APPENDICES

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MOSAIC LABS REPORT

mosaicLAB

REPORT OF ENGAGEMENT GROUP MEETING NO. 4

GREEN WEDGE MANAGEMENT PLAN ENGAGEMENT GROUP

THE ENGAGEMENT GROUP'S TASK:

Council is developing a green wedge management plan and it needs to ensure that the plan meets the economic, social and environmental needs of the community, now and in the future.

WHAT IS OUR ADVICE AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE WRITERS OF THE PLAN?

Limitations of Use

This report has been prepared by MosaicLab on behalf of and for the exclusive use of Frankston City Council.

The sole purpose of this report is to provide a record of the final recommendations developed by the Green Wedge Engagement Group at its fourth meeting on 30 November 2017.

Frankston City Council can choose to share and distribute this report as they see fit.

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MosaicLab is a Victorian-based consultancy that specialises in community & stakeholder engagement, facilitation, negotiation, strategic planning and coaching.

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INTRODUCTION

Frankston City Council is developing a Green Wedge Management Plan and has embarked on a process of community engagement to support this work. The process commenced with an Information Evening on 14 September 2017 attended by about 270 people. At this meeting, anyone who wished to explore the issues in more depth was invited to join an Engagement Group. Just over 40 people nominated to be part of the Engagement Group and they met over four evening meetings on October 12, October 26, November 16 and November 30, 2017.

PURPOSE OF THE ENGAGEMENT GROUP

The Group was asked to address the following task:
Council is developing a green wedge management plan and it needs to ensure that the plan meets the economic, social and environmental needs of the community, now and in the future. What is our advice and recommendations to the writers of the plan?

EXPECTATIONS OF ENGAGEMENT GROUP MEMBERS

The Group was asked to:

1. To attend all meetings
2. To work collaboratively with other community members to consider information, weigh up options and come up with a set of recommendations to Council

THE OVERALL PROCESS

The process included the following steps:

1. Wider engagement including the Information meeting, a survey, submissions and one targeted discussion group
2. Deeper engagement – the Engagement Group delved more deeply into the issues over four meetings.
3. The recommendations from the Engagement Group together with survey results, submissions and the targeted discussion group are to be provided to planning consultants who will be preparing a draft plan for Council (February to June 2018).
4. The draft plan to be considered by Council and is expected to be placed on public exhibition in mid-late 2018.

ENGAGEMENT GROUP TASKS

The following steps were planned for the Engagement Group:

Meeting #1 – Identify information needed to undertake the role

Meeting #2 – Information/speakers and discussion of insights, opportunities and issues

Meeting #3 - Develop a vision and draft recommendations

Meeting #4 - Finalise recommendations

All four meetings of the Engagement Group were held as planned. The only variation was that the vision was considered at meeting #4 rather than meeting #3.

ABOUT THIS REPORT

This report forms the Engagement Group's final recommendations to Council and the writers of the Green Wedge Management Plan. The group developed a large number of recommendations, some of which are duplicates. The duplicates have been retained in the report as it reflects the work undertaken by the Group at Meeting #4. In addition, some of the duplicates have different edits made by members of the Group and slightly different voting outcomes.

The structure of the report is based on the advice of the Engagement Group at Meeting #4. Previously MosaicLab had re-ordered a number of recommendations under different themes and precinct names. Even though MosaicLab felt they were following the request of some Group members to use precinct names, this re-ordering was of major concern to many other Group members and hence MosaicLab agreed to follow the report structure determined by the Group at Meeting #4.

VISION

The following vision statements were prepared by a sub-group of the Engagement Group (the Precinct 2 group). At Meeting #4 the full group agreed to these statements being included in their report.

The local economy will be driven by an emerging tourism and recreation industry based on cycling and walking trails.

Further supplemented with new business areas along Western Port Highway and an expansion of the Carrum Downs industrial area.

Best practice integrated water management will lead to improved water quality and water use with improved conditions on existing water assets and newly created wetlands on previous quarry sites.

Local biodiversity will be protected as will habitats for threatened species, recreation of new biodiversity trails connecting to other municipalities will return native flora & fauna trails to their original state.

A focus on quality over quantity will be applied to the Green Wedge Zone, providing a common sense approach to Council and State assets financially, whilst allowing a greater number of people to live on the Green Wedge through small rural and lifestyle blocks.

Frankston will be the permanent edge to Melbourne's South East and the urban interface with an aesthetically pleasing phase in / out to reduce the existing hard interface.

VALUES

Values for Frankston Green Wedge Zone.

The following statement was prepared by the precinct 2 group

Flora & Fauna.

Agriculture:
- Cattle
- Green Houses.

Biodiversity:
- Ramsar wetlands
- River Red Gums
- Rodds Drain
- Pines - The Pines Flora + Fauna Reserve.

Economic benefits to Frankston:
- Environmental Tourism
- Sporting activities
- Equestrian Centre
- Industrial uses.

Heritage:
- Aboriginal
- European.

Landscape Features:
- Opportunities for Rural lifestyle
- Remnant landscapes
- Open spaces (privately owned land).

Extractive industry sites:
- End of life uses.

Living:
- Rural and lifestyle living blocks
- Varying sizes from 1/4 acre upwards.

Participants were invited to add to the values statement provided by the Precinct 2 group and the following statements were made:

We live in it

Biodiveristy (flora & fauna), heritage, landscape features, open rural areas to break up urban areas

Opportunity to improve biodiversity
Waterways = habitat corridors
Open landscapes
(no changes to lot sizes)

An environment that complements humanity

I support the Preinct 2 vision with strong focus on lifestyle blocks

Will be emailing through changes to my vision (name withheld)

I'll be emailing through some change to the vision (name withheld)

The chance to make it better

I support the Preinct 2 vision

Plants

Flora and fauna mixed with lifestyle blocks

Natural waterways, flora, bird life and fauna

Fauna/flora; Enjoyment of general use of GW areas rather than secular isolated use as is currently the case

Consolidation of small lots for diversity values
Absence of dominating built forms eg places of worship, green houses
Open landscapes not concreted over with footpaths
Absence of industrial uses in GW
Protection of waterways eg Little Boggy Creek

A great area in which more people should be able to enjoy if only we were able to provide smaller lots and more trees

Your own bit of privacy, no neighbours in your yard

Nothing

Provide greater afforable living within the Frankston municipality by providing and expanding areas of the Green Wedge which has become fragmented by the changing UGB. A review process to be undertaking on a 'case by case' basis to allow the release of further land uses

Smaller lots create bio-diversity

1	OLD NO.	NEW NO.	1.1

THEME:	**AGRICULTURE / HORTICULTURE.**
HEADING:	**ALTERNATIVE BOUTIQUE TYPE ENTERPRISES.**
DESCRIPTION:	Council provide education and assistance to landowners about boutique style agriculture / horticulture suitable for the land, including eco tourism / farm stay options.
RATIONALE:	As large scale farming is considered not viable, smaller alternative enterprises would be more suitable. 1) Attracting inner city dwellers to enjoy unique experiences 2) Economically more people will come to the area bringing in money & tourism style activities
COMMUNITY BENEFIT	
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	Sounds good. Who pays? Pipe dream Leave any form of government out, no idea of educating Council cannot educate themselves, let alone any one else At what cost? Boutique farming requires extensive capital investment, who/how would funding be provided? Been there, done that. Fight against state or local government as contradictiion is rife
VOTING	**I AGREE 24** / **I DO NOT AGREE 10**

2	OLD NO.	NEW NO.	1.2

THEME:	**AGRICULTURE / HORTICULTURE.**
HEADING:	**SHED BASED AGRICULTURE.**
DESCRIPTION:	Confine shed based agriculture activities to specified precincts to avoid clutter.
RATIONALE:	Sheds can be unsightly and need to be built in selected locations where they will have a less damaging impact on the environment & visual amenity.
COMMUNITY BENEFIT	
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	Med morazah Sheds can go anywhere No sheds!
VOTING	**I AGREE 33** / **I DO NOT AGREE 1**

19.1 OLD NO.		NEW NO. 1.3	
THEME:	**AGRICULTURE / HORTICULTURE.**		
HEADING:	**ECONOMICS OF AGRICULTURE IN FRANKSTON.**		
DESCRIPTION:	The land in Frankston is not economically viable for agriculture unless in glass houses. By reducing lot sizes may allow more boutique agriculture as more lifestyle based.		
RATIONALE:	• Smaller blocks - less outgoings. • Large open grass farms with livestock are not viable. • Need a report for viability.		
COMMUNITY BENEFIT			
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF			
VOTING	**I AGREE**	**31**	**I DO NOT AGREE** **6**

19.2 OLD NO.

NEW NO. **1.4**

THEME:	**AGRICULTURE / HORTICULTURE.**
HEADING:	**ECONOMICS OF AGRICULTURE IN FRANKSTON.**
DESCRIPTION:	The land in Frankston is not economically viable for agriculture unless in glass houses. By reducing lot sizes may allow more boutique agriculture as more lifestyle based.
RATIONALE:	• Smaller blocks - less outgoings. • Large open grass farms with livestock are not viable. • Need a report for viability.
COMMUNITY BENEFIT	
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	
VOTING	**I AGREE 30** / **I DO NOT AGREE 4**

20.1 OLD NO.

NEW NO. **1.5**

THEME:	**AGRICULTURE / HORTICULTURE.**
HEADING:	DISCOURAGE FRAGMENTATION.
DESCRIPTION:	Disallow reductions in existing lot sizes to encourage those willing to undertake agriculture / horticulture to do so.
RATIONALE:	Smaller lots are non-viable, larger ones are. Reduced lot sizes around larger ones increases domestic use and places pressure to remove farming.
COMMUNITY BENEFIT	
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	Not viable Not viable Not fair, not viable As an agriculture business owner this person does not understand industry Reduction in lot size is a nice option that should be more available Narrow view doesn't explore opportunities.
VOTING	**I AGREE 5** / **I DO NOT AGREE 30**

20.2 OLD NO.

NEW NO. **1.6**

THEME:	**AGRICULTURE / HORTICULTURE.**
HEADING:	DISCOURAGE FRAGMENTATION.
DESCRIPTION:	Disallow reductions in existing lot sizes to encourage those willing to undertake agriculture / horticulture to do so.
RATIONALE:	Smaller lots are non-viable, larger ones are. Reduced lot sizes around larger ones increases domestic use and places pressure to remove farming.
COMMUNITY BENEFIT	
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	Not viable Not viable Not fair, not viable As an agriculture business owner this person does not understand industry Reduction in lot size is a nice option that should be more available Narrow view doesn't explore opportunities. Landowners need full time jobs because 'farming' does not generate enough money.
VOTING	**I AGREE 4** / **I DO NOT AGREE 31**

20.3 OLD NO.		NEW NO. 1.7
THEME:	**AGRICULTURE / HORTICULTURE.**	
HEADING:	**DISCOURAGE FRAGMENTATION.**	
DESCRIPTION:	Disallow reductions in existing lot sizes to encourage those willing to undertake agriculture / horticulture to do so.	
RATIONALE:	Smaller lots are non-viable, larger ones are. Reduced lot sizes around larger ones increases domestic use and places pressure to remove farming.	
COMMUNITY BENEFIT		
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	Not viable Not viable Not fair, not viable As an agriculture business owner this person does not understand industry Reduction in lot size is a nice option that should be more available Narrow view doesn't explore opportunities.	
VOTING	**I AGREE 4**	**I DO NOT AGREE 31**

35 OLD NO.	NEW NO. 1.8

THEME:	**AGRICULTURE / HORTICULTURE.**
HEADING:	PRECINCT 2 1. ALLOW DOWNSIZING, SUBDIVISION DOWN TO 1/4 ACRE OR A VARIETY OF SMALL LOT SIZES. 2. ALLOW INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION INCLUDING A HOSPITAL.
DESCRIPTION:	1. Create smaller allotments possibly linked through waterways. Have a mix of allotments. 2. Allow industrial along highways. Need a large hospital site.
RATIONALE:	Agriculture is not viable and sustainable. High rate base, heavy soils with lack of irrigation prospects. Encroaching urbanisation, overly busy roads on all sides, lack of safe accessibility. All infrastructure is available (power, sewer, rail, gas etc.). Flat land is efficient to build large scale factories, employment opportunities.
COMMUNITY BENEFIT	
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	Note: Don't change anything if it causes a revote
VOTING	**I AGREE 26** | **I DO NOT AGREE 8**

37 OLD NO.		NEW NO. 1.9
THEME:	**AGRICULTURE / HORTICULTURE.**	
HEADING:	**PRECINCT 2 + 1 + 3 AGRICULTURE IS ALMOST UNSUSTAINABLE.**	
DESCRIPTION:	• Allow more development options • Price of land in Precinct 2 redner the land impractical to continue as sustainable farm. • Land within 35 minutes is approx. 10% of land price in Precinct 2	
RATIONALE:	Allow development overlay for small lot sizes but retain GW2 and this will actually create greater diversity and sustainability.	
COMMUNITY BENEFIT		
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF		
VOTING	**I AGREE 31**	**I DO NOT AGREE 4**

37 OLD NO.		NEW NO. 1.10
THEME:	AGRICULTURE / HORTICULTURE.	
HEADING:	PRECINCT 2 + 1 + 3 AGRICULTURE IS ALMOST UNSUSTAINABLE.	
DESCRIPTION:	• Allow more development options • Price of land in Precinct 2 redner the land impractical to continue as sustainable farm. • Land within 35 minutes is approx. 10% of land price in Precinct 2	
RATIONALE:	Allow development overlay for small lot sizes but retain GW2 and this will actually create greater diversity and sustainability.	
COMMUNITY BENEFIT		
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF		
VOTING	I AGREE 29	I DO NOT AGREE 6

63.1 OLD NO.

NEW NO. **1.11.1**

THEME:	**AGRICULTURE/ HORTICULTURE**
HEADING:	**CURRENT AGRICULTURE VIABILITY**
DESCRIPTION:	What is the economic impact on current landowners/farmers within the GWZ
RATIONALE:	A large portion of the Frankston Green Wedge Zone is used for beef cattle production. Increasing council rates, longer distances to sale yards and larger transport costs are reducing the economic viability to the farmers. A report on the profitablity of this use within the Frankston GWZ may reveal alternate uses may be more beneficial.
COMMUNITY BENEFIT	
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	Report required: A report on the profitability of this use within the Frankston GWZ may reveal alternate uses may be more beneficial
VOTING	**I AGREE 31** / **I DO NOT AGREE 2**

63.2 OLD NO.

NEW NO. **1.11.2**

THEME:	**AGRICULTURE/ HORTICULTURE**
HEADING:	**CURRENT AGRICULTURE VIABILITY**
DESCRIPTION:	What is the economic impact on current landowners/farmers within the GWZ
RATIONALE:	A large portion of the Frankston Green Wedge Zone is used for beef cattle production. Increasing council rates, longer distances to sale yards and larger transport costs are reducing the economic viability to the farmers. A report on the profitablity of this use within the Frankston GWZ may reveal alternate uses may be more beneficial.
COMMUNITY BENEFIT	
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	Report required: A report on the profitability of this use within the Frankston GWZ may reveal alternate uses may be more beneficial
VOTING	**I AGREE 34** / **I DO NOT AGREE 1**

6 OLD NO.		NEW NO. 2.1
THEME:	**BIODIVERSITY / ENVIRONMENT.**	
HEADING:	PROTECTION OF WATERWAYS.	
DESCRIPTION:	Overlays should be put over all waterways to protect the riparian vegetation and the habitat corridors they provide. Assistance to landowners to maintain these areas.	
RATIONALE:	Waterways are some of the last surviving habitat corridors and need to be protected for the viability of indigenous flora and fauna.	
COMMUNITY BENEFIT	*If connected by walking paths/trails all the community can visit*	
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	Needs area specific study Full protection would be achieved best through sub-division and use of developer contributions of land converting from a private to public asset Not all waterways, some don't have water (comment on voting sheet)	
VOTING	**I AGREE** 34	**I DO NOT AGREE** 1

3 OLD NO.		NEW NO. 2.2
THEME:	**BIODIVERSITY, ENVIRONMENT AND LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION.**	
HEADING:	TO WORK WITH LANDOWNERS TO ENSURE THAT BIODIVERSITY IS NURTURED.	
DESCRIPTION:	Create corridors using existing creeks, easement and drains to link - connectivity etc. Walking trails, bike baths, horse trails - encourage public purchase.	
RATIONALE:	Wildlife corridors, access for public.	
COMMUNITY BENEFIT		
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	Not combine wildlife with people recreation Must be done as part of a subdivision into smaller rural/lifestyle lots Separate people and wildlife (comment added to voting sheet) As long as no compulsory acquisition of private land (comment added to voting sheet)	
VOTING	**I AGREE** 35	**I DO NOT AGREE** 0

4 OLD NO.		NEW NO. 2.3
THEME:	**BIODIVERSITY, ENVIRONMENT AND LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION.**	
HEADING:	**VEGETATION, WILDLIFE, WATERWAY CORRIDORS - LINKS.**	
DESCRIPTION:	Investigate and enhance vegetation, wildlife, waterway corridors based on sound environmental principles, values and expertise.	
RATIONALE:	Link corridors where possible. Melbourne water needs step up to address these important areas. More protection is necessary. Strongly encourage public purchase of green wedge land to facilitate the recommendations.	
COMMUNITY BENEFIT		
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	Can be done through sub-division process and create a series of connection common assets. I.e. it's currently private land. Must be advantage to land-owner i.e. incentive Sounds good Can be done with the cooperation of land owners through a subdivision process Who pays?	
VOTING	**I AGREE 36**	**I DO NOT AGREE 0**

5 OLD NO.		NEW NO. 2.4
THEME:	**BIODIVERSITY, ENVIRONMENT AND LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION.**	
HEADING:	**PROTECTION OF REMNANT VEGETATION.**	
DESCRIPTION:	All native, indigenous remnant vegetation needs to be protected and enhanced. Protection of road reserve vegetation.	
RATIONALE:	Improve biodiversity, offsets for loss of road reserve vegetation due to road widening, establishment of footpaths.	
COMMUNITY BENEFIT		
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	Not much veg with the open large lot blocks. Cannot achieve without subdivision and correct planning from council. Areas need to be identified Too one sided, need specifics, agree Can only be achieved through allowing subdivisions. Asset can be converted from private to public All would inlcue native grass over many acres Weeds - Paterson? No subdivision (comment on voting sheet)	
VOTING	**I AGREE 3.5**	**I DO NOT AGREE 29.5**

36.1 OLD NO.	NEW NO. 2.5.1

THEME:	**BIODIVERSITY, ENVIRONMENT AND LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION.**
HEADING:	PRECINCT 2 AND 3.
DESCRIPTION:	Buffer zones around uses and vegetation offsets. Utilise existing assets i.e. gas pipeline and quarries to have corridors and links around them. • Wetlands in former quarry sites - corridor links. • Quarries - at the end of their life, should be incorporated into community use, open space and biodiversity corridors. Many acres under the 'quarries hat' enough for many landscape opportunities
RATIONALE:	• Assess land in each precinct for its economic, community and environmental value. • Agree to compensation formula • Assess to a compensation formula. • To consider a review of lot sizes to increase biodiversity and better management of properties. • Study flora and fauna. • Who pays for it all? Land is currently all privately owned.
COMMUNITY BENEFIT	
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	
VOTING	I AGREE 32 | I DO NOT AGREE 0

36.2 OLD NO.		NEW NO. 2.5.2
THEME:	**BIODIVERSITY, ENVIRONMENT AND LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION.**	
HEADING:	PRECINCT 2 AND 3.	
DESCRIPTION:	Buffer zones around uses and vegetation offsets. Utilise existing assets i.e. gas pipeline and quarries to have corridors and links around them. • Wetlands in former quarry sites - corridor links. • Quarries - at the end of their life, should be incorporated into community use, open space and biodiversity corridors. Many acres under the 'quarries hat' enough for many landscape opportunities	
RATIONALE:	• Assess land in each precinct for its economic, community and environmental value. • Agree to compensation formula • Assess to a compensation formula. • To consider a review of lot sizes to increase biodiversity and better management of properties. • Study flora and fauna. • Who pays for it all? Land is currently all privately owned.	
COMMUNITY BENEFIT		
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF		
VOTING	I AGREE 35	I DO NOT AGREE 0

39 OLD NO.		NEW NO. 2.6
THEME:	**BIODIVERSITY, ENVIRONMENT AND LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION.**	
HEADING:	PRECINCT 2. SMALLER LOT SIZES.	
DESCRIPTION:	Allow smaller lot sizes to actively create biodiversity. Large landholders do not plant density of trees as trees do not make sense financially.	
RATIONALE:	Allow overlay for say 1 acre lots but incorporate and protect natural watercourses for walking, biking and hiking trails and continue to densely plant more flora.	
COMMUNITY BENEFIT		
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	Larger lot sizes, 1 acre too small = 2ys, 5, 10 preferable Same as P2 B	
VOTING	I AGREE 30	I DO NOT AGREE 4

42 OLD NO.		NEW NO. 2.7
THEME:	**BIODIVERSITY, ENVIRONMENT AND LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION.**	
HEADING:	**UTILISING ASSETS TO INCREASE BIODIVERSITY. PRECINCT 2**	
DESCRIPTION:	Need to develop wildlife corridors and activity links to the public. This can be achieved by smaller subdivisions and developer contributions. Corridors can be developed around existing waterways and quarries. Rehabilitated quarries (with solid waste) or fill with water become assets for the future.	
RATIONALE:	Environment trade-offs, better use of existing resources = better environmental outcomes.	
COMMUNITY BENEFIT		
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	Correct sub-division and work with land owners can make this happen Must be done only when sub-division allowed. Separate wildlife and people in corridors	
VOTING	I AGREE 29	I DO NOT AGREE 4

7 OLD NO.		NEW NO. 3.1
THEME:	CULTURAL HERITAGE - ABORIGINAL AND EUROPEAN.	
HEADING:	CULTURAL HERITAGE, PARKLANDS AND WATERWAYS	
DESCRIPTION:	Continue to preserve existing parklands and waterways. Identify and enhance heritage sites.	
RATIONALE:	This will keep native fauna & flora area's protected and preserve heritage sites. This would give visitors/tourists/Victorians/etc a history of our area in Green Wedge zones	
COMMUNITY BENEFIT		
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	Do this as part of sub-division into small rural / lifestyle lots. Support protection of waterways not smaller lots (comment on voting sheet)	
VOTING	I AGREE 31	I DO NOT AGREE 3

8.1 OLD NO.		NEW NO. 3.2.1
THEME:	**CULTURAL HERITAGE - ABORIGINAL AND EUROPEAN.**	
HEADING:	**PROTECT ALL REMNANT RIVER RED GUMS. (CAN BE MERGED WITH #5)**	
DESCRIPTION:	Introduce strict protection on all remaining River Red Gums which are priceless and irreplaceable.	
RATIONALE:	River Red Gums are declining and are in urgent need of protection.	
COMMUNITY BENEFIT		
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	These can be protected, they can be identified as environmental assets as part of a sub-division process into smaller lots There is already a bond in place Subdivision not relevant (comment on voting sheet)	
VOTING	I AGREE 32	I DO NOT AGREE 2

8.2 OLD NO.	NEW NO. 3.2.2
THEME:	**CULTURAL HERITAGE - ABORIGINAL AND EUROPEAN.**
HEADING:	**PROTECT ALL REMNANT RIVER RED GUMS. (CAN BE MERGED WITH #5)**
DESCRIPTION:	Introduce strict protection on all remaining River Red Gums which are priceless and irreplaceable.
RATIONALE:	River Red Gums are declining and are in urgent need of protection.
COMMUNITY BENEFIT	*With thorough planning and regulation in a rezoning scenario red gums could more easily be indentifed and protected by local residents*
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	These can be protected and can be identified as environmental assets as part of a sub-division process into smaller lots There is already a bond in place - OR they already are
VOTING	I AGREE 29 / I DO NOT AGREE 3

9 OLD NO.		NEW NO. 3.3
THEME:	**CULTURAL HERITAGE - ABORIGINAL AND EUROPEAN.**	
HEADING:	**MAINTAIN AND PRESERVE SIGNIFICANCE.**	
DESCRIPTION:	Maintain existing planning overlays pertaining to Aboriginal significance and European cultural heritage.	
RATIONALE:	Existing & future overlays will preserve the areas in question. Preserve history of area for future generations. REPORT REQUIRED: See existing overlays to any area's that have Aboriginal and/or European significance and/or conduct new surveys	
COMMUNITY BENEFIT		
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	Cultural heritage dubious from QLD experience	
VOTING	I AGREE 5	I DO NOT AGREE 27

24.1 OLD NO.

NEW NO. **4.1.1**

THEME:	**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (BIODIVERSITY ALSO)**
HEADING:	HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION.
DESCRIPTION:	Change subdivision size 5-10 acres for Green Wedge blocks to accommodate lifestyle housing / horses/echindna/koalas habitats etc. Also rate decrease to reflect this.
RATIONALE:	• Current restrictions of subdivisions prohibit small blocks of lifestyle / stoppage of high density body corporate developments as these are in direct conflict with this, and also exploit the community. • Larger blocks allow continuity to animal habitats and ensure survival of species.
COMMUNITY BENEFIT	
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	Need smaller lots. Less than 2 acres Minimum 2.5 acres Better less than 1 acre
VOTING	**I AGREE** 28 | **I DO NOT AGREE** 6

24.2 OLD NO.

NEW NO. **4.1.2**

THEME:	**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (BIODIVERSITY ALSO)**
HEADING:	**HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION.**
DESCRIPTION:	Change subdivision size 5-10 acres for Green Wedge blocks to accommodate lifestyle housing / horses/echindna/koalas habitats etc. Also rate decrease to reflect this.
RATIONALE:	• Current restrictions of subdivisions prohibit small blocks of lifestyle / stoppage of high density body corporate developments as these are in direct conflict with this, and also exploit the community. • Larger blocks allow continuity to animal habitats and ensure survival of species.
COMMUNITY BENEFIT	
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	Need smaller lots. Less than 2 acres Minimum 2.5 acres Better less than 1 acre
VOTING	**I AGREE 29.5** / **I DO NOT AGREE 6.5**

43	OLD NO.	NEW NO.	4.2

THEME:	**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.**
HEADING:	**LAND NOT ECONOMICAL FOR AGRICULTURE. PRECINCT 2**
DESCRIPTION:	Allow smaller lot subdivision. Create lifestyle block opportunities from 1/4 acre upwards. Create industrial opportunities i.e. employment. Review overlays every 5 years.
RATIONALE:	Subdivision shares infrastructure costs. Sub-dividing into smaller lots creates a shared cost amongst more people. Green Wedge is limiting, make land cash flow positive. No real development can take place -needs an essential change. Poor quality of soils for agriculture. Traditional agriculture can't and isn't economically viable with poor soils this also limits the ability for intensive farming
COMMUNITY BENEFIT	
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	1/4 acres too small - agree Only on large blocks for industrial opportunities ege 50 - 100 acres What industrial?
VOTING	**I AGREE 30** / **I DO NOT AGREE 4**

10	OLD NO.	NEW NO.	4.3

THEME:	ECONOMIC USES (OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE).
HEADING:	MORE EMPLOYMENT NEEDED IN AREA.
DESCRIPTION:	The strategic allowance for employment opportunities to support local employment, reduce need for excess travel, and localise services e.g. dance, art, design studios that can be low impact, and can be incorporated into small acreage residential or stand alone commercial environmental / garden precincts.
RATIONALE:	Local employment. Commercial doesn't have to be very commercial, can enhance / fund / support Green Wedge objectives as can mid density enviromentally controlled residential development.
COMMUNITY BENEFIT	
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	
VOTING	I AGREE 31 / I DO NOT AGREE 3

21.1 OLD NO.

NEW NO. **4.4.1**

THEME:	**ECONOMIC USES (OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE).**
HEADING:	LIFESTYLE BLOCKS.
DESCRIPTION:	Would make land more viable to have smaller lots from 1/4 acre.
RATIONALE:	Smaller lots would make the land more environmentally sustainable. People not farming would want more trees and would find it easier to maintain
COMMUNITY BENEFIT	
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	Blocks should be larger - 2 1/2, 4, 5 etc acres. Ditto 1 acre too small More trees I agree re 1/4 acre and upwards across the boardfor all precincts because it takes into account flexibilty for variations to each current existing landholding
VOTING	**I AGREE 30** **I DO NOT AGREE 5**

21.2 OLD NO.		4.4.2 NEW NO.	
THEME:	**ECONOMIC USES (OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE).**		
HEADING:	**LIFESTYLE BLOCKS.**		
DESCRIPTION:	Would make land more viable to have smaller lots from 1/4 acre upwards.		
RATIONALE:	Smaller lots would make the land more environmentally sustainable. People not farming would want more trees and would find it easier to manage & maintain		
COMMUNITY BENEFIT			
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	Blocks should be larger - 2 1/2, 4, 5 etc acres. Ditto 1 acre too small More trees		
VOTING	**I AGREE**	**30**	**I DO NOT AGREE** **6**

30.1 OLD NO.

NEW NO. **4.3.1**

THEME:	**ECONOMIC USES (OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE).**
HEADING:	**PRECINCT 2 AND 1 SUBDIVISION IN 1/4 ACRE AND RURAL AND LIFESTYLE BLOCKS.**
DESCRIPTION:	1. Identify environmental assets i.e. trees, creeks, flora and fauna. 2. Identify culture and heritage assets. 3. Allow and encourage subdivision into 1/4 acre upwards lots. All these should be designed around the environment, cultural and heritage assets. 4. There should also be community open spaces, parks, recreational facilities. 5. All parks, open spaces, recreational and culture assets should be considered as a chain by bio-diversity corridors that are also used / doubled as trails for horse riding, cycling and walking.
RATIONALE:	It identifies and enhances the existing environmental assets, it then adds further community assets (parks, recreational). Connecting all of these will provide the Flora and Fauna a chain of bio-diversity corridors, something they don't currently have. It increases the flexibility of property use by landowners and increases the enjoyment opportunities of their own land, as well as local surroundings. Allowing subdivision into 1/4 acre lots could provide the funding to maintain and improve the above mentioned assets.
COMMUNITY BENEFIT	
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	Prefer larger lot size 2 1/2, 5, 10 acres. 10 acres too big for some people buy
VOTING	**I AGREE 29** / **I DO NOT AGREE 6**

30.2 OLD NO.

NEW NO. **4.3.2**

THEME:	**ECONOMIC USES (OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE).**
HEADING:	**PRECINCT 2 AND 1 SUBDIVISION IN 1/4 ACRE AND RURAL AND LIFESTYLE BLOCKS.**
DESCRIPTION:	1. Identify environmental assets i.e. trees, creeks, flora and fauna. 2. Identify culture and heritage assets. 3. Allow and encourage subdivision into 1/4 acre upwards lots. All these should be designed around the environment, cultural and heritage assets. 4. There should also be community open spaces, parks, recreational facilities. 5. All parks, open spaces, recreational and culture assets should be considered as a chain by bio-diversity corridors that are also used / doubled as trails for horse riding, cycling and walking.
RATIONALE:	It identifies and enhances the existing environmental assets, it then adds further community assets (parks, recreational). Connecting all of these will provide the Flora and Fauna a chain of bio-diversity corridors, something they don't currently have. It increases the flexibility of property use by landowners and increases the enjoyment opportunities of their own land, as well as local surroundings. Allowing subdivision into 1/4 acre lots could provide the funding to maintain and improve the above mentioned assets.
COMMUNITY BENEFIT	
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	Prefer larger lot size 2 1/2, 5, 10 acres. 10 acres too big for some people buy
VOTING	**I AGREE 29** / **I DO NOT AGREE 6**

34	OLD NO.	NEW NO.	4.4

THEME:	**ECONOMIC USES (OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE).**
HEADING:	**PRECINCT 2 ECONOMIC RETURN THROUGH RE-PURPOSING OF LAND USE**
DESCRIPTION:	1. Landowners should be allowed and encouraged to sub-divde into rural/ lifestyle blocks. This would promote more trees and a better envrionment. This would make envrionmental aspects, creeks and open spaces available to the public under good council management and would increase council's rate base and economic expenditure in the City of Frankston. 2. The land is not economically viable for agriculture- how would we bring agricultural tourism to the area (profitable) - lot sizes are either too big or too small for agricultural tourism 3. Increased variety of lifestyle blocks would increase activity towards better management of natural resources and increase demand for employment in the region 4. Need to review land use based on future industrial needs 5. Intensive farming - glass houses, infrastructure or extractive industries are expensive Making the land as it is currently zoned (incl lot sizes) economically viable and cash flow positive is impossible. Lowering of rates or future smaller lot subdivision will enable more investment in the region and also promote better environmental management
RATIONALE:	The land is not agriculturally viable There are many options to retain an environmentally significiant character of amenity which would be encouraged by the subdivision of blocks into smaller scaled acreage. The economic return to the area will be created by extra rates, increased disposible income spent locally, tourism through the use of public access along walking/riding tracks along creeks and waterways and land donated to wildlife.
COMMUNITY BENEFIT	
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	
VOTING	**I AGREE 29** / **I DO NOT AGREE 5**

47	OLD NO.	NEW NO.	4.5

THEME:	**ECONOMIC USES (OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE).**
HEADING:	PRECINCT 3. LESSEN LOT SIZING TO A SMALLER SIZE.
DESCRIPTION:	Allow smaller, downsizing of lots. No economic uses.
RATIONALE:	Too many varied sizes from acreages to 1 acre lots. No consistency. Bring land sizes down along eastern side of Skye quarries and Cranbourne / Frankston including Westernport Highway.
COMMUNITY BENEFIT	
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	1 acre too small. Determine small Ditto
VOTING	I AGREE 30 — I DO NOT AGREE 5

11	OLD NO.	NEW NO.	5.1

THEME:	**EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES.**
HEADING:	**END OF LIFE USE - COMMUNITY USE ASSET**
DESCRIPTION:	1. Quarries could at the end of their life be considered for conversion into community use assets such as open spaces and / or recreational areas. Any future planning could include these at the end of the life, being part of a chain of connecting parks and further supplementing and adding to environmental tourism report required please; considering ownership is private. 2. Currently regulated. 3. Where quarry and buffer zones have been encroached by residential development, inter face options should be able to be explored.
RATIONALE:	1. Long term planning that will allow for a conversion to open space at the end of life. Council and state funding have set aside for market value compensation for rehabilitated property. 2. Quarries comply with relevant laws and buffer zones including proximity to housing and traffic management issues. Quarries maybe currently impacting adversely on the aquifer's water quality. 3. Urban encroachment has negative impact for residents and quarry operators.
COMMUNITY BENEFIT	
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	Good idea for end of life My understanding is the mines act already defines the parameters for this
VOTING	**I AGREE 36** / **I DO NOT AGREE 0**

12 OLD NO.		NEW NO. 5.2
THEME:	EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES.	
HEADING:	END OF LIFE USE - RECREATIONAL ADVANTAGE.	
DESCRIPTION:	Allow quarries to fill naturally with groundwater to become lakes (recreational) and water supply for future generations. Where rehab. Plan suits the inundation with water, investigate commercial opportuniites including yabbie farming & trout fishing.	
RATIONALE:	Water captured is an insurance measure for future generations and also provides for recreational pursuits. Why go to Eildon to fish, leisure & ski whne you could do it in Skye. End use would also be economically advantageous to Frankston City Council. If still privately held, opportunitiy for the land owner post closure.	
COMMUNITY BENEFIT		
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	Investigate - massive costs to these sort of projects (registered xxxx State Government charge) and liability. Who would pay? Council - ratepayers. Ditto	
VOTING	I AGREE 37	I DO NOT AGREE 0

57 OLD NO.		NEW NO. 5.3
THEME:	EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES.	
HEADING:	CURRENT & FUTURE IMPORTANCE OF EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES.	
DESCRIPTION:	Recognise extractive industries as an important asset within the Frankston Green Wedge Zone for future generations.	
RATIONALE:	Quarries produce vital resources for Melbourne and benefits Frankston economically over the life of the quarry. Quarries within the Frankston Green Wedge Zone have varied end of life opportunities to change the face and re-establish the biodiversity of the municipality.	
COMMUNITY BENEFIT		
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF		
VOTING	I AGREE 34	I DO NOT AGREE 3

58 OLD NO.		NEW NO. 5.4	
THEME:	EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES.		
HEADING:	END OF LIFE USE FOR EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES..		
DESCRIPTION:	The end of life quarries occupy could be used for regenerating wetlands.		
RATIONALE:	Due to large area quarries occupy, they would be candidates to recreate wetlands within the Frankston Green Wedge zone.		
COMMUNITY BENEFIT			
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF			
VOTING	I AGREE 37	I DO NOT AGREE	0

13 OLD NO.		NEW NO. 6.1
THEME:	**GREEN WEDGE REVIEW**	
HEADING:	GREEN WEDGE REVIEW (CAN BE MERGED WITH #14)	
DESCRIPTION:	Review should be every 5 years maximum to allow monitoring and adjustments to keep on target. Note: Review period and implementation process and period may need to be discussed.	
RATIONALE:	If we set it too long it could run off track too far to correct. Oversight and accountability are essential components.	
COMMUNITY BENEFIT	*Changing/evolving envrionmental and economical needs require frequent review.*	
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	Flexibility Keep up with growth	
VOTING	**I AGREE** 33	**I DO NOT AGREE** 2

69	OLD NO.	NEW NO.	6.2

THEME:	GREEN WEDGE REVIEW.
HEADING:	IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING & REVIEW.
DESCRIPTION:	Create an implementation plan that has short, medium, long term and ongoing goals for the Frankston Green Wedge Zone. A biannual report should be produced to monitor the progress of the plan.
RATIONALE:	Use the report to ensure that milestones set within the action plan have been met.
COMMUNITY BENEFIT	
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	
VOTING	I AGREE 35 / I DO NOT AGREE 1

108 OLD NO.		NEW NO. 7.1
THEME:	LAND FOR PUBLIC RESERVE.	
HEADING:	FORMER FREEWAY EASEMENT REDACTED	
DESCRIPTION:	Land adjacent to the Pines Flora and Fauna reserve now zoned 'General' should be rezoned public purposes.	
RATIONALE:	This will facilitate addition of approximately 10 H to the Pines Flora and Fauna reserve.	
COMMUNITY BENEFIT	*This will extend the Green Wedge, conserve biodiversity, improve management practices and add to the Nation's estate.*	
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF		
VOTING	I AGREE 34	I DO NOT AGREE 0

44 OLD NO.		NEW NO. 8.1
THEME:	**LAND SIZE / LOT SIZE.**	
HEADING:	**RE-ZONE TO ALLOW SMALLER LOTS.**	
DESCRIPTION:	Smaller lot sizes from 1/4 - 5 acre to make a more liveable and inclusive community which would also allow for better environmental management. Request reports / count on native wildlife in sky. Large lots vs Langwarrin 5th. Smaller lifestyle lots 1/4 - 5 acres. Request report.	
RATIONALE:	Smaller lifestyle blocks with more trees and connective park lands would increase native habitat and allow more of the community to enjoy the area, hence greater net benefit to community. This would improve and enhance green wedge areas with a greater managed proliferation of vegetation.	
COMMUNITY BENEFIT		
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	Will improve wildlife as more tress can be planted More rates 1/4 acre too small 1/4 acres is too small should be incremental increases 2 1/2, 4, 5, 7, 10, 20 acres. Life style blocks. 10,20 acres too big 1/4 acre too small Report required: Count on native wildlife in Skye (precinct 2) large lots compared to existing small rural/lifestyle lots in Langwarrin South. Justification: If smaller rural/lifestyle lots are better for native flora and fauna this should be encouraged and supported by sudividing large lots.	
VOTING	**I AGREE 29**	**I DO NOT AGREE 5**

14	OLD NO.	NEW NO.	8.2

THEME:	**LAND USE AND ZONING.**
HEADING:	5 YEAR REVIEWS. (CAN BE MERGED WITH #13)
DESCRIPTION:	To review the use and zoning over a short-medium term. Note: Review period and implementation process and period may need to be discussed.
RATIONALE:	Change happens and so does the need for different zones.
COMMUNITY BENEFIT	*Changing/evolving envrionmental and economical needs require frequent review.*
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	5 years is short term when considering process and time required to undertake this council level/state approvals etc.
VOTING	**I AGREE 32** / **I DO NOT AGREE 2**

15 OLD NO.		NEW NO. 8.3
THEME:	**LAND USE AND ZONING.**	
HEADING:	ECONOMICS OF THE LAND.	
DESCRIPTION:	To look at the economics of the land - viability. Looking down the track (to 2050) we need flexibility with the GWMP to accommodate overlay changes to reflect the needs of the local area. Subdivide large acreage into lifestyle blocks at from 1/4 acre with plenty of native trees/bushes on those properties to attract birds & animals.	
RATIONALE:	Require report on agricultural viability for cattle, food, boutique nurseries to reflect the highest and best use of the land taking into account current allotment size. The GWMP needs to have provision included to allow for future changes. Applying GW principles on smaller lots will be better for flora and fauna, will increase Council rate base, providing both an economic & environmental return to the local community.	
COMMUNITY BENEFIT	*Clearly there is a need for a thorough viability report that addresses community's contemporary needs with due consideration to improved flora & fauna*	
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	Report required: On agricultural inability of differing lot sizes	
VOTING	**I AGREE 30**	**I DO NOT AGREE 6**

16 OLD NO.		NEW NO. 8.4
THEME:	**LAND USE AND ZONING.**	
HEADING:	**LOOKING TOWARDS 2050 WE NEED FLEXIBILITY WITHIN THE PLAN / ZONES / OVERLAYS TO ACCOMMODATE CHANGES.**	
DESCRIPTION:	We need provision within GW plan to change lot sizes and uses. More people need to share the benefits and responsibilities. We recommend smaller blocks, allows more residents this more greening rather than open grass.	
RATIONALE:	Needs of community are charging over time and we cannot lock things in for another 25 years.	
COMMUNITY BENEFIT	*Increasing the resident population in GW zones means sharing the responsibilties for caring for the environment which is not sustainable with current local population density.*	
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF		
VOTING	I AGREE 30	I DO NOT AGREE 4

17 OLD NO.		NEW NO. 8.5
THEME:	**LAND USE AND ZONING.**	
HEADING:	**PROTECT GREEN WEDGE FROM REZONING AND EXCISIONS.**	
DESCRIPTION:	Resist any pressure to rezone parts of the Green Wedge for industrial or residential development.	
RATIONALE:	There is little enough land remaining in the Green Wedge. We can't afford to lose any more! There is currently a strong move to expand the Carrum Downs industrial area at the expense of the green wedge	
COMMUNITY BENEFIT		
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	Narrow view. Opportunities exist to both protect and rezone. Green wedge areas need more thought in their implementation	
VOTING	**I AGREE** 5	**I DO NOT AGREE** 31

18	OLD NO.	NEW NO.	8.6

THEME:	**LAND USE AND ZONING.**
HEADING:	MATCH MAKE THOSE WANTING OUT OF GREEN WEDGE WITH THOSE WANTING MORE OF GREEN WEDGE.
DESCRIPTION:	Explore a tender process matching those wishing to exit Green Wedge with existing or external parties willing to acquire coherent titles.
RATIONALE:	
COMMUNITY BENEFIT	
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	Crazy Ridiculous Unclear More info What is a coherent title?
VOTING	I AGREE 2 / I DO NOT AGREE 33

31.1 OLD NO.		NEW NO. 8.7.1
THEME:	LAND USE AND ZONING.	
HEADING:	1. SMALLER LOTS. INDIVIDUAL CASE. 2. NEED LOOKING AT OR REVIEW IN 5 YEARS, NOT 50.	
DESCRIPTION:	1. 1-5 acres lot sizes. 2. If someone has an idea, should look at it, rezone etc. Reword to: To apply to a 1/4 acre minimum with varying lot sizes.	
RATIONALE:	1. Bigger houses - 3rd and 4th home owners we lose them to other places and shires. Plant more trees keep better people in area who employ people. 2. Around transfer station maybe truck depot or some kind of industry or commercial.	
COMMUNITY BENEFIT		
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	Opportunity to increase council profits, rates etc. Note: Action plan needed for each 2 yearly planning review	
VOTING	I AGREE 30	I DO NOT AGREE 5

31.2 OLD NO.

NEW NO. **8.7.2**

THEME:	**LAND USE AND ZONING.**
HEADING:	1. SMALLER LOTS. INDIVIDUAL CASE. 2. NEED LOOKING AT OR REVIEW IN 5 YEARS, NOT 50.
DESCRIPTION:	1. 1-5 acres lot sizes. 2. If someone has an idea, should look at it, rezone etc. Reword to: To apply to a 1/4 acre minimum with varying lot sizes.
RATIONALE:	1. Bigger houses - 3rd and 4th home owners we lose them to other places and shires. Plant more trees keep better people in area who employ people. 2. Around transfer station maybe truck depot or some kind of industry or commercial.
COMMUNITY BENEFIT	
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	Opportunity to increase council profits, rates etc. Note: Action plan needed for each 2 yearly planning review
VOTING	I AGREE 30 / I DO NOT AGREE 5

31.3 OLD NO.		NEW NO. 8.7.3
THEME:	**LAND USE AND ZONING.**	
HEADING:	1. SMALLER LOTS. INDIVIDUAL CASE. 2. NEED LOOKING AT OR REVIEW IN 5 YEARS, NOT 50.	
DESCRIPTION:	1. 1-5 acres lot sizes. 2. If someone has an idea, should look at it, rezone etc. Reword to: To apply to a 1/4 acre minimum with varying lot sizes.	
RATIONALE:	1. Bigger houses - 3rd and 4th home owners we lose them to other places and shires. Plant more trees keep better people in area who employ people. 2. Around transfer station maybe truck depot or some kind of industry or commercial.	
COMMUNITY BENEFIT		
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	Opportunity to increase council profits, rates etc. Note: Action plan needed for each 2 yearly planning review	
VOTING	I AGREE 29	I DO NOT AGREE 6

40 OLD NO.		NEW NO. 8.8	
THEME:	LAND USE AND ZONING.		
HEADING:	PRECINCT 2.		
DESCRIPTION:	Allow overlay for redevelopment to actually create diversity. Large land holdings generally have less biodiversity.		
RATIONALE:	Smaller lot sizes create individual ownership and create tree planting and greater diversity.		
COMMUNITY BENEFIT			
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF			
VOTING	I AGREE 30	I DO NOT AGREE 4	

64 OLD NO.		NEW NO. 8.9
THEME:	**LAND USE AND ZONING.**	
HEADING:	RELIGIOUS ESTABLISHMENTS.	
DESCRIPTION:	Restrictions on religious buildings built within Frankston Green Wedge Zone.	
RATIONALE:	Places of worship should not be an eyesore to other occupants cohabitating the GWZ. Height restrictions, number of dwellings and car parking spaces within the proposed site should be considered as well as reports on increase of traffic during the use of them. They also should adhere to strict noise level limits.	
COMMUNITY BENEFIT		
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF		
VOTING	**I AGREE** 35	**I DO NOT AGREE** 2

65 OLD NO.		NEW NO. 8.10
THEME:	**LAND USE AND ZONING.**	
HEADING:	RELIGIOUS ESTABLISHMENTS.	
DESCRIPTION:	Restrictions on religious buildings built within Frankston Green Wedge Zone.	
RATIONALE:	Places of worship should not be an eyesore to other occupants cohabitating the GWZ. Height restrictions, number of dwellings and car parking spaces within the proposed site should be considered as well as reports on increase of traffic during the use of them. They also should adhere to strict noise level limits.	
COMMUNITY BENEFIT		
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF		
VOTING	I AGREE 34	I DO NOT AGREE 2

70 OLD NO.

NEW NO. **8.11**

THEME:	**LAND USE AND ZONING.**
HEADING:	COMMERCIAL BLOCKS ALONG WESTERN PORT HIGHWAY.
DESCRIPTION:	Allow subdivision into smaller lot sizes along Western Port Highway.
RATIONALE:	Frankston desperately needs more commercial and businesses in the area to create and promote employment. The Cranbourne Business Precinct is currently being developed and we have an opportunity to leverage and capitalise on this.
COMMUNITY BENEFIT	
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	
VOTING	I AGREE 31 / I DO NOT AGREE 6

45 OLD NO.		NEW NO. 8.12
THEME:	**LAND USE.**	
HEADING:	**SUITABLE LAND USE.**	
DESCRIPTION:	• Flexibility in zoning required to meet future needs. • Precincts should reflect local assets. • Develop lower density blocks (1, 2.5, 5, 10) acres with native planting to attract wild birds / habitats to native species. • Local planning schemes need to be changed. • Smaller lots = better environment planning - no land banking. • Green wedge principles can still be applied to smaller acreage. • Develop community interests around outdoor activities - newly established walking / riding paths.	
RATIONALE:	Better environmental and social outcomes.	
COMMUNITY BENEFIT		
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF		
VOTING	I AGREE 30	I DO NOT AGREE 4

67 OLD NO.		NEW NO. 8.13
THEME:	LAND USE.	
HEADING:	EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.	
DESCRIPTION:	Future requirements of the growing community will need more educational institutions.	
RATIONALE:	As the number of families grow within the Frankston area creating overcrowding within the schools, we should investigate using Green Wedge Land to expand Frankston's educational base.	
COMMUNITY BENEFIT		
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF		
VOTING	I AGREE 31	I DO NOT AGREE 6

38 OLD NO.		NEW NO. 9.1
THEME:	LAND/LOT SIZE	
HEADING:	ALLOW RE-ZONE SMALLER LOTS.	
DESCRIPTION:	1. Report economic benefits of smaller lots over larger lots i.e. current 100 acre v 1/4 - 5 acre lots. 2. Current grass sink v future lifestyle rural tree blocks. Report on carbon sink of vegetation layouts.	
RATIONALE:	1. What is the net benefit of allowing smaller lots to the community. What's the best use for current open paddocks? 2. Current grass only land could be tree filled which would hold more carbon and help environment.	
COMMUNITY BENEFIT		
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF		
VOTING	I AGREE 28	I DO NOT AGREE 6

61 OLD NO.

NEW NO. **10.1**

THEME:	**LOT SIZES**
HEADING:	CHANGE GWZ LOT SIZES
DESCRIPTION:	Subject to permission from the Minister for Planning and the Parliament of Victoria, amend the subdivision pattern for precinct 2 to the Green Wedge A Zone with a Schedule 1 (to apply a one hectare minimum subdivision area) on condition that environmental and community benefits are achieved including through re- vegetation and the establishment of habitat corridors.
RATIONALE:	Within the current Frankston Green Wedge zone there are many smaller lot sizes than 40 hectares. Reducing the lot size would be beneficial to the GWZ as more trees could be planted encouraging animal habitat and be more environmentally friendly than large open paddocks.
COMMUNITY BENEFIT	
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	
VOTING	I AGREE 31 / I DO NOT AGREE 5

105 OLD NO.

NEW NO. **10.2**

THEME:	**LOT SIZES (MERGING 50 & 51).**
HEADING:	PRECINCT 4.
DESCRIPTION:	Smaller lot sizes of 1 -2 acres would allow the flora & fauna to thrive within the Green Wedge.
RATIONALE:	Increase biodiversity establishing flora & fauna along the walking / riding tracks around the smaller lot sizes in the green wedge.
COMMUNITY BENEFIT	*It would allow the community to enjoy the biodiversity.*
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	Needs ag sheet
VOTING	**I AGREE 30** / **I DO NOT AGREE 4**

25 OLD NO.		NEW NO. 10.3
THEME:	**LOT SIZES.**	
HEADING:	CONSOLIDATION OF TITLES.	
DESCRIPTION:	Council to facilitate the consolidation of small, unviable lots to provide lots of better size for agriculture, where lots are adjacent and landowners are amenable.	
RATIONALE:	Many lots have come about historically which has resulted in small areas which are not viable for agriculture.	
COMMUNITY BENEFIT		
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	Unrealistic we should look at practical sub-division into smaller lots Too late	
VOTING	**I AGREE** 8	**I DO NOT AGREE** 27

26 OLD NO.		NEW NO. 10.4
THEME:	LOT SIZES.	
HEADING:	INCENTIVISING LARGER LOTS / CONSOLIDATION.	
DESCRIPTION:	Provide an incentive mechanism (rate reduction, sales tax exemption etc.) for consolidation of contiguous lots.	
RATIONALE:	Any owner interested in preserving a larger block would reduce fragmentation and enhance achieving overall green wedge intent / purpose.	
COMMUNITY BENEFIT		
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	Who pays?	
VOTING	I AGREE 7	I DO NOT AGREE 27

41 OLD NO.		NEW NO. 10.5
THEME:	**LOT SIZES.**	
HEADING:	LIFESTYLE BLOCKS.	
DESCRIPTION:	Precinct 2. Land should be subdivided into a variety of lot sizes from a 1/4 acre minimum to allow for lifestyle blocks, with a percentage of each block (say 5%) being planted (compulsory) out to nature vegetation to increase Flora and Fauna in the region.	
RATIONALE:	Improve / increase the planting of native plants to enhance the environmental significance of the area with the subsequent increase in nature fauna. Better for the environment, better for the climate, better for the green wedge, better for the residents of Frankston and better for council's rate base.	
COMMUNITY BENEFIT		
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	20, 5, 10 acre blocks are too big 2 acres or less	
VOTING	**I AGREE** 30	**I DO NOT AGREE** 5

48 OLD NO.	NEW NO. 10.6

THEME:	**LOT SIZES.**
HEADING:	**SUBDIVISION OF LAND IN ALLOTMENTS BORDERING URBAN AREA.**
DESCRIPTION:	Precinct 3. Properties that are surrounded by large urban subdivisions should be able to divide their property into smaller block sizes - either house blocks as per area or 1/4 acre upwards blocks.
RATIONALE:	Due to urban development within 1km either side of property, traffic volume ridiculously heavy, noise increase, not able to enjoy quiet use of land as promised when we purchased property.
COMMUNITY BENEFIT	
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	Report required: Should there be a hard line separating UGB and GWZ. Would a phase in/ phase out provide a more aesthetically pleasing view? Doest it make sense from a planning and community perspective? Speciify minimum block size
VOTING	**I AGREE 27** / **I DO NOT AGREE 6**

49 OLD NO.		NEW NO. 10.7
THEME:	LOT SIZES.	
HEADING:	PRECINCT 3 - 5 ACRES TO 2.5 ACRES OR 1 ACRE LOTS WITH RESTRICTION ON SIZES OF DWELLINGS AND OUT BUILDINGS.	
DESCRIPTION:	To keep open space to size that is able to manage at all ages in life and afford with rates.	
RATIONALE:	Planting of native trees approx. 100 to 200 per 2.5 acres will create a country environment and wildlife corridors with being able to breathe clean fresh air.	
COMMUNITY BENEFIT		
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	You talking xmas trees 1 acre too small Trees linked to % of open space rather than number	
VOTING	I AGREE 28	I DO NOT AGREE 6

50 OLD NO.

NEW NO. **10.8**

THEME:	**LOT SIZES.**
HEADING:	SMALLER LOT SIZES. PRECINCT 4
DESCRIPTION:	Would allow green wedge to thrive around smaller lots.
RATIONALE:	Increase flora and fauna with tracks through green wedge surrounding lots.
COMMUNITY BENEFIT	
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	Determine size minimum 2.5 acres
VOTING	**I AGREE 31** / **I DO NOT AGREE 4**

51 OLD NO.		NEW NO. 10.9
THEME:	**LOT SIZES.**	
HEADING:	PRECINCT 4.	
DESCRIPTION:	Develop 1/4 acre upward lots to increase flora and fauna density.	
RATIONALE:	Increase bio-diversity.	
COMMUNITY BENEFIT		
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	Can work as large blocks. Grass lots 1 acre too small Lot sizes too small. 2 1/2, 4,5 acres preferable	
VOTING	**I AGREE** 31	**I DO NOT AGREE** 7

62 OLD NO.

NEW NO. **10.10**

THEME:	**LOT SIZES.**
HEADING:	LIFESTYLE BLOCKS.
DESCRIPTION:	Creating more lifestyle blocks within the Frankston Green Wedge Zone.
RATIONALE:	Creating 1/4 acre size lifestyle blocks could encourage boutique enterprises within the GWZ encouraging tourism into the area adding economic benefits to Frankston.
COMMUNITY BENEFIT	
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	
VOTING	**I AGREE 27** / **I DO NOT AGREE 7**

68 OLD NO.

NEW NO. **10.11**

THEME:	**LOT SIZES.**
HEADING:	LOT SIZES PRECINCT 1 & 2.
DESCRIPTION:	Subject to permission from the Minister for Planning and the Parliament of Victoria, amend the subdivision pattern to a Green Wedge A Zone with a Schedule overlay (to apply a one hectare minimum subdivision area) on condition that environmental and community benefits are achieved including through re- vegetation and the establishment of habitat corridors.
RATIONALE:	The northern end of Frankston Green Wedge zone would have the highest net benefit economically.
COMMUNITY BENEFIT	
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	
VOTING	I AGREE 28 / I DO NOT AGREE 6

46	OLD NO.	NEW NO.	11.1

THEME:	MORE LENIENT LEGISLATION
HEADING:	FLEXIBLE PLANNING FOR THE GREEN WEDGE
DESCRIPTION:	Allowing large landholders to be more environmentally enhancing by implementing planning schemes that encourage smaller lots/more land custodians allowing a greater foucs on the environment not on traditional/ economic agriculture.
RATIONALE:	Many landholders are frustrated by the inability to enhance their green wedge and create a more productive Green Wedge vision. Greater scope and flexibility from a planning scheme persctice will imporve environmental outcomes within the green wedge zone.
COMMUNITY BENEFIT	
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	Subdivision would allow this
VOTING	I AGREE 29 / I DO NOT AGREE 4

100 OLD NO.		NEW NO. 12.1	
THEME:	NO THEME		
HEADING:	SCHOOLS.		
DESCRIPTION:	Schools should meet 'the in conjunction with' test, i.e. associated with agriculture , outdoor recreation, etc. Preservation of native vegetation and enhancement rather than wide scale clearance for playing fields.		
RATIONALE:	Retention of landscape values. Students learn about environment.		
COMMUNITY BENEFIT			
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF			
VOTING	I AGREE 23	I DO NOT AGREE 12	

101 OLD NO.

NEW NO. **12.2**

THEME:	**NO THEME**
HEADING:	**PLACES OF WORSHIP.**
DESCRIPTION:	• Must be designed only for use of residents living within Green Wedge. • A limit of 250 sq. metres on a place of worship in the Green Wedge (same as in residential zone). • Applications must be accompanied by a report that demonstrates how the place of worship will be limited to the use of local residents in the Green Wedge. • Built form guidelines, setbacks, height, landscaping. • Protection of endangered vegetation, i.e.. River Red Gums. • Restriction on commercial kitchens and entertainment functions. • Limited hours of operation as for places of assembly.
RATIONALE:	Large places of worship catering for 300+ worshipers will be disruptive to the lifestyle of local residents. Size of building, with ancillary buildings etc. will dominate the landscape, taking up space of vegetation and wildlife.
COMMUNITY BENEFIT	• *Reduction of land surfaces for buildings and carparks.* • *Less traffic will be generated.* • *No disruption to the life of residents.*
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	
VOTING	**I AGREE 14.5** / **I DO NOT AGREE 17.5**

107 OLD NO.		NEW NO. 12.3	
THEME:	**NO THEME**		
HEADING:	PRECINCT 3. QUARRIES.		
DESCRIPTION:	Investigate future use of quarry land for combination of employment + residential use with associated biodiversity and green links.		
RATIONALE:	Land does not include green wedge values. Opportunity to use the land for urban purposes with no loss to green wedge.		
COMMUNITY BENEFIT	*Remove dirty, ugly land use.* *Avoid landfill potential* *Establish green links.* *Can't build on quarries?*		
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	But cannot build residential on quarries No residentila on quarry sites (Comments on voting cards)		
VOTING	**I AGREE**	**28**	**I DO NOT AGREE** **6**

111	OLD NO.	NEW NO.	12.4

THEME:	NO THEME
HEADING:	INDIGENOUS HERITAGE AND DEEP CONNECTION TO ENVIRONMENT.
DESCRIPTION:	More consultation and consideration of indigenous concerns on Green Wedge land.
RATIONALE:	A good way of achieving an ideal environmental outcome.
COMMUNITY BENEFIT	*A huge benefit in a more environmentally aware future.*
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	
VOTING	I AGREE 4 / I DO NOT AGREE 29

60 OLD NO.		NEW NO. 13.1
THEME:	**OPEN SPACE & RECREATION.**	
HEADING:	**CONNECTING FRANKSTON GREEN WEDGE TO OTHER MUNICIPALITIES.**	
DESCRIPTION:	Create interconnecting pathways / trails to environmental assets within City of Casey, Kingston City Council and City of Greater Dandenong.	
RATIONALE:	Other municipalities have existing environmental assets (such as Cranbourne Botanical Gardens, Seaford / Edithvale Wetlands and Dandenong Creek Trail) that can be used as an extension of the Frankston Green Wedge area. Aligning pathways and trails north to south east to was would: 1. Create an unbroken biodiversity and habitat trail. 2. Provide and promote a healthy connected community. 3. Foster a cross municipality cooperation. 4. Enhance existing state connectivity.	
COMMUNITY BENEFIT		
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF		
VOTING	I AGREE 34	I DO NOT AGREE 0

66.1 OLD NO.

NEW NO. **13.2.1**

THEME:	**OPEN SPACE & RECREATION.**
HEADING:	SOCIAL CONNECTIVITY
DESCRIPTION:	Create an environment where existing sports facilities, schools and other amenities outside of the Frankston Green Wedge zone can be easily reached.
RATIONALE:	Sky United Football Club, Sky Recreation Reserve, Peninsula Link Trail, KCC Park, the Skye Driving Range and Equestrian Centre are currently difficult to reach. Create connectivity trails within the Frankston Green Wedge Zone to access these existing assets. This would promote and enhance social connectivity through helath and wellness.
COMMUNITY BENEFIT	
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	
VOTING	I AGREE 30 / I DO NOT AGREE 6

66.2 OLD NO.

NEW NO. **13.2.2**

THEME:	**OPEN SPACE & RECREATION.**
HEADING:	SOCIAL CONNECTIVITY
DESCRIPTION:	Create an environment where existing sports facilities, schools and other amenities outside of the Frankston Green Wedge zone can be easily reached.
RATIONALE:	Sky United Football Club, Sky Recreation Reserve, Peninsula Link Trail, KCC Park, the Skye Driving Range and Equestrian Centre are currently difficult to reach. Create connectivity trails within the Frankston Green Wedge Zone to access these existing assets. This would promote and enhance social connectivity through helath and wellness.
COMMUNITY BENEFIT	
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	
VOTING	I AGREE 31 / I DO NOT AGREE 3

22.1 OLD NO.		NEW NO. 12.3.1
THEME:	**OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION.**	
HEADING:	**OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION AND RURAL / LIFESTYLE LOTS.**	
DESCRIPTION:	Create 1/4 acres and upwards rural / lifestyle blocks designed around the environmental assets with a chain of parks, recreational and open space areas connected with pathways, biodiversity trails and corridors.	
RATIONALE:	• Landowners should be allowed and encouraged to subdivide into rural / lifestyle blocks. This would promote more trees and be better for the environment. • Additionally this would bring environmental assets (creeks and open spaces) to the community and under government management. There would be additional rates revenue for council.	
COMMUNITY BENEFIT		
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	1 acre minimum - 2.5 acre 'lifestyle'	
VOTING	I AGREE 32	I DO NOT AGREE 5

22.2 OLD NO.		NEW NO. 12.3.2
THEME:	OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION.	
HEADING:	OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION AND RURAL / LIFESTYLE LOTS.	
DESCRIPTION:	Create 1/4 acres and upwards rural / lifestyle blocks designed around the environmental assets with a chain of parks, recreational and open space areas connected with pathways, biodiversity trails and corridors.	
RATIONALE:	• Landowners should be allowed and encouraged to subdivide into rural / lifestyle blocks. This would promote more trees and be better for the environment. • Additionally this would bring environmental assets (creeks and open spaces) to the community and under government management. There would be additional rates revenue for council.	
COMMUNITY BENEFIT		
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	1 acre minimum - 2.5 acre 'lifestyle'	
VOTING	I AGREE 29	I DO NOT AGREE 7

23 OLD NO.		NEW NO. 12.4
THEME:	**OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION.**	
HEADING:	**CREATING HEALTHY LIVING ENVIRONMENT.**	
DESCRIPTION:	Create 1/4 acre blocks and upwards rural / lifestyle designed around the environmental assets with chains of parks, recreational and open space. Areas connected with pathways, bio-diversity trails and corridors. Lower density developments would allow shared care and green wedge character to improve with more trees and shared responsibility.	
RATIONALE:	• Model on Wilson Botanic Park in Berwick - great role model, it supports bio-diversity and nature corridors. • Tourism could then pay for current use and preservation. • Sports and recreational facilities and parks could be designed into and part of the connecting chain of open spaces, utilizing the bio-diversity corridor and trails. • Because the majority of the land is privately owned, working together with land owners in each precinct separately will result in good outcomes to connect open spaces.	
COMMUNITY BENEFIT		
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	Same as 7A Smaller lot sizes actually creates biodiversity	
VOTING	**I AGREE 29**	**I DO NOT AGREE 7**

23 OLD NO.		NEW NO. 12.5
THEME:	**OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION.**	
HEADING:	**CREATING HEALTHY LIVING ENVIRONMENT.**	
DESCRIPTION:	Create 1/4 acre blocks and upwards rural / lifestyle designed around the environmental assets with chains of parks, recreational and open space. Areas connected with pathways, bio-diversity trails and corridors. Lower density developments would allow shared care and green wedge character to improve with more trees and shared responsibility.	
RATIONALE:	• Model on Wilson Botanic Park in Berwick - great role model, it supports bio-diversity and nature corridors. • Tourism could then pay for current use and preservation. • Sports and recreational facilities and parks could be designed into and part of the connecting chain of open spaces, utilizing the bio-diversity corridor and trails. • Because the majority of the land is privately owned, working together with land owners in each precinct separately will result in good outcomes to connect open spaces.	
COMMUNITY BENEFIT		
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	Same as 7A Smaller lot sizes actually creates biodiversity	
VOTING	**I AGREE 29**	**I DO NOT AGREE 7**

27 OLD NO.		NEW NO. 12.6
THEME:	**OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION.**	
HEADING:	**WALKING AND CYCLING TRACKS.**	
DESCRIPTION:	Develop a series of walking and cycling tracks to improve health and appreciation of the countryside.	
RATIONALE:	There is a real need to provide tracks to enable people to enjoy the pleasant countryside and integrate with land in other municipalities.	
COMMUNITY BENEFIT		
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	Most green wedge land is privately owned, this would be best achieved by allowing sub-division into smaller lots and design trails	
VOTING	**I AGREE 35**	**I DO NOT AGREE 0**

28	OLD NO.	NEW NO.	12.7

THEME:	**OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION.**
HEADING:	GOLF COURSES.
DESCRIPTION:	Golf courses in the green wedge should be available for the general public.
RATIONALE:	Golf courses are a permitted use, and they provide good vegetation and landscape value. However so many are privately owned and unavailable for the general public. Note - is this slide required? Existing publc golf courses include: Skye golf course, Amstel, Peninsula (McClelland Dr).
COMMUNITY BENEFIT	
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	Irrelevant - yes
VOTING	I AGREE 11.5 | I DO NOT AGREE 22.5

29 OLD NO.		12.8 NEW NO.
THEME:	**OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION.**	
HEADING:	SPORTS.	
DESCRIPTION:	Create connectivity of parks for flora and fauna trails, bike, horse etc. Look at possible sporting complex to bring people into area.	
RATIONALE:	Economical benefits for Frankston would need a report to work out what could benefit community.	
COMMUNITY BENEFIT		
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	Where would these go? We have a lot in area as is. Ex-quarries Precinct specific - FCC can't afford to maintain those it has in some areas Who looks after them? Not motor bikes	
VOTING	**I AGREE** 31	**I DO NOT AGREE** 2

59 OLD NO.		NEW NO. 12.9
THEME:	OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION.	
HEADING:	FRANKSTON BOTANICAL GARDENS.	
DESCRIPTION:	Do we want one?	
RATIONALE:	Quarries occupy approximately 1000 acres. There is an opportunity to progressivity create a state and international significant biodiversity area connected by a chain of trails.	
COMMUNITY BENEFIT		
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF		
VOTING	I AGREE 34	I DO NOT AGREE 0

32 OLD NO.		NEW NO. 13.1
THEME:	**PRECINCT 1.**	
HEADING:	**OPTIMAL AND FLEXIBLE USE OF PRECINCT 1.**	
DESCRIPTION:	To divide Precinct 1 into three '3' unique areas: • Seaford wetland • Extension of Carrum Downs Industrial / commercial • Rural / lifestyle lots.	
RATIONALE:	Precinct 1 already has major roads interconnecting and acting as a divide for: 1. Seaford wetlands : ability to protect and enhance the wetlands Eastern Frankston to Peninsula line. 2. Future expansion of Carrum Downs industrial area is required. This will support employment and economics. 3. Rural / lifestyle lots as a natural extension to existing residential east of Frankston - Dandenong Rd.	
COMMUNITY BENEFIT	• *This considered alignment allows for targeted focus on environmental issues unique to the wetlands.* • *Flexibility for expansion of industrial / commercial areas.* • *Introduction of rural lifestyle lots. Precinct 4*	
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	No industrial areas in the green wedge (Comment written and then deleted on the template)	
VOTING	I AGREE 30	I DO NOT AGREE 5

33	OLD NO.	NEW NO.	13.2

THEME:	**PRECINCT 1.**
HEADING:	LIFESTYLE BLOCKS, CREATE THE ENVY OF LIFESTYLE LIVING FOR MELBOURNE.
DESCRIPTION:	Firstly this consideration to uphold rural lifestyle and Green Wedge character. This overlay to improve and enhance flora and fauna and ensure more trees.
RATIONALE:	P1 is a fragmented precinct with uneconomically viable land to farm. Lifestyle blocks will attract families and employment.
COMMUNITY BENEFIT	
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	Flood plain Water table Acid Sulphate Soil Salt
VOTING	I AGREE 30 | I DO NOT AGREE 4

106 OLD NO.

NEW NO. **14.1**

THEME:	**PRECINCT 3.**
HEADING:	PRECINCT 3 - LOT SIZES
DESCRIPTION:	Precinct 3 - Properties that are surrounded by or in close proximity to urban subdivision should be able to divide their property into smaller lot sizes - minimum 1 acre in area
RATIONALE:	Due to urban development within immediate area there is conflicting property sizes - no consistency. Small to medium acreage.
COMMUNITY BENEFIT	
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	
VOTING	**I AGREE 29** **I DO NOT AGREE 4**

52 OLD NO.		NEW NO. 15.1
THEME:	**PRECINCT 5.**	
HEADING:	**ACCOMMODATE POPULATION GROWTH BY ALLOWING SUBDIVISION OF PRECINCT 5 TO PROVIDE LIFESTYLE CHOICES.**	
DESCRIPTION:	To create a high quality landscape responsive residential environment that provides a sense of place and community as well as accessibility to urban services. Subdivision to be a 'natural' extension of existing residential development e.g. 2/3 - 1 acre.	
RATIONALE:	The recommendation would have a positive economic and environmental impact on area as infrastructure is already established. Larger lot sizes (half acre - 1) will allow flora/ fauna to thrive with owner care. Subdivision will give people 'lifestyle choices' that are enhanced by surroundings e.g. pony club Land in question is close to many areas that are 'open spaces' for public use that will enhance development.	
COMMUNITY BENEFIT	*Subdivision will bring people into area and give then 'lifestyle choices'.* *Facilities are already there!* *Open spaces not impacted upon, walking trails, bike, paths, horse trails utilised.* *Land owners will support / increase biodiversity and planting of native trees / bushes.*	
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF		
VOTING	I AGREE 0	I DO NOT AGREE 0

104 OLD NO.

NEW NO. **15.2**

THEME:	**PRECINCT 5.**
HEADING:	**TRANSIT ORIENTATED DEVELOPMENT.**
DESCRIPTION:	Correct anomalies in current alignment of UGB and support transit orientated development in Baxter area.
RATIONALE:	Current alignment makes no strategic sense. Government is currently considering electrification of railway line. Baxter could become a great example of transit orientated development.
COMMUNITY BENEFIT	*Delivery of affordable housing within nearby rail infrastructure.*
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	
VOTING	**I AGREE 27** / **I DO NOT AGREE 8**

102	OLD NO.	NEW NO.	16.1

THEME:	**PRECINCT 6.**
HEADING:	PROTECT EXISTING FLORA / FAUNA (PART B).
DESCRIPTION:	Cruden Farm' should remain protected i.e. untouched & underdeveloped (preserved).
RATIONALE:	For community benefit and heritage purposes.
COMMUNITY BENEFIT	
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	
VOTING	I AGREE 29 / I DO NOT AGREE 6

103 OLD NO.		NEW NO. 16.2	
THEME:	PRECINCT 6.		
HEADING:	PROTECT EXISTING FLORA / FAUNA (PART A).		
DESCRIPTION:	Existing Flora & Fauna Park should remain unchanged for community enjoyment & wildlife protection.		
RATIONALE:	For community benefit and preservation contribution to overall Green Wedge vision.		
COMMUNITY BENEFIT			
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF			
VOTING	I AGREE 34	I DO NOT AGREE 0	

53	OLD NO.	NEW NO.	17.1

THEME:	**PROTECTING THE RURAL OPEN COUNTRYSIDE.**
HEADING:	PROTECTING THE COUNTRYSIDE.
DESCRIPTION:	Adopt restrictions on: building heights, building footprint, impervious site coverage - say 20% max. Limit of places of worship and schools restricting them for local use.
RATIONALE:	Need to protect the openness of the green wedge countryside.
COMMUNITY BENEFIT	
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	Consideration of % of building footprint to vary depending on lot size Openspace land can be preserved with good planning controls i.e. minimum and maximum setback of house and small rural lots would still provide the back of lots are open Consideration of % of building footprint to vary depending on lot size
VOTING	I AGREE 5.5 | I DO NOT AGREE 28.5

109	OLD NO.	NEW NO.	18.1

THEME:	REPORTS - SEE OTHER SHEET			
HEADING:				
DESCRIPTION:				
RATIONALE:				
COMMUNITY BENEFIT				
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF				
VOTING	I AGREE	0	I DO NOT AGREE	0

54 OLD NO.

NEW NO. **19.1**

THEME:	**TRANSPORT & ACCESS.**
HEADING:	ROAD CONDITION.
DESCRIPTION:	Due to rural feel of the road and the secluded nature of the area makes easy access for rubbish dumping, vandalism and antisocial behaviour.
RATIONALE:	The conditions of roads vary throughout the Frankston Green Wedge. Many lacking in basic infrastructure such as footpaths, concrete kerbs, drainage and lighting.
COMMUNITY BENEFIT	
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	No foot paths in rural areas.
VOTING	**I AGREE 32** / **I DO NOT AGREE 5**

55 OLD NO.

NEW NO. **19.2**

THEME:	**TRANSPORT & ACCESS.**
HEADING:	COMMUNITY ACCESS.
DESCRIPTION:	Road usage other than non-motor use.
RATIONALE:	There are virtually no pedestrian and bicycle facilities along roads within Frankston Green Wedge area. Opportunity should be sought to increase these activities and encourage new ones like horse riding. Current road infrastructure within the Green Wedge area is dangerous for these activities. Connectivity tunnels under major roads will improve the safety for people and wildlife alike. Improvements would be beneficial to the health of Frankston community and entice more visitors to use the area.
COMMUNITY BENEFIT	
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	The above should be read to include roads of 'significance'. People and wildlife in same tunnels! No. (comment on voting sheet)
VOTING	**I AGREE 32** / **I DO NOT AGREE 4**

56 OLD NO.

NEW NO. **19.3**

THEME:	**TRANSPORT & ACCESS.**
HEADING:	ARTERIAL ROADS.
DESCRIPTION:	Changes to lot sizes attracting rural lifestyle living along with new business opportunities and employment have ease of access to major road infrastructure.
RATIONALE:	Frankston Green Wedge areas are surrounded and have ease of access to current connection transport and gateway hubs such as Frankston Dandenong Rd, Eastlink, Peninsula Link, Westernport Hwy and Thompsons Rd.
COMMUNITY BENEFIT	
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	
VOTING	**I AGREE 31** / **I DO NOT AGREE 5**

110 OLD NO.

NEW NO. **19.4**

THEME:	**TRANSPORT & ACCESS.**
HEADING:	NO HEADING
DESCRIPTION:	Upgrade roads. Ballarto B double route already 4 lanes. Quarry's 4 in area. Make Taylors Rd. Upgrade Hall 4 lane Speed ramp on Potts Rd.
RATIONALE:	Safety, footpaths , everybody cuts through our green wedges.
COMMUNITY BENEFIT	*Connect community to sport grounds + shops etc. Less bottle necks and safer kids schools zones.*
I WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE IF	
VOTING	I AGREE 32 / I DO NOT AGREE 5

REPORTS REQUESTED

Reports we need: For current GMP

1) Current agricultural viability A. Cattle. B. Food bowls. C. Boutique (nurseries). D. Other.

2) Best use of land excluding boutique agriculture, what would provide the greatest net benefit to the community.

3) Bio - diversity report / count on native wildlife in Skye (P2 - large lots) versus Langwarrin South (P3/4 - smaller rural/ lifestyle lots).

4) Environmental tourism: A. What is it? B. Define what assets would create environmental tourism? C. How do we include It in the GWMP? D. How do we make it economically viable to establish and maintain?

5). Identifying cultural and heritage assets (Aboriginal and European).

6) Identifying environmental & bio-diversity assets.

7) How does the current GWZ affect transport systems?

8) Given the northern end of Frankston sits between 3 business precincts being Cranbourne West, Carrum Downs and Dandenong and there are large numbers of people commuting through the GWZ: A. Is best use for open paddocks vs rural / lifestyle lots. B. What is the net benefit economically by allowing smaller lot sizes.

9) What are the environment disadvantages of the current GWZ on large acre lots used for agriculture versus the benefits of smaller rural / lifestyle blocks? A. Looking at carbon sink of vegetation layouts. i. Current grass (agriculture) sink. ii. Future lifestyle / rural blocks surrounded by trees.

10) Traffic report showing excess usage above local residents.

11) Identify infrastructure assets, connection to and usage of A. Roads. B. Rail. C. Water (fresh & recycled), sewerage, electricity, gas , NBN.

12) Define in size the term 'open views & vistas' A. Can rural / lifestyle lots be classified as contributing to or being defined as open views & vistas. B. UGB & GWZ does a phase in / out provide a better aesthetically appearance.

13) What would be the impact of making smaller rural / lifestyle lots in the GWZ.

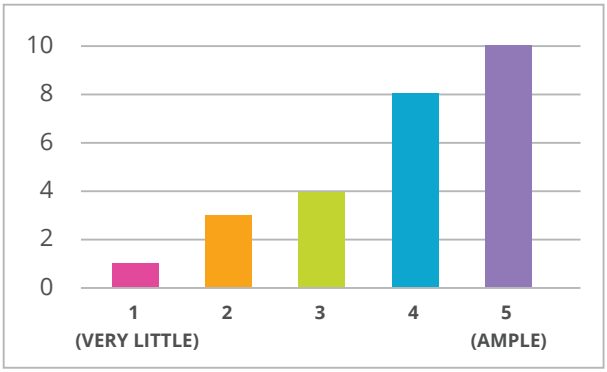
14) What is the best use for the land solely from a 'net benefit' economically A . For FCC. B. For the State Government (VPA) land release. C. How do we keep local residents local (given VPA is pushing for Cardina).

What reports can we ask for OR rewording the above requests that show 'the benefits of our vision' to the community, FCC State.

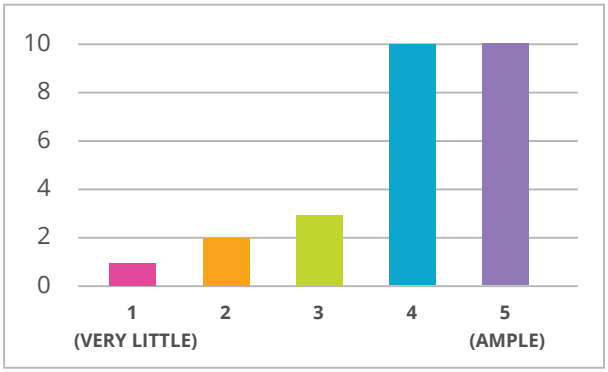
voting 35/0

FEEDBACK

To what extent did you feel you could contribute to the discussions



To what extent did you feel that other participants could contribute to the discussions?



Is there anything else you have been wanting to say about the Green Wedge and haven't had a chance to yet?

Tonight's discussion was ramroaded by a specific group of persons who did not want others to have any significant input that differed with their views

As I have a stong voice I was heard but there was little opportunity for discussion as a group on issues Valuable learning opporutnities were lost

I felt that the meetings were disorganised, reptitive and somewhat unproductive. Two meetings would have achieved the same result as four. There was a lot of wasted time particularly in the first three meetings where adults were treated as children. The process would have been better managed with electronic recording and voting, such as used at a recent meeting hotsed by Council at the Frankston Arts Centre with members of the South East Councils, politicans, businesses and members of the public. More expert evidence on green wedge issues would have been productive

Keep the facts straight and don't change of misconstrue information given. I also felt MosaicLab was biased

MosaicLab were so biased! Deleting themes and making separate dot points into generalised statements should not have been done

Connect our community

Was disappointed and lost faith/ confidence in council due to MosaicLab's unauthorised alteration to the slides/cards worked and created by the engagement group. Leaves me to be concerned about accuracy of vote count by Mosaic via 'green dot' system which was not proofed by signature/name record. Felt at Meeting #3 treated as though children who didn't have a clue. Last meeting attitude was improved.

I think all persons wanting to subdivide need to think of road construction and traffic to deal with

The Council has backed subdivision of Stotts Lane for around 20 years. It still seems unfair that this parcel of land has been neglected, consider what it has to offer

No change to UGZ - especially the extension of the industrial area into the green wedge

We need to protect the green wedge, to ensure habitat and wildlife connectively, protect open rural land as pleasant barriers between urban areas

Most important, the FCC must back the recommendations as voted by the majority of the engagement group

It is a shame our Mayor could not give the group 5 minutes when we have given up 15 hours ++ in this endevour

All has been said at the initial, 1st and 2nd meetings. I believe meeting 3 & 4 were a waste of time and rehashing what was written and said in the first three meetings

Please note: It is difficult for us to write the cards during meetings. If we had not done work at home it would have been hard to focus and express our views

In relation to the comments relating to MosaicLab being biased please refer to the 'About this report' on page viii

REPORT PREPARED BY:

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PLEASE NOTE: While every effort has been made to transcribe participants comments accurately a small number have not been included in this summary due to the legibility of the content. Please contact Kimbra White at kimbra@mosaiclab.com.au for any suggested additions.

B LIST OF DOCUMENTS REVIEWED

List of Policy and Documents Reviewed:

- Amendment C98 Letter from the Minister for Planning
- Amendment C98 Explanatory Report
- Amendment C113 Panel Report
- Amendment C113 Native Vegetation Report
- Casey Westernport GWMP 2017
- Frankston Biodiversity Policy
- Frankston Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation Plan 2011
- Frankston Council Meeting Minutes 2/07/2018
- Frankston Council Report 20 Jan 2014
- Frankston Community Plan 2017
- Frankston Council Plan 2017
- Frankston Cycling Strategy 2010
- Frankston City Health and Wellbeing Plan 2017
- Frankston Economic Development Strategy 2016
- Frankston Fauna Linkages and Crossing Structure Design 2013
- Frankston Planning Scheme Ordinance 2018
- Frankston Sports Development Plan 2013
- Frankston Green Wedge Issues Paper 2017
- Frankston Green Wedge Management Plan Issues Paper Input – Hill PDA 2017
- Frankston Green Wedge Issues Paper Officer Review of Submissions Received 2017
- Frankston Greening Our Future Environment Strategy 2014
- Frankston Open Space Asset Management Plan 2017
- Frankston Open Space Strategy 2016
- Frankston Housing Strategy 2018
- Frankston Housing Land Supply and Demand Analysis – Spade Consulting 2013

- Greater Dandenong C174 and Frankston C93 UGB Anomalies Report
- Greater Dandenong GWMP (Revised 2017)
- Green Wedge Management Plan – Report of Engagement Group no.4 – Mosaic Labs 2017
- Green Wedge Study Area Precinct Description of Changes Proposed to Date – 2017
- Kingston GWMP 2012
- Mornington Peninsula Shire GWMP 2018
- PPN 31 Preparing a Green Wedge Management Plan 2015
- PPN 62 Green Wedge Planning Provisions 2015
- Parliament of Victoria – Principles, Issues and Guidelines for the Preparation of Green Wedge Management Plans 2005
- Plan Melbourne Refresh 2017 (Direction 4.5)

C DEMOGRAPHIC & ECONOMIC DATA TABLES

Table 3.1: Historic Resident Population, 2006-2017, Frankston City, Southern Metropolitan Region & Greater Melbourne

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Regional Population Growth Cat:3218.0*

Location (LGA)	2006	2011	2017	Change 2006-17	AAGR 2006-17
Frankston	120,150	130,350	140,740	+20,590	1.4%
Casey	220,440	261,280	326,820	+106,380	3.6%
Cardinia	57,950	75,830	102,430	+44,480	5.3%
Greater Dandenong	130,070	142,170	163,510	+33,440	2.1%
Kingston	138,390	148,300	161,060	+22,670	1.4%
Mornington Peninsula	139,320	149,270	163,850	+24,530	1.5%
South Metropolitan Region	**806,320**	**907,200**	**1,058,410**	**252,090**	**2.5%**
Greater Melbourne	**3,760,760**	**4,169,370**	**4,850,740**	**+1,089,980**	**2.3%**

Table 3.2: Forecast Resident Population, 2017-2031

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Regional Population Growth Cat:3218.0;* DELWP, *Victoria in Future 2016* (Rebased to latest ABS Cat:3218.0 release).

Location (LGA)	2017	2021	2026	2031	Change 2017-31	AAGR 2017-31
City of Frankston	140,740	145,240	151,180	158,220	+17,480	0.8%
Casey	326,820	367,240	416,500	460,190	+133,370	2.5%
Cardinia	102,430	121,040	144,870	165,910	+63,480	3.5%
Greater Dandenong	163,510	174,810	186,770	199,480	+35,970	1.4%
Kingston	161,060	168,250	176,870	186,230	25,170	1.0%
Mornington Peninsula	163,850	170,250	178,710	188,320	+24,470	1.0%
South Metropolitan Region	**1,058,410**	**1,146,830**	**1,254,900**	**1,358,350**	**299,940**	**1.8%**
Greater Melbourne	**4,850,740**	**5,213,840**	**5,703,070**	**6,185,920**	**+1,335,180**	**1.8%**

Table 3.3: Southern Metropolitan Region Age Structure (%), 2016

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Time Series Profile 2016*

Age Group	Frankston	Casey	Cardinia	Greater Dandenong	Kingston	Mornington Peninsula	Southern Metropolitan Region	Greater Melbourne
0-4 Years	6.7	7.9	8.3	6.9	6.0	5.2	6.9	6.4
5-14 Years	11.9	14.7	14.8	11.2	11.7	12.1	12.9	11.9
15-19 Years	6.0	7.0	6.6	5.9	5.4	5.8	6.2	6.0
20-24 Years	6.3	6.9	6.3	8.0	5.8	4.8	6.4	7.4
25-34 Years	13.8	14.8	14.6	17.9	13.1	8.7	13.9	16.3
35-44 Years	13.8	15.0	14.0	13.6	14.8	11.6	14.0	14.2
45-54 Years	14.0	13.3	13.3	11.7	14.3	13.7	13.4	13.1
55-64 Years	12.0	10.1	10.2	10.4	11.6	13.6	11.2	10.6
65-74 Years	8.7	6.1	7.3	7.8	9.0	13.5	8.4	7.7
75-84 Years	4.6	3.0	3.3	4.6	5.6	7.9	4.7	4.4
85+ Years	2.0	1.2	1.3	2.0	2.7	3.3	2.0	2.0
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Table 3.4: Industry of Employment – Southern Metropolitan Region (Place of Work), 2006-2016
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2016* via TableBuilder
Note: Excludes the categories 'not stated' and 'inadequately described'

Industry	2006		2016		Change 2006-2016
	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Manufacturing	57,520	21.5%	47,330	14.4%	-10,190
Wholesale Trade	20,100	7.5%	17,350	5.3%	-2,750
Retail Trade	37,880	14.2%	43,800	13.3%	5,920
Information Media and Telecommunications	2,430	0.9%	2,730	0.8%	300
Financial and Insurance Services	4,650	1.7%	5,450	1.7%	800
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	3,540	1.3%	4,770	1.5%	1,230
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	12,430	4.7%	15,820	4.8%	3,390
Mining	370	0.1%	530	0.2%	160
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	4,030	1.5%	5,190	1.6%	1,160
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	2,250	0.8%	3,750	1.1%	1,500
Public Administration and Safety	10,780	4.0%	13,770	4.2%	2,990
Other Services	11,360	4.3%	15,050	4.6%	3,690
Arts and Recreation Services	3,350	1.3%	5,570	1.7%	2,220
Administrative and Support Services	6,450	2.4%	9,860	3.0%	3,410
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	10,300	3.9%	14,840	4.5%	4,540
Accommodation and Food Services	14,380	5.4%	21,330	6.5%	6,950
Education and Training	19,860	7.4%	28,380	8.6%	8,520
Construction	19,060	7.1%	31,920	9.7%	12,860
Health Care and Social Assistance	26,240	9.8%	41,300	12.6%	15,060
Total	**266,980**	**100.0%**	**328,740**	**100.0%**	**61,760**

Table 3.5: Occupation – Southern Metropolitan Region Resident Labour Force, 2006-2016
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Time Series Profile 2016*
Note: Excludes the categories 'not stated' and 'inadequately described'

Occupation	2006		2016		Change (%)
	No.	%	No.	%	
Clerical and Administrative Workers	53,696	15.6	61,653	14.0	-1.6
Machinery Operators and Drivers	32,219	9.3	34,469	7.8	-1.5
Labourers	41,937	12.2	48,327	11.0	-1.2
Technicians and Trades Workers	60,506	17.5	72,854	16.5	-1.0
Sales Workers	38,239	11.1	46,677	10.6	-0.5
Managers	38,604	11.2	50,938	11.6	0.4
Professionals	51,079	14.8	76,555	17.4	2.6
Community and Personal Service Workers	28,740	8.3	48,814	11.1	2.8
Total	**345,020**	**100.0**	**440,287**	**100.0**	**0.0**

Table 3.6: Place of Work by Municipality, 2016
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Census of Population and Housing 2016,* via TableBuilder
Note: Excludes the categories 'not stated' and 'inadequately described'. (*) minor statistical discrepancy with Table 3.5.

Place of Work	Frankston Resident Labour Force		Southern Metropolitan Region Resident Labour Force	
	No.	% Share of Resident Labour Force	No.	% Share of Resident Labour Force
Frankston	20,690	32.8%	38,200	8.6%

Place of Work	Frankston Resident Labour Force		Southern Metropolitan Region Resident Labour Force	
	No.	% Share of Resident Labour Force	No.	% Share of Resident Labour Force
Cardinia	340	0.5%	19,300	4.3%
Casey	3,280	5.2%	54,160	12.2%
Greater Dandenong	7,070	11.2%	67,580	15.2%
Kingston	6,310	10.0%	47,140	10.6%
Mornington Peninsula	5,780	9.2%	46,890	10.5%
Total working in the Southern Metropolitan Region	**43,470**	**68.9%**	**273,270**	**61.3%**
Total working outside the Southern Metropolitan Region	**19,581**	**31.1%**	**172,480**	**38.7%**
Total Resident Labour Force	**63,050**	**100.0%**	**445,750**(*)	**100.0%**

D LAND USE ANALYSIS CATEGORIES

Land Use Categories	Land Area (sqm)
Industry	
Abattoirs	46,533
Food Processing Factory	20,521
General Purpose Factory	23,965
Industrial Development Site	7,166
Manufacturing Materials	395,835
TOTAL	**494,019**
Residential	
Boarding House	611
Conjoined Strata Unit/Townhouse	2,458
Individual Flat	1,303
Detached Dwelling	1,800,715
Residential Investment Flat	192,611
Residential Land (Buildings which add no value)	3,653,288
Residential Rural/Rural Lifestyle (0.4 to 20h)	10,926,208
Separate Dwelling & Curtilage	1,587,420
Single Strata Unit/Villa Unit/Townhouse	8,366
Special Accommodation	225,028
TOTAL	**18,398,008**
Public Use (Services)	
Community Protection & Services Training Facility	436,556
Electricity Distribution/Reticulation Lines	45,390
Electricity Substation/Terminal	21
Emergency Services Complex	81,963
Fire Station Facility	8,684
Government School	177,632
Non Government School	182,674
Police Facility	4,224
Railway Line in use	313,280
Refuse Transfer Station	71,415
Research Institute - Public	76,515
Sewerage/Stormwater Pipelines	1,351,959
Telecommunication Towers and Aerials	2,342,480
Telephone Exchange - Purpose Built	117
Unspecified - Transport, Storage, Utilities and Co	1,325,820
TOTAL	**6,418,731**
Public Use (Open Space, Recreation and Conservation)	
Halls & Service Clubrooms	8,100
Member Club Facility Eg. Sporting Club	733,158
Outddor Sports - Extended Areas/Cross Country	1,610,201
Outdoor Sports Grounds - Town or Suburban Fac	212,578
Conservation Area - Private	210,157
Forest Reserves - Public	10,151
Nature Reserve	27,913
Parks & Gardens	6,272,176
TOTAL	**9,084,434**

Agriculture and Horticulture	
Domestic Livestick Grazing	73,606
Equestrian Centre	141,031
Market Garden-Vegetables	40,091
Mixed Farming & Grazing	9,081,673
Plant/Tree Nursery	911,268
Poultry (Broiler Production)	201,414
TOTAL	**10,449,084**
Vacant Sites	
Vacant Englobo Residential Subdivisional Land	872,828
Vacant Land	135,445
Vacant Residential Dwelling Site/Surveyed Lot	147,282
Vacant Residential Rural Lifestyle (0.4 to 20h)	2,698,748
TOTAL	**3,854,303**
Extractive Industry	
Sand	722,268
Gravel/Stone	2,489,786
TOTAL	**3,212,054**
Retail and Commercial	
Fuel Outlet/Garage/Service Station	30,215
Office Premises	113,701
Pub/Tavern/Hotel/Licensed Club/Restaurant/Nightclu	13,973
TOTAL	**157,890**
Miscellaneous	
Advertising Sign	1,222,383
Cancelled Assessment/Historic	3,680,264
Common Property	33,240
Default - Pending Assessment	2,649,188
Freeway	10,322
Main Highway	88,034
Major Water Conduits	29,724
Miscellaneous Building on Residential Rural Land	14,055
New Load	487
Place of Worship	85,196
Private Hospital	27,083
Religious Hall	5,236
Reserved Roads	35,465
TOTAL	**7,880,677**

E

ECOLOGY REPORT

Draft Report

Ecological Sensitivity Analysis and Management Recommendations: Frankston Green Wedge Management Plan

Prepared for

Frankston City Council

January 2019

Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd

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CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd was commissioned by Frankston City Council to conduct an Ecological Sensitivity Analysis and Management Recommendations and provide management recommendations to inform the Frankston Green Wedge Management Plan to be prepared.

The purpose of the assessment was to identify the extent and type of remnant native vegetation present and determine the presence of significant flora and fauna species and/or ecological communities within the six precincts within the jurisdiction of Frankston City Council. The report also provides the basis for recommendations and justification for actions and strategies based on existing biodiversity and nature conservation issues outlined in the Frankston Green Wedge Management Plan to be prepared.

1.2 Objectives

The objectives of the assessment and ecological sensitivity analysis were to:

- Review the relevant flora and fauna databases and available literature;
- Conduct a rapid field assessment to identify flora and fauna values within the study area;
- Provide maps showing any areas of remnant native vegetation and locations of any significant flora and fauna species, and/or fauna habitat (if present) and the relative ecological sensitivity within each precinct;
- Classify any flora and fauna species, and vegetation communities identified or considered likely to occur within the study area in accordance with Commonwealth and State legislation;
- Document relevant environmental legislation and policy;
- Provide specialist advice and recommendations required to inform the preparation of the Green Wedge Management Plan that will address key issues of biodiversity and conservation for future proposed developments within the precincts; and
- Advise whether any further actions are required following the results of the ecological sensitivity analysis.

1.3 Study Area

The study area includes six precincts within the Frankston City Council municipality including:

- Carrum Downs-Seaford Wetlands (Precinct 1);
- Skye (Precinct 2);
- Skye South-Langwarrin (Precinct 3);
- Langwarrin South (Precinct 4);
- Frankston South (Precinct 5); and
- Langwarrin (Precinct 6).

These six precincts are located approximately 50 kilometres south-east of Melbourne's CBD (Figure 1) in the jurisdiction of Frankston City Council. All six precincts cover an area of approximately 44 square kilometres.

2 METHODS

2.1 Desktop Assessment

Relevant literature, online-resources and databases were reviewed to provide an assessment of flora and fauna values associated with the study area. The following information sources were reviewed:

- The DELWP NVIM Tool (DELWP 2019a) and Biodiversity Interactive Map (DELWP 2019b) for:
    - Modelled data for location risk, remnant vegetation patches, scattered trees and habitat for rare or threatened species; and,
    - The extent of historic and current EVCs.
- EVC benchmarks (DELWP 2019c) for descriptions of EVCs within the relevant bioregion;
- The Victorian Biodiversity Atlas (VBA) for previously documented flora and fauna records within the project locality (DELWP 2019d);
- The Illustrated Flora Information System of Victoria (IFLISV) (Gullan 2017) for assistance with the distribution and identification of flora species;
- The Commonwealth Department of the Environment (DoEE) Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST) for matters of National Environmental Significance (NES) protected under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) (DoEE 2019);
- Relevant listings under the Victorian *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* (FFG Act), including the latest Threatened and Protected Lists (DELWP 2017a; DELWP 2016);
- The Planning Maps Online (DELWP 2019e) and Planning Schemes Online (DELWP 2017f) to ascertain current zoning and environmental overlays in the study area;
- Frankston City Council Green Wedge Issues Paper (Biosis 2017);
- Greening Our Future: Frankston's Environment Strategy 2014-2024 (Frankston City Council 2014);
- Other relevant environmental legislation and policies as required;
- Aerial photography of the study area; and,
- Previous ecological or other relevant assessments of the study area.

2.2 Field Assessment

A rapid roadside assessment was undertaken on 7, 8 and 9 January 2019 to obtain information on flora and fauna values within the study area. The study area was assessed to understand the current overall extent of vegetation, habitats and key ecological features with reference to desktop assessment. Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs) were determined with reference to DELWP pre-1750 and extant EVC mapping and their published descriptions (DELWP 2019c).

Any significant native vegetation was assessed against relevant listing statement/condition thresholds to determine their status as a threatened ecological community under the Commonwealth EPBC Act and Victorian FFG Act.

2.2.1 Ecological Sensitivity Assessment

An ecological sensitivity analysis was conducted to assign all areas within the study area to one of four sensitivity levels:

- Very High;
- High;
- Medium; or
- Low.

Further description on each sensitivity level is provided in the table below (Table 1).

Table 1. Descriptions for Ecological Sensitivity Analysis assessment.

Very High	High	Medium	Low
One or more of the following: - Matter of National Environmental Significance present or highly likely to be present; - Large area (more than 10ha) of native vegetation that include Ecological Vegetation Class present which includes is listed as 'Endangered'; - Wetland or sensitive riparian area with native vegetation - Site is likely or confirmed to be of National or State Significance	- Native vegetation and species habitat present. - Good opportunity for connectivity. - Moderate or greater potential for significant impact on matters of National Environmental Significance. - Site is likely to be of State or Regional Significance	- Site moderately-highly disturbed with low-moderate possibility of supporting native vegetation and species' habitat. - Site consists of revegetation or highly fragmented native vegetation. - Low moderate potential of nationally or state-significant species being present. - Site may be of local significance	- Site highly disturbed or developed and unlikely to support native vegetation or species' habitat. Unlikely to have an impact on nationally or state-significant species.

The sensitivity assessment was informed by the information collected during the desktop assessment, including the Victorian Biodiversity Atlas, Naturekit and past ecological reports for within the study areas and the native vegetation identified as part of the rapid site assessment.

Under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act), an action that have or are likely to have, a significant impact on a matter of national environmental significance require approval from the Australian Government Minister for the Environment (the Minister).

Matters of National Environmental Significance as outlined by the EPBC Act that are relevant to the ecological assessment of the study area include:

- Wetlands of international importance (listed under the Ramsar Convention)
- Listed threatened species and ecological communities; and
- Migratory species protected under international agreements.

The definitions for Sites of State, Regional and Local significance are outlined in Appendix 1.2 and 1.3.

2.3 Assessment Qualifications and Limitations

Data and information held within the ecological databases and mapping programs reviewed in the desktop assessment (e.g. VBA, PMST, Biodiversity Interactive Maps etc.) are unlikely to represent all flora and fauna observations within, and surrounding, the study area. It is therefore important to acknowledge that a lack of documented records does not necessarily indicate that a species or community is absent.

Identification of ecological features in the study areas has been interpreted at a broad level using current NearMap aerial photography interpretation and on-ground review of the areas accessible via public roads and roadsides. In some cases, areas of native vegetation were on private property and a conservative interpretation was undertaken based on visible vegetation in field, aerial imagery and EVC mapping. Ecological features identified on site are recorded using a hand-held GPS or tablet with an accuracy of no greater than +/-5 metres. This level of accuracy is considered adequate to provide an accurate assessment of the ecological features present within the study area. However, this data should not be used for detailed surveying purposes.

The 'snap shot' nature of a standard biodiversity assessment meant that migratory, transitory or uncommon fauna species may have been absent from typically occupied habitats at the time of the field assessment. In addition, annual or cryptic flora species such as those that persist via underground tubers may also be absent. Targeted flora or fauna surveys were not undertaken, as this was beyond the preliminary scope of the project. Nevertheless, the terrestrial flora and fauna data collected during the field assessment and information obtained from relevant desktop sources is considered adequate to provide an accurate assessment of the ecological features present within the study area.

2.3.1 Modelled Wetlands (DELWP)

Wetlands can be difficult to map and assess accurately as they respond quite quickly to changes in environmental condition, especially rainfall. After a period of no or low rainfall they can disappear or appear very degraded. They do, however, recover rapidly after periods of increased rainfall. As a result, under the Guidelines all modelled wetlands (based on 'Current Wetlands' layer in the DELWP Biodiversity Interactive Map) that are to be impacted must be included as native vegetation, with the modelled condition score assigned to them (DELWP 2017b). Wetlands have been mapped based on their extent in the 'Current Wetlands' layer.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Bioregional Context

According to DELWP, the precincts in the Frankston City Council is located within the Port Phillip and Westernport Catchment Management Authority (CMA) and within the Gippsland Plain bioregion (DELWP 2019a).

The Gippsland Plain bioregion is located in the south east of Victoria, includes flat low lying coastal and alluvial plains with undulating barrier dunes, floodplains and swampy flats (DELWP 2019a). The soils associated with the upper terrain typically support the Lowland Forest ecosystem, while the dunes are predominantly sandy soils supporting Heathy Woodland and Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland ecosystems. The soils associated with fertile floodplains and swamps, support Swamp Scrub, Plains Grassy Woodland, Plains Grassy Forest, Plains Grassland and Gilgai Wetland ecosystems.

This bioregion is generally below 200 m above sea level and has a temperate climate, averaging between 500 to 1100mm a year. The majority of rain falls in winter, and the Strzelecki Ranges create a rain-shadow to the east. A number of rivers drain the bioregion including the Avon, Bass, Latrobe, Macalister, Mitchell, Tambo, Tarwin, Thompson and Yarra.

3.2 Vegetation

The following section outlines the assessment of native vegetation within all precincts which underpins the ecological sensitivity assessment.

3.2.1 Remnant Vegetation

Areas of native vegetation are the key element to healthy and biodiverse ecosystems in which flora and fauna can persist and thrive. Historically, the precincts were covered with diverse environments including heathlands, woodlands, grasslands along with estuarine and freshwater wetland areas and riparian fringes.

It is estimated that nearly 90% of the historic native vegetation in Frankston City Council jurisdiction has been cleared for agricultural or residential/industrial development. The rapid field assessment revealed that remnant native vegetation is generally present within the six precincts as large patches of native vegetation within conservation reserves or on private property, small roadside fragments or remnant scattered trees in paddocks or derived grasslands. Each precinct contains nature or conservation reserves excluding Precinct 5. The total estimated native vegetation cover is outlined below in Table 2 for each precinct.

Table 2 Total estimated native vegetation cover in hectares and percent of total precinct area for each of the six precincts

Precinct	Total precinct area (ha)	Estimated native vegetation cover (%) within the precinct in 20051
1 – Carrum Downs-Seaford Wetlands	997.4	12.8% (127.9ha)
2 – Skye	1150.17	11.2% (129.2ha)
3 – Skye South/Langwarrin	1274.8	53.4% (680.1ha)
4 – Langwarrin South	376.4	59.7% (224.7ha)
5 – Frankston South	117.7	35.2% (41.5ha)
6 - Langwarrin	422.05	79.2% (334.3ha)

[1]Estimated from modelled 2005 Native Vegetation mapping DELWP.

Areas within the six precincts in Frankston City Council are predicted to currently support remnant patches and scattered trees associated with eight extant Ecological Vegetation Classes typical of the Gippsland Plain bioregion including the following (with biodiversity conservation status in brackets):

- Swamp Scrub – EVC 53 (endangered);
- Swampy Riparian Woodland – EVC 83 (endangered);
- Plains Grassy Wetland – EVC 125 (endangered)
- Grassy Woodland – EVC 175 (endangered);
- Plains Grassland/Plains Grassy Woodland Mosaic – EVC 132 and 55 (endangered);
- Coast Banksia Woodland – EVC 2 (vulnerable).
- Lowland Forest – EVC 16 (vulnerable);
- Sand Heathland – EVC 6 (rare); and
- Heathy Woodland – EVC 48 (least concern);

It should be noted that although the EVC conservation status for Heathy Woodland is documented as 'Least Concern' (DSE 2004), Heathy Woodland should be considered to be 'Depleted' given its extent has been minimised in the Gippsland bioregion primarily due to clearing and weed invasion (Ecology Australia 2006) and its associated with Sand Heathland which is listed as 'Rare'.

These likely presence of these EVCs was confirmed in the field-based assessment, based on the presence of the canopy trees. Understorey species associated with each EVC are also likely to be present. Main canopy species include Red-gum *Eucalyptus camaldulensis,* Messmate Stringybark *Eucalyptus obliqua,* Swamp Gum *Eucalyptus ovata* along with Swamp Paperbark *Melaleuca ericifolia* and Coast Banksia *Banksia integrifolia*. Based on the 2005 modelling which is mapped for each precinct in Figure 1, a summary of the existing vegetation within the six precincts is provided below (Table 2).

Table 3. Total estimated Ecological Vegetation Class, EVC status and total remaining areas within all precincts in Frankston City Council and Gippsland Plains bioregion.

Type of vegetation (Ecological Vegetation Class)	EVC status	Total area of EVC (ha) within the precincts in Frankston City Council	Total area of EVC (ha) within Gippsland Plain bioregion	Representative area (%) of EVC in City of Frankston compared with the Gippsland bioregion
Swamp Scrub	Endangered	31.8	27,328.3	**0.1**
Swampy Riparian Woodland	Endangered	4.9	5,277.0	**0.1**
Plains Grassy Wetland	Endangered	75.5	406.3	**18.6**
Grassy Woodland	Endangered	201.5	6,229.6	**3.2**
Swampy Riparian Woodland/Swamp Scrub Mosaic	Endangered	14.4	728.5	**2.0**
Plains Grassland/Plains Grassy Woodland Mosaic	Endangered	110.6	1,033.3	**10.7**
Coast Banksia Woodland	Vulnerable	0.3	2,178.7	**0.0**
Lowland Forest	Vulnerable	53.1	36,521.61	**0.1**
Sand Heathland	Rare	96.9	13,117.7	**0.7**
Heathy Woodland	Depleted*	948.8	37,487.7	**2.5**

* considered 'Depleted' (Ecology Australia 2006)

A consolidated list of total area of remaining native vegetation, associated EVCs and estimated area developed for each precinct is provided in Appendix 2.1. A summary of the remnant vegetation for each Precinct is outlined below.

Precinct 1 – Carrum Downs/Seaford Wetlands

Precinct 1 has the second remnant vegetation cover of all precincts with approximately 12.8% (127.9 ha) of the total area (997.4 ha) covered with native vegetation typical of four Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs), two of which are listed as 'endangered' (Table 3). This vegetation cover is mainly restricted to the south-western part of the precinct and associated with the Edithvale-Seaford Wetlands and adjacent private properties, wetlands and roadsides. Key ecological features are outlined in Appendix 4.

Table 4. Native vegetation present within Precinct 1 and each EVCs local and regional significance

Type of vegetation (Ecological Vegetation Class)	Bioregional conservation status1	Total extent in precinct (ha) and total cover (%)2
Plains Grassland/Plains Grassy Woodland Mosaic	Endangered	21.8 (2.2%)
Plains Grassy Wetland	Endangered	75.5 (7.6%)
Coast Banksia Woodland	Vulnerable	0.3 (<0.01%)
Heathy Woodland	Depleted*	30.3 (3.0%)
Total		**127.9 (12.8%)**

[1] *DELWP Bioregional Conservation Status*
[2] Estimated from modelled 2005 Native Vegetation mapping (DELWP 2019a).
*considered 'Depleted' (Ecology Australia 2006)

Precinct 2 - Skye

Approximately 25.6% (129.2ha) of Precinct 2 (1150.17 ha) supports remnant native vegetation typical of three EVCs, two of which are listed as 'endangered' (Table 5). Remnant vegetation is generally restricted to small patches of scattered remnant trees in paddocks which relate to Plains Grassy Woodland EVC and some large patches in road reserves and on private properties. Most of Precinct 2 is dominated by common introduced paddock grasses with some scattered occurrences of native grasses. Key ecological features are outlined in Appendix 4.

Table 5 Native vegetation present within Precinct 2 and each EVCs local and regional significance

Type of vegetation (Ecological Vegetation Class)	Bioregional conservation status1	Total extent in precinct (ha) and total cover (%)2
Plains Grassland/Plains Grassy Woodland Mosaic	Endangered	74.4 (6.5%)
Swampy Riparian Woodland/Swamp Scrub Mosaic	Endangered	14.4 (1.3%)
Heathy Woodland	Depleted*	40.5 (3.5%)
Total		**129.2 (25.6%)**

[1] *DELWP Bioregional Conservation Status*
[2] Estimated from modelled 2005 Native Vegetation mapping (DELWP 2019a).
*considered 'Depleted' (Ecology Australia 2006)

Precinct 3 - Skye South/Langwarrin

Currently, the total area of Precinct 3 (1274.8 ha) supports approximately 53.4% (680.1ha) of remnant native vegetation typical of six EVCs (Table 7), four of which are listed as 'endangered'. Large reserves of native vegetation mainly are restricted to conservation reserves such as The Pines Flora and Fauna reserve and surrounding riparian corridors of Little Boggy Creek. Smaller areas of native vegetation and scattered trees remain on private properties to the north along with the east of the precinct surrounding residential areas on Valley Road and Dandenong-Hastings Road and light industry on McClelland Drive. Key ecological features are outlined in Appendix 4.

Table 6 Native vegetation present within Precinct 3 and each EVCs local and regional significance

Type of vegetation (Ecological Vegetation Class)	Bioregional conservation status1	Estimated total extent in precinct (ha) and total cover (%)2
Grassy Woodland	Endangered	19.6 (1.5%)
Plains Grassland/Plains Grassy Woodland Mosaic	Endangered	14.5 (1.1%)
Swamp Scrub	Endangered	19.6 (1.5%)
Swampy Riparian Woodland	Endangered	4.9 (0.4%)
Sand Heathland	Rare	82.1(6.4%)
Heathy Woodland	Depleted*	539.4 (42.3%)
Total		**680.1ha (53.4%)**

[1] *DELWP Bioregional Conservation Status*
[2] Estimated from modelled 2005 Native Vegetation mapping (DELWP 2019a).
*considered 'Depleted' (Ecology Australia 2006)

Precinct 4 – Langwarrin South

An estimated 59.7% (224.7ha) of the total Langwarrin South precinct area (376.4 ha) supports remnant native vegetation typical of three EVCs, two of which are listed as 'endangered' (Table 9). This vegetation is mainly present as large patches of native vegetation and scattered trees on private properties throughout the precinct. A large area of high quality vegetation resides along West Road on private property. There are no nature conservation reserves within this precinct. Key ecological features are outlined in Appendix 4.

Table 7 Native vegetation present within Precinct 4 and each EVCs local and regional significance

Type of vegetation (Ecological Vegetation Class)	Bioregional conservation status1	Total extent in precinct (ha) and total cover (%)2
Grassy Woodland	Endangered	78.8 (20.9%)
Swamp Scrub	Endangered	9.4 (2.5%)
Heathy Woodland	Depleted*	136.6 (36.6%)
Total		**224.7 (59.7%)**

[1] *DELWP Bioregional Conservation Status*
[2] Estimated from modelled 2005 Native Vegetation mapping (DELWP 2019a).
*considered 'Depleted' (Ecology Australia 2006)

Precinct 5 – Frankston South

Approximately 35.2% (41.5 ha) of Frankston South precinct (117.7 ha) is covered by remnant native vegetation typical of three EVCs (Table 11), two of which are listed as 'endangered'. The majority of the native vegetation is mainly present as a large remnant patch on the south-eastern boundary of Baxter Park, a recreation and sports facility. Small reserves of native vegetation exist in the road reserves along Stotts Lane along with a constructed wetland on private property which is likely to provide habitat for several regionally significant waterbirds such as Black-faced Heron *Phalacrocorax fuscescens.* Key ecological features are outlined in Appendix 4.

Table 8 Native vegetation present within Precinct 5 and each EVCs local and regional significance

Type of vegetation (Ecological Vegetation Class)	Bioregional conservation status1	Total extent in precinct (ha) and total cover (%)2
Grassy Woodland	Endangered	37.3 (31.7%)
Swamp Scrub	Endangered	2.8 (2.3%)
Heathy Woodland	Depleted*	1.4 (1.2%)
Total		**41.5 (35.2%)**

[1] *DELWP Bioregional Conservation Status*
[2] Estimated from modelled 2005 Native Vegetation mapping (DELWP 2019a).
*considered 'Depleted' (Ecology Australia 2006)

Precinct 6 - Langwarrin

Precinct 6 (Langwarrin) has the highest estimated cover of remnant native vegetation at 79.2% (334.3 ha) of the total precinct area (422.05 ha) typical of four EVCs (Table 13), three of which are listed as either 'endangered', 'vulnerable' or 'rare'. The largest reserve of native vegetation exists in Langwarrin Flora and Fauna reserve and the adjacent rail reserve along McClelland Drive in the eastern and southern part of the precinct. Key ecological features are outlined in Appendix 4.

Table 9 Native vegetation present within Precinct 6 and each EVCs local and regional significance

Type of vegetation (Ecological Vegetation Class)	Bioregional conservation status1	Total extent in precinct (ha) and total cover (%)2
Grassy Woodland	Endangered	65.7 (15.6%)
Lowland Forest	Vulnerable	53.1 (12.6%)
Sand Heathland	Rare	14.9 (3.5%)
Heathy Woodland	Depleted*	200.6 (47.5%)
Total		**334.3 ha (79.2%)**

[1] *DELWP Bioregional Conservation Status*
[2] Estimated from modelled 2005 Native Vegetation mapping (DELWP 2019a).
*considered 'Depleted' (Ecology Australia 2006)

3.2.2 Introduced Vegetation

Noxious weeds are present throughout the study area, with scattered occurrences of Artichoke Thistle *Cynara cardunculus*, Soursob *Oxalis pes-caprae,* Spear Thistle *Cirsium vulgare*, Cape Ivy *Delairea odorata* and along with the Weeds of National Significance (WONS), African Boxthorn *Lycium ferocissimum*, Blackberry *Rubus fruticosus* and Willows *Salix* spp.

Paddocks used for agricultural purposes were often dominated by typical pasture and introduced grasses such as Toowoomba Canary Grass *Phalaris aquatica,* ryegrasses *Lolium* spp., Brome *Bromus* spp., Bent-grasses *Agrostis* spp., Sweet Vernal-grass *Anthoxanthum odoratum* and Beared Oat *Avena barbata.* Generally, the cover of pasture grasses was up to 85% in paddocks along with noxious weeds and limited scattered occurrences of common indigenous grasses such as Wallaby-grasses *Rytidosperma* spp.

Most of the large conservation reserves and roadside fragments of native vegetation had moderate to high infestations of Sweet Pittosporum *Pittosporum undulatum,* Pampas grass *Cortaderia* spp. and Blackberry. Most areas of native vegetation are dominated by Coast Wattle *Acacia longifolia* var. *sophorae* which although a native species typical of coastal Ecological Vegetation Classes found along Frankston's beaches, the species is considered to be a major environmental weed within the study area (e.g. outside the coastal context).

3.3 Fauna Habitat

Areas of highest habitat value for significant species (Section 3.4) across all Precincts include:

- Treatment ponds associated with the Eastern Treatment Plant in Precinct 3;
- Minor and major watercourses including Little Boggy Creek, Eastern Contour Drain, Tamarisk Creek, constructed drains;

- Wetlands including Edithvale-Seaford Wetlands and other swamp or constructed wetland areas on private property; and
- Remnant woodlands and scrublands along with scattered remnant trees.

3.3.1 Wetlands, low-lying swamps and drains

Wetlands and drains that are present in the study area are likely to support significant fauna that have been observed and recorded in the district. Wetland paddocks provide important foraging habitat for a range of unique wildlife. The Edithvale-Seaford Wetlands is a significant habitat and natural reserve of international importance which is likely to support a diversity of migratory wetland dependent birds such as Common Greenshank *Tringa nebularia*, Eastern Great Egret *Ardea alba modesta*, Curlew Sandpiper *Calidris ferruginea*, Pectoral Sandpiper *Calidris melanotos*, Latham's Snipe *Gallinago hardwickii*, Australasian Shoveler *Anas rhynchotis,* Little Egret *Egretta garzetta*, Blue-billed Duck *Oxyura australis* and Glossy Ibis *Plegadis falcinellus* that have previously been recorded (Figure 3). The Eastern Treatment Plant and surrounding treatment ponds are also known to support important waterbird communities Large waterbirds such as Pelicans *Pelecanus* and Black swans *Cygnus atratus* were also observed during site assessments in several wetlands across the precincts. Shallow wetlands with dense low vegetation are also likely to support a range of reptile species such as Swamp Skink *Lissolepis coventryi* and Eastern Long-necked Turtle *Chelodina longicollis* previously recorded in the VBA (Figure 3).

Furthermore, significant wetlands across the study area have the potential to provide terrestrial and aquatic corridors that link to core habitat patches hence creating habitat networks (Practical Ecology 2012). The Edithvale-Seaford Wetlands for instance could likely provide habitat corridors to drainage lines such as Eel Race Drain which is connected to Boggy Creek Reserve. These aquatic habitat networks could potentially support the nationally listed and vulnerable species such as Dwarf Galaxias *Galaxiella pusilla* and Growling Grass Frogs *Litoria raniformis*. Overall, wetlands and minor waterways within the study area act as an important natural resource, ecosystem as well as habitat fauna link to support the survivability and ecology of a diversity of Frankston wildlife.

3.3.2 Woodlands and scattered remnant trees

Woodlands and scattered remnant trees present within all Precincts are likely to be used as habitat for foraging and roosting by common generalist bird species such as Australian Magpie *Gymnorhina tibicen*, Superb Fairy-wren *Malurus cyaneus*, Red Wattlebird *Anthochaera carunculata*, Magpie-lark *Grallina cyanoleuca*, Sulphur Crested Cockatoo *Cacatua galerita* and Eastern Yellow Robin *Eopsaltria australis*. Woodlands also provide important habitat for hollow dependent arboreal mammals such as Common Ringtail Possum *Pseudocheirus peregrinus*, Sugar Glider *Petaurus breviceps* and Feathertail Glider *Acrobates pygmaeus*. Dense groundcover of native and introduced vegetation occurring in grassy woodlands provide shelter for the nationally endangered Southern Brown Bandicoot *Isoodon obesulus* that have been previously recorded in Precincts 3 and 6 (Figure 3).

Woodlands within the study area is considered to be one of the most widespread habitats supporting a range of significant fauna species that have been previously recorded such as Hooded Robin *Melanodryas cucullata*, Chestnut-rumped Heathwren *Hylacola pyrrhopygia,* Powerful Owl *Ninox strenua*, Eastern Pygmy Possum *Cercartetus nanus* and White-footed Dunnart *Sminthopsis leucopus* (Figure 3).

Significant woodland habitat such as Pines Flora and Fauna Reserve and Langwarrin Flora and Fauna Reserve could potentially provide fauna linkage in which connectivity to terrestrial corridors are linked to core habitat patches between Precincts 3, 5 and 6 (Practical Ecology 2012).

3.3.3 Native and Introduced Grasslands

Precincts 1, 2, 4 and 6 include large areas of agricultural paddocks which contain improved exotic pastures, likely to be used as a foraging resource by common generalist bird species which are tolerant of modified open areas. Fauna observed and previous recorded using this habitat included; Australian Magpie *Gymnorhina tibicen*, Common Blackbird *Turdus merula*, Little Raven *Corvus mellori*, Magpie-lark *Grallina cyanoleuca*, Sulphur Crested Cockatoo *Cacatua galerita,* House Sparrow *Passer domesticus*, Willie Wagtail *Rhipidura leucophrys* and European Rabbit *Oryctolagus cuniculus*.

Scattered occurrences of native grassland species such as Wallaby-grasses and Kangaroo-grasses *Themeda triandra* occur throughout all Precincts. The paddocks in which these species occurred varied in quality and floristic composition according to grazing regimes and historical land use. Most of the paddock areas were heavily dominated by exotic pasture grasses such as Toowoomba Canary-grass *Phalaris aquatica* and other woody weeds. Habitat attributes of the native grassland are suitable for an array of common native fauna, including snakes, lizards and skinks, and grassland birds. Diurnal and nocturnal raptors are also likely to forage across these areas including Brown Falcon *Falco berigora* and Black-shouldered Kite *Elanus axillaris*.

Areas of native grassland, particularly those with a high cover of Wallaby-grasses. may provide habitat for the nationally significant Golden Sun Moth *Synemon plana* although distribution of this nationally threatened species has not been previously observed and recorded within the study area. Additionally, some of these areas have cracking soils which could potentially provide sheltering habitat for reptiles and small mammals.

3.3.4 Bio-links

A study of existing and potential fauna linkages within Frankston City jurisdiction and adjoining municipalities was undertaken in 2012 by Practical Ecology and prepared for Frankston City Council. The paper identified and prioritised linkages which aim to maintain or restore connectivity for aquatic, ground-dwelling and arboreal fauna and reduce impacts of habitat fragmentation including isolation and smaller patch size for local and regional flora and fauna species (Practical Ecology 2012). Broadly, the linkages overlap with the precincts under study for the preparation of the Frankston Green Wedge Management Plan. Main recommendations included two higher priority corridors for urgent implementation including:

- The Pines Flora and Fauna Reserve to Cranbourne Botanic Gardens Corridor, linking areas of remnant native vegetation in Precinct 3 including The Pines Flora and Fauna Reserve to patches of remnant native vegetation in private properties along Valley Road and Potts Road to Langwarrin Bushland Reserve then to Cranbourne Botanic Gardens (to the east of Precinct 3); and
- Little Boggy Creek Corridor linking areas of remnant native vegetation in Precincts 3 and 6 including Langwarrin Flora and Fauna Reserve (Precinct 6) with Little Boggy Creek (Precinct 3) via patches of native vegetation on private property and the Apple Berry Avenue Reserve adjoining Precinct 3 to the south.

Further opportunities and actions to implement these high priority links are outlined in Section 5.2 below.

3.4 Significant Ecological Features

3.4.1 Flora

The VBA contains records of 11 nationally significant and 20 State significant flora species previously recorded across all precincts (DELWP 2019d) (Appendix 2.2; Figure 2). The PMST nominated an additional

10 nationally significant species which have not been previously recorded but have the potential to occur in the locality (DoEE 2019). Most records are confined to existing road reserves or conservation and wetland reserves within each precinct.

Of these species, there is suitable habitat within Precinct 3 for EPBC listed species River Swamp Wallaby-grass *Amphibromus fluitans* in The Pines Flora and Fauna Reserve. Larger, less disturbed nature reserves such as Langwarrin Flora and Fauna Reserve (Precinct 6) or The Pines Flora and Fauna Reserve (Precinct 3) identified in each Precinct have potential to hold habitat for nationally listed orchids species such as Leafy Greenhood, Green-striped Greenhood, Cream Spider-orchid, Frankston Spider Orchid, Metallic Sun-orchid and Maroon Leek-orchid as identified by the PMST.

Further detailed surveys for state and locally significant flora species would be recommended for all precincts given the lack of VBA records within the study area.

3.4.2 Fauna

The VBA contains records of 49 nationally significant, 42 State significant and 16 regionally significant fauna species previously recorded within 10 kilometres across all precincts (DELWP 2019d) (Appendix 3.1; Figure 3). The PMST nominated an additional 36 nationally significant species which have not been previously recorded but have the potential to occur in the locality (DoE 2019).

Of these species, there is suitable habitat within the study area for significant species as listed below as listed by precinct (Table 10).

Table 10. Suitable habitat for significant fauna species by precinct.

Precinct	Location	Significant species (EPBC Act)
1 – Carrum Downs/Seaford Wetland	Edithvale-Seaford Wetlands	- Australasian Bittern *Botaurus poiciloptilus* (rare visitor) - Curlew Sandpiper *Calidris ferruginea* (occasional visitor) - Eastern Curlew *Numenius madagascariensis* (rare visitor)
3 – Skye South/Langwarrin	The Pines Flora and Fauna Reserve	- Southern Brown Bandicoot *Isoodon obesulus obesulus* (now extinct in the Reserve) - Growling Grass Frog *Litoria raniformis* (now extinct in the Reserve)
3 – Skye South/Langwarrin	Little Boggy Creek	- Dwarf Galaxias *Galaxiella pusilla* (known extant population)
6 - Langwarrin	Langwarrin Flora and Fauna Reserve	- Australasian Bittern *Botaurus poiciloptilus* (rare visitor) - Campbell's Albatross *Thalassarche melanophris impavida* (vagrant pelagic species) - Growling Grass Frog *Litoria raniformis* (likely to be locally extinct) - New Holland Mouse *Pseudomys novaehollandiae* (now extinct) - Powerful Owl *Ninox strenua* (possibly resident, occasional visitor) - Southern Brown Bandicoot *Isoodon obesulus obesulus* (now extinct in the Reserve)

Further detailed surveys for state and locally significant fauna species would be recommended for all precincts given the lack of VBA records within the study area.

3.4.3 Communities

Two nationally listed ecological communities are predicted to occur within 10 kilometres of all precincts (DoE 2016):

- *Natural Damp Grassland of the Victorian Coastal Plains*; and
- *Seasonal Herbaceous Wetlands (Freshwater) of the Temperate Lowland Plains*.

It is unlikely that either of these communities would persist in highly modified sections of grassland or wetlands within paddocks and agricultural land that are predominantly present in the precincts studied. However, due to the rapid nature of the site assessment, all areas that may hold these values were not assessed against the condition thresholds and a more detailed assessment would be required to determine the presence or absence of these communities in the study area.

3.5 Ecological Sensitivity Analysis

Ecological sensitivity ratings for each ecological feature within the precincts are outlined in Figure 4 for all precincts based on the methodology outlined in Section 2.2.1. A summary of the key ecological features for each precinct is outlined below with further detail in Appendix 4.

3.5.1 Precinct 1 – Carrum Downs/Seaford Wetlands

Areas of highest ecological sensitivity in Precinct 1 (Figure 4) in order of significance include:

- Internationally significant Ramsar-listed Edithvale-Seaford Wetlands and surrounding remnant native vegetation including endangered Plains Grassy Wetland habitat;
- Other natural wetlands on private property to the east of the Mornington Peninsula Freeway and the Edithvale-Seaford Wetlands which provide additional habitat for waterbirds;
- Constructed wetlands including sedimentation ponds associated with the Melbourne Water Eastern Treatment Plant which provide additional habitat for waterbirds; and
- Waterways including Eel Race Drain and other creeks which provide riparian corridors for fauna and flora to Edithvale-Seaford Wetlands.

3.5.2 Precinct 2 – Skye

Areas of highest ecological sensitivity in Precinct 2 (Figure 4) in order of significance include:

- Scattered remnant trees associated with 'endangered' Plains Grassy Woodland habitat; and
- Large patches of remnant Heathy Woodland.

3.5.3 Precinct 3 – Skye South/Langwarrin

Areas of highest ecological sensitivity in Precinct 3 (Figure 4) in order of significance include:

- The Pines Flora and Fauna Reserve and associated creeks such as Tamarisk Creek which provides important habitat and forms part of the recommended *The Pines Flora and Fauna Reserve* to Cranbourne Botanic Gardens Corridor linkage;
- Little Boggy Creek reserve and surrounding Swampy Riparian Woodland in riparian fringes which provides important habitat and forms part of the recommended *Little Boggy Creek Corridor* linkage;

- Large patches of remnant Heathy Woodland near Gum Nut Reserve along Potts Road and Hastings-Dandenong Road provides important habitat and forms part of the recommended *The Pines Flora and Fauna Reserve to Cranbourne Botanic Gardens* Corridor linkage;
- Large patches of remnant rare Sand Heathland habitat to the east of McClelland Drive; and
- Small patches of Plains Grassy Woodland between Ballarto Road and Valley Road forms part of *The Pines Flora and Fauna Reserve to Cranbourne Botanic Gardens Corridor* linkage.

3.5.4 Precinct 4 – Langwarrin South

Areas of highest ecological sensitivity in Precinct 4 (Figure 4) in order of significance include:

- Large patches and associated scattered trees of Grassy Woodland habitat and Heathy Woodland along West Road between Robinson Road and Victoria Road and wetlands;
- Fragmented patches of endangered Grassy Woodland and Swamp Scrub on lots along Baxter-Tooradin Road; and
- Fragmented patches of Heathy Woodland between Victoria Road and Baxter-Tooradin Road and along Dandenong-Hastings Road.

3.5.5 Precinct 5 – Frankston South

Areas of highest ecological sensitivity in Precinct 5 (Figure 4) in order of significance include:

- Large patch of endangered Grassy Woodland to the north and east of Baxter Park;
- Small roadside patches of endangered Grassy Woodland and scattered trees along Stotts Lane; and
- Small patches of native vegetation on private properties along Stotts Lane and constructed wetland.

3.5.6 Precinct 6 - Langwarrin

Areas of highest ecological sensitivity in Precinct 6 (Figure 4) in order of significance include:

- Large remnant patch of rare Sand Heathland, endangered Grassy Woodland and Heathy Woodland in Langwarrin Flora and Fauna reserve and adjoining rail reserve and forms part of the recommended *Little Boggy Creek Corridor* linkage;
- Large patch of Lowland Forest to the north and south of Robinson Road and east and west of the Peninsula Link Freeway;
- Wetland reserve along McClelland Drive to the south of the Peninsula Private Hospital; and
- Small patch of Lowland Forest and wetland area associated with Robinsons Reserve and Heathy Woodland to the north of North Road.

3.6 Threats

Several key threats exist across all precincts including:

- **Loss of habitat** due to highly fragmented remnant native vegetation and scattered trees which increases the susceptibility of degradation of the remaining native vegetation. Native vegetation and scattered trees are important habitat for many specialist and generalist fauna species within the across all precincts.

- **High threat weed infestations** impact on the health, extent and recruitment potential for existing remnant patches of native vegetation. Weed infestations also impact on the ability for fauna to utilise remaining habitat for foraging and shelter.
- **Inappropriate land development and further subdivision** (ie. development that does not consider the biodiversity values present, and appropriately avoid/minimise impacts on native vegetation) may impact on the health, extent and recruitment potential for remaining stands of native vegetation by increasing 'edge effects' experienced by the patches or likelihood of weed infestation.
- **Unsustainable land management** such as overstocking, inappropriate erosion control, overapplication of herbicides and pesticides to land and changes to hydrological nature of the surrounding landscape which all contribute to impacts of native vegetation extent and health.
- **Inappropriate management of stormwater and agricultural runoff**, including changes to the hydrology of wetlands as a result of increased stormwater runoff from increased impervious surfaces (e.g. roads, roofs), which may impact wetland and waterway health.
- **Changes in hydrology** due to the construction of farm dams, levees along channels and increased urbanisation of surrounding landscape which impacts the availability of water to scattered remnant trees and remnant native vegetation.

The threats for each precinct have been outlined below (Table 11).

Table 11 Specific threats for each precinct

Precinct	Threats
1 – Carrum Downs-Seaford Wetlands	- Loss of habitat due to highly fragmented native vegetation and scattered trees in agricultural or industrial settings which are susceptible to degradation; - High threat weed infestations in areas of moderate quality native vegetation on private property; - Inappropriate land development on private property adjacent to Edithvale-Seaford Wetlands; - Smaller lot sizes within the precinct increase likelihood of native vegetation removal; - Unsustainable land management on private property; Agricultural and stormwater runoff contamination of Edithvale-Seaford Wetlands and waterways from turf cultivation and agricultural activities east of the Mornington Peninsula Freeway; and, Changed water quality and/or hydrology of wetlands due to increased stormwater runoff from increased impervious surfaces as a result of urban/industrial development.
2 - Skye	- Highly fragmented native vegetation and scattered trees in most agricultural or industrial settings which are susceptible to degradation; - Inappropriate development into areas supporting last remaining areas of native vegetation; - High threat weed infestations in areas of moderate quality native vegetation on private property; and - Unsustainable land management on private property.
3 – Skye South/Langwarrin	- High threat weed infestations in areas of moderate quality native vegetation on private property; - Potential for inappropriate land development on private property along Potts Road; - Potential for smaller lot sizes within the precinct increase likelihood of native vegetation removal; - Unsustainable land management on private property along Dandenong-Hastings Road;

	- Agricultural, industrial and stormwater runoff contamination of waterways in particular Little Boggy Creek and Tamarisk Creek; and - Encroachment of extractive industry into sensitive riparian environments and waterways in particular Little Boggy Creek and Tamarisk Creek.
4 – Langwarrin South	- High threat weed infestations on private and public property; - Inappropriate land development on private property along West Road; - Smaller lot sizes within the precinct increase likelihood of native vegetation removal along West Road; - Unsustainable land management on private property; and - Agricultural and stormwater runoff contamination of waterways.
5 – Frankston South	- High threat weed infestation in the large reserve of native vegetation to the north and south of Baxter Park; - Potential for inappropriate land development on private property between Stotts Lane and Mornington Peninsula Freeway; - Smaller lot sizes within the precinct increase likelihood of native vegetation removal; and - Unsustainable land management on private property which may further fragment native vegetation.
6 - Langwarrin	- High threat weed infestation on private and public property; - Inappropriate land development on private property between McClelland Drive and Peninsula Link Freeway; - Unsustainable land management on private property with scattered trees between Cranbourne-Frankston Road and North Road.

4 BIODIVERSITY LEGISLATION AND POLICY CONTEXT

4.1.1 Commonwealth

4.1.1.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) establishes a Commonwealth process for the assessment of proposed actions likely to have a significant impact on any matters of National Environment Significance (NES).

The matters of National Environmental Significance are outlined in Section 3.4.

Any future works or subdivisions within the precincts under study should be assessed against the *Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1* under the EPBC Act to ascertain whether a significant impact on Matters of Environmental Significance would occur. This should include the cumulated impact of several works or actions within the precincts. For example, the increased surface runoff from a single development may not result in a significant change to hydrology of downstream Ramsar wetlands, however, multiple developments may result in a significant change to the hydrology. Cumulative impacts should also be considered for individual species such as Dwarf Galaxias. Further surveys for Dwarf Galaxias and Powerful Owl would be required to understand the impact to these species across all Precincts and whether a referral of the proposed works to the Commonwealth Minister for Environment and Energy would be required. Implications under the EPBC Act should not only be considered at the development application stage, but also prior to re-zoning, as re-zoning large portions of land may result in cumulative impacts to Matters of Environmental Significance.

4.1.2 State

4.1.2.1 Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 (FFG Act)

The FFG Act is the primary legislation dealing with biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of native flora and fauna in Victoria. Proponents are required to apply for an FFG Act Permit to 'take' listed and/or protected flora species, listed vegetation communities and listed fish species in areas of public land (i.e. within road reserves, drainage lines and public reserves).

Most land within the precincts is private and FFG Act permit is generally not required for removal of species or communities on private land, or for the removal of habitat for a listed terrestrial fauna species. However, an FFG Act permit will be required for removal of listed species within public land.

4.1.2.2 Catchment and Land Management Act 1994 (CaLP Act)

The *Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994* (CaLP Act) contains provisions relating to catchment planning, land management, noxious weeds and pest animals. Landowners are responsible for the control of any infestation of noxious weeds and pest fauna species to minimise their spread and impact on ecological features.

Weeds listed as noxious under the CaLP Act are outlined in Section 3.2.2 and mainly consist of Artichoke Thistle, Soursob, Spear Thistle, Cape Ivy along with Weeds of National Significance (WONS), African Boxthorn, Blackberry and Willows. Similarly, there is evidence that the study area is currently occupied by several pest fauna species listed under the CaLP Act such as rabbits and feral cats. Landholders within the

precincts are required to take reasonable measures under the CaLP Act to remove and manage pest species as far as possible. The State and Local authorities (Frankston City Council) are also responsible for removing State prohibited weeds for land in Victoria.

4.1.2.3 Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation

Under the *Planning and Environment Act 1987,* Clause 52.17 of the Planning Schemes requires a planning permit from the relevant local Council to remove, destroy or lop native vegetation. The assessment process for the clearing of vegetation follows the 'Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation' (the Guidelines) (DELWP 2017a).

The Guidelines manage the impacts on biodiversity from native vegetation removal using a risk-based approach. Two factors – extent risk and location risk – are used to determine the risk associated with an application for a permit to remove native vegetation. The location risk (1, 2 or 3) has been determined for all areas in Victoria and is available on DELWP's Native Vegetation Information Management (NVIM) Tool (DELWP 2019a). Determination of risk-based pathway is summarised in Table 12.

Table 12. Risk-based pathways for applications to remove native vegetation (DELWP 2017a)

Extent		Location		
		1	2	3
Native Vegetation	< 0.5 hectares	Low	Low	High
	≥ 0.5 hectares and more than one large old tree	Low	Moderate	High
	≥ 1 hectare	Moderate	High	High

Notes: For the purpose of determining the risk-based pathway of an application to remove native vegetation the extent includes any other native vegetation that was permitted to be removed on the same contiguous parcel of land with the same ownership as the native vegetation to be removed, where the removal occurred in the five year period before an application to remove native vegetation is lodged.

Any application to remove, destroy or lop native vegetation within the precincts is assessed under this decision pathway by the Responsible Authority. Applications under higher assessment pathways are required to show increased effort to minimise impacts.

4.1.2.4 Wildlife Act 1975

The *Wildlife Act 1975* (and associated Wildlife Regulations 2013) is the primary legislation in Victoria providing for protection and management of wildlife. Authorisation for habitat removal may be obtained under the *Wildlife Act 1975* through a licence granted under the *Forests Act 1958*, or under any other Act such as the *Planning and Environment Act 1987*. Any persons engaged to remove, salvage, hold or relocate native fauna during construction must hold a current Management Authorisation under the *Wildlife Act 1975*, issued by DELWP.

4.1.2.5 Water Act 1989

The purposes of the *Water Act 1989* are manifold but (in part) relate to the orderly, equitable, efficient and sustainable use of water resources within Victoria. This includes the provision of a formal means of protecting and enhancing environmental qualities of waterways and their in-stream uses as well as catchment conditions that may affect water quality and the ecological environments within them.

A 'works on waterways' permit from the Port Philip and Westernport CMA is likely to be required where any action impacts on waterways within the study area. Additionally, where structures are installed within

or across waterways that potentially interfere with the passage of fish or the quality of aquatic habitat, these activities should be referred to DELWP with the Port Philip and Westernport CMA included for comment

4.1.2.6 Planning and Environment Act 1987

The *Planning and Environment Act 1987* outlines the legislative framework for planning in Victoria and for the development and administration of planning schemes. All planning schemes contain native vegetation provisions at Clause 52.17 that deal with the protection of remnant vegetation.

Planning Zones

Several Planning Zones apply to the six Precincts including the following:

- RCZ2 – Rural Conservation Zone 2
- R1Z – Road Zone 1
- PCRZ – Public Conservation and Recreation Zone
- PUZ1 – Public Use Zone 1
- LDRZ – Low Density Residential Zone
- SUZ2 – Special Use Zone 2
- RDZ2 – Road Zone 2
- RDZ1 – Road Zone 1
- GWZ – Green Wedge Zone
- CDZ1 – Comprehensive Development Zone 1
- PPRZ – Public Park and Recreation Zone
- FZ – Farming Zone
- IN1Z – Industrial Zone 1
- PUZ4 – Public Use Zone 4
- UFZ – Urban Floodway Zone

Overlays

Several Overlays are provided by the Victoria Planning Provisions for the protection and consideration of environmental planning matters. Overlays are incorporated into municipal Planning Schemes by each local government and in combination with land Zoning establish land usage and development controls. The use of Overlays to facilitate an additional level of guidance and policy regarding local environmental matters is becoming increasingly important and widespread across municipalities. This point is especially pertinent in light of the recent changes to Clause 52.17 relating to Native Vegetation and the introduction of *Guidelines for the removal, destruction and lopping of native vegetation* (DELWP 2017a) whereby many planning assessments now rely on modelled habitat and vegetation extent mapping. Overlays relevant to the study area, which is governed by the Frankston Planning Scheme, and the mapping conducted as part of this project are discussed in greater detail below. All overlays have been mapped within each precinct and presented in Figure 5.

Schedule 1 Environmental Significance Overlay (ESO1)

ESO1 relates to remnant indigenous vegetation in the Frankston City Council and in particular aims to:

- Protect national, state, regional and locally significant vegetation and biodiversity within Frankston City Council;
- Protect populations or communities of indigenous flora and fauna;

- Protect and ensure bio links across the landscape and ensure that vegetation is suitable for maintain the health of species, communities and ecological processes including the prevention of the incremental loss of vegetation.

This Overlay applies to parts of all Precincts 1 to 6 (Figure 5). The vegetation within this overlay has been identified by field assessments previously in 2006 (Ecology Australia 2006), one year after modelled Ecological Vegetation Class data was provided by DELWP. Further opportunities may exist for the incorporation of areas of Frankston's remnant native vegetation and areas of very high and high ecological significance under ESO1 across all Precincts (see Section 5.2; Figure 5).

It would be important to determine whether there is a requirement to undertake a detailed 'Sites of Biological Significance' investigation throughout all precincts to ensure that the ESOs accurately reflect the ecological features currently present.

Schedule 2 Environmental Significance Overlay (ESO2)

ESO2 does not relate to biodiversity or ecological features but rather relates to the land use and development of land around the Eastern Treatment Plant and aims to:

- Ensure that the use and development of land around the Eastern Treatment Plant is compatible with the Plant's operation; and
- Regulate the establishment and siting of odour-sensitive uses so that the impact of any odour from the Eastern Treatment Plan is minimised.

This Overlay applies to parts of Precincts 1 and 4 (Figure 5). As this Overlay relates to urban noise and waste control, it cannot be used to further enhance or protect native vegetation or ecological features in the Green Wedge.

Schedule 4 Environmental Significance Overlay (ESO4)

ESO4 relates to Frankston's significant trees and areas of vegetation and aims to protect and enhance trees and areas of vegetation that have been identified as being significant.

This Overlay applies to parts of all Precinct 1, 3 and 6 (Figure 5). Further opportunities may exist for the incorporation of areas of Frankston's remnant vegetation and areas of very high and high ecological sensitivity under ESO4s in Precincts 1, 3 and 6 (see Section 5.2; Figure 5).

It would be important to determine whether there is a requirement to undertake a detailed 'Sites of Biological Significance' investigation throughout all precincts to ensure that the ESOs accurately reflect the ecological features currently present.

5 KEY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Objectives and Strategies

All six precincts contained within the Frankston City Council jurisdiction hold important ecological features that support a diverse range of biodiversity values including important habitats, communities, flora and fauna. Each precinct supports ecological features that significant on a local, regional, state or national level. Objectives for ecological features in the Frankston City Council are thematically listed below under three main overarching principles of biodiversity conservation.

Overarching principle 1: PROTECT

- **Objective 1.1:** Protect remnant native vegetation, waterways, riparian corridors and wetlands including sites of faunal and habitat significance against inappropriate development or land use and climate change.
- **Objective 1.2**: Find a sustainable balance in continuing land use between supporting viability and growth of current and future industries and maintaining biodiversity;
    - **Strategy 1.1**: Identify and manage values and threats in areas of very high and high ecological sensitivity at a landscape scale for broader conservation which includes surrounding jurisdictions (Figure 4).
    - **Strategy 1.2:** Maintain appropriate environmental planning controls over existing areas of high and very high ecological sensitivity to protect biodiversity values (Figure 4).
    - **Strategy 1.3:** Explore new environmental planning controls over existing areas of very high and high ecological sensitivity to further protect biodiversity values (Figure 4).

Overarching principle 2: ENHANCE or IMPROVE

- **Objective 2.1**: Enhance areas of remnant native vegetation, waterways, riparian corridors and wetlands including sites of faunal and habitat significance to provide important habitat corridors and improve connectivity.
- **Objective 2.2:** Improve sustainable land and catchment management practices for public and private land.
    - **Strategy 2.1:** Identify locations to improve connectivity between areas of very high or high ecological sensitivity for nature conservation purposes and mitigation of climate change effects (Figure 4).
    - **Strategy 2.2:** Explore opportunities to enhance and improve areas of high and medium ecological sensitivity through revegetation or other environmental remediation on public and private land (Figure 4).
    - **Strategy 2.3:** Increase public appreciation of biodiversity values through enhanced visual and public amenity and recreation opportunities by strategically enhancing areas of medium to high ecological sensitivity (Figure 4).

Overarching principle 3: REHABILITATE or RECREATE

- **Objective 3.1:** Rehabilitate areas of remnant native vegetation, waterways, riparian corridors and wetlands in strategic areas.
    - **Strategy 3.1:** Identify locations to improve habitat values in areas of moderate to high ecological sensitivity for nature conservation purposes (Figure 4).
    - **Strategic 3.2:** Support community and landholder participation in environmental and land management activities.

Overarching principle 4: AWARENESS

- **Objective 4.1:** Support opportunities to provide education, training and participation to conserve biodiversity.
- **Objective 4.2**: Increase community awareness surrounding environmental values in the Frankston City Council jurisdiction.
- **Objective 4.3**: Coordinate environmental programs with other local councils, agencies and private landholders.

5.2 Actions

Several overarching actions are recommended for all precincts considered under the Green Wedge Management Plan and mainly relate to further information to guide decisions.

Overarching investigative actions

Principle 1 - Protect

- **Action 1.1 -** Investigate the feasibility of using native vegetation offset covenants to protect large areas of native vegetation (e.g. large patch of native vegetation to the north and east of Baxter Park and Langwarrin Flora and Fauna reserve).
- **Action 1.2 -** Investigate the further use of planning controls to encourage revegetation, regeneration and maintenance of native vegetation on private land and public land in Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6.

Principle 2 - Enhance or recreate

- **Action 2.1 –** Investigate the feasibility of creating a riparian or terrestrial habitat linkages between areas of very high to high ecological sensitivity outlined in specific actions for each precinct.
- **Action 2.2 -** Encourage natural regeneration for areas of very high and high ecological sensitivity (Figure 4) where native vegetation is of high to moderate condition where possible in conjunction with effective weed control.
- **Action 2.3 -** Identify wetland, drainage lines and creeks where fauna habitat could be enhanced, regenerated or recreated as important habitat for locally or regionally significant fauna species (e.g. the wetlands on private property to the east of Edithvale Seaford Wetlands).
- **Action 2.4 -** Improve weed and pest animal control across nature and conservation reserves and private property.
- **Action 2.5 –** Collaborate with local native nurseries to encourage the cultivation of indigenous flora species typical to the local area and facilitate revegetation on public and private land.
- **Action 2.6 -** Investigate the need and feasibility of reintroduction of threatened fauna species into nature and conservation reserves.

Principle 3 - Awareness

- **Action 3.1** - Determine, assess and implement effective incentives (e.g. volunteer programs, grants, educational resources, on-title covenants such as Trust for Nature and Bush Heritage) to encourage private landholders to protect and enhance existing remnant native vegetation on their property.

- **Action 3.2 -** Coordinate environmental works on public and private land with surrounding jurisdictions including Kingston City Council, Casey City Council, Greater Dandenong City Council, Mornington Peninsula Shire Council and the Port Phillip and Westernport Catchment Management Authority.
- **Action 3.3 –** Improve education programs and volunteer opportunities surrounding ecological values in Frankston City Council.

Other

- **Action 4.1 -** Undertake a detailed 'Sites of Biological Significance' investigation throughout all precincts to ensure that the ESOs accurately reflect the ecological features currently present.
- **Action 4.2 -** Prepare a Frankston Biodiversity Strategy for the Frankston Green Wedge.

Table 13 Specific actions for each key ecological feature identified within each Precinct

Precinct	Key ecological feature	Action
1 – Carrum Downs/Seaford Wetlands	- Internationally significant Ramsar-listed Edithvale-Seaford Wetlands and surrounding remnant native vegetation including endangered Plains Grassy Wetland habitat	- Investigate the need and feasibility of creating a riparian or terrestrial habitat linkage between the Edithvale Seaford Wetlands, the remnant native vegetation to the east of the wetlands, Eel Race Drain, wetlands on private properties to the east of Mornington Peninsula Highway and the constructed wetlands associated with the Melbourne Water Eastern Treatment Plant. - Investigate the use of planning controls to further protect and enhance this important riparian and terrestrial habitat linkage.
	- Constructed wetlands including sedimentation ponds associated with the Melbourne Water Eastern Treatment Plant	
	- Other natural wetlands on private property - Waterways including Eel Race Drain and other creeks	
	- Scattered trees associated with endangered Plains Grassy Woodland habitat in open paddocks on private property and road reserves to the east of the precinct	- Investigate the use of planning controls to further protect the scattered trees associated with endangered Plains Grassy Woodland habitat on the paddocks.
2 – Skye	- Scattered remnant trees associated with Plains Grassy Woodland habitat along roadsides and paddocks on private property. - Large patches of remnant Heathy Woodland on private property	- Investigate the use of planning controls to encourage retention of scattered native trees and regeneration of native vegetation within the paddocks.
3 – Skye South/Langwarrin	- The Pines Flora and Fauna Reserve and associated creeks such as Tamarisk Creek - Little Boggy Creek Reserve and surrounding Swampy Riparian Woodland in riparian fringes - Large patches of remnant Heathy Woodland near Gum Nut Reserve	- Investigate the feasibility of creating a riparian or terrestrial habitat linkage between The Pines Flora and Fauna Reserve and remnant native vegetation along Valley Road and Potts Road to Langwarrin Bush Reserve. - Investigate the feasibility of creating a riparian and terrestrial habitat linkage between Little Boggy Creek and Langwarrin Flora and Fauna Reserve in Precinct 6

Precinct	Key ecological feature	Action
	along Potts Road and Hastings-Dandenong Road	via patches of native vegetation on private property and the Apple Berry Avenue Reserve - Investigate the need and feasibility of reintroducing threatened flora or fauna species into nature and conservation reserves such as The Pines Flora and Fauna Reserve. - Investigate the use of planning controls to further protect Little Boggy Creek Reserve
	- Small patches of Plains Grassy Woodland between Ballarto Road and Valley Road on private property	- Investigate the use of planning controls to encourage revegetation and regeneration of native vegetation on private land.
	- Large patches of remnant Sand Heathland at Studio Park - Large patches of remnant Sand Heathland habitat to the east of McClelland Drive	- Investigate the use of planning controls to further protect Little Boggy Creek Reserve. - Encourage weed and pest fauna management on private property.
4 – Langwarrin South	- Large patches and associated scattered trees of Grassy Woodland habitat and Heathy Woodland along West Road between Robinson Road and Victoria Road and wetlands	- Investigate the use of planning controls to encourage retention, revegetation and regeneration of native vegetation on private land.
	- Fragmented patches of endangered Grassy Woodland and Swamp Scrub on lots along Baxter-Tooradin Road - Fragmented patches of Heathy Woodland between Victoria Road and Baxter-Tooradin Road and along Dandenong-Hastings Road	- Investigate the use of planning controls to encourage retention, revegetation and regeneration of native vegetation on private land.
5 – Frankston South	- Large patch of endangered Grassy Woodland to the north and east of Baxter Park	- Investigate the use of native vegetation offset sites to protect large areas of native vegetation in particular the Grassy Woodland to the north and east of Baxter Park.
	- Small patches of native vegetation on private properties along Stotts Lane and constructed wetland - Small roadside patches of endangered Grassy Woodland and scattered trees along Stotts Lane	- Investigate the use of planning controls to encourage retention, revegetation and regeneration of native vegetation on private land.

Precinct	Key ecological feature	Action
6 - Langwarrin	- Small patch of Heathy Woodland to the north of North Road - Wetland reserve along McClelland Drive to the south of the Peninsula Private Hospital	- Investigate the use of planning controls to encourage retention, revegetation and regeneration of native vegetation on private land. - Investigate the use of further planning control to maintain existing remnant native vegetation. -
	- Large remnant patch of Sand Heathland, Grassy Woodland and Heathy Woodland in Langwarrin Flora and Fauna reserve and adjoining rail reserve - Small patch of Lowland Forest associated with Robinsons Reserve and wetland area.	- Investigate the feasibility of creating a riparian and terrestrial habitat linkage between Little Boggy Creek and Langwarrin Flora and Fauna Reserve in Precinct 6 via patches of native vegetation on private property and the Apple Berry Avenue Reserve - Investigate the need and feasibility of creating a riparian or terrestrial habitat linkage between the Langwarrin Flora and Fauna Reserve with surrounding smaller patches of native vegetation (e.g. Lowland Forest to the north and south of Robinson Road and the remnant native vegetation in the adjoining rail reserve) - Investigate the need and feasibility of reintroducing threatened flora and fauna species into nature and conservation reserves such as Langwarrin Flora and Fauna Reserve.
	- Large patch of Lowland Forest to the north and south of Robinson Road and east and west of the Peninsula Link Freeway	- Investigate the use of planning controls to encourage revegetation and regeneration of native vegetation on private land. - Investigate the use of further planning control to maintain existing remnant native vegetation.

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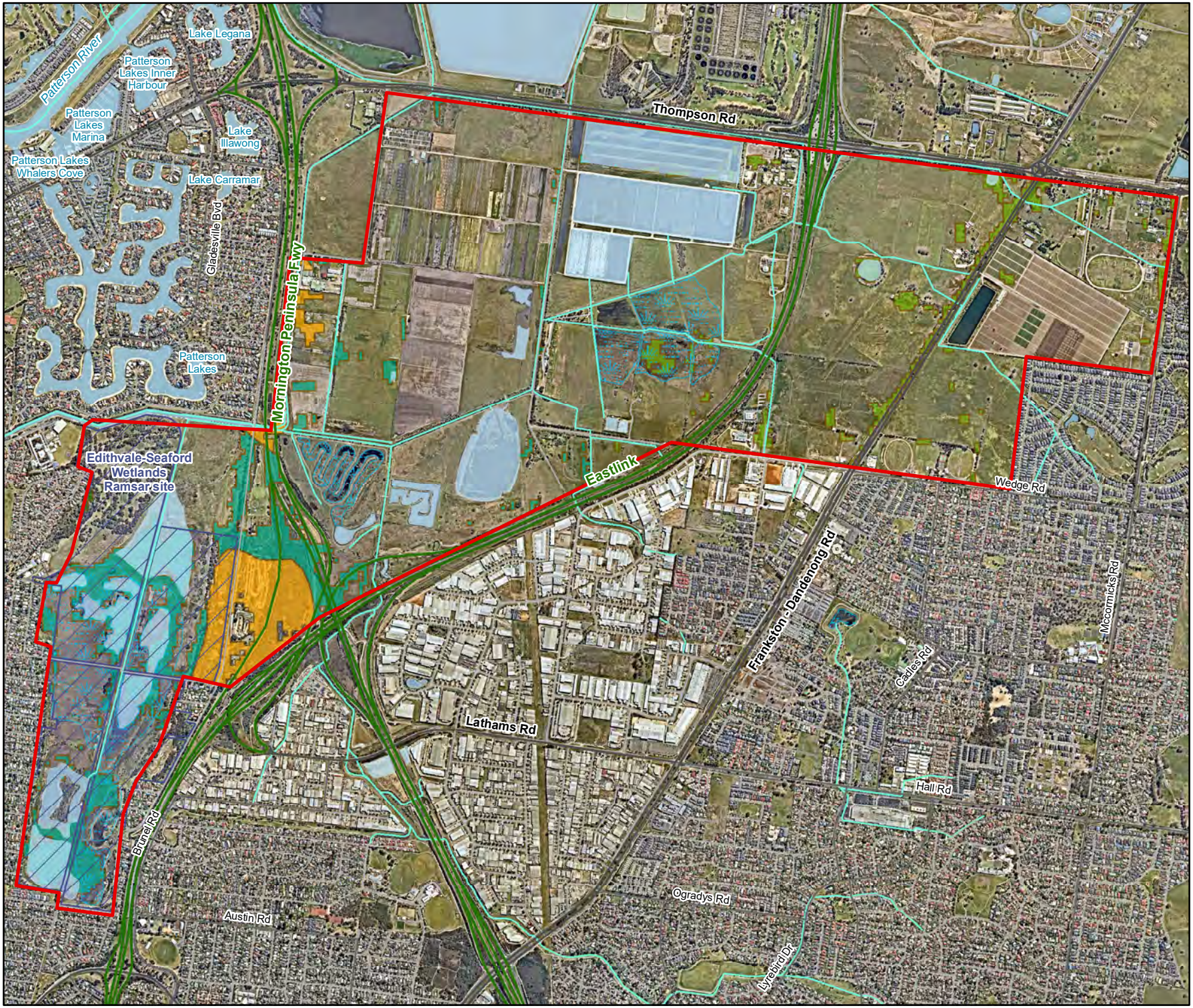
FIGURES



Legend

- Carrum Downs / Seaford Wetlands
- Minor Watercourse
- Permanent Waterbody
- Wetland/Swamp
- Ramsar wetland

Modelled Ecological Vegetation Classes

- Coast Banksia Woodland, Vulnerable
- Heathy Woodland, Least Concern
- Plains Grassland/Plains Grassy Woodland Mosaic, Endangered
- Plains Grassy Wetland, Endangered

Figure 1

Modelled Ecological Vegetation Classes within Precinct 1

Green Wedge Management Plan - Frankton City Council

N

0 345 690

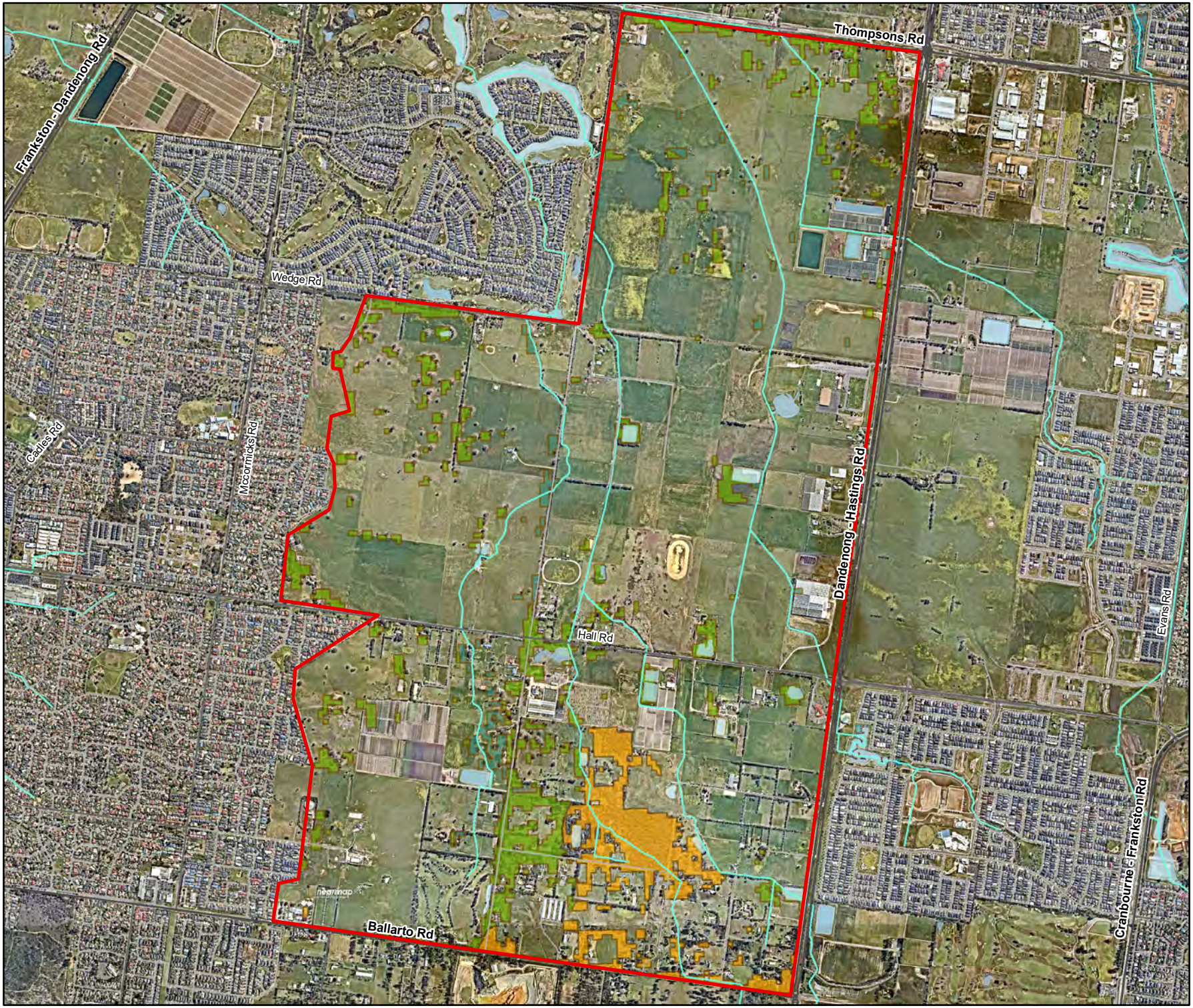
Metres

ecology & heritage partners

11531_Fig01_ModelledEVC 22/01/2019 jyuan

Aerial source: Nearmap 2017

Figure 1: Modelled EVC - Precinct 2



Legend

- Skye
- Minor Watercourse
- Permanent Waterbody
- Wetland/Swamp

Modelled Ecological Vegetation Classes

- Heathy Woodland, Least Concern
- Plains Grassland/Plains Grassy Woodland Mosaic, Endangered
- Swampy Riparian Woodland/Swamp Scrub Mosaic, Endangered

Figure 1

Modelled Ecological Vegetation Classes within Precinct 2

Green Wedge Management Plan - Frankton City Council

N

0 340 680

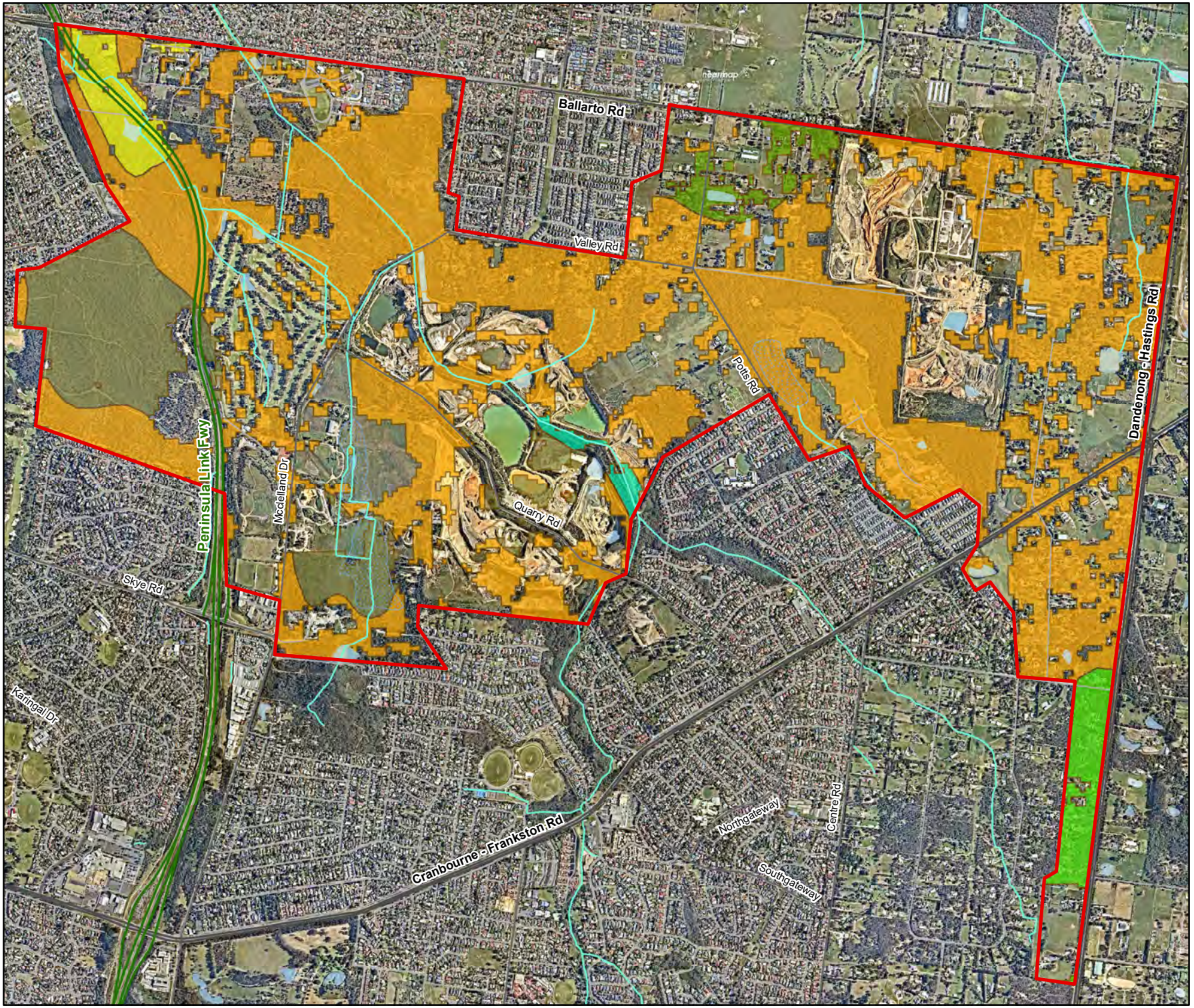
Metres

ecology & heritage partners

11531_Fig01_ModelledEVC 22/01/2019 jyuan

Aerial source: Nearmap 2017

Figure 1: Modelled EVC - Precinct 3



Legend

- Skye South / Langwarrin
- Minor Watercourse
- Permanent Waterbody
- Land Subject to Inundation
- Wetland/Swamp

Modelled Ecological Vegetation Classes

- Grassy Woodland, Endangered
- Heathy Woodland, Least Concern
- Plains Grassland/Plains Grassy Woodland Mosaic, Endangered
- Sand Heathland, Rare
- Swamp Scrub, Endangered
- Swampy Riparian Woodland, Endangered

Figure 1

Modelled Ecological Vegetation Classes within Precinct 3

Green Wedge Management Plan - Frankton City Council

N

0 340 680

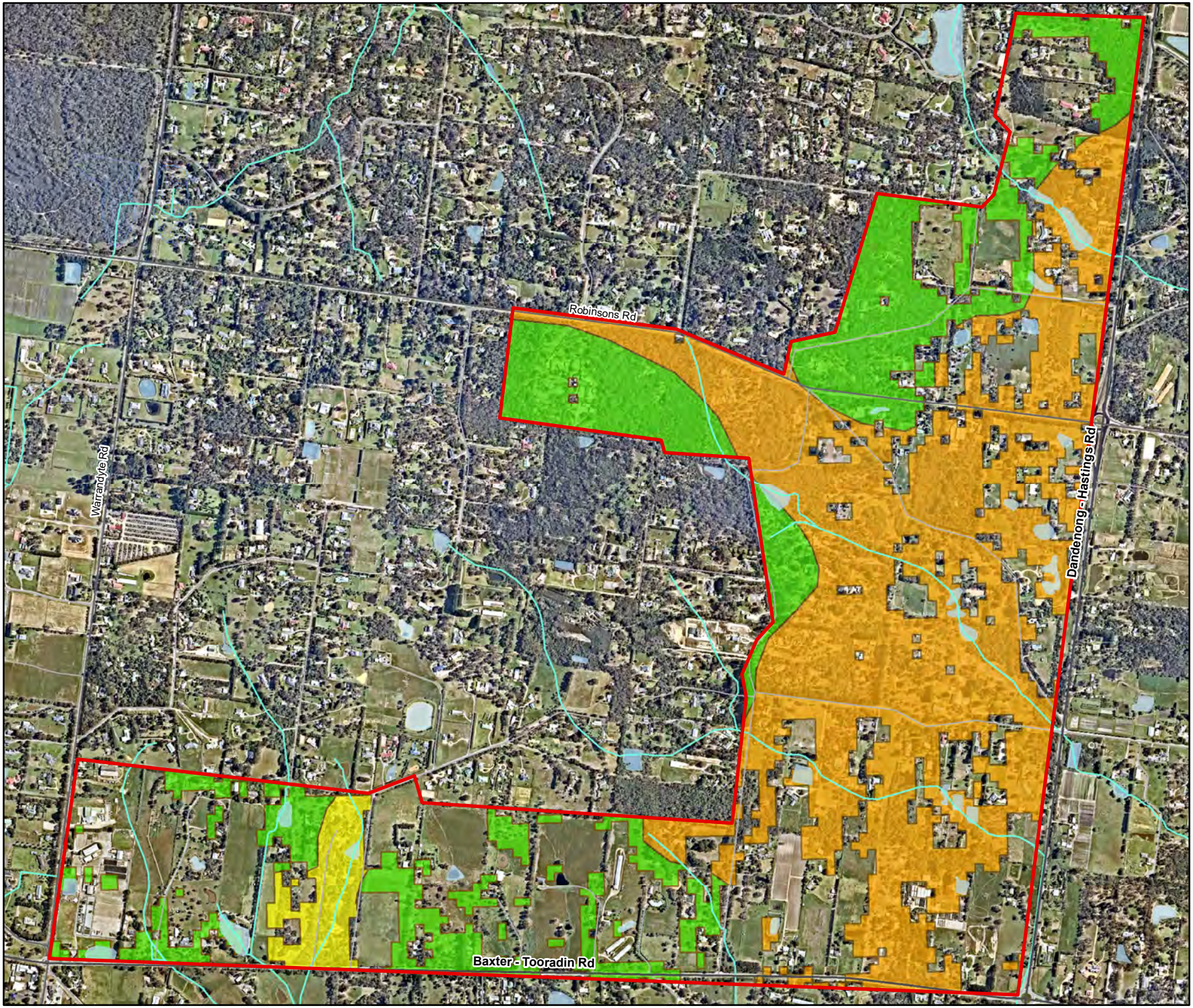
Metres

ecology & heritage partners

11531_Fig01_ModelledEVC 22/01/2019 jyuan

Aerial source: Nearmap 2017

Figure 1: Modelled EVC - Precinct 4



Legend

- Langwarrin South
- Minor Watercourse
- Permanent Waterbody
- Land Subject to Inundation

Modelled Ecological Vegetation Classes

- Grassy Woodland, Endangered
- Heathy Woodland, Least Concern
- Swamp Scrub, Endangered

Figure 1

Modelled Ecological Vegetation Classes within Precinct 4

Green Wedge Management Plan - Frankton City Council

N

0 200 400

Metres

ecology & heritage partners

11531_Fig01_ModelledEVC 22/01/2019 jyuan

Aerial source: Nearmap 2017

Figure 1: Modelled EVC - Precinct 5

Legend

- Frankston South
- Minor Watercourse
- Permanent Waterbody
- Land Subject to Inundation

Modelled Ecological Vegetation Classes

- Grassy Woodland, Endangered
- Heathy Woodland, Least Concern
- Swamp Scrub, Endangered

Figure 1

Modelled Ecological Vegetation Classes within Precinct 5

Green Wedge Management Plan - Frankton City Council

N

0 110 220

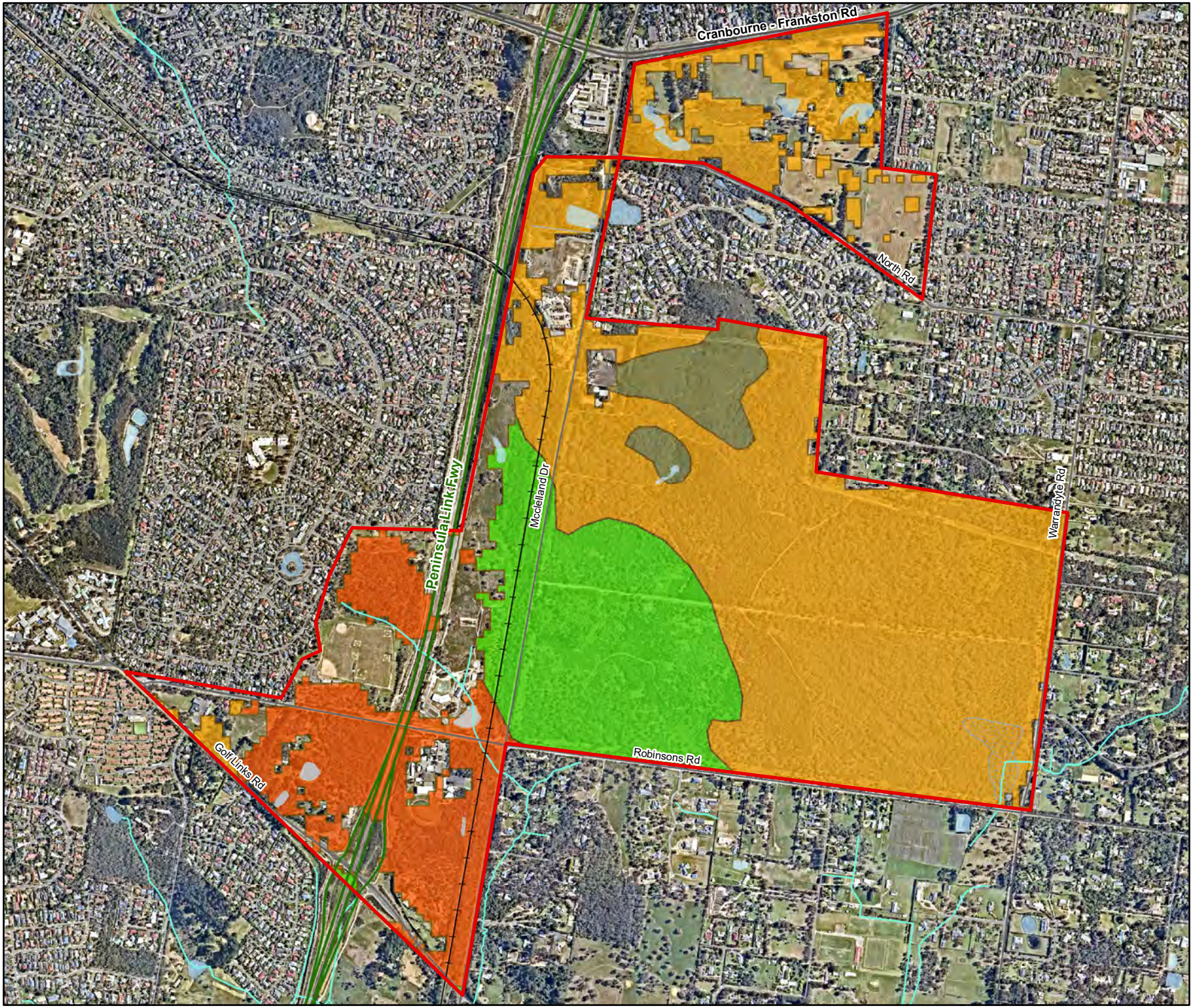
Metres

ecology & heritage partners

11531_Fig01_ModelledEVC 22/01/2019 jyuan

Aerial source: Nearmap 2017

Figure 1: Modelled EVC – Precinct 6



Legend

- Langwarrin
- Minor Watercourse
- Permanent Waterbody
- Land Subject to Inundation

Modelled Ecological Vegetation Classes

- Grassy Woodland, Endangered
- Heathy Woodland, Least Concern
- Lowland Forest, Vulnerable
- Sand Heathland, Rare

Figure 1

Modelled Ecological Vegetation Classes within Precinct 6

Green Wedge Management Plan - Frankton City Council

N

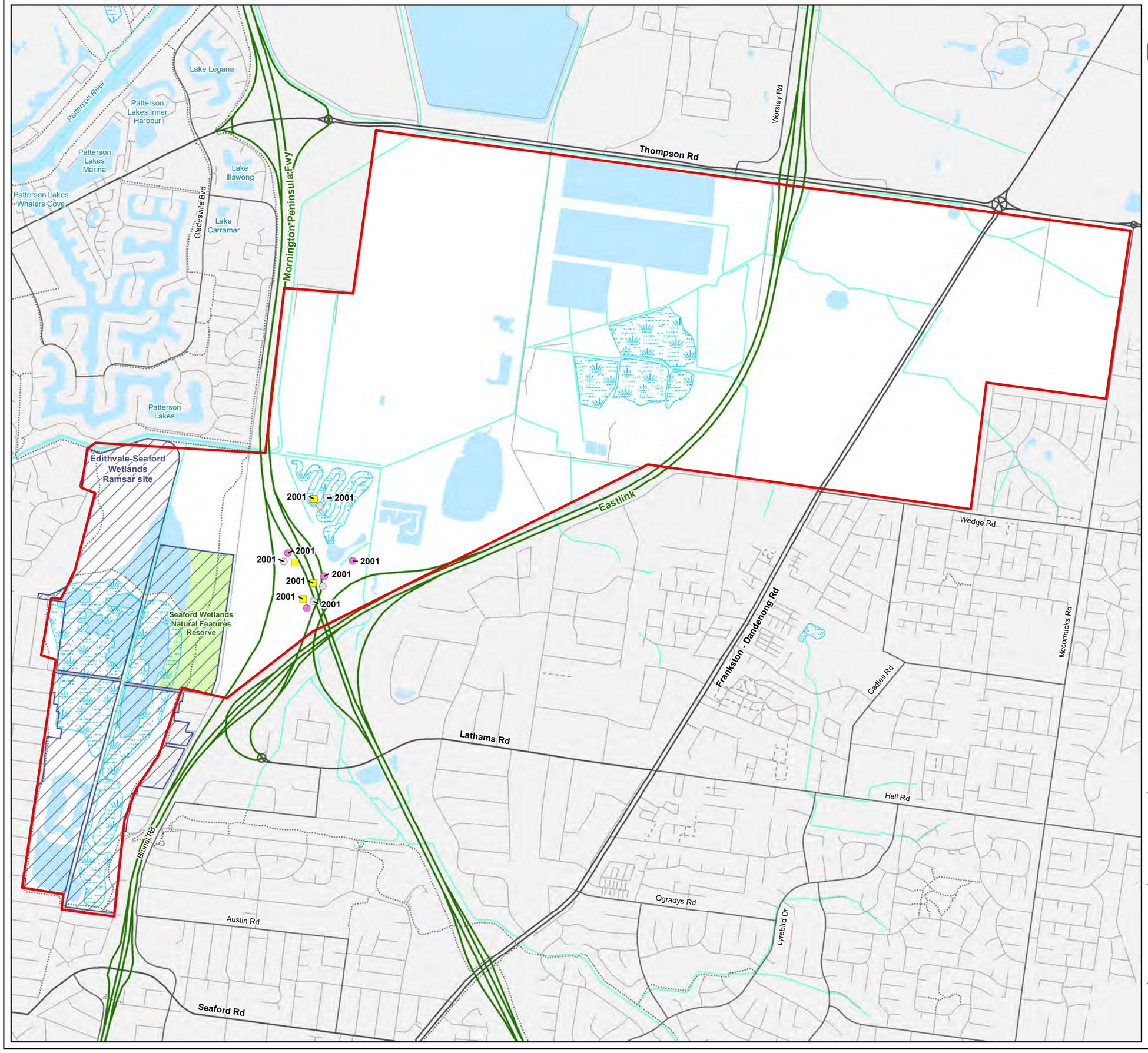
0 225 450

Metres

ecology & heritage partners

Aerial source: Nearmap 2017

Figure 2: Sig flora – Precinct 1



Legend

Precinct boundary

Carrum Downs / Seaford Wetlands

Significant flora

- Basalt Tussock-grass
- Grey Spike-sedge
- Pale Swamp Everlasting
- Purple Blown-grass

Figure 2

Previously documented significant flora within Precinct 1

Green Wedge Management Plan - Frankton City Council

N

0 0.5 1

Kilometres

ecology & heritage partners

Figure 2: Sig flora – Precinct 2

Thompsons Rd
Wedge Rd
Mccormicks Rd
Dandenong - Hastings Rd
Hall Rd
Ballarto Rd
The Pines Flora and Fauna Reserve
2005
2017
2017

Legend

Precinct boundary

Skye

Significant flora

- Mugga
- Sticky Wattle
- Yarra Gum

Figure 2

Previously documented significant flora within Precinct 2

Green Wedge Management Plan - Frankton City Council

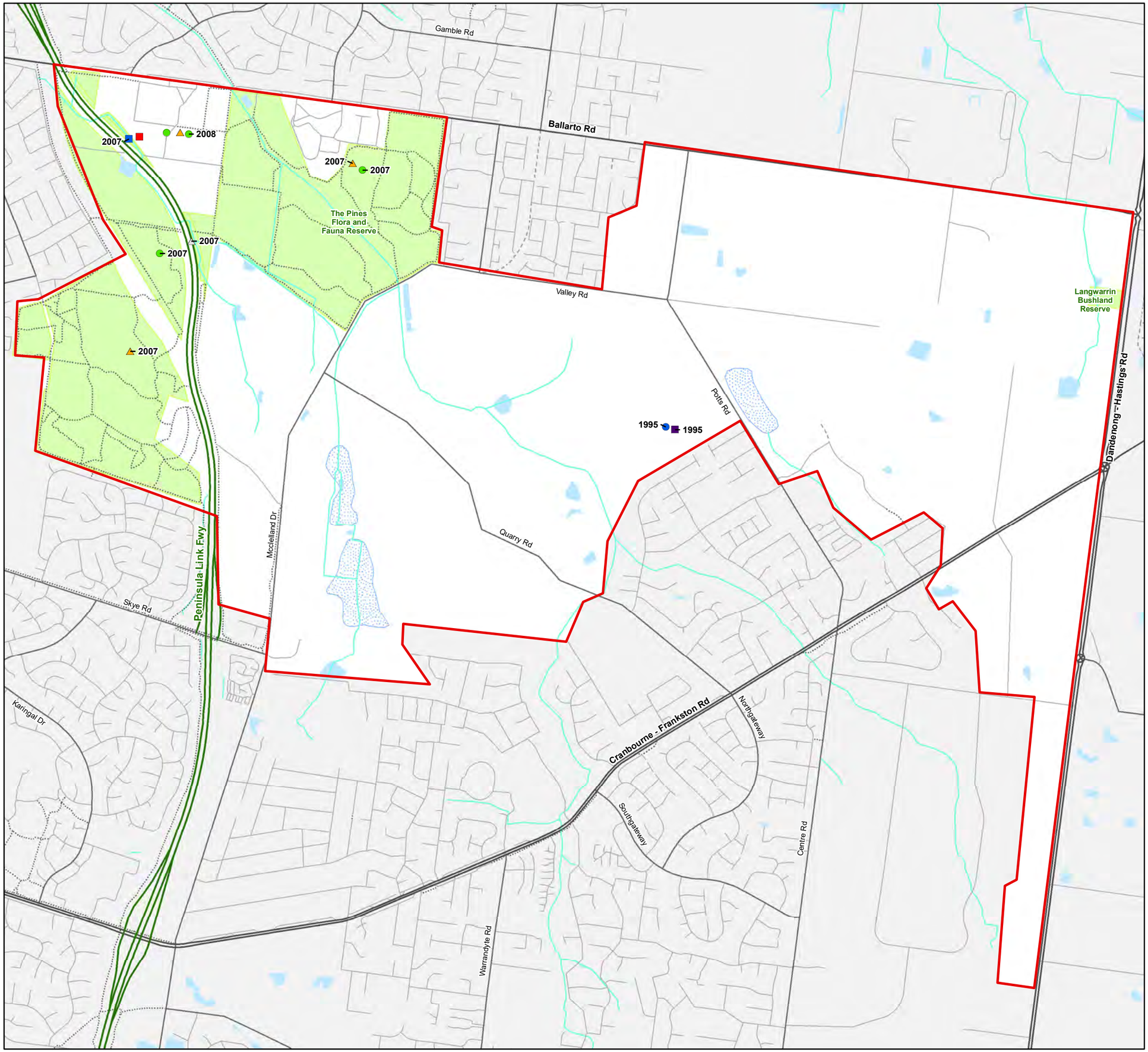
N

0 0.5 1

Kilometres

ecology & heritage partners

Figure 2: Sig flora – Precinct 3



Legend

Precinct boundary

- Skye South / Langwarrin

Significant flora

- Giant Honey-myrtle
- Green Scentbark
- Plains Joyweed
- River Swamp Wallaby-grass
- Southern Bristle-sedge
- Spotted Gum
- Upright Panic

Figure 2

Previously documented significant flora within Precinct 3

Green Wedge Management Plan - Frankton City Council

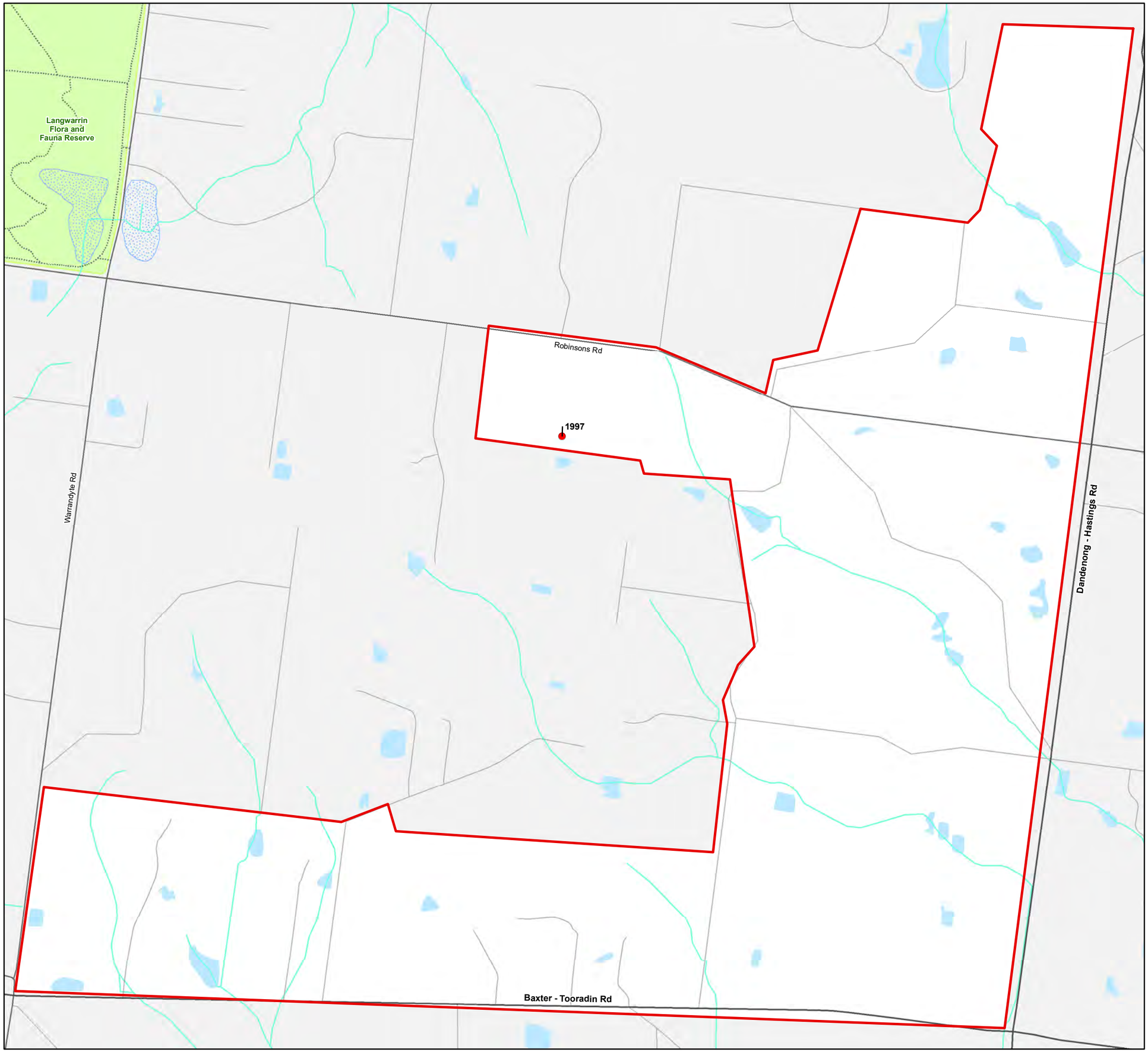
N

0 0.5 1

Kilometres

ecology & heritage partners

Figure 2: Sig flora – Precinct 4



Legend

Precinct boundary

Langwarrin South

Significant flora

Bronze Bird-orchid

Figure 2

Previously documented significant flora within Precinct 4

Green Wedge Management Plan - Frankton City Council

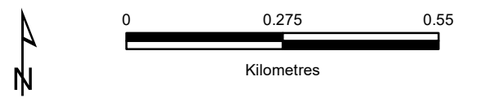


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Figure 2: Sig flora – Precinct 5

Frankston Nature Conservation Reserve

Mooroodoc Hwy

Frankston - Flinders Rd

Sages Rd

2009

2007

Legend

Precinct boundary

Frankston South

Significant flora

Giant Honey-myrtle

Figure 2

Previously documented significant flora within Precinct 5

Green Wedge Management Plan - Frankton City Council

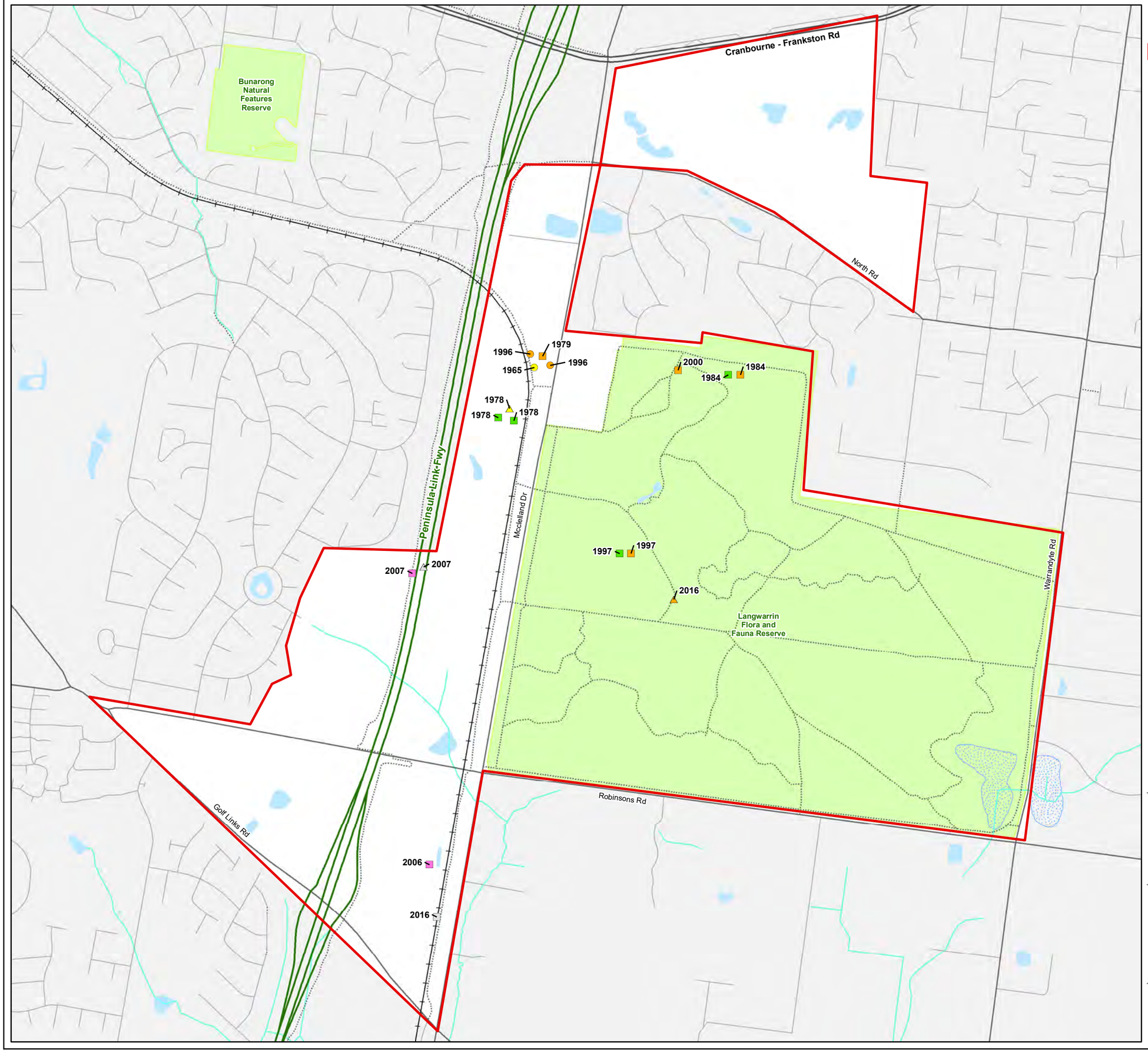
N

0 0.15 0.3

Kilometres

ecology & heritage partners

Figure 2: Sig flora – Precinct 6



Legend

Precinct boundary

- Langwarrin

Significant flora

- Floating Bladderwort
- Fringed Midge-orchid
- Pale Swamp Everlasting
- Prawn Greenhood
- Purple Diuris
- Rosemary Grevillea
- Spotted Gum
- Upright Panic
- Velvet Apple-berry

Figure 2

Previously documented significant flora within Precinct 6

Green Wedge Management Plan - Frankton City Council

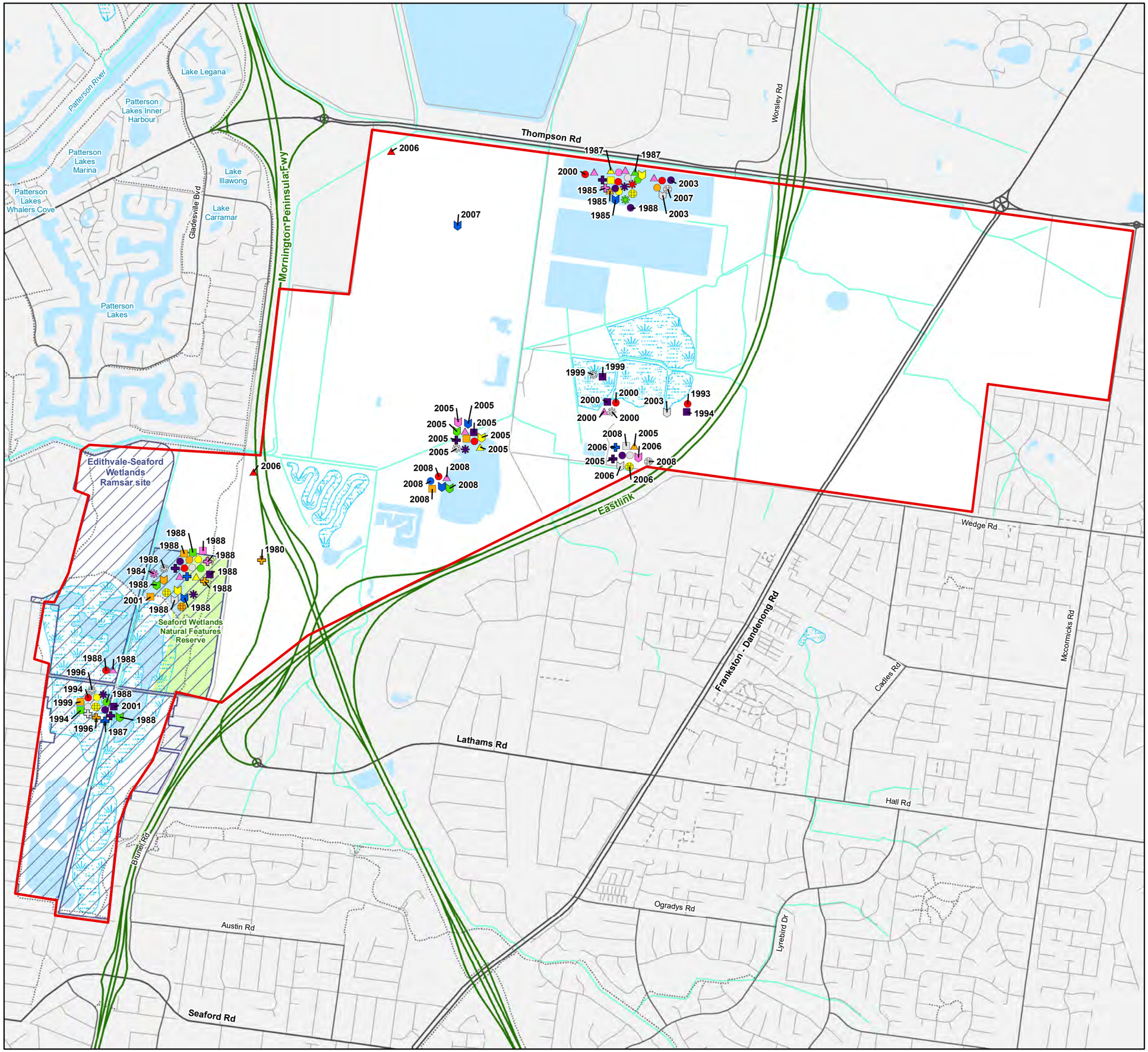
N

0 0.3 0.6

Kilometres

ecology & heritage partners

Figure 3 Sig Fauna – Precinct 1



Legend

Precinct boundary

- Carrum Downs / Seaford Wetlands

Significant fauna

- Australasian Bittern
- Australasian Shoveler
- Australian Painted Snipe
- Baillon's Crake
- Bar-tailed Godwit
- Black Falcon
- Black-tailed Godwit
- Blue-billed Duck
- Caspian Tern
- Common Greenshank
- Common Sandpiper
- Curlew Sandpiper
- Eastern Curlew
- Eastern Great Egret
- Eastern Snake-necked Turtle
- Freckled Duck
- Glossy Ibis
- Grey-tailed Tattler
- Hardhead
- Intermediate Egret
- Latham's Snipe
- Little Egret
- Long-toed Stint
- Marsh Sandpiper
- Musk Duck
- Orange-bellied Parrot
- Pacific Golden Plover
- Pacific Gull
- Pectoral Sandpiper
- Pied Cormorant
- Royal Spoonbill
- Ruddy Turnstone
- Spotted Harrier
- Swift Parrot
- Whiskered Tern
- White-bellied Sea-Eagle
- White-throated Needletail
- Wood Sandpiper

Figure 3

Previously documented significant fauna within Precinct 1

Green Wedge Management Plan - Frankton City Council

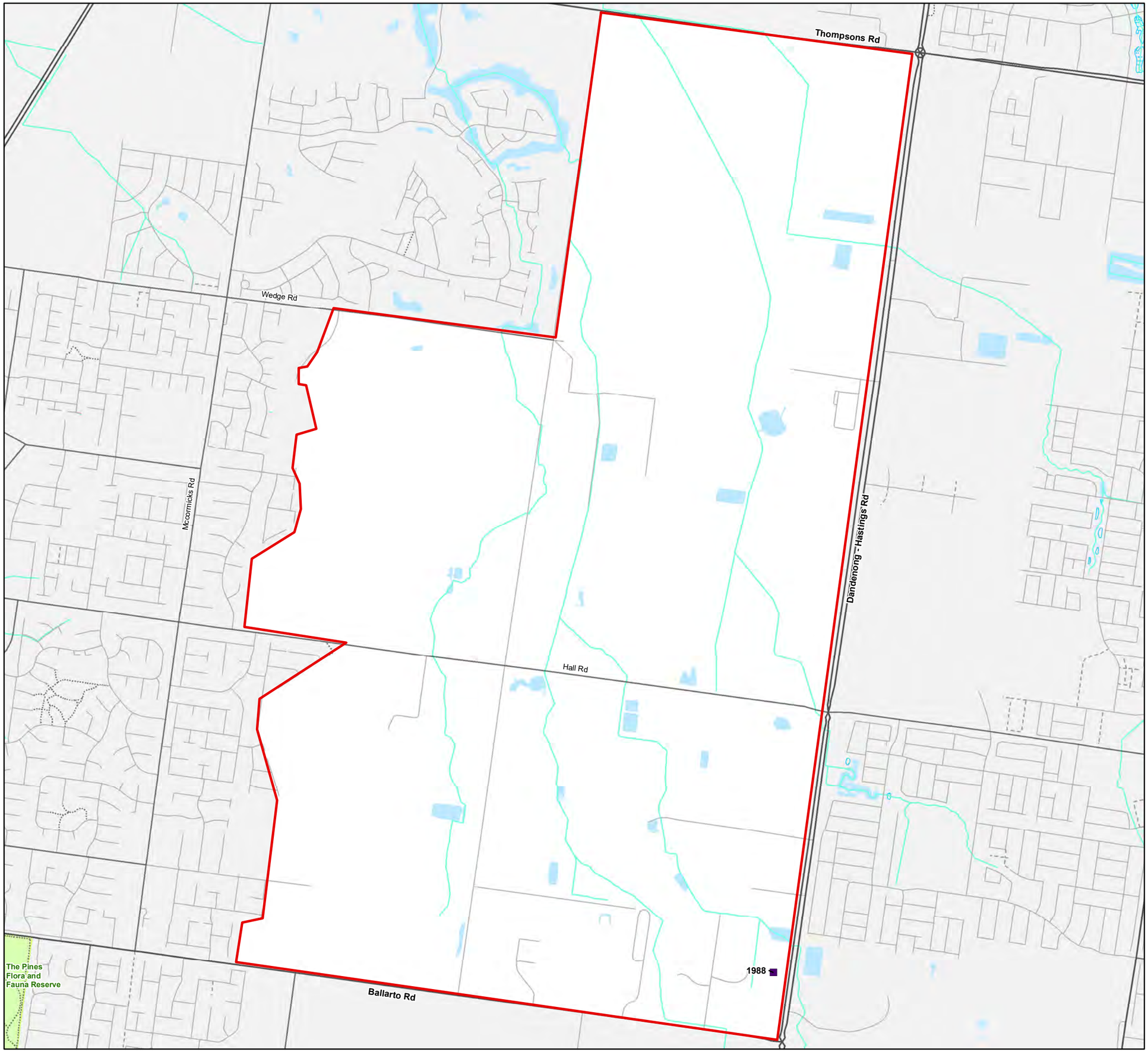
N

0 0.5 1

Kilometres

ecology & heritage partners

Figure 3 Sig Fauna – Precinct 2



Legend

Precinct boundary

Skye

Significant fauna

Eastern Great Egret

Figure 3

Previously documented significant fauna within Precinct 2

Green Wedge Management Plan - Frankton City Council

N

0 0.5 1

Kilometres

ecology & heritage partners

Figure 3 Sig Fauna – Precinct 3

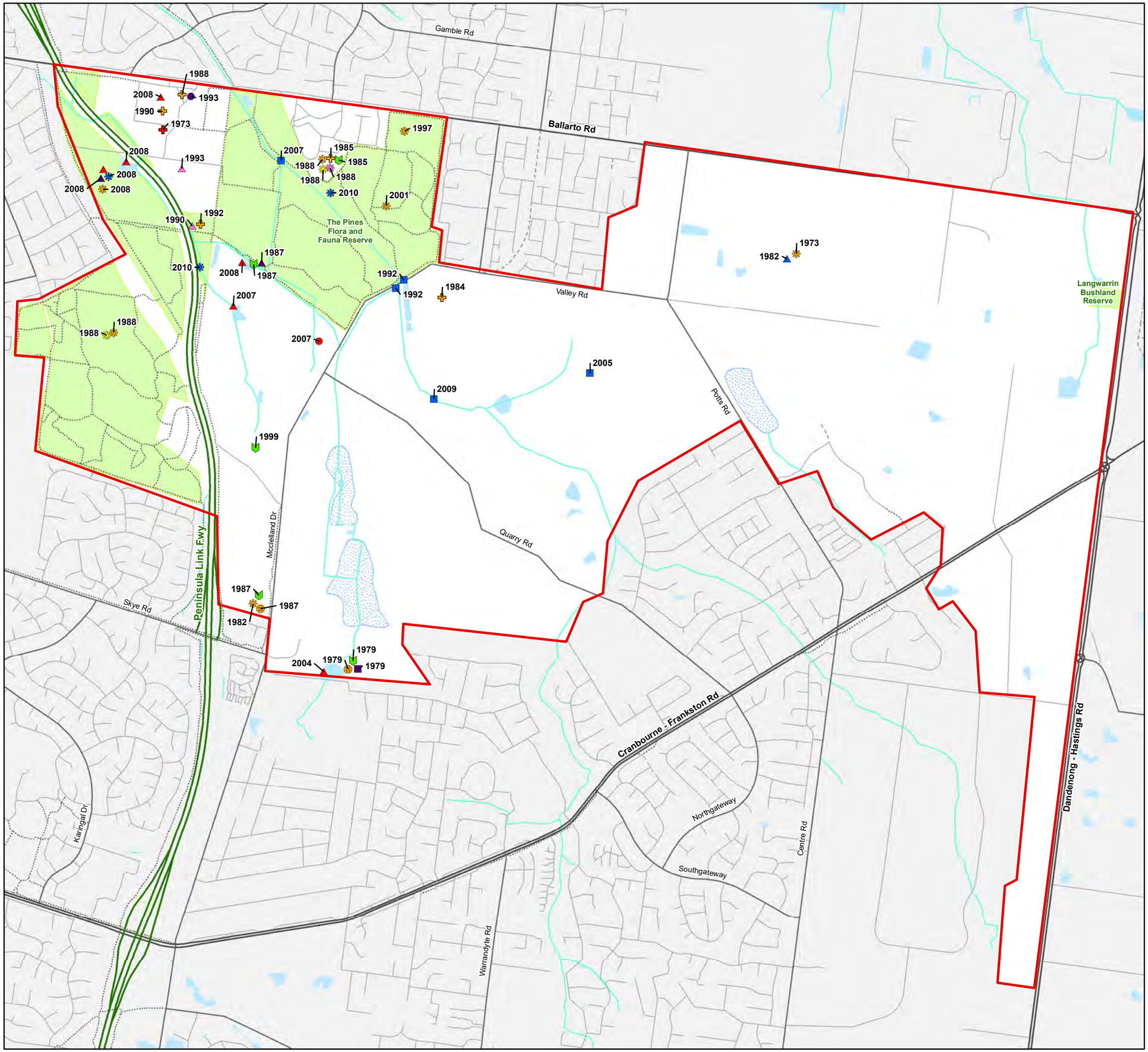


Figure 3

Previously documented significant fauna within Precinct 3

Green Wedge Management Plan - Frankton City Council

ecology & heritage partners

Figure 3 Sig Fauna – Precinct 4

Langwarrin Flora and Fauna Reserve

Robinsons Rd

Warrandyte Rd

Dandenong - Hastings Rd

Baxter - Tooradin Rd

2003

1988

Legend

Precinct boundary

Langwarrin South

Significant fauna

Chestnut-rumped Heathwren

Southern Toadlet

Figure 3

Previously documented significant fauna within Precinct 4

Green Wedge Management Plan - Frankton City Council

N

0 0.275 0.55

Kilometres

ecology & heritage partners

Figure 3 Sig Fauna – Precinct 5

Frankston Nature Conservation Reserve

Mooroodoc Hwy

Frankston - Flinders Rd

Sages Rd

Legend

Precinct boundary

Frankston South

Figure 3

Previously documented significant fauna within Precinct 5

Green Wedge Management Plan - Frankton City Council

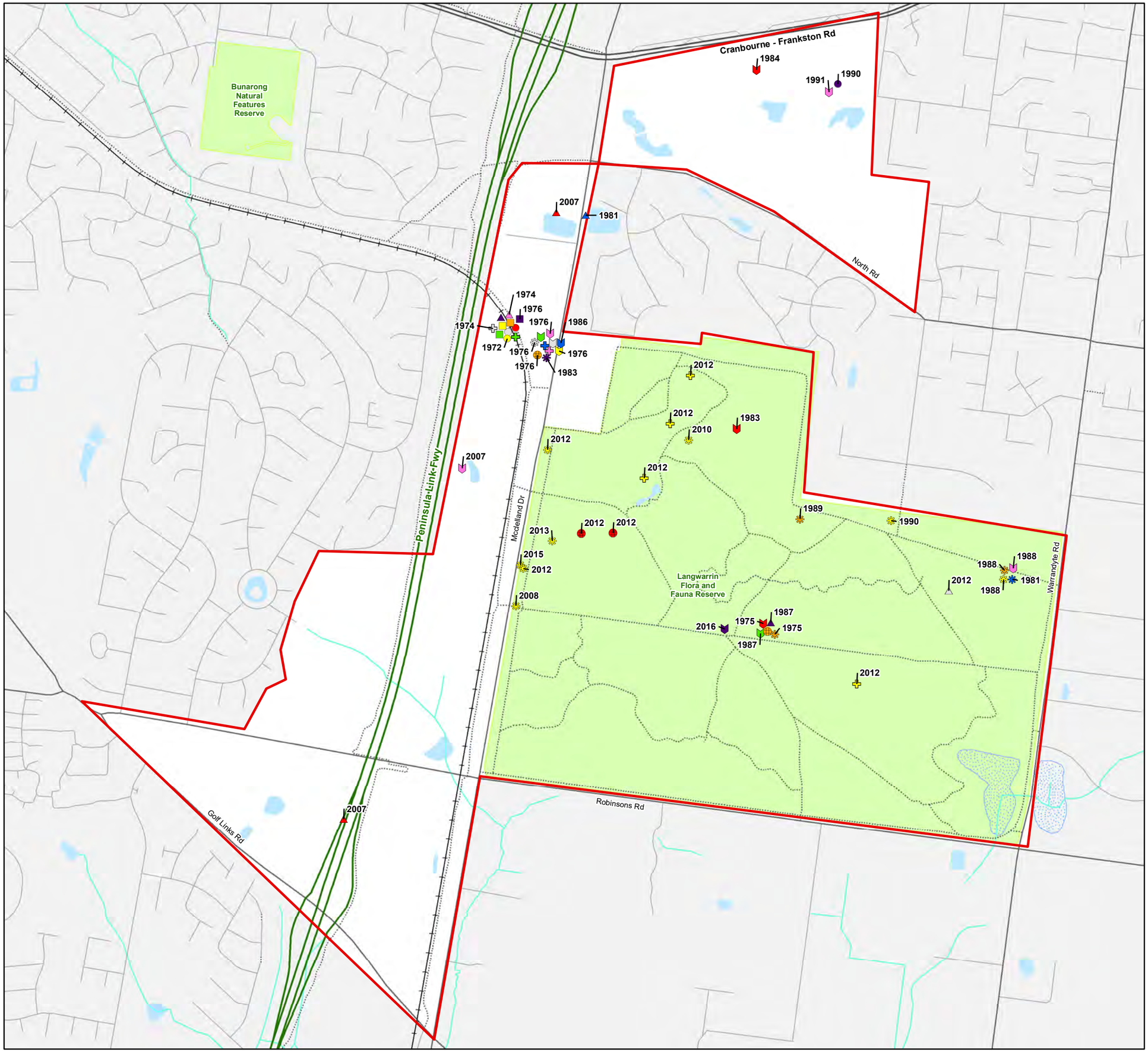
N

0 0.15 0.3

Kilometres

ecology & heritage partners

Figure 3 Sig Fauna – Precinct 6



Legend

Precinct boundary

- Langwarrin

Significant fauna

- Australasian Bittern
- Australasian Shoveler
- Baillon's Crake
- Blue-billed Duck
- Common Greenshank
- Common Sandpiper
- Curlew Sandpiper
- Eastern Great Egret
- Eastern Pygmy-possum
- Eastern Snake-necked Turtle
- Growling Grass Frog
- Hardhead
- Hooded Robin
- Intermediate Egret
- Latham's Snipe
- Lewin's Rail
- Little Bittern
- Little Egret
- Long-toed Stint
- Musk Duck
- New Holland Mouse
- Pacific Golden Plover
- Pacific Gull
- Pectoral Sandpiper
- Pied Cormorant
- Powerful Owl
- Royal Spoonbill
- Southern Brown Bandicoot
- Southern Toadlet
- Swamp Skink
- Whiskered Tern
- White-footed Dunnart
- White-throated Needletail

Figure 3

Previously documented significant fauna within Precinct 6

Green Wedge Management Plan - Frankton City Council

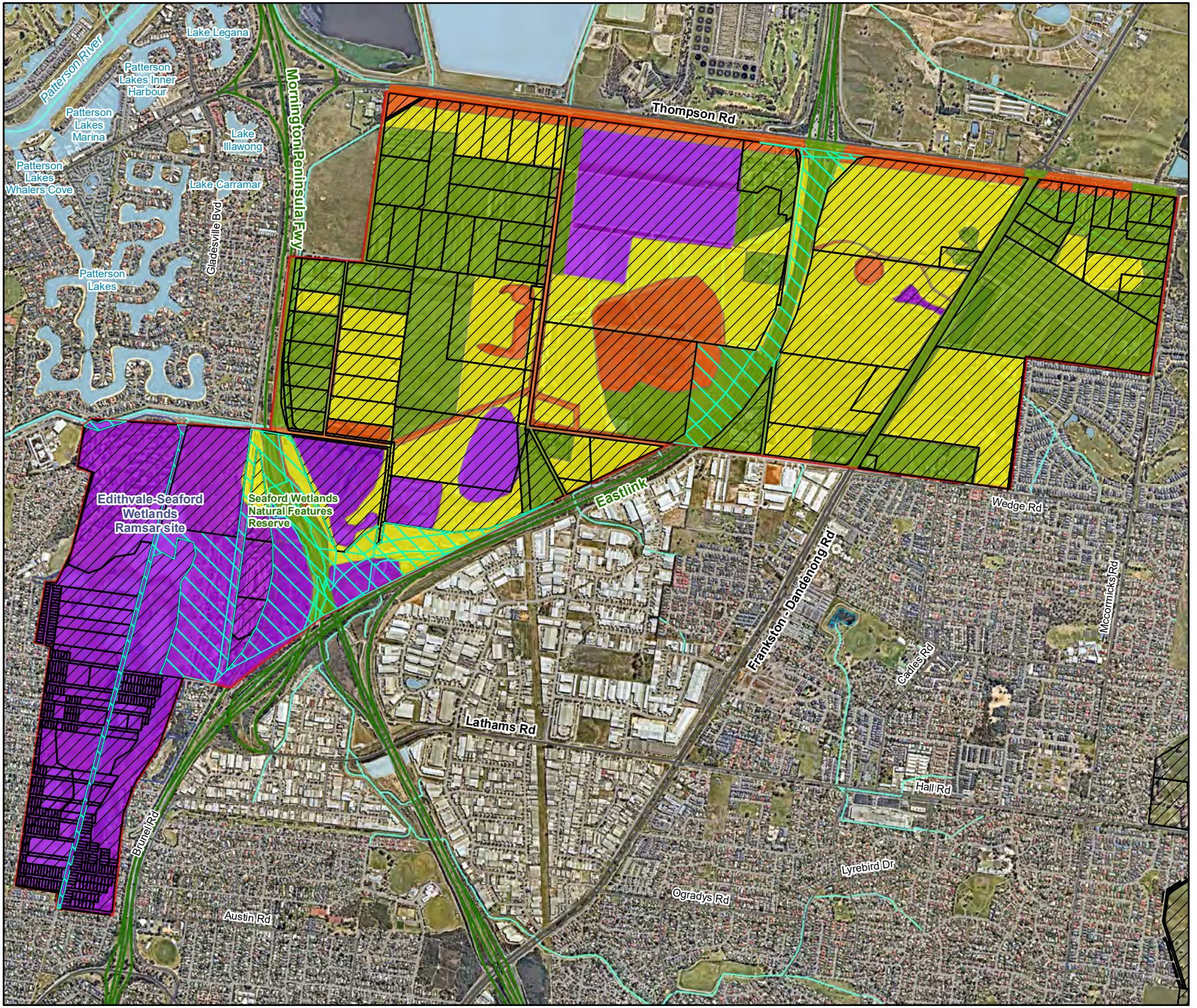
N

0 0.325 0.65

Kilometres

ecology & heritage partners

Figure 4 Eco sensitivity – Precinct 1



Legend

- Carrum Downs / Seaford Wetlands
- Minor Watercourse
- Permanent Waterbody
- Wetland/Swamp
- Ramsar wetland

Property Type

- Public land
- Private property

Ecological Sensitivity

- Very High
- High
- Medium
- Low

Figure 4

Ecological Sensitivity Analysis within Precinct 1

Green Wedge Management Plan - Frankton City Council

N

0 345 690

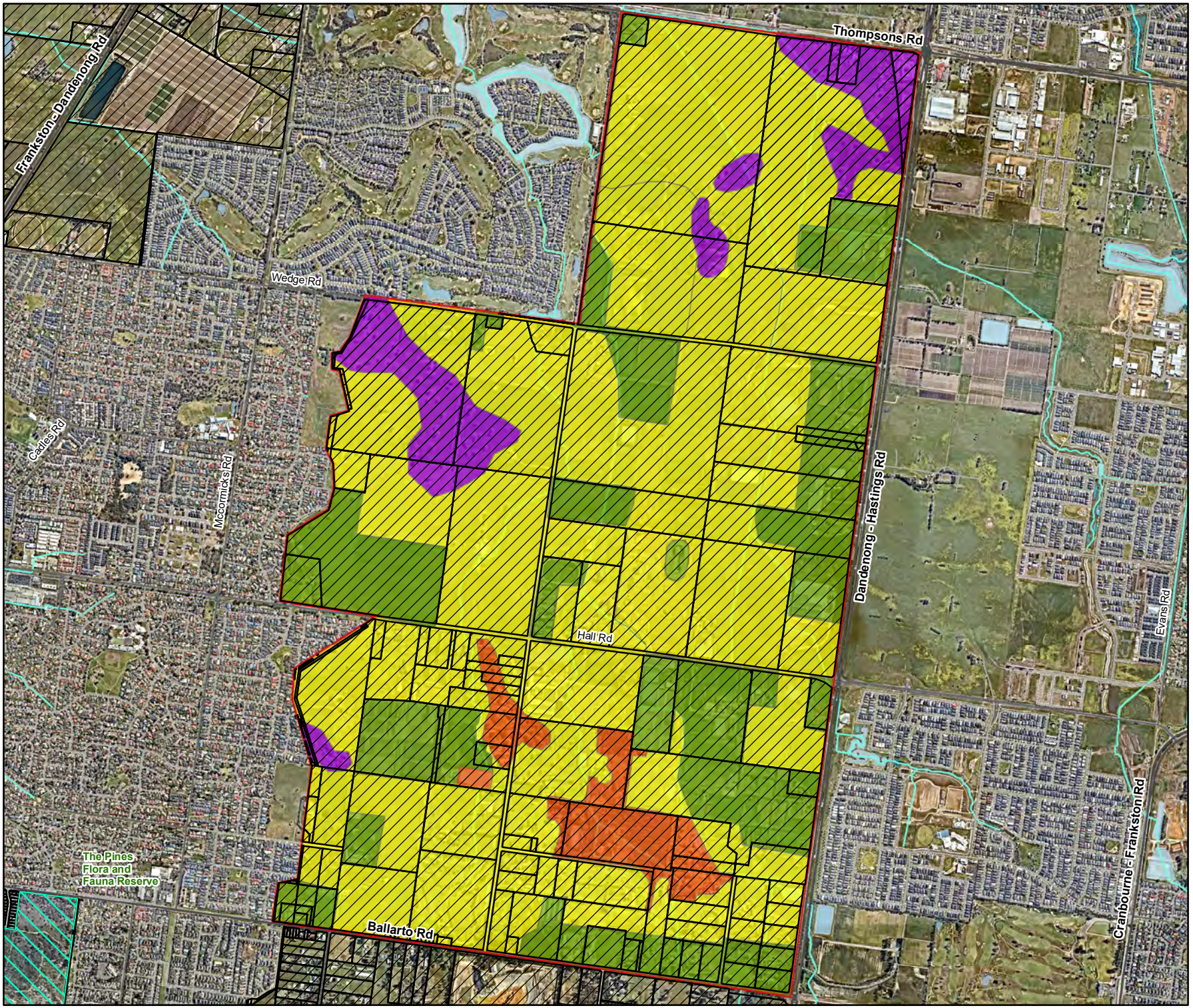
Metres

ecology & heritage partners

11531_Fig04_EcoSensitivity 22/01/2019 jyuan

Aerial source: Nearmap 2018

Figure 4 Eco sensitivity – Precinct 2



Legend

- Skye
- Minor Watercourse
- Permanent Waterbody
- Wetland/Swamp

Property Type

- Public land
- Private property

Ecological Sensitivity

- Very High
- High
- Medium
- Low

Figure 4

Ecological Sensitivity Analysis within Precinct 2

Green Wedge Management Plan - Frankton City Council

N

0 340 680

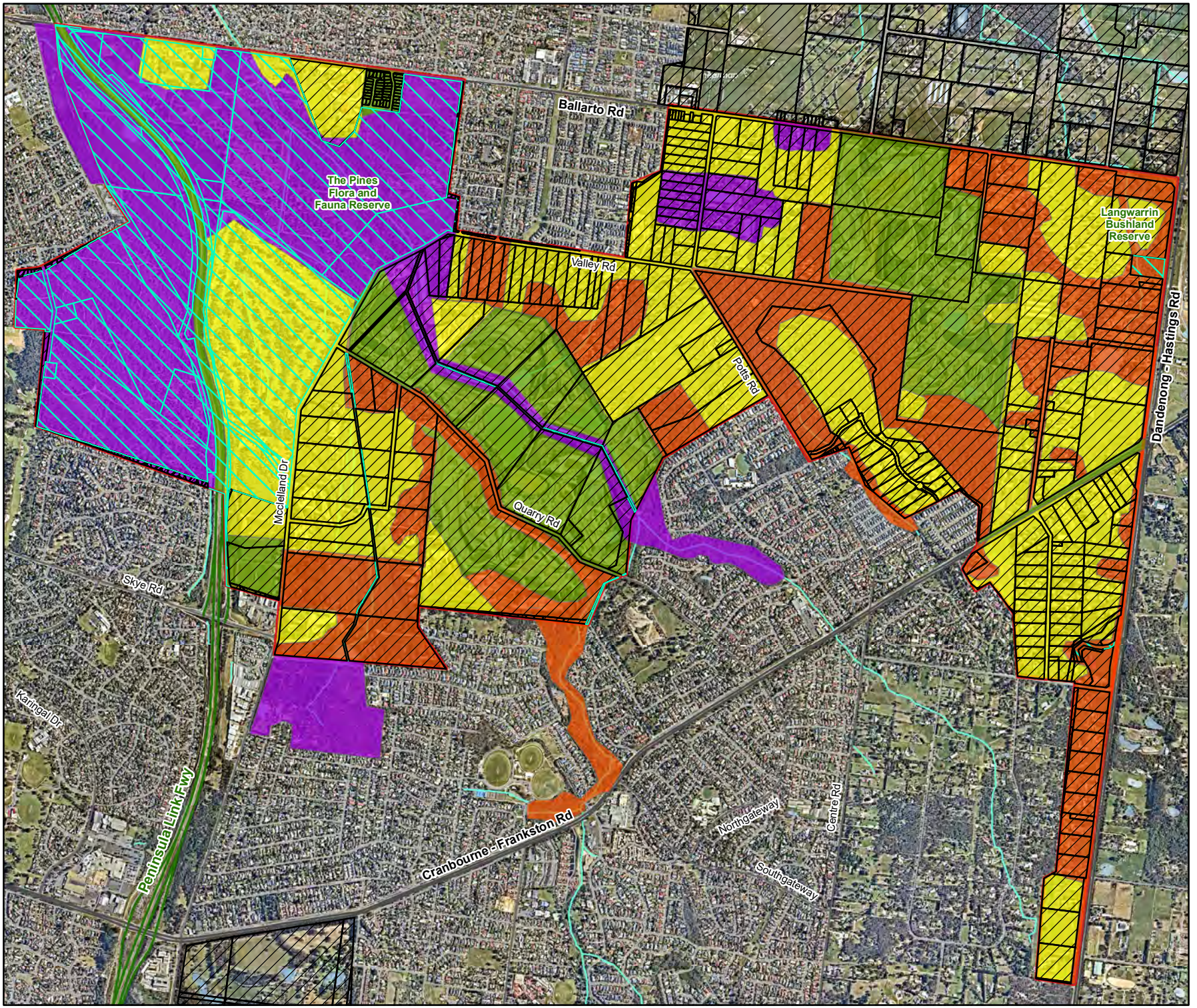
Metres

ecology & heritage partners

11531_Fig04_EcoSensitivity 22/01/2019 jyuan

Aerial source: Nearmap 2018

Figure 4 Eco sensitivity – Precinct 3



Legend

- Skye South / Langwarrin
- Minor Watercourse
- Permanent Waterbody
- Land Subject to Inundation
- Wetland/Swamp

Property Type

- Public land
- Private property

Ecological Sensitivity

- Very High
- High
- Medium
- Low

Figure 4

Ecological Sensitivity Analysis within Precinct 3

Green Wedge Management Plan - Frankton City Council

N

0 340 680

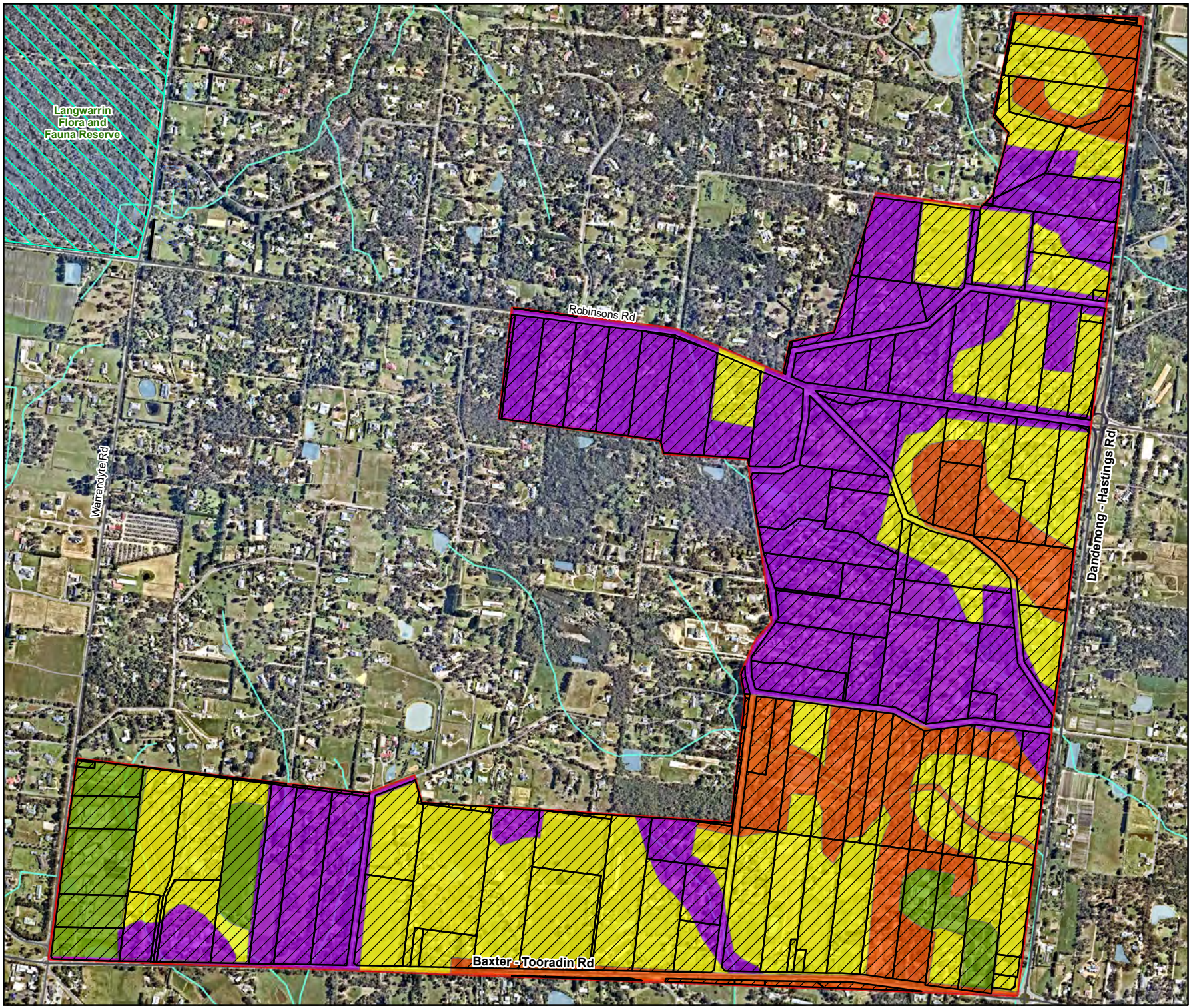
Metres

ecology & heritage partners

11531_Fig04_EcoSensitivity 22/01/2019 jyuan

Aerial source: Nearmap 2018

Figure 4 Eco sensitivity – Precinct 4



Legend

- Langwarrin South
- Minor Watercourse
- Permanent Waterbody
- Land Subject to Inundation

Property Type

- Public land
- Private property

Ecological Sensitivity

- Very High
- High
- Medium
- Low

Figure 4

Ecological Sensitivity Analysis within Precinct 4

Green Wedge Management Plan - Frankton City Council

N

0 200 400

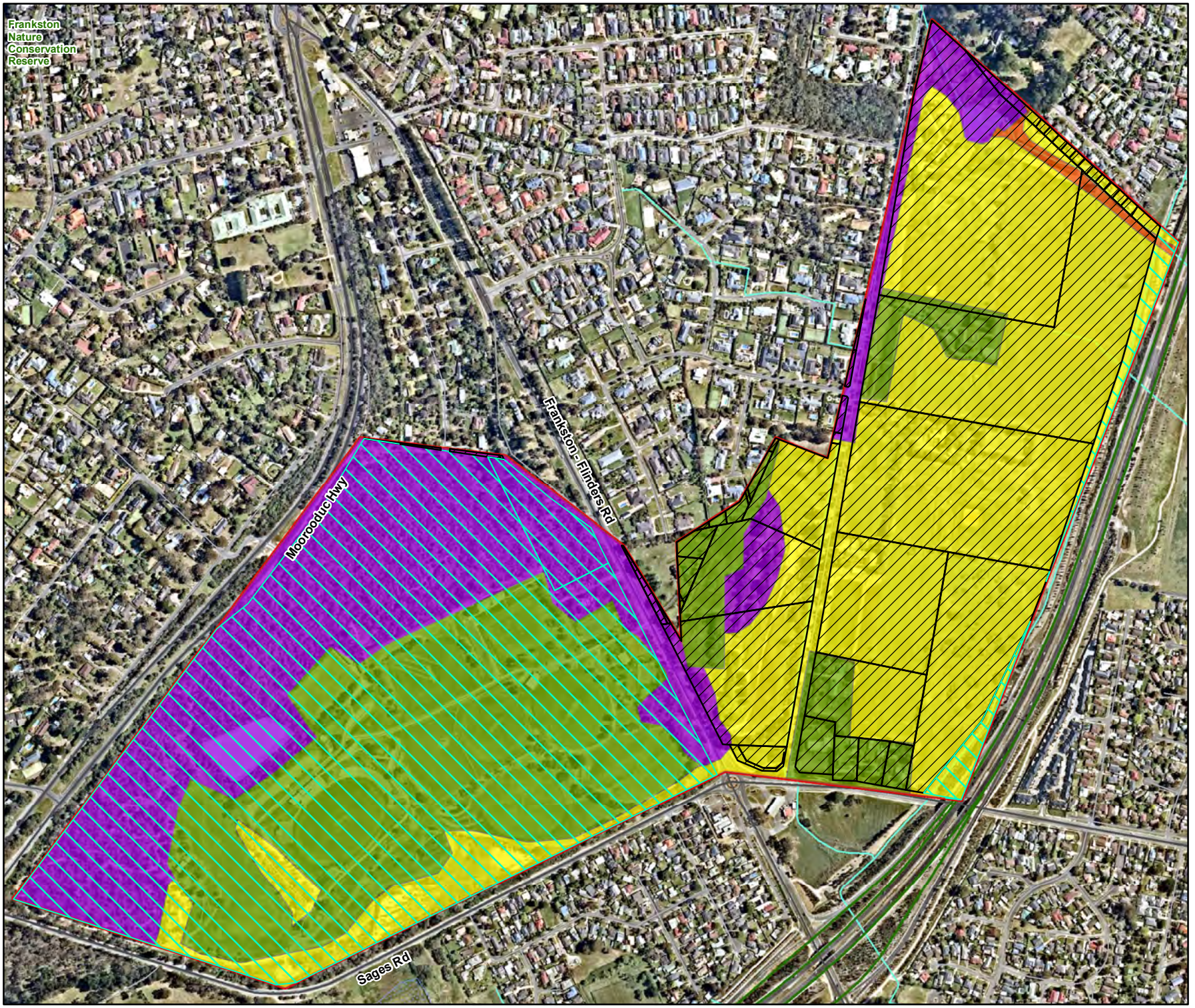
Metres

ecology & heritage partners

11531_Fig04_EcoSensitivity 22/01/2019 jyuan

Aerial source: Nearmap 2018

Figure 4 Eco sensitivity – Precinct 5



Legend

- Frankston South
- Minor Watercourse
- Permanent Waterbody
- Land Subject to Inundation

Property Type

- Public land
- Private property

Ecological Sensitivity

- Very High
- High
- Medium
- Low

Figure 4

Ecological Sensitivity Analysis within Precinct 5

Green Wedge Management Plan - Frankton City Council

N

0 110 220

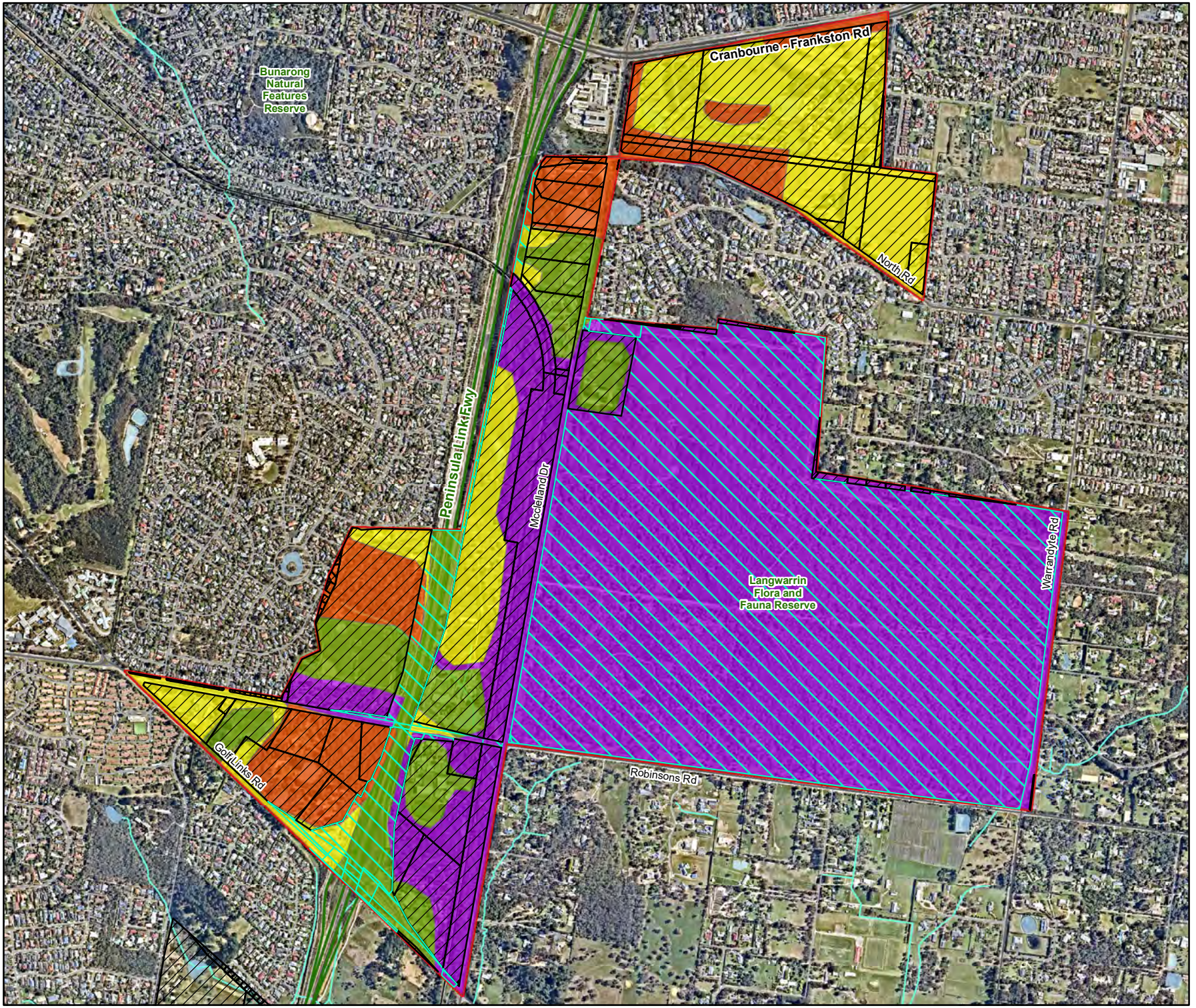
Metres

ecology & heritage partners

11531_Fig04_EcoSensitivity 22/01/2019 jyuan

Aerial source: Nearmap 2018

Figure 4 Eco sensitivity – Precinct 6



Legend

- Langwarrin
- Minor Watercourse
- Permanent Waterbody
- Land Subject to Inundation

Property Type

- Public land
- Private property

Ecological Sensitivity

- Very High
- High
- Medium
- Low

Figure 4

Ecological Sensitivity Analysis within Precinct 6

Green Wedge Management Plan - Frankton City Council

N

0 225 450

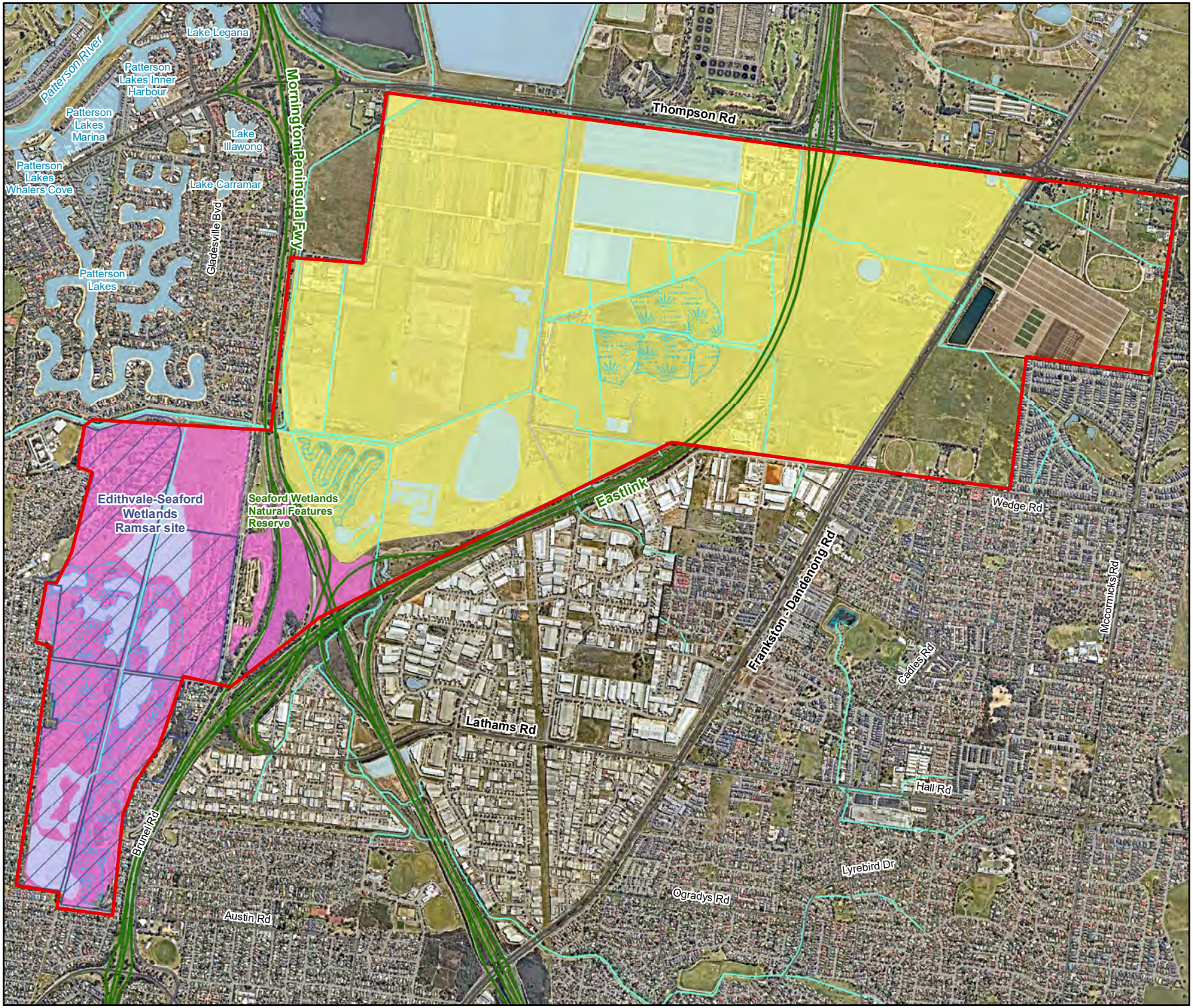
Metres

ecology & heritage partners

11531_Fig04_EcoSensitivity 22/01/2019 jyuan

Aerial source: Nearmap 2018

Figure 5 ESO – Precinct 1



Legend

- Carrum Downs / Seaford Wetlands
- Minor Watercourse
- Permanent Waterbody
- Wetland/Swamp
- Ramsar wetland

Environmental Significance Overlays

- Schedule 1
- Schedule 2

Figure 5

Environmental Significance Overlays within Precinct 1

Green Wedge Management Plan - Frankton City Council

N

0 345 690

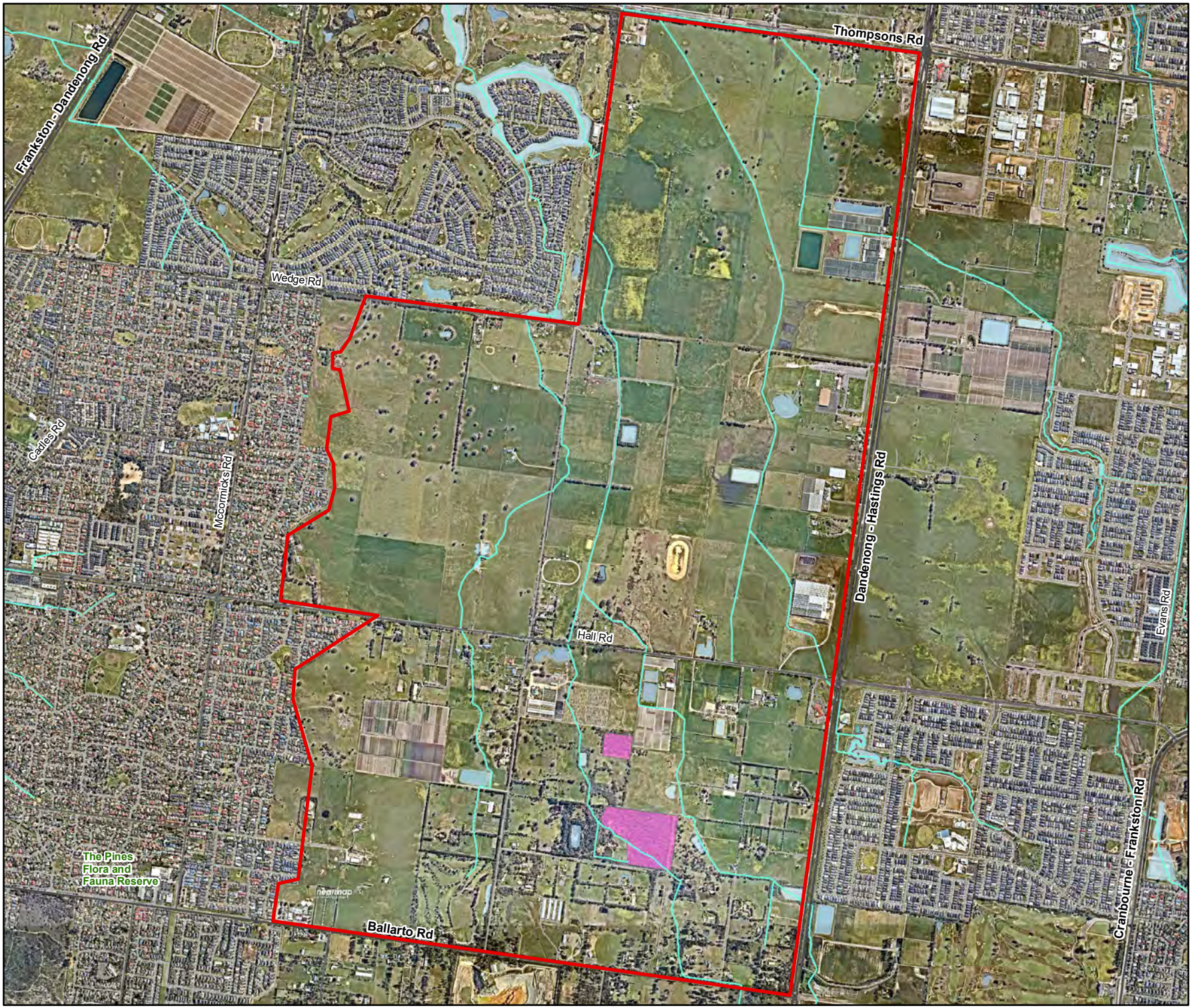
Metres

ecology & heritage partners

11531_Fig05_ESO 22/01/2019 jyuan

Aerial source: Nearmap 2018

Figure 5 – ESO Precinct 2



Legend

- Skye
- Minor Watercourse
- Permanent Waterbody
- Wetland/Swamp

Environmental Significance Overlays

- Schedule 1

Figure 5

Environmental Significance Overlays within Precinct 2

Green Wedge Management Plan - Frankton City Council

N

0 340 680

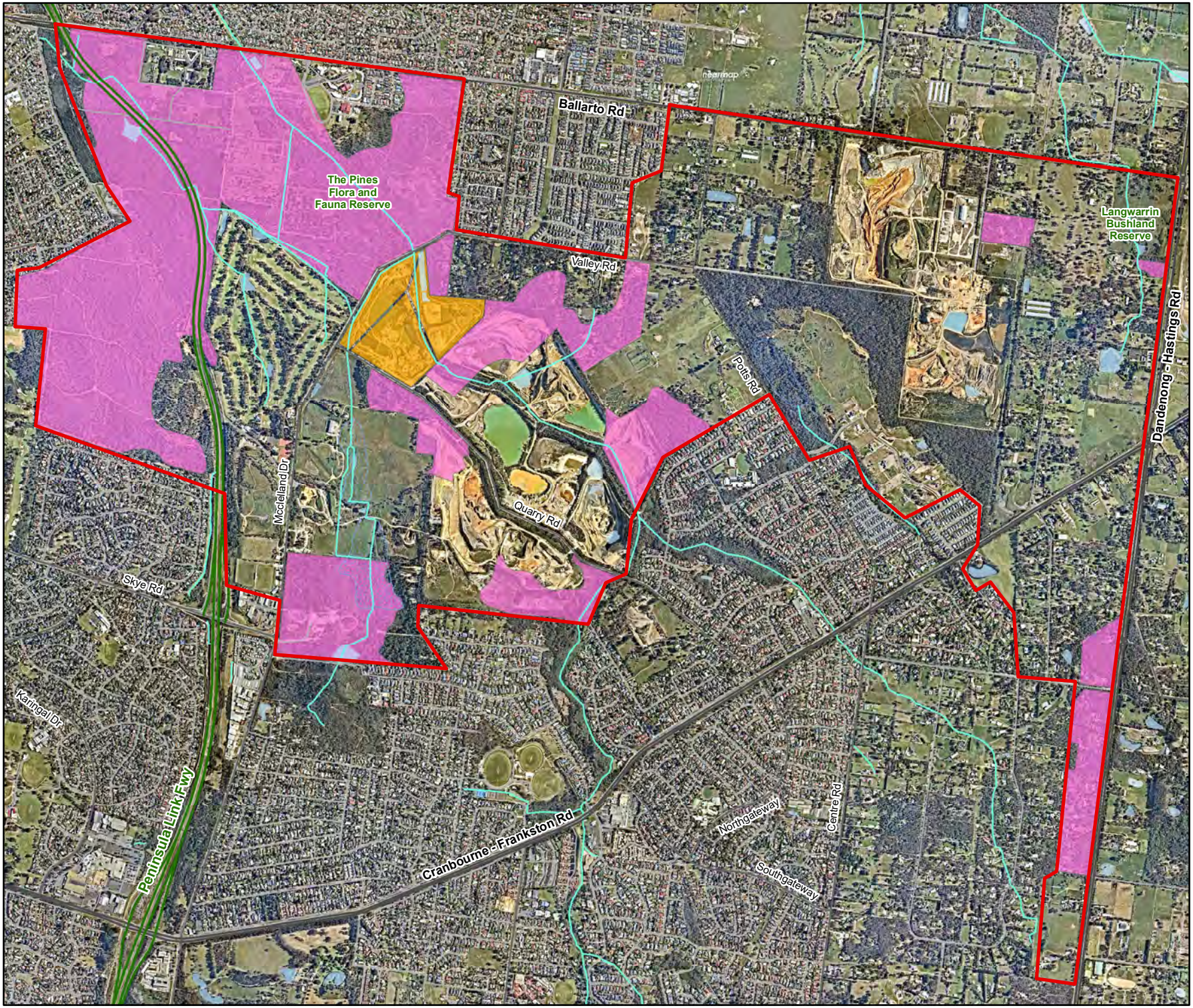
Metres

ecology & heritage partners

11531_Fig05_ESO 22/01/2019 jyuan

Aerial source: Nearmap 2018

Figure 5 – ESO Precinct 3



Legend

- Skye South / Langwarrin
- Minor Watercourse
- Permanent Waterbody
- Land Subject to Inundation
- Wetland/Swamp

Environmental Significance Overlays

- Schedule 1
- Schedule 4

Figure 5

Environmental Significance Overlays within Precinct 3

Green Wedge Management Plan - Frankton City Council

N

0 340 680

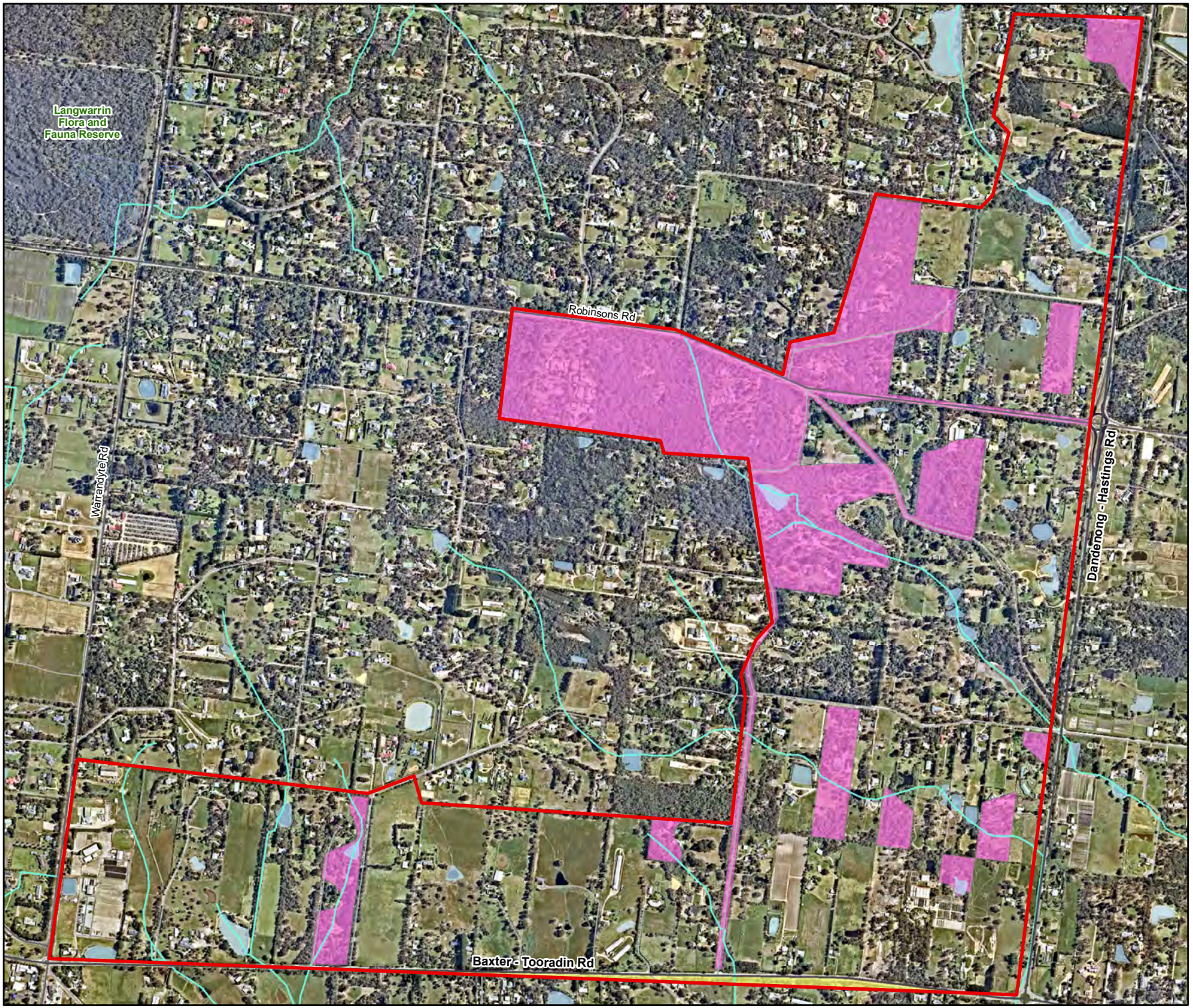
Metres

ecology & heritage partners

11531_Fig05_ESO 22/01/2019 jyuan

Aerial source: Nearmap 2018

Figure 5 – ESO Precinct 4



Legend

- Langwarrin South
- Minor Watercourse
- Permanent Waterbody
- Land Subject to Inundation

Environmental Significance Overlays

- Schedule 1
- Schedule 2

Figure 5

Environmental Significance Overlays within Precinct 4

Green Wedge Management Plan - Frankton City Council

N

0 200 400

Metres

ecology & heritage partners

11531_Fig05_ESO 22/01/2019 jyuan

Aerial source: Nearmap 2018

Figure 5 – ESO Precinct 5

Legend

- Frankston South
- Minor Watercourse
- Permanent Waterbody
- Land Subject to Inundation

Environmental Significance Overlays

- Schedule 1

Figure 5

Environmental Significance Overlays within Precinct 5

Green Wedge Management Plan - Frankton City Council

N

0 110 220

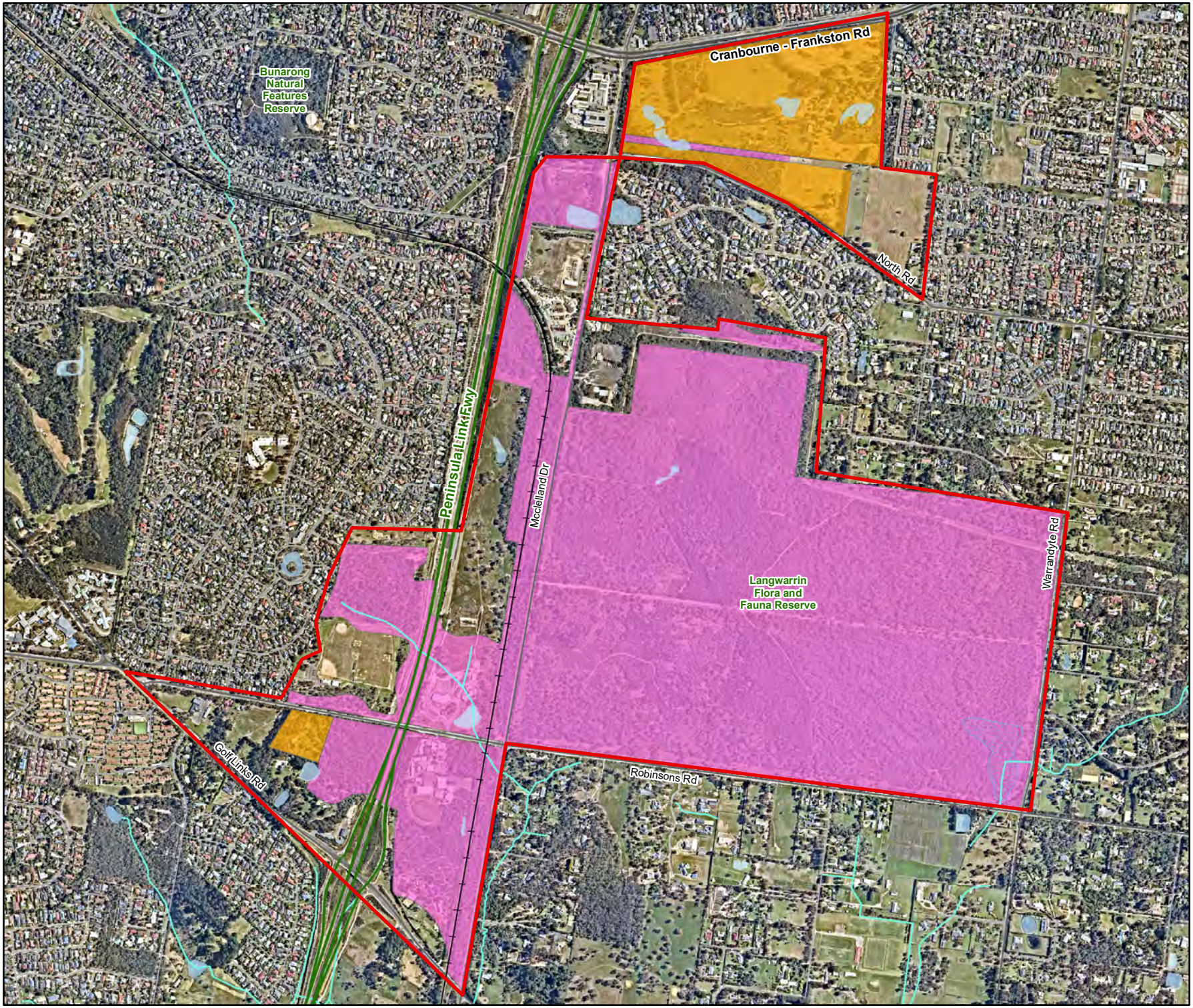
Metres

ecology & heritage partners

11531_Fig05_ESO 22/01/2019 jyuan

Aerial source: Nearmap 2018

Figure 5- ESO Precinct 6



Legend

- Langwarrin
- Minor Watercourse
- Permanent Waterbody
- Land Subject to Inundation

Environmental Significance Overlays

- Schedule 1
- Schedule 4

Figure 5

Environmental Significance Overlays within Precinct 6

Green Wedge Management Plan - Frankton City Council

N

0 225 450

Metres

ecology & heritage partners

11531_Fig05_ESO 22/01/2019 jyuan

Aerial source: Nearmap 2018

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

Appendix 1.2 – Defining Ecological Significance

Table A1.2. Criteria for defining Ecological Significance ratings for significant flora, fauna and communities.

National Significance
Flora: National conservation status is based on the EPBC Act list of taxa considered threatened in Australia (i.e. extinct, critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable).
Fauna: National conservation status is based on the EPBC Act list of taxa considered threatened in Australia (i.e. Extinct, Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable). Fauna listed as Extinct, Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable, or Rare under National Action Plans for terrestrial taxon prepared for DoE: mammals (Woinarski *et al.* 2014), bats (Duncan *et al*. 1999), birds (Garnett *et al.* 2011), reptiles (Cogger *et al*. 1993), amphibians (Tyler 1997) and butterflies (Sands and New 2002).
Communities: Vegetation communities considered critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable under the EPBC Act and considering vegetation condition.
State Significance
Flora: Threatened taxa listed under the provisions of the FFG Act. Flora listed in the State Government's Advisory List of Rare or Threatened Plants in Victoria (DEPI 2014).
Fauna: Threatened taxon listed under Schedule 2 of the FFG Act. Fauna listed as Extinct, Critically Endangered, Endangered and Vulnerable on the State Government's Advisory List of Threatened Vertebrate Fauna in Victoria (DSE 2013). Listed as Lower Risk (Near Threatened, Conservation Dependent or Least concern) or Data Deficient under National Action Plans for terrestrial species prepared for the DoE: mammals (Woinarski *et al*. 2014), bats (Duncan *et al*. 1999), birds (Garnett *et al.* 2011), reptiles (Cogger *et al*. 1993), amphibians (Tyler 1997) and butterflies (Sands and New 2002).
Communities: Ecological communities listed as threatened under the FFG Act (DELWP 2017h). EVC listed as threatened (i.e. endangered, vulnerable) or rare in a Native Vegetation Plan for a particular bioregion and considering vegetation condition.
Regional Significance
Fauna: Fauna with a disjunct distribution, or a small number of documented recorded or naturally rare in the particular Bioregion in which the study area is located. R A particular taxon that is has an unusual ecological or biogeographical occurrence or listed as Lower Risk – Near Threatened, Data Deficient or Insufficiently Known on the State Government's Advisory List of Threatened Vertebrate Fauna in Victoria (DSE 2013).
Communities: EVC listed as depleted or least concern in a Native Vegetation Plan for a particular bioregion) and considering vegetation condition. EVC considered rare by the author for a particular bioregion.
Local Significance
Local significance is defined as flora, fauna and ecological communities indigenous to a particular area, which are not considered rare or threatened on a national, state or regional level.

APPENDIX 2 – FLORA

Appendix 2.1 – Extent of Remnant Native Vegetation

Precinct number	Precinct name	Total Precinct area (ha)	Modelled EVC present	Bioregional conservation status	Total area of modelled EVC (ha)	Cover of modelled EVC as percentage of total precinct area (%)	Estimated total cover of remnant vegetation as percentage of total precinct area (%)
1	Carrum Downs/Seaford	997.4	Coast Banksia Woodland	Vulnerable	0.3	0.0	12.8
			Heathy Woodland	Least Concern	30.3	3.0	
			Plains Grassland/Plains Grassy Woodland Mosaic	Endangered	21.8	2.2	
			Plains Grassy Wetland	Endangered	75.5	7.6	
2	Skye	1150.17	Heathy Woodland	Least Concern	40.5	3.5	11.2
			Plains Grassland/Plains Grassy Woodland Mosaic	Endangered	74.4	6.5	
			Swampy Riparian Woodland/Swamp Scrub Moasic	Endangered	14.4	1.3	
3	Skye South/Langwarrin	1274.8	Grassy Woodland	Endangered	19.6	1.5	53.4
			Heathy Woodland	Least Concern	539.4	42.3	
			Plains Grassland/Plains Grassy Woodland Mosaic	Endangered	14.5	1.1	
			Sand Heathland	Rare	82.1	6.4	
			Swamp Scrub	Endangered	19.6	1.5	
			Swampy Riparian Woodland	Endangered	4.9	0.4	
4	Langwarrin South	376.4	Grassy Woodland	Endangered	78.8	20.9	59.7
			Heathy Woodland	Least Concern	136.6	36.3	
			Swamp Scrub	Endangered	9.4	2.5	
5	Frankston South	117.7	Grassy Woodland	Endangered	37.3	31.7	35.2
			Heathy Woodland	Least Concern	1.4	1.2	
			Swamp Scrub	Endangered	2.8	2.3	
6	Langwarrin	422.05	Grassy Woodland	Endangered	65.7	15.6	79.2
			Heathy Woodland	Least Concern	200.6	47.5	
			Lowland Forest	Vulnerable	53.1	12.6	
			Sand Heathland	Rare	14.9	3.5	

Appendix 2.2 – Significant Flora Species

Table A1 Significant flora recorded within 5 kilometres of the study area

1	Known occurrence	• Recorded within the study area recently (i.e. within ten years)
2	High Likelihood	• Previous records of the species in the local vicinity; and/or, • The study area contains areas of high quality habitat.
3	Moderate Likelihood	• Limited previous records of the species in the local vicinity; and/or, • The study area contains poor or limited habitat.
4	Low Likelihood	• Poor or limited habitat for the species however other evidence (such as a lack of records or environmental factors) indicates there is a very low likelihood of presence.
5	Unlikely	• No suitable habitat and/or outside the species range.

Key:

EPBC *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act)
FFG *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* (FFG Act)
DEPI Advisory List of Threatened Flora in Victoria (DEPI 2014)

EX	Extinct	X	Extinct
CR	Critically endangered	e	Endangered
EN	Endangered	v	Vulnerable
VU	Vulnerable	r	Rare
K	Poorly Known (Briggs and Leigh 1996)	k	Poorly Known
#	Records identified from EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool.	L	Listed
*	Records identified from the FIS		

Scientific name	Common name	Total # of documented records	Last documented record	EPBC	FFG	DEPI	Documented records (VBA)					
NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE							Precinct 1	Precinct 2	Precinct 3	Precinct 4	Precinct 5	Precinct 6
Amphibromus fluitans	River Swamp Wallaby-grass	1	2007	VU	X	-	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Glycine latrobeana	Clover Glycine	#	-	VU	L	v	N	N	N	N	N	N
Pterostylis chlorogramma	Green-striped Greenhood	#	-	VU	L	v	N	N	N	N	N	N
Pterostylis cucullata	Leafy Greenhood	#	-	VU	L	e	N	N	N	N	N	N
Senecio psilocarpus	Swamp Fireweed	#	-	VU	-	v	N	N	N	N	N	N
Xerochrysum palustre	Swamp Everlasting	#	-	VU	L	v	N	N	N	N	N	N
Caladenia orientalis	Cream Spider-orchid	#	-	EN	L	e	N	N	N	N	N	N
Caladenia robinsonii	Frankston Spider-orchid	#	-	EN	L	e	N	N	N	N	N	N
Dianella amoena	Matted Flax-lily	#	-	EN	L	e	N	N	N	N	N	N
Prasophyllum frenchii	Maroon Leek-orchid	#	-	EN	L	e	N	N	N	N	N	N
Thelymitra epipactoides	Metallic Sun-orchid	#	-	EN	L	e	N	N	N	N	N	N
STATE SIGNIFICANCE												
Acacia howittii	Sticky Wattle	1	2017	-	-	r	N	Y	N	N	N	N

Scientific name	Common name	Total # of documented records	Last documented record	EPBC	FFG	DEPI	Documented records (VBA)					
Alternanthera sp. 1 (Plains)	Plains Joyweed	1	2007	-	-	k	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Billardiera scandens s.s.	Velvet Apple-berry	1	1978	-	-	r	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Chiloglottis X pescottiana	Bronze Bird-orchid	1	1997	-	-	r	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Chorizandra australis	Southern Bristle-sedge	1	1995	-	-	k	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Coronidium gunnianum	Pale Swamp Everlasting	2	2016	-	-	v	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Corunastylis ciliata	Fringed Midge-orchid	1	1965	-		k	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Corymbia maculata	Spotted Gum	2	2007	-	-	v	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Diuris punctata	Purple Diuris	4	1997	-	-	v	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Eleocharis macbarronii	Grey Spike-sedge	4	2001	-		k	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Entolasia stricta	Upright Panic	4	2016	-	-	k	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Eucalyptus fulgens	Green Scentbark	1	1995	-	-	r	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Eucalyptus sideroxylon subsp. sideroxylon	Mugga	1	2017	-	-	r	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Eucalyptus yarraensis	Yarra Gum	1	2005	-	X	r	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Grevillea rosmarinifolia	Rosemary Grevillea	2	2007	-	-	P	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Lachnagrostis punicea subsp. filifolia	Purple Blown-grass	4	2001	-	L	r	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Melaleuca armillaris subsp. armillaris	Giant Honey-myrtle	6	2009	-	-	r	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
Poa labillardierei var. (Volcanic Plains)	Basalt Tussock-grass	4	2001	-	-	k	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Pterostylis pedoglossa	Prawn Greenhood	4	2000	-	-	v	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Utricularia gibba	Floating Bladderwort	2	1996	-	-	v	N	N	N	N	N	Y

Notes: EPBC = *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act), FFG = *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* (FFG Act), DEPI= Advisory List of Rare or Threatened Plants in Victoria (DEPI 2014), L = Listed, # = Records identified from EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool, Data source: Victorian Biodiversity Atlas (DELWP 2017d); Protected Matters Search Tool (DoEE 2019). Order: Alphabetical.

APPENDIX 3 – FAUNA

Appendix 3.1 – Significant Fauna Species

Table A3.2. Significant fauna within 10 kilometres of the study area.

Likelihood: Habitat characteristics of significant fauna species previously recorded within 10 kilometres of the study area, or that may potentially occur within the study area were assessed to determine their likelihood of occurrence. The likelihood of occurrence rankings are defined below.

1	High Likelihood	• Known resident in the study area based on site observations, database records, or expert advice; and/or, • Recent records (i.e. within five years) of the species in the local area (DELWP 2017d); and/or, • The study area contains the species' preferred habitat.
2	Moderate Likelihood	• The species is likely to visit the study area regularly (i.e. at least seasonally); and/or, • Previous records of the species in the local area (DELWP 2017d); and/or, • The study area contains some characteristics of the species' preferred habitat.
3	Low Likelihood	• The species is likely to visit the study area occasionally or opportunistically whilst en route to more suitable sites; and/or, • There are only limited or historical records of the species in the local area (i.e. more than 20 years old); and/or, • The study area contains few or no characteristics of the species' preferred habitat.
4	Unlikely	• No previous records of the species in the local area; and/or, • The species may fly over the study area when moving between areas of more suitable habitat; and/or, • Out of the species' range; and/or, • No suitable habitat present.

EPBC *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act)
FFG *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* (FFG Act)
DSE Advisory List of Threatened Vertebrate Fauna in Victoria (DSE 2013); Advisory List of Threatened Invertebrate Fauna in Victoria (DSE 2009)
NAP National Action Plan (Cogger et al 1993; Duncan et al. 1999; Garnet et al 2011; Woinarski et al 2014; Sands and New 2002; Tyler 1997)

EX	Extinct	DD	Data deficient (insufficiently or poorly known
RX	Regionally extinct	L	Listed as threatened under FFG Act
CR	Critically endangered	EN	Endangered
#	Listed on the Protected Matters Search Tool	NT	Near threatened
VU	Vulnerable	CD	Conservation dependent
LC	least concern	RA	Rare

Common Name	Scientific Name	Last Documented Record (VBA)	# Records (VBA)	EPBC Act	FFG ACT	DSE (2013)	National Action Plan	Documented records (VBA)					
NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE								Precinct 1	Precinct 2	Precinct 3	Precinct 4	Precinct 5	Precinct 6
Antipodean Albatross	*Diomedea exulans antipodensis*	#	-	VU	-	-	VU	N	N	N	N	N	N
Australasian Bittern	*Botaurus poiciloptilus*	2008	23	EN	L	EN	VU	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Australian Grayling	*Prototroctes maraena*	#	3	VU	L	VU	VU	N	N	N	N	N	N
Australian Painted Snipe	*Rostratula australis*	1985	7	VU	L	CR	VU	N	N	N	N	N	N
Black-browed Albatross	*Thalassarche melanophris melanophris*	#	-	VU	-	VU	NT	N	N	N	N	N	N
Buller's Albatross	*Thalassarche bulleri*	#	-	VU	L	-	VU	N	N	N	N	N	N
Campbell Albatross	*Thalassarche melanophris impavida*	#	-	VU	-	-	VU	N	N	N	N	N	N
Curlew Sandpiper	*Calidris ferruginea*	#	-	CR	-	EN	-	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Dwarf Galaxias	*Galaxiella pusilla*	#	3	VU	L	EN	VU	N	N	Y	N	N	N

Common Name	Scientific Name	Last Documented Record (VBA)	# Records (VBA)	EPBC Act	FFG ACT	DSE (2013)	National Action Plan	Documented records (VBA)					
Eastern Curlew	*Numenius madagascariensis*	2008	29	CR	-	VU	-	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Fairy Prion	*Pachyptila turtur*	#	3	VU	-	VU	-	N	N	N	N	N	N
Fairy Tern	*Sternula nereis nereis*	#	-	VU	L	EN	-	N	N	N	N	N	N
Gibson's Albatross	*Diomedea exulans gibsoni*	#	2	VU	-	-	VU	N	N	N	N	N	N
Golden Sun Moth	*Synemon plana*	2016	138	CR	L	CR	-	N	N	N	N	N	N
Gould's Petrel	*Pterodroma leucoptera*	#	-	EN	-	-	VU	N	N	N	N	N	N
Grassland Earless Dragon	*Tympanocryptis pinguicolla*	1960	12		L	CR	EN	N	N	N	N	N	N
Great Knot	*Calidris tenuirostris*	#	-	CR	L	EN	-	N	N	N	N	N	N
Greater Glider	*Petauroides volans*	#	1	VU	-	VU	VU	N	N	N	N	N	N
Greater Sand Plover	*Charadrius leschenaultii*	1978	3	VU	-	CR	-	N	N	N	N	N	N
Grey-headed Albatross	*Thalassarche chrysostoma*	#	-	EN	L	VU	VU	N	N	N	N	N	N
Grey-headed Flying-fox	*Pteropus poliocephalus*	#	1	VU	L	VU	VU	N	N	N	N	N	N
Growling Grass Frog	*Litoria raniformis*	2013	41	VU	L	EN	VU	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Lesser Sand Plover	*Charadrius mongolus*	1978	5	EN	-	CR	-	N	N	N	N	N	N
Long-nosed Potoroo	*Potorous tridactylus tridactylus*	#	-	VU	L	NT	EN	N	N	N	N	N	N
New Holland Mouse	*Pseudomys novaehollandiae*	1984	1					N	N	N	N	N	Y
Northern Buller's Albatross	*Thalassarche bulleri platei*	#	-	VU	-	-	VU	N	N	N	N	N	N
Northern Giant-Petrel	*Macronectes halli*	#	5	VU	L	NT	-	N	N	N	N	N	N
Northern Royal Albatross	*Diomedea epomophora sanfordi*	#	-	EN	-	-	VU	N	N	N	N	N	N
Northern Siberian Bar-tailed Godwit	*Limosa lapponica menzbieri*	#	3	EN	-	-	VU	N	N	N	N	N	N
Orange-bellied Parrot	*Neophema chrysogaster*	2008	24	CR	L	CR	CR	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Painted Honeyeater	*Grantiella picta*	#	3	VU	L	VU	NT	N	N	N	N	N	N
Plains-wanderer	*Pedionomus torquatus*	2008	19	CR	L	CR	EN	N	N	N	N	N	N
Powerful Owl	*Ninox strenua*	2016	1	VU	L	VU	-	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Red Knot	*Calidris canutus*	#	-	EN	-	EN	-	N	N	N	N	N	N
Regent Honeyeater	*Anthochaera phrygia*	#	3	CR	L	CR	EN	N	N	N	N	N	N
Salvin's Albatross	*Thalassarche salvini*	#	-	VU	-	-	VU	N	N	N	N	N	N
Shy Albatross	*Thalassarche cauta*	#	-	VU	L	EN	VU	N	N	N	N	N	N
Smoky Mouse	*Pseudomys fumeus*	#	-	EN	L	EN	RA	N	N	N	N	N	N
Sooty Albatross	*Phoebetria fusca*	#	4	VU	L	-	VU	N	N	N	N	N	N
Southern Brown Bandicoot	*Isoodon obesulus obesulus*	#	1	EN	L	NT	NT	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Southern Giant-Petrel	*Macronectes giganteus*	#	5	EN	L	VU	VU	N	N	N	N	N	N
Southern Royal Albatross	*Diomedea epomophora epomophora*	#	-	VU	-	-	VU	N	N	N	N	N	N
Spot-tailed Quoll	*Dasyurus maculatus maculatus*	#	-	EN	L	EN	VU	N	N	N	N	N	N
Striped Legless Lizard	*Delma impar*	2017	9	VU	L	EN	VU	N	N	N	N	N	N
Swamp Antechinus	*Antechinus minimus maritimus*	#	-	VU	L	NT	VU	N	N	N	N	N	N
Swift Parrot	*Lathamus discolor*	#	-	CR	L	EN	EN	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
Wandering Albatross	*Diomedea exulans*	#	-	VU	L	EN	VU	N	N	N	N	N	N
White-capped Albatross	*Thalassarche cauta steadi*	#	-	VU	-	-	VU	N	N	N	N	N	N
Yarra Pygmy Perch	*Nannoperca obscura*	#	2	VU	L	VU	VU	N	N	N	N	N	N
STATE SIGNIFICANCE								N	N	N	N	N	N

Common Name	Scientific Name	Last Documented Record (VBA)	# Records (VBA)	EPBC Act	FFG ACT	DSE (2013)	National Action Plan	Documented records (VBA)					
Australasian Shoveler	*Anas rhynchotis*	2007	49	-	-	VU	-	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
Baillon's Crake	*Porzana pusilla palustris*	2006	6	-	L	VU	-	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Black Falcon	*Falco subniger*	2011	30	-	-	VU	-	N	N	N	N	N	N
Black-tailed Godwit	*Limosa limosa*	2008	10	-	-	VU	-	N	N	N	N	N	N
Blue-billed Duck	*Oxyura australis*	2008	33	-	L	EN	-	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Brolga	*Grus rubicunda*	2013	24	-	L	VU	-	N	N	N	N	N	N
Brown Treecreeper (south-eastern ssp.)	*Climacteris picumnus victoriae*	2008	4	-	-	NT	NT	N	N	N	N	N	N
Caspian Tern	*Hydroprogne caspia*	2008	15	-	L	NT	-	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Chestnut-rumped Heathwren	*Hylacola pyrrhopygia*	2003	10	-	L	VU	-	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
Common Greenshank	*Tringa nebularia*	2008	67	-	-	VU	-	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Common Sandpiper	*Actitis hypoleucos*	2007	16	-	-	VU	-	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Diamond Firetail	*Stagonopleura guttata*	1976	2	-	L	NT	NT	N	N	N	N	N	N
Eastern Great Egret	*Ardea modesta*	2008	78	-	L	VU	-	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Freckled Duck	*Stictonetta naevosa*	2008	3	-	L	EN	-	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Freshwater Catfish	*Tandanus tandanus*	2013	2	-	L	EN	-	N	N	N	N	N	N
Grey Goshawk	*Accipiter novaehollandiae novaehollandiae*	2008	8	-	L	VU	-	N	N	N	N	N	N
Grey Plover	*Pluvialis squatarola*	2008	3	-	-	EN	-	N	N	N	N	N	N
Grey-tailed Tattler	*Tringa brevipes*	1977	1	-	L	CR	-	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Gull-billed Tern	*Gelochelidon nilotica macrotarsa*	2008	6	-	L	EN	-	N	N	N	N	N	N
Hardhead	*Aythya australis*	2011	56	-	-	VU	-	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
Hooded Robin	*Melanodryas cucullata cucullata*	1931	1	-	L	NT	NT	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Intermediate Egret	*Ardea intermedia*	1990	7	-	L	EN	-	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Lewin's Rail	*Lewinia pectoralis pectoralis*	2008	10	-	L	VU	NT	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Little Bittern	*Ixobrychus minutus dubius*	2006	1	-	L	EN	-	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Little Egret	*Egretta garzetta nigripes*	2007	39	-	L	EN	-	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Little Tern	*Sternula albifrons sinensis*	2008	19	-	L	VU	-	N	N	N	N	N	N
Magpie Goose	*Anseranas semipalmata*	2008	13	-	L	NT	-	N	N	N	N	N	N
Marsh Sandpiper	*Tringa stagnatilis*	2008	28	-	-	VU	-	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Masked Owl	*Tyto novaehollandiae novaehollandiae*	1884	1	-	L	EN	NT	N	N	N	N	N	N
Murray Short-necked Turtle	*Emydura macquarii*	2006	1	-	-	VU	-	N	N	N	N	N	N
Musk Duck	*Biziura lobata*	2008	58	-	-	VU	-	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Pacific Golden Plover	*Pluvialis fulva*	2008	26	-	-	VU	-	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Red-chested Button-quail	*Turnix pyrrhothorax*	2010	5	-	L	VU	-	N	N	N	N	N	N
Ruddy Turnstone	*Arenaria interpres*	2008	15	-	-	VU	-	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Southern Toadlet	*Pseudophryne dendyi*	2008	1	-	-	NT	EN	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Swamp Skink	*Lissolepis coventryi*	2008	1	-	L	VU	-	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Terek Sandpiper	*Xenus cinereus*	2008	8	-	L	EN	-	N	N	N	N	N	N
Tussock Skink	*Pseudemoia pagenstecheri*	2016	21	-	-	VU	-	N	N	N	N	N	N
White-bellied Sea-Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucogaster*	2008	10	-	L	VU	-	Y	N	N	N	N	N
White-footed Dunnart	*Sminthopsis leucopus*	2012	1	-	L	NT	NT	N	N	N	N	N	Y
White-throated Needletail	*Hirundapus caudacutus*	1990	8	-	-	VU	-	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y

Common Name	Scientific Name	Last Documented Record (VBA)	# Records (VBA)	EPBC Act	FFG ACT	DSE (2013)	National Action Plan	Documented records (VBA)					
Wood Sandpiper	*Tringa glareola*	2008	24	-	-	VU	-	Y	N	N	N	N	N
REGIONAL SIGNIFICANCE													
Australian Pratincole	*Stiltia isabella*	1992	1	-	-	NT	-	N	N	N	N	N	N
Black-faced Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax fuscescens*	2008	3	-	-	NT	-	N	N	N	N	N	N
Emu	*Dromaius novaehollandiae*	2004	1	-	-	NT	-	N	N	N	N	N	N
Glossy Ibis	*Plegadis falcinellus*	2008	20	-	-	NT	-	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Latham's Snipe	*Gallinago hardwickii*	2009	39	-	-	NT	-	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
Long-toed Stint	*Calidris subminuta*	2008	16	-	-	NT	-	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Nankeen Night Heron	*Nycticorax caledonicus hillii*	2011	20	-	-	NT	-	N	N	N	N	N	N
Pacific Gull	*Larus pacificus pacificus*	2009	59	-	-	NT	-	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Pectoral Sandpiper	*Calidris melanotos*	2008	24	-	-	NT	-	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Pied Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax varius*	2011	76	-	-	NT	-	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Royal Spoonbill	*Platalea regia*	2011	51	-	-	NT	-	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Sanderling	*Calidris alba*	1978	1	-	-	NT	-	N	N	N	N	N	N
Sooty Oystercatcher	*Haematopus fuliginosus*	2008	5	-	-	NT	-	N	N	N	N	N	N
Spotted Harrier	*Circus assimilis*	2014	12	-	-	NT	-	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Whiskered Tern	*Chlidonias hybridus javanicus*	2008	55	-	-	NT	-	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
White-winged Black Tern	*Chlidonias leucopterus*	2008	23	-	-	NT	-	N	N	N	N	N	N

Data source: Victorian Biodiversity Atlas (DELWP 2017d); Protected Matters Search Tool (DoEE 2017).

Taxonomic order: Mammals (Strahan 1995 *in* Menkhorst and Knight 2004); Birds (Christidis and Boles, 2008); Reptiles and Amphibians (Cogger et al. 1983 *in* Cogger 1996); Fish (Nelson 1994)

APPENDIX 4 – KEY ECOLOGICAL FEATURES

Precinct 1 – Carrum Downs – Seaford Wetlands

Table 14. Key ecological assets within Precinct 1 with significance and indication of ecological sensitivity

Description	Likely significance	Ecological sensitivity
Internationally significant Ramsar-listed Edithvale-Seaford Wetlands and surrounding remnant native vegetation including endangered Plains Grassy Wetland habitat (Plate 1)	• **International:** important waterbird habitat under Ramsar Agreement • **State:** one or more EVCs listed as endangered or vulnerable	Very high
Constructed wetlands including sedimentation ponds associated with the Melbourne Water Eastern Treatment Plant	• **State:** important State and regionally significant waterbird and amphibian habitat.	Very high
Scattered trees associated with endangered Plains Grassy Woodland habitat in open paddocks and road reserves to the east of the precinct (Plate 2 and 3)	• **State:** EVC listed as endangered	High
Other natural wetlands on private property	• **State:** habitat for fish, amphibians and regionally significant waterbirds and EVC listed as vulnerable.	High
Waterways including Eel Race Drain and other creeks (Plate 4)	• **Regional:** important riparian corridor for fish, amphibians and regionally significant waterbirds which drains into Edithvale-Seaford Wetlands	High

Plate 1 Ramsar-listed wetland at Edithvale-Seaford Wetlands (Ecology and Heritage Partners 7/01/19)

Plate 2 Remnant scattered trees within the road reserve in the eastern part of Precinct 1 along McCormicks Road (Ecology and Heritage Partners 7/01/19)

Plate 3 Scattered remnant trees within a paddock near Rossiter road (Ecology and Heritage Partners 7/01/19)

Plate 4 Eel Race Drain in the western part of Precinct 1 which abuts the Edithvale Seaford Wetlands (Ecology and Heritage Partners 7/01/19)

Precinct 2 – Skye

Table 15 Key ecological assets within Precinct 2 with significance and indication of ecological sensitivity

Description	Likely significance	Ecological sensitivity
Scattered remnant trees associated with Plains Grassy Woodland habitat along roadsides (Plate 5) and paddocks.	• **State:** EVC listed as endangered	Very high
Large patches of remnant Heathy Woodland (Plate 6)	• **Regional:** habitat for regionally significant birds, amphibians and marsupials	High

Plate 5 Scattered remnant trees along roadside reserve (Ecology and Heritage Partners 8/01/19)

Plate 6 Remnant native vegetation on Highview Road (Ecology and Heritage Partners 8/01/19)

Precinct 3 – Skye South/Langwarrin

Table 16 Key ecological assets within Precinct 3 with significance and indication of ecological sensitivity

Description	Likely significance	Ecological sensitivity
The Pines Flora and Fauna Reserve (Plate 7) and associated creeks such as Tamarisk Creek (Plate 8)	• **National:** habitat for EPBC listed flora and fauna species • **State:** one or more EVCs listed as endangered	Very high
Little Boggy Creek reserve (Plate 9 and 10) and surrounding Swampy Riparian Woodland in riparian fringes	• **National:** habitat for EPBC listed flora and fauna species • **State:** one or more EVC listed as endangered	Very high
Small patches of Plains Grassy Woodland between Ballarto Road and Valley Road	• **State:** EVC listed as endangered	Very high
Large patches of remnant Sand Heathland at Studio Park* (Plate 12)	• **State:** EVC listed as rare	Very high
Large patches of remnant Sand Heathland habitat to the east of McClelland Drive	• **State:** EVC listed as rare	High
Large patches of remnant Heathy Woodland near Gum Nut Reserve along Potts Road (Plate 11) and Hastings-Dandenong Road	• **Regional:** habitat for regionally significant birds, amphibians and marsupials	High

Plate 7 Remnant native vegetation and recreation paths in The Pines Flora and Fauna Reserve (Ecology and Heritage Partners 8/01/19)

Plate 8 Tamarisk Creek within The Pines Flora and Fauna reserve (Ecology and Heritage Partners 8/01/19)

Plate 9 Little Boggy Creek Reserve adjacent to Precinct 3 which abuts Precinct 3 (Ecology and Heritage Partners 8/01/19)

Plate 10 View towards Little Boggy Creek within the quarry site along Quarry Road (Ecology and Heritage Partners 8/01/19)

Plate 11 Remnant native vegetation near Gum Nut Drive Reserve along Potts Road (Ecology and Heritage Partners 8/01/19)

Plate 12 Remnant native vegetation in Studio Park which abuts Precinct 3 (Ecology and Heritage Partners 8/01/19)

Precinct 4 – Langwarrin South

Table 17 Key ecological assets within Precinct 4 with significance and indication of ecological sensitivity

Description	Likely significance	Ecological sensitivity
Large patches and associated scattered trees of Grassy Woodland habitat and Heathy Woodland along West Road between Robinson Road (Plate 13) and Victoria Road and wetlands (Plate 14)	• **State:** trees associated with EVC listed as endangered and large area of native vegetation with important habitat corridor value • **Regional:** important wetland habitat for regionally listed flora and waterbirds	Very high
Fragmented patches of endangered Grassy Woodland and Swamp Scrub on lots along Baxter-Tooradin Road	• **State:** trees associated with two or more EVCs listed as endangered	Very high
Fragmented patches of Heathy Woodland between Victoria Road and Baxter-Tooradin Road and along Dandenong-Hastings Road	• **Regional:** important habitat for regionally listed fauna species	High

Plate 13 Remnant native vegetation on private property from the roadside along West Road (Ecology and Heritage Partners 8/01/19)

Plate 14 Wetland on private property from the roadside along West Road (Ecology and Heritage Partners 8/01/19)

Precinct 5 – Frankston South

Table 18 Key ecological assets within Precinct 5 with significance and indication of ecological sensitivity

Description	Likely significance	Ecological sensitivity
Large patch of endangered Grassy Woodland to the north and east of Baxter Park (Plate 21 and 22)	• **State:** EVC listed as endangered	Very high
Small roadside patches of endangered Grassy Woodland and scattered trees along Stotts Lane (Plate 23	• **State:** EVC listed as endangered	Very high
Small patches of native vegetation on private properties along Stotts Lane and constructed wetland (Plate 24)	• **State:** one or more EVCs listed as endangered or depleted	Very high

Plate 15 Remnant native vegetation between Moorooduc Highway and Baxter Park recreation zone (Ecology and Heritage Partners 7/01/19)

Plate 16 Native grasses surrounding Baxter Park (Ecology and Heritage Partners 7/01/19)

Plate 17 'Area of significant vegetation' sign at the southern end of Stotts Lane (Ecology and Heritage Partners 7/08/19)

Precinct 6 – Langwarrin

Table 19. Key ecological assets within Precinct 6 with significance and indication of ecological sensitivity

Description	Likely significance	Ecological sensitivity
Large remnant patch of Sand Heathland, Grassy Woodland and Heathy Woodland in Langwarrin Flora and Fauna reserve (Plate 18) and adjoining rail reserve	• **State:** one or more EVCs listed as 'endangered', 'vulnerable' or 'rare'.	Very high
Large patch of Lowland Forest to the north and south of Robinson Road and east and west of the Peninsula Link Freeway	• **State:** EVC listed as 'vulnerable', • **Other:** important habitat corridor between Robinsons Reserve and Langwarrin Flora and Fauna reserve	Very high
Small patch of Heathy Woodland to the north of North Road	• **State:** EVC listed as 'depleted'.	High
Small patch of Lowland Forest associated with Robinsons Reserve (Plate 19) and wetland area (Plate 20).	• **State:** EVC listed as 'vulnerable'	High
Wetland reserve along McClelland Drive to the south of the Peninsula Private Hospital (Plate 21)	• **Regional:** important habitat for regionally significant flora or fauna	High

Plate 18 Remnant native vegetation in Langwarrin Flora and Fauna Reserve (Ecology and Heritage Partners 9/01/19)

Plate 19 Remnant native vegetation in Robinson Reserve (Ecology and Heritage Partners 9/01/19)

Plate 20 Wetland in Robinson Reserve (Ecology and Heritage Partners 9/01/19)

Plate 21 Wetland on McClelland Drive adjacent to the Peninsula Private Hospital (Ecology and Heritage Partners 9/01/19)

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PLAN MELBOURNE DIRECTION 4.5

Direction 4.5

Plan for Melbourne's green wedges and peri-urban areas

As Melbourne grows, planning for Melbourne's green wedges and peri-urban areas is required to:

- protect biodiversity assets, including national and state parks, Ramsar wetlands and coastal areas
- support existing and potential agribusiness activities, forestry, food production and tourism
- protect major state infrastructure and resource assets, including water supply dams and water catchments and waste management and recycling facilities
- support renewable energy sources such as wind and solar farms
- protect extractive industries
- provide a recreational resource, which contributes to public health outcomes for all Victorians.

These valued features, assets and industries should be prioritised before other land uses.

Melbourne's green wedges and peri-urban areas are identified on Map 19. Future growth in the green wedges and peri-urban areas will be managed to protect productive land, strategic economic resources, heritage and biodiversity assets, while accommodating additional housing and employment in established towns in the outer peri-urban areas that have the capacity for growth. Many towns in green wedges have limited growth potential.

Consistent with Plan Melbourne and the Regional Growth Plans, planning for green wedge and peri-urban areas should:

- define and protect areas that are strategically important to the metropolitan area and the state, for the environment, biodiversity, landscape, open space, water, agriculture, energy, recreation, tourism, environment, cultural heritage, infrastructure, extractive and other natural resources
- protect and manage the value of green wedges consistent with green wedge management plans
- avoid development in locations where there is risk to life, property, the natural environment and infrastructure from natural hazards such as bushfire and flooding
- accommodate additional housing and employment in established towns that have the capacity for growth
- provide for non-urban breaks between urban areas.

Map 19

Melbourne's green wedges and peri-urban areas

- Green wedge land
- Peri-urban area
- 100-km radius from central Melbourne
- Capital city
- Regional city
- Regional centre
- Peri-urban town
- Road network
- Rail network
- Transport gateway – major airport
- Transport gateway – airport
- Transport gateway – seaport
- Urban area
- Urban growth boundary
- Local government area boundary

Source: Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning

Policy 4.5.1

Strengthen protection and management of green wedge land

Planning tools that protect green wedge land include:

- regulations requiring ratification by both Houses of Parliament for planning scheme amendments that alter the urban growth boundary or green wedge subdivision controls
- Core Planning Provisions for Metropolitan Green Wedge Land (Clause 57), which set out prohibited land uses and subdivision provisions
- green wedge zones, which primarily include the Green Wedge Zone, the Green Wedge A Zone and the Rural Conservation Zone
- Green Wedge Management Plans, which are council-adopted strategies that identify a vision, objectives and actions for the sustainable use and development of each green wedge.

The 2013 reform of Victoria's planning zones broadened the range of uses permitted in green wedges and reduced permit limitations, particularly with respect to the Rural Conservation Zone. There is a need to ensure the planning controls in place for Melbourne's green wedges are robust and can deliver ongoing environmental, cultural and health and wellbeing benefits to the community, while supporting agricultural businesses and jobs.

Planning controls, however, can only go so far. Green Wedge Management Plans must be in place to support achievement of desired green wedge outcomes. Progress with the development and implementation of plans has been varied across local government areas and several green wedges do not have a plan in place.

Requirements for preparing Green Wedge Management Plans must be strengthened, and measures must be put in place to periodically review and update these plans to ensure they address emerging planning and land management issues.

Policy 4.5.2

Protect and enhance valued attributes of distinctive areas and landscapes

Green wedges and peri-urban areas contain landscapes that have significant geographic and physical features. Localised planning statements have been prepared for distinctive areas such as the Bellarine Peninsula and the Mornington Peninsula. Statements are also being developed for the Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges, and the Macedon Ranges. These areas have strong economic bases driven by tourism, recreation, agribusiness and lifestyle—and are close to Melbourne.

Other areas within Melbourne's green wedges and peri-urban areas are increasingly experiencing pressure for change. This could potentially undermine the long-term natural or non-urban uses of land in these areas and must be carefully managed.

Planning for identified distinctive areas within green wedges and peri-urban areas needs to identify the valued attributes of these areas (as summarised on the following pages) and ensure they are protected and enhanced for ongoing use by present and future generations.

DESIRED PLANNING OUTCOMES FOR GREEN WEDGES AND PERI-URBAN AREAS

Environmental and biodiversity assets

Protect and enhance environmental and biodiversity assets, such as coastal areas, wetlands, rivers and creeks, forests and grasslands. Key features of international and national significance include Ramsar-listed wetlands (Westernport, Edithvale–Seaford wetlands, Port Phillip Bay [Western Shoreline] and Bellarine Peninsula), the Western Grassland Reserve, the UNESCO Mornington Peninsula and Westernport Biosphere Reserve, and a range of national and state parks.

Maintain and enhance the diversity of indigenous flora and fauna habitats and species and achieve a net gain in the quantity and quality of native vegetation.

Landscape and open space

Protect significant views, maintain non-urban breaks between urban areas, and conserve the cultural significance, tourism appeal and character of scenic rural landscapes. Recognised high-value landscape features include open farmed landscapes, sites of geological significance, ranges, hills and ridges and open coastal spaces. Iconic landscapes, such as the Great Ocean Road, Bellarine Peninsula, Macedon Ranges, Western Port, Phillip Island, Mornington Peninsula, the Yarra Valley and the Dandenong Ranges, attract high numbers of local and overseas visitors each year.

Water supply catchments

Manage and protect catchments (including Special Water Supply Catchments), groundwater, water infrastructure and storages, and waterways to improve water quality, protect the environment and provide a reliable and secure water supply.

Minimise any negative impacts from sedimentation or water pollution on the Port Phillip and Western Port coastal ecosystems.

Natural hazards

Avoid development in areas that are subject to high risk from bushfire or flooding and inundation so as to minimise potential risk to life, property and the environment.

Recognise, understand and prepare for the projected impacts of climate change and rising sea levels.

Avoid significant land disturbance, reduce the occurrence and impact of soil erosion and salinity and manage potentially contaminated land.

Agricultural land

Protect agricultural land from incompatible uses, maintain farm size, promote the continuation of farming and provide a secure long-term future for productive and sustainable agriculture. Key agricultural areas include the Mornington Peninsula, the Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges, Werribee South, Keilor, Western Port and the Macedon Ranges.

Recreation

Provide land for a range of open space functions to meet community needs for active and passive recreation and for protection of the environment. State and metropolitan parks provide a focus for a range of recreation opportunities and include the Yarra River, Warrandyte, Lysterfield and Dandenong Police Paddocks Reserve, and Churchill and Bunyip national parks.

Tourism

Facilitate sustainable year-round tourism, and new tourism development (including diverse attractions, accommodation and eating establishments) that maintains the integrity of the natural environment, provides social benefits for communities and visitors and contributes to local economies.

Cultural heritage

Provide for the protection and management of sites of Aboriginal and post–European settlement cultural heritage to ensure that links with the past are preserved for present and future generations to appreciate. A wide range of cultural-heritage assets are found in buildings, structures, scattered relics, trees and gardens, landscapes and geological formations, archaeological and fossil sites and areas associated with historical events.

State-significant infrastructure

Protect regionally significant assets such as metropolitan landfills (for example, Clayton South and Wollert), wastewater management facilities (for example, Eastern and Western Treatment Plants), industrial areas and related odour and safety buffers (for example, Dandenong South), airports and flightpaths (Melbourne, Avalon and Moorabbin), and ports (Port of Hastings).

Provide opportunities for renewable energy generation.

Mineral, stone and sand resources

Protect designated mineral resource areas such as the coal reserves in central and western Gippsland.

Protect sand and stone resources for future extraction to ensure a continuous supply of construction material.

Economy

Maintain a strong, dynamic economy and employment base by building on the comparative advantages in agriculture, timber, transport, tourism, education, manufacturing, the service industry and commerce.

Population, settlements and local infrastructure

Plan and manage sustainable urban growth that is concentrated in and around major towns within Melbourne's peri-urban area so as to provide employment, infrastructure, services and community facilities to new and established urban areas in an equitable manner.

Manage the growth and sustainable development of green wedge townships and settlements, having regard for their distinct character and environmental and servicing constraints.

Create socially sustainable communities and support an active community working towards reducing greenhouse gases and responding to climate change.

Protect and enhance the existing character, presentation and form of towns, including their main road entrances.

Rural living

Manage rural living to prevent negative impacts on agriculture, biodiversity and landscape values.

Transport and accessibility

Provide a high-quality road and rail transport network with a range of sustainable, efficient, accessible and affordable transport options that readily connect neighbourhoods, workplaces, community facilities, services and enable people to participate in community life.

Facilitate improvements to transport networks and facilities that support tourism, such as airports.

Planning and governance

Facilitate integrated and balanced forward planning, involving all agencies, and having regard to the needs and aspirations of current and future generations.

Source: Green Wedge Management Plans, Localised Planning Statements and Council Municipal Planning Statements