

Liveability Framework – Implementation Guide & Checklist

Attachment 1

Project/Focus Area:

ELEMENT	How do we expect the components of the Liveability Framework to IMPACT our project?	How might we expect our PROJECT to impact/improve the Liveability Components?	What “Principles” do we need to consider for each element?	What “Influences” are impacting elements of the project?	What are the interactions or ‘multiplier’ effects between the various parts of the framework?	What potential Partners do we need to involve? Who are the decision-makers or power brokers?
Transport						
Housing & Utilities						
Education						
Economic Participation						
Food & Water Security						
Natural Environment						
Built Environment						
Lifestyle						
Health & Community Supports						
Civic & Social Participation						
Safety, Crime & Security						

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Have you considered....?

ELEMENTS		considered - N/A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PRINCIPLES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					Diversity	INFLUENCES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
			Accessibility	Equity/Equality	Sustainability	Connectivity	Flexibility		
Transport	Public – buses/trains/taxis/air								
	Active transport								
	Volunteer and/or subsidised								
	Personal (cars, motorbikes, mobile scooters, etc.)								
	Commercial (trucks, etc.)								
	Parking requirements								
Housing & Utilities									
	Long/medium/short term housing								
	Owned vs rented housing								
	Internet connection								
	Telecommunications								
Electricity/Gas/Water/Sewerage									
Education									
	For self and for family								
	Mode of education								
	Diversity of Offerings								
	Early Childhood/ kinder								
Primary and Secondary Education									
Tertiary- University/TAFE									
Economic Participation									
	Childcare availability								
	Wages								
	Proximity to Community								
	Part time/full time/casual								
Diversity and Choice									
	Nutritious, healthy food outlets								

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Food & Water Security	Clean, steady public water supply								
	Ratio of takeaway food outlets								
	Ratio of alcohol outlets								
Natural Environment	Open spaces- green and blue								
	Fauna management								
	Flora management								
	Green/ blue infrastructure								
Built Environment	Roads								
	Foot & bike paths (mobility scooters)								
	Active transport infrastructure								
	Land use & neighbourhood planning								
	Public buildings								
	Amenities- Toilets, water fountains, seating								
	Noise and odour								
Lifestyle	Sports, arts & culture offerings Shopping, recreational options, cafes, lifestyle, clubs, religious institutions								
Health & Community Supports	Health & Community services (Prevention, Early Intervention, Remedial, Postvention), Community information,								
Civic & Social Participation	Cohesion, respect, responsiveness, volunteerism, leadership & governance, inclusiveness. Sense of belonging/community; Events, celebrations & Festivals								
Safety, Crime, Security	Freedom from violence/crime; Feelings of safety; AOD environment; Emergency services- police/ ambulance/ fire/ SES								

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Example:

Project: *Staff Attraction & Retention*

ELEMENT	How do we expect the components of the Liveability Framework to IMPACT our project?	How might we expect our PROJECT to impact/improve the Liveability Components?	What “Principles” do we need to consider for each element? (Accessibility, Equity/Equality, Sustainability, Connectivity, Flexibility, and Diversity)	What “Influences” are impacting elements of the project?	What are the interactions or ‘multiplier’ effects between the various parts of the framework?	What potential Partners do we need to involve? Who are the decision-makers or power brokers?
Transport	<i>Staff will expect good access, including parking</i>	<i>More traffic using roads, limited parking, etc.</i>	<i>All – access for all; flexibility to meet competing demands, etc.</i>	<i>CoVid is limiting use of public transport options – need to be able to work from home</i>	<i>Due to limited public transport options in rural areas, more traffic on roads than before requiring more maintenance, vigilance, etc.</i>	<i>State gov’t</i>
Housing & Utilities	<i>Need to have suitable, affordable housing for perspective staff – rentals/buying/temp</i>	<i>Will create demand, driving up prices for rentals & owning</i>	<i>All – what is the impact on ‘local’ demand for housing? How will the location lead to new residents becoming connected? Etc.</i>	<i>Need to have suitable, affordable housing for perspective staff – rentals/buying/temp</i>	<i>Will create demand, driving up prices for rentals & owning</i>	<i>All – what is the impact on ‘local’ demand for housing? How will the location lead to new residents becoming connected? Etc.</i>
Education	<i>Need to have education leading to skill attainment in key areas as well as on-going upskilling & support</i>	<i>Will create demand for more courses aligned to industry needs plus bring families into area with additional demands</i>	<i>All – will need to work with educational institutions to plan effectively for diversity, sustainability, flexible approaches, etc.</i>	<i>Need to ‘package’ educational responses to individual need more than just offering something</i>	<i>Lack of access creates critical migration to cities of young people who don’t always return which creates skill shortages, etc.</i>	<i>Education orgs Key industry groups Transport/digital groups</i>
Economic Participation	<i>Positive – sometimes more options available due to less competition Neg – not always jobs for partners near home</i>	<i>More diversity of skills makes a community more attractive to live in, meeting more needs</i>	<i>All – sustainability of the workforce; ensuring personal/prof. connections, etc.</i>	<i>General workforce shortages in areas; limited advancement opportunities; wage disparity in R&R areas</i>	<i>Long-term skill shortages in key industries; poor kudos working in rural sectors</i>	<i>Recruitment agencies Key peak industry groups & employers Marketing groups</i>
Food & Water Security	<i>To attract new residents/staff, water and food security is required</i>	<i>More pressure on local suppliers of quality food & the water supply</i>	<i>Accessibility Sustainability Equity</i>	<i>Global advertising v Local markets Globalisation</i>	<i>Climate change resilience is a critical aspect of on-going water security in the region</i>	<i>Local water board Local governments Shopping centres – food outlets; farmers’ markets</i>

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Natural Environment	<i>Natural attractiveness of the region is a positive attraction for potential staff</i>	<i>More people can have both a positive and negative impact on the local environment</i>	<i>Sustainability is the critical one</i>	<i>As people are aging, they are wanting a sea or tree change to less hectic environments and cheaper housing</i>	<i>While there is an attraction to the natural amenities of the region, there is also an expectation of services and increasing population can negatively affect natural environments, too</i>	<i>Conservation groups Local government State gov't depts.</i>
Built Environment	<i>If more staff are attracted, there needs to be space for them to work</i>	<i>More vibrancy as town expands, businesses are used</i>	<i>Again, all – expansion creates stresses and consideration needs to be made of impacts – intended and unintended</i>	<i>Regionalisation of government services – and industry globalisation</i>	<i>unknown</i>	<i>Chamber of Commerce Local Government</i>
Lifestyle	<i>New residents require outlets for creativity/ recreation that appeal. Different ages groups/cultural backgrounds want/need different things – e.g., food, etc.</i>	<i>More people provide greater diversity due to demand -</i>	<i>Sustainability, accessibility, - all</i>	<i>Digital access allows greater breadth of interaction for groups to participate or keep in contact with friends/family, interest groups</i>	<i>With a more diverse community, it becomes attractive for a broader group to re-locate, attracting hard to access specialist skills</i>	<i>Chamber of Commerce – restaurants, LGAs, Clubs, sporting/arts/ cultural/ religious groups, etc.</i>
Health & Community Supports	<i>Expectation of people include access to most health & social services, so will expect them to be there</i>	<i>If staff can be attracted to the rural/regional areas, more services can/will be provided</i>	<i>Equity; Accessibility; Sustainability - all</i>	<i>Aging workforce; critical workforce shortages worldwide</i>	<i>As the workforce in health and other critical industries ages in rural areas, they are not being replaced at the same rate. Human services is not an attractive sector for many which is creating shortages across the world.</i>	<i>Gov't</i>
Civic & Social Participation	<i>To attract and retain new community members, they must feel they can contribute, belong, and engage. Part of attracting workforce is a community that is thriving – sense of purpose, good leadership, growth</i>	<i>New residents can add to the vibrancy, diversity, and culture of a community. New residents can offer fresh ideas, volunteers, and expand options to achieve community goals.</i>	<i>Connectivity, Diversity, Flexibility, Equity, Sustainability</i>	<i>Many of the skills shortages in rural areas are being filled by recent migrants, impacting local cultures, but With more skills to draw upon, a community has more options/resilience to meet challenges</i>	<i>Community acceptance and connections can be critical in retaining and attracting Workforce. A community is only a reflection of its residents, so the more diverse, yet coherent it is, the stronger and more sustainable it is as well</i>	<i>CALD groups ATSI groups Local government Arts & Cultural groups Social venues Volunteer groups Community leaders</i>
Safety, Crime, Security	<i>People will not continue to live where they do not feel safe</i>	<i>More people can contribute to more support and safety if there is belonging and mutual identity</i>	<i>Connectivity, Sustainability</i>	<i>CoVid has had a direct impact on peoples' feelings of safety/vulnerability</i>	<i>If people are connected to their communities, they feel they can rely on neighbours to help keep them safe.</i>	<i>Dept of Justice Police Comm Groups – Neighborhood Watch</i>

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Example:

Project: *Expansion of Health & Well-being Services in regional areas*

ELEMENT	How do we expect the components of the Liveability Framework to IMPACT our project?	How might we expect our PROJECT to impact/improve the Liveability Components?	What “Principles” do we need to consider? (Accessibility, Equity/Equality, Sustainability, Connectivity, Flexibility, and Diversity)	What “Influences” are impacting elements of the project?	What are the interactions or ‘multiplier’ effects between the various parts of the framework?	What potential Partners do we need to involve? Who are the decision-makers or power brokers?
Transport	<i>Staff will expect good access to sites, including parking</i>	<i>More traffic using roads, limited parking, etc. Demand for public transport options will be increased.</i>	<i>We will need to ensure that those most in need – often those disadvantaged – are able to access, afford, and connect with the services planned</i>	<i>Universal staff shortages, supply disruptions, increase in mental health issues....</i>	<i>Without good access to the services through a range of transport options, the initiative won't be successful</i>	<i>State gov't Health services Local government Welfare services Volunteer services</i>
Housing & Utilities	<i>Need to have suitable, affordable housing for perspective staff – rentals/buying/temp</i>	<i>May create demand, driving up prices for rentals & owning</i>	<i>People needing regular access will want to live where there is good connections to the services.</i>	<i>Need to have suitable, affordable housing for perspective staff and those with chronic conditions – rentals/buying/temp</i>	<i>May create demand, driving up prices for rentals & owning, particularly in certain areas of proximity</i>	<i>All – what is the impact on 'local' demand for housing? How will the location lead to new residents becoming connected? Etc.</i>
Education	<i>Need to have access to ongoing education leading to skill attainment in key areas for current and prospective staff as well as education for clients</i>	<i>Will create demand for more courses aligned to industry needs plus bring families into area with additional demands in other area – and their children</i>	<i>All – will need to work with educational institutions to plan effectively for access, diversity, sustainability, flexible approaches, etc.</i>	<i>Need to 'package' educational responses to individual need more than just offering something that 'ticks' the box</i>	<i>Lack of access, support, and variety creates critical migration to cities of young people who don't always return which creates skill shortages in health/welfare services, etc.</i>	<i>Education orgs Key industry groups in health/welfare/wellbeing Transport/digital groups</i>
Economic Participation	<i>Positive – sometimes more options available due to less competition brings people to regions Neg – not always jobs for partners near home</i>	<i>More diversity of skills makes a community more attractive to live in, meeting more needs. More resilience, safety as there are more services to rely/draw on</i>	<i>All – sustainability of the workforce; ensuring personal/prof. connections, etc. Ensuring respect/diversity is promoted.</i>	<i>General workforce shortages in areas; limited advancement opportunities; wage disparity in R&R areas. Limited opportunities for spouses, kids, etc.</i>	<i>Long-term skill shortages in key industries; poor kudos working in regional/rural sectors leads to fewer services. Lifestyle opportunities can attract staff with critical skills if accepted and social participation options available</i>	<i>Recruitment agencies Key peak industry groups & employers Marketing groups Local government Welfare groups Clubs/churches</i>
Food & Water Security	<i>To attract new residents/staff, water and food security is required – culturally</i>	<i>More pressure (and opportunity) on local suppliers of quality food & the water supply – more</i>	<i>Accessibility Sustainability Equity Diversity</i>	<i>Global advertising v Local markets Globalisation Drought</i>	<i>Climate change resilience is a critical aspect of on-going water & food security in the region, a</i>	<i>Local water board Local governments Shopping centres – food outlets; farmers' markets</i>

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	<i>appropriate food is needed</i>	<i>diverse offerings may result</i>		<i>Supply chain integrity</i>	<i>critical predictor of health/welfare – mental stress</i>	<i>Health services’ nutritionists</i>
Natural Environment	<i>Natural attractiveness of the region is a positive attraction for potential staff and clients</i>	<i>More people can have both a positive and negative impact on the local environment</i>	<i>Sustainability is the critical one</i>	<i>As people are aging, they are wanting a sea or tree change to less hectic environments and cheaper housing requiring more health/wellbeing services = + demand</i>	<i>While there is an attraction to the natural amenities of the region, there is also an expectation of services and increasing population can negatively affect natural environments, too</i>	<i>Conservation groups Local government State gov’t depts.</i>
Built Environment	<i>If more services are provided, there will be a demand for more buildings, parking, etc.</i>	<i>More vibrancy as town expands, businesses are used, more diversity in local offerings</i>	<i>Again, all – expansion creates stresses and consideration needs to be made of impacts – intended and unintended</i>	<i>Regionalisation of government services – and industry globalisation. Pandemic has created new demands for services</i>	<i>Competing priorities for staff, space, other resources. Can enhance ability to retain population as older Aust. Can stay having access to critical services</i>	<i>Chamber of Commerce Local Government Building trades</i>
Lifestyle	<i>Staff will require outlets for creativity/ recreation that appeals.</i>	<i>More people provide greater diversity due to demand -</i>	<i>Sustainability, accessibility, - all</i>	<i>Digital access can allow greater breadth of interaction for groups to participate and keep in contact with friends/family, interest groups</i>	<i>With a more diverse community, it becomes attractive for a broader group to re-locate, attracting hard to access specialist skills</i>	<i>Chamber of Commerce – restaurants, LGAs, Clubs, sporting/arts/ cultural/ religious groups, etc.</i>
Health & Community Supports	<i>People’s expectations to have access to health/ wellbeing services, creates demand</i>	<i>With more and diverse H&WB services, people will be more likely to move to that location</i>	<i>Equity; Accessibility; Sustainability - all</i>	<i>Aging workforce; critical workforce shortages worldwide Pandemic has created new demands, pressures</i>	<i>More local services mean opportunities for young people so they can remain within the neighbourhood rather than looking for opportunities elsewhere – and not coming back.</i>	<i>Gov’ts – all Health & welfare services Private wellbeing services</i>
Civic & Social Participation	<i>Health & Wellbeing services provide opportunities for the community to volunteer, get involved, participate, and support one another</i>	<i>New services can provide new sponsorship opportunities, create new clubs, social connections, support groups, etc.</i>	<i>Connectivity, Diversity, Flexibility, Equity, Sustainability</i>	<i>As people are coming to use services or provide them, they can also be attracted to participate in other social or civic activities</i>	<i>A community is a reflection of its residents an visitors, so the more diverse, yet coherent it is, the stronger and more sustainable it is as well.</i>	<i>CALD groups - ATSI groups Local government Arts & Cultural groups Social venues Volunteer groups Community leaders</i>
Safety, Crime, Security	<i>People will not live or visit where they do not feel safe</i>	<i>With more people accessing services, there are additional pressures on monitoring for safety – but also more resources to assist with supporting each other</i>	<i>Connectivity, Sustainability, Equity</i>	<i>CoVid has had a direct impact on peoples’ feelings of safety/vulnerability</i>	<i>If people are connected to their communities, they feel they can rely on neighbours to help keep them safe. More support services also contribute toward improved feelings of safety.</i>	<i>Dept of Justice Police Health/Welfare groups Comm Groups – Neighborhood Watch</i>

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Example:

Project: *Feeling Safe in My Neighbourhood*

ELEMENT	How do we expect the components of the Liveability Framework to IMPACT our project?	How might we expect our PROJECT to impact/ improve the Liveability Components?	What “Principles” do we need to consider? (Accessibility, Equity/Equality, Sustainability, Connectivity, Flexibility, and Diversity)	What “Influences” are impacting elements of the project?	What are the interactions or ‘multiplier’ effects between the various parts of the framework?	What potential Partners do we need to involve? Who are the decision-makers or power brokers?
Transport	<i>People will expect that when they access public transport, there are safety measures in place – monitoring, CoVid, Etc.</i>	<i>More people might be ‘out and about’ if they feel more safe and secure – increasing use of transport, lifestyle, health & wellbeing services.</i>	<i>Access for all - Equity</i>	<i>CoVid, Disasters, Global politics & wars – National Crime patterns</i>	<i>If transport options aren’t considered safe, people won’t use them and the community becomes isolated rather than integrated</i>	<i>State gov’t Transport Local government Police</i>
Housing & Utilities	<i>Housing needs to be connected into community to be safer. Neighborhoods that are integrated with services are safer. Housing should be built with safety measures.</i>	<i>New buildings/infrastructure can consider safety features – and be connected to local networks to enhance safety.</i>	<i>Accessibility, Equity/Equality Sustainability, Connectivity</i>	<i>Higher density housing measures More working families</i>	<i>Social connections and participation can lead to better feelings of support and safety.</i>	<i>Local gov’t planners Community Groups – Neighbourhood Watch, etc. Transport Health/Welfare/Wellbeing</i>
Education	<i>Community education re safety is ongoing and important -</i>	<i>Safety needs for those accessing educational facilities – especially after hours- need to be considered</i>	<i>Diversity, flexibility, sustainability – need to have a diversity of methods to meet diverse needs</i>	<i>Downturn in economy affecting crime rates AOD use Family violence rates</i>	<i>Social cohesion of a community impacts citizen safety. More services also enhance safety.</i>	<i>Education orgs Community orgs Health/Welfare Police LGAs</i>
Economic Participation	<i>If there are more economic opportunities, there are more resources for safety measures</i>	<i>If a community is perceived to be safe, it attracts business & residents & visitors</i>	<i>Accessibility, Equity/Equality</i>	<i>Safety also includes safety at work (OH&S); economic safety, etc.</i>	<i>If people feel safe & secure, they are more likely to engage in all other aspects of liveability</i>	<i>Industry groups Chamber of Commerce Local Government Transport groups</i>
Food & Water Security	<i>Part of feeling safe is access to secure quality water & food stores</i>	<i>More pressure on local suppliers of quality food & the water supply</i>	<i>Accessibility Sustainability Equity</i>	<i>Climate changes impacting water/food supplies Supply chain disruptions</i>	<i>Higher prices for staples create pressures for some resulting in more crime</i>	<i>Local water board Local governments Shopping centres – food outlets; farmers’ markets; Emergency services</i>
Natural Environment	<i>Natural environment can provide opportunity for</i>	<i>Safety needs to be thought of in all aspects of managing the</i>	<i>Flexibility, Accessibility, Equity</i>	<i>More violence in isolated areas – people lost, inexperienced...</i>	<i>People want to ‘experience’ nature, while feeling safe. If this can be achieved, increase in visitors</i>	<i>Conservation groups Local government State gov’t depts.</i>

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	<i>criminal activity – wilderness areas</i>	<i>natural environment – accidents, crime, etc.</i>			<i>resulting in more economic prosperity</i>	<i>Community groups – Landcare, etc.</i>
Built Environment	<i>Infrastructure should lend itself to safety – lighting, connections, monitoring, etc.</i>	<i>More vibrancy as town expands, businesses are used brings cohesiveness, giving better safety to users</i>	<i>All – especially sustainability, accessibility, flexibility to meet changing demands</i>	<i>LGAs struggling to maintain infrastructure with greater/more diverse demands</i>	<i>The built environment is the most critical aspect of providing a safe, secure environment – planning on how buildings are used, accessed, lit, monitored, etc.</i>	<i>Chamber of Commerce Local Government Community groups Police</i>
Lifestyle	<i>No one is relaxed if they don't feel safe. It is fundamental to lifestyle services, so needs to be considered as a core component to succeed.</i>	<i>Lifestyle services can contribute to community safety through their practices and members.</i>	<i>Sustainability, accessibility, - all</i>	<i>Expectations of lifestyle choice are increasing, putting pressure on communities to provide safe choices.</i>	<i>Successful provision of safe lifestyle choice impacts most other elements – e.g. greater economic participation as business cater for greater demand and variety; more demands for transport options, etc.</i>	<i>Chamber of Commerce – restaurants, LGAs, Clubs, sporting/arts/cultural/ religious groups, etc.</i>
Health & Community Supports	<i>People accessing health/welfare services are often the most vulnerable or marginalized and will need to feel safe</i>	<i>If safety and security are assured, people will more readily access needed services, enhancing their health & welfare status.</i>	<i>Equity; Accessibility; Sustainability - all</i>	<i>An aging population requires more services. Safety will include use of roads to access, public transport options, and other safety measures for all ages, including climate mitigation strategies</i>	<i>Safe access to H&WB services enhances the liveability of any neighbourhood – people are more well, so can participate in economic, social, and civic activities. They can remain 'in home' longer. They have more money to spend on lifestyle choices.</i>	<i>Gov't Health services Welfare Services Wellbeing services Emergency services</i>
Civic & Social Participation	<i>Community members must feel they can contribute, belong, and engage in safety. This includes physical as well as psychological safety. Communities that can accept diversity – cultural, gender, etc. – will reap the rewards of a more exciting, interesting mix of thought and experience which leads to greater sustainability</i>	<i>New migrants and women sometimes have previously experienced violence and are particularly sensitive to safety needs. Providing a safe community can attract a wider group to participate in its civic and social opportunities. Giving young people a chance to participate can also lead to enhancing civic/social outcomes.</i>	<i>Connectivity, Diversity, Flexibility, Equity, Sustainability</i>	<i>Society is becoming more segmented, partially due to feelings of vulnerability. Creating safe environments can help to overcome these feelings of isolation and barriers between groups.</i>	<i>As people feel safe to participate, they invest in their communities – socially, financially, and want to see them succeed.</i>	<i>CALD groups ATSI groups Local government Arts & Cultural groups Social venues Volunteer groups Community/Civic leaders</i>
Safety, Crime, Security	<i>People will not continue to live where they do not feel safe</i>	<i>More people can contribute to more support and safety if there is belonging and mutual identity</i>	<i>Connectivity, Sustainability</i>	<i>Global influences have had a direct impact on peoples' feelings of safety/vulnerability</i>	<i>If people are connected to their communities, they feel they can rely on neighbours to help keep them safe.</i>	<i>Dept of Justice Police Comm Groups – Neighborhood Watch</i>

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Directions for Using the Liveability Framework Implementation Checklist

Background

This guide should be used after reading the accompanying paper on the Liveability Framework – *Framing Liveability into a Tool for Local Action*. The intent is to create tools that will provide support for planning using a common framework to ensure that strategies and initiatives consider both potential partners who might enhance the outcome from activities and investments, those who have the influence to assist or stymie the initiative, as well as identifying broader impacts that the project might have on other sectors – whether intended or unintentional.

The framework has been drawn from several international and Australian sources, but is consistent with the social determinants of health, recognizing that liveability, good health, and wellbeing rely on the interconnections of several different sectors represented by what we have called ‘*elements*’. The quality or way in which these elements are present in a community will have positive or negative impacts on various groups. We have used the most identified ‘principles’ such as **equity** to look at each element within the framework to judge how liveable the community.

This guide provides examples of how to use the framework, however it is not intended that it is prescriptive, rather it is for each local project to adapt the tool for its purposes, understanding that the purpose of the framework is simply to provide a common starting point and language to think about service provision in a different way – looking outside of the individual silos that each sector has been prone to working within – and considering more broadly how each investment might have a ‘multiplier’ impact if joined with initiatives that other sectors might also be considering as part of their workplans.

This project builds on the considerable work that already has been undertaken in the liveability space – especially in the SW areas of Victoria. Leveraging that and other valuable insights, this project broadens out the framework to be used across multiple settings – urban, regional, and rural, realizing that communities will ‘tweak’ the tool to make it their own and useful for their purposes, which is the intent.

Directions

Using the worksheet attached, as a group work through how each of the listed elements (transport, housing, etc.) will be impacted and will impact your proposed strategy and actions. Some prompts have been listed but are not intended to be comprehensive. You will know your business and locale best.

Example: If I am proposing to create more windfarms to increase employment, green energy, etc. – how is the availability of housing going to be affected to attract and retain the necessary workforce to put them up? Are there skilled labourers to do the work? How is the construction going to impact traffic and the roads in that area? Etc.

The purpose of the framework is to assist with this kind of broad thinking to support greater success in outcomes. It also highlights those with whom we need to be in conversation to support our initiatives. The tools help to apply it and the metrics identified against each element help to measure changes in liveability over time to demonstrate your success.

If you have questions concerning the framework, need assistance in applying it to your work, or have suggestions on how it might be improved, please contact **Glenda Stanislaw**, *CommCorp Consulting on 0419 890 873* or glendastanislaw@live.com. This project is a joint venture with multiple communities, the Victorian government, and local organisations and the measure of its success will be the broad use of the framework by any who wish to use it.