <p>MOVED CR STONE / Cr Voss A vote was taken and the MOTION was CARRIED</p>
5.	<p>Ratify Out-of-Committee approval – Melbourne Official Visitor Map – Production and Distribution Agreement with Destination Melbourne Ltd confirmed on 24 March 2017</p> <p>5.1 That the IMAP Implementation Committee ratify the following resolution made out of Committee:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">That the IMAP Implementation Committee resolve as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That IMAP approve a two plus one year Print & Distribution Agreement with Destination Melbourne Ltd (as per the current lapsed Agreement) to have Destination Melbourne Ltd produce 1 million copies of the Official Visitor Map per year with a flat IMAP contribution of \$45,000 + GST per annum. <p>MOVED MR ROBERTS / Cr Stone A vote was taken and the MOTION was CARRIED</p>
6.	<p>Ratify Out-of-Committee approval – Melbourne Official Visitor Map – Production and Distribution Agreement with Destination Melbourne LTD confirmed on 4 April 2017</p> <p>6.1 That the IMAP Implementation Committee ratify the following resolution made out of Committee:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">That the IMAP Implementation Committee resolves to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Approve the MELBOURNE OFFICIAL VISITOR MAP – PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION AGREEMENT between the IMAP Councils and Destination Melbourne Ltd for a period of two (2) years, and a further one (1) year subject to approval of the parties, from the date the Agreement is executed. b. Authorise the CEO's of the Cities of Stonnington, Maribyrnong, Yarra and Port Phillip and the Director City Strategy and Place, City of Melbourne to sign the license agreement on behalf of the IMAP Councils. <p>MOVED CR STONE / Cr Voss A vote was taken and the MOTION was CARRIED</p>

7.	<p>Ratify Out-of-Committee approval – Approval to contribute an Inner Melbourne section to the next edition of the Cultural Guide confirmed on 17 May 2017</p> <p>7.1 That the IMAP Implementation Committee ratify the following resolution made out of Committee:</p> <p>That the IMAP Implementation Committee resolves to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> support the IMAP Tourism Working Group partnership with Cultural Tourism Victoria to produce the Experience Culture Victoria 2017-18 edition, in print and digital. <p><u>Experience Culture Guide Agreement</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> approve the Experience Culture Victoria Guide Agreement between Cultural Tourism Victoria and the IMAP Councils which sets out the 2017-18 production agreement and authorise the IMAP CEOs from the Cities of Yarra, Stonnington, Port Phillip and Maribyrnong and the Director City Strategy and Place, City of Melbourne to sign the Agreement on behalf of the IMAP Councils. <p><u>IMAP Inner Melbourne Map Licence Extension</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> approve a one year extension of the current license for use of the IMAP Inner Melbourne Map to Cultural Tourism Victoria, for the approved purposes as detailed in Schedule 1 of the map licence and that the extension confirmation can be through an exchange of letters with the IMAP Executive Officer, as no licence payment is required. <p>MOVED MR WALL / Mr Roberts A vote was taken and the MOTION was CARRIED <i>[Cr Klisaris arrived at 8.12am]</i></p>
8.	<p>Business Arising</p> <p>The Executive Officer updated the committee on the correspondence received.</p> <p>Representatives from the City of Port Phillip spoke to their correspondence item 5a relating to their Council's resolution on social and cultural heritage protection – in particular as they relate to local pubs.</p> <p>CoPP has identified a lack of heritage controls for these buildings and requested IMAP councils consider collectively making a case and calling for recognition of state significance for these buildings. Ms Jeffs requested the matter be considered by the IMAP Executive Forum at their next meeting – insofar as what would be involved and what level they would want to take it up. Cr Voss noted a gap in policy for buildings of "cultural significance", and that the Minister and Heritage Victoria, having already been consulted, had indicated an interest.</p> <p>Ms Jeffs advised she could circulate the heritage assessment on 2 pubs to help identify the scope of the discussion; and proposed she write to each Council on the matter and place it on the agenda for the next IMAP Executive Forum.</p> <p><u>Comments/Questions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This was a big issue in CoM. The challenge related to what sort of order or control was being sought. There needed to be a trigger to ensure protection prior to demolition. Ms Terjung advised the need to understand the thresholds at the local level and what these could look like. Other Councils could participate in CoPP's meeting with DELWP planning and Heritage Victoria to discuss this further. This initiative has relevance to Stonnington; and for Strategic Planning staff to be involved. Request that it extend to include old theatres in their consideration. <p><i>[Ms Turner arrived at 8.15am]</i></p> <p>8.1 That the IMAP Implementation Committee resolves to note the actions undertaken in response to Business Arising from the previous minutes.</p> <p>MOVED MR ROBERTS / Cr Stone A vote was taken and the MOTION was CARRIED</p> <p>Correspondence:</p> <p>Inwards</p> <p><i>Att 5a Email C Jeffs CEO CoPP re Resolution on social/cultural heritage</i></p> <p><i>Att 5b Email R Cumming, Moorabool Shire re community facility tools</i></p> <p><i>Att 5c Email_VIC Transport Conference presentation links</i></p>

	<p>Att 5d Email S Booth DEDJTR advising replacement on IMAP committee</p> <p>Att 5e Email Dr R Conroy UWS re CLT project</p> <p>Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>IMAP Executive Officer to put consideration of social and cultural heritage protection of pubs and theatres on the next IMAP Executive Forum agenda</i> • <i>Ms Jeffs to circulate the heritage assessment on 2 pubs to help identify the scope of the discussion</i> • <i>CoPP to invite other IMAP Council staff to attend the meetings with DELWP and Heritage Victoria on this issue</i>
9	<p>Financial Report</p> <p>The Executive Officer noted the main items of expenditure for the quarter and that the councils had been invoiced for their 2016-17 contributions in December/January.</p> <p>9.1 That the IMAP Implementation Committee resolves to receive the IMAP Financial Report for the nine months ending 31 March 2017.</p> <p>MOVED MR WALL / Mr Roberts A vote was taken and the MOTION was CARRIED</p>
10	<p>IMAP Communication and Governance</p> <p>The IMAP Executive Officer noted the work undertaken in the second round of Steering Group meetings and that undertaken by the working groups.</p> <p>Smart Cities: The Executive Officer drew the Committee's attention to a meeting on 2 June with the CoM Smart Cities Manager on possible joint projects that could be the subject of a joint application for Smart Cities federal funding. She requested that the IMAP Economy Steering Group and the IMAP Executive Forum be authorised to propose and approve an application, subject to the usual caveats regarding Council budgeting processes, as its due date was 30 June 2017. She noted the upgrade and extension of CLUE was a likely project.</p> <p><u>Comments/Questions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CoM was keen to make an application; there was a lot of interest in CLUE and it would be useful to know the IMAP councils' position so this could be reflected in the application. This would be a good demonstration project for the rest of the country. • Noted the PMs interest in Smart Cities, and the \$50m fund. The CLUE project is a suitable city shaping proposal. Fisherman's Bend infrastructure projects are also well placed. • Ms Mottram noted the State Government were also interested in the CLUE project with interest increasing from DEDJTR to collaborate. • Yarra's support in CLUE was reiterated - limited to the growth areas and use in special areas of interest as previously noted. Yarra were happy to work collaboratively. • It was noted Austin Ley was undertaking a gap analysis to give confidence to the project. The gaps in the data could also be addressed. The Executive Officer noted she was trialling the survey at Stonnington and would be extending it to the other Councils soon. • Ms Vinot noted that Councils may opt for all or part of their non-residential areas but that all questions should be addressed on any one visit. The tool can be flexible but it was important that the same infrastructure be applied across the Inner Melbourne region. • The Committee noted there would be an action to take this proposal forward. <p>10.1 That the IMAP Implementation Committee resolves to note the Communications and Governance Briefing Paper.</p> <p>MOVED CR KLISARIS / Cr Voss A vote was taken and the MOTION was CARRIED</p> <p>Action: <i>The IMAP Economy Steering Group and the IMAP Executive Forum are to consider and approve the submission of a joint application for Smart Cities federal funding on behalf of the IMAP Implementation Committee (with consideration given to the CLUE project), subject to the usual caveats regarding Council budgeting processes, before 30 June 2017.</i></p>
11.	<p>Progress Report</p> <p>Cr Voss requested that the Managing Conflict project be picked up. The Executive Officer advised this was part of the liquor licensing proposals being considered by the Economy Steering Group.</p> <p>11.1 That the IMAP Implementation Committee resolves to note the IMAP Progress Report for May</p>

	<p>2017.</p> <p>MOVED Mr ROBERTS/ Cr Stone A vote was taken and the MOTION was CARRIED</p> <p><i>The Chairman advised the Committee he was leaving the meeting early and requested the next item be taken out of order so the homelessness discussion could occur before his departure from the Chair.</i></p>
12.	<p>G3.P4 Consistent Approach in the Response to Homelessness Project Brief</p> <p>Mr Malcolm Roberts-Palmer and Ms Tara Frichithavong, Maribyrnong City Council attended for this item. They were joined by Ms Anne Barton and Dr Belinda Robson, CoY.</p> <p>Mr Roberts-Palmer reviewed the approach and actions suggested in the draft report. He noted CoY Director, recently provided suggestions to the Steering Group to take into consideration along with comments from the committee.</p> <p>Key points in the report were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IMAP doesn't have a clear policy position on homelessness • Discussion paper – proposed to note causes, impacts and problems across the region and an economic analysis • Position paper – proposed to advise on the position for IMAP council advocacy • A project team has been formed, a considerable amount of work has already been done by councils; and there are opportunities to advocate for state government responses; the federal government is also in this space (housing) which has flow-on effects for homelessness • The Project team are looking at what we can do as a collective to put our position to state government • Funding for homelessness services and housing agreements are current issues; investing in CoMar defence site being considered. Still a process of negotiation as to who would own the land <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mr Wall noted it is proposed to go to the open market. Valuable site, clean up expensive, net yield to be put into clean up costs, a decade of development. <p>Ms Frichithavong explained:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Brief proposes establishing an Evidence base. The IMAP staff group have met 4 times and identified the complexity that underpins homelessness, and identified that, for IMAP to have a clear position for advocacy, Councils need a good evidence base. • Suggest get clarity around what role local government can play in this space. • There are structural and system issues that underpin homelessness – this presents a cost to society, our city and our way forward. The Discussion report will lay out these issues, • The Economic analysis will strengthen our position for advocacy strategy. She noted the Melbourne University Institute of Sustainable Societies report articulates the cost of homelessness to society. We need to translate this research into evidence that we know is appropriate for Councils to utilise. The Melbourne University paper – connects to work we want to achieve, we can strengthen any gaps <p>Mr Malcolm Roberts-Palmer explained the proposal to analyse council service delivery areas and identify those council services impacted by homelessness; both costs and staff pressures being experienced by all councils.</p> <p>Dr Belinda Robson, CoY noted evidence around the cost of homeless was well documented (eg SGS). CoY proposed Councils gather our own data on what we do, our policies, what changes we've experienced, the effect on the local area and complaints/issues data etc - possibly without consultants. She noted there could be further refinement around the advocacy message - what is our role, why do we care, and what our message is to the state government. She suggested IMAP's options were 1. Undertake economic analysis that can be defended, or 2. Work with what we have got, and spend the budget to develop an advocacy position and collateral.</p> <p><u>Comments/Questions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CoPP are doing work in this area and action by IMAP is supported. Strategic positioning is important. What's advocacy and what's partnering with the State Government? Support the idea to put more work into advocacy positioning. CoPP's local member is the Housing Minister – what is the advocacy message from our councils? What is the 'partner with the State' position? Support further refinement of the brief. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mr Roberts-Palmer noted the Discussion Paper would identify issues and clear advocacy messages/statements around problems like sleeping rough • Mr Wall noted rate capping makes his council reluctant to put resources in; need to be careful around

this role. Advocacy is one aspect. If come up with funding requirements, it would be an issue.

- The Chairman noted Councils are involved whether we like it or not, being drawn into it. Looks like members of the Committee want to see something reworked here. Going into winter presents a challenge. People are sensitized to the plight of people. Is there scope to do something out of committee before the August meeting? Could we get some state government funding if we come up with a critical project? What's available and what is the application process?
 - Mr Roberts-Palmer said he would rework the brief and identify a clear set of values and statements IMAP can take to the Taskforce. The response would be advocacy and programs, and will look at opportunities for information sharing and joint staff training provision.
- [Cr Klisaris left the meeting at 9.03am]*
- Cr Stone noted that CoYs approach would be a quieter approach and felt the timeline was generous.
 - Ms Frichitthavong sought clarification of expectations and preferences of the Committee.
 - For IMAP to champion or advocate, they need a clear information base to do this: OR
 - IMAP could take a clear position on housing affordability by focussing on how we advocate: OR
 - Could develop a business case, comprehensive discussion paper and evidence based position. Then strategize about timing and sequencing.
 - Clear direction essentially comes down to:
 - Get a proposal and work through it over 12 months, tactical and long term; or
 - Get a quick snapshot of data and an advocacy campaign now.
 - Ms Barton noted the purpose of a forum was to understand:
 - what the complex service sector is doing,
 - respond to regional aspects and challenges in councils,
 - engage with and leverage off the service sector and utilise their experience.
 - Ms Vaidyanath considered that 2 issues were being considered: 1. how to give the messaging; and 2. the long term structural issue. Three councils are more involved than the others and have rich data around this issue. Is there an amalgamation of strategies and policies across IMAP? The forum could help develop a position to take to the state government. We need to come back soon with ideas for early runs on the board, then go to the structural side and develop the short and long term strategy. Some tactics for those short runs would be helpful. Need ideas distributed to the Committee through email and not wait until the August meeting.
- [Cr Klisaris returned at 9.10am]*
- Ms Jeffs suggested the IMAP Communities Steering Group could review the short term messages.
 - Mr Roberts-Palmer summarised by identifying IMAP are looking for a middle position of:
 - Short term messages, and
 - Strategic work positioning
 - Ms Vinot suggested a gap analysis – what funding is out there? What can we use and apply for? What are the gaps?
 - Mr Roberts noted the real issues of homelessness are appearing in CoM, CoPP and CoY. He supported forming a strategic position on what we can do without being the funding agency. We need to work to inform people. Foresees that homelessness will have a greater impact on CoS and CoMar in future. Are we trying to deliver services, understand issues, or help support agencies who service them? He wanted to know: 1. What are the service options available to councils? And 2. Depending on what your view is, who do you go to – police, agencies etc?
 - Cr Stone agreed to the two approaches.
 - The Chairman asked that the project team: 1. shape a response around that and that the IMAP Communities Steering Group convene in the next fortnight to articulate a recommendation to IMAP which could be considered out of session; and that 2. By the end of June achieve a first project deliverable – an advocacy strategy and a way forward for the forum. This could include a gap analysis, and a map of who is doing what and what funding is available. Mr Roberts thought this an unrealistic deadline.
 - The Chair noted that CoM had provided funding to the Salvation Army to run a café and place-to-sleep as a short term emergency response.
 - Not all can replicate what the CoM has done. Could combine budgets to achieve something.
 - Ms Jeffs suggested we look at what is in our budgets and call on the state to help. Supported the IMAP Steering Group considering this in 2 weeks time with comments back by the end of June.
 - Mr Wall felt the Committee was trying to develop policy on the run. CoMar has 740 state government housing units in Braebook and permit applications for Launch Housing have been received for other sites. Already doing a lot and nothing is in the budget. Risky to develop an advocacy position without

data first. Nervous about a deadline without knowing the work requirement. Suggest we keep emails going to help shape a resolution.

The Chair proposed the following resolution:

- 12.1 That the IMAP Implementation Committee resolve to:
1. Convene the IMAP Communities Steering Group in 2 weeks time to develop clear advocacy positions that the Councils can use, and identify actions for the Councils to consider over the winter; and
 2. Report back to the IMAP Implementation Committee by the end of June.

MOVED CR STONE/ Ms Vaidyanath

A vote was taken and the MOTION was CARRIED

Mr Wall called for a consistent message across IMAP Councils about what the Councils are doing, that CoMar can support. He noted CoM solutions, in isolation of the surrounding councils, can cause problems.

Action:

- *That the IMAP Communities Steering Group report back to the IMAP Implementation Committee on the Homelessness project by the end of June 2017*

Cr Reece proposed:

- 12.2 That the IMAP Implementation Committee resolves to **appoint** Cr Bernadene Voss, Mayor, City of Port Phillip as the Chair of the Meeting.

MOVED CR STONE/ Ms Vaidyanath

A vote was taken and the MOTION was CARRIED

Cr Voss took the Chair (Time 9.25am). Cr Reece, Ms Vaidyanath, Mr Wall and Ms Turner left the meeting.

13. G1.P5 IMAP Tourism (formerly Action 11) Project Brief

Ms Sheri Peters, City of Port Phillip updated the Committee on upcoming projects proposed for the next 12 months by the Tourism Working Group.

She noted the joint partnership negotiations with DML had commenced, and advised the Destination Management Plan, due towards the end of the calendar year, would determine future projects. She thanked the Committee for their support for the next edition of the Cultural Guide.

- 13.1 That the IMAP Implementation Committee resolve:
- That the IMAP Tourism Working Group (TWG) implement 2017-2018 projects as identified and await the Destination Management Plan (DMP) to guide actions for 2018-2019.

MOVED MS JEFFS/ Cr Stone

A vote was taken and the MOTION was CARRIED

14. G1.P4 Wayfinding and Signage (formerly Action 2.2) - Update

Ms Helen Hardwick, City of Melbourne, attended the meeting to update the Committee on current progress through a powerpoint presentation. She supplied the latest copies of the Way Found manual for committee members and noted final checks on copyright and permissions for images were being completed.

Comments/Questions

Why are we proposing to hold the document on the VicRoads website instead of RACV, TfV or others?

A: the Steering Group opted for the biggest, largest organisation and website use. TfV has not yet developed a website presence. PTV need approval from TfV to place on their website. Have accepted the VicRoad's 'for now' offer, while await eventual home on TfV website.

Has Parks Victoria been involved?

A: Plan to work with them once finalised. PV likely to already align with PTV's state guidelines for signage. Principles should apply in parks – Steering Group aware of the gap, but waited until manual completed so PV don't come in half way through the development process.

Ms Jeffs noted great progress and flagged that the next iteration of the visitor map should link with these signage maps. She asked about decommissioning clutter and where the cost falls, and proposed a change to the recommendation for Councils to consider formal adoption.

	<p>A: Ms Hardwick advised each individual council needs to manage this cost. The signage system is designed so Council's can keep the existing infrastructure, apply the new map artwork to them, and can refurbish them and gain more space through making them taller and more visible.</p> <p>Query about cost and manufacture of signs, copyright, and whether design rests with one designer or a number of providers?</p> <p>A: CoM are costing signage designs and have sourced the few providers available.</p> <p>The Committee agreed to forward <i>Way found</i> directly to Councils to note as an operational manual, once final checks are completed, and amended the recommendation to reflect this.</p> <p>14.1 That the IMAP Implementation Committee resolve to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Consider formal adoption of <i>Way found</i> as an operational manual. b. Support the ongoing work of the Melbourne Visitor Signage Committee in their proposed next steps, the pilot projects and discussion of a shared basemap. <p>MOVED CR STONE/ Mr Roberts A vote was taken and the MOTION was CARRIED MOVED</p> <p><i>Action: Wayfinding project team leader to forward final copies of Way found to councils for adoption</i></p>
15.	<p>G3.P1 Sport and Recreation Facility Planning (formerly Action 5.5) Draft Consultant Brief</p> <p>Mr Dale Stewart, City of Melbourne advised the Committee the document represents a point in time where the working group are at, and recognised that it needs further refinement and detail to provide the right information to the market. He noted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The VPA and SRV are critical partners that need to be part of the development process. • The data gathering has been key to finalising this Brief. • Recent feedback has been received from the project team to simplify, clarify and shorten the document. • Aim to review at a 5 June workshop and meet the challenge to finalise the draft document by the end of June to start the procurement process in the first quarter 2017-18. <p>Mr Stewart sought clarification about circulating the revised draft when completed rather than waiting on the August committee meeting.</p> <p><u>Comments/Questions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was a good document; agree the detail can be reduced. Good to see it progressing to the next stage. • Could the Fishermans Bend Taskforce could be added into the scope? • Ms Mottram suggested the suite of renewal precincts could be noted in the Brief. VPA are happy to provide feedback. She noted it would be useful to get this project done with the state election looming. The work being undertaken via Plan Melbourne would add to this project. • Was there duplication with the work being undertaken by the Inner South Mayors forum? <p>The committee noted that was at an earlier stage and this work can feed into that wider project. The Committee revised the recommendation to reflect their discussion.</p> <p>15.1 That the IMAP Implementation Committee resolve to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. approve in principle the Draft Consultant Brief for the recreation project, recognising it will still be amended; and b. request the revised Brief be circulated electronically for final approval prior to tender. <p>MOVED Mr ROBERTS/ Cr Stone A vote was taken and the MOTION was CARRIED</p> <p><i>Action:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Executive Officer to circulate the final Recreation Project Brief for electronic approval by the Committee.</i> • <i>Project Team Leader to include IMAP Communities Steering Group in consultation on the final brief, if possible.</i>

CONFIDENTIAL ITEMS

The Meeting closed in accordance with Sections 89 (2) (d, e, f, h) of the Local Government Act (1989).

Procedural Motions:

That the IMAP Implementation Committee resolves to proceed into Confidential Business and the meeting be closed to the public as the matter to be considered falls within the ambit of Section 89 (2) (d) (contractual matters) of the Local Government Act.

[Time 10.04am]

MOVED CR KLISARIS / Ms Vinot

A vote was taken and the MOTION was CARRIED

That the IMAP Implementation Committee resolves that the meeting be re-opened to the public. [Time 10.09am]

MOVED MR ROBERTS / Ms Jeffs

A vote was taken and the MOTION was CARRIED

18.	Next Meeting Friday 25 August 2017 (8.00am) City of Stonnington, Council Chambers, Malvern Town Hall
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The meeting was declared closed at 10.09am.

IMAP Implementation Committee Meeting 26 May 2017 – Endorsement of Minutes

Chairperson: Cr Bernadene Voss _____ Date _____

RESOLUTIONS

1.1	That the IMAP Implementation Committee resolves to appoint Cr Nicholas Reece, Chair Future Melbourne (Planning) Committee, City of Melbourne as the Chair of the Meeting.
2.1	That the IMAP Implementation Committee resolves to note the following apologies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Cr Sarah Carter, Deputy Mayor, Maribyrnong City Council o Mr Michael Hopkins, Interim Deputy Secretary, Network Planning Transport Group, DEDJTR o Mr Vince Punaro, Regional Director Metro NW Region, VicRoads o Ms Cate Turner, Director Inner Melbourne, Metropolitan Economic Development DEDJTR - <i>for lateness</i>
4.1	That the IMAP Implementation Committee resolves to confirm the draft Minutes of the IMAP Implementation Committee No. 45 held on 24 February 2017 as an accurate record.
5.1	That the IMAP Implementation Committee ratify the following resolution made out of Committee: That the IMAP Implementation Committee resolve as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That IMAP approve a two plus one year Print & Distribution Agreement with Destination Melbourne Ltd (as per the current lapsed Agreement) to have Destination Melbourne Ltd produce 1 million copies of the Official Visitor Map per year with a flat IMAP contribution of \$45,000 + GST per annum.
6.1	That the IMAP Implementation Committee ratify the following resolution made out of Committee: That the IMAP Implementation Committee resolves to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Approve the MELBOURNE OFFICIAL VISITOR MAP – PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION AGREEMENT between the IMAP Councils and Destination Melbourne Ltd for a period of two (2) years, and a further one (1) year subject to approval of the parties, from the date the Agreement is executed. b. Authorise the CEO's of the Cities of Stonnington, Maribyrnong, Yarra and Port Phillip and the Director City Strategy and Place, City of Melbourne to sign the license agreement on behalf of the IMAP Councils.
7.1	That the IMAP Implementation Committee ratify the following resolution made out of Committee: That the IMAP Implementation Committee resolves to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. support the IMAP Tourism Working Group partnership with Cultural Tourism Victoria to produce the Experience Culture Victoria 2017-18 edition, in print and digital. <u>Experience Culture Guide Agreement</u> b. approve the Experience Culture Victoria Guide Agreement between Cultural Tourism Victoria and the IMAP Councils which sets out the 2017-18 production agreement c. and authorise the IMAP CEOs from the Cities of Yarra, Stonnington, Port Phillip and Maribyrnong and the Director City Strategy and Place, City of Melbourne to sign the Agreement on behalf of the IMAP Councils. <u>IMAP Inner Melbourne Map Licence Extension</u> d. approve a one year extension of the current license for use of the IMAP Inner Melbourne Map to Cultural Tourism Victoria, for the approved purposes as detailed in Schedule 1 of the map licence and that the extension confirmation can be through an exchange of letters with the IMAP Executive Officer, as no licence payment is required.
8.1	That the IMAP Implementation Committee resolves to note the actions undertaken in response to Business Arising from the previous minutes.
9.1	That the IMAP Implementation Committee resolves to receive the IMAP Financial Report for the nine months ending 31 March 2017.
10.1	That the IMAP Implementation Committee resolves to note the Communications and Governance Briefing Paper.
11.1	That the IMAP Implementation Committee resolves to note the IMAP Progress Report for May 2017.
12.1	That the IMAP Implementation Committee resolve to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Convene the IMAP Communities Steering Group in 2 weeks time to develop clear advocacy positions that the Councils can use, and identify actions for the Councils to consider over the winter; and 2. Report back to the IMAP Implementation Committee by the end of June.
12.2	That the IMAP Implementation Committee resolves to appoint Cr Bernadene Voss, Mayor, City of Port Phillip as the Chair of the Meeting.
13.1	That the IMAP Implementation Committee resolve: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That the IMAP Tourism Working Group (TWG) implement 2017-2018 projects as identified and await the Destination Management Plan (DMP) to guide actions for 2018-2019.
14.1	That the IMAP Implementation Committee resolve to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Consider formal adoption of <i>Way found</i> as an operational manual. b. Support the ongoing work of the Melbourne Visitor Signage Committee in their proposed next steps, the pilot projects and discussion of a shared basemap
15.1	That the IMAP Implementation Committee resolve to <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. approve in principle the Draft Consultant Brief for the recreation project, recognising it will still be amended; and b. request the revised Brief be circulated electronically for final approval prior to tender.
Procedural Motions:	
That the IMAP Implementation Committee resolves to proceed into Confidential Business and the meeting be closed to the public as the matter to be considered falls within the ambit of Section 89 (2) (d) (contractual matters) of the Local Government Act 1989. [Time 10.04am]	
That the IMAP Implementation Committee resolves that the meeting be re-opened to the public. [Time 10.09am]	

ACTIONS PUBLIC RECORD

Item	Responsibility	Action	Due
8. Bus Arising	IMAP Executive Officer Carol Jeffs CoPP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IMAP Executive Officer to put consideration of social and cultural heritage protection of pubs and theatres on the next IMAP Executive Forum agenda • Ms Jeffs to circulate the heritage assessment on 2 pubs to help identify the scope of the discussion • CoPP to invite other IMAP Council staff to attend the meetings with DELWP and Heritage Victoria on this issue 	TBA June June
10. Comms & Gov	IMAP Executive Officer	The IMAP Economy Steering Group and the IMAP Executive Forum consider and approve submission of a joint application for Smart Cities federal funding on behalf of the IMAP Implementation Committee (with consideration given to the CLUE project), subject to the usual caveats regarding Council budgeting processes, before the due date 30 June 2017.	30 June
12. Homelessness project	IMAP Communities Steering Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That the IMAP Communities Steering Group report back to the IMAP Implementation Committee on the Homelessness project by the end of June 2017 	30 June
14 Way-finding signs project	Wayfinding project team leader (Helen Hardwick CoM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wayfinding project team leader to forward final copies of Way found to councils for adoption 	TBA
15 Recreation project	IMAP Executive Officer Project Team Leader (Dale Stewart CoM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive Officer to circulate the final Recreation Project Brief for electronic approval by the Committee. • Project Team Leader to include IMAP Communities Steering Group in consultation on the final brief, if possible.. 	30 June

Item 1

Attachment 1 Stonnington Indoor Sports Stadium -
Assessment of Alternate Sites



Stonnington Indoor Sports Stadium Assessment of Alternate Sites

Prepared by **Hansen Partnership Pty Ltd**
for the **City of Stonnington**
August 2017

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version	title	date	issuer	changes
-	Stonnington Indoor Sports Stadium - Assessment of Alternate Sites	14-08-17	CS	-
A	Stonnington Indoor Sports Stadium - Assessment of Alternate Sites	18-08-17	CS	-
B	Stonnington Indoor Sports Stadium - Assessment of Alternate Sites	22-08-17	CS	-

1

INTRODUCTION

Brief

The purpose of this report was to undertake a rigorous assessment of three Stonnington Council nominated sites as to their suitability for a new four-court indoor stadium.

General information including location, spatial characteristics, adjacent uses and planning controls were considered for each site. Examination of existing traffic and parking conditions, engineering services and flood implications were also assessed. This information was then complimented by parameters that assess the quality and value of each site including environmental significance, connectivity, character, activity and impact.

Background

The City of Stonnington has one purpose built indoor sports facility. The Orrong Romanis Recreation Centre has two courts to cater for local participation in indoor sports.

Participation by Stonnington residents in popular indoor sports including netball and basketball is restricted by the availability of local facilities.

Those courts that are available are not of sufficient quality, in the appropriate configuration or in multiples large enough to accommodate the demand for association-level netball and basketball cost effectively.

To address this shortage, Stonnington Council has identified the need for a 4 court indoor stadium in addition to the existing facilities, to enable netball and basketball participation to grow and allow for other sports to have peak time access and accommodate larger competitions and other uses.

2 CRITERIA DEVELOPMENT

Methodology

Four selected site arrangements have been analysed through a desktop assessment to establish a qualitative evaluation of each site.

This information was then used to establish general opportunities and constraints for each site, which will later define design parameters and implementation possibilities.

desktop assessment

A desktop assessment was undertaken for each site to establish **general information** to influence the feasibility of constructing a new stadium on each site.

The sites were also assessed in their context to their surroundings to establish **qualitative information**. Resources used included aerial photography, Google maps, activity usage data, traffic analysis, feature surveys, flood mapping and planning resources online.

evaluation

The information from the desktop assessment was then evaluated with a rating in a **matrix** to determine the sites suitability for a future four-court stadium and associated car parking.

opportunities & constraints

Through the information collected, opportunities and constraints were identified for each site.

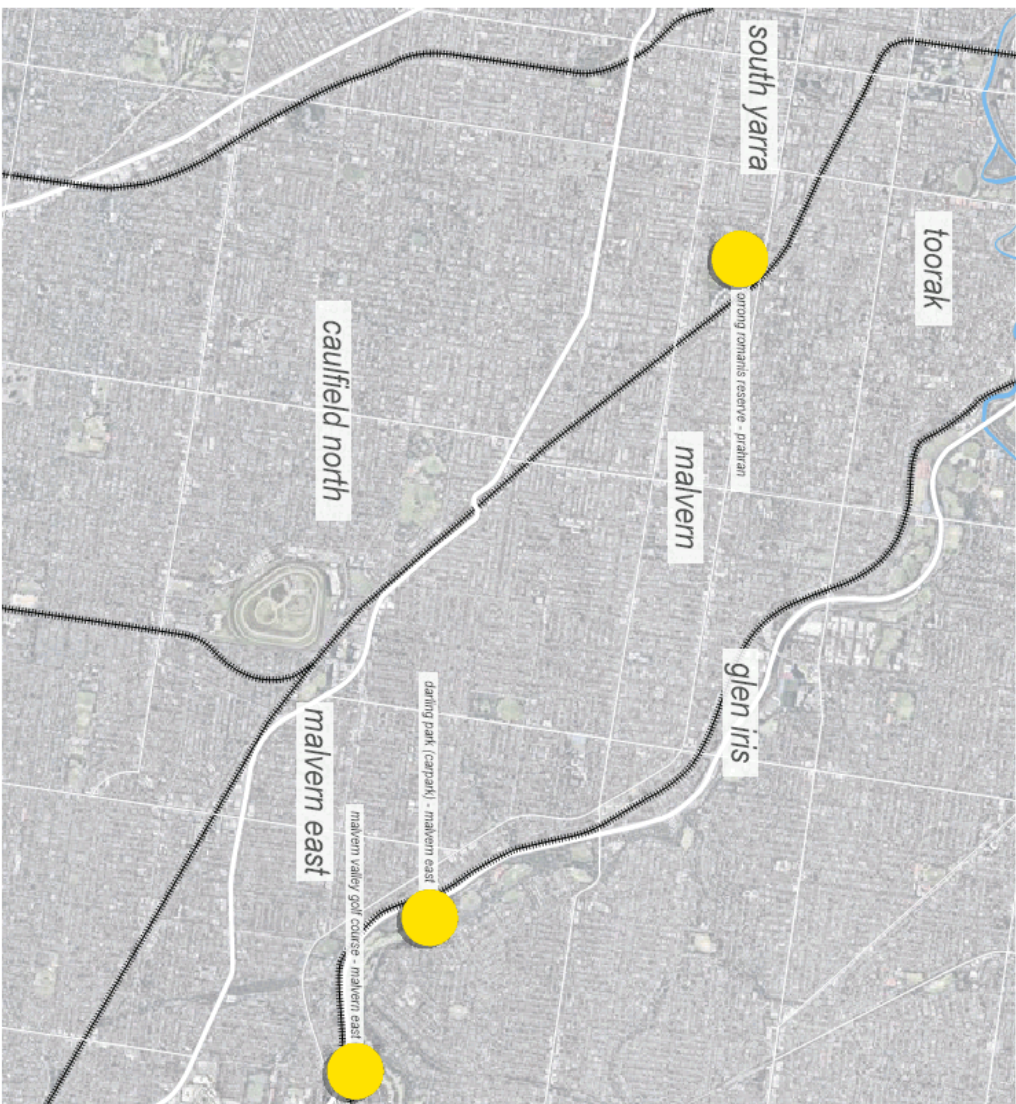


Figure 1 context map of seven identified sites

General information	Core Values	
<p>General information has been gathered for each site as identified in this report and has been based on a desktop assessment.</p>	<p>The following criteria/ parameters have been used to assess the quality and value of each site and is based on local familiarity with the site, activity usage data, traffic analysis, feature surveys, flood mapping, aerial photography and Google maps street view.</p>	<p>environment A description of the environmental assets of the site, with an assessment of the quality of existing green open space, including abundance of native vegetation and sports grounds.</p>
<p>location A description of where the site is located within the City of Stonnington.</p>	<p>connectivity A description of the connectivity and legibility of the site which will take the following into consideration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ accessibility (via various modes of transport); ▪ entry/presentation; ▪ linkages to destinations beyond the site; and ▪ DDA/access issues. 	<p>activity A description of the current activity, functionality and usage of the site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ activity - high or low activity and a description of the types of activities currently occurring in the site; ▪ functionality - the existing functions of the site; and ▪ usage - the existing uses of the site.
<p>spatial characteristics Unit measurements, layout and attributes of the sites in the following categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ area/shape; ▪ orientation; ▪ gradient and topography; and ▪ adjacent built form. 	<p>character A description of the physical characteristics, including the general look and feel of the site. With an assessment of the quality and materials of the following attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ identification, wayfinding; ▪ built form conditions and character; and ▪ passive surveillances. 	<p>impact A description of the sites effect on its surrounding context, including implications for negative impact on local residents and the neighbourhood.</p>
<p>adjacent uses Identification of the adjacent uses and their influence (if any) on the site.</p> <p>planning Identification of planning controls, zones & overlays (if any) that pertain to the site and implications for the development of a four-court stadium.</p>		
<p>traffic Identification of existing car parking and parking restrictions within the site and surrounds, including classification of streets and intersections in close proximity to the site and public transportation modes.</p>		
<p>services The identification of existing overhead and underground services and easements that could impede development.</p>		

3 EVALUATION

Matrix

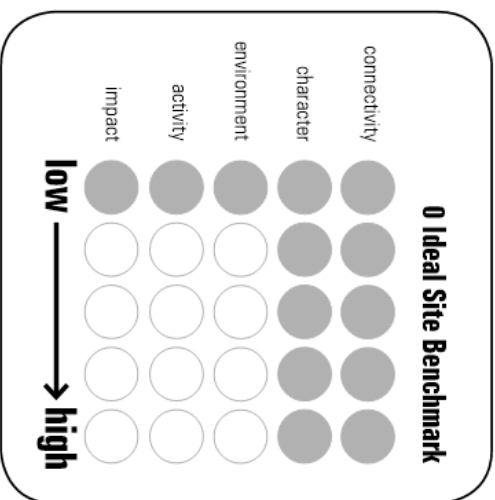
The following matrix was used to evaluate each site. Each category was given a value based from low to high on the existing conditions of the site. This information will then be tabulated as a means of assessing the sites in relation to each other. This will provide the framework for determining which site(s) is the more viable candidate for a four-court stadium.

Site Matrices

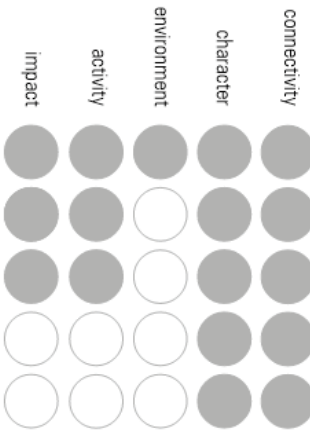
Each matrix individually identifies and assesses the current **connectivity, character, environment, activity** and **impact** of the site.

To the right is an example of an ideal site benchmark matrix for a four-court stadium. It is required to have **great connection & linkages** through multiple forms of public transport, a **great sense of character** with a strong identity, while at its core respecting the **environment**, the neighbourhood and minimising the displacement of existing open space, activities and uses.

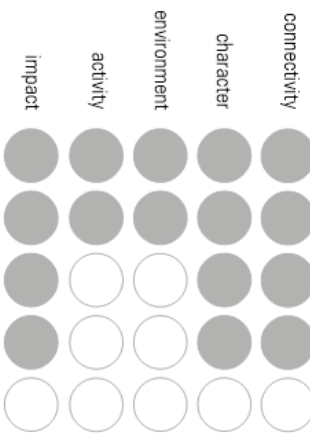
The following spread provides a matrix for 4 options from the 3 subject sites ranked in descending order from most suitable to least suitable for a four court stadium.



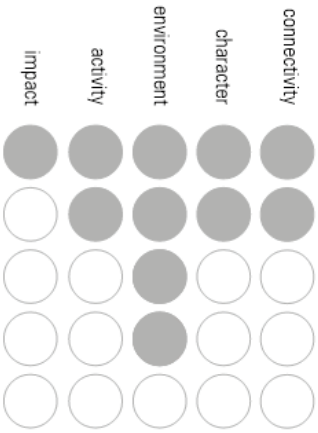
1 Orrong Romanis Reserve South



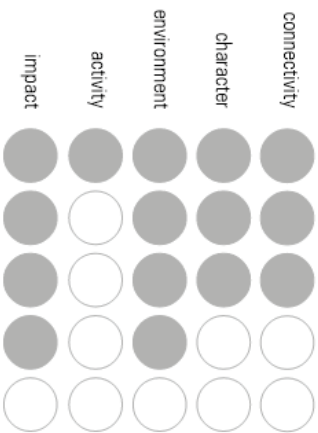
2 Orrong Romanis Reserve North



3 Darling Park - Carpark



4 Malvern Valley Golf Course



4 ANALYSIS

Orrong Romanis Reserve South

LOCATION:

The subject site is the existing Orrong Romanis Tennis Centre, located in the south-east corner of Orrong Romanis Reserve. The reserve is located to the immediate west of Toorak Station within the suburb of Frahan. The site abuts the suburb boundary of Armadale.

PROCESS:

The proposed stadium will replace the existing six tennis courts.

The tennis courts would be relocated to the location of the existing Orrong Romanis Recreation Centre which will need to be demolished.

A six court stadium will be required to provide four new courts and replace the two indoor courts that would be demolished.

The provision of six courts would only be achievable in a two-storey format due to lateral constraints of the site. The height of a two-storey stadium will be in the order of 22m.

The floor area required to facilitate a six-court facility is approximately 6500m². The ground floor footprint of the two-storey building will be approximately 3,500m².

The provision of at least 150 new parking spaces would require two levels of underground parking.

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:

The site is lightly vegetated along the perimeter of the tennis courts, the topography is relatively flat.

ADJACENT USES:

The reserve is surrounded by predominately residential (GRZ10) to the north, west and south consisting of 1-2 storey dwellings. Opposite the south-east corner is a mixed use zone (MUZ) consisting of medium-rise development. Residential land that abuts Orrong Road is recognised and zoned for future growth (RGZZ).

PLANNING:

PUZ6 - Public Use Zone - Schedule 6

The northern part of the reserve is zoned as a Public Use Zone and owned by Local Government.

PPRZ - Public Parks & Recreation Zone

The southern part of the reserve is recognised as an area for public recreation.

TRAFFIC:

- Vehicular access from Orrong Road would require a minimum 20m setback from the existing signals and result in left-in and left-out access only.
- Vehicular access from Sydney Street would increase traffic congestion on a side road, but allow for left and right turn access at the signals.
- Existing parking immediately adjacent to the site is well equipped to avoid stadium-user overflow parking with permit only and/or 2 hour parking restrictions in place.
- The local surrounding streets (Grandview Grove, Wymstay Road and Woodfall Street) have limited parking opportunities and during peak periods could be subject

to parking overflow. This may require the introduction of further parking restrictions requiring resident parking permits.

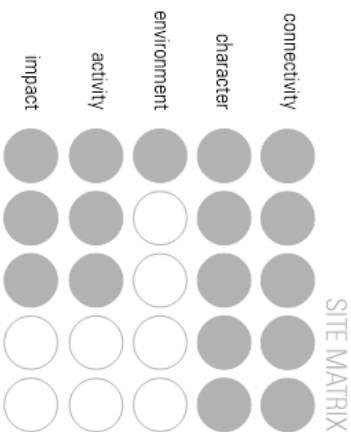
- There is currently no on site parking for sports ground users. Potential overflow parking from residences and guests in surrounding streets and from the new development across Orrong Road may impact availability of car parking for stadium users. Ticketed or validated parking will need to be considered.

- A traffic and parking study would be beneficial with the recent introduction of the signalised intersection at Orrong Road and Sydney Street.

- A suitability assessment from a Transport and Parking perspective for all surrounding local streets would be required.

SERVICES:

- No existing services above ground affect the subject site.



Opportunities

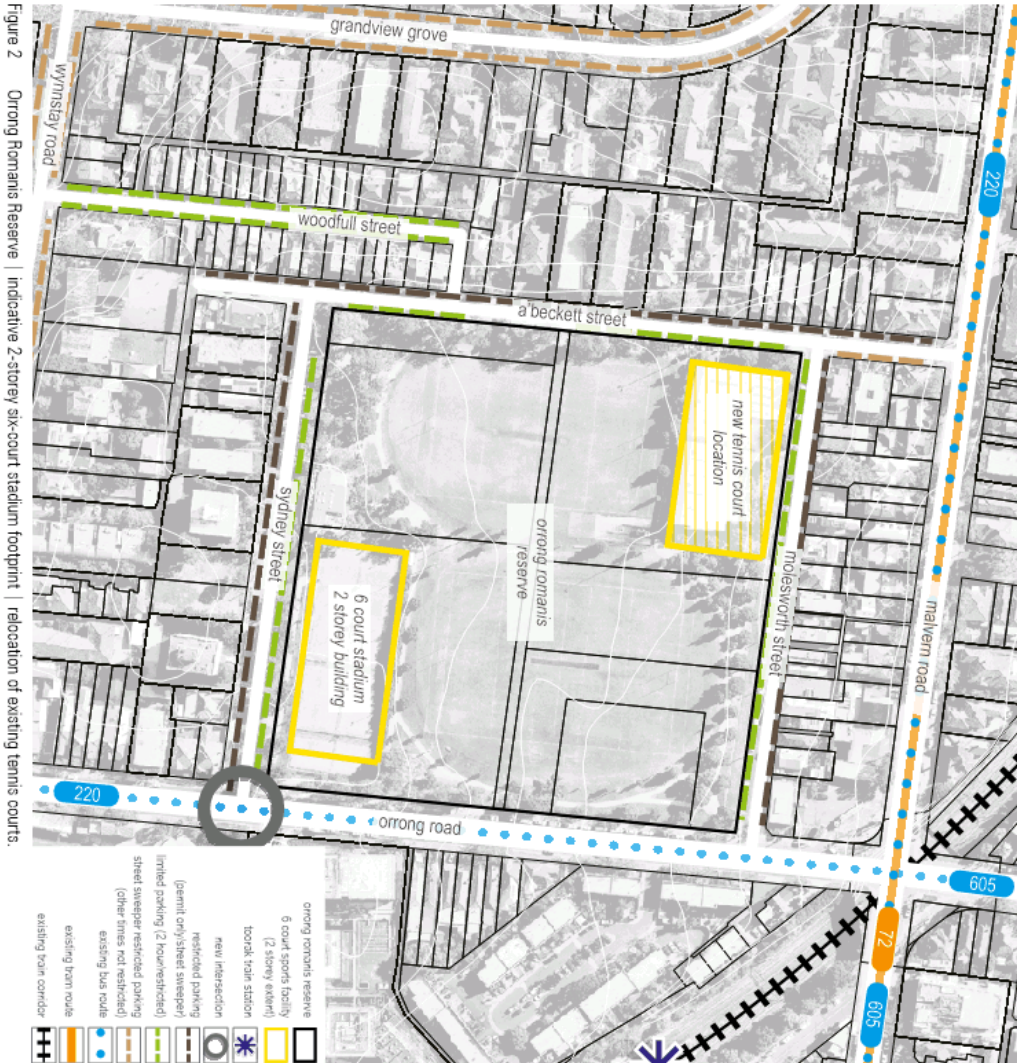
- The displacement of the two existing indoor courts will be offset by providing a larger six-court facility.
- Displacement of uses from the existing Recreation Centre and the tennis courts is largely accommodated within the site with minimal impact.
- Prominent location and responds to the surrounding building character of higher built form.
- Direct connection to Toorak Train Station, close to trams, buses and accessible via car, bicycle and pedestrians.
- Minimal loss of green space.
- Provision of car parking that is not currently available on the site.

Constraints

- Requires the relocation of existing tennis courts resulting in a net loss of one court. Accommodating the sixth court would require the displacement of green space.
- Site is constrained laterally with no potential for future expansion of the facility.
- Significant disruptions on existing tennis or netball use during construction depending upon sequence of work.
- Access to and cost of constructing two levels of basement car parking.
- Potential for additional administration costs for ticketed or validated parking.

RECOMMENDATION

Consider for further investigation



Orrong Romanis Reserve North

LOCATION:

The subject site is the site of the existing Orrong Romanis Recreation Centre, located in the north-western corner of Orrong Romanis Reserve. The reserve is located to the immediate west of Toorak Station within the suburb of Prahran. The site abuts the suburb boundary of Armadale.

PROCESS:

Any expansion of the existing two-court facility will encroach upon the adjacent sports grounds.

The provision of four courts in addition to the two courts already on site will require the demolition of the existing facility and the construction of a two level facility to accommodate six courts. The height of a two-storey stadium will be in the order of 22m.

The floor area required to facilitate a six-court facility is approximately 6500m². The ground floor footprint of the two-storey building will be approximately 3,500m².

The provision of at least 150 new parking spaces would require two levels of underground parking

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:

The site is moderately vegetated, if the stadium is built on the existing Orrong Romanis Recreation Centre, the site will be flat.

ADJACENT USES:

The reserve is surrounded by predominately residential (GRZ10) to the north, west and south consisting of 1-2 storey dwellings. Opposite the south-east corner is a mixed use zone (MUZ) consisting of medium-rise development. Residential land that abuts Orrong Road is recognised and zoned for future growth (RGGZ).

PLANNING:

PUZ6 - Public Use Zone - Schedule 6

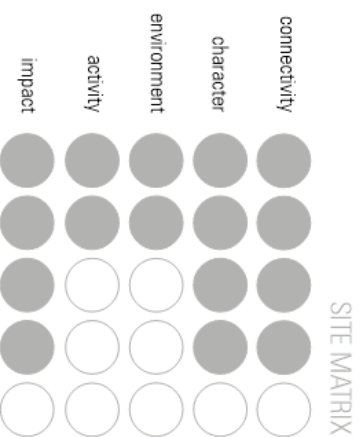
The current site of the Orrong Romanis Recreation Centre is zoned as a Public Use Zone and owned by Local Government.

TRAFFIC:

- Vehicular access to a new car park underneath the stadium would require local residential street access via Molesworth or Abeckett Streets. This will increase traffic congestion and could generate conflict with the immediate residential interfaces.
- Existing parking immediately adjacent to the site is well equipped to avoid stadium-user overflow parking with permit only and/or 2 hour parking restrictions in place.
- Local surrounding streets such as Grandview Grove have limited parking opportunities and during peak periods could be subject to parking overflow. This may require the introduction of further parking restrictions requiring residential parking permits.
- A suitability assessment from a Transport and Parking perspective for surrounding local streets would be required.

SERVICES:

- No existing services above ground affect the subject site.



Opportunities

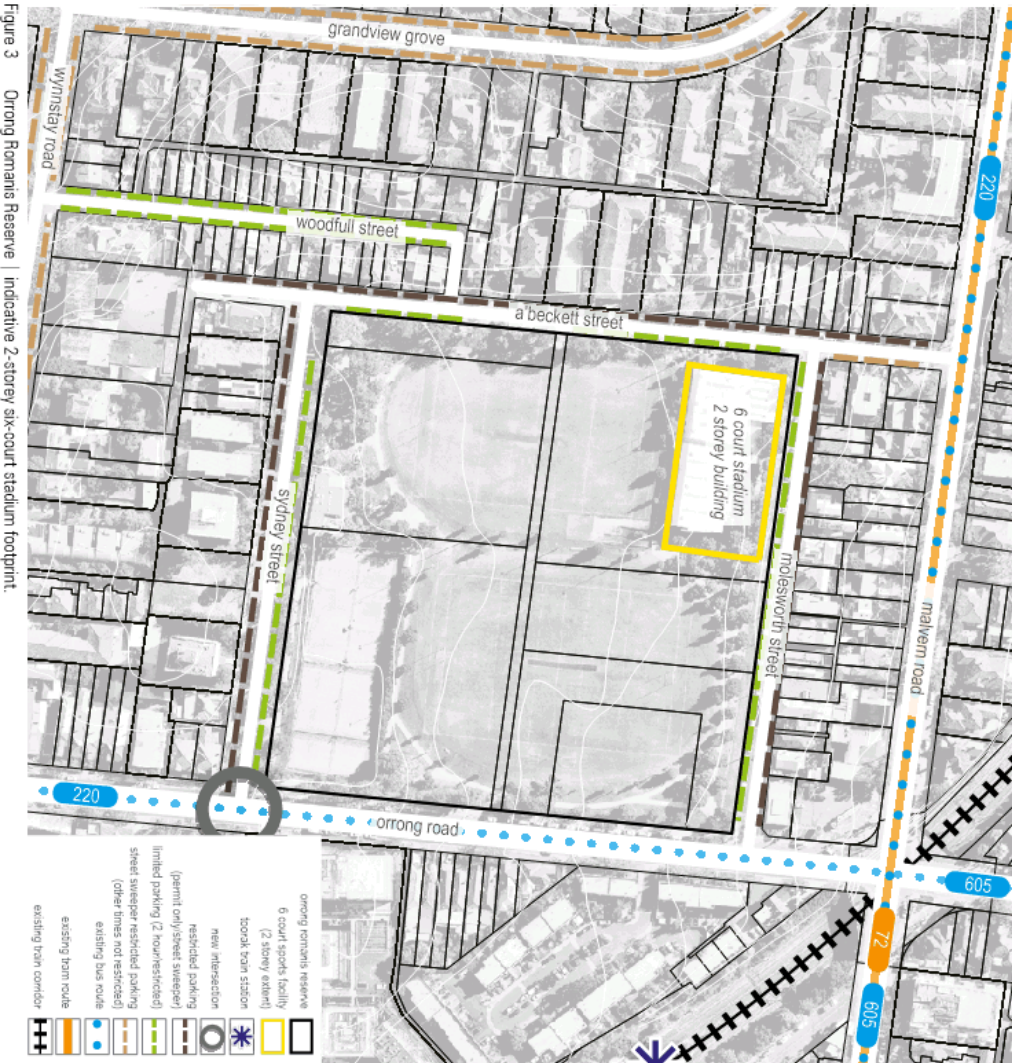
- The displacement of the two existing indoor courts will be offset by providing a larger six-court facility.
- Prominent location and close to train, trams, buses and accessible via car, bicycle and pedestrians.
- Minimal loss of green space.
- Provision of more car parking that is not currently available on the site.

Constraints

- Site is constrained laterally with no potential for future expansion of the facility.
- Proximity to residential areas is sensitive, especially with a larger, two-storey facility which is not responsive to the lower height building character in Malesworth and ABeckett Streets.
- Significant disruptions for existing indoor court users during construction.
- Access to and cost of constructing two levels of basement car parking.
- Increased traffic congestion on local residential streets.

RECOMMENDATION

Limited potential



Darling Park - Carpark

LOCATION:

The subject site is located within a car park and playground opposite the East Malvern RSL Club & Bistro. The site is located towards the southern end of Darling Park within the suburb of Malvern East.

PROCESS:

The proposed four-court stadium would replace the existing car park, playground and war memorial. The stadium could only be achieved in a two-storey form, with an 18m minimum setback from the existing overhead high voltage power lines. The height of a two-storey stadium will be in the order of 22m. The 150 new parking spaces would require two levels of parking beneath the courts.

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:

The subject site is regular in shape, the topography has a gentle slope that falls towards Gardiners Creek and the existing vegetation is dense (native). There is an existing playground and war memorial next to the car park and high voltage power lines that run above a section of the carpark.

ADJACENT USES:

The site is located relatively central to the green corridor. The most immediate use is the East Malvern RSL Club & Bistro which is built within a residential zone (GRZ10). To the eastern boundary of the green corridor is residential zone (NRZ3). The residential zones surrounding the subject site consist of primarily 1-2 storey detached dwellings.

PLANNING:

PPRZ - Public Parks & Recreation Zone

The site is recognised as an area for public recreation.

LSIO - Land Subject to Inundation

The land is subject to inundation.

The finished ground floor level of new development is required to sit 600mm above the 1:100 year flood level. The approximate flood level at this site is 22.75AHD which is up to 1m above the level of the current carpark.

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Sensitivity

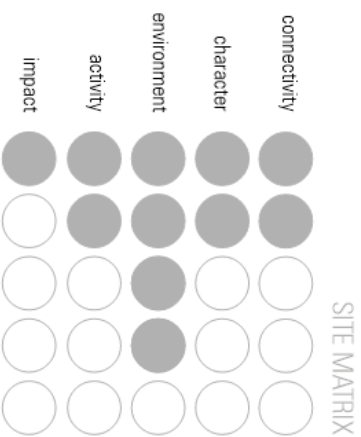
The land is within, or is affected by, one or more areas of cultural heritage sensitivity.

TRAFFIC:

- Vehicular access to the site is limited to the intersection at Winton Road and Stanley Grose Drive. Modifications to the existing T-intersection may be required, i.e. roundabout or signals.
- Stadium-user overflow car parking abutting residential properties on Basil Street and Ellison Street is not an option due to existing permit only restrictions.
- Good sustainable transport (bicycle and pedestrian) connectivity via Gardiners Creek Trail.
- Darling Train Station is approximately a 600m walk.
- A suitability assessment from a Transport and Parking perspective for the intersection of Stanley Grose Drive and Winton Road would be required.

SERVICES:

- Underground electricity cable runs parallel to Stanley Grose Drive and directly through the site.
- High voltage overhead power lines run over and parallel to Stanley Grose Drive. New built form is required to be setback a minimum 18m from the centreline of the power lines.
- Registered easement along the northern edge of the site constrains development.



- Opportunities**
- Site is currently utilised primarily for car parking only.
 - Opportunity for 2 additional outdoor courts situated on the neighbouring bowls green.

- Constraints**
- Contravention of the stipulation not to build on open space.
 - Site is highly constrained by existing overhead HV power lines, Gardiners Creek and Gardiners Creek Trail, topography and Basil Street (access needs to be maintained).
 - Removal of native vegetation and displacement of war memorial and play area.
 - A minimum 1m setback from existing drains/easements and underground services would be required.
 - Underground car parking would be highly constrained due to flood risk. Melbourne Water Design Guidelines highly limit development adjacent to waterways, including fixed development setbacks from open water channels and from the 1:100 flood level. Parking at ground level would increase the height of the building and/or displace open space.
 - Displacement of approximately 87 existing car parks needs to be accommodated within the new facility or within the site. If within the site it would require displacement of green space or sports grounds.
 - Site is highly constrained with minimal potential for future expansion of the facility.
 - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Sensitivity may impede development.

RECOMMENDATION

Not an option

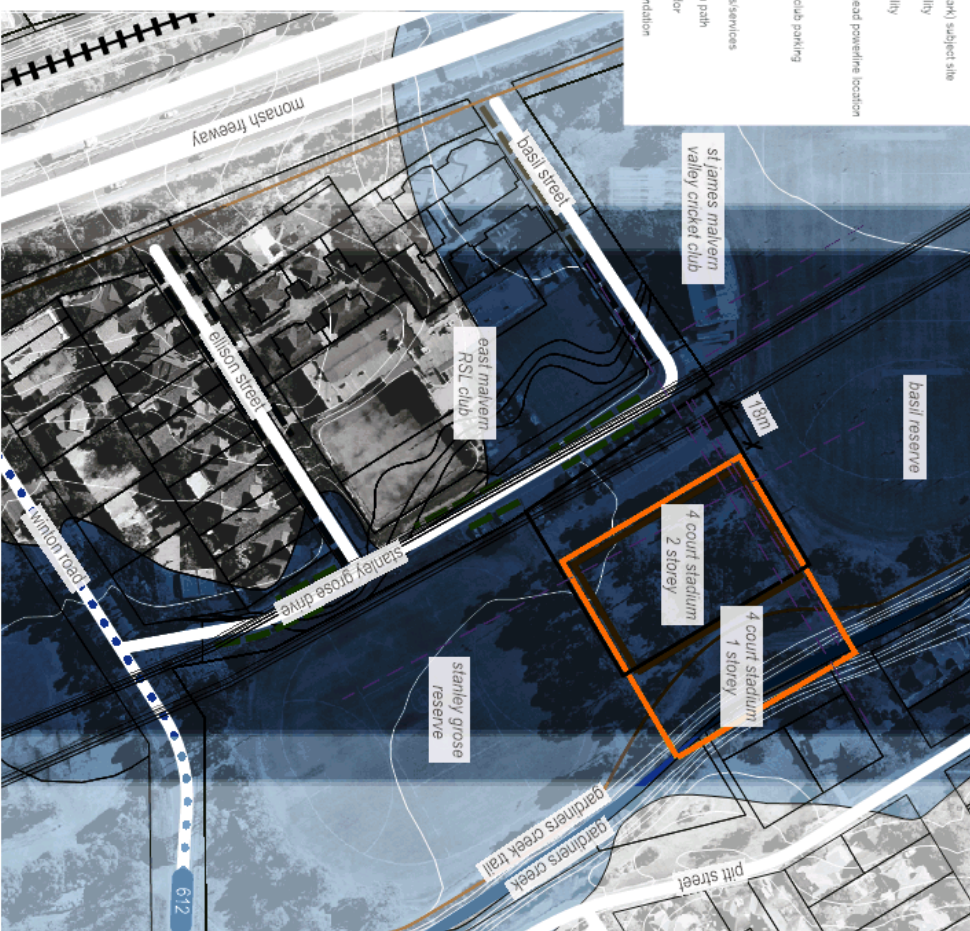
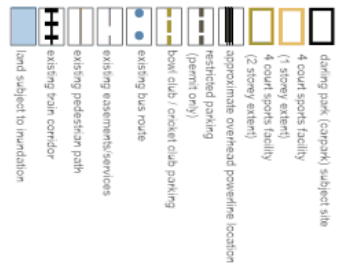


Figure 4 Daring Park - Carpark | Indicative four-court facility footprint over 1 or 2-storeys

Malvern Valley Golf Course

LOCATION:

The subject site is located between Golfers Drive & Lomond Terrace within the suburb of East Malvern. The site is situated within the extent of the Malvern Valley Golf Course south east of the ninth green, in an area that is underutilised and highly vegetated.

PROCESS:

Due to the topography, vegetation, creek system and existing HV power lines, the site could only support a four-court stadium in a two-storey development. The height of a two-storey stadium would be in the order of 22m. This would be located with a setback to the creek and the power lines. The 150 new car parking spaces would require two levels of underground parking, due to the size restrictions of the site and the overall size of the proposed development.

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS:

The site is irregular in shape and the topography is very irregular. Overhead power lines cross through the southern end of the site.

ADJACENT USES:

The site is surrounded by predominately residential (NRZ2). The Monash Freeway abuts the southern edge of the site. The residential zone to the east of the subject site consists of primarily 1-2 storey detached dwellings.

PLANNING:

PPRZ - Public Parks & Recreation Zone

The site is recognised as an area for public recreation.

LSIO - Land Subject to Inundation

The land is subject to inundation.

The finished ground floor level of proposed development is required to sit 600mm above the 1:100 year flood level. The approximate flood level at this site is 29.5AHD. Only a small proportion of the site is above this level.

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Sensitivity

The land is within, or is affected by, one or more areas of cultural heritage sensitivity.

TRAFFIC

- Vehicular access would be limited to the unsignalised T-intersection at Golfers Drive and Waverley Road.
- The eastern end of the existing car park that services the Malvern Valley Golf Course is well utilised, and on weekends the carpark is often full, however car park turnover is low. Stadium-user parking may over-flow into this area creating traffic congestion.
- Lomond Terrace includes a 'No Standing Zone' on the non-residential side and 'No Parking with Resident Exemptions' on the residential side. This extends approximately 40m into Argyll Street and 80-100m into Thurso Street.
- Stadium-users could park in front of residential properties further from the subject site, in Argyll Street and Thurso Street. A review of the parking restrictions in the local streets would be necessary to avoid parking intrusion and congestion.

- Good sustainable transport (bicycle and pedestrian) connectivity via Scotchman's Creek Trail.
- Holmesglen Station is approximately a 1km walk.
- A suitability assessment from a Transport and Parking perspective for the intersection of Golfers Drive and Waverley Road would be required.
- Waverley Road is managed by VicRoads. Any modifications to this road would require consultation with VicRoads.

SERVICES:

- Underground drainage outlets and easements run directly through the site.
- Overhead power lines run across the southern end of the site. New built form is required to be setback a minimum 18m from the centreline of the power lines.

SITE MATRIX

connectivity	●	●	●	○	○
character	●	●	●	○	○
environment	●	●	●	○	○
activity	●	○	○	○	○
impact	●	●	●	○	○

- Opportunities**
- Site is currently only utilised for golf course maintenance requirements and storage.
 - Proximity to existing Malvern Valley Golf Course and facilities.

- Constraints**
- Site is highly constrained by irregular site shape, topography, existing overhead power lines, underground service easements, drainage outlets and Scotchmans Creek.
 - A minimum 1m setback from existing drains/easements and underground services would be required.
 - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Sensitivity may impede development.
 - Heavily vegetated and substantial area of green space.
 - Underground car parking would be highly constrained due to flood risk. Melbourne Water Design Guidelines highly limit development adjacent to waterways, including fixed development setbacks from open water channels and from the 1:100 flood level.

- Site has minimal potential for future expansion of the facility.
- Proximity to residential areas is highly sensitive, especially with a larger, two-storey facility which is not responsive to the lower height building character of the area.
- Ability to modify the intersection at Waverley Road and Golfers Drive is limited.

RECOMMENDATION
Not an option

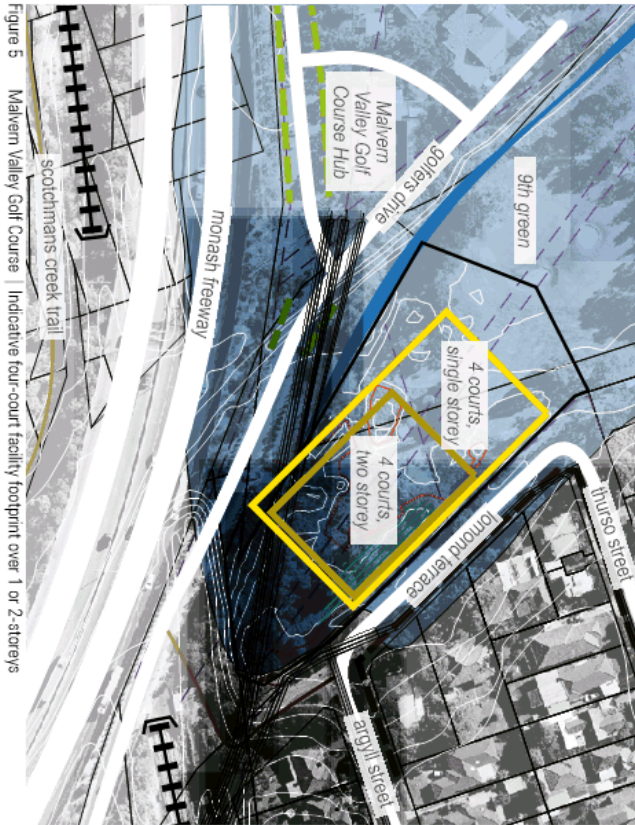


Figure 5 Malvern Valley Golf Course | Indicative four-court facility footprint over 1 or 2-storeys

- malvern valley golf course subject site
- approximate overhead powerline location
- 4 court sports facility (1 storey extent)
- 4 court sports facility (2 storey extent)
- no parking (resident exemption)
- malvern valley golf course parking (29.5)
- 1 in 100 year flood level
- existing tram corridor
- existing pedestrian path
- existing easements/services
- land subject to inundation
- developable area* (approx. 500m²)

*An approximate remaining area of the subject site that has the opportunity for development after constraints. The identified areas is above the predicted 1:100AR1 flood level, setback 18m from the existing HV powerlines and setback 1m from existing services/easements.

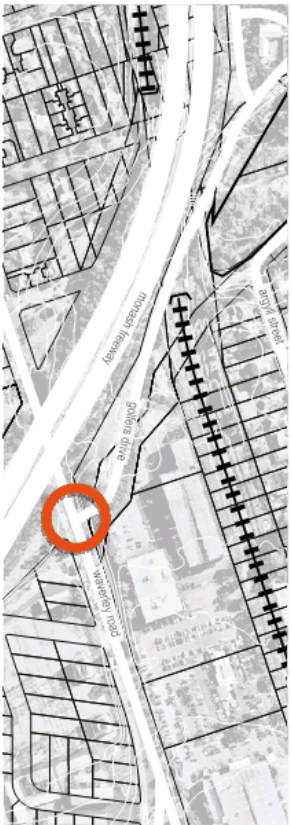


Figure 6 Malvern Valley Golf Course | Intersection of Waverley Road and Golfers Drive

Item 6

Attachment 1 Annual Financial Report 2016/17 -
Attachment 1

Attachment 1



ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE 2017

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**Stonnington City Council
Financial Report
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Stonnington City Council
2016/2017 Financial Report

Comprehensive Income Statement
For the Year Ended 30 June 2017

	Note	Council		Consolidated	
		2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Income					
Rates and charges	3	104,495	99,396	104,495	99,396
Statutory fees and fines	4	21,362	19,187	21,362	19,187
User fees	5	20,059	20,292	20,059	20,292
Grants - operating	6	10,440	7,428	10,440	7,428
Grants - capital	6	1,272	1,413	1,272	1,413
Contributions - monetary	7	15,582	10,240	15,582	10,240
Fair value adjustments for investment property	21	121	225	121	225
Share of net profit of joint operation accounted for by the equity method	15	-	190	-	190
Other income	8	11,280	12,417	14,378	15,594
Total income		<u>184,610</u>	<u>170,787</u>	<u>187,708</u>	<u>173,964</u>
Expenses					
Employee costs	9 (a)	61,494	59,699	62,303	60,534
Materials and services	10	56,062	53,321	58,093	55,305
Bad and doubtful debts	11	61	17	61	17
Depreciation and amortisation	12	17,946	17,554	18,213	17,824
Borrowing costs	13	324	469	324	469
Share of net loss of joint operation accounted for by the equity method	15	233	-	233	-
Net loss on disposal/write off of property, infrastructure, plant and equipment	27	1,014	1,462	1,014	1,462
Other expenses	14	5,218	5,155	5,233	5,168
Total expenses		<u>142,351</u>	<u>137,677</u>	<u>145,473</u>	<u>140,780</u>
Surplus for the year		42,259	33,110	42,235	33,184
Other comprehensive income					
Net asset revaluation increment	28 (a)	267,376	287,551	267,376	287,551
Total comprehensive result		<u>309,634</u>	<u>320,662</u>	<u>309,611</u>	<u>320,735</u>

The above comprehensive income statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Stonnington City Council
2016/2017 Financial Report

Balance Sheet
As at 30 June 2017

	Note	Council		Consolidated	
		2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Assets					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	16	11,078	9,538	11,753	11,152
Trade and other receivables	18	9,429	9,872	9,581	10,185
Other financial assets	17	101,000	90,052	101,000	90,052
Other assets	19	1,571	1,805	1,575	1,813
Total current assets		123,078	111,267	123,910	113,201
Non-current assets					
Other financial assets	17	245	245	245	245
Investments in joint operations and subsidiaries	15	2,963	3,286	964	1,286
Property, infrastructure, plant and equipment	20	2,619,898	2,325,558	2,626,052	2,330,630
Investment property	21	8,850	6,471	8,850	6,471
Intangible assets	22	2,575	2,815	2,611	2,855
Total non-current assets		2,634,531	2,338,375	2,638,721	2,341,488
Total assets		2,757,609	2,449,642	2,762,631	2,454,689
Liabilities					
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	23	16,255	17,329	16,407	17,501
Trust funds and deposits	24	6,117	5,013	6,117	5,013
Provisions	25	14,406	13,828	14,479	13,903
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	26	1,514	2,067	1,514	2,067
Total current liabilities		38,292	38,237	38,517	38,484
Non-current liabilities					
Provisions	25	2,069	2,170	2,128	2,207
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	26	7,577	9,109	7,577	9,109
Other liabilities	15 (a)	1,463	1,553	1,463	1,553
Total non-current liabilities		11,109	12,832	11,168	12,869
Total liabilities		49,401	51,069	49,685	51,353
Net assets		2,708,209	2,398,573	2,712,947	2,403,336
Equity					
Accumulated surplus		1,021,247	980,172	1,025,986	984,935
Reserves	28	1,686,962	1,418,401	1,686,961	1,418,401
Total Equity		2,708,209	2,398,573	2,712,947	2,403,336

The above balance sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Stonnington City Council
2016/2017 Financial Report

**Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Year Ended 30 June 2017**

Council	Note	Total \$'000	Accumulated Surplus \$'000	Asset Revaluation Reserve \$'000	Other Reserves \$'000
2017					
Balance at beginning of the financial year		2,398,574	980,173	1,357,686	60,715
Surplus for the year		42,259	42,259	-	-
Net asset revaluation increment	28 (a)	267,376	-	267,376	-
Transfers from other reserves	28 (b)	-	18,628	-	(18,628)
Transfers to other reserves	28 (b)	-	(19,813)	-	19,813
Balance at end of the financial year		2,708,209	1,021,247	1,625,062	61,900
2016					
Balance at beginning of the financial year		2,076,821	959,019	1,070,135	47,667
Gifted asset	20	1,091	1,091	-	-
Surplus for the year		33,110	33,110	-	-
Net asset revaluation increment	28 (a)	287,551	-	287,551	-
Transfers from other reserves	28 (b)	-	1,105	-	(1,105)
Transfers to other reserves	28 (b)	-	(14,153)	-	14,153
Balance at end of the financial year		2,398,573	980,172	1,357,686	60,715
Consolidated					
2017					
Balance at beginning of the financial year		2,403,336	984,935	1,357,686	60,715
Surplus for the year		42,235	42,235	-	-
Net asset revaluation increment	28 (a)	267,376	-	267,376	-
Transfers from other reserves	28 (b)	-	18,628	-	(18,628)
Transfers to other reserves	28 (b)	-	(19,813)	-	19,813
Balance at end of the financial year		2,712,947	1,025,986	1,625,062	61,900
2016					
Balance at beginning of the financial year		2,081,510	963,708	1,070,135	47,667
Gifted assets	20	1,091	1,091	-	-
Surplus for the year		33,184	33,184	-	-
Net asset revaluation increment	28 (a)	287,551	-	287,551	-
Transfers from other reserves	28 (b)	-	1,105	-	(1,105)
Transfers to other reserves	28 (b)	-	(14,153)	-	14,153
Balance at end of the financial year		2,403,336	984,935	1,357,686	60,715

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Stonnington City Council
2016/2017 Financial Report

Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended 30 June 2017

	Note	Council		Consolidated	
		2017 Inflows/ (Outflows) \$'000	2016 Inflows/ (Outflows) \$'000	2017 Inflows/ (Outflows) \$'000	2016 Inflows/ (Outflows) \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities					
Rates and charges		104,467	99,187	104,467	99,187
Statutory fees and fines		21,424	19,507	21,424	19,507
User fees		21,365	19,544	25,677	25,123
Grants - operating		10,489	7,461	10,489	7,461
Grants - capital		1,301	1,423	1,301	1,423
Contributions - monetary		15,642	10,280	15,642	10,280
Interest received		2,835	2,709	2,848	2,727
Other receipts		9,143	11,360	9,143	11,360
Net GST refund		6,242	7,583	6,233	7,443
Trust funds and deposits taken		20,959	20,876	20,959	20,881
Employee costs		(60,306)	(59,188)	(61,091)	(59,779)
Materials and services		(64,353)	(61,512)	(67,457)	(65,754)
Trust funds and deposits repaid		(19,856)	(19,102)	(19,866)	(19,102)
Other payments		(5,649)	(5,479)	(5,649)	(5,479)
Net cash provided by operating activities	29	<u>63,702</u>	<u>54,649</u>	<u>64,118</u>	<u>55,278</u>
Cash flows from investing activities					
Payments for property, infrastructure, plant and equipment		(49,760)	(40,828)	(51,121)	(40,895)
Proceeds from sale of property, infrastructure, plant and equipment		1,281	504	1,288	504
Payments for investments		(59,000)	(55,000)	(59,000)	(55,000)
Receipts from investments		48,052	43,948	48,052	43,948
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(59,427)</u>	<u>(51,376)</u>	<u>(60,781)</u>	<u>(51,443)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities					
Borrowing costs		(327)	(473)	(327)	(473)
Repayment of borrowings		(2,409)	(2,324)	(2,409)	(2,324)
Net cash used in financing activities		<u>(2,736)</u>	<u>(2,797)</u>	<u>(2,736)</u>	<u>(2,797)</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		1,540	475	601	1,038
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		9,538	9,063	11,152	10,114
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	16	<u>11,078</u>	<u>9,538</u>	<u>11,753</u>	<u>11,152</u>
Financing arrangements	30				
Restrictions on cash assets	16				

The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Stonnington City Council
2016/2017 Financial Report

**Statement of Capital Works
For the Year Ended 30 June 2017**

	Council	
	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
Property		
Land	14,421	613
Total land	<u>14,421</u>	<u>613</u>
Buildings	7,447	12,628
Heritage buildings	745	2,252
Total buildings	<u>8,192</u>	<u>14,880</u>
Total property	<u>22,614</u>	<u>15,494</u>
Plant and equipment		
Heritage plant and equipment	68	225
Plant, machinery and equipment	2,770	2,076
Fixtures, fittings and furniture	374	843
Computers and telecommunications	399	531
Library books	787	794
Total plant and equipment	<u>4,398</u>	<u>4,470</u>
Infrastructure		
Roads	3,486	5,809
Bridges	215	215
Footpaths and cycleways	1,255	582
Drainage	3,046	1,643
Recreational, leisure and community facilities	2,548	2,180
Parks, open space and streetscapes	7,627	6,146
Other infrastructure	1,039	1,007
Total infrastructure	<u>19,216</u>	<u>17,581</u>
Total capital works expenditure	<u>46,228</u>	<u>37,545</u>
Represented by:		
New asset expenditure	19,716	2,228
Asset renewal expenditure	20,263	25,082
Asset expansion expenditure	2,625	366
Asset upgrade expenditure	3,624	9,869
Total capital works expenditure	<u>46,228</u>	<u>37,545</u>

The above statement of capital works should be read with the accompanying notes.

Stonnington City Council
2016/2017 Financial Report

Notes to the Financial Report For the Year Ended 30 June 2017

Introduction

The Stonnington City Council was established by an Order of the Governor in Council on 22 June 1994 and is a body corporate.

The Council's main office is located at 311 Glenferrie Road, Malvern, 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, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board, 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.

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's 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 (k))
- the determination of depreciation for buildings, infrastructure, plant and equipment (refer to note 1 (l))
- 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.

(b) Change in accounting policies

There have been no changes in the accounting policies from the previous period.

Notes to the Financial Report 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 the 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.

The Prahran Market Pty Ltd is the only subsidiary and controlled entity consolidated into Council.

(d) Accounting for investments in associates and joint arrangements

Associates

Associates are all entities over which Council has significant influence but not control or joint control. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting, after initially being recognised at cost. Council has no investment in associates.

Joint arrangements

Investments in joint arrangements are classified as either joint operations or joint ventures depending on the contractual rights and obligations each investor has, rather than the legal structure of the joint arrangement.

Joint operations

Council recognises its direct right to, and its share of, the jointly held assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of Clayton South Regional Landfill. These have been incorporated in the financial statements under the appropriate headings. Council interest in joint operations are accounted for using the equity method. Under this method, the interest is initially recognised in the Balance Sheet at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise Council's share of the net assets of the entities. The Council's share of the financial result of the entities is recognised in the Comprehensive Income Statement.

Notes to the Financial Report For the Year Ended 30 June 2017

Note 1 Significant accounting policies (cont.)

(e) Revenue recognition

Income is recognised when the 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 the Council and the amount of the contribution can be measured reliably.

Rates and Charges

Annual rates and charges are recognised as revenues 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.

Contributions

Monetary and non monetary contributions are recognised as revenue when Council obtains control over the contributed asset.

Sale of property, infrastructure, plant and equipment

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.

Dividends

Dividend revenue is recognised when the Council's right to receive payment is established.

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.

Notes to the Financial Report For the Year Ended 30 June 2017

Note 1 Significant accounting policies (cont.)

(f) Fair value measurement

Council measures certain assets and liabilities at fair value where required or permitted by Australian Accounting Standards. 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 Australian Accounting Standards.

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; and

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 re-assessing 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

Short term receivables are carried at invoice amount as amortised cost using the effective interest rate method would not impact the carrying value. A provision for doubtful debts is recognised when there is objective evidence that an impairment has occurred. Long term receivables are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

(i) Other financial assets

Other financial assets are valued at cost 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.

Shares in the Regional Kitchen Pty Ltd, RFK Pty Ltd, and MAPS are measured at cost.

(j) Inventories

Inventories held for distribution are measured at cost adjusted when applicable for any loss of service potential. Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

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.

**Notes to the Financial Report
For the Year Ended 30 June 2017**

Note 1 Significant accounting policies (cont.)

(k) Recognition and measurement of property, plant and equipment, infrastructure, intangibles

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(l) have been 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 on 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 20 Property, infrastructure, plant and equipment.

In addition, Council undertakes a formal revaluation of land, buildings and infrastructure assets on a regular basis ranging from 2 to 4 years. The valuation is performed by experienced council officers.

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

Council recognises land under roads it controls at fair value.

Notes to the Financial Report
For the Year Ended 30 June 2017

Note 1 Significant accounting policies (cont.)

(l) Depreciation and amortisation of property, infrastructure, plant and equipment and intangibles

Buildings, plant and equipment, infrastructure, and other assets having limited useful lives are systematically depreciated over their useful lives to the 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 \$'000
Property		
land	Not depreciable	all land
Buildings		
buildings	50 years	5
heritage buildings	100 years	5
Plant and Equipment		
plant, machinery and equipment	3-10 years	1
fixtures, fittings and furniture	5-10 years	1
computers and telecommunications	4-10 years	1
heritage plant and equipment	100 years	1
library stocks	3-8 years	all holdings with life exceeding one year
Infrastructure		
road pavements and seals	30-60 years	10
road substructure	200 years	10
road kerb, channel and minor culverts	60-80 years	10
bridges	80 years	10
footpaths and cycleways	30-60 years	10
drains	100 years	10
drainage pits	50 years	10
rights of way	15-200 years	10
recreational, leisure and community facilities	20 years	5
park, open space and streetscapes	20 years	5
off street car parks	25-50 years	10
other infrastructure	10-25 years	10
Intangible assets		
software	4 years	1

Notes to the Financial Report For the Year Ended 30 June 2017

Note 1 Significant accounting policies (cont.)

(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) Investment property

Investment property is held to generate long-term rental yields. Investment property is measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Costs incurred subsequent to initial acquisition are capitalised when it is probable that future economic benefit in excess of the originally assessed performance of the asset will flow to the Council. Subsequent to initial recognition at cost, investment property is carried at fair value, determined annually by independent valuers. Changes to fair value are recorded in the comprehensive income statement in the period that they arise. Rental income from the leasing of investment properties is recognised in the comprehensive income statement on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Investment property, Malvern City Square, is held to generate long-term rental yields and increased capital value. All tenant leases are on an arm's length basis. Investment property is carried at fair value \$8.85 million (2016, \$6.47 million), determined annually by Council's valuers. Changes to fair value are recorded in the Comprehensive Income Statement. (refer to note 21).

(o) Impairment of assets

At each reporting date, the 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 asset's carrying value. Any excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed to the Comprehensive Income Statement, unless the asset is carried at the revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is recognised directly against the revaluation surplus in respect of 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.

(p) 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 24).

(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 the 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. The 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.

Notes to the Financial Report For the Year Ended 30 June 2017

Note 1 Significant accounting policies (cont.)

(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, classified as current liabilities and measured at their nominal values.

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 the 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

Finance leases

Leases of assets where substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the asset are transferred to the Council are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised, recording an asset and a liability at the lower of the fair value of the assets and present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual value. Lease payments are allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the interest expense. Leased assets are depreciated on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives to the Council where it is likely that the Council will obtain ownership of the asset or over the term of the lease, whichever is the shorter. Leased assets are currently being amortised over a 2 to 5 year period (refer to notes 20 & 26).

Operating leases

Lease payments for operating leases are recognised as an expense in the years in which they are incurred as this reflects the pattern of benefits derived by the Council (refer to note 32).

Notes to the Financial Report 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) Financial guarantees

Financial guarantee contracts are not recognised as a liability in the Balance Sheet unless the lender has exercised their right to call on the guarantee or Council has other reasons to believe that it is probable that that right will be exercised. Details of guarantees that Council has provided, that are not recognised in the Balance Sheet, are disclosed at Note 34 Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

(w) 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 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. Management will make an assessment of the financial impact on grant income prior to the required application of the standard in 2018/19.

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.

Management cannot currently quantify the value of assets and liabilities to be recognised at this point, but will make an assessment prior to the application of the standard in 2019/20.

(x) Rounding

Unless otherwise stated, amounts in the financial report have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars. Figures in the financial statements may not equate due to rounding.

Stonnington City Council
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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 the lower of 10 percent or \$1,000,000 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 on 6 June 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

	Budget	Actual	Variance	Ref
	2017	2017	2017	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
Income				
Rates and charges	103,668	104,495	827	
Statutory fees and fines	19,119	21,362	2,243	1
User fees *	19,358	20,059	701	
Grants - operating	8,708	10,440	1,732	2
Grants - capital	1,065	1,272	207	
Contributions - monetary	7,488	15,582	8,094	3
Fair value adjustments for investment property	-	121	121	
Other income *	10,834	11,280	446	
Total income	170,240	184,610	14,370	
Expenses				
Employee costs	62,385	61,494	891	
Materials and services **	54,534	56,062	(1,529)	4
Bad and doubtful debts	20	61	(41)	
Depreciation and amortisation	18,862	17,946	916	
Borrowing costs	845	324	521	5
Share of net loss of joint operation accounted for by using the equity method	-	233	(233)	
Net (gain)/loss on disposal/write off of property, infrastructure, plant and equipment	(11)	1,014	(1,025)	6
Other expenses **	5,248	5,218	30	
Total expenses	141,883	142,351	(468)	
Surplus for the year	28,357	42,259	13,902	

Reclassification to the adopted budget during the year include:

* User fees of \$6.54 million reclassified to Other income.

** Other expenses of \$2.46 million reclassified to Materials and services.

Stonnington City Council
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Note 2 Budget comparison (cont.)

(i) Explanation of material variations

Variance Ref	Item	Explanation
1	Statutory fees and fines	Traffic enforcement revenue was \$0.65 million above budget, due to: improved collection rates prior to Court lodgement; food and health permits income higher than budget \$0.59 million, as a result of increase number of premises including Chadstone redevelopment; and applications for statutory planning \$1.04 million higher than budget, as a result of increased statutory fees effective October 2016.
2	Grants - operating	50% of the 2017/18 general purpose grant and local roads funding from Victorian Grants Commission was received in advance \$1.37 million, unbudgeted family education Engagement Support program \$0.11 million, higher than budgeted grants from Department of Health and Human Services \$0.17 million.
3	Contributions - monetary	Open space contributions exceeded budget due to a higher level of developments in South Yarra, Armadale, Toorak and Glen Iris. This income source is difficult to estimate.
4	Materials and services **	There were budget overspends in: Parking Control costs due to an increase in PIN (parking infringement notice) cost \$0.54 million; heavy fleet vehicle servicing \$0.21 million; merchant fees \$0.14 million due to an increase in online payments; water charges in Parks and Environment \$0.23 million; and Property maintenance \$0.38 million, due to an increased level of proactive and reactive works.
5	Borrowing costs	Budgeted new loan borrowings for the Cato Square development were deferred due to construction being rescheduled to 2018.
6	Net (gain)/loss on disposal/write off of property, infrastructure, plant and equipment	The unfavourable variance is due to the write off of road assets, as a result of the road renewals program \$1.71 million and demolition of buildings for reconstruction \$0.11 million, offset by proceeds from sale of parts of roads and laneway during the year of \$0.86 million.

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Note 2 Budget comparison (cont.)

b) Capital Works

	Budget 2017 \$'000	Actual 2017 \$'000	Variance 2017 \$'000	Ref
Property				
Land	3,000	14,421	(11,421)	1
Total Land	<u>3,000</u>	<u>14,421</u>	<u>(11,421)</u>	
Buildings	11,736	7,447	4,289	2
Heritage buildings	4,890	745	4,145	3
Total Buildings	<u>16,626</u>	<u>8,192</u>	<u>8,434</u>	
Total Property	<u>19,626</u>	<u>22,614</u>	<u>(2,988)</u>	
Plant and Equipment				
Heritage assets - arts and antiques	260	68	192	
Plant, machinery and equipment	2,448	2,770	(322)	
Fixtures, fittings and furniture	533	374	159	
Computers and telecommunications	502	399	103	
Library books	923	787	136	
Total Plant and Equipment	<u>4,666</u>	<u>4,398</u>	<u>268</u>	
Infrastructure				
Roads	5,586	3,486	2,100	
Bridges	280	215	65	
Footpaths and cycleways	3,249	1,255	1,994	
Drainage	2,532	3,046	(514)	
Recreational, leisure and community facilities	5,710	2,548	3,162	4
Parks, open space and streetscapes	24,600	7,627	16,973	5
Other infrastructure	1,991	1,039	952	
Total Infrastructure	<u>43,948</u>	<u>19,216</u>	<u>24,732</u>	
Total Capital Works Expenditure	<u>68,240</u>	<u>46,228</u>	<u>22,012</u>	
Represented by:				
New asset expenditure	27,472	19,716	7,756	6
Asset renewal expenditure	23,342	20,263	3,079	
Asset expansion expenditure	7,319	2,625	4,694	
Asset upgrade expenditure	10,107	3,624	6,483	
Total Capital Works Expenditure	<u>68,240</u>	<u>46,228</u>	<u>22,012</u>	

Stonnington City Council
2016/2017 Financial Report

Note 2 Budget comparison (cont.)

(i) Explanation of material variations

Variance Ref	Item	Explanation
1	Land	As a part of the Open Space strategy, Council purchased several new properties. Council funded these purchases from the Open Space Reserve fund. The opportunity to purchase properties to enhance public realm is dependant on market availability and difficult to predict, resulting in the unfavourable variance.
2	Buildings	Capital works carried forward to 2017/18, mainly Dunlop Pavilion \$4.68 million and Malvern Valley Golf Course \$1.34 million, resulted in the favourable variance.
3	Heritage buildings	Capital works have been carried forward to 2017/18 due to design consultation and project scoping delays for the Harold Holt Swim Centre dive tower project \$0.47 million and Prahran Town Hall Masterplan \$2.40 million.
4	Recreational, leisure and community facilities	Capital projects of \$0.62 million carried forward from 2015/16 were completed in the current financial year. Gardiner Park budget of \$1.88 million was carried forward to 2017/18, due to project design and consultation delays. Capital expense of \$0.49 million was transferred to operating expense.
5	Parks, open space and streetscapes	Council commenced work on the Cato Square project, which will be delivered over three financial years. Funds worth \$18.59 million have been carried forward to 2017/18 to deliver the program.
6	New asset expenditure	The Cato Square project has a carry over of \$18.59 million to 2017/18. Council purchased land as a part of the Open Space Strategy, which resulted in unbudgeted purchases of \$11.42 million funded from Open Space Reserves.

**Stonnington City Council
2016/2017 Financial Report**

		Council		Consolidated	
		2017	2016	2017	2016
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Note 3	Rates and charges				
	Council uses Capital Improved Value (CIV) as the basis of valuation of all properties within the municipal district. The CIV of a property is the value of the land plus buildings and other improvements.				
	The Capital Improved Value (CIV) used to calculate general rates for 2016/2017 was \$76.104 billion (2015/2016, \$63.773 billion). The 2016/2017 rate in the CIV dollar was 0.001077 (2015/2016, 0.0012542).				
	General rates	81,860	78,301	81,860	78,301
	Service rates and charges	18,986	18,156	18,986	18,156
	Special rates and charges	1,740	1,693	1,740	1,693
	Supplementary rate and rate adjustments	1,763	1,075	1,763	1,075
	Interest on rates and charges *	146	170	146	170
	Total rates and charges	104,495	99,396	104,495	99,396
	* Interest on rates and charges was classified under Interest in Other Income in the prior year.				
	The date of the latest general revaluation of land for rating purposes within the municipal district was 1 January 2016, and the valuation was first applied in the rating year commencing 1 July 2016.				
Note 4	Statutory fees and fines				
	Infringements and costs	14,187	13,936	14,187	13,936
	Court recoveries	3,069	2,887	3,069	2,887
	Town planning fees	2,023	1,261	2,023	1,261
	Land information certificates	169	171	169	171
	Permits	1,914	931	1,914	931
	Total statutory fees and fines	21,362	19,187	21,362	19,187
Note 5	User fees				
	Aged and health services	660	713	660	713
	Leisure centre and recreation	4,676	4,675	4,676	4,675
	Child care/ children's programs	4,346	4,155	4,346	4,155
	Parking	4,097	4,031	4,097	4,031
	Registration and other permits	568	947	568	947
	Building services	2,633	2,095	2,633	2,095
	Green fees	955	981	955	981
	Waste management services	854	725	854	725
	Other fees and charges	1,270	1,969	1,270	1,969
	Total user fees	20,059	20,292	20,059	20,292
Note 6	Grants				
	Grants were received in respect of the following:				
	Summary of grants				
	Commonwealth funded grants	5,962	1,999	5,962	1,999
	State funded grants	5,750	6,842	5,750	6,842
	Total grants received	11,712	8,841	11,712	8,841

Stonnington City Council
2016/2017 Financial Report

		Council		Consolidated	
		2017	2016	2017	2016
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Note 6	Grants (cont.)				
	Operating Grants				
	Recurrent - Commonwealth Government				
	Victorian Grants Commission - General	3,288	1,082	3,288	1,082
	Victorian Grants Commission - Local roads funding	633	208	633	208
	Aged care	1,314	-	1,314	-
	Recurrent - State Government				
	Veteran affairs - Home care	200	193	200	193
	Aged care	2,605	3,741	2,605	3,741
	School crossing supervisors	180	176	180	176
	Libraries	675	657	675	657
	Maternal and child health	589	525	589	525
	Community partnership & youth programs	557	434	557	434
	Child care & immunisation	330	302	330	302
	Municipal emergency response	-	16	-	16
	Total recurrent operating grants	10,372	7,336	10,372	7,336
	Non-recurrent - Commonwealth Government				
	Other minor grants	-	1	-	1
	Non-recurrent - State Government				
	Community safety	31	-	31	-
	Learner to probation L2P	38	38	38	38
	Other minor grants	-	54	-	54
	Total non-recurrent operating grants	69	92	69	92
	Total operating grants	10,440	7,428	10,440	7,428
	Capital Grants				
	Recurrent - Commonwealth Government				
	Roads to recovery	637	608	637	608
	Recurrent - State Government				
	HACC - minor capital	25	80	25	80
	Premier Reading Challenge	12	12	12	12
	Total recurrent capital grants	675	700	675	700
	Non - recurrent - Commonwealth Government				
	Plant, machinery and equipment	90	100	90	100
	Non - recurrent - State Government				
	Heritage assets - arts and antiques	-	100	-	100
	Recreational, leisure and community facilities	352	374	352	374
	Other infrastructure	155	139	155	139
	Total non-recurrent Capital Grants	597	713	597	713
	Total capital grants	1,272	1,413	1,272	1,413
	Unspent grants received on condition that they be spent in a specific manner				
	Balance at start of year	436	1,475	436	1,475
	Received during the financial year and remained unspent at balance date	508	405	508	405
	Received in prior years and spent during the financial year	155	1,444	155	1,444
	Balance at year end	789	436	789	436

Stonnington City Council
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		Council		Consolidated	
		2017	2016	2017	2016
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Note 7	Contributions - monetary				
	Open space	14,989	9,386	14,989	9,386
	Development contributions	119	649	119	649
	Capital works contributions	474	152	474	152
	Operating contributions	-	52	-	52
	Total contributions - monetary	15,582	10,240	15,582	10,240
Note 8	Other income				
	Interest *	2,651	2,655	2,662	2,675
	Dividends	3	3	3	3
	Investment property rental	438	409	438	409
	Council works cost recovery	907	2,059	907	2,059
	Insurance recovery	-	26	-	26
	Fire services property levy administration	78	76	78	76
	State Revenue Office - valuation cost recovery	717	224	717	224
	Transport clearway towing	95	80	95	80
	Gain in other financial asset - Regional Kitchen	-	-	-	-
	Other rent	5,743	5,733	8,751	8,866
	Other	648	1,152	728	1,177
	Total other income	11,280	12,417	14,378	15,594
	* Reclassification of Interest on rates and charges to Rates and charges (note 3) has resulted in the adjustment of the prior year figure.				
Note 9 (a)	Employee costs				
	Wages and salaries	44,932	43,414	45,652	44,160
	WorkCover	797	760	801	765
	Casual staff	2,995	3,053	2,995	3,053
	Annual leave and long service leave	6,593	6,357	6,613	6,374
	Superannuation (note 9 (b))	4,760	4,671	4,824	4,738
	Fringe benefits tax	663	651	663	651
	Other	754	793	754	793
	Total employee costs	61,494	59,699	62,303	60,534
Note 9 (b)	Superannuation				
	Council made contributions to the following funds:				
	Defined benefit fund				
	Employer contributions to Local Authorities Superannuation Fund (Vision Super)	593	637	593	637
	Employer contributions - other funds	-	-	-	-
		593	637	593	637
	Accumulation funds				
	Employer contributions to Local Authorities Superannuation Fund (Vision Super)	3,865	3,769	3,928	3,837
	Employer contributions - other funds	303	265	303	265
		4,167	4,034	4,231	4,102
	Employer contributions payable at reporting date.	-	-	-	-
	Total superannuation	4,760	4,671	4,824	4,738
	Refer to note 33 for further information relating to Council's superannuation obligations.				

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		Council		Consolidated	
		2017	2016	2017	2016
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Note 10	Materials and services				
	Contract payments	26,805	24,162	26,805	24,162
	Legal and consulting fees	3,763	4,131	3,763	4,131
	Stamp duty on summons and registration searches	2,351	1,877	2,351	1,877
	Building maintenance	1,877	2,028	1,877	2,028
	General maintenance	844	832	1,288	1,286
	Utilities	4,282	4,316	4,282	4,316
	Fire services	191	174	191	174
	Office administration/supplies	1,841	1,985	1,841	1,985
	Insurance	1,188	1,194	1,188	1,194
	Tipping fees & waste removal	3,780	3,701	3,780	3,701
	Activities & events	3,379	3,343	3,379	3,343
	Other	5,761	5,578	7,348	7,108
	Total materials and services	<u>56,062</u>	<u>53,321</u>	<u>58,093</u>	<u>55,305</u>
Note 11	Bad and doubtful debts				
	Parking infringement debtors	57	-	57	-
	Other debtors	3	17	3	17
	Total bad and doubtful debts	<u>61</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>17</u>
Note 12	Depreciation and amortisation				
	Property	4,588	4,381	4,761	4,549
	Plant and equipment	3,586	3,459	3,677	3,559
	Infrastructure	8,790	8,937	8,790	8,937
	Total depreciation	<u>16,964</u>	<u>16,777</u>	<u>17,228</u>	<u>17,045</u>
	Intangible assets	982	777	985	779
	Total depreciation and amortisation	<u>17,946</u>	<u>17,554</u>	<u>18,213</u>	<u>17,824</u>
	<i>Refer to Notes 20 and 22 for a more detailed breakdown of depreciation and amortisation charges.</i>				
Note 13	Borrowing costs				
	Interest - borrowings	294	428	294	428
	Interest - finance leases	30	41	30	41
	Total borrowing costs	<u>324</u>	<u>469</u>	<u>324</u>	<u>469</u>
Note 14	Other expenses				
	Auditors' remuneration - VAGO - audit of the financial statement, performance statement and grant acquittals	71	94	86	108
	Auditors' remuneration - Internal	143	122	143	122
	Councillors' allowances	347	346	347	346
	Operating lease rentals	512	453	512	453
	Community grants	3,489	3,370	3,489	3,369
	Sundry other	655	771	655	771
	Total other expenses	<u>5,218</u>	<u>5,155</u>	<u>5,233</u>	<u>5,168</u>

Stonnington City Council
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		Council		Consolidated	
		2017	2016	2017	2016
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Note 15	Investments in joint operations and subsidiary				
	(a) Investment in joint operation				
	Regional Landfill Clayton South				
	<i>Background</i>				
	The Regional Landfill Clayton South Investment is a joint council initiative comprising the municipalities of Stonnington, Glen Eira, Monash, Boroondara and Whitehorse for the sole purpose of owning and operating a putrescible landfill (rubbish tip) to the benefit of the owner Councils. The City of Stonnington has a 12.76% interest in the assets, liabilities, and operating result of this Investment. Council's share of the financial result in the Investment is brought to account using the equity accounting method as an investment in joint operation based on 2017 unaudited accounts (2016 unaudited accounts).				
	Council's share of accumulated surplus				
	Council's share of accumulated surplus/(deficit) at start of year	(479)	(669)	(479)	(669)
	Reported surplus /(deficit) for year	(233)	190	(233)	190
	Council's share of accumulated surplus/(deficit) at end of year	<u>(712)</u>	<u>(479)</u>	<u>(712)</u>	<u>(479)</u>
	Council's share of reserves				
	Council's share of reserves at start of year	212	212	212	212
	Share of asset revaluation decrement	-	-	-	-
	Council's share of reserves at end of year	<u>212</u>	<u>212</u>	<u>212</u>	<u>212</u>
	Movement in carrying value of specific investment				
	Carrying value of investment at start of year	1,286	1,570	1,286	1,570
	Share of surplus/(deficit) for the year excluding revaluation of provision for environmental rehabilitation	(69)	21	(69)	21
	Share of environment rehabilitation provision used	(253)	(304)	(253)	(304)
	Carrying value of investment at end of year	<u>963</u>	<u>1,286</u>	<u>964</u>	<u>1,286</u>
	Council's share of environmental rehabilitation provision				
	Carrying value of environment rehabilitation provision at start of year	1,553	2,027	1,553	2,027
	Share of revaluation of provision	164	(170)	164	(170)
	Share of provision used	(253)	(304)	(253)	(304)
	Carrying value of environment rehabilitation provision at end of year	<u>1,463</u>	<u>1,553</u>	<u>1,463</u>	<u>1,553</u>

The landfill has reached capacity and ceased operations at the end of January 2016, with rehabilitation now in progress in accordance with EPA requirements. An assessment of the post closure aftercare management costs for the landfill undertaken by Golder Associates Pty Ltd civil/geotechnical and environmental consultants in June 2015 was reviewed in June 2017 for the purposes of updating the Clayton Landfill rehabilitation provision. The resultant provision for rehabilitation within the Regional Landfill Clayton 2017 unaudited accounts of \$11.5 million (\$12.2 million, 2016) now reflects the latest present value of the estimated costs for capping of the landfill cells and installation of additional gas extraction infrastructure over the next year, and then 'aftercare' costs (active monitoring and site management) for a 28 year period. The Landfill joint operation will, in the future, be dependent on the participating councils for funding contributions to meet its rehabilitation obligations. As such, Council's share of the joint operation's provision is recorded in the balance sheet as a Non-current liability – Other liabilities \$1.5 million (2016, \$1.6 million reduction to Investment in joint operation) and an expense, Share of net profit or loss of joint operation accounted for by the equity method, in the comprehensive income statement.

Significant restrictions

Since Council holds less than 20% equity, it does not have significant influence over the operations of the joint operation.

* A fair value assessment on the Clayton Tip facility was conducted by C.J. Ham & Murray Pty Ltd (Ham & Murray) at 30 June 2016 after the site ceased operation.

Post closure and environmental impact costs are not part of the assessment. The fair values of land, land improvements and EPA license at 30 June 2017 is nil (2016, nil) and infrastructure assets as at 30 June 2017 is valued at nil (2016, nil).

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2016/2017 Financial Report

Note 15 Investment in joint operations and subsidiaries (cont.)

(b) Subsidiaries

Prahran Market Pty Ltd

Prahran Market Pty Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary, incorporated within Australia, of the City of Stonnington. Prahran Market Pty Ltd manages the retail activities of the Prahran Market for the City of Stonnington on terms set out in a management agreement between both parties dated 30 March 2008. The assets, liabilities, and operating result based upon 2017 unaudited financial statements (2016 unaudited financial statements) are included in Council's consolidated financial accounts, as follows:

Summarised financial information

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Summarised statement of comprehensive income		
Total income	4,564	4,647
Total expenses	4,587	4,574
Surplus for the year	<u>(24)</u>	<u>73</u>
Summarised balance sheet		
Current assets	892	1,988
Non-current assets	6,191	5,113
Total assets	<u>7,083</u>	<u>7,101</u>
Current liabilities	286	304
Non-current liabilities	59	37
Total liabilities	<u>345</u>	<u>340</u>
Net Assets	<u>6,738</u>	<u>6,761</u>
Equity		
Accumulated Funds	4,738	4,761
Issued Capital	2,000	2,000
Total Equity	<u>6,738</u>	<u>6,761</u>
Summarised statement of cash flows		
Net cash provided by / (used in) operating activities	416	627
Net cash provided by / (used in) investing activities	(1,353)	(67)
Net cash provided by / (used in) financing activities	-	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	<u>(937)</u>	<u>560</u>

Stonnington City Council
2016/2017 Financial Report

		Council		Consolidated	
		2017	2016	2017	2016
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Note 16	Cash and cash equivalents				
	Cash on hand	9	9	10	11
	Cash at bank	6,069	1,529	6,743	3,141
	Term deposits (note 1(g))	5,000	8,000	5,000	8,000
	Total cash and cash equivalents	11,078	9,538	11,753	11,152
	Other financial assets - Term deposits over 90 days (note 17)	101,000	90,052	101,000	90,052
	Total cash, cash equivalents and term deposits	112,078	99,590	112,753	101,204
	Council's cash and term deposits are subject to external restrictions that limit amounts available for discretionary use. These include:				
	- Trust funds and deposits (note 24)	6,117	5,013	6,117	5,013
	- Public open space, developers contribution and off-street parking reserves (note 28)	46,387	48,472	46,387	48,472
	Total restricted funds	52,504	53,485	52,504	53,485
	Total unrestricted cash, cash equivalents and term deposits	59,574	46,105	60,249	47,719
	Intended allocations				
	Although not externally restricted the following amounts have been allocated for specific future purposes by Council:				
	- Cash held to fund carried forward capital works	33,060	9,005	33,060	9,005
	- Employee leave entitlement provisions (note 25)	16,275	15,798	16,407	15,910
	- Future Fund held for future strategic property purchase (note 28 (b))	14,529	11,729	14,529	11,729
	- Infrastructure reserve fund held for future road damage reinstatement (note 28 (b))	272	274	272	274
	- Park reinstatement reserve (note 28 (b))	710	240	710	240
	- Conditional grants unspent (note 6)	789	436	789	436
	- IMAP monies held under payables	704	650	704	650
	Total funds subject to intended allocations	66,339	38,133	66,471	38,244
	Total unrestricted cash, cash equivalents and term deposits adjusted for intended allocations *	(6,765)	7,972	(6,222)	9,474
	*The under - funding of external restrictions and intended allocation amounts will be covered by a \$20.0 million loan borrowings budgeted for 2018, primarily for the the Cato Square project component of the carried forward capital works. It is highly unlikely that settlement of all restricted funds and intended allocations will be required within the next twelve months				
Note 17	Other financial assets				
	Current				
	Term deposits (note 1(i))	101,000	90,052	101,000	90,052
	Total current financial assets	101,000	90,052	101,000	90,052
	Non-current				
	Shares in Regional Kitchen Pty Ltd - At Cost *	230	230	230	230
	MAPS Shareholding - At Cost	15	15	15	15
	Total non-current other financial assets *	245	245	245	245
	Total other financial assets	101,245	90,297	101,245	90,297
	* At balance date, Council holds 24 of the 324 shares in Regional Kitchen Pty Ltd.				

Stonnington City Council
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		Council		Consolidated	
		2017	2016	2017	2016
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Note 18	Trade and other receivables				
	Current				
	<i>Statutory receivables</i>				
	Rates debtors	2,339	2,350	2,339	2,349
	Special rate assessment	31	52	31	52
	Parking infringement debtors	15,422	14,404	15,422	14,404
	Provision for doubtful debts - parking infringements	(11,426)	(10,350)	(11,426)	(10,350)
	<i>Non statutory receivables</i>				
	Other debtors	1,618	2,084	1,747	2,397
	Provision for doubtful debts - other debtors	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)
	Net GST receivable	1,546	1,433	1,568	1,433
	Total trade and other receivables	9,429	9,872	9,581	10,185
	(a) Ageing of other Receivables				
	At balance date other debtors representing financial assets were past due but not impaired. The ageing of the Council's other receivables (excluding statutory receivables) was:				
	Current (not yet due)	974	1,916	981	2,088
	Past due by up to 30 days	338	78	396	119
	Past due between 31 and 180 days	253	58	317	159
	Past due between 181 and 365 days	26	19	26	19
	Past due by more than 1 year	27	13	27	13
	Total other receivables	1,618	2,084	1,747	2,397
	(b) Movement in provisions for doubtful debts				
	Balance at the beginning of the year	10,450	9,781	10,450	9,781
	New Provisions recognised during the year	61	17	61	17
	Amounts already provided for and written off as uncollectible	(3)	(2)	(3)	(2)
	Amounts provided for but recovered during the year	1,018	654	1,018	654
	Balance at end of year	11,526	10,450	11,526	10,450
	(c) Ageing of individually impaired Receivables				
	At balance date there were no other debtors representing financial assets that were impaired (2016, Nil).				
Note 19	Other assets				
	Accrued income	850	930	854	932
	Prepayments	571	785	571	790
	Other	150	90	150	90
	Total other assets	1,571	1,805	1,575	1,813

Stonnington City Council
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Note 20 Property, infrastructure, plant and equipment

Council

Summary of property, infrastructure, plant and equipment

	At Fair Value 30								At Fair Value 30	
	June 2016	Acquisitions	Contributions	Revaluation	Depreciation	Disposal	Transfers	June 2017		
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
Land	1,777,545	-	-	250,117	-	-	14,602	2,042,264		
Buildings	184,583	-	-	(289)	(4,588)	(106)	6,554	186,154		
Plant and Equipment	20,918	-	-	-	(3,586)	(479)	4,483	21,337		
Infrastructure	335,081	-	-	17,548	(8,790)	(1,713)	17,418	359,543		
Work in progress	7,430	46,228	-	-	-	-	(43,057)	10,601		
	2,325,557	46,228	-	287,375	(16,964)	(2,298)	0	2,619,898		

Summary of Work in Progress

	Opening WIP	Additions	Transfers	Write Offs	Closing WIP
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Land	181	14,421	(14,602)	-	-
Buildings	1,107	8,192	(6,554)	-	2,746
Plant and Equipment	86	4,398	(4,483)	-	-
Infrastructure	6,056	19,216	(17,418)	-	7,855
Total	7,430	46,228	(43,057)	-	10,601

Stonnington City Council
2016/2017 Financial Report

Note 20 Property, infrastructure, plant and equipment

Consolidated

Summary of property, infrastructure, plant and equipment

	At Fair Value 30							At Fair Value 30	
	June 2016	Acquisitions	Contributions	Revaluation	Depreciation	Disposal	Transfers	June 2017	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Land	1,777,545	-	-	250,117	-	-	14,602	2,042,264	
Buildings	189,146	-	-	(289)	(4,761)	(106)	7,887	191,878	
Plant and Equipment	21,428	-	-	-	(3,676)	(479)	4,494	21,767	
Infrastructure	335,081	-	-	17,548	(8,790)	(1,713)	17,418	359,543	
Work in progress	7,430	47,572	-	-	-	-	(44,402)	10,601	
	2,330,630	47,572	-	-	(17,228)	(2,298)	0	2,626,052	

Summary of Work in Progress

	Opening WIP	Additions	Transfers	Write Offs	Closing WIP
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Land	181	14,421	(14,602)	-	-
Buildings	1,107	9,526	(7,887)	-	2,746
Plant and Equipment	86	4,409	(4,494)	-	-
Infrastructure	6,056	19,216	(17,418)	-	7,855
Total	7,430	47,572	(44,402)	-	10,601

Stonnington City Council
2016/2017 Financial Report

Note 20 Property, infrastructure, plant and equipment (cont.)
Council

	(a) Land and Buildings			Note	Buildings -			Work in Progress	Total Property
	Land - specialised \$'000	Land - non specialised \$'000	Land improvements \$'000		Heritage buildings \$'000	Buildings - specialised \$'000	non specialised \$'000		
At fair value 1 July 2016	1,651,705	125,840	-	-	65,745	103,320	15,519	1,288	1,953,416
Accumulated depreciation at 1 July 2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,651,705	125,840	-	-	65,745	103,320	15,519	1,288	1,953,416
Movements in fair value									
Acquisition of assets at fair value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,614	22,614
Revaluation increments/(decrements)	229,648	20,469	-	-	(289)	(289)	-	-	249,828
Fair value of assets disposed/written off	-	-	-	-	(136)	(136)	-	-	(136)
Transfers	14,602	-	-	-	1,288	4,526	760	(21,156)	-
	244,250	20,469	-	-	1,288	4,101	760	1,457	272,305
	1,895,955	146,309	-	-	(977)	(3,187)	(423)	-	(4,588)
Movements in accumulated depreciation									
Depreciation and amortisation	-	-	-	-	(977)	(3,187)	(423)	-	(4,588)
Accumulated depreciation of disposals	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	30
Revaluation movement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	(977)	(3,157)	(423)	-	(4,558)
	1,895,955	146,309	-	-	66,036	104,263	15,855	2,746	2,231,164
At fair value 30 June 2017	1,895,955	146,309	-	-	67,013	107,421	16,279	2,746	2,235,722
Accumulated depreciation at 30 June 2017	-	-	-	-	(977)	(3,157)	(423)	-	(4,558)
	1,895,955	146,309	-	-	66,036	104,263	15,855	2,746	2,231,164

Stonnington City Council
2016/2017 Financial Report

Note 20 Property, infrastructure, plant and equipment (cont.)
Council

(b) Plant and Equipment	Note	Plant motor machinery,							Work in Progress	Total plant and equipment
		Heritage plant & equipment	vehicles and equipment	Leased plant & equipment	Fixtures fittings and furniture	Computers and telecomms	Library books	\$'000		
At Fair value 1 July 2016		5,229	19,181	776	7,983	6,129	18,988	86	58,253	
Accumulated depreciation at 1 July 2016		(53)	(10,644)	(498)	(5,026)	(4,913)	(16,116)	-	(37,250)	
		5,176	8,538	279	2,957	1,216	2,753	86	21,004	
Movements								4,398	-	
Acquisition of assets at fair value		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Revaluation increments/(decrements)		-	(1,226)	(3)	-	(769)	-	-	(1,998)	
Fair value of assets disposed/written off		153	2,770		374	399	787	(4,483)	4,483	
Transfers		153	1,544	(3)	374	(370)	787	(86)	2,486	
Movements in accumulated depreciation								-	(3,586)	
Depreciation and amortisation		(57)	(1,498)	(187)	(503)	(521)	(820)	-	(3,586)	
Accumulated depreciation of disposals		-	754	-	-	765	-	-	1,519	
Revaluation movement		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		(57)	(745)	(187)	(503)	245	(820)	-	(2,067)	
At Fair value 30 June 2017		5,382	20,725	773	8,357	5,759	19,656	-	60,653	
Accumulated depreciation at 30 June 2017		(110)	(11,388)	(684)	(5,529)	(4,669)	(16,936)	-	(39,316)	
		5,272	9,337	89	2,828	1,091	2,720	-	21,337	

Stonnington City Council
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Note 20 Property, infrastructure, plant and equipment (cont.)
Council

(c) Infrastructure	Note								Total Infrastructure
		Roads	Bridges	Drainage	Recreational, leisure and community	Parks, open space and streetscapes	Road Extras	Work in Progress	
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
At fair value 1 July 2016*		337,037	5,640	140,792	15,252	47,861	27,814	6,056	580,443
Accumulated depreciation at 1 July 2016		(151,498)	(1,852)	(70,177)	(3,211)	(4,547)	(8,020)	-	(239,305)
		185,539	3,788	70,615	12,041	43,304	19,794	6,056	341,137
Movements in fair value									
Acquisition of assets at fair value		32,094	242	-	-	-	-	19,216	19,216
Revaluation increments/(decrements)		(4,274)	-	-	-	(377)	-	-	32,336
Fair value of assets disposed/written off		7,680	377	-	1,314	4,124	1,039	(17,418)	-
Reclassification of Asset class**			215	3,046	1,314	4,124	1,039	(17,418)	-
Transfers		35,500	834	3,046	1,314	3,747	1,039	1,799	47,278
Movements in accumulated depreciation									
Depreciation and amortisation		(3,808)	(274)	(1,738)	(680)	(1,038)	(1,253)	-	(8,790)
Accumulated depreciation of disposals		2,561	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,561
Revaluation movement		(15,459)	670	-	-	-	-	-	(14,789)
Reclassification of Asset class**		-	(75)	-	-	75	-	-	-
		(16,706)	321	(1,738)	(680)	(962)	(1,253)	-	(21,018)
At fair value 30 June 2017		372,536	6,475	143,838	16,567	51,598	28,853	7,855	627,721
Accumulated depreciation at 30 June 2017		(168,204)	(1,531)	(71,916)	(3,891)	(5,509)	(9,272)	-	(260,324)
		204,332	4,943	71,922	12,676	46,089	19,580	7,855	367,397

* Gifted bridge \$1.09 million adjusted to opening balance.
** One board walk transferred from Parks, open space and streetscapes to Bridges.

Stonnington City Council
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Note 20 Property, infrastructure, plant and equipment (cont.)
Consolidated

	(a) Land and Buildings			Note	Buildings -			Work in Progress	Total Property
	Land - specialised	Land - non specialised	Land improvements		Heritage buildings	Buildings - specialised	Buildings - non specialised		
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
At Fair value 1 July 2016	1,651,705	125,840	-		71,831	103,320	15,519	1,288	1,969,502
Accumulated depreciation at 1 July 2016	-	-	-		(1,523)	-	-	-	(1,523)
	1,651,705	125,840	-		70,308	103,320	15,519	1,288	1,967,980
Movements in fair value									
Acquisition of assets at fair value	-	-	-		-	-	-	23,947	23,947
Revaluation increments/(decrements)	229,648	20,469	-		-	(289)	-	-	(289)
Fair value of assets disposed/written off	-	-	-		-	(136)	-	-	(136)
Transfers	14,602	-	-		2,601	4,526	760	(22,489)	7,887
	244,250	20,469	-		2,601	4,101	760	1,457	273,639
	1,895,955	146,309	-		(1,150)	(3,187)	(423)	-	(4,761)
Movements in accumulated depreciation									
Depreciation and amortisation	-	-	-		-	30	-	-	30
Accumulated depreciation of disposals	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation movement	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-		(1,150)	(3,157)	(423)	-	(4,731)
	1,895,955	146,309	-		74,432	107,421	16,279	2,746	2,243,141
At Fair value 30 June 2017	-	-	-		(2,673)	(3,157)	(423)	-	(6,254)
Accumulated depreciation at 30 June 2017	1,895,955	146,309	-		71,759	104,263	15,855	2,746	2,236,887

Stonnington City Council
2016/2017 Financial Report

Note 20 Property, infrastructure, plant and equipment (cont.)
Consolidated

(b) Plant and Equipment	Note	Plant machinery, motor							Work in Progress	Total plant and equipment
		Heritage plant & equipment	vehicles and equipment	Leased plant & equipment	Fixtures fittings and furniture	Computers and telecomms	Library books	\$'000		
At Fair value 1 July 2016		5,229	20,369	776	8,128	6,329	18,868	86	59,786	
Accumulated depreciation at 1 July 2016		(53)	(11,380)	(497)	(5,170)	(5,057)	(16,116)	-	(38,273)	
		5,177	8,989	279	2,958	1,272	2,752	86	21,513	
Movements in fair value										
Acquisition of assets at fair value		-	-	-	-	-	-	4,409	4,409	
Revaluation increments/(decrements)		-	(1,226)	(3)	-	(769)	-	-	(1,998)	
Fair value of assets disposed/written off		153	2,781	-	374	399	787	(4,494)	-	
Transfers		153	1,555	(3)	374	(370)	787	(86)	2,497	
Movements in accumulated depreciation										
Depreciation and amortisation		(57)	(1,565)	(187)	(503)	(545)	(820)	-	(3,676)	
Accumulated depreciation of disposals		-	754	-	-	765	-	-	1,519	
Revaluation movement		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		(57)	(811)	(187)	(503)	221	(820)	-	(2,157)	
At Fair value 30 June 2017		5,383	21,924	773	8,502	5,960	19,656	-	62,197	
Accumulated depreciation at 30 June 2017		(110)	(12,191)	(684)	(5,673)	(4,836)	(16,936)	-	(40,431)	
		5,273	9,733	89	2,829	1,123	2,720	-	21,767	

Stonnington City Council
2016/2017 Financial Report

Note 20 Property, infrastructure, plant and equipment (cont.)
Consolidated

(c) Infrastructure	Note								Total Infrastructure
		Roads	Bridges	Drainage	Recreational, leisure and community	Parks, open space and streetscapes	Road Extras	Work in Progress	
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
At fair value 1 July 2016		337,036	5,640	140,792	15,252	47,861	27,814	6,056	580,443
Accumulated depreciation at 1 July 2016		(151,498)	(1,852)	(70,177)	(3,211)	(4,547)	(8,020)	-	(239,305)
		185,538	3,788	70,615	12,041	43,304	19,794	6,056	341,137
Movements in fair value									
Acquisition of assets at fair value		32,094	242	-	-	-	-	19,216	19,216
Revaluation increments/(decrements)		(4,274)	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,336
Fair value of assets disposed/written off		-	377	-	-	(377)	-	-	(4,274)
Impairment losses recognised in operating result		7,680	215	3,046	1,314	4,124	1,039	(17,418)	-
Transfers		35,500	834	3,046	1,314	3,747	1,039	1,799	47,278
Movements in accumulated depreciation									
Depreciation and amortisation		(3,808)	(274)	(1,738)	(680)	(1,038)	(1,253)	-	(8,790)
Accumulated depreciation of disposals		2,561	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,561
Revaluation movement		(15,459)	670	-	-	-	-	-	(14,789)
Transfers		-	(75)	-	-	75	-	-	-
		(16,706)	321	(1,738)	(680)	(962)	(1,253)	-	(21,018)
At fair value 30 June 2017		372,536	6,475	143,838	16,567	51,598	28,853	7,855	627,721
Accumulated depreciation at 30 June 2017		(168,204)	(1,531)	(71,916)	(3,891)	(5,509)	(9,272)	-	(260,324)
		204,332	4,943	71,923	12,676	46,089	19,580	7,855	367,397

Stonnington City Council
2016/2017 Financial Report

Note 20 Property, infrastructure, plant and equipment (cont.)

Valuation Basis

Valuation of Land & Buildings

Land and Land under roads were based on indexation, which has been developed on the basis of comparative sales in the postcodes that has been undertaken by the valuation department (Mr P. Fitzgerald AAPI CPV) based on sales until April 30, 2017. The valuation of land 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 or land under roads 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.

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.

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	-	146,309	-
Land - specialised	-	-	1,274,605
Land under roads	-	-	621,350
Buildings - non specialised	-	15,855	-
Buildings - specialised	-	-	170,299
Total	<u>-</u>	<u>162,164</u>	<u>2,066,254</u>

Valuation of Infrastructure

Infrastructure is valued at fair value based on replacement cost less accumulated depreciation method. This cost represents the replacement cost of the component after applying depreciation rates on a useful life basis. Replacement costs relate to costs to replace the asset to an "as new" standard. Economic obsolescence has also been factored into the depreciated replacement cost calculation.

A valuation of Council's bridge assets was conducted based on conditional assessment and stocktake performed by independent valuer, which has been verified by Mr. Simon Thomas, B.Eng. (Civil), MIE CP Eng.. The valuation was performed based on current condition and replacement cost. The effective date of the valuation is 30 June 2017.

Council's assessment of the Road assets as per the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) indexation movement 31 March 2017 data require a change to carrying amount. The index was used as an indicator, but actual contract rates have been used to compare the movement in unit costs and applied across the asset class, the value was verified by Mr. Simon Thomas, B.Eng. (Civil), MIE CP Eng.. The valuation is at fair value based on replacement cost less accumulated depreciation as at 30 June 2017.

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Note 20 Property, infrastructure, plant and equipment (cont.)

Valuation Basis (cont.)

Details of the Council's infrastructure and information about the fair value hierarchy as at 30 June 2017 are as

	Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000
Roads	-	-	204,332
Bridges	-	-	4,943
Footpaths and cycleways	-	-	-
Drainage	-	-	71,922
Road extras	-	-	19,580
Recreational, leisure and community facilities	-	-	12,676
Parks, open space and streetscapes	-	-	46,089
Total	-	-	359,543

No transfers between levels occurred during the year.

<i>Description of significant unobservable inputs into level 3 valuations</i>	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
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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% and 65%. The market value of land varies significantly depending on the location of the land and the current market conditions. Currently land values range between \$925 and \$6,200 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 \$1,000 to \$8,250 per square metre. The remaining useful lives of buildings are determined on the basis of the current condition of buildings and vary from 50 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 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. Current replacement costs is calculated on a cost per unit per linear metre basis and ranges from \$18 to \$500 per linear metre. The remaining useful lives of infrastructure assets are determined on the basis of the current condition of the asset and vary from 10 years to 200 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.

Reconciliation of specialised land

Land under roads	621,350	549,050
Land	1,274,605	1,102,655
Total specialised land	1,895,955	1,651,705

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	Council		Consolidated	
	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Note 21 Investment property				
Balance at beginning of the financial year	6,471	5,750	6,471	5,750
Additions	2,258	496	2,258	496
Fair value adjustments	121	225	121	225
Balance at end of financial year	<u>8,850</u>	<u>6,471</u>	<u>8,850</u>	<u>6,471</u>

Valuation of investment property

Valuation of investment property has been determined annually by Council Valuers. All tenant leases are on arm's length basis. Investment property is carried at fair value being \$8.85 million (2016, \$6.47 million), based on the current market value of the property.

Note 22 Intangible assets

Software	2,575	2,815	2,575	2,815
Tenant lease incentives	-	-	36	39
Total intangible assets	<u>2,575</u>	<u>2,815</u>	<u>2,611</u>	<u>2,855</u>

Council

**Software
\$'000** **Total
\$'000**

Gross carrying amount

Balance at 1 July 2016	10,451	10,451
Opening WIP	248	248
Other Additions	455.09	455
Closing WIP	286	286
Balance at 30 June 2017	<u>11,440</u>	<u>11,440</u>

Accumulated amortisation and impairment

Balance at 1 July 2016	(7,883)	(7,883)
Amortisation expense	(982)	(982)
Balance at 30 June 2017	<u>(8,865)</u>	<u>(8,865)</u>

Net book value at 30 June 2016	2,815	2,815
Net book value at 30 June 2017	<u>2,575</u>	<u>2,575</u>

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Note 22 Intangible assets (cont.)

Consolidated	Software \$'000	Tenant Lease	Total \$'000
		Incentives \$'000	
Gross carrying amount			
Balance at 1 July 2016	10,451	41	10,741
Opening WIP	248		
Additions from internal developments	455	-	455
Closing WIP	286	-	286
Balance at 30 June 2017	11,440	41	11,482
Accumulated amortisation and impairment			
Balance at 1 July 2016	(7,883)	(3)	(7,886)
Amortisation expense	(982)	(3)	(984)
Balance at 30 June 2017	(8,865)	(5)	(8,870)
Net book value at 30 June 2016	2,815	39	2,855
Net book value at 30 June 2017	2,575	36	2,611

	Council		Consolidated	
	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Note 23 Trade and other payables				
Trade payables	9,716	11,091	9,834	11,217
Accrued expenses	5,189	4,865	5,189	4,865
Other	1,350	1,373	1,384	1,420
Total trade and other payables	16,255	17,329	16,407	17,501

Note 24 Trust funds and deposits

Refundable building deposits	4	8	4	8
Refundable contract deposits	645	782	645	782
Fire Service Property Levy	1,264	1,207	1,264	1,207
Retention amounts	852	792	852	792
Other refundable deposits	3,351	2,224	3,351	2,224
Total trust funds and deposits	6,117	5,013	6,117	5,013

Purpose and nature of items

Refundable deposits - Deposits are taken by Council as a form of surety in a number of circumstances, including in relation to building works, tender deposits, contract deposits and the use of civic facilities.

Fire Services Property Levy - Council is the collection agent for fire services property levy on behalf of the State Government. Council remits amounts received on a quarterly basis. Amounts disclosed here will be remitted to the State Government in line with that process.

Retention Amounts - Council has a contractual right to retain certain amounts until a contractor has met certain requirements or a related warrant or defect period has elapsed. Subject to satisfactory completion of the contractual obligations, or the elapsing of time, these amounts will be paid to the relevant contractor in line with Council's contractual obligations.

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Note 25 Provisions

	Annual leave	Long service leave	Gratuity	Time in lieu / Accrued day off	Total
	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000
(a) Employee Provisions					
2017 Council					
Balance at beginning of the financial year	4,627	10,550	154	467	15,798
Additional provisions	3,531	882	1	1,006	5,420
Amounts used	(3,205)	(676)	-	(1,028)	(4,909)
Change in the discounted amount arising because of time and the effect of any change in the discount rate	(13)	(21)	-	-	(34)
Balance at the end of the financial year	4,940	10,735	155	445	16,275
2017 Consolidated					
Balance at beginning of the financial year	4,685	10,603	154	467	15,910
Additional provisions	3,573	905	1	1,006	5,485
Amounts used	(3,250)	(676)	-	(1,028)	(4,954)
Change in the discounted amount arising because of time and the effect of any change in the discount rate	(13)	(21)	-	-	(34)
Balance at the end of the financial year	4,996	10,812	155	445	16,407
2016 Council					
Balance at beginning of the financial year	4,217	10,253	151	400	15,021
Additional provisions	3,488	934	3	1,046	5,471
Amounts used	(3,093)	(667)	-	(980)	(4,739)
Change in the discounted amount arising because of time and the effect of any change in the discount rate	15	30	-	-	45
Balance at the end of the financial year	4,627	10,550	154	467	15,798
2016 Consolidated					
Balance at beginning of the financial year	4,280	10,290	151	400	15,121
Additional provisions	3,483	951	3	1,046	5,483
Amounts used	(3,093)	(667)	-	(980)	(4,739)
Change in the discounted amount arising because of time and the effect of any change in the discount rate	15	30	-	-	45
Balance at the end of the financial year	4,685	10,603	154	467	15,910

	Council		Consolidated	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
(a) Employee provisions				
Current provisions expected to be wholly settled within 12 months				
Annual leave	2,476	2,514	2,520	2,546
Long service leave	311	288	311	297
Time in lieu	64	57	64	57
Accrued day off	381	410	381	410
	3,231	3,269	3,275	3,309
Current provisions expected to be wholly settled after 12 months				
Annual leave	2,464	2,113	2,476	2,140
Long service leave	8,510	8,246	8,527	8,254
	10,974	10,359	11,003	10,394
Total current employee provisions	14,206	13,628	14,279	13,703
Non-current				
Long service leave	1,915	2,016	1,973	2,053
Retirement gratuity	155	154	155	154
Total non-current employee provisions	2,069	2,170	2,128	2,207

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	Council		Consolidated	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Note 25 Provisions (cont.)				
Aggregate carrying amount of employee provisions:				
Current	14,206	13,628	14,279	13,703
Non-current	2,069	2,170	2,128	2,207
Total aggregate carrying amount of employee provisions	16,275	15,798	16,407	15,910
The following assumptions were adopted in measuring the present value of long service leave and retiring gratuity:				
Weighted average increase in employee costs	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
Weighted average discount rates	1.68%	1.59%	1.68%	1.59%
Weighted average settlement period	12 months	12 months	12 months	12 months
(b) Insurance Excess Provision				
Current	200	200	200	200
Aggregate carrying amount of total provision:				
Current	14,406	13,828	14,479	13,903
Non-current	2,069	2,170	2,128	2,207
Total provisions	16,475	15,998	16,607	16,110

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	Council		Consolidated	
	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Note 26 Interest-bearing loans and borrowings				
Current				
Finance leases	14	170	14	170
Borrowings - secured (1)	1,500	1,897	1,500	1,897
	<u>1,514</u>	<u>2,067</u>	<u>1,514</u>	<u>2,067</u>
Non-current				
Finance leases	77	109	77	109
Borrowings - secured (1)	7,500	9,000	7,500	9,000
	<u>7,577</u>	<u>9,109</u>	<u>7,577</u>	<u>9,109</u>
Total	<u>9,091</u>	<u>11,176</u>	<u>9,091</u>	<u>11,176</u>
(1) Borrowings are secured by rates income of the Council.				
a) The maturity profile for Council's borrowings is:				
Not later than one year	1,500	1,897	1,500	1,897
Later than one year and not later than five years	4,500	6,000	4,500	6,000
Later than five years	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
	<u>9,000</u>	<u>10,897</u>	<u>9,000</u>	<u>10,897</u>
b) The maturity profile for Council's finance lease liabilities is:				
Not later than one year	14	170	14	170
Later than one year and not later than five years	77	123	76	123
Later than five years	-	-	-	-
Minimum lease payments	91	292	91	292
Less: Future finance charges	-	(14)	-	(14)
Present value of minimum lease payments	<u>91</u>	<u>279</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>279</u>
Finance leases				
Council's obligations under finance leases is for the lease of plant and equipment (the sum of which was recognised as a liability after deduction of future lease finance charges included in the obligations).				
Represented by:				
Current				
Leases	14	170	14	170
Non-current				
Leases	77	109	77	109
Total	<u>91</u>	<u>279</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>279</u>
c) Aggregate carrying amount of interest-bearing loans and borrowings:				
Current	1,514	2,067	1,514	2,067
Non-current	7,577	9,109	7,577	9,109
	<u>9,091</u>	<u>11,176</u>	<u>9,091</u>	<u>11,176</u>
Note 27 Net gain / (loss) on disposal/write off of property, infrastructure, plant and equipment				
Proceeds from sales	1,281	504	1,281	504
Written down value of assets disposed/written off	(2,295)	(1,966)	(2,295)	(1,966)
Total net gain / (loss) on disposal/write off of property, infrastructure, plant and equipment	<u>(1,014)</u>	<u>(1,462)</u>	<u>(1,014)</u>	<u>(1,462)</u>

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Note 28 Reserves

	Balance at beginning of financial year	Increment (decrement)	Share of increment (decrement) on revaluation by joint operation	Balance at end of financial year
	\$'000	\$'000		\$'000
(a) Asset revaluation reserves				
2017				
Property				
Land	849,218	177,817	-	1,027,035
Land under roads	168,460	72,300	-	240,760
Buildings	172,664	(289)	-	172,375
Heritage buildings	15,267	-	-	15,267
	<u>1,205,610</u>	<u>249,828</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,455,438</u>
Infrastructure				
Roads, streets, rights of way & bridges	102,241	17,548	-	119,789
Road extras	12,182	-	-	12,182
Drainage	29,120	-	-	29,120
Recreational, leisure and community	1,672	-	-	1,672
Parks, open space and streetscapes	5,927	-	-	5,927
	<u>151,142</u>	<u>17,548</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>168,690</u>
Plant and equipment				
Heritage plant & equipment	934	-	-	934
Total Asset revaluation reserve	1,357,686	267,376	-	1,625,062
2016				
Property				
Land	656,359	192,859	-	849,218
Land under roads	75,250	93,210	-	168,460
Buildings	174,697	(2,033)	-	172,664
Heritage buildings	19,198	(3,931)	-	15,267
	<u>925,504</u>	<u>280,106</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,205,610</u>
Infrastructure				
Roads, streets, rights of way & bridges	102,241	-	-	102,241
Road extras	12,182	-	-	12,182
Drainage	24,453	4,667	-	29,120
Recreational, leisure and community	1,061	611	-	1,672
Parks, open space and streetscapes	3,760	2,167	-	5,927
	<u>143,697</u>	<u>7,445</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>151,142</u>
Plant and equipment				
Heritage plant & equipment	934	-	-	934
Total Asset revaluation reserve	1,070,135	287,551	-	1,357,686

The asset revaluation reserve is used to record the increased (net) value of Council's assets over time.

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	Balance at beginning of financial year	Transfer from accumulated surplus	Transfer to accumulated surplus	Balance at end of financial year	Consolidated balance at end of financial year
(b) Other reserves	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
2017					
Open Space Reserve	46,396	16,363	(18,288)	44,471	44,471
Off-Street Parking Reserve	1,027	30	-	1,057	1,057
Developer Contributions	1,049	150	(339)	859	859
Future Fund Reserve	11,729	2,800	-	14,529	14,529
Infrastructure - Roads Damaged Reserve	274	-	(2)	272	272
Park Reinstatement Reserve	240	470	-	710	710
Total other reserves	60,715	19,813	(18,628)	61,899	61,899
2016					
Open Space Reserve	36,932	10,520	(1,055)	46,396	46,396
Off-Street Parking Reserve	996	31	-	1,027	1,027
Developer Contributions	418	662	(31)	1,049	1,049
Future Fund Reserve	9,029	2,700	-	11,729	11,729
Infrastructure - Roads Damaged Reserve	292	-	(18)	274	274
Park Reinstatement Reserve	-	240	-	240	240
Total other reserves	47,667	14,153	(1,105)	60,715	60,715

The Open Space Reserve is used to record developer contributions and utilisation of this reserve is to purchase or develop open space assets.

The Off-Street Parking Reserve is used to record contributions to off-street parking and funds the purchase or development of off-street parking assets.

The Future Fund Reserve is a reserve created to assist Council when making strategic property acquisitions.

The Infrastructure - Roads Damaged Reserve is created to enable Council to utilise forfeited road asset protection and work zones maintenance bonds on road and signage maintenance.

The Park Reinstatement Reserve is created for recording of funds received as a result of occupation of Gardiner Park by VicRoads.

Council's reserves that are subject to external restrictions include:

- Trust funds and deposits (note 24)
- Open Space Reserve
- Off-Street Parking Reserve
- Developer Contributions

Council's discretionary reserves that are not externally restricted and have been allocated for specific future purposes by Council include:

- Future Fund Reserve
- Infrastructure - Roads Damaged Reserve
- Park Reinstatement Reserve

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	Council		Consolidated	
	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Note 29 Reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities to surplus				
Surplus for the year	42,259	33,110	42,235	33,184
Depreciation/amortisation	17,946	17,554	18,219	17,824
(Gain)/Loss on disposal of property, infrastructure, plant and equipment	(808)	33	(805)	33
Assets written off	1,821	1,429	1,821	1,429
Share of net (profit)/loss of joint operation accounted for by the equity method	-	(190)	-	(190)
Fair value adjustments for investment property	(121)	(225)	(121)	(225)
Change in assets and liabilities:				
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	814	(820)	969	(586)
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments	214	(344)	218	(341)
Increase/(decrease) in accrued income	(29)	60	(29)	60
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	(355)	2,610	(357)	2,634
(Decrease)/increase in other liabilities	1,483	657	1,470	667
Increase in provisions	477	777	497	789
Net cash provided by operating activities	63,702	54,649	64,118	55,278
Note 30 Financing arrangements				
Bank overdraft	250	250	250	250
Credit card facilities	40	40	40	40
Finance lease	1,543	1,543	1,543	1,543
Borrowings	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Total facilities	16,833	16,833	16,833	16,833
Used facilities	(16,559)	(16,550)	(16,559)	(16,550)
Unused facilities	274	284	274	284

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Note 31 Commitments

The Council has entered into the following commitments. Prahran Market Pty Ltd has no material commitments.

2017	Not later than 1 year	Later than 1 year and not later than 2 years	Later than 2 years and not later than 5 years	Later than 5 years	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Operating					
Municipal turf maintenance and mowing services	2,468	2,437	2,221	-	7,126
Consultancies	135	-	-	-	135
Parking enforcement and car parks	7,991	8,231	8,478	-	24,700
Central record services	439	-	-	-	439
Management of car parks	100	103	106	-	309
Hard & green waste collection	841	881	369	-	2,091
Cleaning of municipal buildings & aquatics centres	844	764	-	-	1,607
Recycling Collections	990	-	-	-	990
Building Maintenance Services	1,620	-	-	-	1,620
Other contractual obligations	2,045	1,838	4,935	-	8,818
Total	17,473	14,254	16,109	-	47,835

Capital					
Buildings	2,186	588	-	-	2,774
Roads	69	-	-	-	69
Drainage	-	-	-	-	-
Cato Street car park redevelopment	890	1,137	59	-	2,086
Other capital works	6,361	54	38	-	6,453
Total	9,506	1,779	97	-	11,382

2016	Not later than 1 year	Later than 1 year and not later than 2 years	Later than 2 years and not later than 5 years	Later than 5 years	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Operating					
Municipal turf maintenance and mowing services	1,887	1,445	513	-	3,846
Consultancies	412	253	215	-	880
Parking enforcement and car parks	7,959	8,237	17,350	-	33,546
Central record services	1,036	505	333	-	1,874
Management of car parks	323	-	-	-	323
Hard & green waste collection	475	150	450	-	1,075
Cleaning of municipal buildings & aquatics centres	891	844	764	-	2,499
Recycling Collections	1,040	900	-	-	1,940
Building Maintenance Services	668	-	-	-	668
Other contractual obligations	4,109	2,621	1,899	-	8,629
Total	18,801	14,956	21,524	-	55,280

Capital					
Buildings	2,205	243	138	-	2,585
Roads	100	100	100	-	300
Drainage	2,603	285	-	-	2,888
Cato Street car park redevelopment	2,245	-	-	-	-
Other capital works	110	50	200	-	360
Total	7,262	678	438	-	8,377

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	Council		Consolidated	
	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
Note 32 Operating leases				
(a) Operating lease commitments				
At the reporting date, the Council had the following obligations under non-cancellable operating leases for equipment and land and buildings for use within Council's activities (these obligations are not recognised as liabilities):				
Not later than one year	574	519	574	519
Later than one year and not later than five years	982	1,205	982	1,205
	<u>1,556</u>	<u>1,724</u>	<u>1,556</u>	<u>1,724</u>
(b) Operating lease receivables				
The Council has entered into commercial property leases on:				
- Prahran Market Pty Ltd at 163 Commercial Rd, Prahran. This property is held under an operating lease with a remaining non-cancellable lease term of between 1 and 5 years. The rent payable is 30% of the rental and other miscellaneous income for each year of the new lease term.				
- The Council has entered into commercial property leases on its investment property, consisting of surplus freehold office complexes. These properties held under operating leases have remaining non-cancellable lease terms of between 1 and 10 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:				
Not later than one year	2,109	2,011	603	467
Later than one year and not later than five years	1,042	4,605	1,042	1,518
	<u>3,151</u>	<u>6,617</u>	<u>1,645</u>	<u>1,985</u>

Note 33 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/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% 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.

**Stonnington City Council
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Note 33 Superannuation (cont'd)

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%. To determine the VBI, the fund Actuary used the following long-term assumptions:

Net investment returns	7.0% pa
Salary information	4.25% pa
Price inflation (CPI)	2.5% pa

Vision Super has advised that the estimated VBI at 30 June 2017 was 103.1%.

The VBI is to be used as the primary funding indicator. Because the VBI was above 100%, the actuarial investigation determined the 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% of members' salaries (9.5% 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%.

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.

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 \$156.0 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 2017 VBI during August 2017.

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Note 33 Superannuation (cont'd)

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

The expected contributions to be paid to the Defined Benefit category of Vision Super for the year ending 30 June 2018 is \$1.02 million.

Note 34 Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Defined superannuation benefit

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 33. 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 liabilities

Legal Matters

The Council is presently involved in several confidential legal matters, which are being conducted through Council's solicitors. As these matters are yet to be finalised, and the financial outcomes are unable to be reliably estimated, no allowance for these contingencies has been made in the financial report (30 June 2016, same position).

Contingent assets

Legal Matters

The Council is presently involved in several confidential legal matters, which are being conducted through Council's solicitors. Judgement has been made in Council's favour in respect of one of these matters. However as the cost order on this matter is yet to be determined, and the remaining matters are not yet finalised, the financial outcome of these matters cannot be reliably estimated and no allowance for these contingencies has been made in the financial report (30 June 2016, nil).

Stonnington City Council
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Note 35 Financial instruments

(a) Objectives and policies

The 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 the 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 council financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The Council's exposure to market risk is 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. Our 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. Council has minimal exposure to cash flow interest rate risk through its cash and deposits that are at floating rate.

Investment of surplus funds is made with approved financial institutions under the *Local Government Act 1989*. We manage interest rate risk by adopting an investment policy that ensures:

- diversification of investment product,
- monitoring of return on investment,
- benchmarking of returns and comparison with budget.

There has been no significant change in the 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 the 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. We have exposure to credit risk on some financial assets included in our Balance Sheet. To help manage this risk:

- we have a policy for establishing credit limits for the entities we deal with;
- we may require collateral where appropriate; and
- we only invest surplus funds with financial institutions which have a recognised credit rating specified in our investment policy.

Receivables consist of a large number of customers, spread across the ratepayer, business and government sectors. Credit risk associated with the 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.

We may also be subject to credit risk for transactions which are not included in the Balance Sheet, such as when we provide a guarantee for another party. Details of our contingent liabilities are disclosed in note 34.

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.

Stonnington City Council
2016/2017 Financial Report

Note 35 Financial instruments (cont'd)

(d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk includes the risk that, as a result of our operational liquidity requirements we will not have sufficient funds to settle a transaction when required, we 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
- set limits on borrowings relating to the percentage of loans to rate revenue and percentage of loan principal repayments to rate revenue.

The Council's maximum exposure to liquidity risk is the carrying amounts of financial liabilities as disclosed in the face of the Balance Sheet and the amounts related to financial guarantees disclosed in Note 34, 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 26.

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.

Unless otherwise stated, the carrying amounts of financial instruments reflect their fair value.

(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 + 1% and -1% in market interest rates (AUD) from year-end rates of 2.62%.

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.

Stonnington City Council
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Note 36 Related party disclosures

(i) Related Parties

Parent Entity

Stonnington City Council is the parent entity.

Subsidiaries and Associates

Interests in subsidiaries and associates are detailed in note 15.

(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 Jami Klisaris	(1 July 2016 - Current; Mayor 9 November 2016 - Current)
	Councillor Claude Ullin	(1 July - 2 November 2016; Mayor 1 July - 2 November 2016)
	Councillor John Chandler	
	Councillor Melina Sehr	
	Councillor Matthew Koce	
	Councillor Erin Davie	(1 July - 2 November 2016)
	Councillor John McMorrow	(1 July - 2 November 2016)
	Councillor Tini Athanasopoulos	(1 July - 2 November 2016)
	Councillor Jim Athanasopoulos	(1 July - 2 November 2016)
	Councillor Glen Atwell	(3 November 2016 - Current)
	Councillor Judy Hindle	(3 November 2016 - Current)
	Councillor Marcia Griffin	(3 November 2016 - Current)
	Councillor Sally Davis	(3 November 2016 - Current)
	Councillor Steve Stefanopoulos	(3 November 2016 - Current)

Chief Executive Officer Mr. Warren Roberts

General Managers	Mr. Geoff Cockram	General Manager Corporate Services
	Ms. Karen Watson	General Manager Community and Culture
	Mr. Simon Thomas	General Manager Assets and Services
	Mr. Stuart Draffin	General Manager Planning and Amenity

	2017
	No.
Total Number of Councillors	14
Chief Executive Officer and other Key Management Personnel	5
Total Key Management Personnel	<u>19</u>

(iii) Remuneration of Key Management Personnel

	2017
	\$'000
Total remuneration of key management personnel was as follows:	
Short-term benefits	1,536
Post-employment benefits	117
Other long-term benefits	30
Termination benefits	-
Total remuneration	<u>1,683</u>

Stonnington City Council
2016/2017 Financial Report

Note 36 Related party disclosures (cont'd)

(iii) Remuneration of Key Management Personnel (cont.)

The numbers of key management personnel whose total remuneration from Council and any related entities, fall within the following bands:

	2017 \$'000
\$1 - \$9,999	4
\$20,000 - \$29,999	5
\$30,000 - \$39,999	4
\$70,000 - \$79,999	1
\$230,000 - \$239,999	2
\$240,000 - \$249,999	2
\$360,000 - \$369,999	1
	19

(iv) Transactions with related parties

During the period Council entered into the following transactions with related parties.

Type of transaction	Terms	Aggregate Amount (incl GST) \$'000
Rental, garbage collection fees and reimbursements from Prahran Market Pty Ltd	Management agreement	1,551
Base rent paid to Prahran Market	Rental agreement	26

(v) Outstanding balances with related parties

The following balance is outstanding at the end of the reporting period in relation to transactions with related parties.

Type of transaction	Terms	Aggregate Amount (incl GST) \$'000
Amounts receivable from Prahran Market Pty Ltd	Memorandum of understanding	61

(vi) Loans to/from related parties

There are no outstanding loans to/from related parties.

(vii) Commitments to/from related parties

Prahran Market Pty Ltd has a Management Agreement with the Stonnington City Council for the period 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2018. A related parties commitment for rent from the Market is \$1,505,961.

Stonnington City Council
2016/2017 Financial Report

Note 37 Senior officer remuneration

A Senior Officer is an officer of Council, other than Key Management Personnel, who:
a) has management responsibilities and reports directly to the Chief Executive; or
b) whose total annual remuneration exceeds \$142,000

The number of Senior Officers are shown below in their relevant income bands:

Income Range:	Council		Consolidated	
	2017 No.	2016 No.	2017 No.	2016 No.
< \$142,000	-	1	-	1
\$142,000 - \$149,999	-	2	-	2
\$150,000 - \$159,999	5	5	5	5
\$160,000 - \$169,999	6	10	6	10
\$170,000 - \$179,999	9	3	9	3
\$180,000 - \$189,999	-	1	-	1
	20	22	20	22
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Total Remuneration for the reporting year for Senior Officers included above, amounted to	3,339	3,555	3,339	3,555

Note 38 Events occurring after balance date

No matters have occurred after balance date that require disclosure in the financial report.

Stonnington City Council
2016/2017 Financial Report

Certification of the 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.

.....
Scott Moore CPA
Principal Accounting Officer
Date : 4 September 2017
Malvern

In our opinion the accompanying financial statements present fairly the financial transactions of Stonnington City Council for the year ended 30 June 2017 and the financial position of the Council as at that date.

As at the date of signing, we are not aware of any circumstances which would render any particulars in the financial statements to be misleading or inaccurate.

We have been authorised by the Council and by the *Local Government (Planning and Reporting) Regulations 2014* to certify the financial statements in their final form.

.....
Jami Klisaris
Councillor
Date : 4 September 2017
Malvern

.....
John Chandler
Councillor
Date : 4 September 2017
Malvern

.....
Warren Roberts
Chief Executive Officer
Date : 4 September 2017
Malvern

Item 6
Attachment 2 Performance Statement 2016/17 -
Attachment 2

Attachment 2

Stonnington City Council
Performance Statement
For the year ended 30 June 2017



Performance Statement

For the year ended 30 June 2017

Description of municipality

The City of Stonnington is located in Melbourne's inner south-eastern suburbs, a short distance from the centre of Melbourne and alongside the Yarra River.

Covering an area of 25.62 square kilometres, the City stretches from Punt Road in the west to Warrigal Road in the east and is bounded by the Yarra River / Gardiners Creek to the north and Dandenong Road to the south. The City covers the suburbs of Prahran, Windsor (part), South Yarra (part), Toorak, Armadale, Malvern, Malvern East, Kooyong and Glen Iris (part).

The City is primarily a residential area, with some commercial, industrial, office and institutional land uses. The Chapel Street Precinct is home to a vibrant entertainment area which attracts both residents and visitors to the municipality.

The ABS estimates resident population of the City of Stonnington, at 30 June 2016 was 110,569. It is anticipated that the municipality will grow to 145,333 by 2036 (*.id, Population and household forecasts, 2011 to 2036*)

Stonnington is home to 17,333 businesses, contributing significantly to the city's vibrancy and prosperity. The industry sectors that contribute most significantly to Stonnington's growing economy are professional, scientific and technical services, health care and social assistance, and retail trade.

Sustainable Capacity Indicators

For the year ended 30 June 2017

Indicator/measure	Results	Results	Results	Comments
	2015	2016	2017	
Population <i>Expenses per head of municipal population</i> [Total expenses / Municipal population]	\$1,218.86	\$1,275.48	\$1,287.44	Council is delivering its services in accordance with its 10 year long term plan. The 2015/16 result for this indicator has been updated to ensure consistency between Council's Annual Report and the Know Your Council website.
<i>Infrastructure per head of municipal population</i> [Value of infrastructure / Municipal population]	\$4,489.93	\$5,066.86	\$5,224.19	No material variance.
<i>Population density per length of road</i> [Municipal population / Kilometres of local roads]	319.22	325.12	333.04	As an inner urban municipality, Stonnington's population will continue to grow significantly while the length of the local roads will remain unchanged.
Own-source revenue <i>Own-source revenue per head of municipal population</i> [Own-source revenue / Municipal population]	\$1,327.34	\$1,405.46	\$1,422.79	No material variance. The 2015/16 result for this indicator has been updated to ensure consistency between Council's Annual Report and the Know Your Council website.
Recurrent grants <i>Recurrent grants per head of municipal population</i> [Recurrent grants / Municipal population]	\$94.33	\$74.45	\$99.91	50% of the 2017/18 General Purpose and Local Roads Funding grants received in 2016/17 resulted in a favourable variance compared to prior year.
Disadvantage <i>Relative socio-economic disadvantage</i> [Index of Relative socio-economic disadvantage by decile]	10	10	10	Stonnington's SEIFA rating indicates a low level of disadvantage however there are pockets of significant disadvantage in Prahran, South Yarra and Windsor.

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)

"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

Service/indicator/measure	Results 2015	Results 2016	Results 2017	Comments
<p>Aquatic Facilities</p> <p>Utilisation</p> <p><i>Utilisation of aquatic facilities</i></p> <p>[Number of visits to aquatic facilities / Municipal population]</p>	5.24	4.85	4.96	The result is consistent with previous years. Visitation to Council's aquatic facilities increase by 25,000.
<p>Animal Management</p> <p>Health and safety</p> <p><i>Animal management prosecutions</i></p> <p>[Number of successful animal management prosecutions]</p>	1.00	3.00	6.00	Council pursues matters through the Magistrates' Court as appropriate. For that reason, the number of animal prosecutions within a twelve month period can be highly variable.
<p>Food Safety</p> <p>Health and safety</p> <p><i>Critical and major non-compliance outcome notifications</i></p> <p>[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 a food premises] x100</p>	80.00%	84.42%	89.57%	The result is consistent with previous years.
<p>Governance</p> <p>Satisfaction</p> <p><i>Satisfaction with council decisions</i></p> <p>[Community satisfaction rating out of 100 with how council has performed in making decisions in the interest of the community]</p>	59.00	60.00	60.00	Community satisfaction with Council decisions is consistent with previous years, and two points higher than the metropolitan average and six points higher than the state average.
<p>Home and Community Care (HACC)</p> <p>Participation</p> <p><i>Participation in HACC service</i></p> <p>[Number of people that received a HACC service / Municipal target population for HACC services] x100</p> <p>Participation</p> <p><i>Participation in HACC service by CALD people</i></p> <p>[Number of CALD people who receive a HACC service / Municipal target population in relation to CALD people for HACC services] x100</p>	19.00%	28.77%	N/A	Reporting on HACC ceased on 1 July 2016 due to the introduction of the Commonwealth Government's NDIS and CHSP programs
	22.00%	21.46%	N/A	Reporting on HACC ceased on 1 July 2016 due to the introduction of the Commonwealth Government's NDIS and CHSP programs

Service/indicator/measure	Results 2015	Results 2016	Results 2017	Comments
<p>Libraries</p> <p>Participation</p> <p><i>Active library members</i></p> <p>[Number of active library members / Municipal population] x100</p>	18.00%	18.20%	17.32%	The number of active library members is consistent to previous years. The result is also influenced by a 2.43% increase in population.
<p>Maternal and Child Health (MCH)</p> <p>Participation</p> <p><i>Participation in the MCH service</i></p> <p>[Number of children who attend the MCH service at least once (in the year) / Number of children enrolled in the MCH service] x100</p>	80%	70.72%	75.02%	Family participation in maternal and child health services will vary significantly between years, as every enrolled child is not required to attend the service on an annual basis.
<p>Participation</p> <p><i>Participation in the MCH service by Aboriginal children</i></p> <p>[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</p>	86%	69.81%	68.42%	The City of Stonnington has a small indigenous community and family participation in maternal and child health services will vary significantly between years. This figure was provided by the MAV.
<p>Roads</p> <p>Satisfaction</p> <p><i>Satisfaction with sealed local roads</i></p>	70.00	68.00	66.00	Satisfaction with sealed local roads, whilst lower than previous years, is not a significant decline and is still thirteen (13) points higher than the state average.
<p>Statutory Planning</p> <p>Decision making</p> <p><i>Council planning decisions upheld at VCAT</i></p> <p>[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</p>	45.00%	57.63%	66.67%	The increased percentage of planning decisions upheld at VCAT demonstrates that Council makes planning decisions that are consistent with the planning scheme and associated planning policy.
<p>Waste Collection</p> <p>Waste diversion</p> <p><i>Kerbside collection waste diverted from landfill</i></p> <p>[Weight of recyclables and green organics collected from kerbside bins / Weight of garbage, recyclables and green organics collected from kerbside bins] x100</p>	35.00%	35.66%	36.89%	The result is consistent with previous years. Council maintains a strong focus on reducing the amount of waste going to landfill.

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

"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 "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 authorized 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*

"HACC program" means the Home and Community Care program established under the Agreement entered into for the purpose of the *Home and Community Care Act 1985* of the Commonwealth

"HACC service" means home help, personal care or community respite provided under the HACC program

"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

Dimension/Indicator/measure	Results					Forecasts					Material Variations
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021				
Efficiency											
Revenue level Average residential rate per residential property assessment	\$1,530.88	\$1,608.26	\$1,632.21	\$1,682.98	\$1,711.93	\$1,741.46	\$1,771.60				Council is delivering its services in accordance with its 10 year long term plan.
[Residential rate revenue / Number of residential property assessments]											
Expenditure level Expenses per property assessment	\$2,233.34	\$2,336.24	\$2,338.30	\$2,278.60	\$2,312.07	\$2,335.64	\$2,362.67				Council is delivering its services in accordance with its 10 year long term plan. The 2015/16 result for this indicator has been updated to ensure consistency between Council's Annual Report and the Know Your Council website.
[Total expenses / Number of property assessments]											
Workforce turnover Resignations and terminations compared to average staff	7.29%	11.93%	14.43%	15.09%	15.09%	15.09%	15.09%				Higher permanent part time staff departure experienced in 2016/17 in Community Facilities in particular due to high number of part time staff members leave for other commitments.
[Number of permanent staff resignations and terminations / Average number of permanent staff for the financial year] x100											

Dimension/indicator/measure	Results					Forecasts					Material Variations
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021				
Liquidity											
Working capital liabilities [Current assets / Current liabilities] x100	268.20%	291.00%	321.42%	236.45%	213.53%	216.51%	231.42%	Increased operating cash inflows, particularly from open space contributions and advance receipt of 50% of 2017/18 operating grants from VGC, contributed to the improved working capital in 2016/17. It is difficult to predict with accuracy, the level of contributions and grants receivable in forecast years.			
Unrestricted cash Unrestricted cash compared to current liabilities	-118.61%	-139.54%	-196.58%	103.79%	80.84%	73.44%	78.25%	Forecasts assume all term deposits as having original maturity less than 90 days and included in unrestricted cash and completion of capital works on time without deferrals, whereas term deposits with maturity over 90 days are classified outside of unrestricted cash in other financial assets in 2015 - 2017 actual results. The reduced unrestricted cash in 2017 is due to an increase in unused contributions placed in reserve for future strategic property acquisition, together with a number of major capital project deferrals, including Calo Square and Dunlop Pavilion redevelopment. However, the total level of cash, including long term deposit investments (Other financial assets), will more than cover this unrestricted cash deficit. 2014/15 and 2015/16 results for this indicator have been updated to ensure consistency between Council's Annual Report and the Know Your Council website.			
[Unrestricted cash / Current liabilities] x100											

Dimension/Indicator/measure	Results					Forecasts					Material Variations
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021				
Obligations											
Asset renewal											
Asset renewal compared to depreciation	128.28%	149.50%	119.44%	125.60%	109.59%	104.51%	99.85%	A number of capital renewal projects have been delayed into 2017/18, including part of the Dunlop Pavilion redevelopment, Harold Holt Swim Centre dive tower and masterplan implementation, right of ways renewals, Malvern Valley Golf Course refurbishment, and library air conditioning replacements.			
[Asset renewal expense / Asset depreciation] x100											
Loans and borrowings											
Loans and borrowings compared to rates	14.44%	11.46%	8.85%	25.59%	37.06%	35.47%	33.53%	Current year loan repayments resulted in a more favourable indicator compared to the prior year. New loan borrowings budgeted for 2017/18 (\$20 million), 2019 (\$17 million), 2020 (\$5 million) and 2021 (\$5 million) will supplement operational cash to fund capital works, including the Cato Square project.			
[Interest bearing loans and borrowings / Rate revenue] x100											
Loans and borrowings											
Loans and borrowings repayments compared to rates	3.37%	2.87%	2.66%	2.36%	4.37%	6.02%	6.31%	Budgeted new loans in 2018 to 2021 are planned to be repaid in 10 year terms, commencing in 2018 consistent with Council's long term financial plan.			
[Interest and principal repayments on interest bearing loans and borrowings / Rate revenue] x100											
Indebtedness											
Non-current liabilities compared to own source revenue	10.57%	8.46%	7.06%	16.86%	23.61%	22.39%	20.94%	Current year loan repayments resulted in a more favourable indicator compared to the prior year. New loan borrowings budgeted for 2018 (\$20 million), 2019 (\$17 million), 2020 (\$5 million) and 2021 (\$5 million) supplement operational cash to fund capital works, including the Cato Square project.			
[Non-current liabilities / Own source revenue] x100											
								The 2015/16 result for this indicator has been updated to ensure consistency between Council's Annual Report and the Know Your Council website.			

Dimension/Indicator/measure	Results			Forecasts					Material Variations
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
Operating position									
Adjusted underlying result	14.29%	13.89%	15.48%	15.25%	14.71%	14.90%	15.05%	<p>The improved result in 2016/17 was due to: advance receipt of 50% of 2018 General Purpose and Local Roads Funding grants; increased Statutory fees and fines revenue, particularly Town planning and Permit fees; increased User fee revenue, particularly for Building services and Waste management services; and reduced borrowing costs. Cost pressures from increased borrowing costs, merchant fees and utility costs are forecast to impact future adjusted underlying results.</p> <p>The 2015/16 result for this indicator has been updated to ensure consistency between Council's Annual Report and the Know Your Council website.</p>	
<i>Adjusted underlying surplus (or deficit)</i>									
<i>[Adjusted underlying surplus (deficit) / Adjusted underlying revenue] x100</i>									
Stability								<p>No material variance.</p> <p>The 2015/16 result for this indicator has been updated to ensure consistency between Council's Annual Report and the Know Your Council website.</p> <p>During 2016/17, a number of major developments have resulted in increased municipal property values by 26.25% from 2015/16.</p>	
Rates concentration	60.96%	61.00%	61.01%	62.79%	63.35%	63.66%	63.90%		
<i>Rates compared to adjusted underlying revenue</i>									
Rates effort	0.15%	0.16%	0.13%	0.14%	0.14%	0.15%	0.15%		
<i>[Rate revenue / Adjusted underlying revenue] x100</i>									
<i>Rates compared to property values</i>									
<i>[Rate revenue / Capital improved value of rateable properties in the municipality] x100</i>									

Definitions

"adjusted underlying revenue" means total income other than:

- (a) non-current 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 paragraph (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 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 municipal district and an explanation of material variations in 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 the council's strategic resource plan. The *Local Government (Planning and Reporting) Regulations 2014* require explanation of any material variations in the results contained in the performance statement. Council has adopted materiality thresholds relevant to each indicator and measure and explanations have not been provided for variations below the materiality thresholds unless the variance is considered to be material because of its nature.

The forecast figures included in the performance statement are those adopted by council in its strategic resource plan on 5 June 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*.

.....
Scott Moore CPA
Principal Accounting Officer
Dated: 4 September 2017

In our opinion, the accompanying performance statement of the City of Stonnington 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.

.....
Jami Klisaris
Councillor
Dated: 4 September 2017

.....
John Chandler
Councillor
Dated: 4 September 2017

.....
Warren Roberts
Chief Executive Officer
Dated: 4 September 2017

Item 6
Attachment 3 Report of Operations 2016/17 -
Attachment 3



City of
STONNINGTON

Attachment

JULY 2016 – JUNE 2017

Report of Operations

2016/17 Report

STONNINGTON.VIC.GOV.AU

 [stonningtoncouncil](#)  [StonningtonNews](#)

Report of Operations

Traffic lights indicate quarterly performance on prescribed Local Government Performance Reporting Framework service indicators compared to this time last year (2015/16)



Result is within materiality threshold compared to 2015/16



*Favourable result is outside materiality threshold compared to 2015/16






Unfavourable result is outside materiality threshold compared to 2015/16.



















Data methodology change

Ref	Service Performance Indicators	Result 2014/15	Result 2015/16	Result 2016/17	Performance (Materiality Guidelines)	Comments
Aquatic Facilities						
AF1	Satisfaction <i>User satisfaction with aquatic facilities (optional)</i> [User satisfaction with how council has performed on provision of aquatic facilities]	NA	NA	NA	NA	This is an optional measure, no data is available.
AF2	Service standard <i>Health inspections of aquatic facilities</i> [Number of authorised officer inspections of Council aquatic facilities / Number of Council aquatic facilities]	1.00	1.00	2.00		Council ensures aquatic facilities are maintained and managed in accordance with Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008. In 2016/17, Council increased the frequency of authorised inspections.
AF3	Health and Safety <i>Reportable safety incidents at aquatic facilities</i> [Number of WorkSafe reportable aquatic facility safety incidents]	2.00	0.00	5.00		Council is committed to reporting all incidents to ensure maximum safety for residents, visitors and employees. In 2016/17, Council changed its incident reporting procedures for the Prahran and Harold Holt aquatic facilities to embed a safe workplace culture.
AF4	Service cost <i>Cost of indoor aquatic facilities</i> [Direct cost of indoor aquatic facilities less income received / Number of visits to indoor aquatic facilities]	\$1.56	\$1.67	\$1.52		The cost of aquatic facilities includes both indoor and outdoor facilities. Visitation increased by 25,000 bringing average cost per visit down. The result is consistent with previous years.
AF5	Service Cost <i>Cost of outdoor aquatic facilities</i> [Direct cost of outdoor aquatic facilities less income received / Number of visits to outdoor aquatic facilities]	NA	NA	NA	NA	Council was not able to separate the costs related to outdoor and indoor operations at the Harold Holt aquatic facility. Council has disclosed aquatic costs in measure AF4 (cost of indoor aquatic facilities).

Ref	Service Performance Indicators	Result 2014/15	Result 2015/16	Result 2016/17	Performance (Materiality Guidelines)	Comments
AF6	Utilisation <i>Utilisation of aquatic facilities</i> [Number of visits to aquatic facilities / Municipal population]	5.24	4.85	4.96		The result is consistent with previous years. Visitation to Council's aquatic facilities increased by 25,000.
AM1	Animal Management Timeliness <i>Time taken to action animal management requests</i> [Number of days between receipt and first response action for all animal management requests / Number of animal management requests]	NA	1.30	2.61		In 2016/17 Council received 51% increase in the number of requests for animal management services.
AM2	Service standard <i>Animals reclaimed</i> [Number of animals reclaimed / Number of animals collected] x100	78.00%	61.24%	78.28%	 Outside materiality, favourable*	In 2016/17, Council increased the number of animals reclaimed to owners.
AM3	Service cost <i>Cost of animal management service</i> [Direct cost of the animal management service / Number of registered animals]	\$60.80	\$65.09	\$68.50		The result is consistent with 2015/16. Council responded to a 51% increase in the number of community requests for animal management services.
AM4	Health and safety <i>Animal management prosecutions</i> [Number of successful animal management prosecutions]	1.00	3.00	6.00		Council pursues matters through the Magistrates' Court as appropriate. For that reason, the number of animal prosecutions within a twelve month period can be highly variable.
FS1	Food Safety Timeliness <i>Time taken to action food complaints</i> [Number of days between receipt and first response action for all food complaints / Number of food complaints]	NA	1.00	1.00		The result is consistent with 2015/16. Complaints that are likely to be an imminent risk to public health are investigated within three hours of receipt.
FS2	Service standard <i>Food safety assessments</i> [Number of registered class 1 food 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	99.00%	94.66%	88.64%		The Victorian Food Act 1984 requires that all businesses requiring registration under this Act are inspected for compliance at least once every calendar year. Whilst result is lower than 2015/16, Council acquired an increase of 10% new food premises.
FS3	Service cost <i>Cost of food safety service</i> [Direct cost of the food safety service / Number of food premises registered or notified in accordance with the Food Act 1984]	\$716.17	\$694.05	\$696.15		The result is consistent with 2015/16.
FS4	Health and safety <i>Critical and major non-compliance outcome notifications</i> [Number of critical non-compliance outcome notifications and major non-compliance]	80.00%	84.42%	89.57%		The result is consistent with previous years.

Ref	Service Performance Indicators	Result 2014/15	Result 2015/16	Result 2016/17	Performance (Materiality Guidelines)	Comments
	<p>notifications about a food premises followed up / Number of critical non-compliance outcome notifications and major non-compliance notifications about a food premises] x100</p>					
G1	<p>Governance Transparency <i>Council decisions made at meetings closed to the public</i></p> <p>[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</p>	12.00%	17.28%	9.47%	<p> Outside materiality, favourable*</p>	<p>In 2016/17, Council reduced the number of confidential resolutions by 35% compared to 2015/16. In 2016/17, all Confidential Business matters are listed in the open Notice Paper. Commercial-in-confidence matters such as property purchases, Public Acquisition Overlays, contracts, legal matters and external financial reports attributed to 67% of all confidential resolutions. Citizen of Year and CEO contract items are publicly released in Council Meeting minutes. All property purchases are recorded in the Annual Statements after completion or nearing completion of acquisition.</p>
G2	<p>Consultation and engagement <i>Satisfaction with community consultation and engagement</i></p> <p>Community satisfaction rating out of 100 with how Council has performed on community consultation and engagement</p>	63.00	60.00	58.00	<p></p>	<p>Satisfaction with community consultation and engagement, whilst lower than 2016, is not a significant decline and is still one point higher than the metropolitan average and three points higher than the state average.</p>
G3	<p>Attendance <i>Councillor attendance at council meetings</i></p> <p>[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</p>	92.00%	86.77%	91.88%	<p></p>	<p>Councillor attendance increased in 2016/17.</p>
G4	<p>Service cost <i>Cost of governance</i></p> <p>[Direct cost of the governance service / Number of Councillors elected at the last Council general election]</p>	\$53,010.44	\$55,714.22	\$60,078.78	<p></p>	<p>Cost of governance increased due to Council election held in November 2016. Higher operating expenses are directly related to the activities of the elected councillors such as allowances (set by the Minister), Councillor induction, issuing of new technology, training and professional development, conferences, seminars, memberships of professional bodies and other incidental expenses.</p>
G5	<p>Satisfaction <i>Satisfaction with council decisions</i></p> <p>[Community satisfaction rating out of 100 with how council has performed in making decisions in the interest of the community]</p>	59.00	60.00	60.00	<p></p>	<p>Community satisfaction with Council decisions is consistent with 2016, and two points higher than the metropolitan average and six points higher than the state average.</p>

Ref	Service Performance Indicators	Result 2014/15	Result 2015/16	Result 2016/17	Performance (Materiality Guidelines)	Comments
LB1	Libraries Utilisation <i>Library collection usage</i> [Number of library collection item loans / Number of library collection items]	5.54	5.96	4.42		Library borrowing trends continues to evolve. In 2016/17, borrowing of items declined by 13%. During the same period, Council increased its extensive collection available to the public by 26,700 new items.
LB2	Resource standard <i>Standard of library collection</i> [Number of library collection items purchased in the last 5 years / Number of library collection items] x100	58.00%	65.10%	83.21%	 Outside materiality, favourable*	In 2016/17, Council invested 26,700 new items to upgrade the library collection and be responsive to community expectation for modern and contemporary library facilities.
LB3	Service cost <i>Cost of library service</i> [Direct cost of the library service / Number of visits]	\$9.05	\$7.54	\$7.21		The result is consistent with 2015/16.
LB4	Participation <i>Active library members</i> [Number of active library members / Municipal population] x100	18.00%	18.20%	17.32%		The number of active library members is consistent to 2015/16. The result is also influenced by a 2.43% increase in population.
Maternal and Child Health (MCH)						
MC1	Satisfaction <i>Participation in first MCH home visit</i> [Number of first MCH home visits / Number of birth notifications received] x100	104.00%	102.02%	99.91%		Result is consistent with the past three years of reporting. High participation rates demonstrate the importance of first home visits for newborns and families.
MC2	Service standard <i>Infant enrolments in the MCH service</i> [Number of infants enrolled in the MCH service (from birth notifications received) / Number of birth notifications received] x100	100.00%	100.87%	101.05%		Result remains consistent with the past three years of reporting. High participation rates demonstrate the importance of maternal and child health services for infants and families.
MC3	Service cost <i>Cost of the MCH service</i> [Cost of the MCH service / Hours worked by MCH nurses]	NA	\$80.36	\$79.65		The result is consistent with 2015/16.
MC4	Participation <i>Participation in the MCH service</i> [Number of children who attend the MCH service at least once (in the year) / Number of children enrolled in the MCH service]x100	80.00%	70.72%	75.02%		Family participation in maternal and child health services will vary significantly between years, as every enrolled child is not required to attend the service on an annual basis.
MC5	Participation <i>Participation in the MCH service by Aboriginal children</i> [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	86.00%	69.81%	68.42%		The City of Stonnington has a small indigenous community and family participation in maternal and child health services will vary significantly between years. This figure was provided by the MAV.

Ref	Service Performance Indicators	Result 2014/15	Result 2015/16	Result 2016/17	Performance (Materiality Guidelines)	Comments
R1	<p>Roads Satisfaction of use <i>Sealed local road requests</i></p> <p>[Number of sealed local road requests / Kilometres of sealed local roads] x100</p>	90.77	25.60	63.25		Improved record management processes and systems allows Council to accurately respond and report sealed local road requests received by the community.
R2	<p>Condition <i>Sealed local roads maintained to condition standards</i></p> <p>[Number of kilometres of sealed local roads below the renewal intervention level set by Council / Kilometres of sealed local roads] x100</p>	98.00%	99.10%	99.40%		The result is consistent with previous years. Council maintains a strong focus on asset renewal, including local roads.
R3	<p>Service cost <i>Cost of sealed local road reconstruction</i></p> <p>[Direct cost of sealed local road reconstruction / Square metres of sealed local roads reconstructed]</p>	\$163.14	\$141.22	\$133.07		Council's asset renewal processes determine which local roads will be reinstated each year. The works are undertaken by contractors following a competitive procurement process, therefore, the total cost of reconstruction relative to area constructed has dropped compared to the previous year.
R4	<p>Service Cost <i>Cost of sealed local road resealing</i></p> <p>[Direct cost of sealed local road resealing / Square metres of sealed local roads resealed]</p>	\$20.88	\$21.70	\$24.15		Council uses a variety of treatments as appropriate for the resurfacing or resealing of its roads including rejuvenation treatments and asphalt overlays, each of which vary in cost. Due to the location of some of the roads, additional traffic management and project management have been necessary to carry out the resurfacing program. This has correspondingly increased the overall cost.
R5	<p>Satisfaction <i>Satisfaction with sealed local roads</i></p> <p>[Community satisfaction rating out of 100 with how council has performed on the condition of sealed local roads]</p>	70.00	68.00	66.00		Satisfaction with sealed local roads, whilst lower than 2016, is not a significant decline and is still thirteen (13) points higher than the state average.
Statutory Planning						
SP1	<p>Timeliness <i>Time taken to decide planning applications</i></p> <p>[The median number of days between receipt of a planning application and a decision on the application]</p>	72.00	83.00	88.00		The time taken is influenced by the complexity of planning applications and the requirement to provide community consultation and referrals to authorities.
SP2	<p>Service standard <i>Planning applications decided within required time frames</i></p> <p>[Number of planning application decisions made within time / Number of planning application decisions made] x100</p>	68.00%	67.00%	57.07%		The time taken is influenced by the complexity of planning applications and the requirement to provide community consultation and referrals to authorities. VicSmart applications received by Council doubled in 2016/17 impacting the overall result.

Ref	Service Performance Indicators	Result 2014/15	Result 2015/16	Result 2016/17	Performance (Materiality Guidelines)	Comments
SP3	<p>Service cost <i>Cost of statutory planning service</i></p> <p>[Direct cost of the statutory planning service / Number of planning applications received]</p>	\$2,218.93	\$2,391.12	\$3,497.25		The methodology of calculating this measure has changed from 2015/16 and direct comparison is not advised.
SP4	<p>Decision making <i>Council planning decisions upheld at VCAT</i></p> <p>[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</p>	45.00%	57.63%	66.67%		The increased percentage of planning decisions upheld at VCAT demonstrates that Council makes planning decisions that are consistent with the planning scheme and associated planning policy.
Waste Collection						
WC1	<p>Satisfaction <i>Kerbside bin collection requests</i></p> <p>[Number of kerbside garbage and recycling bin collection requests / Number of kerbside bin collection households] x1000</p>	125.07	128.41	140.35	 Outside materiality, favourable*	Result reflects Council's commitment to increase diversion from landfill. A promotional education period in May/June 2017 resulted in higher collection requests which increased uptake of green waste kerbside collection service.
WC2	<p>Service standard <i>Kerbside collection bins missed</i></p> <p>[Number of kerbside garbage and recycling collection bins missed / Number of scheduled kerbside garbage and recycling collection bin lifts] x10,000</p>	6.66	4.90	3.58		The result is consistent with 2015/16 and reflects Council's high quality bin collection service.
WC3	<p>Service cost <i>Cost of kerbside garbage bin collection service</i></p> <p>[Direct cost of the kerbside garbage bin collection service / Number of kerbside garbage collection bins]</p>	\$113.23	\$118.78	\$122.23		The result is consistent with previous years. Council's waste collection service costs are influenced by narrow residential streets, significant on-street parking and heavy day-time traffic conditions, specialised waste collection vehicles, manual collection processes and extensive after-hours operations.
WC4	<p>Service cost <i>Cost of kerbside recyclables collection service</i></p> <p>[Direct cost of the kerbside recyclables bin collection service / Number of kerbside recyclables collection bins]</p>	\$17.46	\$17.70	\$18.41		The result is consistent with previous years. Council provides a fortnightly recyclables collection service for the community and the cost is partly offset by income received for the recyclables collected.
WC5	<p>Waste diversion <i>Kerbside collection waste diverted from landfill</i></p> <p>[Weight of recyclables and green organics collected from kerbside bins / Weight of garbage, recyclables and green organics collected from kerbside bins] x100</p>	35.00%	35.66%	36.89%		The result is consistent with previous years. Council maintains a strong focus on reducing the amount of waste going to landfill.

GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT CHECKLIST 2016-17

	Governance and Management Item	Adopted / Prepared	Date/s if YES
		YES/NO	
1	Community engagement policy (policy outlining Council's commitment to engaging with the community on matters of public interest)	YES	30/11/2015
2	Community engagement guidelines (guidelines to assist staff to determine when and how to engage with the community)	YES	30/11/2015
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)	YES	5/06/2017
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)	YES	5/06/2017
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)	YES	Buildings 01/11/2010 Roads (Bridges, Footpaths and Cycle-ways) 01/11/2010 Drainage 01/11/2010 Parks and Open Space 01/11/2010
6	Rating strategy (strategy setting out the rating structure of Council to levy rates and charges)	YES	5/06/2017
7	Risk policy (policy outlining Council's commitment and approach to minimising the risks to Council's operations)	YES	Risk Management Policy Adopted 18/03/13 Reviewed 17/11/2015
8	Fraud policy (policy outlining Council's commitment and approach to minimising the risk of fraud)	YES	9/02/2016
9	Municipal emergency management plan (plan under section 20 of the Emergency Management Act 1986 for emergency prevention, response and recovery)	YES	2/09/2014
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)	YES	1/07/2017
11	Business continuity plan (plan setting out the actions that will be taken to ensure that key services continue to operate in the event of a disaster)	YES	5/12/2016
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)	YES	5/12/2016
13	Risk management framework (framework outlining Council's approach to managing risks to the Council's operations)	YES	Risk Management Framework adopted 18/03/2013 Reviewed 17/11/2015
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)	YES	Committee established in accordance with section 139 of the Local Government Act effective from 30/01/1995. Meetings held 23/08/2016, 29/11/2016, 16/02/2017, 11/05/2017
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)	YES	30/06/2016
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)	YES	1/07/2014
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)	YES	21/11/2016
18	Financial reporting (quarterly statements to Council under section 138 of the Act comparing budgeted revenue and expenditure with actual revenue and expenditure)	YES	21/11/16 20/2/17 22/5/17 4/9/17
19	Risk reporting (six-monthly reports of strategic risks to Council's operations, their likelihood and consequences of occurring and risk minimisation strategies)	YES	1/08/2016 20/03/17
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)	YES	5/9/16 2/5/17

	Governance and Management Item	Adopted / Prepared	Date/s if YES
		YES/NO	
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 performance statements)	YES	17/10/2016
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)	YES	20/02/2017
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)	YES	13/06/2017
24	Meeting procedures (a local law governing the conduct of meetings of Council and special committees)	YES	14/12/2015

Item 7

Attachment 1 Instrument of Delegation Council to
Organisational Roles Attachment 1 of 1

Maddocks Delegations and Authorisations

S6. Instrument of Delegation – Members of Staff

Stonnington City Council

Instrument of Delegation

to

Members of Council Staff (by position title)

Instrument of Delegation

In exercise of the power conferred by section 98(1) of the *Local Government Act 1989* and the other legislation referred to in the attached Schedule, the Council:

1. delegates each duty and/or function and/or power 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 described opposite each such duty and/or function and/or power in column 3 of the Schedule;
2. records that a reference in the Schedule to:

Abbreviation		Title
AHFSO	means	After Hours Field Service Officer
AMA	means	Assistant Management Accountant
AMO	means	Animal Management Officer(s)
ASC	means	Assessment Services Coordinator
CAM	means	Coordinator Animal Management
CEH	means	Coordinator Environmental Health
CEO	means	Chief Executive Officer
C&CP	means	Corporate and Community Planner
CID&PM	means	Coordinator Infrastructure Design and Project Management
CompOffr	Means	Compliance Officer
CoordStatP	means	Coordinator Statutory Planning
CoordSPU	means	Coordinator Statutory Planning Unit
CorpCounsel	means	Corporate Counsel
CSO	means	Civic Support Officer
CSP	means	Customer Service Planner
CoordStrP	means	Coordinator Strategic Planning
EHO	means	Environmental Health Officer
EHT	means	Environmental Health Technician
FSO	means	Field Services Officer
FinAcct	means	Financial Accountant
GMCS	means	General Manager - Corporate Services
GMAS	means	General Manager – Assets and Services

Abbreviation		Title
GMPA	means	General Manager - Planning and Amenity
GMCC	means	General Manager Community and Culture
HC	means	Halls Coordinator
ImmOffr	means	Immunisation Officer
IP&WC	means	Infrastructure Planning and Works Coordinator
LLO	means	Local Laws Officer
MADH&AM	means	Manager - Aged, Diversity, Health & Animal Management
MAPI	means	Manager, Advocacy, Performance and Improvement
MB&LLS	means	Manager – Building and Local Law Services
MBS&T	means	Manager Business Systems and Technology
MComms	means	Manager Communications
MCFS	means	Manager – Family and Children’s Services
M&CHCoord	means	Maternal and Child Health Coordinator
MCoC	means	Manager - Chapel off Chapel
MCS	means	Manager - City Strategy
MERO	means	Municipal Emergency Resource Officer
MF	means	Manager Finance
MGCS	means	Manager - Governance and Corporate Support
MgmtAcct	means	Management Accountant
MPC	means	Manager – People and Culture
MLL	means	Manager – Community Facilities
MPMD	means	Manager – Project Management and Delivery
MPE	means	Manager – Parks and Environment
MPO	means	Manager Physical Operations
MPP	means	Major Projects Planner
MUIP	means	Manager Urban and Infrastructure Projects
MRM&CC	means	Manager Risk Management & Contracts Compliance
MSP	means	Manager – Statutory Planning
MTP	means	Manager – Transport and Parking
OH&S Coord	means	OH&S Coordinator
PAC	means	Planning Appeals Coordinator
PIO	means	Planning Investigations Officer
PM	means	Place Manager
PP	means	Project Planner
PPS	means	Project Planner – Strategic
PropCoord	means	Property Coordinator
PSA	means	Parking Services Administrator
PSC	means	Parking Services Coordinator
PSO	means	Planning Support Officer

Abbreviation		Title
RevCoord	means	Revenue Coordinator
RMCoord	means	Risk Management Coordinator
RSC	means	Recreation Services Coordinator
RTW/Wk Officer	means	Return to Work/WorkCover Officer
SCCoord	means	Service Centre Coordinator
SCO	means	Service Centre Officer
SLLO	means	Senior Local Laws Officer
SO	means	Subdivisions Officer
SPO/B&LLS	means	Senior Project Officer – Building & Local Law Services
SPSA	means	Senior Parking Services Administrator
SPSO	means	Senior Parking Services Officer
SS&UP	means	Senior Strategic and Urban Planner
SSO/B&LLS	means	Senior Support Officer – Building & Local Law Services
SStatP	means	Senior Statutory Planner
SStrP	means	Senior Strategic Planner
StatP	means	Statutory Planners
StrP	means	Strategic Planners
STE	means	Senior Traffic Engineer
TechOffr	means	Technical Officer
TLPS	means	Team Leader Planning Support
T&PCoord	means	Transport and Parking Coordinator
ValCoord	means	Valuations Coordinator

3. declares that:

3.1 this Instrument of Delegation is authorised by a resolution of Council passed on **Monday INSERT DATE 2017**;

3.2 the delegation:

3.2.1 comes into force immediately the common seal of Council is affixed to this Instrument of Delegation;

3.2.2 remains in force until varied or revoked;

3.2.3 is subject to any conditions and limitations set out in sub-paragraph 3.3 and the Schedule;

3.2.4 must be exercised in accordance with any guidelines or policies which Council from time to time adopts; and

3.2.5 revokes the previous delegation from Council to Council staff other than the delegation dated 6 February 2017 to the Chief Executive Officer;

3.3 the delegate must not determine the issue, take the action or do the act or thing:

3.3.1 if the issue, action or thing is an issue, action or thing which Council has previously designated as an issue, action or thing which must be the subject of a resolution of Council;

3.3.2 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;

3.3.3 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) to (f) (inclusive) of the Act or otherwise; or

3.3.4 the determining of the issue, the taking of the action or the doing of the act or thing is already the subject of an exclusive delegation to another member of Council staff.

**THE COMMON SEAL OF THE STONNINGTON)
CITY COUNCIL)**

was hereunto affixed in the presence of:)

_____)
Councillor)

_____)
Chief Executive Officer/General Manager)

SCHEDULE

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DOMESTIC ANIMALS ACT 1994			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS AND LIMITATIONS
s.41A(1)	Power to declare a dog to be a menacing dog.	CAM.	Council may delegate this power to an authorised officer.

ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION ACT 1970			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.53M(3)	Power to require further information regarding septic tank systems.	CEH and EHO.	
s.53M(4)	Duty to advise an applicant that an application is not to be dealt with.	CEH and EHO.	
s.53M(5)	Duty to approve plans, issue a permit or a refuse permit.	CEH and EHO.	Refusal must be ratified by Council or it is of no effect.
s.53M(6)	Power to refuse to issue a septic tank permit.	CEH and EHO.	
s.53M7	Duty to refuse to issue a permit in the circumstances in (a) to (c).	CEH.	Refusal must be ratified by Council or it is of no effect. <i>Note – Section 53M (a) to (c) refers to specific aspects of applications for a septic tank permit. There are no septic tanks in Stonnington.</i>

FOOD ACT 1984			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.19(2)(a)	Power to direct by written order that the food premises be put into a clean and sanitary condition.	CEH and EHOs.	If section 19 (1) applies.
s.19(2)(b)	Power to direct by written order that specified steps be taken to ensure that food prepared, sold or handled is safe and suitable.	CEH and EHOs.	If section 19 (1) applies.
s.19(3)	Power to direct by written order that the food premises not be kept or used for the sale, or handling for sale, of any food, or for the preparation of any food, or for any other specified purpose, or for the use of any specified equipment or a specified process.	CEH and EHOs.	If section 19(1) applies Only in relation to temporary food premises or mobile food premises.
s.19(4)(a)	Power to direct that an order made under section 19(3) (a) or (b), (i) be affixed to a conspicuous part of the premises, and (ii) inform the public by notice in a published newspaper or otherwise.	CEH and EHOs.	If section 19 (1) applies.
s.19(6)(a)	Duty to revoke any order under section 19 if satisfied that an order has been complied with.	CEH.	If section 19 (1) applies.
s.19(6)(b)	Duty to give written notice of revocation under section 19(6) (a) if satisfied that an order has been complied with.	CEH and EHO.	If section 19 (1) applies.
s.19AA(2)	Power to direct, by written order, that a person must take any of the actions described in sub-sections (a) to (c).	CEH and EHO.	Where Council is the registration authority. <i>Note – sub-sections (a) to (c) refer to issuing an order in relation to various matters including food, premises, equipment, vehicle and plant etc.</i>

FOOD ACT 1984			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.19AA(4) (c)	Power to direct, in an order made under section 19AA (2) or any subsequent written order, that a person must ensure that any food or class of food is not removed from the premises.	Not delegated	<i>Note – the power to direct the matters under section 19AA (4) (a) and (b) is not capable of delegation and so such directions must be made by a Council resolution.</i>
s.19AA(7)	Duty to revoke an order issued under section 19AA and give written notice of the revocation, if satisfied that the order has been complied with.	CEH and EHO.	Where Council is the registration authority.
s.19CB(4)(b)	Power to request a copy of records. (*)	CEH and EHOs.	Where Council is the registration authority. <i>(*) – Refers to records of the proprietor of the food premises.</i>
s.19E(1)(d)	Power to request a copy of the food safety program.	CEH and EHOs.	Where Council is the registration authority.
s.19GB	Power to request the proprietor to provide written details of the name, qualification or experience of the current food safety supervisor.	CEH and EHO.	
s.19M(4)(a) & (5)	Power to conduct a food safety audit and take actions where necessary where deficiencies are identified.	Not applicable.	Where Council is the registration authority. Stonnington does not conduct food safety audits.
s.19NA(1)	Power to request food safety audit reports.	CEH and EHOs.	
s.19U(3)	Power to waive and vary the costs of a food safety audit if there are special circumstances.	Not applicable	
s.19UA	Power to charge fees for conducting a food safety assessment or inspection.	MADH&AM, CEH and EHOs.	Except for an assessment required by a declaration under section 19C or an inspection under sections 38B (1) (c) or 39. Fees are not currently charged.

FOOD ACT 1984			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.19W	Power to direct a proprietor of a food premises to comply with any requirement under Part IIIB.	MADH&AM, CEH and EHOs.	Where Council is the registration authority.

FOOD ACT 1984			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.19W(3)(a)	Power to direct a proprietor of a food premises to have staff at the premises undertake training or instruction.	CEH and EHOs.	Where Council is the registration authority.
s.19W(3)(b)	Power to direct a proprietor of a food premises to have details of any staff training incorporated into the minimum records required to be kept or food safety program of the premises.	CEH and EHOs.	
Various	Power to register, renew or transfer registration.	MADH&AM, CEH and EHO.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where Council is the registration authority. • Refusal to grant/renew/transfer registration must be ratified by Council or the CEO – see section 58A(2)
s.38AA(5)	Power to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) request further information; or b) advise the proprietor that the premises must be registered if the premises are not exempt. 	CEH and EHOs.	Where Council is the registration authority.
s.38AB(4)	Power to fix a fee for the receipt of a notification under section 38AA in accordance with a declaration under subsection (1).	Not delegated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fees are determined by Council in the annual budget process. • Where Council is the registration authority.
s.38A(4)	Power to request a copy of a completed food safety programme template.	CEH and EHOs.	Where Council is the registration authority.

FOOD ACT 1984			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.38B(1)(a)	Duty to assess the application and determine which class of food premises under section 19C the food premises belongs.	CEH and EHOs.	Where Council is the registration authority.
s.38B(1)(b)	Duty to ensure the proprietor has complied with the requirements of section 38A.	CEH and EHOs.	
s.38B(2)	Duty to be satisfied of the matters in section 38B (2) (a)-(b).	CEH and EHOs.	
s.38D(1)	Duty to ensure compliance with the applicable provisions of section 38C and inspect the premises if required by section 39.	CEH and EHOs.	
s.38D(2)	Duty to be satisfied of the matters in section 38D (2) (a)-(d).	CEH and EHOs.	
s.38D(3)	Power to request copies of any audit reports.	CEH and EHOs.	
s.38E(2)	Power to register the food premises on a conditional basis.	CEH and EHOs.	
s.38E(4)	Duty to register the food premises when conditions are satisfied.	CEH and EHOs.	Where Council is the registration authority.
s.38F(3)(b)	Power to require the proprietor to comply with requirements of this Act.	CEH and EHOs.	

FOOD ACT 1984			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.39A	Power to register, renew or transfer food premises despite minor defects.	CEH and EHOs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where Council is the registration authority. • Only if satisfied of matters in subsections (2) (a) – (c).
s.40(2)	Power to incorporate the certificate of registration in one document with any certificate of registration under Part 6 of the <i>Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008</i> .	CEH and EHOs.	
s.40C(2)	Power to grant or renew the registration of food premises for a period of less than one year.	CEH and EHOs.	Where Council is the registration authority.
s.40D(1)	Power to suspend or revoke the registration of food premises.	CEH and EHOs.	
s.43F(6)	Duty to be satisfied that the registration requirements under Division 3 have been met prior to registering, transferring or renewing registration of a component of a food business.	CEH and EHOs.	
s.43F(7)	Power to register the components of the food business that meet requirements in Division 3 and power to refuse to register the components that do not meet the requirements.	CEH and EHOs.	

FOOD ACT 1984			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.46(5)	Power to institute proceedings against another person where the offence was due to an act or default by that other person and where the first person charged could successfully defend a prosecution, without proceedings first being instituted against the person first charged.	GMCC, MADH&AM, CEH and EHO.	Where Council is the registration authority.

HERITAGE ACT 1995			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.84(2)	Power to sub-delegate the Executive Director's (*) functions.	GMPPA, MSP and MCS.	<i>Note: the delegate must first obtain the Executive Director's written consent. (*) "Executive Director" means the Executive Director of Heritage Victoria.</i>

PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.4B	Power to prepare an amendment to the Victoria Planning Provisions.	GMPA, MSP and MCS.	<i>Note – section 4B refers to the Minister authorising a body to change state planning provisions.</i>
s.4G	Function of receiving prescribed documents and a copy of the Victoria Planning Provisions from the Minister.	GMPA, MSP and MCS.	
s.4H	Duty to make amendments to the Victoria Planning Provisions available.	GMPA, MSP, MCS, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, PAC, CoordStrP, MPP, PPS, PM, SStatP and StatP.	
s.4I	Duty to keep the Victoria Planning Provisions and other documents available.	GMPA, MSP, MCS, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, PAC, CoordStrP, PPS, PM, SStatP and StatP.	
s.8A(2)	Power to prepare an amendment to the planning scheme where the Minister has given consent under section 8A.	GMPA, MSP and MCS.	
s.8A(3)	Power to apply to the Minister to prepare an amendment to the planning scheme.	GMPA and MCS.	
s.8A(5)	Function of receiving notice of the Minister's decision.	GMPA, MSP and MCS.	

PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.8A(7)	Power to prepare the amendment specified in the application without the Minister's authorisation if no response is received after 10 business days.	GMPA, MSP and MCS.	
s.8B(2)	Power to apply to the Minister for authorisation to prepare an amendment to the planning scheme of an adjoining municipal district.	Not delegated.	<i>The power remains with the Council.</i>
s.11(3)(b)	Duty to submit amendments to the planning scheme to the Minister for approval if the Minister withdraws authorisation.	GMPA, MSP and MCS.	
s.12(3)	Power to carry out studies and to do things to ensure proper use of land and consult with other persons to ensure co-ordination of planning schemes with these persons.	GMPA, MSP and MCS.	
s.12A(1)	Duty to prepare a municipal strategic statement (including the power to prepare a municipal strategic statement) under section 19 of the <i>Planning and Environment (Planning Schemes) Act 1996</i> .	GMPA, MSP, MCS, CoordStatP, PAC, Coord CSU, CoordStrP, PPS and PM.	
s.12(3)	Power to carry out studies and do things to ensure proper use of land in which Council is the planning authority and consult with other persons to ensure co-ordination of planning scheme with these persons.	GMPA, MSP, MCS, CoordStatP, PAC, Coord SPU, PM, PPS and CoordStrP.	

PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.12(B)(1)	Duty to review the planning scheme:		
s.12B(1)(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> one year after each date required to approve the Council Plan under section 125 of the <i>Local Government Act 1989</i>; or 	GMPA, MSP, MCS, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, PAC, CoordStr, PM, SStrP, SS&UP and PPS.	
s.12B(1)(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> within such longer period as determined by the Minister. 	GMPA, MSP, MCS, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, PAC, CoordStrP, PM, SStrP, SS&UP and PPS.	
s.12B(5)	Duty to report the findings of the review of the planning scheme to the Minister without delay.	GMPA, MSP and MCS.	
s.14	Duties of the responsible authority as set out in subsections (a) to (d).	GMPA, MSP, MCS, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, PAC, CoordStrP, PM, ATL, MPP, SO, SStatP, PPS and StatP.	

PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.17(1)	Duty of giving a copy of the amendment to the planning scheme.	GMPA, MSP, MCS, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, PAC, CoordStrP, PPS and PM.	<i>Note – refers to supplying a copy of the amendment to the Minister or any person specified by the Minister.</i>
s.17(2)	Duty of giving a copy of a section 173 agreement.	GMP, MSP, MCS, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, PAC, CoordStrP, MPP, PP, SStatP, StatP PPS and PM.	
s.17(3)	Duty of giving a copy of an amendment, explanatory report and relevant documents to the Minister within 10 business days.	GMPA, MSP, MCS, PM, PPS, SStrP, SS&UP, StrP, MPP, PP, SStatP and StatP.	

PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.18	Duty to make the amendment etc. available.	GMPA, MSP, MCS, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStrP, SS&UP, StrP, MPP, PP, SStatP, StatP, PAC, CoordStrP, PPS and PM.	
s.19	Power to give notice, to decide not to give notice, to publish notice, failure to give notice and to exercise any other power under section 19 to a planning scheme.	GMPA, MSP, MCS, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStrP, SS&UP, StrP, PP, SStatP, StatP, PAC, CoordStrP, PPS, MPP and PM.	
s.19	Function of receiving notice of preparation of an amendment to a planning scheme.	GMPA and MCS.	Where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council is not the planning authority and the amendment affects land within Council's municipal district; or • where the amendment will amend the planning scheme to designate Council as an acquiring authority.

PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.20(1)	Power to apply to the Minister for exemption from the requirements of section 19.	GMPA, MSP and MCS.	<p><i>Note - The delegation is to be exercised in association with the delegation of section 8A(2) and confined generally in relation to 'minor amendments' which propose:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>a 'correction' to the planning scheme; or</i> • <i>to remove a provision that duplicates another provision or has become obsolete, or a plain English translation of an existing provision where the effect of the provision is unchanged.</i>
s.21(2)	Duty to make submissions available.	GMPA, MSP, MCS, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, PAC, CoordStrP, SStrP, SS&UP, StrP, PP, SStatP, StatP, PPS, MPP and PM.	
s.21A(4)	Duty to publish notice in accordance with the section.	GMPA, MSP and MCS.	<i>The section refers to joint submissions in relation to a proposed amendment.</i>
s.22	Duty to consider all submissions.	GMPA, MSP, MCS, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, PAC, CoordStrP, SStrP, SS&UP, StrP, PPS and PM.	

PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.23(1)(b)	Duty to refer submissions which request a change to the amendment to a panel	GMPA, GMSE and MCS.	
s.23(2)	Power to refer to panel submissions which do not require a change to the amendment.	GMPA, MSP, MCS, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, PAC, CoordStrP, SStrP, SS&UP, StrP, PPS, MPP and PM.	<p><i>Note - The delegation is to be exercised generally in relation to 'minor amendments' which propose:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a 'correction' to the planning scheme; or • to remove a provision that duplicates another provision or has become obsolete, or a plain English translation of an existing provision where the effect of the provision is unchanged.
s.24	Function to represent Council and present a submission at a panel hearing (including a hearing referred to in section 96D).	GMPA, MSP, MCS, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, PAC, CoordStrP, PP, ATL, MPP, PPS, SStrP, SS&UP, StrP, PM and StatP.	
s.26(1)	Power to make a panel report available for inspection.	GMPA, MSP and MCS.	

PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.26(2)	Duty to keep the report of panel available for inspection.	GMPA, MSP, MCS, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, PAC, CoordStrP, PM, PPS, SStatP, SStrP, SS&UP, StatP and StrP.	
s.27(2)	Power to apply for exemption if the panel's report is not received.	GMPA, MSP, MCS, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, CoordStrP, PAC, MPP, PPS and PM.	
s.28	Duty to notify the Minister if abandoning an amendment.	GMPA, MSP, MCS and CoordStrP.	<i>Note – the power to make a decision to abandon an amendment cannot be delegated.</i>
s.30(4)(a)	Duty to say if an amendment has lapsed.	GMPA, MSP, MCS, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, PAC, MPP, CoordStrP, PPS and PM.	

PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.30(4)(b)	Duty to provide information in writing upon request.	GMPA, MSP, MCS, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, PAC, MPP, CoordStrP, PPS, PP, SStatP, StatP and PM.	
s.32(2)	Duty to give more notice if required.	GMPA, MSP, MCS, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, PAC, CoordStrP, MPP, PPS and PM.	
s.33(1)	Duty to give more notice of changes to an amendment.	GMPA, MSP, MCS, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStrP, SS&UP, StrP, PAC, CoordStrP, MPP, PPS and PM.	

PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.36(2)	Duty to give notice of approval of amendment.	GMPA, MSP, MCS, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStrP, SS&UP, StrP, PAC, CoordStrP, MPP, PPS and PM.	
s.38(5)	Duty to give notice of revocation of an amendment.	GMPA, MSP, MCS, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStrP, SS&UP, StrP, PAC, CoordStrP, MPP, PPS and PM.	
s.39	Function of being a party to a proceeding commenced under section 39 and duty to comply with a determination by VCAT.	GMPA, MSP, MCS, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, CoordStrP, SStatP, PAC, MPP, PPS, SStrP, SS&UP, StrP, PM and PP.	

PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.40(1)	Function of lodging a copy of an approved amendment.	GMPA, MSP, MCS, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, PAC, CoordStrP, PPS, MPP and PM.	
s.41	Duty to make an approved amendment available.	GMPA, MSP, MCS, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, PAC, TLStr, MPP, PPS and PM.	
s.42	Duty to make a copy of the planning scheme available.	GMPA, MSP, MCS, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, CoordStrP, SStatP, StatP, PAC, SStrP, SS&UP, StatP, StrP, MPP, PPS, PP, PM and PP.	
s.46AS(ac)	Power to request the Metropolitan Planning Authority to provide advice on any matter relating to land in Victoria or an objective of planning in Victoria.	<i>Not applicable.</i>	The section refers to “growth areas”. Stonnington is not in a growth area as defined. Note - the Victorian Planning Authority Act 2017 came into force on 1 July 2017, from when the Growth Areas Authority and the Metropolitan Planning Authority were superseded by the Victorian Planning Authority.

PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.46GF	Duty to comply with directions issued by the Minister.	Not applicable.	<p><i>Notes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Stonnington has an infrastructure plan it is not formally part of the planning scheme and as a result, sections 46GF to 46GM do not apply.</i> • <i>Refers to regional planning schemes and is not applicable to Stonnington.</i>
s.46GG	Duty to include a condition in a permit relating to matters set out in section 46GG(c) and (d).	Not applicable.	This provision is not yet in force and will commence on 1 June 2016 unless proclaimed earlier.
s.46GH(1)	Power to require the payment of an amount of infrastructure levy to be secured to Council's satisfaction.	Not applicable.	Where council is a collecting agency.
s.46GH(2)	Power to accept the provision of land, works, services or facilities in part or full satisfaction of the amount of infrastructure levy payable.	Not applicable.	
s.46GH(3)	Duty to obtain the agreement of the relevant development agency or agencies specified in the approved infrastructure contributions plan before accepting the provision of land, works, services or facilities by the applicant.	Not applicable.	
s.46GI(1)	Duty to keep proper accounts of any amount of infrastructure levy paid to it as a collecting agency or a development agency under part 2 of the <i>Planning and Environment Act 1987</i> .	Not applicable.	Must be done in accordance with the <i>Local Government Act 1989</i> .

PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.46GI(2)	Duty to forward to a development agency any part of an infrastructure levy paid to council which is imposed for plan preparation costs incurred by development agency or for carrying out of works, services or facilities on behalf of the development agency.	Not applicable.	
s.46GI(3)	Duty to apply levy amount only in accordance with section 46GI(3) (a) and (b).	Not applicable.	
s.46GI(4)	Power to refund any amount of infrastructure levy paid to it as a development agency under Part 2 of the <i>Planning and Environment Act 1987</i> if satisfied that the development is not to proceed.	Not applicable.	
s.46GI(5)	Duty to take action described in section 46GI(5)(c) – (e) where s.46GI(5)(a) and (b) applies.	Not applicable.	
s.46GL	Power to recover any amount of infrastructure levy as a debt due to Council.	Not applicable.	Where council is a collecting agency.
s.46GM	Duty to prepare report and give a report to the Minister.	Not applicable.	Where council is a collecting agency or development agency.

PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.46N(1)	Duty to include a condition in a permit regarding payment of development infrastructure levy.	GMPA, MSP, MCS, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, PAC, CoordStrP, SStatP, MPP, PPS, PM and PP.	
s.46N(2)(c)	Function of determining the time and manner for receipt of development contributions levy.	GMPA, MSP and MCS.	
s.46N(2)(d)	Power to enter into an agreement with the applicant regarding payment of a development infrastructure levy.	GMPA, MSP and MCS.	
s.46O(1)(a) & (2)(a)	Power to ensure that the community infrastructure levy is paid or agreement is in place, prior to issuing a building permit.	GMPA, MSP and MCS.	
s.46O(1)(d) & (2)(d)	Power to enter into an agreement with the applicant regarding payment of the community infrastructure levy.	GMPA, MSP and MCS.	
s.46P(1)	Power to require payment of amount of levy under section 46N or section 46O to be satisfactorily secured.	GMPA, MSP and MCS.	
s.46P(2)	Power to accept provision of land, works, services or facilities in part or full payment of the levy payable.	GMPA, MSP and MCS.	

PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.46Q(1)	Duty to keep proper accounts of levies paid.	GMPA, MSP, MCS, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, PAC, CoordStrP, MPMD and MF.	
s.46Q(1A)	Duty to forward to the development agency part of the levy imposed for carrying out works, services, or facilities on behalf of the development agency or plan preparation costs incurred by a development agency.	GMPA, MSP and MCS.	
s.46Q(2)	Duty to apply the levy only for a purpose relating to the provision of plan preparation costs of the works, services and facilities in respect of which the levy was paid etc.	GMPA, MSP, MCS, MPMD, CoordStatP, CoordSPU and PAC.	
s.46Q(3)	Power to refund any amount of the levy paid if it is satisfied the development is not to proceed.	GMPA, MSP and MCS.	Only applies when the levy is paid to Council as a “development agency”.
s.46Q(4)(c)	Duty to pay amount to current owners of land in the area if an amount of levy has been paid to a municipal council as a development agency for plan preparation costs incurred by the council or for the provision by the council of works, services or facilities in an area under section 46Q(4)(a).	Not applicable.	Must be done within six months of the end of the period required by the development contributions plan and with the consent of, and in the manner approved by, the Minister.
s.46Q(4)(d)	Duty to submit to the Minister an amendment to the approved development contributions plan.	Not applicable.	Must be done in accordance with Part 3.

PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.46Q(4)(e)	Duty to expend that amount on other works etc.	Not applicable.	With the consent of, and in the manner approved by, the Minister.
s.46QC	Power to recover any amount of levy payable under Part 3 B.	Not applicable.	
s.46QD	Duty to prepare a report and give a report to the Minister.	Not applicable.	Where council is a collecting agency or development agency.
s.47	Power to make application for a planning permit.	All General Managers and all Managers.	
s.49(1)	Duty to keep a register of all applications for permits and determinations relating to permits.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, PAC, MPP, PPS, PM and StatP.	
s.49(2)	Duty to make the register available for inspection.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, MPP, PP, PAC, PPS, PM and StatP.	
s.50(4)	Power to amend an application.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, MPP, PAC, SO, and PP.	

PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.50(5)	Power to refuse to amend an application.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, MPP, PAC, SO and StatP.	
s.50(6)	Duty to note changes to applications in the register.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, MPP, PAC, TLPS, PSO and SO.	
s.50A(1)	Power to make an amendment of an application.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, MPP, PAC, SO and PP.	
s.50A(3)	Power to require the applicant to notify the owner and make a declaration that notice has been given.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, MPP, PAC, StatP, SO and PP.	
s.50A(4)	Duty to note an amendment to an application in the Register.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, MPP, PAC, SO, TLPS PP and StatP.	

PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.51	Duty to make a copy of an application available for inspection.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, PAC, MPP, PPS, TLPS, SO, CSP, SStatP, PSO, PM, PP and StatP.	
s.52(1)(a)	Duty to give notice of the application to owners/occupiers of adjoining allotments unless satisfied that the grant of a permit would not cause material detriment to any person.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, PAC, MPP, SO, PP and StatP.	
s.52(1)(b)	Duty to give notice of the application to other municipal councils where appropriate.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStP, PAC, MPP, SO, PP and StatP.	
s.52(1)(c)	Duty to give notice as required by the planning scheme.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, PAC, MPP, SO, PP and StatP.	

PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.52(1)(ca)	Duty to give notice of the application to owners and occupiers of land benefited by a registered restrictive covenant if may result in a breach of the covenant.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, PAC, MPP, SO, PP and StatP	
s.52(1)(cb)	Duty to give notice of the application to owners and occupiers of land benefited by a registered restrictive covenant if the application is to remove or vary the covenant.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, PAC, MPP, SO, PP and StatP	
s.52(1)(d)	Duty to give notice of the application to other persons who may be detrimentally affected.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, PAC, MPP, SO, PP and StatP	
s.52(1AA)	Duty to give notice of an application to remove or vary a registered restrictive covenant.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, StatP, PAC, SStatP, MPP, SO and PP.	
s.52(3)	Power to give any further notice of an application where appropriate.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, PAC, MPP, PP and StatP.	

PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.53(1)	Power to require the applicant to give notice under section 52(1) to persons specified by it.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, PAC, MPP, PP and StatP.	
s.53(1A)	Power to require the applicant to give the notice under section 52(1AA).	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, PAC, MPP, PP and StatP.	
s.54(1)	Power to require the applicant to provide more information.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, PAC, MPP, PP and StatP.	
s.54(1A)	Duty to give notice in writing setting out information to be provided under section 54(1).	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, PO, PAC, MPP, SO, PP and StatP.	
s.54(1B)	Duty to request more information that includes the date that the application will lapse if the required information is not given before that date.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, PAC, MPP, SO, PP and StatP.	

PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.54A(3)	Power to decide to extend the time or refuse to extend time to give the required information.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, PAC, MPP, SO, StatP and PP.	
s.54A(4)	Duty to give written notice of a decision to extend or refuse time under section 54A (3).	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, PAC MPP, SO, StatP and PP.	
s.54A(5)	Duty to set out a new lapse date for the application.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, PAC, MPP, SO, StatP and PP.	
s.55(1)	Duty to give a copy the application, together with the prescribed information, to every referral authority specified in the planning scheme.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, PAC, MPP, SO and PP and StatP.	
s.57(2A)	Power to reject objections considered made primarily for the commercial advantage for the objector.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP and CoordSPU.	

PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.57(3)	Function of receiving the name and address of persons to whom notice of decision is to go.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, PAC, MPP, SO, PP and StatP.	
s.57(5)	Duty to make available for inspection a copy of all objections.	All Planning Unit staff.	
s.57A(4)	Power to amend application in accordance with the applicant's request, subject to section 57A (5).	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, MPP, PAC, SO, StatP and PP.	
s.57A(5)	Power to refuse to amend an application if the amendment is too substantial and that a new application for permit should be made.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, PAC and MPP.	
s.57A(6)	Duty to note in register any amendment that is made.	All Planning Unit staff.	
s.57B1(a)	Duty to determine whether and to whom notice should be given of the amended application.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, PAC, MPP and PP.	

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Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.57B1(b)	Duty to decide on the nature and extent of notice of any amended application.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, PAC, ATL, MPP and PP.	
s.57B(2)	Duty to consider certain matters in determining whether notice should be given.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, PAC, MPP, PP and StatP.	
s.57C(1)	Duty to give a copy of the amended application to every person or body specified as a referral authority without delay unless it will not affect the interests of the referral authority.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, PAC, MPP and PP.	
s.58	Duty to consider every application for a permit. .	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, PAC, MPP, SO PP and all StatP.	
s.58A	Power to request advice from the Planning Application Committee.	GMPA, MSP and MCS.	<i>Planning Application Committee means a Planning Application Committee established by the Minister pursuant to section 97MA.</i>

PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.60	Duty to consider certain matters.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, PAC, MPP, SO PP and StatP.	
s.60(1A)	Duty to consider certain matters.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, PAC, MPP, SO, PP and StatP.	
s.60(1B)	Duty to consider the number of objectors in considering whether the use or development may have significant social effect.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, PAC, MPP, SO, PP and StatP.	
s.61(1)	Power to determine a permit application either to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • decide to grant a permit; • decide to grant a permit with conditions; or • refuse a permit application. 	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, PAC, MPP and PP.	Must be exercised in a manner that is consistent with the adopted Planning Delegation Guidelines.
s.61(2)	Duty to refuse to grant the permit if a relevant determining referral authority objects.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, PAC, MPP and PP.	

PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.61(2A)	Power to decide to refuse to grant a permit if a relevant recommending referral authority objects to the grant of permit.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, PAC, MPP and PP.	
s.61(3)(b)	Duty to refuse to grant the permit without the Minister's consent.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, MPP and PAC.	
s.61(4)	Duty to refuse to grant the permit if it would authorise anything which would result in a breach of a registered restrictive covenant.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, MPP, PAC, PP and StatP.	
s.62(1)	Duty to include certain conditions in deciding to grant a permit.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, StatP, PAC, MPP, SO and PP.	
s.62(2)	Power to include other conditions.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, StatP, PAC, MPP, SO and PP.	

PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.62(4)	Duty not to include a condition that is inconsistent with the <i>Building Act</i> 1993, building regulations or relevant determination of the Building Appeals Board under that Act in respect of the land to which the permit applies.	GMPPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, StatP, PAC, MPP, SO and PP.	
s.62(5)(a)	Power to include a permit condition to implement an approved development contributions plan.	GMPPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, StatP, PAC, MPP, and PP.	
s.62(5)(b)	Power to grant a permit: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) including a condition to implement an approved development contributions plan; b) including a condition requiring specified works, services or facilities to be provided or paid for in accordance with a section 173 Agreement; or c) including a condition requiring specified works, services or facilities etc. 	GMPPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, StatP, PAC, MPP, SO and PP.	
s.62(5)(c)(i)	Power to include a permit condition requiring specified works, services or facilities to be provided or paid for in accordance with an agreement under section 173.	GMPPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, PAC, MPP, SO and PP.	

PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.62(5)(c)(ii)	Power to include a permit condition that specified works be paid for by the applicant.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, PAC, MPP, SO, PP and StatP.	
s.62(6)(a)	Duty not to include a permit condition requiring a person to pay an amount for or provide works, services or facilities except in accordance with section 62(5) or section 46N.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, PAC, MPP, SO and PP.	
s.62(6)(b)	Duty not to include a permit condition requiring a person to pay for services other than services to be provided for in any agreement section 62(1)(a).	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, PAC, MPP, SO and PP.	
s.63	Duty to issue the permit where a decision is made in favour of the application (if no one has objected).	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, PAC, MPP and PP.	Must be exercised in a manner that is consistent with the adopted Planning Delegation Guidelines.
s.64(1)	Duty to give notice of a decision to grant a permit to the applicant and objectors.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, StatP, SO, PAC, MPP and PP.	Must be exercised in a manner that is consistent with the adopted Planning Delegation Guidelines. This provision applies also to a decision to grant an amendment to a permit – see section 75.

PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.64(3)	Duty not to issue a permit until after the specified period.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, StatP, PAC, MPP, SO and PP.	<i>This provision applies also to a decision to grant an amendment to a permit – see section 75.</i>
s.64(5)	Duty to give a copy of the decision to each objector if a planning scheme exempts a decision from the requirements of sub sections (1), (2) and (3).	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, PAC, MPP, StatP and SO.	
s.64A	Duty not to issue a permit until the end of a period when an application for review may be lodged with VCAT or until VCAT has determined the application, if a relevant recommending referral authority has objected to the grant of a permit.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, MPP, PAC and TLPS.	
s.65(1)	Duty to give notice of refusal to grant a permit to the applicant and person who objected under section 57.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, PAC, MPP, TLPS, StatP, SO and PP.	

PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.66(1)	Duty to give notice under section 64 or section 65 and a copy of the permit to relevant determining referral authorities.	GMPA, MSP CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, StatP, PAC, MPP, SO, PSO, TLPS and PP.	
s.66(2)	Duty to give a recommending referral authority notice of its decision to grant a permit	GMPA, MSP CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, StatP, PAC, MPP, SO, PSO, TLPS and PP.	If the recommending referral authority objected to the grant of the permit or the responsible authority decided not to include a condition on the permit recommended by the recommending referral authority.
s.66(4)	Duty to give a recommending referral authority notice of its decision to refuse a permit.	GMPA, MSP CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, StatP, PAC, MPP, SO, PSO, TLPS and PP.	If the recommending referral authority objected to the grant of the permit or the recommending referral authority recommended that a permit condition be included on the permit.
s.66(6)	Duty to give a recommending referral authority a copy of any permit which Council decides to grant and a copy of any notice given under section 64 or 65.	GMPA, MSP CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, StatP, PAC, MPP, SO, PSO, TLPS and PP.	If the recommending referral authority did not object to the grant of the permit or the recommending referral authority did not recommend a condition be included on the permit.
s.69(1)	Function of receiving application for an extension of time of a permit.	All Planning Unit staff.	

PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.69(1A)	Function of receiving an application for extension of time to complete a development.	GMPA, MSP CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, StatP, PAC, MPP, SO, PSO, TLPS and PP.	
s.69(2)	Power to extend time.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, SStatP, CoordSPU, PAC, MPP, SO and PP.	The responsible authority may extend the time within which the use or development or any stage of it is to be started or the development or any stage of it is to be completed or within which a plan under the <i>Subdivision Act</i> 1988 is to be certified.
s.70	Duty to make a copy of the permit available for inspection.	All Planning Unit staff.	
s.71(1)	Power to correct certain mistakes.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, PAC, MPP, SO and PP.	
s.71(2)	Duty to note corrections in the register (*).	All Planning Unit staff.	(*) <i>“Register” means a Register of Applications pursuant to section 49 of the Act.</i>
s.73(2)	Power to issue an amendment to a permit subject to conditions.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, PAC, MPP and PP.	Must be exercised in a manner that is consistent with the adopted Planning Delegation Guidelines for Amendments to Plans or Permits.

PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.74	Duty to issue an amended permit if there are no objectors.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, PAC, MPP and PP.	
s.75(a) & (b)	Power to amend a permit if there are objectors and issue a decision to grant the amendment.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, PAC and MPP.	
s.76(1) & (2)	Duty to give notice to the applicant and objectors of decisions to refuse to grant an amendment to a permit.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, PAC and MPP.	
s.76A(1)	Duty to give the relevant determining referral authorities a copy of the amended permit and a copy of the Notice of Decision.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, PAC, MPP, StatP, SO and TLPS.	
s.76A(2)	Duty to give a recommending referral authority notice of its decision to grant an amendment to a permit.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, StatP, PAC, MPP, SO, PSO, TLPS and PP.	If the recommending referral authority objected to the amendment of the permit or the responsible authority decided not to include a condition on the amended permit recommended by the recommending referral authority.

PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.76A(4)	Duty to give a recommending referral authority notice of its decision to refuse a permit.	GMPA, MSP CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, StatP, PAC, MPP, SO, PSO, TLPS and PP.	If the recommending referral authority objected to the amendment of the permit or the recommending referral authority recommended that a permit condition be included on the amended permit.
s.76A(6)	Duty to give a recommending referral authority a copy of any amended permit which Council decides to grant and a copy of any notice given under section 64 or 76.	GMPA, MSP CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, StatP, PAC, MPP, SO, PSO, TLPS and PP.	If the recommending referral authority did not object to the amendment of the permit or the recommending referral authority did not recommend a condition be included on the amended permit
s.76D(5)	Duty to issue an amended permit at the direction of the Minister.	GMPA, MSP, MCS, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, PAC and MPP.	
s.83	Function of being a respondent to an appeal.	GMPA, MSP, MB&LLS, SP, PAC, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, MPP, StatP, SO, PIOs and PP.	

PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.83B	Duty to give public notice of an application for review.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, PAC, MPP, StatP, SO, PSO and TLPS.	
s.84(1)	Power to decide on an application at any time after an appeal is lodged against failure to grant a permit.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, PAC, MPP and PP.	Must be exercised in a manner that is consistent with the adopted Planning Delegation Guidelines.
s.84(2)	Duty not to issue a permit or notice of decision or refusal after an application is made for review of a failure to grant a permit.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, StatP, PAC, MPP and PP.	
s.84(3)	Duty to tell the Principal Registrar if Council decides to grant a permit after an application is made for review of its failure to grant a permit.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, PAC, MPP PP and StatP.	<i>Note – “Principal Registrar” means the Principal Registrar of VCAT.</i>
s.84(6)	Duty to issue a permit on receipt of advice within three working days.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, StatP, PAC, MPP and PP.	

PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.86	Duty to issue a permit at order of the VCAT within three working days.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, PAC, MPP and PP.	
s.87(3)	Power to apply to VCAT for the cancellation or amendment of a permit.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU and PAC.	
s.90(1)	Function of being heard at a hearing of a request for cancellation or amendment of a permit.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, PAC, MPP, MCA and PIOs.	
s.91(2)	Duty to comply with the directions of the VCAT without delay.	GMPA, MSP, MB&LLS, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, StatP, SO, PAC, MPP, PIOs and PP.	
s.91(2A)	Duty to amend a permit and issue an amended permit to the owner of land to which the permit relates.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, StatP, SO, PAC, MPP and PP.	

PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.92	Duty to give notice of cancellation/ amendment of permit by VCAT to persons entitled to be heard under section 90.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, StatP, PAC, MPP and PP.	
s.93(2)	Duty to give notice of a VCAT order to stop development.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, StatP, PAC, MPP, and PP.	
s.95(3)	Function of referring certain applications to the Minister.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, PAC, MPP, SO and PP.	
s.95(4)	Duty to comply with an order or direction.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, PAC, MPP, SO and PP.	
s.96(1)	Duty to obtain a permit from the Minister to use and develop its land.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, PAC, MPP and PP.	

PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.96(2)	Function of giving consent to other persons to apply to the Minister for a permit to use and develop Council land.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, MPP, PAC and PP.	
s.96A(2)	Power to agree to consider an application for a permit concurrently with preparation of a proposed amendment.	GMPA, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, PAC, MSP, MPP and PPS.	
s.96C	Power to give notice, to publish notice and to exercise any other power under section 96C.	GMPA, MSP, MCS, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, PAC, PPS, MPP and PM.	
s.96F	Duty to consider the panel's report under section 96E.	GMPA, MSP, MCS, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, PAC, PPS, MPP and PM.	
s.96G	Power to determine to recommend that a permit be granted or to refuse to recommend that a permit be granted and the power to notify the applicant of the determination (including the power to give notice under section 23 of the <i>Planning and Environment (Planning Schemes) Act 1996</i> .	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU and PAC.	

PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.96H	Power to give notice in compliance with Minister's direction.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, PAC, MPP, PPS, SStatP and PM.	
s.96J	Power to issue a permit as directed by the Minister.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, PAC, MPP, PPS and PM.	
s.96K	Duty to comply with the direction of the Minister to refuse a permit.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, PAC, MPP and PPS.	
s.96Z	Duty to keep levy certificates given to it under section 47 or section 96A for no less than five years from receipt of the certificate.	GMPA, MSP. CoordStatP and CoordSPU.	
s.97C	Power to request the Minister to decide the application.	GMPA, MSP CoordStatP, CoordSPU and PAC.	

PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.97D(1)	Duty to comply with directions of the Minister to supply any document or assistance relating to application.	GMPA, MSP, MCS, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, PAC, MPP, SStatP, PPS and PP.	
s.97G(3)	Function of receiving from the Minister a copy of notice of refusal to grant permit or copy of any permit granted by the Minister.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, PAC, MPP, SStatP, PPS and PP.	
s.97G(6)	Duty to make a copy of permits issued under section 97F available for inspection.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, PAC, MPP, SStatP and PP.	
s.97L	Duty to include Ministerial decisions in a register kept under section 49.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, PAC, PPS, MPP and PP.	
s.97MH	Duty to provide information or assistance to the Planning Application Committee.	GMPA, MSP, MPP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU and PAC.	

PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.97MI	Duty to contribute to the costs of the Planning Application Committee or subcommittee.	GMPA.	
s.97O	Duty to consider an application and issue or refuse to issue a certificate of compliance.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, PAC, MPP and PP.	
s.97P(3)	Duty to comply with directions of VCAT following an application for review of a failure or refusal to issue a certificate.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, MPP, PAC, PP and StatP.	
s.97Q(2)	Function of being heard by VCAT at a hearing of a request for amendment or cancellation of certificate.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, PAC and PP.	
s.97Q(4)	Duty to comply with directions of the VCAT.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, MPP, PACand PP and StatP.	
s.97R	Duty to keep a register of all applications for a certificate of compliance and related decisions.	All Planning Unit staff.	
s.98(1)&(2)	Function of receiving claims for compensation in certain circumstances.	GMPA, MSP and MCS.	

PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.98(4)	Duty to inform any person of the name of the person from whom compensation can be claimed.	GMPA, MSP, MCS, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, PAC, MPP, PPS and PM.	
s.101	Function of receiving a claim for expenses in conjunction with claim.	GMPA, MSP, MCS, PAC, CoordStatP and CoordSPU.	
s.103	Power to reject a claim for compensation in certain circumstances.	GMPA, MSP and MCS.	<i>Note – refers to small claims, ie:</i> a) \$500 or any greater amount prescribed by the Regulations; or b) 0.1% of the value that the land had not been affected by any circumstance set out in section 98(1) or (2) or section 107.
s.107(1)	Function of receiving a claim for compensation.	GMPA, MSP and MCS.	
s.107(3)	Power to agree to extend the time for making a claim.	GMPA.	
s.114(1)	Power to apply to the VCAT for an enforcement order.	GMPA, MSP, AC, CoordStatP, CoordSPU and PAC.	

PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.117(1)(a)	Function of making a submission to the VCAT where objections are received.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, PIO, PAC, MPP, PP, AHFSO and StatP.	
s.120(1)	Power to apply for an interim enforcement order where a section 114 application has been made.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, PIO, AHFSO and PAC.	
s.123(1)	Power to carry out work required by enforcement order and recover costs.	GMPA and MSP.	
s.123(2)	Power to sell buildings, materials, etc salvaged in carrying out work under section 123(1).	GMPA and MSP.	Except Crown Land.
s.129	Function of recovering penalties.	GMPA, MSP, PAC, CoordStatP, CoordSPU and PIOs.	
s.130(5)	Power to allow a person served with an infringement notice further time.	GMPA, MSP, PAC, CoordStatP and CoordSPU.	

PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.149A(1)	Power to refer a matter to the VCAT for determination.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, PAC and CoordSPU.	<i>Note – Part 6 of the Act refers to enforcement and legal proceedings.</i>
s.149A(1A)	Power to apply to VCAT for the determination of a matter relating to the interpretation of a section 173 agreement.	GMPA, MSP and PAC.	
s.156	Duty to pay fees and allowances (including a payment to the Crown under subsection (2A)), power to ask for contribution under subsection (3) and power to abandon amendment or part of it under subsection (4).	GMPA and MSP.	Where Council is the relevant planning authority.
s.171(2)(f)	Power to carry out studies and commission reports.	GMPA, MSP, MCS, PAC, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, CoordStrP, SStatP, StatP, MP, MPP, PP, PPS and PM.	
s.171(2)(g)	Power to grant and reserve easements.	GMPA.	
s.173	Power to enter into an agreement covering matters set out in section 174.	GMPA.	
----	Power to decide whether something is to the satisfaction of Council, where an agreement made under section 173 of the <i>Planning and Environment Act 1987</i> requires something to be to the satisfaction of Council or Responsible Authority.	GMPA, MSP, MCS, CoordStatP, PAC and CoordSPU.	

PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
----	Power to give consent on behalf of Council, where an agreement made under section 173 of the <i>Planning and Environment Act 1987</i> requires that something may not be done without the consent of Council or Responsible Authority.	GMPA, MSP, MCS, CoordStatP, PAC and CoordSPU.	
s.177(2)	Power to end a section 173 agreement with the agreement of all those bound by a covenant in the agreement or otherwise in accordance with Division 2 of Part 9.	GMPA, MSP and MCS.	
s.178	Power to amend a section 173 agreement with the agreement of all those bound by any covenant in the agreement or otherwise in accordance with Division 2 of Part 9.	GMPA and MSP.	<i>Note – section 178 provides: “An agreement may, with the approval of the Minister, be amended by agreement between the responsible authority and all persons who are bound by any covenant in the agreement”.</i>
s.178A(1)	Function of receiving an application to amend or end an agreement.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP and TLPS.	
s.178A(3)	Function of notifying the owner as to whether it agrees in principle to the proposal under section 178A (1).	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP and TLPS.	
s.178A(4)	Function of notifying the applicant and the owner as to whether it agrees in principle to the proposal.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP and TLPS.	
s.178A(5)	Power to propose to amend or end an agreement.	GMPA and MSP.	
s.178B(1)	Duty to consider certain matters when considering a proposal to amend an agreement.	GMPA and MSP.	

PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.178B(2)	Duty to consider certain matters when considering a proposal to end an agreement.	GMPA and MSP.	
s.178C(2)	Duty to give notice of the proposal to all parties to the agreement and other persons who may be detrimentally affected by a decision to amend or end.	GMPA, MSP and CoordStatP.	
s.178C(4)	Function of determining how to give notice under section 178C (2).	GMPA and MSP.	
s.178E(1)	Duty not to make a decision until after 14 days after notice has been given.	GMPA, MSP and CoordStatP.	
s.178E(2)(a)	Power to amend or end the agreement in accordance with the proposal.	GMPA, MSP and CoordStatP.	If no objections are made under section 178D. The delegate(s) must consider matters in section 178B.
s.178E(2)(b)	Power to amend or end the agreement in a manner that is not substantively different from the proposal.	GMPA, MSP and CoordStatP.	
s.178E(2)(c)	Power to refuse to amend or end the agreement.	GMPA, MSP and CoordStatP.	
s.178E(3)(a)	Power to amend or end the agreement in accordance with the proposal.	GMPA, MSP and CoordStatP.	After considering objections, submissions and matters in section 178B.
s.178E(3)(b)	Power to amend or end the agreement in a manner that is not substantively different from the proposal.	GMPA, MSP and CoordStatP.	
s.178E(3)(c)	Power to amend or end the agreement in a manner that is substantively different from the proposal.	GMPA and MSP.	

PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.178E(3)(d)	Power to refuse to amend or end the agreement.	GMPA and MSP.	After considering objections, submissions and matters in section 178B.
s.178F(1)	Duty to give notice of its decision under section 178E (3) (a) or (b).	GMPA, MSP and CoordStatP.	
s.178F(2)	Duty to give notice of its decision under section 178E (2) (c) or (3) (d).	GMPA, MSP and CoordStatP.	
s.178F(4)	Duty not to proceed to amend or end an agreement under section 178E until at least 21 days after notice has been given or until an application for review to the VCAT has been determined or withdrawn.	GMPA and MSP.	
s.178G	Duty to sign an amended agreement and give a copy to each other party to the agreement.	GMPA and MSP.	
s.178H	Power to require a person who applies to amend or end an agreement to pay the costs of giving notices and preparing the amended agreement.	GMPA, MSP and CoordStatP.	
s.178I(3)	Duty to notify, in writing, each party to the agreement of the ending of the agreement relating to Crown land.	GMPA, MSP and CoordStatP.	
s.179(2)	Duty to make available for inspection a copy of an agreement.	All Planning Unit staff.	
s.181	Duty to apply to the Registrar of Titles to record the agreement and to deliver a memorial to the Registrar-General.	GMPA, MSP, MCS, PAC, CoordStatP and CoordSPU.	

PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.181(1A)(a)	Power to apply to the Registrar of Titles to record the agreement.	GMPA and MSP.	
s.181(1A)(b)	Duty to apply to the Registrar of Titles, without delay, to record the agreement.	GMPA and MSP.	
s.182	Power to enforce an agreement.	GMPA, MSP, PAC, CoordStatP and CoordSPU.	
s.183	Duty to tell the Registrar of Titles of ending/amendment of agreement.	GMPA, MSP, PAC, CoordStatP and CoordSPU.	
s.184F(1)	Power to decide to amend or end an agreement at any time after an application for review of the failure of Council to make a decision.	GMPA and MSP.	
s.184F(2)	Duty not to amend or end the agreement or give notice of the decision after an application is made to VCAT for review of a failure to amend or end an agreement.	GMPA and MSP.	
s.184F(3)	Duty to inform the Principal Registrar if the responsible authority decides to amend or end an agreement after an application is made for the review of its failure to end or amend the agreement.	GMPA and MSP.	
s.184F(5)	Function of receiving advice from the Principal Registrar that the agreement may be amended or ended in accordance with Council's decision.	GMPA, MSP and CoordStatP.	

PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.184G(2)	Duty to comply with a direction of the Tribunal.	GMPA, MSP, PAC and CoordStatP.	
s.184G(3)	Duty to give notice as directed by the Tribunal.	GMPA, MSP, PAC and CoordStatP.	
s.198(1)	Function of receiving an application for a planning certificate.	Not applicable.	In the metropolitan area, planning certificates are issued by the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning.
s.199(1)	Duty to give a planning certificate to an applicant.	Not applicable.	
s.201(1)	Function of receiving an application for a declaration of underlying zoning.	GMPA, MSP, MCS, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, MPP, PAC and PP.	
s.201(3)	Duty to make a declaration.	GMPA and MSP.	
Miscellaneous	Power to decide, in relation to any planning scheme or permit that a specified thing has or has not been done to the satisfaction of Council.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, PPS, MPP, PAC, PM and PP.	

PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
Miscellaneous	Power, in relation to any planning scheme or permit, to consent or refuse to consent to any matter which requires the consent or approval of Council.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, PIO, AHFSO, PPS, MPP, PAC, PM and PP.	
Miscellaneous	Power to settle an Application for Review at VCAT where VCAT has instituted a mediation hearing.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, PPS, StatP, MPP, PAC, PM and PP.	Senior Planners and Planning Officers must consult the MSP, CoordStatP or the CoordSPU (Council decision) or the delegate (delegate decision) or PAC to agree on the extent of possible compromise.
	Power to approve any plan or any amendment to a plan or other document in accordance with a provision of a planning scheme or condition in a permit.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, PAC, MPP and PP.	
	Power to give written authorisation in accordance with a provision of a planning scheme.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, PAC, MPP and PP.	
s.201UAB(1)	Function of providing the Metropolitan Planning Authority with information relating to any land within municipal district.	Not applicable.	Stonnington is not in a "growth area".
s.201UAB(2)	Duty to provide the Metropolitan Planning Authority with information requested under subsection (1) as soon as possible.	Not applicable.	

RAIL SAFETY (LOCAL OPERATIONS) ACT 2006			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS AND LIMITATIONS
s.33	Duty to comply with a direction of the Safety Director under this section.	GMAS.	Duty of Council as a utility under section 3. <i>Note - Safety Director means the Director, Transport Safety within the meaning of section 3 of the Transport Integration Act 2010.</i>
s.33A	Duty to comply with a direction of the Safety Director to give effect to arrangements under this section.	GMAS.	Duty of Council as an authority under the <i>Road Management Act 2004</i> .
s.34	Duty to comply with a direction of the Safety Director to alter, demolish or take away works contrary to a direction under section 33(1).	GMAS.	Duty of Council as a utility under section 3.
s.34C(2)	Function of entering into safety interface agreements with the rail infrastructure manager.	GMAS, MPO and MTP.	Where Council is the relevant road authority.
s.34D(1)	Function of working in conjunction with rail infrastructure manager in determining whether risks to safety need to be managed.	GMAS, MPO and MTP.	
s.34(D)(2)	Function of receiving written notice of opinion from the rail infrastructure manager.	GMAS, MPO and MTP.	
s.34(D)(4)	Function of entering into a safety interface agreement with the infrastructure manager.	GMAS, MPO and MTP.	
s.34E(1)(a)	Duty to identify and assess risks to safety.	GMAS, MPO and MTP.	
s.34E(1)(b)	Duty to determine measures to manage any risks identified and assessed having regard to items set out in section 34E (2) (a)-(c).	GMAS, MPO and MTP.	
s.34E(3)	Duty to seek to enter into a safety interface agreement with the rail infrastructure manager.	GMAS, MPO and MTP.	

RAIL SAFETY (LOCAL OPERATIONS) ACT 2006			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS AND LIMITATIONS
s.34F(1)(a)	Duty to identify and assess risks to safety, if written notice has been received under section 34D (2) (a).	GMAS, MPO and MTP.	Where Council is the relevant road authority.
s.34F(1)(b)	Duty to determine measures to manage any risks identified and assessed, if written notice has been received under section 34D (2) (a).	GMAS, MPO and MTP.	
s.34F(2)	Duty to seek to enter into a safety interface agreement with rail infrastructure manager.	GMAS, MPO and MTP.	
s.34H	Power to identify and assess risks to safety as required under sections 34B, 34C, 34D, 34E or 34F in accordance with subsections (a)-(c).	GMAS, MPO and MTP.	
s.34I	Function of entering into safety interface agreements.	GMAS, MPO and MTP.	
s.34J(2)	Function of receiving notice from the Safety Director.	GMAS, MPO and MTP.	
s.34J(7)	Duty to comply with a direction of the Safety Director given under section 34J (5).	GMAS, MPO and MTP.	
s.34K(2)	Duty to maintain a register of items set out in subsections (a)-(b).	GMAS, MPO and MTP.	

RESIDENTIAL TENANCIES ACT 1997			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.142D	Function of receiving notice regarding an unregistered rooming house.	CEH and EHOs.	
s.142(G) (1)	Duty to enter required information in the Rooming House Register for each rooming house in the municipal district.	CEH and EHOs.	
s.142(G) (2)	Power to enter certain information in the Rooming House Register.	CEH and EHOs.	
s.142I (2)	Power to amend or revoke an entry in the Rooming House Register if necessary to maintain the accuracy of the entry.	CEH and EHOs.	
s.252	Power to give a tenant a notice to vacate rented premises if subsection (1) applies.	Not applicable.	<i>Note – refers to authorities which are landlords of public housing.</i>
s.262(1)	Power to give a tenant a notice to vacate rented premises.	Not applicable.	Where Council is the landlord.
s.262(3)	Power to publish its criteria for eligibility for the provision of housing by Council.	Not applicable.	
s.518F	Power to issue a notice to a caravan park operator regarding the emergency management plan if determined that the plan does not comply with the requirements.	Not applicable.	There are no caravan parks in Stonnington.
s.522(1)	Power to give a compliance notice to a person.	Not applicable.	<i>Note - The Act applies to caravan parks and rooming houses. In relation to rooming houses, the Manager Building and Local Law Services and the Coordinator Environmental Health and Animal Control deal with any issues pursuant to the Building Act 1993 and the Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008 respectively. Accordingly, a delegation under this Act is not required at present.</i>
RESIDENTIAL TENANCIES ACT 1997			

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.525(2)	Power to authorise an officer to exercise powers in section 526 (either generally or in a particular case).	Not delegated.	As above.
s.525(4)	Duty to issue an identity card to authorised officers.	Not delegated.	As above.
s.526(5)	Duty to keep a record of entry by an authorised officer under section 526.	Not delegated.	As above.
s.526A(3)	Function of receiving the report of an inspection.	Not applicable.	
s.527	Power to authorise a person to institute proceedings (either generally or in a particular case).	Not delegated.	As above.

ROAD MANAGEMENT ACT 2004			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
			<i>Note – under this Act, “Secretary” refers to the Secretary of the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning.</i>
s.11(1)	Power to declare a road by publishing a notice in the Victoria Government Gazette.	GMAS.	<i>Note – subject to:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>obtaining consents (including Ministerial consent) in the circumstances specified in section 11(2); and</i> • <i>a previous Council resolution.</i>
s.11(8)	Power to name a road or change the name of a road by publishing a notice in the Victoria Government Gazette.	Not delegated.	<i>Note – the power remains with the Council however names of laneways are allocated via the CEO’s Notice Paper.</i>
s.11(9)(b)	Duty to advise the Registrar.	MGCS and ValCoord.	<i>Note – “Registrar” refers to the Registrar of Titles.</i>
s.11(10)	Duty to inform the Secretary of a declaration etc.	GMAS.	Clause subject to section 11(10A).
s.11(10A)	Duty to inform the Secretary of the nominated person.	GMAS.	Duty of coordinating road authority.
s.12(2)	Power to discontinue a road or part of a road.	Not delegated.	Power of coordinating road authority. The power remains with the Council.

ROAD MANAGEMENT ACT 2004			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.12(4)	Power to publish, and provide a copy of notice of a proposed discontinuance.	GMAS.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power of coordinating road authority where it is the discontinuing body. • Unless subsection (11) applies.
s.12(5)	Duty to consider written submissions received within 28 days of notice.	Not delegated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duty of coordinating road authority where it is the discontinuing body. • Unless subsection (11) applies. • The duty remains with the Council.
s.12(6)	Function of hearing a person in support of their written submission.	Not delegated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Function of coordinating road authority where it is the discontinuing body. • Unless subsection (11) applies. • The function remains with the Council.
s.12(7)	Duty to fix the day, time and place of a meeting under subsection (6) and to give notice.	Not delegated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duty of coordinating road authority where it is the discontinuing body. • Unless subsection (11) applies. • The duty remains with the Council.

ROAD MANAGEMENT ACT 2004			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.12(10)	Duty to notify submitters of the decision made.	GMAS.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duty of coordinating road authority where it is the discontinuing body. • Does not apply where an exemption is specified by the regulations or given by the Minister.
s.13(1)	Power to fix a boundary of a road by publishing a notice in the Victoria Government Gazette.	Not delegated.	Power of coordinating road authority and obtain consent under section 13(3) and section 13(4) as appropriate. The power remains with the Council.
s.14(4)	Function of receiving notice from VicRoads.	GMAS and MTP.	Section 14 refers the power of VicRoads to make declarations in respect of roads.
s.14(7)	Power to appeal against a decision of VicRoads.	Not delegated.	The power remains with the Council.
s.15(1)	Power to enter into arrangement with another road authority, utility or a provider of public transport to transfer a road management function of the road authority to the other road authority, utility or provider of public transport.	GMAS.	
s.15(1A)	Power to enter into arrangement with a utility to transfer a road management function of the utility to the road authority.	GMAS.	
s.15(2)	Duty to include details of arrangements in the public roads register.	GMAS and MTP.	

ROAD MANAGEMENT ACT 2004			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.16(7)	Power to enter into an arrangement under section 15.	GMAS.	
s.16(8)	Duty to enter details of determination in the public roads register.	GMAS and MTP.	
s.17(2)	Duty to register a public road in the public roads register.	GMAS and MTP.	Power of the coordinating road authority.
s.17(3)	Power to decide that a road is reasonably required for general public use.	Not delegated.	Power of the coordinating road authority. The power remains with the Council. <i>Note – a public road includes a road declared pursuant to section 204(1) of the Local Government Act 1989.</i>
s.17(3)	Duty to register a road reasonably required for general public use in the public roads register.	GMAS and MIS.	Power of the coordinating road authority.
s.17(4)	Power to decide that a road is no longer reasonably required for general public use.	Not delegated.	Power of the coordinating road authority. The power remains with the Council.
s.17(4)	Duty to remove a road no longer reasonably required for general public use from the public roads register.	GMAS and MTP.	
s.18(1)	Power to designate an ancillary area.	Not delegated.	Power of the coordinating road authority, and obtain consent in circumstances specified in section 18(2). The power remains with the Council.
s.18(3)	Duty to record a designation in the public roads	GMAS and MTP.	Power of the coordinating road authority.

ROAD MANAGEMENT ACT 2004			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
	register.		
s.19(1)	Duty to keep a register of public roads in respect of which it is the coordinating road authority.	GMAS and MTP.	
s.19(4)	Duty to specify details of discontinuance in the public roads register.	GMAS and MTP.	
s.19(5)	Duty to ensure the public roads register is available for public inspection.	MTP.	
s.21	Power to reply to a request for information or advice from the Minister or relevant Minister	GMAS and MTP.	Subject to obtaining consent in the circumstances specified in section 11(2).
s.22(2)	Function of commenting on a proposed Ministerial direction.	GMAS.	
s.22(4)	Duty to publish a copy or summary of any direction made under section 22 by the Minister in its annual report.	GMAS and MTP.	
s.22(5)	Duty to give effect to a direction under this section.	GMAS and MTP.	
s.40(1)	Duty to inspect, maintain and repair a public road.	GMAS, MPO and MTP.	
s.40(5)	Power to inspect, maintain and repair a road which is not a public road.	Not applicable.	There are no private roads in Stonnington which are maintained by Council.
s.41(1)	Power to determine the standard of construction,	GMAS, MPO,	

ROAD MANAGEMENT ACT 2004			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
	inspection, maintenance and repair.	MUIP and MPMD.	
s.42(1)	Power to declare a public road as a controlled access road.	Not delegated.	Power of coordinating road authority and Schedule 2 also applies. The power remains with the Council. <i>Note - "controlled access road" means a public road in respect of which a declaration is in force under section 42.</i>
s.42(2)	Power to amend or revoke a declaration by notice published in the Victoria Government Gazette.	GMAS.	Power of coordinating road authority and Schedule 2 also applies. Subject to a previous Council resolution.
s.42A(3)	Duty to consult with VicRoads before a road is specified.	Not delegated.	<i>Note - "specified road" means a road or part of a road which is specified under section 42A to be a specified road in respect of which a mode of transport is to have priority.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duty of coordinating road authority (i.e.: the duty remains with the Council). • If the road is a municipal road or part thereof.
s.42A(4)	Duty to approve the Minister's decision to specify a road as a specified freight road.	Not delegated.	<i>Note – section 42A (4) provides that If a road or part of a road which is to be a specified freight road is a municipal road, the Minister must obtain the approval of the municipal council which is the coordinating road authority before the road or part of the road can be specified to be a specified freight road.</i>

ROAD MANAGEMENT ACT 2004			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.48EA	Duty to notify the owner or occupier of land and provider of public transport on which rail infrastructure or rolling stock is located (and any relevant provider of public transport).	Not delegated.	Duty of the responsible road authority, infrastructure manager or works manager. The duty remains with the Council.
s.48M(3)	Function of consulting with the relevant authority for the purposes of developing guidelines under section 48M.	GMAS.	<i>Note – the section refers to bus stopping points and bus stop infrastructure.</i>
s.49	Power to develop and publish a road management plan.	Not delegated.	The power remains with the Council.
s.51	Power to determine standards by incorporating the standards in a road management plan.	Not delegated.	
s.53(2)	Power to cause notice to be published in the Victoria Government Gazette of an amendment etc of a document in a road management plan.	Not delegated.	

ROAD MANAGEMENT ACT 2004			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.54(2)	Duty to give notice of a proposal to make a road management plan.	Not delegated.	The duty remains with the Council.
s.54(5)	Duty to conduct a review of the road management plan at prescribed intervals.	Not delegated.	The duty remains with the Council.
s.54(6)	Power to amend a road management plan.	Not delegated,	The power remains with the Council.
s.54(7)	Duty to incorporate the amendments into the road management plan.	MTP.	
s.55(1)	Duty to cause notice of a road management plan to be published in the Victoria Government Gazette and newspaper.	GMAS.	<i>Note – subject to adoption by Council of the Road Management Plan.</i>
s.63(1)	Power to consent to the conduct of works on a road.	GMAS, MPO, MB&LLS, SLLO, CompOffr, TechOffr and FSO.	
s.63(2)(e)	Power to conduct or to authorise the conduct of works in, on, under or over a road in an emergency.	GMAS and MPO.	Power of infrastructure manager.

ROAD MANAGEMENT ACT 2004			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.64(1)	Duty to comply with clause 13 of Schedule 7.	GMAS, MPO, MB&LLS, SLLO, CompOffr, TechOffr and FSO.	<i>Schedule 7 relates to infrastructure and works on roads. Clause 13 of Schedule 7 requires the works manager to give notice the relevant coordinating authority of the completion of works.</i>
s.66(1)	Power to consent to a structure etc.	GMAS, MPO, MB&LLS, SLLO, CompOffr, TechOffr and FSO.	Power of the coordinating road authority.
s.67(2)	Function of receiving the name and address of the person responsible for distributing the sign or bill.	GMAS, MPO, MB&LLS, SLLO, CompOffr, TechOffr and FSO.	Where Council is the road coordinating authority. <i>Note – the section refers to a person who commissions the making of an advertising sign or bill that is placed on or over a road or on a pole, bus shelter, traffic sign or other object or infrastructure on a road reserve.</i>
s.67(3)	Power to request information.	GMAS, MPO, MB&LLS, SLLO, CompOffr, TechOffr and FSO.	Power of coordinating road authority.

ROAD MANAGEMENT ACT 2004			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.68(2)	Power to request information.	GMAS, MPO, MB&LLS, SLLO, CompOffr, TechOffr and FSO.	Power of coordinating road authority.
s.71(3)	Power to appoint an authorised officer.	CEO.	
s.72	Duty to issue an identity card to each officer.	MGCS.	
s.85	Function of receiving a report from an authorised officer.	GMAS and MPO.	Division 3 of the Act refers to the general powers of Authorised Officers. Section 85 refers specifically to powers of entry.
s.86	Duty to keep a register regarding section 85 (*) matters.	GMAS.	(*) Refers to powers of entry onto land.
s.87(1)	Function of receiving complaints.	GMAS and MPO.	
s.87(2)	Duty to investigate a complaint and provide a report.	GMAS and MPO.	
s.112(2)	Power to recover damages in Court.	CEO.	<i>Note – the section applies if a road authority incurs extraordinary expenses in repairing a road that has been damaged as a result of the passage of extraordinary traffic or excessive mass along the road.</i>

ROAD MANAGEMENT ACT 2004			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.116	Power to cause or carry out an inspection where a notice of an incident arising out of the condition of a public road has been received	GMAS and MPO.	
s.119(2)	Function of consulting with VicRoads.	CEO, GMCS and MPW.	<i>Note - the section refers to VicRoads performing a road management function.</i>
s.120(1)	Power to exercise road management functions on an arterial road (with the consent of VicRoads).	GMAS.	
s.120(2)	Duty to seek the consent of VicRoads to exercise road management functions before exercising power in section 120(1).	GMAS and MPO.	
s.121(1)	Power to enter into an agreement in respect of works.	GMAS.	
s122(1)	Power to charge and recover fees.	GMAS and MPO.	<i>Note – fees may be charged if authorised under the Road Management (General) Regulations 2016. The Regulations express the fees in terms of “fee units” which are indexed annually. In 2016/17, a fee unit is \$13.94.</i>

ROAD MANAGEMENT ACT 2004			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
s.123(1)	Power to charge for any service.	GMAS and MPO.	<i>Note:</i> a) <i>fees must not be inconsistent with the relevant Regulations. Fees are fixed by Council in the annual budget process; and</i> b) <i>the charge can include costs relating to</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>supplying a service, product or commodity; or</i> • <i>giving information.</i>
Schedule 2 Clause 2(1)	Power to make a decision in respect of controlled access roads.	GMAS.	<i>Note – “controlled access road” means a public road in respect of which a declaration is in force under section 42.</i>
Schedule 2 Clause 3(1)	Duty to make policy about controlled access roads.	GMAS.	
Schedule 2 Clause 3(2)	Power to amend, revoke or substitute policy about controlled access roads.	GMAS.	
Schedule 2 Clause 4	Function of receiving details of a proposal from VicRoads.	CEO, GMAS and MPO.	<i>Note - Schedule 2 refers to management of road access.</i>
Schedule 2 Clause 5	Duty to publish a notice of declaration.	GMAS.	
Schedule 7 Clause 7(1)	Duty to give notice to the relevant coordinating road authority of proposed installation of non-road infrastructure or related works on a road reserve.	GMAS.	<i>Note – Schedule 7 refers to infrastructure and works on roads.</i>

ROAD MANAGEMENT ACT 2004			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
Schedule 7 Clause 8(1)	Duty to give notice to any other infrastructure manager or works manager responsible for any non-road infrastructure in the area, that could be affected by any proposed installation of infrastructure or related works on a road or road reserve of any road.	GMAS, MPO, MPS&CW and MTP.	Duty of the infrastructure manager or works manager.
Schedule 7 Clause 9(1)	Duty to comply with request for information from a coordinating road authority, an infrastructure manager or a works manager responsible for existing or proposed infrastructure in relation to the location of any non-road infrastructure and technical advice or assistance in conduct of works.	GMAS, MPO, MPS&CW and MTP.	Duty of the infrastructure manager or works manager responsible for non-road infrastructure.
Schedule 7 Clause 9(2)	Duty to give information to another infrastructure manager or works manager where becomes aware any infrastructure or works are not in the location shown on records, appear to be in an unsafe condition or appear to need maintenance.	GMAS, MPS&CW and MPO.	Duty of the infrastructure manager or works manager.
Schedule 7, clause 10 (2)	Where Schedule 7 Clause 10 (1) applies, duty to where possible, conduct appropriate consultation with persons likely to be significantly affected.	GMAS and MPO.	Duty of the infrastructure manager or works manager.
Schedule 7 Clause 12(2)	Power to direct the infrastructure manager or works manager to conduct reinstatement works.	GMAS and MPO.	Power of the coordinating road authority.

ROAD MANAGEMENT ACT 2004			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
Schedule 7 Clause 12(3)	Power to take measures to ensure reinstatement works are completed.	GMAS and MPO.	
Schedule 7 Clause 12(4)	Duty to ensure that works are conducted by an appropriately qualified person.	GMAS and MPO.	
Schedule 7 Clause 12 (5)	Power to recover costs.	GMAS and MPO.	
Schedule 7, Clause 13(1)	Duty to notify the relevant coordinating road authority within seven days that works have been completed subject to Schedule 7 Clause 13 (2).	GMAS, MPO and MTP.	Duty of the works manager.
Schedule 7 Clause 13(2)	Power to vary a notice period.	GMAS, MPO and MTP.	Power of the coordinating road authority.
Schedule 7 Clause 13(3)	Duty to ensure the works manager has complied with an obligation to give notice under Schedule 7, clause 13(1).	GMAS, MPO and MTP.	Duty of the infrastructure manager.
Schedule 7 Clause 16(1)	Power to consent to proposed works.	GMAS, MPO and MTP.	Power of the coordinating road authority.
Schedule 7 Clause 16(4)	Duty to consult.	GMAS, MPO and MTP.	Where Council is the coordinating road authority, responsible authority or infrastructure manager. Clause 16 provides that if an application for consent is made by an infrastructure manager, the coordinating road authority must consult with the infrastructure manager and the responsible road authority before determining the application

ROAD MANAGEMENT ACT 2004			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
Schedule 7 Clause 16(5)	Power to consent to proposed works.	GMAS, MPO and MTP.	Where Council is the coordinating road authority.
Schedule 7 Clause 16(6)	Power to set reasonable conditions on consent for proposed roadworks.	GMAS, MPO and MTP.	
Schedule 7 Clause 16(8)	Power to include consents and conditions for proposed roadworks.	GMAS, MPO and MTP.	
Schedule 7 Clause 17(2)	Power to refuse to give consent to proposed roadworks and duty to give reasons for refusal.	GMAS, MPO and MTP.	Power of the coordinating road authority.
Schedule 7 Clause 18(1)	Power to enter into an agreement in relation to proposed roadworks.	GMAS, MPO and MTP.	Power of the coordinating road authority.
Schedule 7 Clause 19(1)	Power to give notice requiring rectification of works.	GMAS, MPO and MTP.	
Schedule 7 Clause 19(2) and (3)	Power to conduct the rectification works or engage a person to conduct the rectification works and power to recover costs incurred.	GMAS, MPO and MTP.	Where Council is the coordinating road authority.
Schedule 7 Clause 20(1)	Power to require removal, relocation, replacement or upgrade of existing non-road infrastructure.	GMAS, MPO and MTP.	Power of the coordinating road authority.
Schedule 7A Clause 2	Power to cause street lights to be installed on roads.	GMAS.	Power of the responsible road authority where it is the coordinating road authority or responsible road authority in respect of the road.

ROAD MANAGEMENT ACT 2004			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
Schedule 7A Clause 3(1)(d)	Duty to pay installation and operation costs of street lighting - where the road is not an arterial road.	GMAS.	Duty of council as the responsible road authority.
Schedule 7A Clause 3(1)(e)	Duty to pay installation and operation costs of street lighting – where the road is a service road on an arterial road and adjacent areas.	GMAS.	
Schedule 7A Clause (3)(1)(f)	Duty to pay installation and percentage of operation costs of street lighting – for arterial roads in accordance with clauses 3(2) and 4.	GMAS.	Duty of the Council as the responsible road authority that installed the light (re: installation costs) and where the Council is relevant municipal council (re: operating costs).

PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT REGULATIONS 2015			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS AND LIMITATIONS
r.6	Function of receiving notice, under section 19(1)(c) of the Act, from a planning authority of its preparation of an amendment to a planning scheme.	GMPA, MSP and MCS.	Where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council is not the planning authority and the amendment affects land within the Council's municipal district; or • the amendment will amend the planning scheme to designate Council as an acquiring authority.
r.21	Power of the responsible authority to require a permit applicant to verify information (by statutory declaration or other written confirmation satisfactory to the responsible authority) in an application for a permit or to amend a permit or any information provided under section 54 of the Act.	GMPA, MSP, MCS, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, PPS, MPP, PAC, PM and PP.	
r.25(a)	Duty to make a copy of matter considered under section 60(1A)(g) available for inspection free of charge.	GMPA, MSP, MCS, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, PPS, MPP, PAC, PM and PP.	Where Council is the responsible authority.

PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT REGULATIONS 2015			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS AND LIMITATIONS
r.25(b)	Function of receiving a copy of any document considered under section 60(1A)(g) by the responsible authority and duty to make the document available for inspection free of charge.	GMPA, MSP, MCS, CoordStatP, CoordSPU, SStatP, PPS, MPP, PAC, PM and PP.	Where Council is not the responsible authority but the relevant land is within Council's municipal district.
r.40(2)	Function of receiving notice under section 96C(1)(c) of the Act from a planning authority of its preparation of a combined application for an amendment to a planning scheme and notice of a permit application.	GMPA, MSP and MCS.	Where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council is not the planning authority and the amendment affects land within the Council's municipal district; or • the amendment will amend the planning scheme to designate Council as an acquiring authority.

PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT (FEES) REGULATIONS 2016			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS AND LIMITATIONS
			a)
r.19	Power to waive or rebate a fee relating to an amendment of a planning scheme.	GMPA, MSP, MCS, CoordStatP, CoordStrP and CoordSPU.	Where Council is the planning authority. <i>Note – the grounds for waiving or rebating a fee include:</i> a) <i>where the application is withdrawn and a new application is submitted;</i> b) <i>the amendment combines separate items from multiple requests for an amendment; and</i> c) <i>the amendment is intended to remove anomalies in the planning scheme.</i>

PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT (FEES) INTERIM REGULATIONS 2015			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS AND LIMITATIONS
r.20	Power to waive or rebate a fee other than a fee relating to an amendment to a planning scheme.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP and CoordSPU.	Where Council is the responsible authority. <i>Note – the grounds for waiving or rebating a fee include:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) <i>where the application is withdrawn and a new application is submitted;</i> b) <i>the application relates to land used for charitable purposes; and</i> <i>the fee is not warranted due to the minor nature of the application.</i>
r.21	Duty to record matters taken into account and which formed the basis of a decision to waive or rebate a fee under regulation 19 or 20.	GMPA, MSP, CoordStatP and CoordSPU.	

ROAD MANAGEMENT (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 2016			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
r.8(1)	Duty to conduct reviews of the road management plan.	GMAS and MIS.	
r.9(2)	Duty to produce a written report of the review of the road management plan and make report available.	GMAS and MIS.	
r.9(3)	Duty to give notice where a road management review is completed and no amendments will be made (or no amendments for which notice is required).	GMAS.	Where council is the coordinating road authority.
r.10	Duty to give notice of an amendment which relates to the standard of construction, inspection, maintenance or repair under section 41 of the Act.	GMAS.	
r.13(1)	Duty to publish notice of amendments to a road management plan	GMAS.	Where council is the coordinating road authority.
r.13(3)	Duty to record on the road management plan, the substance and date of effect of the amendment.	GMAS.	
r.16(3)	Power to issue a permit.	MTP.	Where Council is the coordinating road authority.
r.18(1)	Power to give written consent to damage a road.	GMAS.	Where Council is the coordinating road authority.

PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
r.23(2)	Power to make a submission to the Tribunal.	GMAS.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where Council is the coordinating road authority. Note – refers to hoardings and advertisements.
r.23(4)	Power to charge a fee for application under section 66(1) of the <i>Road Management Act 2004</i> .	Not delegated.	Fees are determined by Council in the annual budget process.
r.25(1)	Power to remove objects, refuse, rubbish or other material deposited or left on a road.	GMAS, MPO and MPS&CW.	Where Council is the coordinating road authority.
r.25(2)	Power to sell or dispose of things removed from a road or part of a road (after first complying with regulation 25{3}).	GMAS, MPO and MPS&CW.	
r.(254)	Power to recover in the Magistrates' Court, expenses from the person responsible.	GMAS, MPO and MPS&CW.	

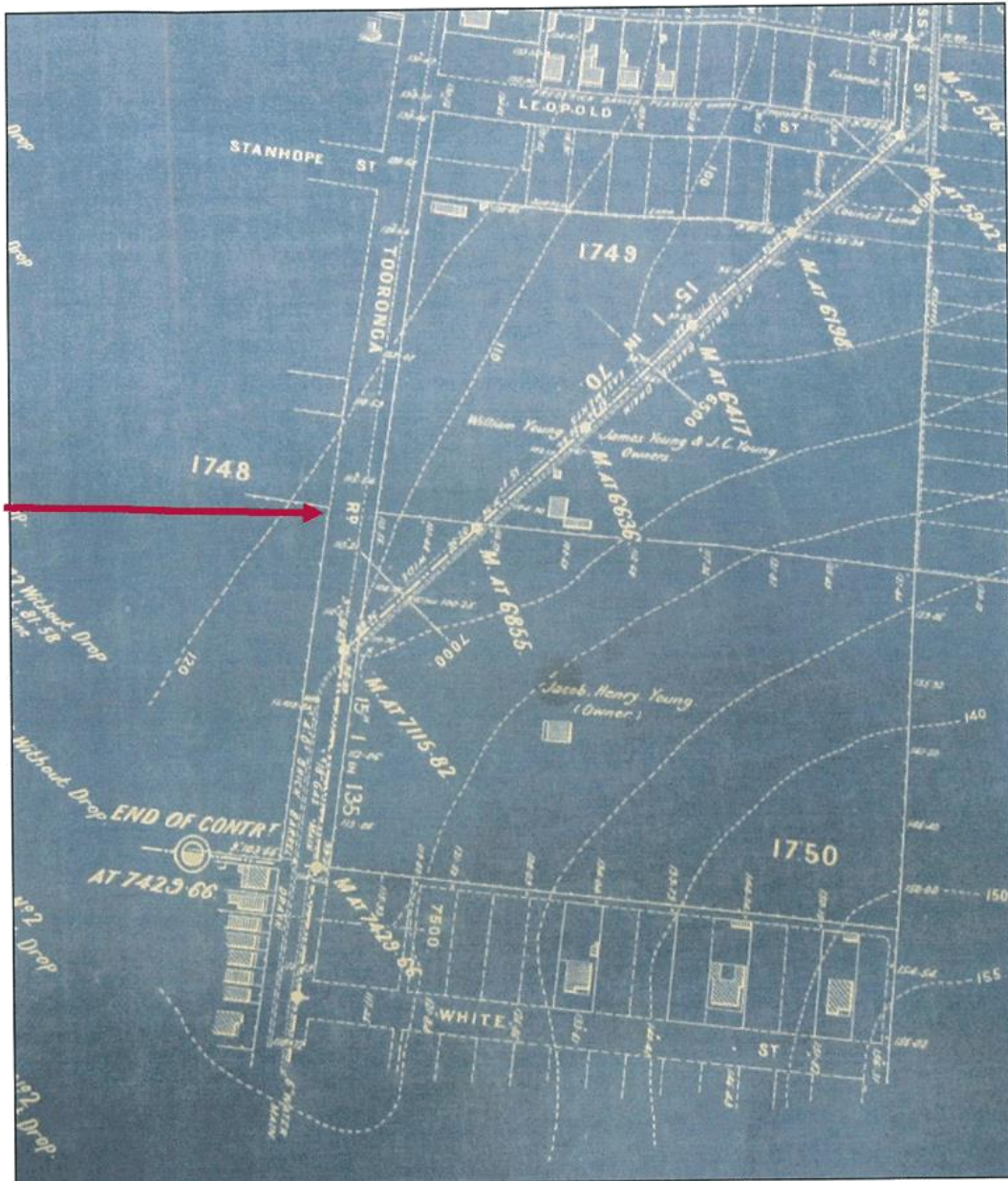
ROAD MANAGEMENT (WORKS AND INFRASTRUCTURE) REGULATIONS 2015			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
PROVISION	THING DELEGATED	DELEGATE	CONDITIONS & LIMITATIONS
r.15	Power to exempt a person from a requirement under clause 13(1) of Schedule 7 of the Act to give notice as to the completion of those works.	GMAS.	Where council is the coordinating road authority and where consent given under section 63(1) of the Act.
r.22(2)	Power to waive the whole or part of a fee in certain circumstances.	GMAS.	Where Council is the coordinating road authority.

Item 8

Attachment 1 Attachment One - Summary
Background Viva Street Reserve

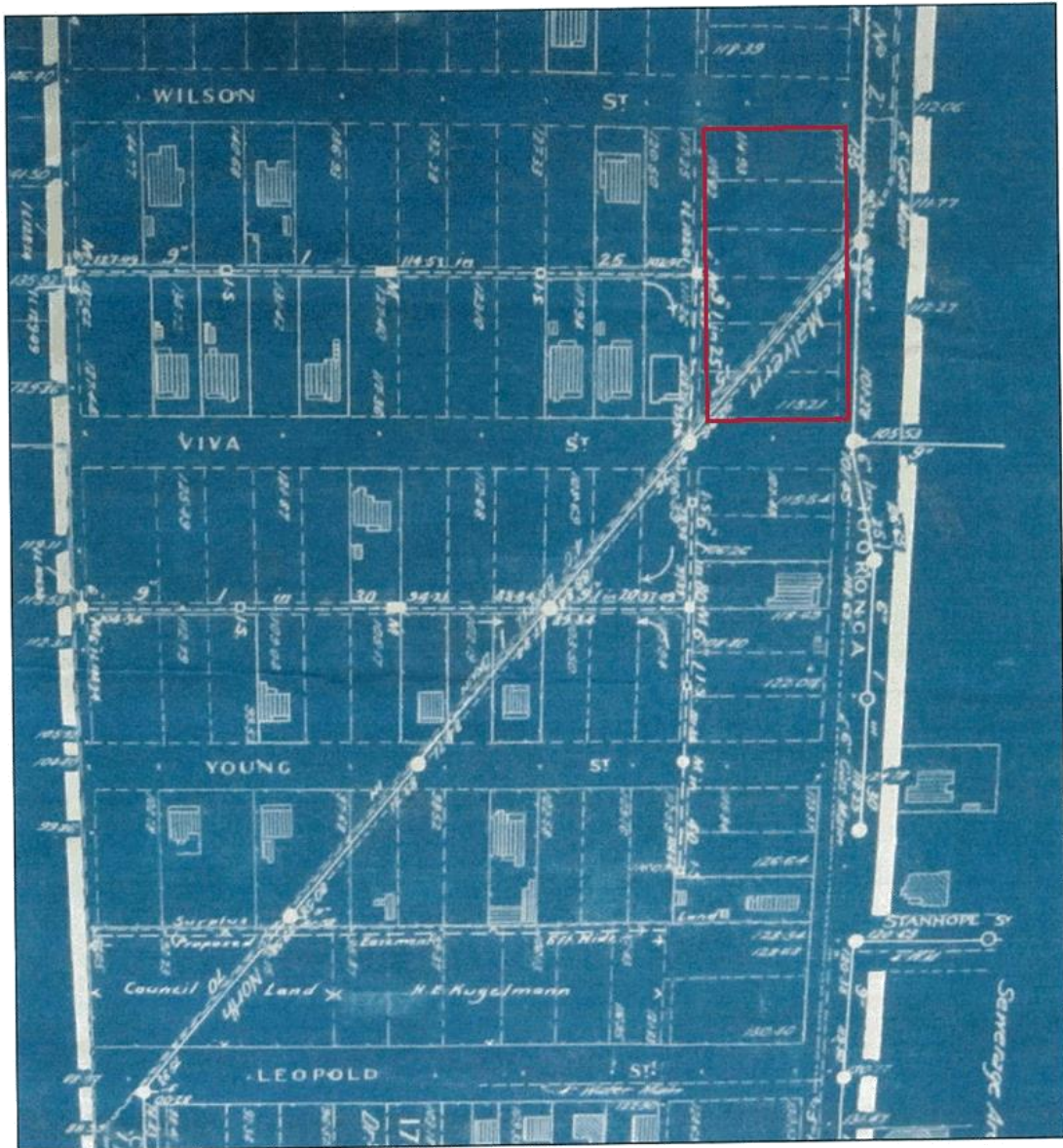
Viva Reserve

The two Lots of land that would be subdivided to make Viva Street were owned by William, James, J.C. and Jacob Henry Young in 1907. The latter was a Gardiner / Malvern councillor from 1862 to 1866 and 1869 to 1874.



MMBW 1907

Viva Street was created in 1910.



MMBW reticulation plan 282 (1912) shows the blocks of land in Viva Street and the vacant allotments fronting Toorong Road, between Viva and Wilson Streets, as vacant land.

An article in the *Prahran Chronicle*, 25th May 1918, reporting on the meeting of the Malvern Council, refers to the land owned by council in Tooronga Road, between Wilson and Viva Streets. This states that this land, along with other blocks, had been purchased by council as "metal depots". At this time there was a proposal to sell such properties.

5; 1914 - 1918) / Sat 25 May 1918 / Page 5 / Malvern Council.

It is recommended that a strip of asphalt be laid 4ft or 5ft wide in lane or passageway on south side of railway station, from Glenferrie road to Valentine grove.

Recommended that the council take the necessary steps to dispose of certain blocks of land which have been from time to time purchased as metal depots, namely—Cr. Gertrude and Church streets ; fronting Emb-ling and Malvern roads ; High street and Tooronga road ; Tooronga road, between Wilson and Viva streets ; Payne street ; cr. Elizabeth street and Toorak road.

INCORPORATED OFFICE

Research from Council minutes 1912-

The Council had acquired the land on the east side of Tooronga Road, between Viva Street and Wilson Street, before 1918. The Minutes of the Ordinary Meeting of Council on 4th June note that Councillor Wilks proposed that council retain the reserve on Tooronga Road between Wilson and Viva Streets. No name of the reserve was noted at this time.

Before confirmation of the Minutes, Councillor Wilks desired an alteration to be made in connection with proposed sale of lands, as he thought the Council should retain the Reserve in Tooronga Road between Wilson & Viva Streets - he therefore moved -

That the Minutes be amended by excising the words "Tooronga Road between Wilson & Viva Streets" in Clause 7 of Works Committee's report, and after that alteration, the Minutes be confirmed,

Seconded by Cr. Evans

Carried

1922-23

In 1922 the council proposed placing swimming baths on the land on the corner of Viva Street and Tooronga Road.

9. That Council's land cr. Tooronga Rd & Viva Street be approved of as a site for proposed Swimming Baths and that the plans as submitted by the Engineer for the Baths be approved - this site has been selected after consulting with representatives of State Schools and Progress Leagues

10. Your Committee desires to report that a Deputation waited on it in connection with "Establishment of Baths" when it was pointed out that the Council had already decided to erect Baths and had obtained the necessary authority from the Treasury to proceed with the Loan and further that the site for same had been fixed by the Council at cr. Tooronga Rd & Viva Street. The only question that had to be considered was the advisability of floating a Loan at the present time for such Works

Cr. Francis moved -

That the recommendations be taken as read

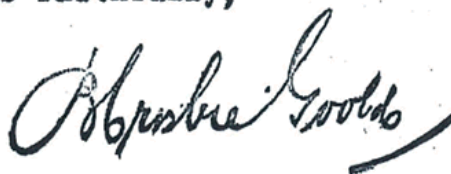
Seconded by Cr. Wettenhall

Cr. Evans then moved -

Carried

"That the resolution passed on the 7th May, 1923, adopting the recommendations of the Public Works Committee, be rescinded, insofar as it relates to the approval of the Council's land at Cr. Tooronga Road & Viva Street as the site for the establishment of the proposed Swimming Baths"

Yours faithfully,



Town Clerk

1925 - 21st December

Improvements to the land in Viva Street.

2. That money be provided for improvements to piece of land Tooronga Rd & Viva Street and that the mounds be planted with shrubs and the remainder of the land levelled and planted with grass

1932 - 25th January

This is the first time that the reserve on the corner of Tooronga Road and Viva Street has been referred to as the Viva Street Reserve in the council minutes.

PARKS.

Cr. Alway drew the attention of the Council to the fact that Cricket was still being played on Viva St Reserve
Referred to Chairman for attention.

1937 - 22nd December

In the listings of land owned by council, the land in Viva Street is noted as being "known as Viva Street Reserve".

VIVA STREET - All that piece of land bounded by a line commencing at the north west corner of Tooronga Road and Wilson Street thence easterly 140ft. along Wilson Street thence northerly 289ft. to Viva Street thence westerly 140ft. along Viva Street to Tooronga Road thence southerly 289ft. along Tooronga Road to commencing point and known as Viva Street Reserve.

Searches of SHC records on the Viva Street Reserve:

1921 – Council expenditure notes the cost of labour and tools in Viva Street Reserve at £138-3.

February and March 1932: Complaints regarding the use of the reserve for cricket.

9/05/1932: Curator reported reserve at its best and the shrubs planted making good headway.

13/12/1937: Request from resident on Toorong Road for water tap to be installed.

27/04/1959: Curator to clean up the reserve, remove existing shrubs and rockery and replant in grass and ornamental trees.

Ellen Porter
Stonnington History Centre
10th August, 2017

Item 9
Attachment 1 Draft Municipal Health & Wellbeing Plan

Public Health and Wellbeing Plan 2017-2021 City of Stonnington DRAFT

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Healthy and active communities are stronger and better places to live and provide the foundation for good health and wellbeing.

The MPHWP is an evidenced-based, strategic document to guide Council's planning, policy and strategic direction in response to community health and wellbeing priorities.

The evidence shows that across many areas, Stonnington residents continue to enjoy higher levels of health and wellbeing than the rest of Victoria, yet there are still some concerning trends. This plan has been developed in response to a series of identified key health indicators and issues.

The City of Stonnington plays a key role to enhance and support the public health and wellbeing of Stonnington residents throughout all life stages. The health of individuals and the community are influenced by the social determinants of health; the conditions in which we live and work, including our built, social, natural and economic environments.

While local governments are not responsible for the provision of hospitals and other medical services traditionally associated with the health sector, Council has a key role in influencing the built and social environment and providing services to improve physical and mental health within the community. Providing spaces, places, services and activities that support good health and wellbeing as part of everyday life will continue to be a key function of Council, in addition to advocacy, policy and strategy development and partnerships with health service providers.

We also acknowledge that individuals, families, communities, the private sector, the education system and all levels of government share responsibility for improving health and wellbeing.

The Plan articulates five (5) overarching priority areas (or *pillars*) that Council and its partners will prioritise to deliver improved health and wellbeing outcomes for the community.

Pillar One - Active and Healthy Lifestyle

Pillar Two - Community Safety

Pillar Three - Vulnerable Communities

Pillar Four - Harmful Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Pillar Five - Violence and Injury

Through the implementation of the Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan (MPHWP) 2017-2021, Council aims to maintain and improve public health and wellbeing at a local community level. A focus on prevention and early intervention activities to promote the achievement of health and wellbeing goals is central to the effectiveness of the MPHWP implementation. Over the course of the Plan, Council and service providers may also need to take a flexible and adaptable approach to respond to emerging health priorities.

This plan is consistent with the Victorian Public Health and Wellbeing Plan that sets out a long term agenda for improving health and social outcomes in Victoria.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES 2017-2021

An analysis of Stonnington's health status, in conjunction with community consultation, has identified five overarching priority areas or *pillars* that Council will aim to address over the next four years. These strategies focus on the areas in which the City can be most effective in improving the health and wellbeing of the community.

Pillar One - ACTIVE AND HEALTHY LIFESTYLE

1. Promote and provide opportunities for active transport
2. Promote the importance of and provide opportunities for healthy nutritional choices
3. Increase physical activity across all life stages
4. Ensure the built environment supports residents to lead active and healthy lives
5. Encourage local health services to deliver targeted programs to address community health needs

Pillar Two - COMMUNITY SAFETY

1. Provide public spaces and places where people can feel safe and enjoy
2. Recognise Council's statutory role and its contribution to community safety
3. Provide a leadership role in integrated community safety
4. Strengthen Community Resilience

Pillar Three - VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES

1. Support the community to age well
2. Minimise health inequalities across groups within the community
3. Support marginalised residents and vulnerable communities
4. Support communities from culturally diverse backgrounds
5. Improve social and emotional wellbeing of young people

Pillar Four - HARMFUL ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG USE

1. Minimise harm from alcohol
2. Promote smoke free environments
3. Develop partnerships related to minimising harm from pharmaceutical and illicit substances

Pillar Five - VIOLENCE AND INJURY

1. Support community initiatives related to the prevention of violence
2. Provide supportive work practices across Council business related to gender equity and preventing violence
3. Promote initiatives and campaigns designed to reduce injury

THE CITY OF STONNINGTON

The Stonnington Local Government Area (LGA) incorporates residential and commercial areas in the inner south-east of Melbourne. Located 10km east of Melbourne, it covers 26km² including the major activity centres of Prahran, Malvern, Armadale and Chadstone. Stonnington is one of the most advantaged LGA's in Victoria, alongside Bayside, Boroondara, Nilumbik and Manningham. However, the City has pockets of significant disadvantage. The distribution of household earnings shows great disparity between high and low income households. We have a unique demographic make-up, with many people living at the very lowest end of the socio-economic scale and many at the highest end of the scale. This brings specific challenges for health, wellbeing, inclusion and community connectedness.

Stonnington is comprised of two Statistical Local Areas (SLAs); Malvern and Prahran SLAs. The Malvern SLA encompasses the suburbs of Malvern and Malvern East, part of the suburb of Glen Iris and the eastern parts of the suburbs of Armadale and Toorak. The Prahran SLA includes the suburbs Prahran, South Yarra and Windsor, and the western parts of Armadale and Toorak.

(These statistics will be presented as infographics in the final document design) ¹

Estimated residential population is 114,99, increase of 10.5% from 2013	Estimated residential population in 2021 124,420 (8.2% increase from current)	55,905 (48%) male, 59,086 (52%) female
Suburbs with highest projected population increases South Yarra (15.4%), Armadale (15%), Malvern East (6.9%)	50% residents younger than 35	15% aged 65 and over
25-29 (12.4%) largest five year age group (2017) and also in 2021 14,858 people (11.9%)	Age group projected largest increase (2017-21) 35-39 year olds	Toorak (19.6%), South Yarra (17%), Glen Iris (14.1%) highest increases for those aged 0-4
Armadale (27.1%), South Yarra (23%), Malvern South (13.4%) highest increase in those aged 75+ 2,666 one parent families	20% of households couples with children (compared to 33% in Greater Melbourne)	11,999 couple families with no children and 9,276 couples with children.
Top 5 languages spoken other than English – Mandarin, Greek, Cantonese, Italian and Spanish.	31% of residents born overseas, with 22% from a non-English speaking background.	4% of the population were born in China. (Most popular country of overseas birth)
Three top household types - 35% lone person households, 27% couples without dependents, couple families with dependents (20%)	0.2% of residents are Indigenous.	73% of dwellings medium or high density (compared to 33% in Greater Melbourne)
3% in social housing.	46% of households purchasing or fully owned their home.	41% renting privately as compared to Greater Melbourne (29%).
2.8% unemployment, compared to 5.9% (Greater Melbourne), 6.1% (Victoria)	Gross Regional Product \$8.34 billion.	44,896 jobs within Stonnington
	Median total personal weekly income \$1,042, total family income \$2,680	Median monthly mortgage repayment \$2,200, median weekly rent \$400

The age structure of the City of Stonnington provides key insights into the demand for services and facilities in to the future. Compared to Greater Melbourne, the City of Stonnington has larger

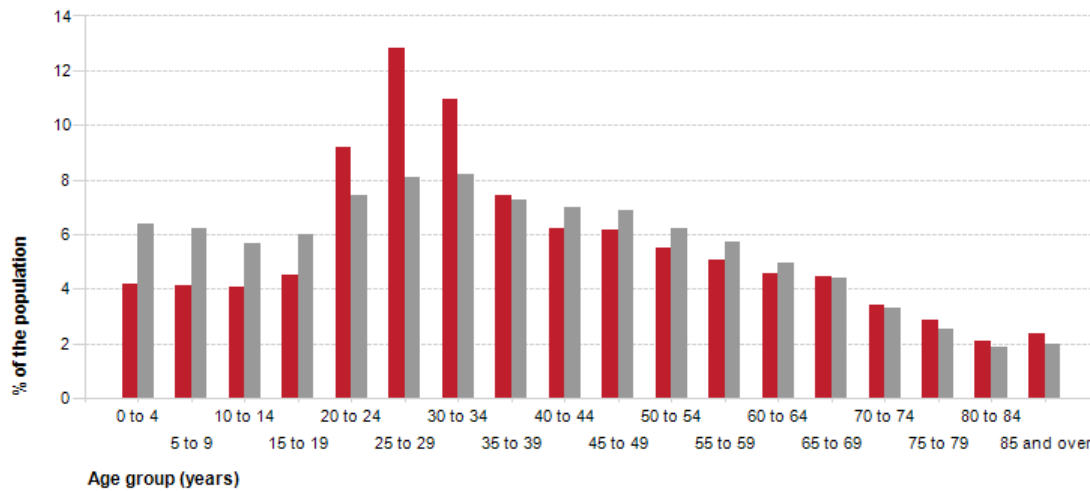
¹ Changes/increases refer to period 2017-2021

percentages of those aged 25 to 29 and 30-34, yet has smaller percentages of people aged 0 to 4 and 5 to 9.

Age structure - five year age groups, 2016

Total persons

City of Stonnington Greater Melbourne



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

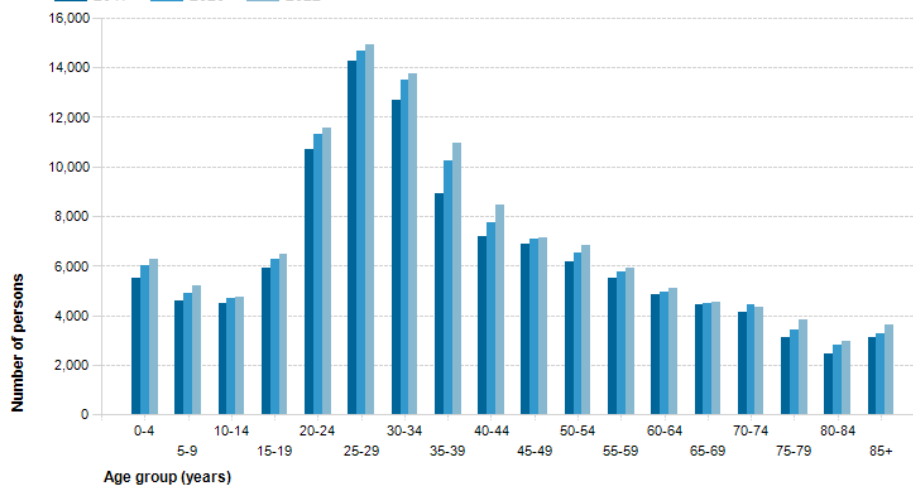


The projected largest increase in persons within the City of Stonnington between 2017 and 2021 is forecast to be in the ages 35 to 39, while the largest age group in 2021 will be those aged 25 to 29 years.

Forecast age structure - 5 year age groups

City of Stonnington - Total persons

2017 2020 2022



Population and household forecasts, 2011 to 2036, prepared by .id the population experts, November 2016.



Knowing when and where to deliver age-based services is an essential part of public health planning within the City of Stonnington. Mapping the distribution of life stages across the municipality provides key information for efficiently targeting and delivering key services and informing policy and strategy direction.

Areas across the municipality forecast for the highest growth in those aged 0-4 will influence the planning for and delivery of maternal and child health care services. While, population growth in those

aged 75+ has implications for Council decision making on the role it will play in strategic policy development and service delivery for older people across the municipality. Anticipated need for Council health-related service delivery for people aged 35 to 64 remains relatively low, as 96% of people are in employment and generally do not rely on council assistance. Quality and diverse activities provided by arts, libraries and aquatic facilities are important for this age group to remain active and connected to the community. In terms of individual health, health screening is an important proactive initiative that contributes significantly to the early detection of potential chronic disease later in life.

The current high proportion of lone person households and continued growth in those living alone, particularly among older residents, reinforces the need for continued delivery of community events and transport, the facilitation of diverse activities, including committees and groups and the provision of recreation and leisure programs.

The continued growth in cultural diversity of the City of Stonnington is supported by Council's commitment to creating communities that foster the hopes, wellbeing and aspirations of all people and recognises that all persons have equal rights in the provision of and access to services and facilities. Council will ensure that all residents feel included, have access to services and can access relevant information through translated materials, committees and groups and the delivery of culturally diverse activities and programs.

High and medium density living is a significant component of the housing market within Stonnington and likely to attract young adults and couples to the area, living in smaller households, increasing the need for public transport and access to open space. With the average household size expected to decline over the next four years and high proportion of residents renting, Council has an active role to play in ensuring high standards of neighbourhood character, amenity and access are maintained.

Balancing the needs of those renting and home owners in relation to community engagement and events and activities will also be a continued focus of Council.

COMMUNITY HEALTH AND WELLBEING PROFILE

(These statistics will be presented as infographics in the final document design)

Despite the relatively high overall level of health and wellbeing by residents across Stonnington, the community is still at risk of developing chronic diseases and debilitating health conditions. The MPHWP has been developed in response to these key health indicators.

53% rate their health as excellent or very good.	Life expectancy: Males 81.9, Females 85.8 (Vic average 80.3 male, 84.4 female)	Age Standardised Rate for all avoidable deaths is 80.7 (Greater Melbourne rate 99.7)
8.4% rate their health as fair or poor	Only 4% of residents are daily smokers	77% of residents drinking habits expose them to a higher risk of lifetime alcohol related harm
31% of residents sit for up to eight hours per day, a risk factor for many health conditions	Over 40% of residents are overweight or obese	52% of residents have at least one chronic disease (Heart disease, stroke, cancer, high blood pressure, diabetes), slightly higher than the Victorian average
The lifetime prevalence of depression or anxiety is slightly higher than the Victorian average	Rates of influenza, foodborne illnesses, sexually transmitted infections and vaccine preventable diseases are higher than the Victorian average	6% of residents meet fruit and vegetable consumption guidelines
1,812 residents have Alzheimer's. Ranks 23/79 across councils for prevalence. Projected annual growth rate of 2.8%.	2,433 Type 2 Diabetes, 444 Type 1, 83 Gestational, 33 Other	1.7GPs, 0.7 Dental services 1.6 allied health services per 1,000 members of the population
2% of residents registered with community health service (2014/15)	Breastfeeding rates are above Victorian average	Higher literacy and numeracy than Victorian average for NAPLAN (all year levels)
Very high rates of participation in biomedical checks and health screening	Lower rates of blood borne viruses compared to region and Victoria	Higher rates of infection and food poisoning compared to region and Victoria
Higher rates of sexually transmitted infections compared to region and Victoria (most common in males aged 25-34)	44,954 hospital admissions in 2015/16 (slight increase from 2014/15). 61% to private hospitals.	157.3 Emergency Department presentations per 1,000 residents (significantly less than Victorian average)
Single site injuries make up 22% of all Emergency Department presentations. Digestive illness (17%), Circulatory system illness (13%)	People aged 20-29 present most frequently at Alfred Emergency Department	Dental conditions, urinary tract infections (UTIs), cellulitis and congestive cardiac failure result in high rates of hospital admissions and total bed days
Residents score an average resilience score of 6.4/8	Residents rate their general satisfaction with life at 7.8/10.	51% of residents feel they live in a close knit neighbourhood
Health Care Card Holders (Low Income Earners) generally have more health issues compared to the rest the Stonnington population		

SIGNIFICANT COMMUNITY HEALTH PROFILE CHANGES

Findings from the 2014 Victorian Population Health Survey shows that Stonnington continues to perform better than the Southern Metropolitan Region (SMR) and the State overall across a number of health areas, yet there are still some concerning trends, such as increased rates of some chronic disease and high levels of alcohol related harm. Furthermore, rates of many sexually transmitted infections, vaccine preventable diseases and food borne illnesses remain higher than SMR and Victorian rates.

Key changes in the health status of Stonnington residents as measured by the 2011/2012 and 2014 Victorian Population Health Surveys.

(These statistics will be presented as infographics in the final document design)

Positive Change	Remained fairly stable	Negative Change
Proportion of daily smokers decreased from 6.9% to 4.2%	The number of obese residents has increased by just 0.1% (9.7% to 9.8%)	Physical activity has reduced, with 49% of residents meeting guidelines as compared to 73.5% previously. ²
Proportion of overweight residents reduced from 39.7% to 31.7%	Self-reported health status is similar, with 52.5% rating their health as excellent/very good, compared to 51.1% previously	Rates of cancer (7%) and arthritis (16.8%), have increased to 9.3% and 21.7% respectively.
The numbers of residents with high/very high levels of psychological distress reduced from 12.6% to 8.4%.	A high proportion of residents are continuing to drink in ways that expose them to both short and long term alcohol related harm ³	Participation rates in pap testing reduced by 1.2%

² Determining compliance in 2011/12 was based on 1999 Australian Guidelines (Accruing 150 minutes or more of moderate-intensity physical activity on a regular basis over one week), while compliance for the 2014 survey used referred to the updated 2014 Australian Guidelines (Accruing 150 minutes or more of moderate-intensity physical activity 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).

³ Determining the level of risk associated with alcohol-related harm changed between the 2011/12 and 2014 Population Health Surveys. In 2011/12, the level of risk was determined by referencing the 2001 National NHMRC Guidelines, which highlighted that 48.7% of residents were in risky or high risk categories related to short term risk of alcohol related harm and 6.6% were in risky or high risk categories related to long term risk of alcohol related harm. As part of the 2014 survey the assessment of risk was determined using the 2009 National NHMRC Guidelines, which highlighted that 54% of residents had an increased risk of short term alcohol related harm, and 76.7% had an increased risk of lifetime risk of alcohol related harm.

WHAT IS A MUNICIPAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING PLAN?

Under the Victorian Health and Wellbeing Act of 2008, all local governments are required to prepare a Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan within 12 months of the Council's general election in order to fulfil Council's responsibility to protect, improve and promote public health and wellbeing within their municipality.

A MPHWP must:

- 1) Include an examination of data about health status and health determinants in the municipal district.
- 2) Identify goals and strategies based in available evidence for creating a local community in which people can achieve maximum health and wellbeing.
- 3) Provide for the involvement of people in the local community in the development, implementation and evaluation of the public health and wellbeing plan.
- 4) Specify how the Council will work in partnership with the Victorian Department of Health and other agencies undertaking public health initiatives, projects and programs to accomplish the goals and strategies identified in the Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan.
- 5) Ensure consistency with the Council Plan and Municipal Strategic Statement.
- 6) Consider climate change and potential implications for community members.

The MPHWP is a high-level strategic document to guide Council's planning, policy and strategic direction in response to community health and wellbeing priorities. Like any plan, it is based on certain assumptions and if any assumptions are changed, then the Plan outcomes change. The intention of the Plan is to give general direction to the community and partners about the City of Stonnington's health and wellbeing priorities from an evidence-based perspective, as well as general direction to the organisation on future budget and advocacy process.

The plan is subject to review and may change as circumstances change. Council's financial support to the MPHWP will be subject to Annual Budget processes.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ROLE IN HEALTH AND WELLBEING

While local governments are not responsible for the provision of hospitals and other medical services traditionally associated with the health sector, Council has a key role in influencing the built and social environment to promote good health within the community.

Local government takes a population based approach to health and wellbeing by focusing on the underlying causes of ill health to improve the health of the community as a whole. While Council's health and wellbeing programs will support programs delivered by State and Federal Governments, Council will place emphasis on implementing programs that improve the lives of residents of the City of Stonnington.

Local businesses, community groups, allied health services, schools and government departments and agencies will all be encouraged to play a part in the delivery of this plan.

Over the next four years, our key role will be:

- **Leadership:** On health related policy issues such as land use, housing and life stage planning.

- **Coordination:** Coordinate health and wellbeing initiatives in partnership with key stakeholders that deliver on priority health outcomes. Current partner agencies include the Southern Melbourne Primary Care Partnership, Star Health, Caulfield Community Health, Women’s Health in the South East (WHISE) and Prahran Mission.
- **Advocate:** On behalf of our community on health and wellbeing issues.
- **Service Provider:** Deliver early childhood services, home and community care services, immunisation, libraries, food safety, environmental health, recreation and aquatic facilities, emergency management, transport, parks, waste management, recreation, cultural activities and creating safe public places.

HOW WAS THE PLAN DEVELOPED?

Development of the MPHWP included an analysis of the health status of the Stonnington community using recognised data sources including but not limited to:

- Hospital Admissions
- Victorian Population Health Survey
- Census of Population and Housing
- Department of Health and Human Services: Victorian Admitted Episodes Dataset, Health Information Surveillance System and Alcohol and Drug Information System.

The collection of this information from the community is a vital part of the development of the MPHWP. In developing the current plan, Council undertook several engagement strategies to collect information about the health and wellbeing priorities of the community. Community members were asked about their priorities for improving health and wellbeing. They were also asked to provide feedback on the Council services that are working well to promote good health, and if there were any areas for improvement.

Information was gathered via two community engagement surveys available online and in hard copy at several Council locations between December 2016 and March 2017. In addition to the community surveys, Council staff attended a range of community group meetings, including those from a variety of cultural backgrounds, a neighbourhood action group, youth leaders and Council’s Access and Inclusion Committee. Council officers also attended the Pets in the Park event, offering the survey for completion and free health checks.

There were a total of 360 completed surveys and over 750 comments received. Males represented 41% of respondents and females 59%. The majority of respondents were aged between 45-54 (23%) and 55-64 (23%). Respondents were positive about their health, with 85% rating their health as good or very good.

COMMUNITY HEALTH PRIORITIES

Across all engagement methods “promoting an active and healthy lifestyle” and “community safety” were the most common health and wellbeing priority areas for Stonnington residents. Respondents also believed that crime, violence and injury, alcohol and other drug harm and low rates of physical activity, were the main factors contributing to the burden of ill health and disease within Stonnington.

Resident health and wellbeing priorities:

Priority	Importance
Promoting an active lifestyle	1
Improving community safety	2

Preventing violence & injury	3
Minimising health inequalities	4
Reducing harmful alcohol and other drug use	5
Reducing the impact of chronic disease	6

Additionally, many survey respondents identified access to open space as an important factor to improving current health status, closely followed by access to health and support services, and while the community generally believe that provision of open space was an area that Council was doing well, it was also identified as an area to prioritise in to the future.

Engagement through forums and surveys found older residents identified social isolation as a barrier to maintaining their good health. The importance of open space was a prominent theme through all methods of community engagement, particularly in relation to improving the rates of physical activity and in promoting a connection with nature. A summary of comments received by Stonnington residents regarding Council operations is provided below.

Things working well	Things to improve	Biggest challenges faced by Council	Population groups to focus on
Parks and recreational facilities	Better promotion and awareness raising of Council services, programs and events offered.	Increasing population growth and development	Elderly
Community events	More parks and open spaces	Continued provision of open spaces	People with a disability
Maternal and Child Health Services	Better bike paths and infrastructure for cyclists	Increasing traffic	People who are homeless or sleeping rough

These issues are addressed in the detailed strategies and actions.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN

A focus on prevention and early intervention activities to promote the achievement of health and wellbeing goals is central to the effectiveness of the MPHWP implementation. The City of Stonnington is well placed to contribute to a healthier community by:

- Leading by example and working within the organisation to ensure Council is taking action to improve community health and wellbeing
- Developing partnerships with relevant organisation to address identified needs and issues
- Educating and raising awareness of steps individuals can take to improve health and wellbeing
- Promoting health and wellbeing messages
- Developing and implementing public health policies and programs
- Coordinating and providing key health services including immunisation

Over the course of the Plan, Council and service providers may also need to take a flexible and adaptable approach to emerging health priorities, and have the ability to develop specific partnerships for particular projects, as required.

The strategies and actions detailed within the Plan outline the timeframe for implementation, the life stage they are targeted towards and the wellbeing outcome to be used to measure progress. 'Ongoing' relates to the lifespan of the plan (2017-2021).

Wellbeing outcomes include:

- > Equity (E)
- > Inclusion (I)
- > Sustainability (S)
- > Personal Health and Wellbeing (W)
- > Community Connectedness (C)
- > Personal and Community Safety (CS)

EVALUATION OF THE 2013-2017 PLAN

An examination of the MPHWP annual reviews demonstrates that Council implemented a range of projects and initiatives between 2013-2017. Key health and wellbeing achievements over the previous four years include:

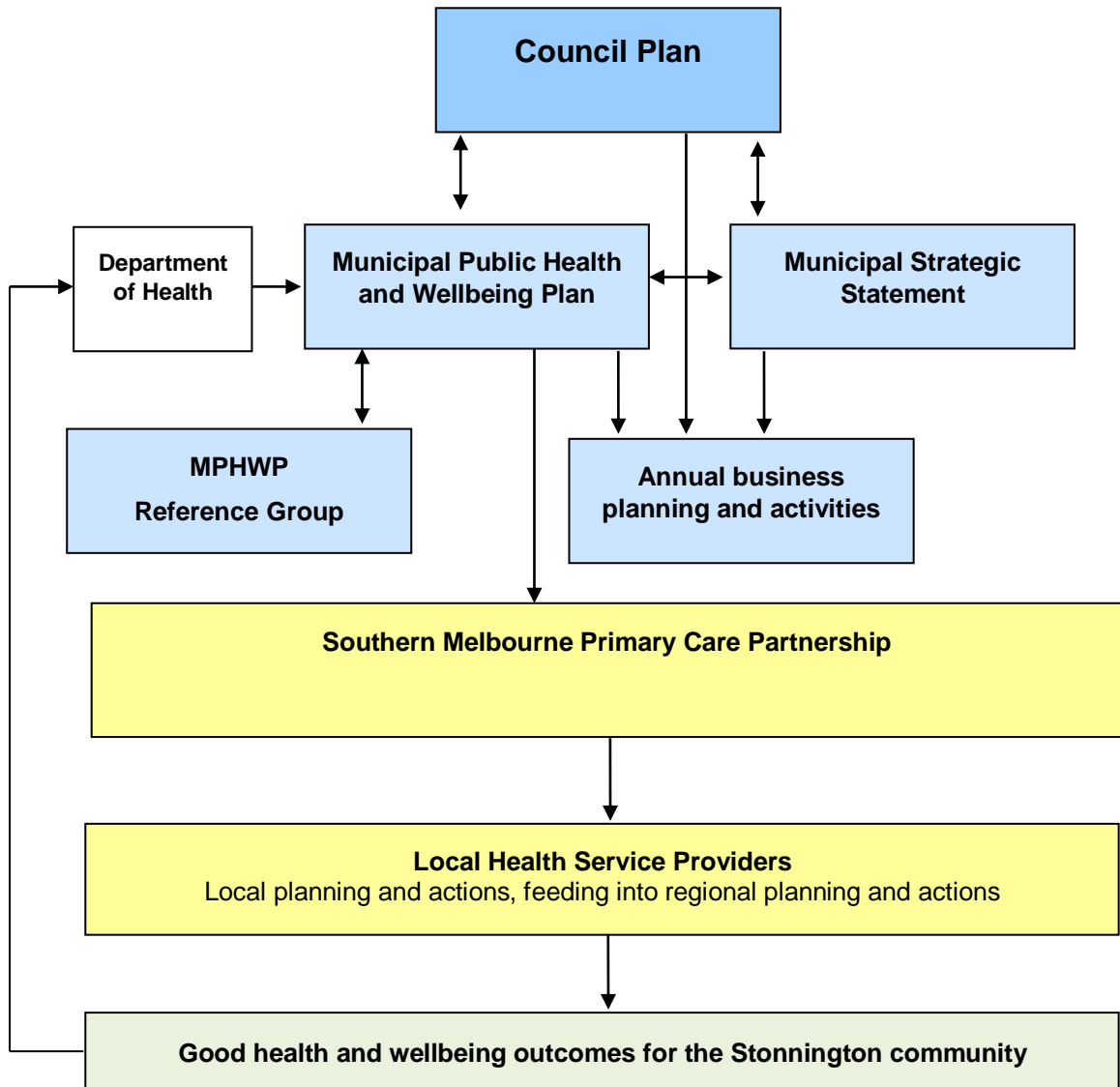
- Completed research to better understand the health needs and priorities of Health Care Card holders
- Revised, reprinted and distributed of Family Violence Wallet Card, Mental Health Services Booklet and Emergency Relief and Material Aid booklet
- Implemented the Stonnington Cycling Strategy
- Completed more than 50 impact assessments of planning permits with a liquor licence to minimise noise and amenity impacts to the community
- Delivered a range of workshops with a focus on behavioural change to improve road safety engaging individuals, including nearly 4,000 participants completing the Fit to Drive program
- Completed accessibility improvement works at Chapel off Chapel, Malvern Town Hall Foyer and Wattletree Early Learning Centre
- Provided approximately 138,000 hours of Domestic Assistance/Home Care support
- Administered over 12,000 vaccines to infants and students
- Formed Homelessness Round Table in collaboration with community health agencies to better understand and respond to homelessness within Stonnington
- Expanded the number of CCTV cameras in the Chapel Street precinct to 18 as part of the Chapel Street Community Safety Camera Program
- Convened the Community Safety Committee which identified and responded to numerous safety and amenity concerns across the municipality
- Delivered the Active Living Program including Yoga, Thai Chi, Qigong and Mums and Bubs Fitness, attracting over 2,000 participants each year
- Installed a Poolpod (disability access platform) at Harold Holt Swim Centre
- Delivered 57 group fitness classes per week to over 2,000 participants a month
- Delivered more than 1,500 hours annually of programs run at the Prahran Child and Youth Wellbeing Community Hub
- Provided more than 400,000 annual hours of childcare through four childcare centres
- Created an additional 6,800sqm of open space (purchased 14 properties for conversion to open space)

- Established an inter-agency Protocol for Working with People with Hoarding Behaviours and/or Living in Squalid Environments
- Constructed a pedestrian boardwalk on the banks of the Yarra River and improved 2.2kms of the Yarra River bike path as part of the Yarra River Biodiversity project

POLICY CONTEXT

The MPHWP is one of Council's three key plans, sitting underneath the Council Plan and alongside the Municipal Strategic Statement, as shown below. The MPHWP should inform and be considered in the development of all other Council policies.

The MPHWP operates in conjunction with several local and State Government frameworks.



COUNCIL PLAN

Council's vision, detailed in the 2017-2021 Plan is that '*Stonnington will be an inclusive, healthy, creative, sustainable and smart community.*'

Ensuring the community is supported to develop and maintain high levels of health and wellbeing is a priority of the City of Stonnington.

Community An inclusive City that enhances the health and wellbeing of all residents, where people can feel safe, socially connected and engaged.

Liveability The most desirable place to live, work and visit.

Environment A cleaner, safer and better environment for current and future generations to enjoy.

Economy A City that will grow its premier status as a vibrant, innovative and creative business community.

Improving community health and wellbeing outcomes through quality service delivery and strategic partnerships is a priority within the Council Plan and underpins the MHWP.

MUNICIPAL STRATEGIC STATEMENT

The MSS outlines the key land use and development objectives of the municipality and the strategies for achieving them. It provides the basis for the use of zones and other land use controls within the planning scheme.

The MSS includes a number of broadly health-related policies focusing on the natural environment and open space, the character of activity centres, residential amenity, distribution of community services, integrated transport and licence premises policies.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT – COUNCIL'S ROLE

Emergency management contributes to community safety through the reduction of the impact of emergency related events that can cause death, injury, loss of property and community disruption.

The *Emergency Management Act 1986* requires Council to prepare and maintain a Municipal Emergency Management Plan (MEMP) for the municipal district. The Plan identifies and documents the multi-agency arrangements in place for the prevention of, response to and recovery from emergencies that affect the municipality.

Emergency management planning is a multi-agency responsibility with Council playing a dual role of participant and facilitator of the planning process through the appointment of a planning committee.

The planning process includes the identification of risks that are likely to affect the assets and people in the municipality and the steps taken to address those risks.

The Plan provides information to emergency services, other organisations and the community on how risks will be dealt with and the management arrangements for emergencies including:

- Planning
- Prevention / Mitigation
- Response
- Relief and recovery
- Special plans (Sub Plans)
 - Animal Welfare
 - Case Management

- Flood Emergency
- Heatwave
- Influenza Pandemic
- Interagency Hoarding Protocol
- Rooming House Closure Protocol

The MEMP is regularly reviewed and updated, and audited every four years.

VICTORIAN PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELLBEING PLAN 2015-2019

The Public Health and Wellbeing Plan sets out a long term agenda for improving health and social outcomes in Victoria. The plan has six priorities which have guided and will continue to guide actions in addressing the increasing impact of chronic disease and persistent inequalities in health status.

The priority areas for the Victorian Health and Wellbeing Plan are:

- Healthier eating and active living
- Tobacco-free living
- Reducing harmful alcohol and other drug use
- Improving mental health
- Preventing violence and injury
- Improving sexual and reproductive health

Each priority area needs to take into consideration its relevance across each life stage:

- Starting Well (0-11)
- Resilient Adolescence and Youth (12-24)
- Healthy Adulthood (25-64)
- Active and Healthy Ageing (65+)

The Victorian Public Health and Wellbeing Plan 2015-2019 has informed the priority health pillars of this MHWP.

PILLAR ONE: ACTIVE AND HEALTHY LIFESTYLE

OBJECTIVE

Enhance the health and wellbeing of Stonnington residents by providing and promoting opportunities for people to undertake regular physical activity, maintain a healthy weight and eat a healthy diet.

SNAPSHOT

(These statistics will be presented as infographics in the final document design)

31.7% overweight, 9.8% obese (Southern Metropolitan Region 31.7% overweight, 17.4% obese)	29.6% females and 53.8% males overweight/obese	49% of residents report sufficient weekly exercise (53% males, 44% females)
27% walk for transport, four days per week or more.	5.8% cycle for transport 2-3 days per week	30.8% sit for eight hours or more each day
6% meet fruit and vegetable consumption guidelines	93.1% 12-15 months fully immunised, 88.9% 24-27 months, 5 years 92.5%	37% participate in some form of organised physical activity
Residents had the lowest rate of GP attendances across the region between 2014-15, with 4.6 attendances per 1,000 of the population	Residents have the highest rates of influenza across the region, with a rate of 333.9 cases per 100,000 persons	51.6% of residents have at least one chronic disease
High blood pressure and arthritis are two most common chronic diseases	9.3% of residents have cancer	2.5% of residents have diabetes, half the Victorian average

Nutritious food, regular physical activity and maintenance of a healthy weight are vital for healthy growth and development in childhood and good health throughout life. These important health factors provide a foundation for coping with the stressors of daily life, improve people’s general sense of wellbeing and reduce the long-term risk of chronic disease.

Ultimately, individuals have responsibility for maintaining a healthy lifestyle, but Council can play a key role to ensure our physical environment, facilities, infrastructure, programs and services encourage people to be active at home, work or within the community.

Sport and recreational activities are a vital part of community life, providing outlets for social, physical and mental health and wellbeing. The community is becoming increasingly diverse with particular needs for flexible, affordable and casual access to sport and recreation for all ages. Sporting facilities face significant and competing pressure as our population, sporting diversification and female participation grows. Significant investment is needed to meet growing demands, including lighting and new turf technology to allow for flexible and higher usage levels. Ongoing densification not only impacts on community infrastructure and services that are already beyond capacity (sports grounds, parks, community facilities etc), there is insufficient space to continually expand facilities to cater for the escalating demand associated with densification.

Passive recreation is also important to community health. Council influences the built and natural environment, which is considered a key preventative health strategy in encouraging passive physical activities such as cycling, playing or walking. It is crucial that our built environments encourage physical activity to help promote quality of life and a sense of wellbeing.

The provision and maintenance of parks and reserves and sporting ovals, open space, libraries, water fountains, recreation centres and youth and aged care services are all fundamental in supporting the community to be active and healthy. Council also offers a range of recreation and leisure programs for

older residents through Council facilities and programs including outdoor exercise classes and senior citizens community centres.

Council will provide the community with access to high quality and responsive services, through future decisions made in the context of a constrained financial environment due to rate capping, changing demographics of the population and identified emerging health risks and trends.

Interacting with parks and open spaces in Stonnington makes an important contribution to reducing chronic disease risk factors, increasing social inclusion and building stronger communities. Overwhelmingly, throughout every engagement activity, our community tells us that open space and liveability is the most important issue for Council and access to open space is important to improving their health. At every opportunity, Council will seek to acquire additional land for open space, improve linkages between open space and improve the quality and amenity of existing open space. Creating open space is about the health and wellbeing of everyone who works, plays or lives in Stonnington.

Pedestrian and shared pathway links within inner urban Melbourne are well used and increasingly demanded by the community. Such links provide cost effective and healthy transport alternatives to vehicular travel, while at the same time encouraging walking and recreational activities for residents of all ages. Council aims to enhance the physical and social environments in order to support more people to cycle, and people to cycle more often. We seek to invest in cycling facilities, including trails, shared paths, on road bike lanes and associated infrastructure (such as signage, resting places and parking facilities), as well as programs and services to promote and encourage participation. Good access to key local destinations, such as shopping, education, recreation and employment locations is also important. Over the life of the Plan, Council will advocate for the development of safe, accessible, legible, functional and appropriate cycling options and initiatives to encourage participation in cycling and a culture of sharing space.

Food insecurity amongst lower income residents leads to greater consumption of inexpensive, energy-dense and nutrient poor foods. Encouraging residents to eat the required amount of fruit and vegetables and drink plenty of water can be achieved through:

- Delivery of education workshops
- Supporting and promoting community gardens
- Ensuring food provided in Council child care facilities meets high nutrition standards
- Providing fresh food options at all catered Council events, programs and activities.
- Promoting the availability of drinking fountains across the municipality

Immunisation is a simple, safe and effective way of protecting individuals and the broader community. Council is dedicated to providing a safe, convenient service that aims to achieve the best immunisation coverage possible, with a particular focus on increasing the overall rate to above the required level of 95%.

STRATEGIES & ACTION PLAN

Strategic priorities within the **Active and Healthy Lifestyle** pillar over the next four years aim to provide services, facilities, programs, environments and infrastructure which enable people to be physically active, and to also increase knowledge and awareness of individual behaviours needed which maintain and promote high levels of health and wellbeing.

Ref	Strategy	Timeframe	Life	Wellbeing
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			Stage	Outcome
1.1 Promote and provide opportunities for active transport				
1.1.1	Maintain existing cycling and foot paths to a high standard	Ongoing	All	Ⓔ Ⓘ Ⓢ Ⓦ Ⓒ ⒸⓈ
1.1.2	Facilitate the development of safe, accessible, functional and appropriate cycling options and network initiatives to improve access to local places and to encourage cycling and a culture of sharing space	Ongoing	All	Ⓔ Ⓘ Ⓢ Ⓦ Ⓒ ⒸⓈ
1.2 Promote the importance of and provide opportunities for healthy nutritional choices				
1.2.1	Promote the provision of healthy food and drink options through development and endorsement of a healthy catering policy and guidelines (Venue hire, Council child care, etc.)	Ongoing	All	Ⓦ
1.2.2	Work with sporting clubs to encourage and facilitate the implementation of healthy eating	Ongoing	All	Ⓦ
1.3 Increase physical activity across all life stages				
1.3.1	Develop a framework to link and promote active recreation opportunities	2018-2019	All	Ⓔ Ⓘ Ⓦ
1.3.2	Work in partnership with community organisations to increase the number of active recreation opportunities	Ongoing	All	Ⓔ Ⓘ Ⓦ
1.3.3	Develop a Playground Strategy	2018-2019	0-11 12-24	Ⓘ Ⓦ Ⓒ ⒸⓈ
1.3.4	Provide opportunities for physical activity through long-term recreation planning and service delivery	Ongoing	All	Ⓔ Ⓘ Ⓦ
1.3.5	Review the sportsground allocation and price (charging) policy to address imbalance and inequity	Ongoing	All	Ⓔ Ⓘ Ⓦ
1.3.6	Increase the use of sharing important school based infrastructure with the broader community for sports and recreation	Ongoing	All	Ⓔ Ⓘ Ⓦ
1.3.7	Provide education and raise awareness of initiatives, projects and strategies designed to encourage positive health and wellbeing through every life stage	Ongoing	All	Ⓔ Ⓘ Ⓦ
1.4 Ensure the built environment supports residents to lead active and healthy lives				
1.4.1	Continue to implement <i>Strategies for Creating Open Space and Public Realm Strategies</i>	Ongoing	All	Ⓔ Ⓘ Ⓢ Ⓦ Ⓒ ⒸⓈ
1.4.2	Promote the use of <i>Healthy By Design: A guide to planning environments for active living</i> across Council departments	Ongoing	All	Ⓔ Ⓘ Ⓢ Ⓦ Ⓒ ⒸⓈ
1.4.3	Ensure all new and refurbished sport and recreation facilities meet universal design principles and sport-specific standards	Ongoing	All	Ⓔ Ⓘ Ⓢ Ⓦ Ⓒ ⒸⓈ
1.4.4	Ensure the provision of shade is incorporated into initial planning, design and refurbishment of outdoor spaces	Ongoing	All	Ⓦ
1.4.5	Strategically invest in open spaces, sporting fields, community facilities and public realm to optimise use according to community needs	Ongoing	All	Ⓔ Ⓘ Ⓢ Ⓦ Ⓒ ⒸⓈ
1.5 Encourage local health services to deliver targeted programs to address community health needs				
1.5.1	Coordinate health and wellbeing initiatives in partnership with key stakeholders (e.g. oral health programs, Communities that Care, and the Victorian Achievement Program)	Ongoing	All	Ⓦ Ⓘ
1.5.2	Encourage and promote awareness of campaigns for immunisation and vaccine preventable diseases (e.g. measles, influenza), particularly for those in high risk groups (older residents, those in public housing)	Ongoing	0-11 65+	Ⓦ
1.5.3	Identify partnership and funding priorities for prevention and early intervention initiatives which meet emerging needs	Ongoing	All	Ⓦ
	Encourage and promote awareness of campaigns for preventative health screening and education related to	Ongoing	25-64 65+	Ⓦ

	diabetes and cancer (i.e. bowel cancer, skin cancer checks, etc)			
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PILLAR TWO: COMMUNITY SAFETY

OBJECTIVE

Provide a safer community for everyone who lives, works and visits Stonnington.

SNAPSHOT

(These statistics will be presented as infographics in the final document design)

Property theft and deception (fraud) make up 59.72% of all crimes	69% of residents agree that people in their neighbourhood are willing to help each other out	95.8% residents feel safe walking alone during the day
10% increase in overall crime rates over past 12 months	74.1% residents agree that their neighbourhood can be trusted	56% of females said they felt safe walking at night
20 community safety cameras in Stonnington	78% residents believe CCTV reduce the occurrence of crime	Assaults have increased by 10% over the past 12 months
Council spends \$500K each year on graffiti removal	Council responds to 3600 graffiti requests per year	Council removes approximately one MCG graffiti per year.
Council inspects 1,773 food premises per year	1,000+ building inspections per year	448 nuisance investigations under the <i>Public Health and Wellbeing Act</i>
Theft of, and from motor cars continues to be a concern.	Drug offences have remained stable over the past 12 months	

Stonnington residents have identified that feeling safe is a high priority the community.

Community safety is not only about reducing and preventing crime; it is also about people feeling safe. Perceptions of safety, real or perceived, can often impact how safe a person feels and also, how they interact within their community. Perceptions of safety can be negatively influenced by media coverage of crime, especially violent and more sensationalised crime. Council acknowledges that the experience of and perceptions of safety will differ greatly across the City.

Issues and factors that can also impact community safety, include:

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- safety in the home
- feeling and being safe in public places, especially at night
- road and pedestrian safety
- graffiti
- property damage
- public transport safety
- water safety
- crime rate
-

Community safety is a shared responsibility of government, business and residents in the community. In Victoria, crime prevention and policing is the responsibility of the state government. Council has a strong partnership with Victoria Police, other emergency services, State and Federal government departments, community agencies and peak local government organisations and will continue to be

responsive and proactive to emerging crime prevention and community safety issues by sharing knowledge

Nonetheless, there is an increasing community expectation that local government will assume some level of responsibility for initiating or directing action in response to community safety issues that are affecting local amenity and quality of life. In this context, Council plays an important role in developing and delivering initiatives to help create safer environments and communities (e.g. crime prevention and safety operations such as liquor licensing, local laws, planning controls, public place lighting, health inspections, graffiti removal, maintenance of public places and facilities, urban design and education programs).

Stonnington residents generally feel safe walking alone during the day, however the perception of safety walking at night is significantly lower, especially for females. The design and maintenance of the built environment and public realm significantly influences perceptions of safety and is a critical factor to improve community safety. Council will continue our strong focus on safety and preventing anti-social behaviour in public places; reflected in our approach to use the principles of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) that takes into account the relationship between the physical environment and users.

Graffiti is one of the most visible forms of crime, defacing both public and private property. Council will continually monitor the responsiveness of our graffiti response program parallel with available funding and advocate to state government for a commit to keep public assets and our community graffiti free.

Through the management of our operations and the enforcement of local laws, Council also plays a key role in responding to safety and amenity concerns including noise, litter, building controls and graffiti. We will continue to:

- Provide an after-hour service to respond to noise and amenity complaints in our late night entertainment precincts.
- Administer and enforce regulations for swimming pools and spas, and promote safety and awareness of owner responsibilities.
- Administer and enforce the Building Act 1993 and Regulations 2006.

The community also has a role to play in the prevention of prevent crime and contribution to a safer community by:

- Reporting safety issues to Victoria Police, Crime Stoppers, Body Corporations, Council and other relevant organisations; and
- Being responsible for themselves and private property, looking after neighbours and encouraging others to be responsible for their own actions.

Community safety is complex, reaches across many areas of council and requires the collective effort of governments and individuals to address local issues. Council will continue to act as a leader and influencer in identifying and responding to identified and perceived safety issues. It is important that local community safety issues and crime prevention responses are identified early and implemented with the support of partners.

STRATEGIES & ACTION PLAN

Ref	Action	Timeframe	Life Stage	Wellbeing Outcome
2.1 Provide public spaces and places where people can feel safe and enjoy				
2.1.1	Lead the way in creating safe physical, urban and natural environments through adherence to Safer Design principles including Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)	Ongoing	All	I W C CS
2.1.2	Enhance public safety in the Chapel Street precinct activity centre by implementing Chapel Revision	Ongoing	All	I W C CS
2.1.3	Maintain an effective and proactive approach to graffiti management through prevention, innovative solutions, education programs and removal.	Ongoing	All	W C CS
2.1.4	Assess requests for new CCTV in accordance with adopted CCTV protocol.	Ongoing	All	W C CS
2.1.5	Upgrade CCTV coverage at Princes Gardens.	2018	All	W C CS
2.1.6	Undertake safety and amenity upgrades to promote connectivity and safety at the priority locations: King and Porter St (Chapel Street precinct), Caroline Gardens, Princes Gardens, Cato Square and Grattan Gardens.	2017-2019	All	E I S W C CS
2.1.7	Maintain a pro-active after-hour amenity approach to respond to noise complaints and anti-social behaviour in late-night entertainment precincts.	Ongoing	12-24 25-64 65+	W C CS
2.1.8	Investigate accreditation requirements to become a Child Safe city	2020-2021	0-4 12-24	E I W C CS
2.2 Recognise Council's statutory role and its contribution to community safety				
2.2.1	Maintain the Municipal Emergency Management Plan, in partnership with key agencies to prepare for and respond to municipal emergencies.	Ongoing	All	W CS
2.2.2	Monitor and minimise risks to public health through the enforcement of legislation and guidelines.	Ongoing	All	W CS
2.2.3	Administer and enforce the Building Act 1993 and Regulations 2006.	Ongoing	All	W CS
2.2.4	Administer and enforce Council's Local Laws.	Ongoing	All	W CS
2.3 Provide a leadership role in integrated community safety				
2.3.1	Prioritise Victoria Police and Council collaborative relationships.	Ongoing	All	W C CS
2.3.2	Target and reduce anti-social behaviour in and around identified community hot spots, in partnership with Victoria Police.	Ongoing	All	W C CS
2.3.3	Routinely collect community safety and crime data and analyse community safety and crime statistics data across all Council areas.	Ongoing	All	W C CS
2.3.4	Identify partnership and funding opportunities for prevention and early intervention initiatives in relation to community safety	Ongoing	All	W C CS
2.3.5	Advocate for safer Taxi ranks in late-night entertainment precincts	Ongoing	12-24 25-64 65+	W CS
2.3.6	Advocate to secure of late night public transport to Chapel Street precinct	Ongoing	12-24 25-64	W C CS

			65+	
2.3.7	Seek external funding for new Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) systems in response to identified crime occurrences and in consultation with Victoria Police.	Ongoing	All	W C CS
2.3.8	Advocate to state government to be more responsive and commit to keeping public assets and our community graffiti free.	Ongoing	All	W C CS
2.4 Strengthen Community Resilience				
2.4.1	Respond to perceptions of community safety in partnership with Victoria Police and other agencies.	Ongoing	All	W C CS
2.4.2	Deliver local activities, programs and events that increase social participation, community engagement and connectedness.	Ongoing	All	E I S W C CS
2.4.3	Provide the community with accurate, timely and evidence-based community safety information through Council publications, to ensure residents feel empowered and safe.	Ongoing	All	W C CS
2.4.4	Promote positive community interactions with Victoria Police and other emergency services through Council publications.	Ongoing	All	W C CS
2.4.5.	Support community-based safety and crime prevention programs	Ongoing	All	W C CS
2.4.6	Proactively respond to requests from the community to address safety concerns	Ongoing	All	W C CS

PILLAR THREE: VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES

OBJECTIVE

Committed to providing inclusive and accessible environments that promote full participation in community life by all.

SNAPSHOT

(These statistics will be presented as infographics in the final document design)

667 SEIFA index for public housing estates (compared to 1084 Stonnington SEIFA)	Less than 1% of dwellings affordable to Centrelink recipients.	In 2015/16 there were \$23.4 million in losses at gaming machine venues (\$64,228 losses per day/\$252 per adult across year
10.3% of young people aged 20-24 receive youth allowance	1.6% of residents receive disability pension	37% receive aged pension
3800 dwellings receiving rent assistance (2015)	3.4% of residents have a Health Care Card	Health Care Card holders: - 19% smoke cigarettes daily compared to 4% of other residents - Four times more likely to be obese - Ten times more likely to have run out of food in previous 12 months
3.3% of residents need help in day to day lives due to disability	9,000 residents provide regular unpaid assistance to people with a disability	1/4 people have experienced mental health issues at some point in their lives
8.4% of residents have high/very high levels of psychological distress	7.5 registered mental health clients per 1,000 members of population	The proportion of residents aged 75 and over is higher than region and Victorian rates
Approximately 27% of residents aged 65-74 live by themselves, 34% of residents aged 75-84 and 52% of residents aged 85 years and over live in lone person households	Residents who arrived in Australia prior to 2000 are less likely to speak English very well or well	There is a higher proportion of same sex couples in Stonnington. LGBTI people are more likely to attempt suicide, self-harm and have a mental health issue.

Building healthy and resilient communities that promote social inclusion and economic participation are fundamental in supporting vulnerable community members to be healthy and happy. Feeling connected to and valued by others, being able to cope with stresses and having the opportunity and capacity to contribute to the community are all essential to building resilience and improving health and wellbeing experienced by those who are vulnerable.

Our social fabric is dynamic, complex and ever evolving. Council has a role to play in taking a firm stance against racism and discrimination and promoting tolerance and community harmony. Encouraging interaction between people through activities that bring people together is an important way to achieve this.

Council aims to reduce inequalities experienced by disadvantaged and vulnerable communities by:

- Delivering and promoting primary prevention programs
- Raising awareness of mental health services

- Working to reduce common access barriers to inclusion for people with disabilities and their family members including communication, transport, community attitudes and the built environment.

As Stonnington residents continue to live longer, it is important to ensure they are given every opportunity to enjoy high levels of health and wellbeing. The proportion of residents aged 75 and over is higher than the Victorian average. A number of challenges facing our older residents include social isolation, disability, increased risk of falls and injury and the potential for elder abuse, particularly financial abuse. Reform of the Aged Care system will influence the decisions made by Council on its future involvement in the delivery of services to older people. Determining the level of ongoing service delivery or a shift towards an increased advocacy and planning role are key decisions for Council to make in coming years.

The City of Stonnington supports families in the areas of parenting, health and development and linking with relevant health services. Council also plays a key role in delivering services to young people. In addition to direct service delivery to young people, Stonnington Youth Services and The Hub also undertake dedicated strategic work including providing consultation and advocacy to the youth sector on issues impacting young people, and provide support to schools and education providers working with young people. The service has a high profile in the community, often taking the lead role in the coordination of partnerships and initiatives to increase wellbeing outcomes for local youth.

Council's Responsible Gambling Policy aims to ensure that a balance of positive and negative impacts of gambling in the City is achieved. The policy supports a harm minimisation approach. Council strongly discourages any additional gaming venues or additional gaming machines in the municipality in order to prevent an increase in the negative impacts of gambling on the community.

STRATEGIES & ACTION PLAN

Strategic priorities within the **Vulnerable Communities** pillar over the next four years aim to address the social determinants that contribute to inequalities in health across the municipality. This will be achieved by developing policies, partnering with agencies to deliver programs and activities and advocating to all levels of government on identified issues.

Ref	Strategy	Timeframe	Life Stage	Wellbeing Outcome
3.1 Support the community to age well				
3.1.1	Develop and implement an Older Persons Strategy	2018-2019	65+	E I S W C CS
3.1.2	Raise awareness of elder abuse and relevant support services by facilitating and promoting forums or training seminars	Ongoing	65+	E I W C CS
3.1.3	Provide opportunities for social connection, engagement and physical activity	Ongoing	25-64 65+	E I W C
3.1.4	Support the community in the aged care reform transition process	Ongoing	65+	E I W C
3.2 Minimise health inequalities across groups within the community				
3.2.1	Provide subsidised membership fees for Council gyms and aquatic centres for low income earners	Ongoing	All	E I W C
3.2.2	Facilitate Homelessness Round Table to identify and respond to emerging issues and trends	Ongoing	All	E I W C CS
3.2.3	Promote opportunities for participation in events, activities and sports for people with a disability	Ongoing	All	E I W C
3.2.4	Ensure all Council facilities are accessible and designed	Ongoing	All	E I W C

	and managed to maximise their use by diverse groups including those with a disability, elderly or from culturally diverse backgrounds			
3.2.5	Support initiatives to increase health literacy levels amongst public housing residents	Ongoing	All	Ⓔ Ⓘ Ⓜ
3.2.6	Support the community in the National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS) transition process	2017-2018	All	Ⓔ Ⓘ Ⓜ
3.2.7	Support programs to address social isolation, mental illness, youth resilience and investigating and raising awareness of various health issues amongst the LGBTIQ community.	Ongoing	All	Ⓔ Ⓘ Ⓜ Ⓒ
3.3 Support marginalised residents and vulnerable communities				
3.3.1	Update and distribute the Mental Health Services Guide	2018	All	Ⓔ Ⓘ Ⓜ Ⓒ
3.3.2	Facilitate annual Carers Forum	Ongoing	All	Ⓔ Ⓘ Ⓜ Ⓒ
3.3.3	Administer the Community Grants program	Ongoing	All	Ⓔ Ⓘ Ⓢ Ⓜ Ⓒ ⒸⓈ
3.3.5	Promote Responsible Gambling week and other initiatives designed to minimise harm from gambling	Ongoing	All	Ⓔ Ⓘ Ⓜ
3.3.6	Promote key health days and weeks through social media, e.g. Mental Health Week	Ongoing	All	Ⓔ Ⓘ Ⓜ Ⓒ
3.3.7	Advocate for increased, high quality public housing	Ongoing	All	Ⓔ Ⓘ Ⓜ
3.4 Support communities from culturally diverse backgrounds				
3.4.1	Convene Ethnic Services and Access and Inclusion Committees	Ongoing	12-24 25-64 65+	Ⓔ Ⓘ Ⓜ
3.4.2	Investigate options for translating key Council documents and website	Ongoing	All	Ⓔ Ⓘ Ⓜ Ⓒ
3.5 Improve social and emotional wellbeing of young people				
3.5.1	Develop and implement the 0-25 Strategy (Children, Youth and Family Strategy)	2018	0-11 12-24	Ⓔ Ⓘ Ⓢ Ⓜ Ⓒ ⒸⓈ
3.5.2	Support schools in their responses to mental health issues amongst young people	Ongoing	0-11 12-24	Ⓔ Ⓘ Ⓜ Ⓒ ⒸⓈ
3.5.3	Support young people in their capacity to engage more fully in education and community	Ongoing	0-11 12-24	Ⓔ Ⓘ Ⓜ Ⓒ ⒸⓈ
3.5.4	Deliver and promote services, programs and events for young people	Ongoing	0-11 12-24	Ⓔ Ⓘ Ⓜ Ⓒ ⒸⓈ
3.5.5	Deliver evidence based responses (Resilient Youth Survey) to improve mental health and emotional wellbeing of young people	Ongoing	0-11 12-24	Ⓔ Ⓘ Ⓢ Ⓜ Ⓒ ⒸⓈ

PILLAR FOUR: HARMFUL ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG USE

OBJECTIVE

Minimise the impact of harmful alcohol and other drug use in the community.

SNAPSHOT

(These statistics will be presented as infographics in the final document design)

34% report that getting drunk every now and again is ok	757 active liquor licenses	77% of population at increased lifetime risk of alcohol related harm (87% for males, 67% for females)
54% at increased risk of injury on a single drinking occasion	Risk of alcohol related harm increases with income	8% report they don't drink (Compared to 18% SMR)
Alcohol contributes to majority of ambulance attendances (number more than doubled between 2006/7 and 2013/14)	7.9% current smoker, 4.2% daily smoker	9% females, 6.5% males are daily or occasional smokers
Cocaine, ecstasy and amphetamines commonly consumed by young recreational users in entertainment precinct	Heroin and amphetamines commonly used by long term drug users	54 overdose deaths between 2009-2015 (43 of these involved pharmaceutical drugs)
In 2013-14, ecstasy accounted for 22.3 ambulance attendances (2 nd highest rate for LGA in metro region)	Treatment for amphetamines has increased from 48 treatment episodes to 128 in 2014-15.	In 2015-16, 182 presentations at Alfred ED for alcohol/drug abuse or alcohol/drug induced mental health disorders
In 2013-14, alcohol ambulance attendance rates were highest for those aged 15-24	270 active liquor licenses within Chapel Street	In 2014-15, there were 589 alcohol related hospital presentations for people aged 40-64 (More than combined total of all other age groups)

There is no single approach to reducing the harm that alcohol and other drug use has on the City of Stonnington. Taking action to support people impacted by harms from alcohol and other drug use through policy and strategy development, collaborative projects with service providers, including licensees and creating environments to reduce harm from alcohol and other drug use remain priorities for Council. A holistic approach to addressing the broader harms across all life-stages is required, and a priority for Council will be to develop an Alcohol discussion paper to guide our future response.

The diversity of license types across Stonnington provides significant economic and cultural benefits, yet it must also be acknowledged that a high density of liquor outlets can also lead to high levels of alcohol related harm. The City of Stonnington Liquor Accord provides a solid platform to convene local alcohol and other drug issues, which will be an increasingly important forum in the continued focus on reducing harm from alcohol and other drugs across the entertainment precincts.

Despite downward trends in overall alcohol consumption amongst young adults, alcohol-related harms have remained stable. Council is seeking to positively influence the risk drinking culture of young in late night entertainment precincts people through Alcohol Cultural Change project, *What's Your Story?*. The project is delivered in partnership with the Cities of Port Phillip and Melbourne.

Illicit drug use within Stonnington can generally be categorised by young recreational users frequenting the entertainment districts and smaller groups of marginalised chronic long-term substance users. Addressing the harms from alcohol and other drug use is predominantly delivered by law enforcement and community health service. Council plays a supporting role to these agencies.

Smoking rates continue to decline, which is a positive community health outcome. Council has a legislative role to enforce the control of smoking in outdoor areas and the sale of tobacco to minors

STRATEGIES & ACTION PLAN

Strategic priorities within the **Harmful Alcohol and Other Drug Use** pillar over the next four years aim to reduce the risk of short and long term harms from the misuse of alcohol and other drugs. This will be achieved by the development of an alcohol management policy, supporting positive changes to the culture of alcohol consumption and through working with service providers to respond to identified issues and trends as they occur.

Ref	Strategy	Timeframe	Life Stage	Wellbeing Outcome
4.1 Minimise harm from alcohol				
4.1.1	Develop and implement an Alcohol Management Discussion Paper	2018-2019	12-24 25-64 65+	W CS
4.1.2	Convene Liquor Accord Forum to ensure effective management of licensed premises	Ongoing	12-24 25-64 65+	W CS
4.1.3	Conduct impact assessments of planning permit with liquor licence element	Ongoing	All	W CS
4.1.4	Establish alcohol free events across the municipality and provide alternatives to alcohol at Council events	Ongoing	All	E I W C CS
4.1.5	Implement Alcohol Cultural Change Project	2017-2019	12-24	W CS
4.1.6	Investigate initiatives to reduce alcohol consumption of people aged under 18	2018-2019	0-11 12-24	W CS
4.1.7	Advocate to prohibit alcohol and gambling sponsorship for junior sporting clubs	Ongoing	0-11 12-24	E I W C CS
4.1.8	Advocate for continuation of Late Night Freeze for venues seeking to trade beyond 1am with 200 patrons or more	2019	12-24 25-64 65+	E I W CS
4.2 Promote smoke free environments				
4.2.1	Enforce Tobacco Control Act	Ongoing	All	W
4.3 Develop partnerships related to minimising harm from pharmaceutical and illicit substances				
4.3.1	Seek to establish Local Drug Action Forum in collaboration with relevant partner agencies	2018	12-24 25-64 65+	E I W CS
4.3.2	Encourage membership of Good Sports Program across clubs within Stonnington	Ongoing	All	E I W C CS
4.3.3	Support the implementation of the peer lead harm reduction project on Chapel Street	2017-2019	12-24 25-64	E I W C CS

PILLAR FIVE: VIOLENCE AND INJURY

OBJECTIVE

Promoting an inclusive and respectful community that does not tolerate any form of violence.

SNAPSHOT

(These statistics will be presented as infographics in the final document design)

106 serious injuries and 2 deaths on the road in 2014	75 serious injuries and 4 deaths on the road in 2015	67 serious injuries, 0 road deaths in 2016
2014 – 79 victim reports by females related to sexual assault. 2015 – 85. 2016 – 61 (Jan-July)	646 family violence incidents in 2015. 706 in 2016	Rates of assaults and related offences remained fairly stable over previous 4 years - 619 in 2016-17 (up from 594)
354 residents admitted to hospital for alcohol related injuries (2012-15) (6.2% of all admissions)	248 Emergency Department alcohol related presentations (2012-15) (2% of all presentations)	166 assault related hospital admissions between 2012-13 and 2014-15
Injury related hospital admissions increased by 19% between 2012/13 and 2014/15 (1738 to 2083)	12,340 injury related ED presentations between 2012-13 and 2014-15 (average of 4113 per year)	Single and multiple site injuries make up 24% of all ED presentations

All sectors of the community, including government, prevention and response agencies are vital in playing a role to prevent violence and injury across Stonnington. The prevention of family violence by addressing gender inequality requires a whole of community approach to drive social and cultural change across a wide range of settings; including the home, workplaces and common public areas where we interact every day. This means that everyone has a role to play; men, women and children to address the underlying causes of violence and to promote respect and equality.

The City of Stonnington will take a lead role in continuing to develop and promote a culture of non-violence, respect and gender equity across the organisation. In addition, Council will play an active role in continuing to raise community awareness about the impact of family violence, which has the aim of making it easier for individuals to come forward and report and for other members of the community to call out negative behaviour. Council’s approach to stamp out all forms of violence involves:

- Promote initiatives which support Stonnington to be a respectful community that does not tolerate any form of violence
- Embed family violence principles across organisational policy and service delivery
- Develop facilities and create safer public environments

The City of Stonnington actively aims to reduce road related fatalities and serious injuries within the municipality by focusing on safer roads and roadsides, safer vehicles and safer road users. Vulnerable pedestrians are more likely to be injured on the roads, which includes elderly residents, children and young adults, those who are affected by alcohol and cyclists. Older and younger drivers are high risk group for road crashes. Stonnington’s Road Safety Policy commits to the delivery of behavioural road safety programs that aim to promote and encourage driver safety for new and 60+ drivers.

Council has a ‘Vision Zero’ approach to road safety. Council aims to reduce the road related fatalities and serious injuries in the Municipality by 30% over the ten year life of the Road Safety Policy. Achieving this will save one life and prevent 47 serious injuries.

Falls are the leading cause of injury related deaths, hospital admissions and emergency department presentations in those aged 65 and over. Council will ensure that elderly residents are supported to engage with community health agencies delivering falls prevention and education training.

STRATEGIES & ACTION PLAN

Reducing the overall rates of violence and injury will promote a safer and more inclusive community for all residents to enjoy. Strategic priorities within the **Violence and Injury** pillar over the next four years aim to promote an inclusive and respectful community that does not tolerate any form of violence.

Ref	Strategy	Timeframe	Life Stage	Wellbeing Outcome
5.1 Support community initiatives related to the prevention of violence				
5.1.1	Support initiatives related to 16 Days of Activism	Ongoing	All	E I W C CS
5.1.2	Investigate options to deliver gender equity programs within sporting clubs	2018-2019	All	E I W C CS
5.1.3	Promote awareness campaigns, services and resources to reduce violence	Ongoing	All	E I W C CS
5.1.4	Print and distribute Family Violence Wallet Card	Ongoing	All	E I W C CS
5.2 Provide supportive work practices across Council business related to gender equity and preventing violence				
5.2.1	Review Our Watch Handbook	2018-2019	All	E I W C CS
5.2.2	Deliver gender equity training and education across Council	2018-2019	All	E I W C CS
5.2.3	Provide enhanced training for service delivery staff to better support victims of family violence	2018-2019	All	E I W C CS
5.2.4	Develop Family Violence Strategy and Commitment Statement	2018-2019	All	E I W C CS
5.3 Promote initiatives and campaigns designed to reduce injury				
5.3.1	Support licensees to complete alcohol management training	Ongoing	12-24 25-64 65+	W CS
5.3.2	Promote falls prevention and education programs	Ongoing	HA A & HA	E I W CS
5.3.3	Improve the infrastructure of roads and roadsides to reduce the likelihood accidents, death or serious injury	Ongoing	All	W CS
5.3.4	Support activities to increase the safe behaviour of road users within the municipality	Ongoing	All	W CS
5.3.5	Support behavioural road safety programs that aim to improve the safety of at-risk road user groups, including children, young and older adults	Ongoing	All	E I W CS
5.3.6	Promote safe driving speed in local streets	Ongoing	All	W C CS

CLIMATE CHANGE STATEMENT

The changing climate in Australia will mean warmer and drier conditions with an increasing likelihood of more extreme events such as heatwaves, bushfires and storm surges. This is likely to lead to a variety of impacts including increased flood and storm damage, disruption to essential services, stress on plant and animal communities and increased health risks particularly for vulnerable groups within the community including the elderly, children, and people with disabilities or existing illnesses.

The City of Stonnington is committed to creating a sustainable and resilient City, with enhanced natural and urban environments that are enjoyed by the community.

Our community expects Council to focus efforts on improving its own environmental performance and practices; to lead by example. Council's current sustainability practices include energy conservation measures, sustainable purchasing, enhancing natural areas, waste management and minimisation and integrated water management. The Council Plan 2017-21 and draft Sustainable Environment Strategy 2017-21 details initiatives which will contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation through energy conservation, greenhouse gas reduction, water conservation, protecting and increasing green space and flood mitigation.

In response to the impact of Climate Change, Council will:

- Reduce energy use and associated greenhouse gas emissions.
- Maximise efficiency of water use and improve water quality entering waterways.
- Enhance biodiversity values throughout the City to protect and increase flora and fauna.
- Protect, maintain and grow the City's street tree population to enhance the character, identity and liveability of the City of Stonnington
- Deliver best practice waste management services to minimise waste generation and maximise resource recovery and recycling.
- Enhance sustainable purchasing of goods, materials and services with reduced environmental impacts.
- Lead community sustainability through public programs.
- Promote and facilitate the use of sustainable transport options across the City.

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Item 9
Attachment 2 Municipal Health Summary

Appendix One – Stonnington Health Profile

Summary

Stonnington residents are generally healthier than people living in the broader Southern Metropolitan region and across Victoria, with lower rates of and reduced risk for many health conditions.

Approximately 53% of Stonnington residents rate their health as either excellent or very good, with only 8.4% rating their health as fair or poor. Self-reported health status has been shown to be a reliable predictor of ill-health, future healthcare use and premature mortality (Department of Health and Human Services, 2016).

However, despite the relatively high overall level of health and wellbeing by residents across the Local Government Area (LGA), the community is still at risk of developing chronic diseases and debilitating health conditions related to alcohol use, being overweight or obese, insufficient exercise and not consuming enough fruit and vegetables.

Our People

The estimated residential population of Stonnington in 2017 is 114,991, representing an increase of 10.5% from the 2013 population level. The population is comprised of approximately 55,905 males (48%) and 59,086 females (52%). In 2021, the estimated resident population will be 124,420, representing a further increase of 8.1% from current levels and an average annual increase of 1.9%.

Between 2017-2021, the two areas that will experience the greatest increase in population are South Yarra (15.4%) and Armadale (15%).

2017 Population Summary

Age Group	Number	%
Babies and pre-schoolers (0-4)	5,520	4.8
Primary schoolers (5-11)	6,388	5.6
Secondary schoolers (12-17)	5,877	5.1
Tertiary education and independence (18-24)	13,494	11.7
Young workforce (25-34)	26,960	23.4
Parents and homebuilders (35-49)	22,984	20.0
Older workers and pre-retirees (50-59)	11,655	10.1
Empty nesters and retirees (60-69)	9,304	8.1
Seniors (70-84)	9,705	8.4
Elderly aged (85-over)	3,105	2.7
	114,991	100.0

2021 Population Forecast

Age Group	Number	%
Babies and pre-schoolers (0-4)	6,147	4.9
Primary schoolers (5-11)	6,903	5.5
Secondary schoolers (12-17)	6,230	5.0
Tertiary education and independence (18-24)	14,470	11.6
Young workforce (25-34)	28,481	22.9
Parents and homebuilders (35-49)	25,770	20.7
Older workers and pre-retirees (50-59)	12,524	10.1
Empty nesters and retirees (60-69)	9,573	7.7
Seniors (70-84)	10,869	8.7
Elderly aged (85-over)	3,453	2.8
	124,420	100

Age Groups

People aged 25-34 make up the largest age group within Stonnington (23.4%), with people aged 15-24 and 35-44 making up 28.8% of the population (14.4% each). Stonnington's population remains relatively young, with 50% of residents younger than 35 years.

Population groups are not distributed evenly across the City of Stonnington. The majority of South Yarra residents (58%) are younger than 35, while in Toorak the population is slightly older with only 40% aged younger than 35.

The highest growth in children aged 0-4 will occur in Toorak (19.6%), South Yarra (17%). And Glen Iris (14.1%). Growth in children aged 5-14 will also be highest in South Yarra (24%).

Growth for people aged 75-84 will occur in Armadale (30.15), South Yarra (23.3%) and Toorak (17.6%).

Prahran Statistical Local Area (SLA)

The Prahran SLA is a significant growth corridor within Stonnington, with an anticipated population increase of 8,196 people over the next four years. Between 2017-2021 there will be an anticipated 3,549 new births, yet the major influence on population growth will be the net migration of roughly 6,700 people to the area. Age structure forecasts for the Prahran SLA indicate an anticipated 14% increase in population under working age, a 9.2% increase in population of retirement age, and a 10.1% increase in population of working age.

In the Prahran SLA, between 2017 and 2021, the number of young people aged 17 and under is forecast to increase by 984 to then comprise 12% of the total population. The number of residents aged over 60 is expected to increase by 962 (8.5%) to comprise 18% of the total population.

People aged 25 to 34 form the largest proportion of the population, with a total of 18,365 (29%). This will continue through to 2021, with a slight increase of 1,324 persons projected, to represent 28% of the Prahran SLA. The largest increase in persons between 2017 and 2021 is forecast to be 35 to 39, which is expected to increase by 1,253 and account for 9.8% of the total persons.

Malvern SLA

Growth within the Malvern SLA is predicted to be significantly less than the Prahran SLA, with an expected net increase of 3,702 people between 2017 and 2021. Age structure forecasts for the Malvern SLA indicate an anticipated 5% increase in population under working age, a 9% increase in population of retirement age, and a 5% increase in population of working age.

In the Malvern SLA, between 2017 and 2021, the number of persons aged 17 and under is forecast to increase by 510 people, to comprise approximately 20% of the total population, representing a higher proportion of young people than the Prahran SLA. The number of people aged 60 and over is also expected to increase by 821 people, to comprise 21% of the total population. Seniors aged 70 to 84 are anticipated to an anticipated growth of an additional 519 persons (11%)

In 20121, people aged 35 to 49 are anticipated to be largest age group, with a total of 10,270 (Profile ID, 2017).

Household Type

Malvern East, South Yarra and Prahran are the most populated suburbs within Stonnington. In 2016 there were 54,181 dwellings with the average number of persons per household at 2.19. The average household size will continue to reduce over subsequent years to 2.18 in 2021 and continue to reduce to 2.14 in 2036. The result of the average household size continuing to reduce, while the number of households and dwellings continues to increase demonstrates a continued increase in the population density within Stonnington.

In 2017, the dominant household type in the City of Stonnington is lone person households, accounting for 35% of all households. Couples without dependents (27%) and couple families with dependents (20%) are the other two dominant. The largest increase between 2017 and 2021 will be in lone person households, which will increase by 1,688 households again accounting for 35% of all households.

Armadale, Windsor and Malvern South will see the greatest increase in group households across Stonnington, yet the bulk of group households in 2017 through to 2021 will be located in South Yarra and Prahran. South Yarra also has the largest number of lone person households (4,922) in 2017 and is expected to increase by 16% to 5,711 by 2021 and make up approximately 40% of all households in the area.

Household Tenure

Within Stonnington, 43.8% of residents are renters, considerably higher than the Victorian average of 27%. Approximately 26% of residents own their home outright and 21% own with a mortgage (ABS, 2016).

Economic and employment characteristics

The City of Stonnington's Gross Regional Product was \$8.34 billion as of 30 June 2016, which represents approximately 2.3% of Victoria's Gross State Product (ABS, 2016). The Gross Regional Product refers to the amount of wealth generated by businesses, organisations and individuals working in the area. As of December 2016, there were an estimated 44,896 jobs within Stonnington, with the retail sector, health care and professional, scientific and technical services comprising 49% of all employment.

Compared to the greater Melbourne and Victorian rate of 5.9% and 6.1% respectively, the rate of unemployment in Stonnington is extremely low, with only 2.8% unemployment reported as of the March quarter 2017 (Profile ID, 2017). Unemployment rates were slightly higher in Prahran and Windsor at 4.1% and lower in Malvern and Toorak at 2.4% respectively (Remplan, 2016).

The median total personal weekly income of residents is \$1,042 and the median total family income is \$2,680. The median monthly mortgage repayment is \$2,200 and weekly median rent recorded at \$400 (ABS, 2016).

Family Composition

There are 11,999 couple families with no children living in Stonnington and 9,276 couple families with children, comprised of 6,271 with children under 15 and 3,005 with no children under 15. There are also a total of 2,666 one parent families (ABS, 2016).

Cultural Diversity

The City Of Stonnington is culturally diverse with 22% of the population born in non-English speaking countries and 22% of Stonnington residents speaking a language other than English at home. The percentage of residents born overseas is 31%, which is higher than the Greater Melbourne average of 27%. The top five overseas countries of birth of Stonnington residents include China (4.4%), England (3.5%), India (2.5%), New Zealand

(2.5%), Greece (1.6%) and the top five languages spoken other than English include Mandarin, Greek, Cantonese, Italian and Spanish (Department of Health and Human Services, 2015 and ABS, 2016).

Indigenous people make up on only 0.3% of the population of Stonnington, compared with the average across Greater Melbourne of 0.6%. Residents that identify as Indigenous, the majority are aged between 20-34, comprising 44% of the Indigenous population within Stonnington (Social Health Atlas, 2015 & ABS, 2016).

Disadvantage

Stonnington is primarily an advantaged municipality with small pockets of concentrated disadvantage within South Yarra, Windsor and Prahran, Glen Iris and Malvern East. The most disadvantaged areas are shown in red on the map in Figure 2, associated with areas of public housing. Disadvantage is measured by the Index of Relative Socioeconomic Disadvantage (SEIFA), based on variables such as income, unemployment and education attainment. Using this measure, Stonnington has a SEIFA score of 1,084, making it the 4th least disadvantaged LGA in Victoria (ABS, 2011). As indicated in Figure 2, the darker red cells indicate higher levels of socio-economic disadvantage, with the average SEIFA rating across the public housing estates in Stonnington approximately 667. This lower rating reflects low income, low educational attainment and high unemployment of the residents in those areas.

Furthermore, as of September 2016 less than 1% of dwellings were affordable to Centrelink recipients (Department of Health and Human Services, 2016).

Life Expectancy

On average Stonnington males can expect to live to 81.9 years and females to 85.8 years. This is above the Victorian average of 80.3 and 84.4 years respectively (Department of Health and Human Services, 2016).

Avoidable Mortality

Avoidable mortality measures the number of deaths from conditions that could be avoided through prevention or medical intervention. It is essentially a way of counting untimely and unnecessary deaths.

The Age Standardised Rate (ASR) for all avoidable deaths for people aged 0-74 within Stonnington is 80.7, much lower than the metropolitan Melbourne rate of 99.7. The Age Standardised Rate (ASR) is a summary of the rate that a population would have if it had a standard age structure. It is the weighted mean of the age-specific rates and is expressed below as the average annual ASR per 100,000. Stonnington ASRs are lower than the Melbourne metropolitan rates for main avoidable deaths including; cancer 22.1 (metropolitan rate 22.7), cardiovascular diseases 13 (metropolitan rate 21) and respiratory system diseases 5.5 (metropolitan rate 7) (Department of Health and Human Services, 2015).

Death Rate

As per Australian Bureau of Statistics death data (2014) the standardised death rate (SDR) for Stonnington is 4.4, lower than the metropolitan rate of 5.1. The SDR is the deaths per 1,000 standard population (with SDRs using the age distribution of total persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001 as the standard population) (Department of Health and Human Services, 2015).

Alzheimer's

As of 2016, 1,812 Stonnington residents were living with Alzheimer's. It is anticipated that by 2050 this is expected to increase to 4,559 residents, representing a growth rate of 151.6%. This growth rate represents an annual growth rate of 2.8%, which is lower than the predicted

Victorian overall growth rate of 293.9% (4.1% annually). In comparison to other LGA's, Stonnington rates 23rd out of the 79 LGA's for prevalence in 2016 and will rank 34th for overall prevalence in 2050 (NATSEM, University of Canberra, 2016)

Diabetes

As of September 2016, approximately 2,994 (2.6%) residents had Diabetes. This is less than the national average of 5.4%. The majority of cases are Type 2 Diabetes, 2,433 (81%), 444 (15%) Type 1, 83 (2.8%) Gestational and 33 Other (1.1%). Across Stonnington, the prevalence of diabetes increases with age, with a diagnosis of diabetes most common among for people aged 60+. Males are also more likely to be diagnosed with diabetes than females. Across the LGA, Prahran has the highest percentage of individuals living with diabetes (Diabetes Australia, 2016).

Children & Early Years

The importance of the early years in a child's life is well known in helping children develop in healthy ways. The experiences a child has in the early years can either support their learning and development or interfere with it. Health and physical wellbeing are the basis for all learning and development (Department of Education and Early Childhood Development, 2010).

Stonnington's breast feeding rates are better than the Victorian average. The proportion of infant's breastfed at 3 months (63.2%) and 6 months (50.6%) are considerably higher than the Victorian rates of 51.4% and 34.5% respectively (Department of Education and Training, 2015)

The National Assessment Program – Literacy and Numeracy (NAPLAN) is a series of tests focused on basic skills that are administered annually to Australian students. NAPLAN data from 2015 demonstrates that Stonnington students had extremely high levels of literacy and numeracy, with ratings across year levels 3, 5, 7 and 9 higher than Victorian averages in every case (Department of Health and Human Services, 2015).

Stonnington Literacy & Numeracy Levels

Year Level	Literacy	Numeracy	Victorian average literacy	Victorian average numeracy
3	98.7%	98.7%	94.2%	94.6%
5	97.7%	98.5%	92.9%	94.7%
7	99.2%	100%	95.6%	96.5%
9	99%	99.5%	92.6%	95.9%

Older residents

The proportion of Stonnington residents aged 75 and over is slightly higher than both the Southern Metropolitan and Victorian rates, thus bringing a number of challenges in ensuring their health needs continue to be met and their quality of life is maintained.

Proportion of residents aged 75 and over

	75-79	80-84	85 years and over
Stonnington	2.9%	2.1%	2.4%
Southern Metropolitan Region	2.7%	1.9%	2.2%
Victoria	2.8%	2.0%	2.2%

(ABS, 2016)

As Stonnington residents continue to live longer, it is important to ensure our community is given every opportunity to have high levels of health and wellbeing. Social isolation, disability, increased risk of falls and injury and potential for elder abuse, particularly financial abuse, are all very relevant issues for our ageing members of the community.

Older residents are more likely to require assistance with core activity areas of self-care, mobility and communication because of a disability, long term health condition or old age. Approximately 15% of Stonnington residents aged 65 and over has need for assistance on a day to day basis, as compared to 1.7% of residents aged 35-64 (ABS, 2016).

The percentage of individuals living in lone person households increases significantly with age. Approximately 27% of residents aged 65-74 lived by themselves, 34% of people aged 75-84 and 52% of residents aged 85 years and over live in lone person households (ABS, 2016). As well as being more likely to live by themselves, older people are less likely to go out as frequently as other younger residents.

A further contributing factor to the social isolation experienced by older residents is proficiency in speaking English. As demonstrated in Table 15, residents who arrived in Australia prior to the year 2000 as less likely to speak very well or well, which increases with age.

Proficiency in spoken English by age (arriving before year 2000)

	55-64	65-74	75-84	85 years and over
Speaks English only	1,410	1,486	668	349
Speaks other language and speaks English:	979	895	631	289
• Very well or well	163	300	690	246
• Not well or not at all				

(ABS, 2016).

All of these factors combined suggest that older Stonnington residents are at greater risk of experiencing social isolation and loneliness.

LGBTI community members

Specific data on the health and wellbeing of LGBTI community within Stonnington was not available at the time of developing this plan, yet data from the 2011 Census indicates that there is a higher ratio of same sex couples within Stonnington, as compared to Victorian averages.

Same sex couples

	Male same-sex couples % of total families	Female same-sex couples % of total families
Stonnington	1.49	0.43
Victoria	0.2	0.2

(ABS, 2011)

The above average rates of LGBTI community members within Stonnington are particularly relevant, as compared to the general population, LGBTI people are more likely to attempt suicide, self-harm and have a mental health issue (National LGBTI Health Alliance, 2013)

Health Care Card Holders

Approximately 3900 (3.4%) of Stonnington residents have a Health Care Card. Stonnington is second only to Bayside (2.8%) in terms of lowest proportion of the population having a health care card across Victoria. The metropolitan Melbourne average is 6.4% (Social Statistics, 2016).

Research shows that Victorians with a low socioeconomic status have worse health and wellbeing than the rest of the population. However, the Victorian data on the relationship between low socio-economic status and health is not available at LGA level. To address this gap, in 2015 Stonnington and Star Health investigated the health status of local low-income Stonnington residents.

A survey of 336 (approximately 9% of Health Care Card Holders in Stonnington) low-income respondents found that:

- They are more likely to have been diagnosed with heart disease, diabetes, depression or anxiety, cancer, and arthritis than other Stonnington residents.
- 49% rent from government housing.
- Approximately four times as likely to be obese (31%) compared to other Stonnington residents (9.7%).
- Ten times as likely to have run out of food in the previous 12 months and couldn't afford to buy more (29% compared to 3% among other Stonnington residents).
- Less likely to have the Internet at home - 62.2% compared to 94.1% of other Stonnington residents.
- 19% smoke cigarettes every day, compared to only 4% of other Stonnington residents
- Half as likely to say they could 'definitely' get help from friends and neighbours (52.3%) compared to other Stonnington residents (94.4%).
- More likely to experience high/very high levels of psychological distress (43% compared to 8% of other Stonnington residents).

People with a Disability

In 2012, the Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers reported that approximately 5.8% of Victorians living in major cities have a severe disability and almost one in five (17.5%) has a disability of some type (ABS, 2015). A total of 3,463 or 3.3% of the population in 2016, reported needing help in their day to day lives due to disability, with the rates of needing assistance increasing with age. Almost 9,000 Stonnington residents also provide regular unpaid assistance to a person with a disability (ABS, 2016).

Mental Health

Mental health includes emotional, psychological and social wellbeing. It affects how we think, feel and act as we cope with life and handle stress. Having high levels of wellbeing improves quality of life in many ways, while poor mental health can have a significant negative impact on physical health and life expectancy (Department Of Health And Human Services, 2016).

The lifetime prevalence of depression or anxiety within Stonnington residents is about the same as the Southern Metropolitan and Victorian averages, demonstrating that approximately 1 in 4 people have experienced mental health issues at some point in their lives. Table 11 reveals that approximately 8% of residents are experiencing high or very high levels of psychological distress, which although still concerning reflects rates lower than the SMR and Victorian averages.

Lifetime prevalence of depression or anxiety

LGA	Depression or anxiety %
Stonnington	25.2
Bayside	15.9
Glen Eira	25.5
Port Phillip	31.2

SMR	24.5
Victoria	24.2

Proportion of adult population with psychological distress

LGA	Low (K10: 10≤16)⁴	Moderate (K10: 16-21)	High/very high (K10: 22+)
Stonnington	65.4	24.1	8.4
Bayside	75.7	16.8	3.6
Glen Eira	63.0	24.0	8.9
Port Phillip	64.1	21.1	12.6
SMR	61.0	22.5	12.7
Victoria	61.3	22.4	12.6

Seeking professional help and receiving treatment and support are important strategies in managing mental health issues. However, mental illness continues to in some cases be surrounded by negative stereotypes which can result in social isolation and stigmatising of people with mental illness. These factors may be contributing circumstances to the low rates of residents seeking professional health for a mental health problem in the previous year, with only 13% seeking help, slightly less than the SMR average of 15.4% and Victoria as a whole (16%).

Registered mental health clients

With 7.5 registered mental health clients per 1,000 members of the population, compared to the metropolitan average of 9.5 and Victoria overall at 11.3 per 1,000, the total of 754 Stonnington residents who are registered mental health clients in 2014/15 is fairly low.

Common diagnosis groups across age groups

Age Group	Common diagnoses	Diagnosis numbers	Total client numbers
10-25	Mood (affective disorders)	37	148
	Stress related disorders	28	
	Personality and behaviour disorders	21	
26-54	Schizophrenia and delusional disorders	161	385
	Mood (affective disorders)	71	
	Stress related disorders	45	
55+	Schizophrenia and delusional disorders	83	211
	Mood (affective disorders)	44	
	Dementia	29	

(Department Of Health And Human Services, 2016)

Service Usage & Delivery

Stonnington have higher rates of General Practitioners (GPs), dental services and allied health sites than metropolitan Melbourne and Victoria, with 1.7 GPs, 0.7 dental services and 1.6 allied health sites per 1,000 members of the population compared to an average of 1.2 GPs, 0.3 dental services and 0.8 allied health sites across metropolitan Melbourne (Department of Health and Human Services, 2015).

⁴ The K10 is a set of 10 questions designed to categorise the level of psychological distress over a four-week period. It has been validated as a screening tool for detecting affective disorders such as depression and anxiety.

Stonnington residents had the lowest rate of GP attendances across the SMR between 2014-15, with 4.6 attendances per 1,000 of the population. The frequency of GP visits and duration of time since last visit are presented in below.

Visited a GP and duration of time since last visit

LGA	Less than 3 months ago %	3 to 6 months ago %	6 to 12 months ago %	12 months ago or more %
Stonnington	54.5	23.5	9.1	12.9
Bayside	60.1	15.3	13.6	8.7
Glen Eira	57.9	18.1	11.1	12.3
Port Phillip	56.1	16.8	13.0	13.4
Southern Metropolitan Region	58.2	18.5	12.3	10.0
Victoria	59.9	17.9	11.1	10.1

Community Health Service Usage

In 2014-15, approximately 2% of Stonnington residents were registered clients with a community health service, the majority with Star Health. The other main community health services accessed by Stonnington residents were Alfred Health and Monash Link Community Health Service. Across the Southern Metropolitan Region the rates of community health service registration ranged from 1.4% of Bayside residents to 3% of Greater Dandenong residents. Counselling, podiatry and physiotherapy are the predominant services accessed by residents.

Government Benefits

The rates of individuals receiving Youth Allowance within Stonnington is considerably lower than the metropolitan Melbourne average, with only 10.3% of young people aged 20-24 receiving the benefit compared to the metropolitan average of 20%. Single and partnered parenting benefits are also low at 1% and 0.3% respectively. Approximately 1.6% of residents receive a disability pension and 37% receive an aged pension, compared to metropolitan averages of 2.7% and 64% (Social Statistics, 2016).

As of 2015 there were approximately 3800 households in dwellings which were receiving Commonwealth rent assistance (Social Statistics, 2016).

Gambling losses

In 2015/16, Stonnington residents lost a total of approximately \$23.4 million at seven electronic gaming machine venues across the municipality. This is a slight increase in total losses recorded for 2012/13 (\$21.4 million) and 2013/14 (\$21.5 million). For the 2015/16 year this equates to \$64,228 of losses per day or \$252 of losses per adult across the year (Victorian Commission for Gambling and Liquor Regulation, 2017).

EGM losses

Local Government Area	Number of Gaming Venues	Number of Electronic Gaming Machines (EGM)	Average gambling losses per adult 2015/16
Bayside	6	228	\$171
Kingston	17	898	\$672
Glen Eira	11	772	\$651
Port Phillip	11	409	\$298

Stonnington	7	303	\$252
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Participation in Biomedical checks and Screening programs

Screening programs for high blood pressure, cholesterol, diabetes and numerous cancers aim to identify conditions to ensure appropriate treatment or behaviour change can be introduced as early as possible. A low rate of screening may mean that fewer conditions are detected, thus preventing potential early treatment.

Rates of screening across a range of conditions are higher than the Southern Metropolitan and Victorian rates in many cases, however there is still some room for improvement.

Rates of participation in Biomedical Checks and Health Screening

LGA	Blood pressure check %	Cholesterol check %	Blood sugar or diabetes check %	Bowel cancer screening ⁵ %	Bowel cancer examination %	Breast screen %	Pap test %
Stonnington	80.7	53.2	51.8	66.1	55.9	91.7	81.2
Bayside	84.4	57.9	47.6	64.6	56.1	93.1	78.7
Glen Eira	82.9	61.2	51.1	52.9	48.6	89.1	75.6
Port Phillip	76.7	56.3	46.1	57.3	50.0	87.7	67.8
SMR	79.9	59.8	51.7	56.6	47.3	90.7	72.1
Victoria	79.9	59.5	53.1	59.9	46.1	90.0	72.1

Childhood vaccination

Vaccination is one of the most effective interventions to prevent disease. The benefits of immunisation, are overwhelming; preventing death and disability, and protecting not only the individual but others in the community who are unable to be immunised for medical reasons. The current immunisation rate in Victoria for children under 5 is around 92%, slightly lower than the required 'herd immunity' level of 95% required to halt the spread of diseases such as measles (Department Of Health And Human Services, 2016).

Within Stonnington, approximately 91.5% of children under 5 years of age are fully immunised. A breakdown across the relevant age categories is provided below.

Vaccine rates

Age	% fully immunised	Victorian rate	Greater Melbourne rate
12-15 months	93.1%	91.2%	92%
24-27 months	88.9%	89.5%	89.5%
60-63 months	92.5%	92.6%	92.9%

(Department of Health and Human Services, 2015)

Vaccine Preventable Diseases

Influenza (flu) is a highly contagious viral infection that is responsible for major outbreaks of respiratory illness around the world, usually in the winter months. The flu virus is especially dangerous for elderly people, pregnant women, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and very young children, as well as for people with underlying medical conditions (Department of Health and Human Services, 2017).

⁵ Bowel cancer screening completed for people aged 50 and over and is related to individuals receiving and completing an NBCSP FOBT in the previous two years.

Vaccination of children against chickenpox not only prevents serious disease in childhood, but also ensures immunity in adolescence and adulthood, when complications from the disease can have severe outcomes. As a person gets older, the risk of getting shingles and neurological complications increases. Shingles is a painful blistering rash caused by reactivation of the varicella zoster virus – the same virus that causes chickenpox (Department of Health and Human Services, 2017).

Stonnington has high rates of influenza, chicken pox and shingles compared to the Southern Metropolitan Region and Victoria as a whole. Rates of influenza are higher amongst females and have remained fairly consistent across all age groups, however people aged 85+ tend to have the highest rates. Within Stonnington, pertussis (whooping cough) is more common in females and chickenpox occurs fairly evenly across males and females, but most commonly in children aged between 0-9. Shingles appears to be more common in females aged 55-59, yet also occurs commonly across all age groups.

Vaccine preventable diseases - Stonnington rates

	Influenza	Pertussis (Whooping Cough)	Varicella zoster virus (Chickenpox)	Varicella zoster virus (Shingles)	Varicella zoster virus (Unspecified)
Stonnington rate ⁶	333.9	41.4	13.1	31.3	92.8
SMR rate	299.4	60.0	9.7	23.5	71.1
Victoria rate	238.9	48.8	11.0	22.5	59.4

Vaccine preventable diseases – Stonnington annual totals

	Influenza	Pertussis (Whooping Cough)	Varicella zoster virus (Chickenpox)	Varicella zoster virus (Shingles)	Varicella zoster virus (Unspecified)
2014	194	57	15	37	149
2015	395	74	15	52	156
2016	319	45	15	36	118

Hospital admissions

In 2015/16 there were 44,954 hospital admissions by Stonnington residents, a slight increase from 42,948 in 2014/15. Across Port Phillip, Glen Eira and Bayside, 2015/16 admission numbers were fairly consistent, ranging from 43,203 by Port Phillip residents to 67,884 by Glen Eira residents. Of the approximately 45,000 hospital admissions, 27,741 (61.1%) were to private hospitals and 17,483 to public hospitals (38.9%). Stonnington is only second to Bayside (62.9%) in relation to private hospital admission rates, with the average across the Southern Metropolitan Region being 43.7% and Victoria wide 37.7% (Department of Health and Human Services, 2016).

Emergency department presentations

With 157.3 Emergency Department (ED) presentations per 1,000 members of the population, the rates of ED presentations by Stonnington residents are significantly less than the Victorian average of 261.5 per 1,000 people (Department of Health and Human Services, 2015). Stonnington residents are most likely to attend the Alfred hospital for ED presentations, with 10,633 admissions in the 15/16 financial year. Individuals aged 20-29

⁶ Rate for previous 12 months per 100,000 person as at 18 February 2017.

present more frequently at the Alfred ED than any other age group, comprising 2636 (25%) of all presentations. Furthermore, injuries (single and multiple site) are the most common reason for admission, making up 24% of all presentations (Department of Health and Human Services, 2016).

The top ten reasons for ED presentations as presented below, make up 77% of all presentations. Psychiatric illness, urological illness, ear/nose/throat illness, system infection/parasites, alcohol/drug abuse and alcohol/drug induced mental illness were the next top five reasons for ED admission.

Top 10 reasons for ED admission at Alfred and which age group 2015/16 data

ED Admission Reason	Highest within which age group	Total
Single site injury	20-29 (557 – 31% of all admissions)	1822
Digestive system illness	20-29 (387 – 28% of all admissions)	1366
Circulatory system illness	70-79 (206 – 19% of all admissions)	1084
Neurological illness	70-79 (109 – 17% of all admissions)	653
Other presentation	20-29 (178 – 27% of all admissions)	649
Single site injury (minor)	20-29 (201 – 33% of all admissions)	600
Respiratory system illness	70-79 (110 – 20% of all admissions)	557
Musculoskeletal/connective tissue illness	20-29 (106 – 19% of all admissions)	557
Illness of the skin	20-29 (144 – 30% of all admissions)	474
Not stated	20-29 (128 – 28% of all admissions)	465
		8227

Alcohol related ambulance attendances

Alcohol is a major contributor to overall AOD harms within Stonnington. Ambulance attendances involving alcohol occurred at a rate of 465.2 per 100,000 persons in 2013-14, five times greater than the next highest attendance rate for the LGA (Lloyd et al., 2015). Alcohol contributed the clear majority of incidents to total ambulance attendances. Alcohol-related ambulance attendances in Stonnington have more than doubled between 2006-07 (251) and 2013-14 (571). The ambulance attendance rate is higher for males (71.4 per 10,000) than females (40 per 10,000), with the rate for males increasing steadily from 38.3 in 2010/11.

In 2013/14, ambulance attendance rates were highest for people aged 15-24 at 108.3 attendances per 10,000 (Vic AOD Stats, 2016).

Alcohol ambulance attendance rate

LGA	2012/13 Ambulance attendances rate per 10,000 population	2013/14 Ambulance attendances rate per 10,000 population
Stonnington	47.9	55.4
Bayside	21.7	23
Glen Eira	21.3	24.5
Port Phillip	73.6	81.6

Alcohol related injuries

Between 2012 and 2015, Stonnington residents were admitted to hospital for alcohol related injuries 354 times which accounted for 6.2% of all injury related admissions. The admission rate remained fairly stable over the three year period, with 110 admissions in 2012/13, 111 in 2013/14 and 133 in 2014/15. During the same period there were a total of 248 alcohol related

injury Emergency Department (ED) presentations, comprising 2% of all injury related ED presentations (Department of Health and Human Services, 2016).

Injury-related Hospital Admissions

Year	Intent	Alcohol related injury	Non-alcohol related injury	Total
2012/13	Unintentional	70 (4.4%)	1519 (95.6%)	1589
	Intentional self-harm	25 (34.7%)	47 (65.3%)	72
	Assault, maltreatment & neglect	8 (14.8%)	46 (85.2%)	54
	Other or undetermined	*	*	23
	Total	110 (6.3%)	1628 (93.7%)	1738
2013/14	Unintentional	69 (4.1%)	1615 (95.9%)	1684
	Intentional self-harm	25 (31.6%)	54 (68.4%)	79
	Assault, maltreatment & neglect	10 (19.2%)	42 (80.8%)	52
	Other or undetermined	7 (19.4%)	29 (80.6%)	36
	Total	111 (6%)	1740 (94%)	1851
2014/15	Unintentional	71 (3.8%)	1797 (96.2%)	1868
	Intentional self-harm	45 (36.9%)	77 (63.1%)	122
	Assault, maltreatment & neglect	14 (23.3%)	46 (76.7%)	60
	Other or undetermined	*	*	33
	Total	133 (6.4%)	1950 (93.6%)	2083
Total	Unintentional	210 (4.1%)	4931 (95.9%)	5141
	Intentional self-harm	95 (34.8%)	178 (65.2%)	273
	Assault, maltreatment & neglect	32 (19.3%)	134 (80.7%)	166
	Other or undetermined	17 (18.5%)	75 (81.5%)	92
Total		354 (6.2%)	5318 (93.8%)	5672

Injury-related Emergency Department presentation

Year	Intent	Alcohol related injury	Non-alcohol related injury	Total
2012/13	Unintentional	49 (1.5%)	3179 (98.5%)	3228
	Intentional self-harm	7 (8.4%)	76 (91.6%)	83
	Assault, maltreatment & neglect	*	*	104
	Other or undetermined	20 (3.6%)	534 (96.4%)	554
	Total	79 (2%)	3890 (98%)	3969
2013/14	Unintentional	46 (1.4%)	3299 (98.6%)	3345
	Intentional self-harm	*	*	91
	Assault, malreatment & neglect	*	*	73
	Other or undetermined	16 (2.9%)	535 (97.1%)	551
	Total	68 (1.7%)	3992 (98.3%)	4060
2014/15	Unintentional	72 (2%)	3547 (98%)	3619
	Intentional self-harm	7 (6.1%)	108 (93.9%)	115
	Assault, maltreatment & neglect	*	*	101
	Other or undetermined	20 (4.2%)	455 (95.8%)	475
	Total	101 (2.3%)	4210 (97.7%)	4311
Total	Unintentional	167 (1.6%)	10025 (98.4%)	10192
	Intentional self-harm	18 (6.2%)	271 (93.8%)	289
	Assault, maltreatment & neglect	7 (2.5%)	271 (97.5%)	278
	Other or undetermined	56 (3.5%)	1524 (96.5%)	1580

Total	248 (2%)	12092 (98%)	12340
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Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions

Ambulatory Case Sensitive Conditions (ACSCs) are hospitalisations that can be avoidable with the application of public health interventions and early disease management; usually delivered in ambulatory setting such as primary care. High rates of hospital admissions for ACSCs may provide indirect evidence of problems with patient access to primary healthcare, inadequate skills and resources, or disconnection with specialist services (Department of Health and Human Services, 2016).

2014/15 Top 10 ACSCs for persons and all age groups

Condition	Number of admissions	Standardised rate per 1,000 persons	Average bed days	Total bed days
Dental conditions	297	3.10	1.11	330
Urinary tract infections (UTIs), including pyelonephritis	254	2.58	3.89	988
Cellulitis	224	2.02	4.66	1044
Congestive cardiac failure	230	2.01	6.73	1549
Iron deficiency anaemia	216	2.01	1.62	349
Ear, nose and throat (ENT) infections	139	1.49	1.71	237
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)	141	1.31	6.36	897
Convulsions and epilepsy	139	1.14	2.29	259
Diabetes complications	109	1.02	5.16	562
Asthma	97	0.95	2.74	266

(Department of Health and Human Services, 2016)

Dental conditions resulted in the highest number of admissions for males, yet congestive cardiac failure recorded the highest average and total bed days. For females, UTIs were the cause of the greatest number of admissions, and similar to males, congestive cardiac failure also had the highest average and total bed days for females.

2014/15 ACSCs across age groups

Age Group	Most prevalent conditions
0-29	Dental conditions, ENT infections, UTIs
30-59	Iron deficiency anaemia, dental conditions, cellulitis
60+	Congestive cardiac failure, UTI, COPD

Blood borne viruses⁷

A blood borne virus is one that can be spread through contamination by blood and other body fluids. The most common examples are HIV, hepatitis B and hepatitis C. A major risk factor for contracting a blood borne virus is through injecting drug use and sharing injecting equipment. HIV and hepatitis B can also be sexually transmitted.

The rates of blood borne viruses within Stonnington are lower as compared to the rates for the Southern Metropolitan Region and Victoria. Rates of Hepatitis C infection are slightly higher among males than females with 48 cases for males, compared to 32 for females between 2014-2016. There are no other significant differences between male and female

⁷ Data related to Infectious Diseases sourced from Surveillance of notifiable conditions in Victoria (2017).

rates. Hepatitis B is more common among people aged 30-34, while Hepatitis C is more prevalent in people aged 40-44.

Blood borne viruses: Stonnington Rates

	Hepatitis B – Newly acquired	Hepatitis B – Unspecified	Hepatitis C – Newly acquired	Hepatitis C – Unspecified
Stonnington rate ⁸	0.0	25.2	1.0	28.2
SMR rate	0.7	28.1	1.2	36.2
Victoria rate	1.0	32.2	2.0	41.9

Blood borne viruses: Stonnington Annual Totals

	Hepatitis B – Newly acquired	Hepatitis B – Unspecified	Hepatitis C – Newly acquired	Hepatitis C – Unspecified
2014	0	31	3	22
2015	1	32	2	32
2016	1	24	2	28

(Department of Health and Human Services, 2016)

Enteric/Foodborne Diseases

Enteric diseases are transmitted by bacteria or viruses entering the body through the mouth or intestinal system, primarily through eating or drinking contaminated food or drink.

Other than Hepatitis A, Stonnington shows higher rates of infection and food poisoning compared to Victoria and the Southern Metropolitan Region. The rates have remained fairly stable over the three year comparison period.

Campylobacter infection is a bacterial infection which most commonly causes gastroenteritis (gastro). It is most commonly found in raw or undercooked poultry. Campylobacter infection rates are highest within 25-29 year olds, with 79 of the 506 infections occurring within this age group. This pattern was also reflected when examining salmonellosis infection rates. Reviewing gender differences in case totals revealed that salmonellosis is more common within females (162 female cases v 91 male cases), while shigellosis occurred more frequently among males (61 male cases v 19 female cases).

Enteric (Foodborne) diseases: Stonnington Rates

	Campylobacter infection	Salmonellosis	Shigellosis	Hepatitis A	Hepatitis E	Listeriosis	Cryptosporidiosis
Stonnington rate ⁹	163.4	86.8	34.3	1	1	1	23.2
SMR rate	142.3	67.5	14.1	1.2	0.1	0.5	15.5
Victoria rate	142.3	68.4	10.5	0.9	0.2	0.4	14.8

Enteric (Foodborne) diseases: Stonnington Annual Totals

	Campylobacter infection	Salmonellosis	Shigellosis	Hepatitis A	Hepatitis E	Listeriosis	Cryptosporidiosis
2014	164	86	24	0	0	0	14
2015	183	86	23	0	0	1	15
2016	159	82	33	3	1	2	17

⁸ Rate for previous 12 months per 100,000 persons as at 18 February 2017.

⁹ Rate for previous 12 months per 100,000 persons as at 18 February 2017.

Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)

Stonnington has higher rates of all notifiable sexually transmitted infections as compared to the Southern Metropolitan Region and Victoria. All infections occur more frequently in males than females and rates are most common across the 25-34 age bracket. There has been a significant increase in annual totals for gonococcal between 2014 and 2016 and smaller increases in both types of syphilis infections.

Sexually Transmitted Infections¹⁰: Stonnington Rates

	AIDS	Gonococcal infection	HIV – Newly acquired	HIV – Unspecified	Syphilis – Infectious	Syphilis – Late
Stonnington rate	2.0	449.0	7.1	12.1	95.8	49.4
SMR rate	0.6	109.5	2.4	3.7	23.0	15.9
Victoria rate	0.5	102.2	2.0	3.3	18.6	16.0

Sexually Transmitted Infections: Stonnington Annual Totals

	AIDS	Gonococcal infection	HIV – Newly acquired	HIV – Unspecified	Syphilis – Infectious	Syphilis – Late
2014	4	243	21	10	86	36
2015	4	393	13	10	81	26
2016	2	444	8	14	100	44

People who are overweight or obese

Approximately 41% of Stonnington residents are classified as overweight or obese, based on self-reported height and weight (Department of Health and Human Services, 2016). This figure has remained fairly stable over the previous four years.

Stonnington ranks very well compared to the Southern Metropolitan region and Victoria overall in relation to the number of people who are overweight or obese. However, studies have shown that people tend to underestimate self-reported weight, so it is likely that actual rates of people who are overweight or obese are actually higher than reported.

Table 3 – Persons who are overweight or obese

LGA	% Overweight	% Obese
Stonnington	31.7	9.8
Bayside	30.4	11.9
Glen Eira	30.0	14.9
Port Phillip	30.1	8.2
Southern Metropolitan Region	31.7	17.4
Victoria	31.2	18.8

(Department of Health and Human Services, 2016)

Further analysis of the overweight and obesity rates for Stonnington revealed significant differences between male and female residents, with 29.6% of females and 53.8% of males identified as either overweight or obese.

Physical Activity

The 2014 Physical Activity Guidelines recommend that for 18-64 year olds do 2.5 to 5 hours of moderate physical activity or 1.25 to 2.5 hours of vigorous intensity physical activity each week, combined with muscle strengthening activities on at least 2 days per week is sufficient. For people aged 65 years and older, being physically active for 30 minutes every

¹⁰ Chlamydia data not available for Stonnington at time of request.

day can make a difference to health and wellbeing (Department Of Health And Human Services, 2016).

Across Stonnington, 49% of residents reported getting sufficient exercise each week compared to the average across the Southern Metropolitan Region of 43% and Victorian rate of 41%. Stonnington males are more likely to meet physical activity guidelines than females, 53% compared to 44% (VicHealth 2016).

Walking for transport for trips longer than ten minutes to places like school, work, the shops or train station is a common activity for Stonnington residents. Approximately 27% of people walk for transport, four or more days per week compared with the average across the Southern Metropolitan Region (19.3%) and Victoria (18.1%). The proportion of residents who use cycling for transport within Stonnington is also greater compared with all Victorian adults, with 5.8% of residents cycling for trips longer than ten minutes 2-3 days per week and 3.6% cycling 4 or more days per week (Department Of Health And Human Services, 2016).

Sedentary Behaviour

The proportion of Stonnington adults doing no physical activity each week is promising, at only 1.2%, significantly lower as compared with the Southern Metropolitan Region (2.95%) and all Victorian adults (3.6%). However, the proportion of Stonnington residents who spend eight hours or more sitting on an average weekday is 30.8%, slightly higher than the average rate across the Southern Metropolitan Region (26.6%) and all Victorian adults (23.88%).

These high rates of sitting during weekdays can be linked to the predominant type of physical activity undertaken at work by the majority of Stonnington residents, being sitting (70.2%) compared with all Victorian adults (49.6%). The proportion of people employed in roles with heavy labour and physically demanding work within Stonnington is very low, which is a contributing factor to the above average rates of sitting. The incorporation of incidental exercise during the day is extremely important, as sitting for long periods may offset the benefits of other physical activity. This means that the effects of sitting down all day cannot entirely be counteracted by going to the gym or playing sport.

Nutrition

The majority of Stonnington residents report both eating a healthy diet and consuming very few sugary drinks on a regular basis. However, members of the population who are socio-economically disadvantaged, particularly Stonnington residents living in public housing estates, are at greater risk of not meeting Australian guidelines for fruit and vegetable consumption and more likely to eat take-away meals and consume sugary soft drinks on a daily basis.

The daily consumption of five serves of vegetables and two serves of fruit for people aged 18 and over is recommended as per the 2013 Australian Fruit and Vegetable Consumption Guidelines. Only 6% of residents meet both fruit and vegetable consumption guidelines, although higher than the SMR average of 3.9%, this rate is still very low. It is positive to note that 25% of Stonnington residents never eat take-away meals and only 9% consume sugar sweetened soft drinks on a daily basis, compared with all Victorian adults.

The limited or uncertain availability of affordable and nutritious is a particular concern for socioeconomically disadvantaged members of Stonnington, as it has been identified that fruit and vegetable consumption declines with level of income. This is particularly relevant for Stonnington Health Care Card holders, with roughly, 30% reporting they ran out of food in the previous 12 months and couldn't afford to buy more.

Alcohol related harm

The City of Stonnington is well known for its Entertainment Precincts, which include a wide variety of bars, restaurants and night clubs. Across the municipality there are 757 active liquor licenses, demonstrating a high density of venues which sell alcohol.

The large variety of licensed venues provides significant economic and cultural benefits for Stonnington, yet it must also be acknowledged that a high density of liquor outlets can also lead to high levels of alcohol related harm. While many drinkers consume alcohol responsibly, a substantial proportion of drinkers consume alcohol at a level that is considered to increase their risk of alcohol-related disease, illness or injury. Within Stonnington, only 7.9% reported that they abstained from alcohol or no longer drink, compared to the Southern Metropolitan Region percentage of 18% and Victorian rate of 20.8%. The proportion of the adult population at an increased lifetime risk alcohol-related harm within Stonnington (76.7%) is significantly (statistically) higher than the Victorian average of 59.2% (Department of Health and Human Services, 2016). The increased risk of harm is based on National Health and Medical Research Council (2009) guidelines¹¹.

Across Victoria, the prevalence of lifetime risk of alcohol related harm significantly increases with increasing total annual household income. This is especially relevant for Stonnington as 24% of individuals earned an income of more than \$1,750 per week in 2016, and the increased lifetime risk for alcohol related harm increases to 80% of individuals who earn greater than \$100,000 per year (Profile ID, 2017).

In addition to increased risk of lifetime harm, 54% of the Stonnington population is at an increased risk of injury on a single drinking occasion, compared with all Victorian adults (42.5%). Risk of alcohol-related injury on a single occasion refers to the acute effects of excess alcohol consumption that can result in death or injury due to road traffic accidents, falls, drowning, assault, suicide and acute alcohol toxicity. The risk of alcohol-related injury increases with the amount of alcohol consumed on a single occasion.

Further analysis reveals that levels of risky alcohol consumption by Stonnington are more common in males than females, with 87% of males at increased risk of harm compared to 67% of females (Department of Health and Human Services, 2016).

Risk of Harm

LGA	Increased risk: either yearly, monthly or weekly	Increased risk: Lifetime
Stonnington	54%	76.7%
Bayside	55.3%	72.7%
Glen Eira	45.7%	65.6%
Port Phillip	55.3%	68.8%
Southern Metropolitan Region	44.2%	62.5%
Victoria	42.5%	59.2%

¹¹ NHMRC (2009) Guidelines

Guideline 1: Reducing the risk of alcohol related harm over a lifetime	For healthy men and women, drinking no more than TWO standard drinks on any day reduces the lifetime risk of harm from alcohol-related disease or injury.
Guideline 2: Reducing the risk of injury on a single occasion of drinking	For healthy men and women, drinking no more than FOUR standard drinks on a single occasion reduces the risk of alcohol-related injury arising from that occasion.

Drug Use

Illicit drug use within Stonnington can generally be categorised by young recreational users frequenting the entertainment districts and smaller groups of marginalised chronic poly-substance users. The consumption of 'party drugs', such as cocaine, ecstasy and amphetamines are the major substances consumed across the entertainment precincts, while heroin and amphetamines are commonly used by chronic poly drug users across Stonnington. Young people are the most prominent demographic of the recreational drug using category. Many are occasional and non-problematic users, but others may transition to more risky AOD consumption patterns (University of Melbourne, 2017).

Between 2009-2015 there were a total of 54 overdose deaths within Stonnington, an average annual rate of 7.8, with 43 of these deaths involving pharmaceutical drugs (Coroner's Court, 2016). In 2013-14, ecstasy accounted for 22.3 ambulance attendances per 100,000 persons, the second highest rate for any LGA in the metropolitan region. Furthermore, with 9.7 per 100,000 persons, cocaine related ambulance attendances are the third highest in the metropolitan area. There has also been a 49% increase in GHB ambulance attendances within Stonnington, with rates increasing from 24.7 per 100,000 in 2012/13 to 36.8 per 100,000 in 2013/14 (University of Melbourne, 2017).

Illicit drug ambulance attendance rate

LGA	2012/13 Ambulance attendances rate per 10,000 population	2013/14 Ambulance attendances rate per 10,000 population
Stonnington	16.5	16.4
Bayside	5.5	6.2
Glen Eira	6.9	8.7
Port Phillip	27.2	29.2

(AOD Stats, 2016)

Between 2012-13 and 2014-15, the primary drugs of concern for residents receiving treatment included alcohol, heroin, cannabis, amphetamines and benzodiazepines, with poly drug use common within 62% of individuals. Treatment for amphetamines has steadily increased from 48 treatment episodes in 2010-11 to 128 episodes in 2014-15 (Department of Health & Human Services, 2016). In 2015/16 a total of 182 individuals presented to the Emergency Department of the Alfred for alcohol/drug abuse and or alcohol/drug induced mental health disorders (Department of Health and Human Services, 2016).

Tobacco Use

Tobacco smoking remains one of the largest causes of preventable illness and death in Australia. Research estimates that two thirds of all lifetime smokers will die from a disease caused by their smoking. In the financial year 2008/09, it is estimated that 3,793 people in Victoria died from diseases caused by smoking (Quit, 2017). The rates of daily and current smokers within Stonnington have reduced over the past four years and are considerably lower than the SMR and Victorian average rates. Applying a gender lens to smoking, reveals that 9% of adult females and 6.5% of males are daily or occasional smokers.

Smoking rates

LGA	Current Smoker %	Daily Smoker %
Stonnington	7.9	4.2
Bayside	9.5	5.6
Glen Eira	18.2	13.2
Port Phillip	7.4	4.4
SMR	13.8	10.3

Victoria	13.1	9.8
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Chronic Diseases

Chronic diseases are conditions that tend to be long lasting and have persistent effects. Chronic conditions include cardiovascular disease (CVD), cancer, diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and asthma. Across many conditions, the rates within Stonnington are similar to or lower compared to the SMR and Victoria. The rates of some chronic diseases including cancer and arthritis are higher than SMR and Victorian averages.

Types of Chronic diseases

LGA	Heart Disease %	Stroke %	Cancer %	Osteoporosis %	High blood pressure %	Arthritis %	Diabetes %
Stonnington	6.3	1.4	9.3	4.6	23.3	21.7	2.5
Bayside	5.7	0.9	9.1	4.0	20.6	15.7	2.9
Glen Eira	9.9	3.1	7.6	4.8	22.9	16.7	5.5
Port Phillip	6.1	1.9	10.1	5.4	15.5	17.9	1.8
SMR	7.4	2.2	7.9	4.4	24.7	19.1	5.0
Victoria	7.2	2.4	7.4	5.2	25.9	19.8	5.3

Numbers of Chronic diseases

LGA	No chronic disease %	One chronic disease %	Two chronic diseases %	Three or more chronic diseases %	At least one chronic disease %
Stonnington	48.4	36.2	11.6	3.8	51.6
Bayside	61.1	25.1	10.0	3.8	38.9
Glen Eira	53.4	29.0	10.3	7.4	46.6
Port Phillip	46.8	37.7	10.5	5.1	53.2
SMR	53.1	30.5	10.8	5.7	46.9
Victoria	52.9	30.0	11.1	6.1	47.1

Violence against women

In 2014, there were 79 victim reports by females related to sexual offences, slightly higher than the State average across all LGA's of 61.4. This translates to a rate of 8.48 per 10,000 members of the population. The number of incidents increased to 85 in 2015, at a rate of 17.58 per 10,000 persons. The number of victim reports for sexual offences against females between January and July 2016 was 61, considerably higher than the State average of 38.1, with the rate per 10,000 persons recorded at 12.61, also slightly higher than the State average of 12.5 (Crime Statistics Agency, 2017).

Sexual harassment, stalking and threatening behaviours are highly gendered experiences, with women overwhelmingly the victims and men the perpetrators.

Stalking, Harassment and Threatening Behaviours (Females)

Year	Reported Incidents	State Average	Rate per 10,000 persons	State Average
2014	34	54.7	3.65	7.8
2015	50	58.8	10.34	16.3
2016 (Jan-Jun)	27	34.2	5.58	9.5

(Victorian Women's Health Atlas, 2017)

Number of family violence incidents recorded in Stonnington

Postcode	Jan to Dec 2015	Jan to Dec 2016
3141 (South Yarra)	156	179
3142	63	67
3143	47	44
3144	49	58
3145	103	108
3146	38	56
3148	≤ 3	7
3181	183	185
Other postcodes listed under Stonnington LGA	5	≤ 3
Grand Total	646	706

Violence and assaults

The rates of assaults and related offences across Stonnington have remained fairly stable over the previous 4 years, with a recent increase of 4.2% between September 2016 and June 2017 levels; increasing from 594 offences to 619 (Crime Statistics Agency, 2017).

Road injuries and fatalities

The City of Stonnington actively aims to reduce road related fatalities and serious injuries within the municipality by focusing on safer roads and roadsides, safer vehicles and safer road users. Vulnerable pedestrians are more likely to be injured on the roads, which includes elderly residents, people who are affected by alcohol and cyclists.

Serious injury and fatality by road user

Road User	2014		2015	
	Serious Injury	Death	Serious Injury	Death
Bicyclist	26	0	13	1
Driver	30	0	23	0
Motorcyclists	21	1	17	3
Pedestrians	18	1	13	0
Passengers	11	0	8	0
Unknown	0	0	1	0

(VicRoads, 2016)



Item 11
Attachment 1 Draft Children, Youth and Family
Strategy



AUGUST 2017

Children, Youth and Family Strategy (Draft)

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Vision

Stonnington is a place where all families, children and young people can actively participate in community life, feel safe and valued, and can reach their full potential.

Why a Children, Youth and Family Strategy

The Children, Youth and Family Strategy is an important initiative for Council in planning for children, young people and families in Stonnington. It is driven by an increasing understanding that the social, emotional and physical development of children and young people commences at birth and continues right through to 25 years of age, and that families play a critical role in building resilience and capacity in children and young people.

Until now, Council has developed plans for specific age cohorts such as the Municipal Early Years Plan and Youth Plan. The Children, Youth and Family Strategy takes a more holistic approach, that considers the developmental continuum for children and young people, and recognises the importance of supporting families as much as the child or young person. In addition, it identifies the substantial role Council plays in supporting families, children and young people beyond the traditionally recognised activities such as maternal child health, youth services and childcare services.

Strategy Outline

The 10-year Strategy is underpinned by significant research about the benefits of investing in families, children and young people, the Local, State and Federal Policy context, the demographic and health profile of the Stonnington community, the supports available to families, children and young people in Stonnington, and the results from extensive consultation and engagement with the families, children, young people, service providers and Council officers. A summary of the research outcomes is provided as part of this document, with a Discussion Paper and more detailed Background Report available separately.

The Strategy identifies a vision for families, children and young people in Stonnington, and four themes that respond to the background research. For each theme, there are a series of priority actions outlining what Council will focus on over the next 3 years, at which time the actions will be reviewed and updated to reflect new or emerging areas of need.

This Strategy will ensure Council meets its obligation under the Local Government Act to prepare a Municipal Early Years Plan.

Index of Key Terms

Disadvantaged:	A child, young person or family who experience social or economic challenges such as low incomes, low educational attainment, physical or mental health issues, poor access to services and supports.
Vulnerable:	A child, young person or family that is at risk of being unable to respond effectively to changes or difficulties occurring in their life.
Resilience:	The ability of a family, child or young person to adapt to and recover from changes, difficulties or social disadvantage occurring in their life.
Early Intervention:	Interventions directed to children, young people or families where there is a risk of child abuse or neglect, or where children or young people have a developmental delay or disability. Interventions may also be directed where a child or young person is at risk of disengagement from education and training, or engaging in risky behaviours. ¹²
Early Years:	From birth to 8 years of age.
Middle Years:	From 8 to 12 years of age.
Young People:	From 12 to 24 years of age.

¹² Victorian State Government (2011), Report of Protecting the Vulnerable Children Inquiry, Part 4: Major protective system elements. Available: <http://www.childprotectioninquiry.vic.gov.au/report-pvvc-inquiry.html>

Benefits of Investing in Families, Children and Young People

There is established national and international evidence that the development of the brain is an ongoing process beginning at birth and continuing into adulthood. The life experiences and circumstances of a child and young person impacts significantly upon how the brain develops and upon the health, social and education outcomes for that child or young person. Central to healthy brain development are supportive family relationships and positive learning experiences, along with universal access to services, and additional support where families are faced with stressful circumstances and lower levels of resilience.¹³

Early Years

From conception to age 3 is recognised as a time when the foundations of a child's life are laid¹⁴, with the most rapid period of brain growth and development occurring during this time. From pregnancy through early childhood (0 – 8 years), all of the environments in which children live and learn, and the quality of their relationships with adults and caregivers, have a significant impact on their cognitive, emotional and social development. Significant adversity such as poverty, abuse or neglect, parental substance abuse or mental illness, and exposure to violence in early childhood can lead to lifelong problems.¹⁵ Early intervention is key to preventing or minimising the impact of adversity in a child's early years, and economic modelling shows that the cost of investing in the early years, provides significant long-term savings and benefits such as higher levels of educational attainment and increased employment options, reduce crime, and improved health outcomes.¹⁶

Middle Years

There is an increasing understanding that early intervention should not be restricted to the early years, but is beneficial at key points in a child's life¹⁷. The middle years (8 – 12 years) is a time of great opportunity and risk in the development of children, with major transitions such as moving

¹³ Centre on the Developing Child (2007), The Science of Early Childhood Development (In Brief). Available at: <http://developingchild.harvard.edu/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/InBrief-The-Science-of-Early-Childhood-Development.pdf> and City of Boroondara (2014), Draft Children and Young People's Strategy. Available at www.boroondara.vic.gov.au.

¹⁴ Brown SJ et.al, (2015), Policy Brief 2: Health Consequences of Family Violence, Murdoch Children's Research Institute, Melbourne.

¹⁵ Centre on the Developing Child (2007), The impact of early adversity on children's development (In Brief). Available at: <http://developingchild.harvard.edu/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/inbrief-adversity-1.pdf>.

¹⁶ Yoshikawa, H., Weiland, C., Brooks-Gunn, J., Burchinal, M., Espinosa, L., Gormley, W., Ludwig, J.O., Magnuson, K.A., Phillips, D.A., & Zaslow, M.J. (2013, August, September). Investing in our future: The evidence base for early childhood education. Society for Research in Child Development and Foundation for Child Development. Available: <http://fcd-us.org/sites/default/files/Evidence%20Base%20on%20Preschool%20Education%20FINAL.pdf>.

¹⁷ City of Boroondara (2014), Draft Children and Young People's Strategy. Available at www.boroondara.vic.gov.au.

from primary to secondary school, and moving from childhood to adolescence. It involves substantial physiological, neurological, cognitive and psychosocial change, and is accompanied by a number of risk factors in relation to school engagement, peer relations, and identity formation regarding culture, ethnicity, gender and sexuality.¹⁸ Growth in the availability and influence of social media is also an emergent issue this cohort is dealing with.

The provision of intervention opportunities, whether they be universal interventions available to all families, or targeted intervention designed to support children and families exhibiting risk factors,¹⁹ are critical to strengthening developmental, health, social and education outcomes for children and young people aged 8 – 14 years.

Young People

While a child's brain is largely formed in the early years, from adolescence to the mid-20s further significant growth and development occurs. It is during this time that the decision-making part of the brain is fully formulated ie: the part of the brain responsible for a person's ability to plan and think about the consequences of actions, solve problems and control impulses. This helps explain why adolescents and young adults are more prone to risk taking behavior. Hormones are also thought to contribute to impulsive and risky behavior in teens.²⁰

Providing guidance and support for adolescents and young adults through this stage of their life is just as critical as intervention in the early years. Research shows that getting the right support at the right time can help young people lead healthy lives and stay connected, engaged and participating in their communities. Parents, carers, friends and relatives are the main sources of advice and support for young people during adolescence. However, support from elsewhere can be just as effective and critical including teachers, mentors, employers, coaches, community networks, and specialised support services such as youth services and mental health services.²¹

¹⁸ City of Whittlesea (2013), Connect: A municipal plan for children, young people and their families in the City of Whittlesea. Available: www.whittlesea.vic.gov.au.

¹⁹ Centre for Parenting and Research (2008), Early intervention strategies for children and young people 8 to 14 years, NSW Department of Community Services, Sydney. Available: http://www.facs.nsw.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0007/321586/research_ei_strategies_note.pdf.

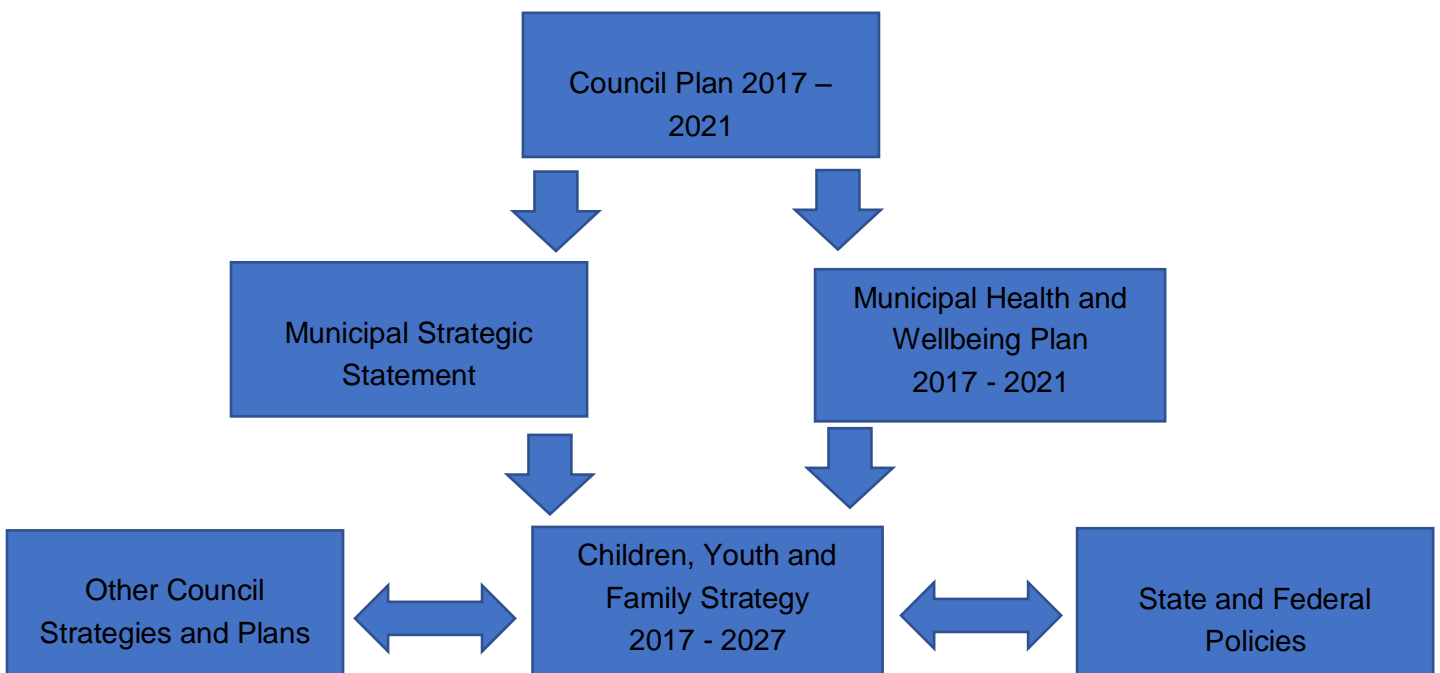
²⁰ Raising Children Network (2013), 'Teenage brain development'. Available at: http://raisingchildren.net.au/articles/brain_development_teenagers.html.

²¹ Raising Children Network (2013), 'Teenage brain development'. Available at: http://raisingchildren.net.au/articles/brain_development_teenagers.html.

Policy Context

The Children, Youth and Family Strategy supports the directions of the Council Plan and Municipal Health and Wellbeing Plan. Council has a clear focus on improving the health and wellbeing of the Stonnington community through facilitating responsive and inclusive services and programs, delivering quality accessible infrastructure and public spaces, pursuing strong partnerships and collaboration with other service providers and community groups, reducing barriers to participation in community life, and providing public spaces which support community wellbeing and liveability. The Children, Youth and Family Strategy will help to achieve these outcomes.

The Strategy is also influenced by the International, State and Federal Government policy context. Internationally, the *United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989)* sets out the basic human rights of a child no matter where they live, setting standards in health care, education, legal, civil and social services. These principles are consistent with the direction and policy frameworks accepted by governments in Australia. Over the past decade the State and Federal governments have shown they understand the importance of investing in children and young people, to build resilience and provide the best opportunity for children and young people to thrive. This is demonstrated through the establishment of national standards for the provision of early years services, including a commitment to universal access to 15 hours of preschool or kindergarten for four-year-old children, a strong focus by the Victorian State Government upon supporting vulnerable children and families, and the commitment to build a world class education system and transform Victoria into the Education State.²²



²² Victorian State Government, Education State, <http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/educationstate/Pages/vision.aspx>

Stonnington Families, Children and Young People

Stonnington is a community experiencing consistent population growth driven by increasing residential densification, particularly in South Yarra, and to a lesser extent in East Malvern, Armadale, Windsor and Prahran. At the 2016 Census, the estimated residential population was 110,569 and this is forecast to increase by 20 percent to 132,909 by 2026. The projected growth for South Yarra during this time is 34 percent, and this in addition to growth of 60 percent between 2011 and 2016. While the growth in Prahran and Windsor has not been as large during this time, it has also been significant (27 percent and 16.7 percent respectively) and highlights the substantial changes occurring in the western part Stonnington.

Overall the proportion of children and young people aged between 0 and 24 years in the City of Stonnington is projected to remain consistent between 2016 and 2026 at 27 percent, however, the western part of the city will experience much larger growth than the central and south-eastern parts. The number and proportion of children and young people aged between 0 and 24 years increased markedly in Prahran, Windsor and South Yarra between 2011 and 2016, with further moderate growth projected between 2016 and 2026. This information, along with advice from service providers, suggests that demand for services and infrastructure to support children, young people and their families has increased notably in this part of the city in the last five years. While the growth in demand is likely to be more moderate between 2016 and 2026, overall there will be an elevated level of demand in these communities.

In central Stonnington (Toorak, Armadale, Kooyong and Malvern / Malvern South), population growth for those aged 0 – 24 years is projected to remain moderate and consistent between 2016 and 2026, and will be notably lower than the growth occurring in the western part of the city. The south-eastern parts of the city (Glen Iris and East Malvern), are projected to see growth levels similar to that occurring in the western part of the city.

The population growth in the 0 – 24 age cohort, will drive changes to the household profile for the city with a small increase in households with children projected to occur between 2016 and 2026, but more significant growth occurring in the western part of the city where the number and proportion of households with children will more than double.

Overall households in the City of Stonnington are affluent and generally have good capacity to pay to access fee for service programs or facilities. However, it is important to recognise that there are pockets of disadvantage evidenced by the western and southern parts of the City having higher proportion of low income households. In addition, service providers are seeing evidence of increasing financial stress, with affluent families having difficulty paying childcare or children's services fees.

Key health and wellbeing indicators suggest that overall children in Stonnington are well positioned in terms of their health, development, education and social connectedness. The data shows compared to the Victorian State average, Stonnington residents have strong breastfeeding rates,

high rates of preschool participation, low and decreasing levels of developmental vulnerability, strong engagement in Key Age and Stage consultations especially up to 18 months, high proficiency in literacy and numeracy for children in years 3 and 5, and vaccination levels which are higher or consistent with the Victorian State average.²³

By contrast, health and wellbeing indicators for young people are more variable. The data shows young people in Stonnington feel less connected to school compared with the Victorian State average, a higher proportion of crimes are committed by a child or young person in Stonnington, and a higher proportion of young people experience bullying and show high levels of psychological distress in Southern Melbourne (including Stonnington). On the positive side, there are high levels of literacy and numeracy proficiency in year 7 and 9 and significantly higher proportions of young people in Stonnington complete year twelve and compared with the Victorian State average.²⁴

While important, this data only provides a part of the picture in understanding the health and wellbeing needs of children, young people and their families. Advice from service providers suggests an increasing number of families are presenting to support services with multiple and complex issues, but perhaps more importantly they are seeing increasing evidence of vulnerability crossing all socio-economic circumstances. Adding to this, is the perception of Stonnington as a largely affluent community which means that it is more difficult for Council to secure funding to support disadvantaged communities and those experiencing heightened levels of stress.

²³ City of Stonnington (2015), City of Stonnington Annual Report 2014/2015)

²⁴ Victorian State Government (2015), VCAMS Indicators Available at:
<http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/research/Pages/vcamsindicator.aspx#link24>

Supports Available

Stonnington is home to a wide array of facilities and services for children, young people and their families including 36 primary and secondary schools, Melbourne Polytechnic and Homsleglen Tafe, four public libraries, 2 aquatic leisure facilities, 22 sportsgrounds, over 50 sport and recreation clubs, 2 community centres, and over 20 childcare facilities, just to mention a few.

Services for children, young people and their families are provided by a mix of private operators, community or not for profit organisations, the State and Federal government, and Council. While it is not Council's role to provide all services, it does play a key role supporting and advocating for the provision of the services, programs and facilities to support the needs of children, young people and their families, along with acting as a gateway to other services and information.

The service system for children and young people is organised into three broad categories:

- **Universal services** are available to support all families, children and young people, providing opportunity for early identification and referral. These include services such as maternal child health services, kindergarten, schools, sport and recreation options, festivals and events, community facilities and spaces.

Universal services are generally well developed but there are still gaps including constrained childcare choices; poor access to public secondary education options, although this will change with the development of the Prahran Secondary College; limited access to VET and VCAL subjects in private secondary schools in Stonnington; low open space ratios per capita which Council is focused on addressing; an increasing demand for maternal child health services; and the lack of a central enrolment system for kindergarten.

- **Secondary services** are focused on early intervention and identification of risk factors. This might include developmental disability services, parenting / family relationship programs and early intervention programs.

The range of secondary services available in Stonnington is generally of a good standard. However, there is growing demand for intervention and support services such as enhanced maternal child health services, parenting support programs and case management. This reflects the growing complexity of issues families are experiencing and highlights the limited services available to families with emerging needs. Federal and State government funding is largely directed to tertiary services for families and children at high risk, rather than families with emerging needs who if no support is provided, are at risk of becoming very vulnerable. Another key gap is housing support and accommodation. While some services exist, they are limited, requiring families and young people to travel outside Stonnington to access them.

- **Tertiary services** are focused on families, children and young people who require intensive and often ongoing interventions such as child protection, youth justice, specialised allied health, mental health and drug and alcohol treatment.

A number of the tertiary services for children, young people and their families are stretched to the limit, particularly DHHS Child First which provides child and family information and referral support services. This places other service providers in the position of 'holding'

children, young people and families for extended periods until the right supports can be put in place.

What the Community and Service Providers Told Us

Consultation and engagement with the community and with service providers has been an important part of developing the Children, Youth and Family Strategy. We consulted with parents and carers, primary school and preschool aged children, young people, service providers, and Council's Ethnic Services and Access Committees.

For Parents and Carers

- Childcare is a key area of concern. It is the service parents with young children and to a lesser extent primary school aged children, are most likely to identify as being difficult to access, and that they would like to see improved through providing more childcare facilities, improving access to out of school care options, offering more flexible childcare arrangements, providing access to occasional care, and offering more kindergarten programs coupled with long day care.
- Access to quality playgrounds and open space is very important, and is one of the aspects parents and carers like most about bringing up children and young people in Stonnington. But it is also one of the areas they would most like to see improved, along with access to public secondary education options, improving the sense of community and belonging, walking and cycling paths and access to childcare. Parental concerns also include adolescent drug and alcohol use and the need for activities for young people to interact in a safe and inclusive environment.
- While parents and carers have a good awareness about some of the services Council provides for children, young people and families, there are low levels of awareness for others highlighting the importance of making information readily available and ensuring it reaches the people the services are intended to support.

For Children

- They love to spend time at playgrounds and parks, especially with their families and friends. For preschool aged children, other places they love to spend time are the swimming pool and libraries, showing how important Council's role is in the life of children and families, through its provision of public spaces and places that are inviting and low cost or free to access.
- Like younger children, primary school aged children love the outdoor environment and want the opportunity to explore, care for and enjoy it. Natural places with gardens to plant, trees to climb, rocks to scramble over, and nature trails to explore, are very important to them. Along with play opportunities that are adventurous and challenging, and allow them explore their environment.
- They also want the places they play to be safe and inviting, with shade and seating, and free of graffiti and rubbish. The things they worry about the most in relation to safety are not having enough lighting in parks making them feel unsafe at night time, cars and traffic which means they are less likely to walk or ride to school or their local park, bushes and high solid fences around parks and playgrounds, and strangers using parks and open spaces.

For Young People

- Having access to the facilities, events and services Stonnington offers is important. Along with being acknowledged for their positive attributes and contribution to the community. Events,

exhibitions, and performances provide a way to raise the profile of young people in a positive way. They also want the opportunity to have a voice in public forums.

- Like their parents, they are worried about drugs and alcohol, but also high expectations around academic performance, peer pressure, and social media, particularly in relation to bullying, personal identity, and superficial interactions.
- Technology is an important tool for young people to access information and could be embraced more readily by Council as a way of providing support services. Another area for improvement is the location and accessibility of Stonnington Youth Services. The current facilities are old, in poor condition and are not accessible for people with a mobility impairment.

For Service Providers

- They are seeing heightened levels of vulnerability and increasing complexity in the issues being experienced by individuals and families, and this requires services to provide more resources to effectively support families. Co-ordination around access to and the delivery of support services needs to be strengthened through awareness raising, encouraging agencies to work together and collocating services. A focus is also needed on supports for families who would not be traditionally classified as vulnerable but are experiencing heightened levels of stress.
- Changing work and parenting patterns such as mothers returning to work earlier, fathers having a more substantial role in parenting, both parents working full time, older parents, and reduced extended family support structures, are all impacting on the resilience of families, the social connections and mental health of children and young people, and the expectations families have of support services.
- Access to education, training and employment options is a key issue for not only service providers but also for parents, young people and educators. A lack of access to public secondary education options and VCAL and VET subjects in Stonnington severely limits education options for children and young people who do not 'fit into' the academic focus that many of the local independent schools have. Disengagement from school is more prevalent and a focus is needed on encouraging young people to have positive expectations about education and employment opportunities.
- The funding environment constantly shifts and changes, with an emphasis on short term projects and funding programs, impacting upon the ability of service providers to develop long term evidence based programs and supports. While service providers recognise it is difficult to influence the short-term nature of funding, they understand having a clear evidence base for programs and services is a key tool for advocating and influencing government around funding allocations.

Council's Role

Council has a significant footprint in supporting children, young people and families that includes:

- **Providing and planning for universally accessible experiences, programs, facilities and services** that are available to the whole of the Stonnington community, and are designed to strengthen the health and wellbeing of the community. For example, libraries, aquatic and leisure facilities, playgrounds and open space, festivals and events.
- **Providing, facilitating or planning for programs, facilities and services that are specifically designed to support children, young people and their families.** For example, childcare, maternal child health and youth programs, providing infrastructure or funding, advocating to government or other agencies, sector co-ordination, development and capacity building of the community, quality control, research and strategic planning.
- **Providing targeted supports for those with lower levels of resilience or experiencing disadvantage.** For example, enhanced maternal child health services, case management for young people, family support referrals, and the Prahran Child and Youth Community Wellbeing Hub. These services provide an important safety net for families, children and young people who are experiencing disadvantage or challenges in their life.

A key challenge for Council in defining its role in supporting families, children and young people, are the continually changing needs and expectations of the community, the evolution of the state and federal funding and policy environment, and the changing capacity of other agencies as funding streams alter or different priorities are identified. While this Plan identifies key areas of focus for the next 10 years, Council will continue to monitor and assess its role in supporting children, young people and families using the following criteria to make decisions about its ongoing role.

- The effectiveness of the program, service or activity in helping to achieve Council's strategic priorities, particularly those identified through the Council Plan
- The financial sustainability of Council remaining involved in the program, service or activity with careful consideration of the link between financial input and the community outcomes
- The risks to Council and the community of ceasing to be involved
- Whether Council is mandated and / or funded to undertake the program, service or activity. This should include assessing the impact of any cost shifting from State or Federal Government
- The extent of use and / or level of participation the program, service or activity receives
- The effectiveness of the program, service or activity in meeting community need
- Evidence of increased community need or vulnerability
- Are there alternate models or approaches that could be implemented that can meet community need and provide a more sustainable model for the future
- Ensuring Council does not duplicate programs, services or activities being delivered or supported by other agencies
- Whether Council needs to remain involved now or in the future to maintain accessible and equitable choices for children, young people and their families.

PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE

Vision

Stonnington is a place where all families, children and young people can actively participate in community life, feel safe and valued, and can reach their full potential.

Themes

Thriving Families: We will support families, children and young people to be stronger and more resilient through facilitating access to services, improving access to information, and focusing on supporting families, children and young people who are facing additional challenges.

We will strengthen the capacity of families, children and young people to take up opportunities and actively participate in community life.

Strengthening Community Wellbeing We will celebrate the contribution families, children and young people make to the Stonnington community, providing them with opportunities for expression and for their voice to be heard.

We will actively use libraries, playgrounds, open space, leisure centres, festivals, events and policy and planning to achieve better outcomes for families, children and young people.

Responsive and Sustainable: We will be smarter about how we manage services, infrastructure and resources for families, children and young people. We will actively look for opportunities to deliver integrated services and infrastructure, provide services that are agile, respond to community need, and have sustainable funding models.

Partnerships, Advocacy and Planning: We will improve the outcomes and support for families, children and young people, through creative partnerships and strong advocacy for improved services, infrastructure and resources. We will strengthen existing partnerships where they deliver the right outcomes for our community, and we are clear about Council's role.

We will be proactive in planning for the current and future needs of our community, ensuring programs, services and activities are consistent with Council's broader priorities, and deliver the right outcomes for families, children and young people.

Priority Actions

The priority actions have been developed after careful consideration of the background research. They will be implemented over 3 years, at which point they will be reviewed and a new set of priority actions developed for the next 3 years. Some priority actions may be ongoing beyond the initial 3 years, reflecting the complexity of the action or the ongoing nature of particular community needs.

Priority actions will inform Council's Annual Plan and Strategic Resource Plan.

Council will communicate the progress of the Children, Youth and Family Strategy annually to the community and service providers.

A number of issues have been elevated for inclusion in the 2017 – 2021 Municipal Health and Wellbeing Plan. This approach has been taken because the issues have implications or impacts that are wider than the Children, Youth and Family Strategy including:

- Domestic Violence
- Positioning Stonnington as Child Safe / Child Friendly City
- Increasing immunisation rates
- Ensuring open spaces are attractive and accessible for children, young people and families
- Supporting parents to be positive role models for their children in relation to active and healthy lifestyles, and participation in community life
- Supporting children, families and young people to be physically active.

Thriving Families

Priority Action	Year
➤ Expand the reach and impact of the parent education program.	2
➤ Improve the support for families living in the Office of Housing accommodation across the City of Stonnington to access early years services such as kindergarten, maternal child health, and immunisation services.	2
➤ Review the family support resources available in the City of Stonnington, and identify strategies for improving access for families and service providers.	1
➤ Explore options for establishing supported playgroup opportunities that are integrated with other services and accessible across the City of Stonnington.	1
➤ Review access to Council operated services for children, families and young people to ensure they are accessible for people who may be marginalised or experiencing disadvantage.	2
➤ Take a more co-ordinated and integrated approach to how Council communicates with families, children and young people and service providers, to improve the understanding of the how Council supports the local community.	2
➤ Improve service integration and service delivery by actively reducing the number of standalone services and co-locating complimentary services in buildings or precincts.	3
➤ Map the social and emotional needs of young people, identifying gaps in the service system and strategies for addressing these gaps.	1

Strengthening Health and Wellbeing

Priority Action	Year
➤ Improve access to aquatic education options for disadvantaged families, children and young people.	1
➤ Identify opportunities to increase access to literacy and library services by families not currently engaged with these services.	1
➤ Maximise opportunities for families, children and young people through the redevelopment of the Prahran Town Hall, development of the Cato Street site and Prahran Secondary College.	3
➤ Identify opportunities to develop active recreation spaces in parks to provide active play opportunities for older children and young people.	2
➤ Increase the voice of families, children and young people in the design and development of parks and open space.	1
➤ Pursue ways to make local streets, open space, walking and cycling paths more accessible and liveable for families, children and young people.	3
➤ Support young people to participate in business events and activities and access resources about business development in the City of Stonnington.	2
➤ Explore and pursue options to improve local employment opportunities for young people, to strengthen the local economy and the resilience of young people.	3
➤ Ensure families have access to local disability services through supporting local organisations and families to access NDIS funding.	2
➤ Explore the levers Council has available to encourage community based sport, recreation, arts and cultural organisations in the City of Stonnington, to support disadvantaged and marginalised families, children, and young people to participate in activities offered by their organisations.	3

Responsive and Sustainable

Priority Action	Year
➤ Strengthen the capacity of community kindergarten services in the City of Stonnington to provide services that are accessible and meet the needs of the community.	2
➤ Undertake a review of Council operated Childcare Services and Council's role in Childcare Services.	1
➤ Develop an Infrastructure Plan to confirm the infrastructure required by Council to support the delivery of services for children, young people and families in the City of Stonnington.	1
➤ Review the resourcing support Council provides to external agencies working with children, families and young people in the City of Stonnington, exploring the resources available and how the community accesses the service.	2
➤ Examine how Council will respond to changing State Government requirements about the delivery of Enhanced Maternal Child Health Services.	1
➤ Explore opportunities to strengthen the delivery of Youth Services in the central and eastern parts of Stonnington.	2
➤ Strengthen the capacity of the Youth Services Sector to deliver services for young people in the City of Stonnington.	3

Partnerships, Advocacy and Planning

Priority Actions	Year
➤ Advocate to the State and Federal Governments to secure long-term funding for universal access to kindergarten and related settings, and increased funding for children with additional needs to access 3-year-old kindergarten.	1
➤ Actively pursue partnerships with allied health and family support services to co-locate with maternal child health services.	1
➤ Actively partner with primary schools to support children and families transitioning from kindergarten to primary school.	2
➤ Examine how the City of Stonnington will respond to new legislation about Child Safe Standards in relation to parks, playgrounds, leisure centres, community facilities etc.	1
➤ Develop a collaborative practice framework for allied health and support services working with families.	3
➤ Drawing upon the research undertaken through developing the Children, Youth and Family Strategy, develop resources that can be used by Council and the wider service sector, to understand the characteristics and needs of children, families and young people in the City of Stonnington.	1
➤ Advocate to the State and Federal Governments to strengthen the Child First and Child Protection services and reduce the demand upon universal support services such as Maternal Child Health.	1
➤ Advocate to the State and Federal Governments to address gaps in the service system to support the social and emotional needs of young people.	3
➤ Pursue funding to map the needs of families, children and young people who at risk of becoming vulnerable, to plan for targeted services and resources that will reduce the risk of vulnerability.	2
➤ Advocate to the State and Federal Governments about services and supports for the middle years (8 – 12 years), with a focus upon early intervention resources.	1
➤ Identify and develop collaborative relationships with agencies who are funded to provide a leadership role in the health and social services sector, particularly those with a focus upon children, families and young people.	2

Item

Attachment 1 Draft Economic Development Strategy
2017-2021



STONNINGTON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY 2017-2021

FINAL DRAFT REPORT

JUNE 2017

CITY OF STONNINGTON

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Stonnington Economic Development Strategy 2017 - 2021 provides a blueprint for growing the vitality and productivity of the local economy and its contribution to the liveability of Stonnington as a whole. It is a plan to maintain and grow the status of Stonnington as a premier inner-city location to live, work, and visit.

Stonnington is known for its dynamic and unique precincts which draw visitors from across Melbourne for their mix of high quality retail, food, music, culture and nightlife. It is also home to major leading education and medical institutions.

The Strategy addresses a range of issues, challenges, and opportunities for sustainable economic development in the City which include:

- Strong population growth fuelled by an increasing appetite for apartment development and the areas lifestyle attractiveness;
- Major residential and infrastructure works, and associated impacts on local business;
- Supply and affordability of suitable commercial office space;
- Shifts in the retail sector and growth of major shopping centres (i.e. Chadstone Shopping Centre)
- Revitalisation of Chapel Street as retail and entertainment destination, and also supporting a thriving and innovative business community;
- Continued employment growth in key sectors matched with Stonnington (e.g. health, education, professional services); and
- The evolution of Stonnington’s precincts to manage and leverage increasing residential growth, changing economic conditions, new infrastructure projects and local development opportunities.

Moving forward, the Strategy provides the framework and directions for the City’s economic development, with the focus being on three key themes, and a set of related strategies that Council will be striving to achieve over the next four years. These themes are:



The Strategy has been prepared in the context of the role of economic development in the Council’s broader program of work and related strategic documents.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND

The Stonnington Economic Development Strategy 2017-2021 (EDS) is the key strategic document to guide Council's actions to facilitate economic growth.

The EDS is intended to provide an achievable, evidence based plan for the future, while responding to the challenges and opportunities presented by the local, regional and international conditions.

The EDS has been developed through analysis of Stonnington's economic positioning and consultation process, as described opposite. A full summary of all findings from the review are incorporated within the accompanying Discussion Paper.

The Economic Development Unit has recently merged to become the Economic Development, Arts and Tourism Unit (EDAT). The EDS includes directions for these key, complimentary functions and integrates findings from the Stonnington Arts and Cultural Strategy 2016-2021 (draft).

The EDS document is presented in two main parts:

Part A: Background: Key findings from the research and consultation process to set the economic context for the Strategy;

Part B: Future Directions: The framework to guide implementation of the Strategy, including a future vision, objectives, strategies and actions.

1.2. APPROACH

1. Economic Research and Analysis

Detailed analysis of the key macro-economic trends impacting Stonnington, a local economic and business profile and review of relevant policy and strategy.

2. Consultation

- Workshop with Council staff;
- Roundtable with key business owners;
- Small business and entrepreneur workshop;
- Meetings with traders and business associations and Presidents and Coordinators; and
- Online Business Survey (results provided in the Discussion Paper).

3. Discussion Paper

Summarising the key trends and considerations that will influence economic development Stonnington over the next five years. This is available in the accompanying Discussion Paper.

4. Strategy

Objectives and actions to address issues and emerging opportunities impacting Stonnington's economy and business community.

1.3. STRATEGIC CONTEXT

A key purpose of the Economic Development Strategy will be to guide the role and operation of the Economic Development, Arts and Tourism Unit, however there are other units within Council that influence the growth of the economy, tourism and events program. This Strategy is intended to integrate the direction of other strategies and plans, provide guidance to other units within Council and embed an all-of-Council approach to economic development. A full summary and review of Council strategies is provided in the accompanying Discussion Paper. The most relevant local, regional and state strategies include:

- Plan Melbourne 2017;
- Inner Melbourne Action Plan (IMAP);
- Stonnington Council Plan 2017;
- Stonnington Arts and Culture Strategy 2016-2020 (draft);
- Stonnington Activity Centres Strategy 2017 (draft); and
- Key Structure Plans:
 - Chapel Street ReVision Masterplan 2013 (a review of the previous structure plan)
 - Glenferrie Road – High Street Structure Plan 2014
 - Hawksburn Village Structure Plan 2015
 - Toorak Village Structure Plan 2008

ROLE OF COUNCIL IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Most Councils recognise that although they cannot directly deliver business outcomes, they can facilitate and promote economic development within the context of its wider community and environmental objectives. The City of Stonnington is charged with a responsibility to engage in long-term strategic planning on behalf of the local community, workers, visitors and businesses who occupy the municipality each day and in doing so, address economic, social, environmental, cultural, civic leadership and land use issues in an integrated manner. While there are limits to what Council alone can deliver, the main policy levers Council can use include the following:

Civic Leadership and Vision: Developing, communicating and implementing a vision for the future of the City.

Marketing and Promotion: Taking a proactive approach to marketing the City as a desirable place to invest, work and visit.

Infrastructure: Delivering a range of enabling infrastructure in collaboration with other levels of government to improve the amenity of the City.

Planning: Facilitating an efficient planning system that encourages investment and employment.

Business Support: Supporting businesses, especially Small to Medium Enterprises (SMEs), by providing a positive business environment, reducing red tape and developing a whole-of-Council approach to business growth.

Developing Innovative Partnerships: Building strong partnerships with neighbouring Council's, state authorities and industry bodies to collaboratively grow the local economy.

PART A. ECONOMIC PROFILE

This section summarises the key trends and issues impacting Stonnington's economy, as identified within the background review.

This includes:

- Demographic trends;
- Stonnington's economic role & positioning; and
- Summary of major industries and trends.

All findings are fully detailed in the accompanying Discussion Paper

2. DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

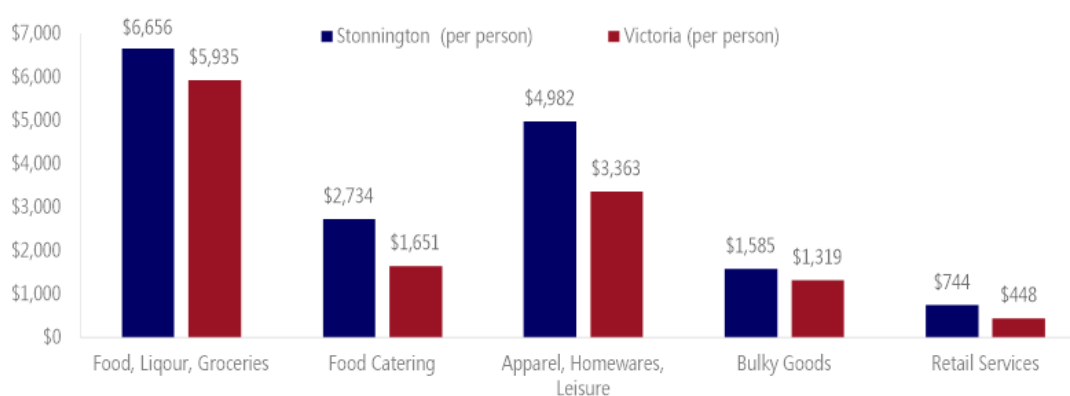
The key demographic trends impacting Stonnington's economy include:

- A residential population of 108,903 residents in 2016, projected to grow to 126,525 by 2036 (an additional 17,622 residents). This will provide growth opportunities for local service businesses (for example health and retail). The consultation process highlighted construction activities and traffic congestion as significant constraints for businesses, therefore social and transport infrastructure investment must keep pace with residential construction activity.
- The median age of Stonnington residents is 35 years old. The population is expected to age in coming years, in line with broader national trends. The area is well placed to cater to the needs of the older population due to the strength of the existing health and wellbeing services in Stonnington.
- A relatively wealthy population with a median weekly household income of \$1,722, the highest for any Local Government Area (LGA) in Victoria.
- Stonnington residents have a significantly higher spending capacity than the Victoria average, with an average annual retail expenditure of \$16,701 per person. This reflects the affluence of the areas and supports the high concentration of local specialty retailers.
- The unemployment rate in Stonnington in March 2016 (3.2%) is significantly lower than the Victoria rate (6.3%). Access to employment opportunities (particularly in the CBD) is key to the strategic positioning of Stonnington. Only 21% of Stonnington residents (who are in the labour force) work locally, with 32% of residents working in the City of Melbourne.

TABLE 1 SUBURB POPULATION GROWTH 2016-2036

Suburb	2016	2036	2016-2036 Growth
Armadale	9,567	10,573	+1,006
Glen Iris	9,242	9,826	+584
Malvern - Kooyong	4,305	4,526	+221
Malvern (South)	7,290	7,688	+398
Malvern East	22,194	25,267	+3,073
Prahran	14,577	16,256	+1,679
South Yarra	20,586	28,646	+8,060
Toorak	13,931	15,358	+1,427
Windsor	7,211	8,385	+1,174
Total	108,903	126,525	+17,622

FIGURE 1 ANNUAL RETAIL EXPENDITURE PER PERSON (\$2014)



Source: Marketinfo 2014

3. ECONOMIC PROFILE

KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

\$10.7 BILLION INDUSTRY OUTPUT	\$5.8 BILLION GROSS REGIONAL PRODUCT	44,896 JOBS
\$3.4 BILLION REGIONAL EXPORTS	17,139 REGISTERED BUSINESSES	\$3 BILLION LOCAL WAGES

The City of Stonnington economy supports 44,896 jobs and generates a total Gross Regional Product of \$5.8 billion. The largest industry sectors include Retail, Health Care and Social Assistance, and Professional Scientific and Technical Services.

TABLE 2 STONNINGTON INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT

Industry of Employment (ANZSIC 1)	Employment		Businesses		Economic Output (\$M)
	2011	2006-2011 Change	2015	2012-2015 Change	
Accommodation & Food Services	4,468	433	702	27	\$511
Administrative & Support Services	1,547	96	617	5	\$505
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	66	-1	309	-75	\$17
Arts & Recreation Services	692	14	297	-6	\$106
Construction	2,076	43	1,285	103	\$975
Education & Training	3,473	-25	214	-2	\$402
Electricity, Gas, Water & Waste Services	133	47	23	8	\$126
Financial & Insurance Services	1,535	-98	2,545	259	\$802
Health Care & Social Assistance	7,173	838	1,574	142	\$769
Information Media & Telecommunications	1,581	8	300	25	\$714
Manufacturing	1,245	-310	359	-37	\$775
Mining	27	-18	33	3	\$26
Other Services	1,933	20	829	-3	\$221
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	5,529	393	3,111	91	\$1,435
Public Administration & Safety	953	56	28	-1	\$185
Rental, Hiring & Real Estate Services	1,274	134	2,964	48	\$1,432
Retail Trade	9,203	-469	1,136	-79	\$1,024
Transport, Postal & Warehousing	602	21	226	-4	\$176
Wholesale Trade	1,386	-136	587	-9	\$482
Total	44,896	+1,046	17,139	+395	\$10,685

Source: Stonnington Remplan Economic Profile

3.1. KEY INDUSTRIES

RETAIL

Retail is the largest employing industry in the City of Stonnington as the home of two of Australia’s most prominent shopping destinations; Chapel Street and Chadstone Shopping Centre, along with several niche shopping strips and villages.

In recent years’ retailers, especially those in strip retail shopping, have had to contend with difficult trading conditions. However, the outlook for the broader sector remains positive as consumer confidence continues to recover. Retail is one of the most dynamic and competitive sectors of the economy, and local retail precincts will need to continue to evolve to meet market needs.

The strong residential growth in Stonnington and high spending capacity of residents will provide further opportunities for retailers to service the local catchment. Supermarkets are identified as a key gap in the local retail offering. Currently, there is an undersupply of three supermarkets, and this is projected to increase to five by 2031.¹

HOSPITALITY

Significant population growth has supported the increasing development of food retail businesses in Stonnington’s strips.

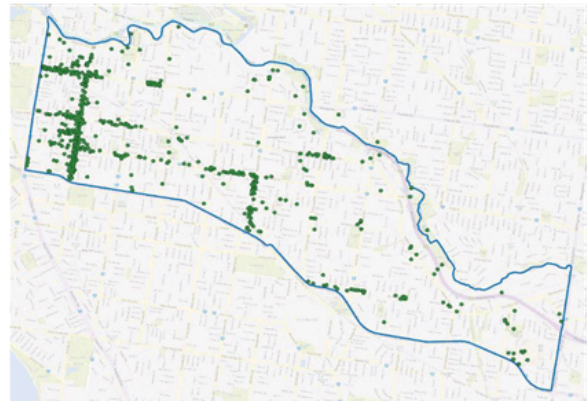
Stonnington’s precincts are renowned for their dynamic night life and the night-time economy forms an important part of the character and business mix. Chapel Street remains a hub for night-time activity, with many of the late-night venues distributed along the street. However, as a night-time destination, Chapel Street has had to contend with rising competition from other inner-city precincts that have established in recent years, particularly in the inner-north region (such as Fitzroy, Brunswick and Northcote).

TABLE 3 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES JOBS

	2006	2011	Difference
Cafes & Restaurants	1,754	1,856	+102
Takeaway Food Services	859	1,275	+416
Pubs, Taverns, & Bars	550	441	-109
Accommodation	332	366	+34
Catering Services	313	310	-3
Clubs (Hospitality)	129	143	+14
Food & Beverage Services	99	67	-32
Total	4,042	4,464	+422

Source: ABS Census 2006 & 2011

FIGURE 2 STONNINGTON LICENSED PREMISES



Source: Victorian Commission for Gambling and Liquor Regulation, Urban Enterprise 2016

¹ Stonnington Activity Areas Analysis, HillPDA 2013

HEALTH AND WELLBEING

The health sector is the second largest employing sector in the City of Stonnington and experienced the largest employment growth of any other industry in recent years. The sector in Stonnington includes two hospitals and significant number of allied health and specialist medical service businesses located in the municipality's precincts.

Continued employment growth in the sector is expected, consistent with broader trends in society such as an ageing population and increased spending on health and wellbeing services. Cabrini Hospital, the largest employer in the municipality, is currently planning for expansion, including a new 8 storey clinical building, which has recently been provided planning approval from Council. Facilitating the growth of major health institutions and flow on benefits to local precincts and private business opportunities should be encouraged.

KNOWLEDGE ECONOMY / BUSINESS SERVICES / SMART CITY

In recent years the 'Knowledge Economy' has been seen as a crucial economic development goal for cities. Put simply, a knowledge economy is the production of goods and services using knowledge-intensive activities with a greater reliance on intellectual capabilities rather than physical inputs or natural resources.²

Stonnington's knowledge sector has grown significantly in recent years, with strengths in:

- Professional, Technical and Scientific Services;
- Engineering;
- Information Technology;
- Finance and Insurance Services;
- Advanced Health Services and Medical Research;
- Property Services; and
- Education.

Stonnington's proximity to the CBD and strong existing knowledge sector will mean that economic linkages with the Melbourne CBD and agglomeration benefits will continue to grow over time.

² Powell, W & Snellman K, The Knowledge Economy, Annual Review of Sociology, 2004

CREATIVE INDUSTRIES

The creative sector has been increasingly recognised as a dynamic economic cluster in local and regional economies. Although the creative sector is often made up of micro businesses or small to medium enterprises, they can often develop into influential economic clusters, which help drive broader economic growth.

The creative sector in Stonnington is comprised of 3,912 workers representing 9% of total employment. Employment in the 'creative sector' increased significantly by +1,266 workers over the last census period. It is anticipated that growth has continued since 2011, driven by Stonnington's competitive advantages including proximity to the CBD, lively precincts, cultural assets and lifestyle appeal. A specific strength in software and application

development has been identified with a number of new SMEs establishing around the Chapel Street precinct in recent years.

A particular trend of recent years has been the growth of co-working or shared office spaces. These spaces provide start-ups, freelancers, entrepreneurs, and small businesses with a contemporary workspace and shared office resources (e.g. meeting rooms, lobby and amenities).

Given the shortage of commercial office development in the municipality, the re-purposing of shopfronts and former retail tenancies for co-working spaces provides an opportunity for Stonnington.

TABLE 4 CREATIVE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT 2006 & 2011

Creative Sub-Sector	2011 Employment	% of Creative Employment	Change (2006-2011)
Computer System Design and Services	1,114	28.6%	+392
Architectural Services	582	15.1%	+162
Advertising Services	533	13.6%	+117
Other Specialised Design Services	444	11.6%	+42
Free-to-Air Television Broadcasting	344	8.9%	+113
Creative Artists, Musicians, Writers and Performers	210	5.3%	+26
Book Publishing	150	3.9%	+6
Motion Picture and Video Production	126	3.3%	-1
Total	3,912	100.0%	+1,266

Source: ABS Census, compiled by Urban Enterprise 2016

4. MAJOR PRECINCTS

ACTIVITY CENTRE HIERARCHY

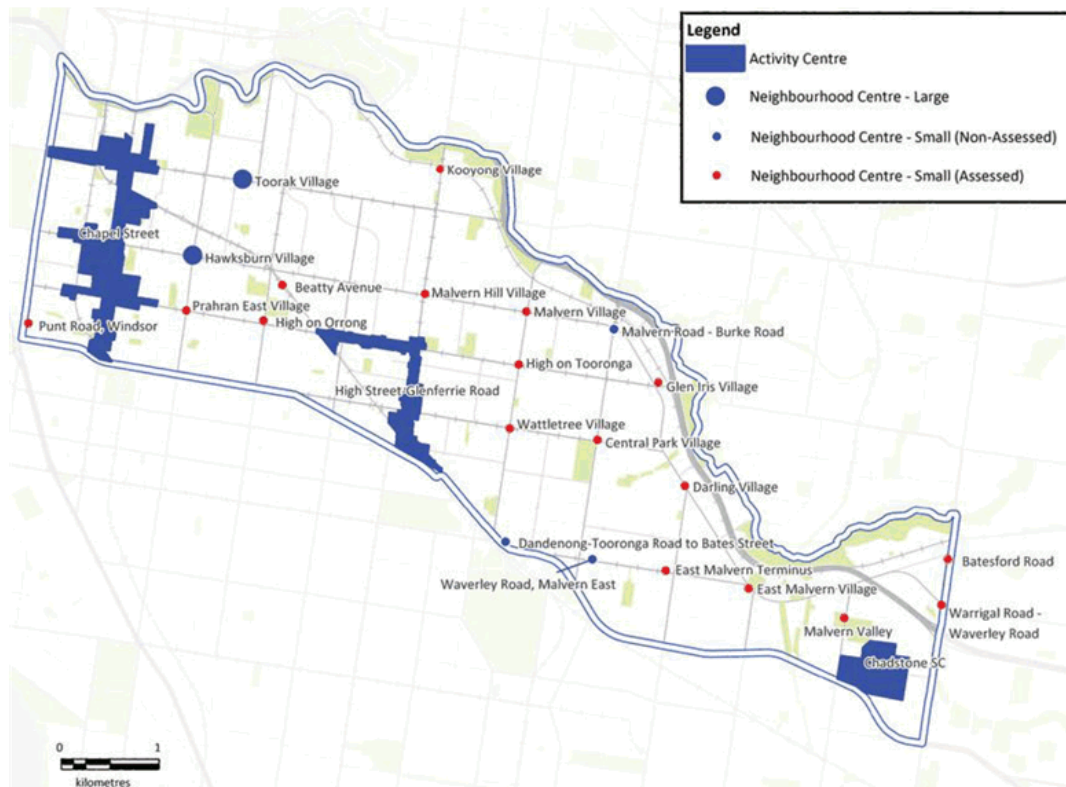
There are over 25 Activity Centres identified within the City of Stonnington. They range from clusters of local shops to Australia’s largest shopping centre, Chadstone. These areas are the hubs for retail and business and play an important role in the liveability and character of Stonnington.

Activity Centres in Stonnington contain approximately 450,000m² of retail floorspace, 275,000m² of commercial floorspace (including office) and a further 35,000m² of vacant floorspace. An additional 155,000m² of other floorspace (including Community, Recreation, and Entertainment etc.) is also located in activity centres across the municipality.

The Stonnington Activity Centre Strategy provides a framework for future development. Analysis to support the Activity Centres Strategy estimates that over the period to 2031, Stonnington’s centres will require an additional 40,000m² of retail floorspace. Supermarkets are a particularly important retail format in term of meeting the day-to-day needs of the general population, and modelling shows and current shortfall in supply of supermarkets which will become worse over time.

All centres will include a greater diversity of higher density housing forms, although the larger centres will be the focus for more intensive residential growth, due to their role, size, redevelopment opportunities and access to public transport and services.

FIGURE 3 ACTIVITY CENTRE NETWORK



Source: City of Stonnington Draft Activity Centre Strategy 2016

TABLE 5 ACTIVITY CENTRE HIERARCHY

HIERARCHY	CENTRE	DESCRIPTION
Activity Centre	Chapel Street (Prahran/ South Yarra Activity Centre) Chadstone Glenferrie Road – High Street	Regional or subregional centre with both neighbourhood and regional roles accommodating larger scale retail uses, complementary entertainment uses and goods and services to meet every day and specialty needs. Accommodate medium and higher density housing.
Neighbourhood Centre	Hawksburn Toorak Village Chapel Street (Windsor and Toorak Road Neighbourhood Centres)	Provide a comprehensive range of facilities catering to the everyday needs of surrounding residents and in many instances incorporate retail, office and service functions catering to wider markets. Accommodate medium and higher density housing.
Neighbourhood Centre (Medium)	Malvern Village Darling Village East Malvern Terminus	Contain a broad range of uses utilised by the surrounding community, however lack the major supermarkets and diversity of specialty shops contained in Neighbourhood Centres. Accommodate medium and higher density housing.
Neighbourhood Centre (Small)	12 centres	Small centres catering for only the basic neighbourhood retail and service needs of residents. Smaller centres will have varied capacity for housing growth, depending on factors such as heritage overlays and lot sizes.
Enterprise	Warrigal Road, Waverley Rd Batesford Road	Commercial areas with a mix of business uses, lacking a genuine neighbourhood service role.

Source: City of Stonnington Draft Activity Centre Strategy 2016

CHADSTONE SHOPPING CENTRE

Chadstone Shopping Centre is Australia’s largest shopping centre, as well as being the largest in the southern hemisphere. The centre has over 209,116m² in leasable floorspace, including 131,000m² retail floorspace and a further 19,000m² used for commercial purposes.

The centre services a large regional catchment that encompasses much of south east Melbourne. It also draws a significant number of interstate and international tourists, approximately 400,000 per year.

The centre is currently under expansion to include an additional 15,000m² retail floorspace, a 4.5 star hotel and associated conference and entertainment facilities. Future development plans also include a 10-storey office tower, providing an enhanced economic role for the centre beyond retail. Council are currently in discussions with the Victorian Planning Authority (VPA) to identify Chadstone as a National Employment Cluster to support enhanced infrastructure, particularly transport.

Chadstone Overview

- Australia’s largest shopping centre
- 209,116sqm of leasable floorspace
- Over 550 stores and services
- Over 5,000 workers
- Over 400,000 interstate and international tourists per year
- Growing commercial office and employment role

PRECINCTS AND ASSOCIATIONS

There are six business associations in Stonnington. They include:

- Chapel Street Precinct Association
- High Street Armadale Business Association
- Toorak Village Traders Association
- Toorak Road South Yarra Business Association
- Glenferrie Road Malvern Business Association
- East Malvern Traders (not a special rate scheme precinct)

A special rate scheme is money that is raised by Council through a levy on properties used for commercial purposes in a specified precinct. The schemes provide the means to fund employment of centre or marketing coordinators, which give Associations the ‘arms and legs’ to pursue their ambitions, rather than reliance on business owners and volunteers who often do not have the time to dedicate to such co-ordinated efforts.

The implementation and administration of a special rate scheme requires significant commitment and collaboration between Council and Business Associations. Each association develops an annual business plan that is approved by Council and outlines the objectives, activities and resource allocation.

Best Practice Special Rate Schemes

- Clearly identified roles and responsibilities of the Association and Council in administering the special rate and/or charge, with the Association as the key driving force. These should be spelled out in a funding agreement between the Council and the association as soon as the special rate/charge is in place.
- An active and engaged Business Association Committee which is seen by the business community to be leading the program and getting regular feedback from businesses on the activities that are undertaken with the funds.
- Strong support by Council through monthly monitoring, business planning and governance training sessions, regular meetings with centre coordinators and backup financial and other support to deal with both minor issues and major crises.
- Good governance arrangements by the Association Committee – regular checks by Council to see that this is happening and organisation of measures to deal with a breakdown in proper governance.
- Effective administrative systems and communication processes by the Association in dealing with members and external organisations.
- Good financial systems and accountability by the Association.
- An adopted four-year business plan with annual work program outlining a future vision, mission statement, and action strategies.
- Strong Council understanding of and commitment to the processes of managing the special rate or charge scheme.

Source: Mainstreet Australia

5. KEY CONSIDERATIONS

This section provides a summary of key considerations and trends to influence economic development in Stonnington over the next five years. These trends are analysed in detail within the accompanying Discussion Paper.

ALIGNMENT OF EXISTING POLICY AND STRATEGY

The City of Stonnington has undertaken a considerable body of work to inform economic development including precinct structure plans, Activity Centre Strategy 2016 (draft completed), Arts and Culture Strategy 2016 (currently underway). The EDS will need to integrate the key directions from existing strategy, identify a clear framework for economic development for Council, and an action plan for the Economic Development Unit which identifies areas of responsibility and co-operation with other units.

RESIDENTIAL GROWTH AND CONSTRUCTION

The growth in apartment development and lifestyle appeal of the area will mean that the City of Stonnington is expected to grow to 126,525 residents by 2031³. This will provide growth opportunities for local services businesses.

The increased development and construction activities will need to be managed to ensure minimal impact on surrounding businesses. This was a common issue expressed within the business survey. In addition, traffic congestion and parking was highlighted as a significant constraint for local business. Investment in public transport, active transport and off-street parking will be required to deal with increased traffic demand.

MAJOR INFRASTRUCTURE WORKS

In addition to increased residential development, there are several major infrastructure projects that may bring significant disruption to local businesses throughout the construction phase. This includes:

- Cato Street Car Park Transformation including a public square and open space (approximately to 2 year construction period);
- Melbourne Metro Rail Project (potentially a 10-year construction period);

- Prahran High School Development (simultaneously with above projects); and
- Forest Hill residential expansion.

LOW EMPLOYMENT GROWTH

Stonnington experienced moderate employment growth over the last census period, and compared with other IMAP councils, particularly City of Melbourne and City of Yarra, Stonnington's economic growth over recent years has been significantly lower. The City of Melbourne's agglomeration advantages have enabled the CBD and surrounds to attract significant growth in professional and business services. The City of Yarra has been able to leverage its proximity to the CBD, to transition former industrial and warehouse precincts for mixed-use and office development. Stonnington lacks the industrial precincts of its surrounds and therefore has not been able to capture the same level of benefit as the City of Yarra.

COMMERCIAL LAND SUPPLY AND AFFORDABILITY

Commercial land supply is a key constraint for jobs growth in Stonnington. The area's lifestyle appeal and high property prices contribute to the 'crowding out' problem; property developers showing preference for residential development over commercial, leading to a shortfall in employment focused floorspace and pushing out businesses and jobs. The proposal to introduce 'vertical zoning' within the Chapel Street precinct, which will require new developments to allow for commercial use for the first two storeys is a sensible strategy to ensure jobs are maintained in Stonnington.

Due to the shortage of commercial office space supply, the affordability of existing premises is a key issue impacting local businesses. A number of businesses consulted identified high rent and lack of suitable and affordable premises as a barrier to growth and as the purpose for relocating outside of the municipality.

NEW WAYS OF WORKING; HOME BASED BUSINESSES & CO-WORKING OFFICES

The digital economy has facilitated shifting work practices and has created new lifestyle opportunities for both the employed and self-employed. This factor, in conjunction with the need (or opportunity)

³ Forecast ID Stonnington 2016

for greater worker flexibility in many occupations, has increased the incidence of 'teleworking' and the emergence of home-based businesses and freelancing. A particular trend of recent years has been the growth of co-working or shared office spaces in Stonnington.

The sector has been supported by a number of co-sharing workspaces which have proliferated around inner Melbourne in recent years. Given the shortage of commercial office development in the municipality, the re-purposing of shopfronts and former retail tenancies for co-working spaces provides an opportunity for Stonnington.

RETAIL EXPANSION AND CHANGE

Retail is the largest employing industry in the City of Stonnington with two of Australia's most prominent shopping destinations; Chapel Street and Chadstone Shopping Centre, along with a number of niche shopping strips and villages. Fashion retail is a particular strength of the area with Chadstone the 'fashion capital of Australia', the range of boutique brands and international labels within precincts.

The retail industry has experienced difficult trading conditions in recent years and has undergone a period of transition. However, over the past 12 months the industry has experienced steady growth off the back of increased consumer confidence. Chadstone Shopping Centre, already the largest shopping centre in Australia, is continuing to expand its retail floorspace and offering.

The growing residential population of Stonnington, which is generally a wealthy consumer market, is providing increased patronage to local precincts and supporting growth in the food and beverage sectors, local services and groceries. Supermarket floorspace is currently undersupplied across the municipality, and unmet demand will continue to grow with population levels.

GROWTH OF CHADSTONE SHOPPING CENTRE

Chadstone Shopping Centre is the largest shopping centre in Australia and a significant employment cluster with over 3,000 workers. However, as an enclosed retail centre which draws on a regional catchment, its flow-on impacts to the local economy are limited.

The economic role of Chadstone is evolving and providing opportunities for new businesses with the planned development of a number of office towers and a hotel. Council is currently in discussion with the VPA to designate Chadstone as a National Employment Precinct. This will allow for further strategic planning and infrastructure investment.

CHAPEL STREET REVISION

Despite positivity in the broader retail sector, the Chapel Street retailing environment remains challenging. The popular fashion retail strip has suffered in recent years from increased competition (particularly from the expansion of high end fashion in Chadstone and the CBD). As an entertainment precinct, Chapel Street has also suffered from the emergence of other competing destinations north of the Yarra (e.g. Brunswick, Fitzroy, Northcote).

The longer-term prospects for Chapel Street remain positive. An increase in foot traffic will result from the completion of several luxury apartment developments. The strip will continue to undergo a rebirth as a food and beverage precinct, particularly the traditionally cheaper Windsor end of the strip. The Capital Grand development on the intersection of Toorak Road will include a mixture of luxury brands and strengthen the retail offering in the South Yarra area.

Redevelopment of the Jam Factory may provide a major boost for Chapel Street. It is anticipated that this will deliver a contemporary entertainment and retail and office space to the precinct.

A CREATIVE CITY

The importance of the creative and digital economy is being increasingly recognised for its contribution to a vibrant and diverse city that embraces culture and recreation. A creative industry sector provides a wide range of social benefits, but also provides an important contribution to the success of the economy.

A specific strength in software and application development has been identified with a number of new SMEs establishing around the Chapel Street and Windsor precinct in recent years. Positioning South Yarra as a 'digital tech hub' may encourage start-ups to the precinct. Chapel Street and South Yarra remains a strong brand that could be leveraged further for creative businesses.

HEALTH AND WELLBEING SECTOR

The health sector is the second largest employing sector in the City of Stonnington and experienced the largest employment growth of any other industry in recent years. The healthcare sector includes two hospitals and significant number of allied health and specialist medical service business. The broader 'wellbeing' industry (such as gyms, yoga and Pilates studios.) has emerged in recent years with a significant number of businesses locating in Stonnington's precincts.

Continued growth in the sector is expected. Cabrini Hospital, the single largest employer in the municipality, is currently planning for expansion including a new 8 storey clinical building. The

demographic profile and relative wealth will support further growth in the allied health and wellbeing sector. Strategies to support the growth of the hospital precincts and leverage other business and industry opportunities will need to be considered.

TRAFFIC AND CONGESTION

Traffic, congestion and parking availability were common concerns raised by businesses and retail traders, particularly the increased strain on existing infrastructure of high density residential development.

Managing the impact of increased traffic is an issue which is not unique to Stonnington. Supporting sustainable transport initiatives is an imperative and requires considerable assistance and funding from State Government and transport providers.

VISITOR ECONOMY

Chapel Street and Chadstone are the two major destinations that drive interstate and international visitation to Stonnington. Fashion shopping and entertainment remain the key driver of visitation for these precincts.

Chadstone is becoming well placed in the international market with the establishment of high end and luxury retail brands. This is particularly important for the growing Chinese market for Melbourne.

Strategies may be devised to expose more visitors to the villages of Stonnington, rather than Chadstone.

At a domestic level, each of the villages of Stonnington provide a unique offer and whilst Chadstone supports national and multinational retail brands, the villages of Stonnington support

predominantly independent retailers. Collaboration between Stonnington's villages is currently limited, however there is opportunity to look at the strengths of each and collaboratively promote those strengths to residents in surrounding municipalities.

Stonnington City Council is part of the Inner South East Region, which is the key destination for interstate and international visitors. Collaboration with IMAP and Destination Melbourne should continue, particularly in relation to external marketing.

BEST PRACTICE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Economic Development Strategy for the City of Stonnington should consider best practice for economic development. This includes allocation of resources for the following:

- Business engagement practice including:
 - Up-to-date database and recording of contact with businesses;
 - Prominent presence of the economic development unit among the business base;
 - Promotion of grant opportunities to businesses;
- Setting economic development targets: e.g. job creation (for example one job per dwelling);
- Availability to support businesses during the planning processes;
- Advocacy for investment attraction – public and private projects;
- Collaboration with surrounding municipalities and other Government stakeholders;
- Ongoing industry research.

PART B. STRATEGIC

This section outlines the strategies and actions to guide economic development within Stonnington over the next five years.

FRAMEWORK

6. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

This section outlines the directions and actions to guide economic development within Stonnington over the next four years. The Strategy is underpinned by the economic vision accompanying strategic objectives.

Vision

Stonnington will maintain and grow its status as a premier inner-city location to live, work and visit. The City’s renowned Activity Centres will be known and promoted for their liveability, innovative business community and destinations for shopping, hospitality, entertainment, and culture

Overarching Objectives for Economic Development

1. Increase employment and provide opportunities for the growing residential population to work locally;
2. Provide effective engagement and support to businesses in Stonnington to allow them to grow, expand and prosper;
3. Promote Stonnington’s Activity Centres as premier retail and visitor destinations that are welcoming to locals and visitors alike and are developed according to their unique character and function;
4. Attract new businesses that are matched to the needs of the local community, including health and wellbeing, business services and quality retail and hospitality;
5. Leverage Stonnington’s strategic location, lively Activity Centres and liveability to attract investment from innovative businesses and entrepreneurs in high value growth industries such as IT, design, creative arts.

Major Themes

<p>1. A CREATIVE, INNOVATIVE & PRODUCTIVE CITY</p>	<p><i>Attract new business and industry investment and assist existing businesses to grow in key high value industries that are matched to the strengths of Stonnington and the needs of local community.</i></p>
<p>2. A LIFESTYLE CITY</p>	<p><i>Promote Stonnington’s unique Activity Centres and cultural assets as welcoming to locals and visitors alike and hubs for shopping, hospitality, entertainment and culture.</i></p>
<p>3. A PROACTIVE, FACILITATIVE, & COORDINATED CITY</p>	<p><i>Support a positive business environment through embedding a consideration of economic implications within decision making and engaging with businesses in a meaningful way.</i></p>

7. A CREATIVE, INNOVATIVE AND PRODUCTIVE CITY

Attract new business investment and assist existing businesses to grow in key high value industries that are matched to the strengths of Stonnington and the needs of local community

The City of Stonnington will continue to leverage its strategic location, innovative business community, cultural assets and its high value lifestyle attributes to develop a creative, innovative and productive economy.

Key industry growth opportunities are summarised in Table 6.

Stonnington has a strong existing creative and knowledge based sector. A specific strength in software and application development and design has been identified with several new SMEs establishing around the Chapel Street and Windsor precinct in recent years. Council are currently finalising the Arts and Cultural Strategy which provides complimentary direction on the growth of creative enterprise.

Health and wellbeing is a specific strength of Stonnington with a number of major institutions and a significant number of allied health, specialist medical services, and wellbeing businesses (such as gym, Pilates and yoga) located in the municipality's precincts.

Moving forward, a suitable supply of commercial land and premises is key to supporting business expansion and new investment. It is important that the planning framework supports the development of quality commercial floorspace, balanced against the increasing demand for residential development.

OBJECTIVES

- Facilitate growth in key knowledge and creative sectors
- Promote Stonnington as an innovative and creative business community
- Support the growth of SMEs and entrepreneurs

TARGETS AND MONITORING

- Employment growth
- Growth in creative sector jobs and businesses
- Growth in knowledge sector jobs and businesses
- Growth in commercial floorspace

TABLE 6 STONNINGTON INDUSTRY OPPORTUNITIES

Industry	Opportunity
Health & Wellbeing	Major hospital expansion (i.e. Cabrini)
	Aged care and residential services
	Allied health
	Wellbeing businesses (e.g. gym, yoga, pilates)
Creative Arts & Business	Co-working hubs
	Creative business incubator
	Creative arts education (e.g. Melbourne Polytechnic)
	Design services (e.g. architecture)
Professional & Business Services	Multimedia, IT, and Software Development
	Service wealthy and growing catchment
	Ensure suitable commercial office supply
Retail	Leverage inner-city location
	Chadstone expansion and retail head offices
	Population growth and local demand for supermarkets and fresh food
Hospitality & Entertainment	Boutique and village retailers
	Chapel Street Precinct Revision
	Tourism and visitor growth
	Events
	Chadstone Shopping Centre expansion and hotel development
	Strong dining and restaurant offering

STRATEGY 1 Position Stonnington as a preferred location for creative and innovative business and enterprise.			
Key Actions	Lead & Partners	Timeframe	
ACTION 1.1 <i>Implement the findings of the Arts and Cultural Strategy 2016-2020 (draft).</i>	EDAT/Festivals and Events	On-going	
ACTION 1.2 <i>Work with IMAP and Creative Victoria to support creative industries.</i>	EDAT, IMAP, Creative Vic.	On-going	
ACTION 1.3 <i>Investigate the establishment of a business incubator within Council facilities Undertake a feasibility study to determine demand and an appropriate business model.</i>	EDAT	Year 2	
ACTION 1.4 <i>Strengthen relationships with Melbourne Polytechnic and support the development of the campus as a hub for creative education and industry. Promote the campus as a valuable resource to the creative business community.</i>	Melbourne Polytechnic, EDAT	On-going	
ACTION 1.5 <i>Undertake an assessment of the creative business and employment profile and spatial clustering using the ABS Census 2016 data (once released). Use the findings to promote Stonnington's creative and design business community and identified clusters.</i>	EDAT	Year 1	
ACTION 1.6 <i>Work with Chapel Street Precinct Association to promote the development of creative businesses, particularly digital and design firms.</i>	EDAT, Chapel Street Precinct Association	On-going	
ACTION 1.7 <i>Ensure that creative businesses are represented within Council engagement processes (for example Business Roundtable).</i>	EDAT	On-going	
ACTION 1.8 <i>Engage with IMAP and the City of Melbourne to participate in the Melbourne Knowledge Week highlighting innovation in Stonnington.</i>	EDAT, IMAP, City of Melbourne	On-going	
ACTION 1.9 <i>Provide support to community arts practitioners and organisations through the annual grants program, networking and brokering partnerships and seeding and collaborating on projects.</i>	EDAT/Festivals and Events	On-going	
ACTION 1.10 <i>Facilitate opportunities to access commercial spaces for short-term/pop-up creative activities, businesses and initiatives.</i>	EDAT	On-going	
ACTION 1.11 <i>Strengthen the information available from Council for creative practitioners and organisations about support for implementing creative initiatives.</i>	EDAT	Year 1	

STRATEGY 2 Ensure a suitable supply of commercial land and premises are available to support business expansion and new investment.		
Key Actions	Lead & Partners	Timeframe
ACTION 2.1 <i>Maintain and enhance a network of sustainable and viable activity centres, and implement the findings of the Activity Centre Strategy 2017.</i>	City Strategy	On-going
ACTION 2.2 <i>Support the Implementation of planning mechanisms which ensure the development of quality commercial office space in Stomington's precincts (e.g. 'Vertical Zoning').</i>	City Strategy, EDAT	Year 1
ACTION 2.3 <i>In Structure Plans and urban design frameworks, identify locations within activity centres and mixed use areas that could accommodate an increase in office space to facilitate businesses and employment development in Stomington.</i>	City Strategy, EDAT	On-going
ACTION 2.4 <i>Support proposals that will achieve more effective use of commercial properties including shop top development, creative uses of vacant premises.</i>	City Strategy, EDAT	On-going
ACTION 2.5 <i>Advocate that new residential development in activity centres do not compromise the economic role of centres</i>	City Strategy, EDAT	On-going
ACTION 2.6 <i>Support the growing economic and employment role of Chadstone Shopping Centre.</i>	EDAT	On-going
ACTION 2.7 <i>Support the development of new co-sharing workspaces.</i>	EDAT, City Strategy	On-going
ACTION 2.8 <i>Work with tenants and property owners to develop and implement models to facilitate affordable and quality office spaces.</i>	EDAT	On-going
ACTION 2.9 <i>Develop and maintain relationships with local real estate agents and property developers in order to stay up to date with local property and economic trends within precincts.</i>	EDAT	Year 1 and on-going
STRATEGY 3 Leverage the existing strengths and increasing demand for health and wellbeing services to support increased employment and business activity.		
Key Actions	Lead and Partners	Timeframe
ACTION 3.1 <i>Strengthen relationships and support the growing role of Cabrini Hospital.</i>	Cabrini Private, City Strategy, Statutory Planning, EDAT	On-going
ACTION 3.2 <i>Investigate the opportunity to develop a medical precinct in Malvern East, within proximity of the Cabrini Private Hospital.</i>	Cabrini Private, City Strategy, EDAT	Year 3 &4
ACTION 3.3 <i>Promote the health and wellbeing sector. Encourage events and festivals which promote healthy living.</i>	EDAT	Year 1 and on-going
ACTION 3.4 <i>Investigate opportunities to support allied health providers in the implementation of the NDIS (for example workshops and information dissemination).</i>	EDAT	Year 1

8. A LIFESTYLE CITY

Promote Stonnington's unique Activity Centres and cultural assets as welcoming to locals and visitors alike and are hubs for shopping, hospitality, entertainment and culture

A city's lifestyle plays an ever-increasing role in creating a place where people want to live and work. To continue to attract and retain talented workers, entrepreneurs, and key businesses, Stonnington needs to nurture its high-quality lifestyle and to further develop its cultural and recreational assets.

Stonnington is known for its lively and unique precincts which draw visitors from across Melbourne for their mix of high quality retail, food, music, culture and nightlife. In addition, these areas are increasingly popular for interstate and international tourists (particularly the Toorak Road and Chapel Street precinct, and Chadstone Shopping Centre).

The character and nature of Stonnington's precincts will continue to evolve with increasing residential growth, changing economic conditions, new infrastructure projects and local development opportunities. The increase in residential apartment development will provide growth opportunities for local services businesses, but construction activities will need to be managed to ensure minimal impact on surrounding community and businesses (a common issue raised in consultation).

In addition, traffic congestion and parking was highlighted as a significant constraint for local business. Investment in public transport, active transport, and off-street parking will be required to deal with increased traffic demand.

AIMS

- Strengthen the unique character of Stonnington's precincts;
- Increase visitation and spending in Stonnington's precincts;
- Grow employment in the retail, hospitality, and service sector;
- Support a lively night-time economy; and
- Foster and promote Stonnington's arts and cultural assets.

TARGETS & MONITORING

- Growth in visitation;
- Decreased vacancy rates; and
- Growth in retail, hospitality, and tourism related employment.

STRATEGY 4 Identify, showcase and promote Stonnington’s tourism assets to facilitate growth in tourist visitation and spending.		
Key Actions	Lead & Partners	Timeframe
ACTION 4.1 <i>Strengthen relationships with Chadstone Shopping centre and explore opportunities to drive greater dispersal of visitors to the centre.</i>	Chadstone Shopping Centre, EDAT	On-going
ACTION 4.2 <i>Maintain strong relationships with IMAP Regional Tourism Program to drive and communicate the inner Melbourne experience.</i>	IMAP, EDAT	On-going
ACTION 4.3 <i>Leverage Melbourne’s major events calendar.</i>	EDAT	On-going
ACTION 4.4 <i>Work in partnership with Destination Melbourne and Visit Victoria for external marketing of Stonnington’s key precincts. Ensure that Stonnington’s precincts have a strong presence and quality content on regional tourism platforms such as the Melbourne Official Visitors Guide, Visit Victoria website, and market campaigns.</i>	Destination Melbourne, Visit Victoria	On-going
ACTION 4.5 <i>Continue to work with key Business Associations to promote the benefit of the visitor economy to local businesses. Provide key information and opportunities (e.g. major events) through the business database and e-newsletter (Action 10.3).</i>	Business Associations	On-going
STRATEGY 5 Maintain vibrant activity centres which are accessible, easy to navigate, and have a strong sense of place.		
Key Actions	Lead & Partners	Timeframe
ACTION 5.1 <i>Continue to support the implementation of Structure Plans for key activity centres.</i>	City Strategy, EDAT	On-going
ACTION 5.2 <i>Provide support for the implementation of the style guide for activity centres and the guidelines for gateway and precinct branding</i>	Urban Design, EDAT	Year 1 & Year 2
ACTION 5.3 <i>Develop a program of placemaking projects and infrastructure upgrades to improve streetscapes and the function and attractiveness centres</i>	EDAT/ Urban Design and Infrastructure	On-going
ACTION 5.4 <i>Support improvements to public transport services focussing in on Activity Centres</i>	City Strategy, EDAT	On-going

STRATEGY 6 Work collaboratively with Business Associations to effectively market and showcase the unique characteristics of each activity centre.

Key Actions	Lead & Partners	Timeframe
ACTION 6.1 <i>Continue to support and administer five special rates schemes for marketing and promotion of precincts.</i>	EDAT	On-going
ACTION 6.2 <i>Identify opportunities to collaborate with Business Associations on the funding and delivery of place-making initiatives (for example, public art and murals).</i>	EDAT, Business Associations	On-going
ACTION 6.3 <i>Encourage businesses to be involved and active in Business Associations.</i>	EDAT, Business Associations	On-going

STRATEGY 7 Ensure that Stonnington’s night-time precincts are perceived as safe, accessible and dynamic.

Key Actions	Lead & Partners	Timeframe
ACTION 7.1 <i>Continue to work with the Stonnington Liquor Forum to develop initiatives and strategies to support a safe and vibrant nightlife, and support best practice management of licensed premises.</i>	EDAT/Advocacy, Performance and Improvement	On-going
ACTION 7.2 <i>Evaluate the mobility of people in, around, and out of night time precincts in association with the PTV Night Network trial</i>	EDAT, Assets and Services	Year 1
ACTION 7.3 <i>Review opportunities to improve the night-time function and public amenities of key precincts e.g. lighting, public toilets, transport, taxi ranks.</i>	EDAT, Assets and Services	On-going
ACTION 7.4 <i>Work with Business Associations to promote Stonnington’s nightlife, emphasising the diversity of Stonnington’s offering (more than just nightclubs – dining scene, performing arts, live music, events).</i>	EDAT, Business Associations	On-going

STRATEGY 8 Promote and facilitate the development of liveable precincts and sustainable business practices.

Key Actions	Lead & Partners	Timeframe
ACTION 8.1 <i>Encourage residents, visitors and workers to use public and active transport modes through the promotion of health and other benefits of sustainable transport Support participation in events such as Ride to Work, and Walk to Work day.</i>	EDAT/Transport and Parking/ Sustainable Environmental Management	On-going
ACTION 8.2 <i>Encourage investment in green infrastructure in Stonnington’s activity centres (e.g. landscaping, vegetation, storm water treatments).</i>	EDAT, Urban Design and Infrastructure	On-going
ACTION 8.3 <i>Increase the awareness of environmentally sustainable practices amongst businesses with relevant and accessible information in regards to energy, water and waste efficiency.</i>	EDAT	Year 2 & 3

STRATEGY 9 Continue to leverage Stonnington’s events program to grow economic and lifestyle benefits.		
Key Actions	Lead & Partners	Timeframe
ACTION 9.1 <i>Continue to support the Corporate Sponsorship Policy to attract commercial investment in to events</i>	EDAT/Festivals and Events	On-going
ACTION 9.2 <i>Explore opportunities to diversify the events calendar and event sponsorship/partnership arrangements beyond fashion. This may include food and wine (such as Melbourne Food and Wine Festival) and health and fitness events.</i>	EDAT	On-going
ACTION 9.3 <i>Investigate opportunities to utilise Council land for events and economic activity (for example carparks, parks).</i>	EDAT/Festivals and Events	On-going
ACTION 9.4 <i>Assist Business Associations to leverage Council’s Festivals and Events Programs to attract new and sustainable visitation.</i>	EDAT /Festivals and Events	On-going

9. A PROACTIVE, FACILITATIVE, AND COORDINATED CITY

Support a positive business environment through embedding a consideration of economic implications within decision making and engaging with businesses in a meaningful way

Economic development and business engagement is a core part of Council's responsibility, beyond just the Economic Development Unit and a whole-of-Council approach is required in order to achieve local economic outcomes.

Consultation found that whilst the City of Stonnington does many things well, there was a need for a more coordinated and cohesive approach to achieving economic development outcomes. This means all departments, including City Strategy, Statutory Planning, Urban Design and Infrastructure, Economic Development, Festivals and Events and other areas of Council, have a role to play in supporting economic development outcomes in Stonnington.

Leadership and communication strategies are required to develop and nurture partnerships and relationships with a wide range of interest groups, including all levels of government, business operators, business groups, and the wider community. The development of an up-to-date business database is an important starting point for improved communication methods and outcomes.

OBJECTIVES

- Maintain the competitiveness of Stonnington as a business location;
- Create supportive relationships with the local business community
- Provide useful and relevant information for businesses
- Embed economic development as a priority within Council decision-making
- Ensure Council processes are business friendly

TARGETS AND MONITORING

- Council develops an up-to-date business database;
- Procedures and measures to ensure that Economic Development Officers are engaging meaningfully with local businesses;
- Procedures and measures to embed consideration of economic impact of decision-making.

STRATEGY 10 Ensure economic development staff are visible and active in the local business community, and develop procedures to ensure that Council are engaging with business in a meaningful way.		
Key Actions	Lead & Partners	Timeframe
<p>ACTION 10.1 <i>Develop a dynamic and up-to-date business database system and ensure information is correct, up-to-date, and cross references the most recent business register data. At a minimum, it should include the following fields:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Business name; - Owner and main contact person; - Address and precinct; - Home or office based; - Email; - Phone; - Industry classification; and - Business size (estimated number of jobs). 	EDAT	Year 1
<p>ACTION 10.2 <i>Once an up-to-date database has been established, investigate the development and establishment of an interactive Client Management System which can be used to record and track business engagement and report on economic development performance measures. Engage with EDA Victorian State Practitioners Network as to how this may be implemented and used.</i></p>	EDAT	Year 1
<p>ACTION 10.3 <i>Provide effective communication with businesses using a variety of methods where necessary. Develop a regular email newsletter to go to businesses on the business database (once completed), promoting Council projects, networking opportunities and grants programs.</i></p>	EDAT	On-going
<p>ACTION 10.4 <i>Undertake regular meetings and site visits with businesses to ensure that Council have a better understanding of business operations, concerns, and current and potential projects.</i></p> <p><i>Once a CMS has been established (Action 10.2) record details of business engagement and develop KPIs on business engagement, aligning with EDA performance measures.</i></p>	EDAT	On-going
<p>ACTION 10.5 <i>Once the business database is developed, undertake a biennial survey of local businesses to identify needs and issues, and seek feedback on Council services.</i></p>	EDAT	Year 2
<p>ACTION 10.6 <i>Increase engagement with home-based businesses.</i></p>	EDAT	On-going
<p>ACTION 10.7 <i>Increase engagement with businesses in non-rated precincts.</i></p>	EDAT	On-going
<p>ACTION 10.8 <i>Continue to utilise the Business Roundtable as an important strategic resource and connection to local industry. Review the terms of reference to ensure that the group represents the diversity of businesses in the municipality, and maximise opportunity for entrepreneurs and young business leaders.</i></p>	EDAT	Year 1 and On-going

STRATEGY 11 Provide targeted and relevant services and assistance to facilitate business growth, especially for small business and entrepreneurs.		
Key Actions	Lead & Partners	Timeframe
ACTION 11.1 <i>Continue to deliver a program of networking and business education seminars, collaborating with specialist providers. Use the biennial survey to gauge interest in business development topics.</i>	EDAT	On-going
ACTION 11.2 <i>Support the development of programs to increase the capacity of home-based and micro businesses.</i>	EDAT	On-going
ACTION 11.3 <i>Develop a business information kit to welcome new businesses, assist with information and contacts, and relevant resources.</i>	EDAT	Year 2
ACTION 11.4 <i>Assist businesses to link to programs and services delivered by the Federal and State governments and industry bodies (such as VECCI) that help them grow and innovate.</i>	EDAT	On-going
ACTION 11.5 <i>Continue to subscribe to valuable economic resources (e.g. online economic profile) and promote to local businesses.</i>	EDAT	On-going
ACTION 11.6 <i>Review Council's procurement procedures to maximise opportunity for local procurement.</i>	EDAT	Year 1

STRATEGY 12 Ensure that Council processes are business friendly and embed a consideration of economic development outcomes within decision-making across Council.		
Key Actions	Lead & Partners	Timeframe
ACTION 12.1 <i>Investigate the establishment of a 'one-stop-shop' service for businesses (incorporating permit, fee and advice services) to facilitate appropriate business outcomes</i>	EDAT	Year 1
ACTION 12.2 <i>Ensure that capital works, infrastructure projects and major developments consider the impact on the local business community.</i>	EDAT	On-going
ACTION 12.3 <i>For major infrastructure projects develop a Business Mitigation Strategy. This may include: consideration of:</i> <i>-Developing a list of affected businesses to provide updates throughout the project;</i> <i>-A business information pack;</i> <i>-Ensure frontline staff are updated throughout the project to enable consistent messaging;</i> <i>-Explore grants or fee waivers for impacted businesses (e.g. footpath trading);</i> <i>-Post construction considerations including measures to reactivate the site (e.g. events, pop-ups, marketing etc).</i>	EDAT	Year 1 and On-going
ACTION 12.4 <i>Work with other Council departments in order to identify improvements to business efficiencies and/or reduce red tape and business regulatory impacts where possible.</i>	EDAT	On-going
ACTION 12.5 <i>Work with Federal and State Governments to advocate for infrastructure investment commensurate with Stonnington's status as a fast growing inner-city municipality. Source funding for Stonnington's critical infrastructure requirements.</i>	EDAT, City Strategy	On-going

10. IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

This Economic Development Strategy has been prepared in the context of the City's broader planning framework, the program of work and wider regional priorities. The Strategy will be implemented overtime in partnership with state and federal agencies, key sectors, regional organisations, industry and Business and Trader associations.

The implementation of the EDS needs to be regularly monitored and evaluated. Learnings also need to be captured to improve future delivery and decision making. The Strategy will be monitored by Council's EDAT Unit. The team will work in collaboration with Council's Business Advisory Group and other key stakeholders to undertake an annual review to ensure that the Economic Development Strategy remains relevant and responsive. A biennial business survey will provide feedback from businesses and insights into business confidence. A progress report on the strategies implementation will be provided annually to Council. Additional information sources that will be used to track progress, include:

- Participant feedback in Council's business programs;
- Business Associations and group meetings;
- Australian Business Register data; and
- Council's economic subscriptions (Remplan).

The ABS Census 2016 data is expected to be released progressively through 2017. This will provide up-to-date information on industry changes in Stonnington and may be used to review strategies and actions in the future.



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Item 13

Attachment 1 Attachment 1 of 1 - Dixon Street -
Proposal to Alter Parking Arrangements
Circular Option 2

OPTION 2: CLOSE FOOTPATH AND PROVIDE MARKED PARKING AREAS ON THE NORTH SIDE

