



Post Consultation Report

CMMP Precinct Plans – Post Consultation Report

Frankston City Council

7 October 2022



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7 October 2022

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Dear Cameron,

CMMP Precinct Plans – Post Consultation Report

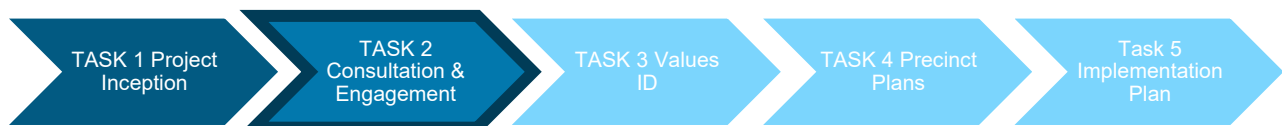
We are pleased to provide Council with the finalised Post Consultation Report as a part of the Coastal and Marine Management Plan Precinct Plans, following the targeted stakeholder engagement completed as a part of this project.

This report summarises the objectives for consulting, methods used to design and implement activities, and findings from the stakeholder workshops, in accordance with the Engagement Plan. This is intended as an internal report for Council and serves as a record for the project, however, understand this report may be of interest to select project stakeholders, such as FAC. Importantly, this report provides continuity and transparency into the process of precinct plans development, and how stakeholder perspectives have been carefully considered.

It is recognised that local stakeholders have unique and valuable insight into the values, issues, and opportunities for these precincts. Particular care has been taken to accurately represent and summarise stakeholder perspectives shared during workshops. With a high level of interest in this project from stakeholders, over 600 comments were produced during workshops which have individually been reviewed and categorised through thematic analysis to form this report.

It is understood a submission about the values, issues and opportunities for Precincts 1 to 3 was received from the Frankston Beach Association 30th September 2022, which is after the date of final draft of this report. A copy of This has been included in **Appendix E Additional Stakeholder Commentary** and will be considered for the next deliverable (Values, Issues Opportunities Paper).

This report completes Task 2, consultation and engagement. We are progressing with subsequent project tasks, as summarised below.



Yours sincerely

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of engaging stakeholders

This post-consultation report has been prepared as a part of the Frankston coastal and marine precinct planning project Water Technology is engaged to deliver. Several stakeholders were engaged through workshops to better understand what representative individuals considered to be of value in each precinct, as well as what issues and opportunities currently occur and may occur in the future. In addition, general comments were sought that applied to all precincts across the coastline of Frankston.

1.2 Scope of engagement activities

In accordance with the Draft Guidelines for the Preparation of Coastal Management Plans (DELWP 2022), the findings from stakeholder engagement activities are being used to inform the Values, Issues and Opportunities Paper. The purpose of this report is to collate and summarise the findings of stakeholder engagement activities conducted by Water Technology. This consisted of online and in-person workshops held between August and September 2022. In parallel to the scope of the engagement completed by Water Technology, additional stakeholders and various additional engagement activities have been / will be completed by Council to contribute to CMMP development. An overview of the stakeholder workshops led by Water Technology is provided in Table 1-1.

1.2.1 Overview of engagement activities completed

Table 1-1 Overview of engagement activities conducted

What	Who	When	Where	Why	How
WS 1	PWG & Council staff	15 th Aug, 3 – 3:30pm	MS Teams	Provide update / introduction of the project to internal stakeholders, test engagement activities and gauge responsiveness of PWG.	Inform
WS 2	State Agencies	30 th Aug, 1 - 2:30pm	MS Teams	Introduce project / progress to date, understand representation of State interests, identify regional values, opportunities, and issues from State perspectives.	Consult
WS 3	Community stakeholders	30 th Aug, 6 - 7:30pm	MS Teams	Introduce the project & importance, set clear expectations of what community's role / scope of influence is, and enquire of values, opportunities, and issues.	Consult
WS 4	Community stakeholders	1 st Sept., 4 - 5:30pm	Acacia Room, FCC	Introduce project & importance, set clear expectations of impact/influence licence holders have, and enquire of values, opportunities, and issues.	Consult
WS 5	Foreshore Advisory Committee	1 st Sept., 6:30 – 8pm	MS Teams & Acacia Room, FCC	Begin collaboration with FAC for precinct planning component of CMMP development, reinforce TOR role of FAC in CMMP, and enquire FAC's perspectives on values, issues, and opportunities for precincts.	Collaborate

1.3 Alignment with guiding principles identified in Engagement Plan

1.3.1 AIP2 Spectrum of Public Participation

During the planning phase, the level of engagement appropriate for each stakeholder group was identified in alignment with AIP2 best practice guidance. This is in accordance with Council's engagement framework.

Frankston City Council Community Participation and Engagement Levels

Table 1

	 Inform	 Consult	 Involve	 Collaborate	 Empower
Commitment to community	Council will keep you informed	Council will listen to and acknowledge your concerns throughout the process	Council will exchange information, ideas and concerns with you, ensuring these are reflected in the decisions made	Council will seek to include you and incorporate your ideas in the decisions being made, as much as possible	Council will implement or support what the community decides
Community role	Listen	Contribute	Participate	Partner	Partner or Lead
Example activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Website updates Frankston City News Letterbox drops Fact sheets Social media Information signage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surveys Drop-in sessions Ideas boards Online mapping tools Walking tours Field trips 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community pop-ups Stakeholder meetings Focus groups Drop-in discussion Working groups Deliberative polling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community panels Advisory committees Partnership groups Steering groups Workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ballots Delegated decision-making Independently governed groups
Engagement type	Consultative The community provide feedback on alternatives, draft documents or decisions.		Deliberative The community are provided with sufficient time and information to consider and prioritise options, as part of a decision-making process.		
Example projects and decisions	Projects where there are no opportunities for the community to influence the decision (e.g. if Council is not the decision-maker or Council is undertaking emergency works or providing public health notifications)	Statutory projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land-use planning Hearing of submissions Low impact/interest projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Single tree installations Small scale traffic projects (e.g. speed bumps) Annual Customer Satisfaction Survey Council Policy (community-based) 	Medium impact/interest projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrades to local park Public renewal/art projects Upgrades to local road/bike path High impact/interest projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council Budget Making of Local Laws 	Projects requiring community deliberation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council Plan Long Term Financial Plan Community Vision Asset Plan High impact/interest projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major public space upgrade Major infrastructure project Master plan Strategic action plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth Council projects

Community Engagement Framework Frankston City Council

/ 10

Figure 1-1 Council's use of IAP2's Public Participation Spectrum (Community Engagement Policy, 2021).

In the workshops conducted, *inform*, *consult*, and *collaborate* functions were used. Please refer to the stakeholder analysis presented in the project's Engagement Plan for further details. The key differences in approach for differing levels of engagement include:

- The *Inform* workshop (Council Stakeholders) included presentation materials to provide information about the scope of Water Technology's CMMP precinct planning project.
- The *Consult* workshops (State Agencies, Community Stakeholders) included both context-setting presentations and input-gathering activities on precinct values, issues, and opportunities.
- The *Collaborate* workshop (FAC Stakeholders) included both context-setting and input-gathering activities, as well as the opportunity to inform precinct vision statements before the project team commences work on these statements. Additionally, these stakeholders will be given the opportunity to provide feedback to the project team during precinct plan drafting (facilitated through Council).

The purpose statements in Table 1-1 further define how each workshop type fits within each participation level.

1.3.2 Application of Council's engagement principles

In addition to aligning workshops to the level of participation deemed appropriate for each stakeholder group, Council's engagement principles were used to form workshop materials. This was presented in Section 3.1.1 of Water Technology's Engagement Plan document (dated 4 August 2022).

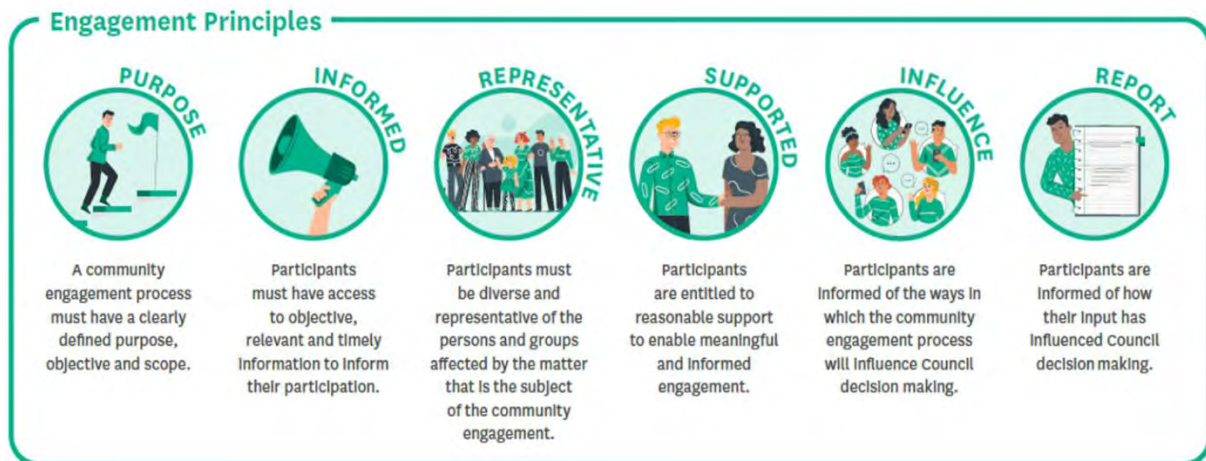






Figure 1-2 Council's Community Engagement Principles (Community Engagement Framework, 2021)

Reflective commentary is provided in Table 1-2 of how these principles were able to be upheld through engagement activities.

Table 1-2 Implementation of principles during engagement activities – plan vs practice

Principle	Engagement Plan commentary	Post-consultation reflection
Purpose	<p><i>The purpose of engagement activities as a part of this CMMP Precinct Plan project is to inform, consult and collaborate to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep stakeholders informed about project progression and outcomes as well as different group's scope of influence in the project. Clearly identify values, issues, and opportunities of various stakeholders. Collaboratively develop vision statements and weighting criteria for precinct plan actions. 	<p>The engagement plan was implemented, and differing levels of participation were achieved through the 5 workshops.</p>
Informed	<p><i>To equip stakeholders with relevant information to enable attendance and active participation, we will work with Council to provide timely delivery of workshop materials prior to engagement activities and a summary to circulate to stakeholders prior to attendance to inform of the project scope and purpose of the workshop. We anticipate Council will schedule workshops with stakeholders with ample notice to enable attendance from the majority of stakeholders.</i></p>	<p>The engagement plan was implemented, and all scheduled activities were completed on time. Workshops also did not run over time but provided additional opportunities to provide additional information following the session to the team.</p>



Principle	Engagement Plan commentary	Post-consultation reflection
Representative	<p><i>Given Council's familiarity and analysis of stakeholders that have interest, influence, or are to be impacted by this project, we understand a diverse range of stakeholders are invited to participate in engagement activities through this project and additional activities led by Council. This includes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>Local and State government representatives.</i> ■ <i>Community members and community groups.</i> ■ <i>Environmental and recreation interest groups.</i> ■ <i>Traditional Owners representatives.</i> <p><i>The demographic representation in attendance at engagement activities will be reported in post-engagement evaluation reporting.</i></p>	<p>Stakeholder groups were representative of various interests. However, while many groups were invited, not all invited attended. Additionally, while many invites were circulated, typical demographic gaps were present in community stakeholder sessions, being mostly attended by retirees.</p> 
Supported	<p><i>We will work with Council to design and facilitate engagement activities to enable stakeholders to be supported to share openly and have ample opportunity to provide verbal and written information to suit varying levels of confidence in speaking in a workshop forum that may occur for different individuals. This is likely to include use of tools such as:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>Mix of semi-structured and structured group discussion</i> ■ <i>Online resources such as MURAL and in-person written formats (e.g., sticky notes on a map).</i> ■ <i>Use of anonymous polling platforms such as Mentimeter.</i> 	<p>The engagement plan was implemented, and a variety of workshop modes and platforms were utilised to encourage input. Some participants could not access MURAL and Mentimeter platforms, which we adapted to ensure their commentary was still included, using the MS Teams chat function, verbally talking through their perspectives, and providing an email address to send further comment.</p> 
Influence	<p><i>We recognise the importance of clear communication in the attendance invitation and context-setting presentation stage of each engagement activity. It is vital to clearly outline the activity's intended outcomes and the scope of influence stakeholder groups have. It can also be useful to share the challenges of planners and land managers in needing to balance competing interests, risks, opportunities, and community needs.</i></p>	<p>The engagement plan was implemented, and meeting invites included the agenda and purpose of the workshop. This was also verbally presented at the beginning of each session, with Q&A welcomed. Some content was included to inform participants of both their role in CMMP and how outputs will be used.</p> 
Report	<p><i>As a key deliverable of this project, a post-consultation summary report will be provided detailing the activities conducted, key outcomes of each activity and a summary of stakeholder feedback. Additionally, a VIO paper will be provided that describes the results of stakeholder response analysis and key points for Council to consider.</i></p>	<p>This report summarises the methods, findings and recommendations based on Water Technology's engagement activities.</p> 

2 APPROACH

2.1 Activity planning and design

Engagement activities were planned and designed according to the pre-agreed Engagement Plan document, which identified the purpose, stakeholder identification, alignment to Frankston engagement policy and framework guidelines, and overall design of activities. The Plan also detailed how activities were to be aligned with AIP2 best practice principles and fit within Council's adaption of the Spectrum of Public Participation to the local context through their Engagement Framework. The Framework enabled transparency and approval from Council's project manager and the wider Project Working Group (PWG).

Once this Plan was approved, further scheduling and activity development commenced. For each workshop, this included the development of:

- Run sheet / agenda;
- Workshop activity development; and
- Presentation slides drafting.

All materials were provided to Council's project manager for review and discussed in project meetings before being finalised. The overall approach was designed to be consistent with previous engagement activities Council had completed while being responsive to the audience of each workshop. Additionally, activities were designed to be similar to online and in-person workshops for consistency of stakeholder experience and equal ability of stakeholders to contribute their input regardless of the workshop mode.

2.1.1 Division of tasks

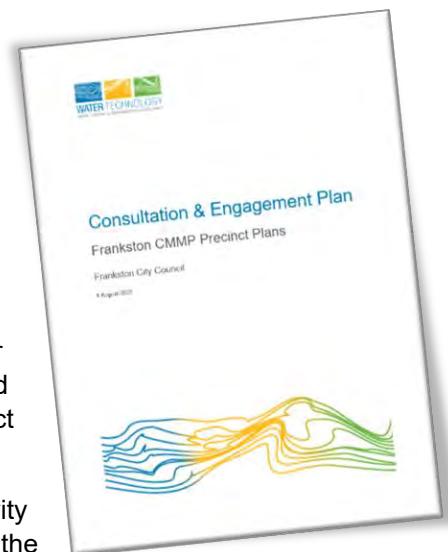
As agreed by Council and detailed in the Engagement Plan, the division of tasks between Council and the project team was split based on resource availability and who was best suited to perform each function.

The project team provided the following services:

- Design of workshop activities in line with AIP2 principles;
- Development of workshop slides;
- Identification of materials required during workshops;
- Presentation during workshops; and
- Overall facilitation of workshops and associated activities, including online and in-person.

Council delivered the following tasks:

- Identification of local stakeholders;
- Invitation of stakeholders to participate in workshops;
- Provision of all workshop materials, including maps, sticky notes, pens, etc.; and
- Provision of venue and catering during workshops.





2.2 Workshop facilitation

Water Technology project staff attended and facilitated stakeholder workshops. This included co-presenting project introduction, scope, and context setting before explaining workshop activities. In addition, a summary of initial findings from each activity and next consultation steps were detailed to conclude each workshop. A copy of the individual slide decks presented in each workshop is presented in Appendix D.

2.2.1 Workshop Activities

Workshop activities were designed to be consistent between online and in-person workshop modalities. There were three activities designed, including:

- Introduction / icebreaker activity (using Mentimeter)
- Adapted questions based on each audience, used in all 'consult / collaborate' workshops (State Agencies, Community and FAC). This activity was designed to be simple and fast, and to serve as an icebreaker for participants. In addition, Mentimeter was used to facilitate timekeeping and offer an interactive, visual platform that enabled people's responses to be shared 'live' with the group.
- Values, issues, and opportunities identification (using MURAL or pens/paper)
- This activity was designed to be flexible between online and in-person formats and consistent with previous engagement activities Council had undertaken. All stakeholder groups completed this activity. The 6 precinct maps were used as a canvas for participants to add colour-coded sticky notes about the values, issues, and opportunities specific to each precinct and general comments that apply across all coastal precincts. Time was reserved for discussion following this activity for reflection.
- Precinct vision statement brainstorming (using Mentimeter)
- This activity was designed to be creative and begin to envision keywords to be incorporated into precinct vision statements for each precinct plan. This activity was only completed with the FAC group, recognising their elevated role as 'collaborators' in CMMP development.

Use of activities and platforms were adapted to be specific to each workshop's audience and modality.

These activities were discussed with Council's project manager before the workshops, and suggestions were made and incorporated based feedback.

Table 2-1 Overview of workshop activities completed

#	Workshop activity	Council PWG	State Agencies	Community session 1	Community session 2	FAC	Outputs
1	Mentimeter icebreaker question/s	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	Appendix B, B-1
2	VIO identification	See note ¹	✓	✓	✓	✓	Section 4, Appendix C
3	Vision brainstorming	-	-	-	-	✓	Appendix B, B-2

¹ Following the Inform workshop facilitated by Water Technology for Council stakeholders, Council led individual and small group meetings with internal staff to discuss CMMP involvement and complete the VIO identification activity. This information is being input into the precinct plans via Council's project manager at the time of precinct workshoping and drafting between Council's project manager and the project team.

2.2.2 Online workshops approach

Online workshops were held over MS Teams. Attendance reports and chat functionality were used as meeting records. A slide deck was used to present introductory and context setting components, before participants were invited to join the pre-organised MURAL online whiteboard to complete the VIO activity. MURAL whiteboard links were kept active following the workshop for 7 days for participants to add comments and curate further. The resulting MURAL online boards were duplicated and exported to MS Excel to assist with post-consultation outcomes analysis. The raw results are available for Council to access and serve as consultation records.

2.2.3 In-person workshops approach

Similar to the online workshop format, a slide deck was utilised to perform introductory and context-setting presentation components before activity facilitation. The room was arranged for small groups, with 4-6 people at each table. In-person VIO activity involved the use of a physical A1 map for each precinct and colour-coded sticky notes for commentary. Time was allowed for each group to consider each precinct area. Spare paper was provided on each table for general comments. Refreshments were also provided.



Figure 2-1 Photo taken during VIO activity in the FAC workshop held 1st September 2022

Maps with sticky notes were photographed to record their placement, and sticky notes were collected and categorised by precinct and stakeholder group for subsequent analysis. A link to the MURAL version of the activity was also provided for in-person attendees to add to for 7 days following the workshops.

2.3 Workshop outputs analysis

Workshop participants were asked to list what they define as values, issues and opportunities for each precinct and place comments on precinct maps. These individual comments were read, tallied, and analysed to extract key themes and sentiments across stakeholder groups.

Following the workshops, comments were individually revised and categorised by stakeholder group and precinct. Thematic analysis was undertaken to identify key themes representative of comments, to group each individual comment into themes, and apportion comments with sentiments. These results were summarised into collective terms, and the number of individual comments relating to each sentiment were tallied (shown in Values, Issues, Opportunities Matrices). These tallies remained precinct-based and were further broken down to enable distribution between stakeholder groups as well as if the comment represented a value, issue, or opportunity.

This was completed using both physical sticky notes gathered during in-person workshops and virtual notes captured on MURAL board during online workshops. A copy of the raw MURAL boards produced in online workshops is provided in Appendix C. Photographs of the comments placed on maps from in-person workshops were also gathered for further analysis.

An example of categorisation of comments into key themes is shown in Figure 2-2.

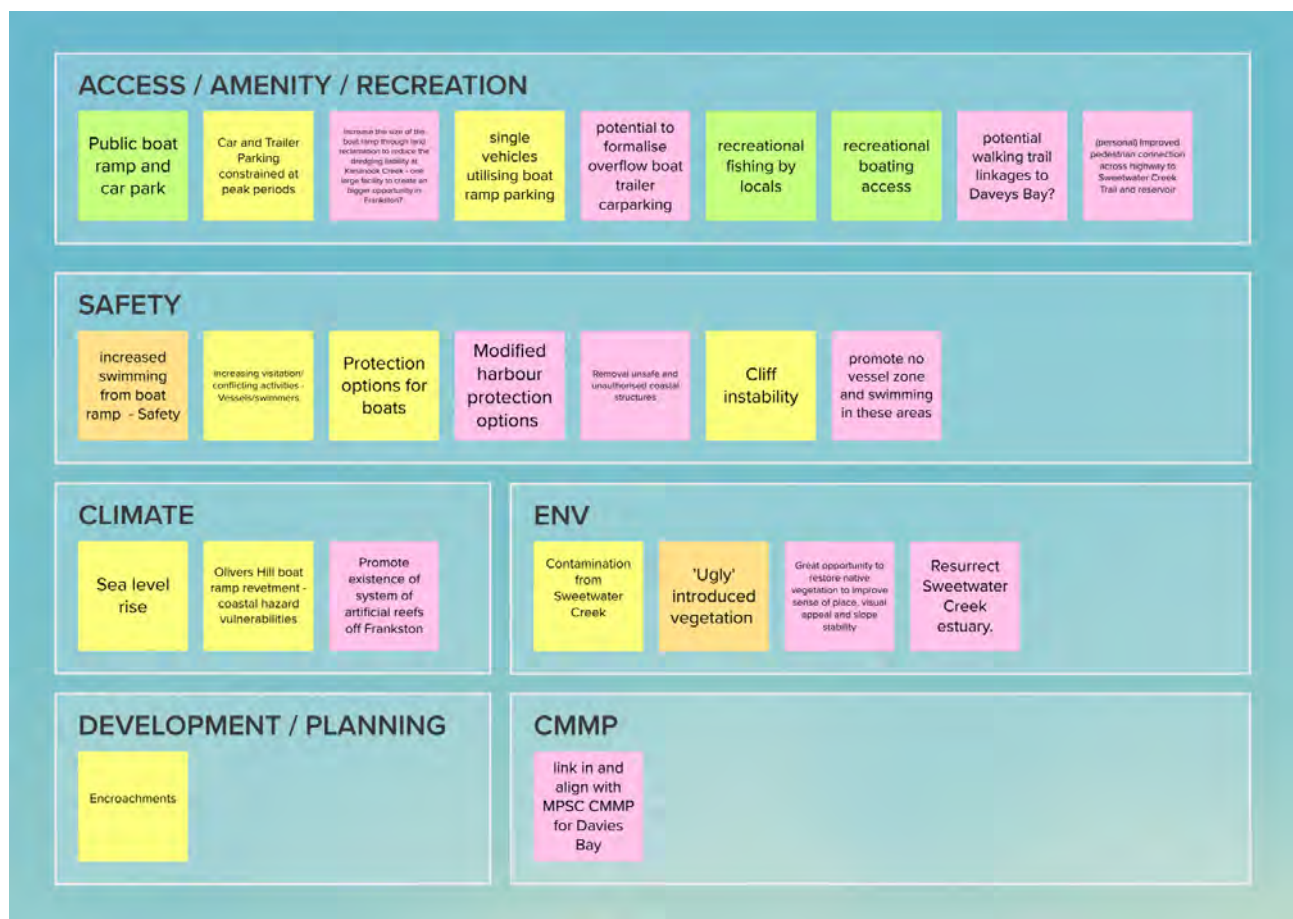


Figure 2-2 Example of thematic analysis process (Agencies online workshop, Olivers Hill Precinct comments)



2.3.1 Data limitations

As mentioned, there were over 600 comments produced during workshops from State Agencies, community and FAC members. This provides a dataset for stakeholder perspectives on the values, issues, and opportunities for precincts. Possible limitations to this data include:

- **Representation - State Agency attendance:** while Council invited a broad range of State Agencies, not all departments attended. Therefore, some State perspectives may not have been represented.
- **Demographic Representation:** while Council advertised the community sessions broadly, there were demographic gaps in attendees. Age groups were not equally represented, with no youth or young adults present in FAC or Community workshop meetings.
- **Strong representation from interest groups:** workshops were well attended by Frankston Beach Association and special interest groups. This may have resulted in comments being centred on the values and issues of importance to that community association, rather than a balanced cross-section of community perspectives (e.g., environment was the most represented theme across precincts).
- **Comment count 'weighting' - single comment record:** As discussions occurred, one participant may have recorded the key point in one sticky note comment; however, several participants' views may have been represented by a single comment. Additionally, if a comment was already added to a map that others agreed with, this was generally not replicated. Therefore, tallied totals (count of comments relating to each sentiment) have limitations in its weighing. Counts are indicative rather than definitive.
- **Verbal discussion not represented:** while several hundred comments were recorded, there were also lively discussions held at tables during workshops where all aspects discussed may not have been recorded with a comment on precinct maps for subsequent reporting and analysis.
- **Activity limitations – participant fatigue:** while 5-10 minutes was spent focusing on each precinct, the precincts considered first attracted more comments than those assessed last. This may reflect people losing focus after spending 30 minutes on this activity, or that people had already shared their comments when assessing other precincts and didn't wish to replicate. This was mitigated during in-person workshops by assessing maps in parallel between tables, while in online workshops precincts were assessed one at a time, from Olivers Hill to Keast Park (with Keast Park attracting the least number of comments).
- **Activity limitations –specificity:** while comments were instructed to be divided into precinct-specific and general (applying across all precincts), many comments could be considered to apply generally rather than precinct specific. Additionally, many comments and themes were replicated across precincts.
- **Comments related to areas outside of CMMP scope:** some comments were outside CMMP scope.

2.3.1.1 Data limitations mitigation

With any dataset, constraints and limitations are likely to occur. The limitations listed above are accepted and will be considered in subsequent precinct planning tasks. Representation limitations have been mitigated by additional Council led engagement, as summarised in section 5.

2.3.2 Outputs

A copy of the raw VIO Mural boards are presented in Appendix C, and photos of each in-person VIO precinct map and a copy of all comments made during online workshops has been provided to Council.

Local stakeholders have unique and valuable insight into the values, issues, and opportunities for Frankston and Seaford precincts.



3 KEY METRICS

3.1 Participation

Workshops were well attended with a total of 63 participants across the 5 workshops. This was approximately a 60% acceptance rate based on the number of stakeholders directly invited. Additional public advertising of the community sessions was circulated through Council's Engage Frankston channels, including social media, Frankston Mini Panel, and direct outs to stakeholders including Crown Land licence holders.

A list of attendee names and organisations represented in each workshop is provided in Appendix A.

Table 3-1 Total number of attendees

#	Workshop	Total # attendees	Total # invited
1	Council PWG stakeholders	20	35
2	State Agency stakeholders	8	14
3	Community session 1	12	24
4	Community session 2	15	19
5	FAC stakeholders	8	11
-	Total	63	103

3.2 Responses

In total, 641 comments were analysed from 4 workshops, contributed from State Agencies, community members, and the FAC. A visual summary of the distribution of comments between precincts and values, issues and opportunities is provided in Figure 3-1.

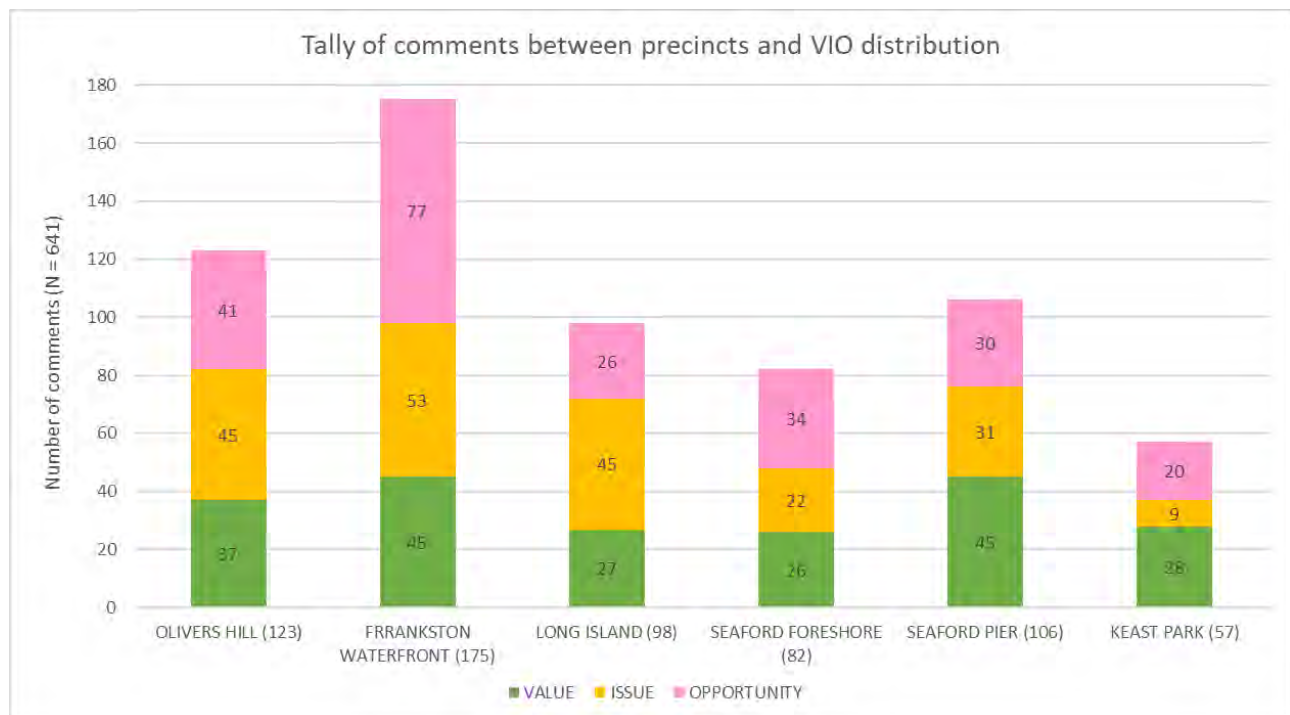


Figure 3-1 Comments received from stakeholders during workshops

3.2.1 Mentimeter activity responses

Mentimeter online polling enables interactive and anonymous feedback and can be a great strategy to engage participants during online activities, or to break up sessions and encourage participation. The responses to the questions in Table 3-2 were instantly generated into word clouds and response boxes for participants to view.

However, while accessing the platform through a QR code on mobile devices is simple, the use of such technology may not be suited universally. For example, we saw high participation rates during State Agency sessions and lower rates from community members. It is also noted that online sessions had a greater participation rate than in-person sessions.

Table 3-2 Participation metrics for Mentimeter activities

#	Workshop	Question posed	# Participants
1	Council PWG	NA – not used in this session	-
2	State Agencies	Who is in the room today? What current and emerging projects or policies should the project team consider?	10
3	Community session 1	What's your favourite thing about the coast?	9
4	Community session 2	What do you love about the coast?	5
5	FAC	What do you love about the coast? Visioning activity for each precinct (x6 precincts)	7

Mentimeter responses from each workshop are presented in Appendix B. An example is shown below.

What current and emerging projects or policies should the project team consider?



Figure 3-2 Responses received from workshop participants through Mentimeter

4 PRECINCT-BASED FINDINGS

The following sections present a summary of the precinct-specific commentary provided in written form based on results from stakeholder workshops. This is the analysed results from the workshop activity completed with state agencies, community members and the FAC groups, as outlined in Section 2.

The following sections are organised to focus on each individual precinct and provide brief commentary on key findings. A summary matrix provides an overview of the key themes and sentiments contributed from the stakeholders and tallies the number of comments by category. This format allows readers to get a concise sense of each precinct's key values, issues, and opportunities based on over 600 individual comments. Additionally, quotations taken directly from stakeholder comments are highlighted for each precinct.

Thematic analysis from all stakeholder workshop comments enabled the identification of key categories. These were relatively consistent between precincts and between stakeholder groups. The precinct-based VIO matrices provide insight into the division of commentary between stakeholder groups. The distribution of focus on key themes between precincts is shown in Figure 4-1.

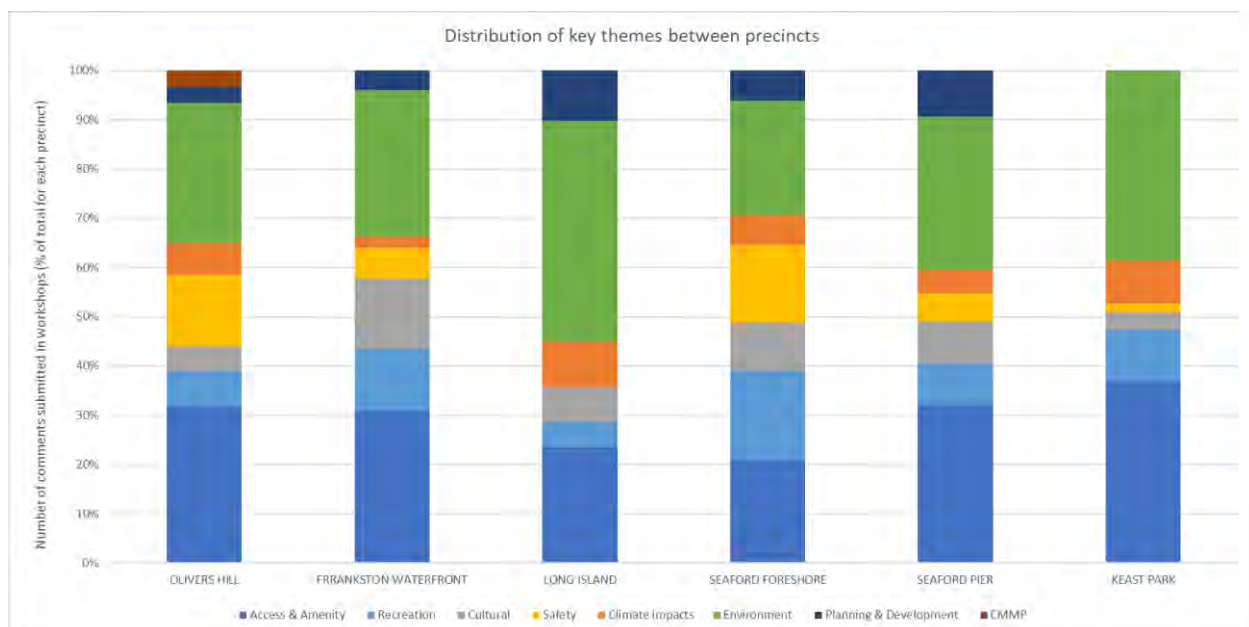


Figure 4-1 Distribution of key theme representation between precincts

Across all precincts, access and amenity and environmental considerations were the most represented themes. As shown in Figure 4-1, the precincts with the most significant environmental focus were Long Island and Keast Park. Access and amenity themes were consistently high across all precincts but were slightly lower in Long Island and Seaford Foreshore than in other areas.

Safety was raised for all precincts except Long Island. Likewise, planning and development was a key theme in all precincts, excluding Keast Park.

While key themes were relatively consistent across all precincts, sentiments within each theme were nuanced to reflect local contexts. A breakdown of sentiments are presented in VIO matrices for each precinct in tables Table 4-1 to Table 4-6, and a summary is provided for each precinct in the following sections. Additionally, one value, issue and opportunity comment are quoted for each precinct to highlight standout and/or representative sentiments.



4.1 Olivers Hill Precinct

In total, 123 comments were provided from all workshops about precinct one – Olivers Hill (refer to Table 4-1). The three most represented themes for Olivers Hill precinct across all stakeholder groups were **access and amenity**, **environmental considerations**, and **safety**. Additional themes included considerations about recreation, culture, climate impacts, planning and development, and comments about the CMMP project.

The most represented sentiments within the top themes related to amenity provision, pedestrian accessibility, water quality and vegetation. Specifically:

- **Amenity provision** comments included current values such as the scenic ocean views, native vegetation, and existing functionality of the area, as well as opportunities for increased amenity through shade provision, beautification, seating, and permanent or year-round food and beverage vendors.
- **Pedestrian accessibility** comments showed that pedestrian paths are valued, particularly by the community / FAC groups. The lack of pedestrian crossings on the highway was raised as an issue, and several opportunities for enhanced linkages in all directions were suggested. Other sentiments are interlinked, including safety issues from cliff instability and snakes in the area, and suggestions of path widening and cliff stabilisation with native vegetation were made.
- **Water quality** comments were concentrated around current water quality issues, including concern about pollutants (e.g., plastics) in/from Sweetwater Creek, stormwater inflows affecting marine water quality, and concern about the flow on impacts on environmental and human health. It was also mentioned that clean water was highly valued and linked to recreation. Three opportunities for improved water quality were suggested by FAC, including increased funding to clean waterways, advocacy around petrochemical use, and the introduction of a plastic bag ban.
- **Vegetation** comments were centred around weed issues and opportunities for revegetation with native species, particularly on the cliff area. A group was also suggested to be set up to provide guidance for revegetation.

There were opposing views about an upgraded boat harbour at Olivers Hill, and about the nature of amenity improvements to the area. Some comments such as 'leaving Olivers Hill alone' were expressed which are reflective of overcommunication and a sense of valuing the status quo. Whether comments such as this were a value, issue or opportunity was unclear; and understood rather to reflect local political matters.



Value: 'Amazing beach, shallow water, magic sandbars.' - Community member



Issue: 'Poorly connected pathway past carpark; not inviting.' – FAC member



Opportunity: 'Improved pedestrian connection across highway to Sweetwater Creek trail & reservoir.' – State Agency participant





Table 4-1 Olivers Hill – Stakeholder VIO matrix

PRECINCT ONE – OLIVERS HILL			VALUES			ISSUES			OPPORTUNITIES			123
#	Theme	Sentiment	State agencies	Community	FAC	State agencies	Community	FAC	State agencies	Community	FAC	Total
39	Access & Amenity	Public boat ramp - size, carparking, accessibility, all-weather access, not deep enough	1	-	1	2	-	1	2		1	8
		Pedestrian walking - trails, linkages, connectivity to Sweetwater Creek, Davies Bay, past carpark, maintenance of trails	-	3	1	-	-	1	2	2	4	13
		Amenities / visual amenity - views, native vegetation, beautification, permanent coffee shops, outdoor seating	-	5	2	-	-	-	1	2	4	14
		Parking – peak periods, Nepean Hwy, emergency access	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	4
9	Recreation	Boating and fishing – access, boating day tourists, buoys for boat parking	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
		Water sports - snorkelling, diving, swimming, SUP, etc. establishment of swimming area	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
6	Cultural considerations	Education opportunities – geology (magnetic sand, pink clay, basalt), marine, cultural significance of area, marine education centre	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
		Traditional Owners - values, history	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
		Coastal tours – for visitors and locals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
		Natural heritage – bushland, flora, fauna, habitat			1			-	-	-	-	1
18	Safety	Conflicting water use – swimmers, vessels, no vessel zones, Swimming around boat ramp	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	3
		Protection for boats , modified boat harbour protection, anti-harbour comments	-	-	-	1	5	1	1	-	-	8
		Coastal structures - unsafe / unauthorised, vegetation maintenance / widen paths for safe access (bikes, snakes etc.)	-	-	-	-	-		1	-	1	1
		Cliff instability – restore vegetation	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	5
8	Climate impacts	Climate hazard vulnerability - boat ramp	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
		Sea level rise – hazard	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
		Erosion – need for planting, caused by private access, promotion of artificial reefs, caused by private access, buffer for beach	-	1	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	6
35	Environment	Water quality – clean water, contamination from Sweetwater Creek, pollutants, plastic, stormwater inflows, human health	-	1	1	1	5	2	-	-	3	13
		Vegetation –restore native vegetation, remnant bushland, vandalism, more planting / vegetation maintenance, community group establishment for revegetation	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	5	9
		Ecosystem health – habitat linkages / improvements (e.g., reinstate Sweetwater Creek estuary), conservation, reefs, creeks	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	5
		Fauna – marine life, habitat corridors, presence of fauna, nesting sites	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
		Invasive species – woody weeds, introduced species, feral cats/foxes	-		-		-	-	-	-	-	0
		Beach and sand bars , sand movement (protection against erosion)	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6
4	Planning & Development	Encroachments , concrete walls, erosion caused by private access	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	3
		Land use – conflicting, confusion over management	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
4	CMMP	Coordination with other jurisdictions for management of Davies Bay	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
		Implementation – costs (e.g., walking trail around Olivers Hill, maintaining existing landscapes)	-	-		-	1	2	-	-	-	3



4.2 Frankston Waterfront Precinct

The Frankston Waterfront precinct attracted 175 comments during the stakeholder workshops. The matrix of comments broken down into themes and sentiments across all stakeholder groups is presented in Table 4-2.

The majority of comments related to **access and amenity** and **environment** considerations. A significant number of comments related to **culture** and **recreation**. Additional themes included safety, climate and planning and development. Interestingly, there were very few comments relating to climate, and these were all made in regard to erosion risk. **Management and maintenance** were issues for this precinct, including cleaning the pier from the remains of fishing activities, managing litter on the beach and in waterways, dog poo, vandalism, and graffiti in public areas. From the key themes, the sentiments with the highest representation included:

- **Water quality** –most comments were made about water quality more than any other topic for this precinct, focusing on issues and opportunities. This centred around the health of Kananook Creek and subsequent impacts on marine water quality and impacts to recreation activities such as swimming, as well as possible opportunities for improvement such as installing litter traps. Comments were made from all stakeholder groups about this topic.
- **Amenities** – some comments were related to current amenities being values, while the majority centred around opportunities for further amenity provision in this precinct. This included suggestions such as increased vegetation and landscaping, improved food vendors, shade provision, and some other practical matters such as reinstallation of the webcam at the surf club and a pressure washing station for boats.
- **Car parking** - issues and opportunities were raised for further car parking provisions at beach entrances and making the beachfront a car-free zone. Some comments suggested a park and ride area is an opportunity to balance the need for additional car parking while keeping the coastal fringe quiet and safe from motor traffic.
- **Pier / marina** – sentiments were expressed to improve boat access and extension of the pier for greater recreation opportunities. For / against comments about the opportunity for a boat harbour in the area were included.
- **Pedestrian access** – similar to sentiments in precinct one, walking was a key recreational value for Frankston Waterfront. Minimal comments were made regarding issues / opportunities for improved linkages and connectivity along the Waterfront. However, the need for inclusive spaces and wheelchair access to the Waterfront was raised as both an issue and opportunity.
- **Marine environment** – values were presented, including habitat protection, conservation of marine life, and enjoyment of beaches and sand bars.
- **Cultural** values and opportunities were identified, centring around tourism, education, and public open space for recreation and cultural events.

Additionally, comments were made about planning and development issues. These were identified as encroachment of developments on the coastal fringe or land use and opportunities for urban renewal in the precinct. Overall, the recreational value of this precinct was strongly felt across various water sports, fishing, and boating activities.



Value: 'Long sandy beach, three sandbars, safe, beautiful, iconic'. – Community member



Issue: 'Water quality, Kananook Creek & drains'. – FAC member



Opportunity: 'Reduce dredging by closing the boat ramp & restricting boat access along Kananook Creek to shallow, non-powered craft.' – State Agency participant





Table 4-2 Frankston Waterfront – Stakeholder VIO matrix

PRECINCT TWO – FRANKSTON WATERFRONT			VALUES			ISSUES			OPPORTUNITIES			175
#	Theme	Sentiment	State agencies	Comm-unity	FAC	State agencies	Comm-unity	FAC	State agencies	Comm-unity	FAC	Total
54	Access & Amenity	Dredging / boat ramp – access for sailing, restrict access to only non-powered shallow water craft, establish narrow approach lane on boat ramp to protect swimmers; improved dredging methods, reduce dredging, more holistic dredging solution required (e.g., sand pump)	1	1	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	8
		Pier / marina – improve boat access, harbour - for/against, floating / offshore harbour, pier extension	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	7	3	11
		Maintenance - pier maintenance (remove hooks, scales etc.), dog poo in public areas, litter on beach areas, vandalism, graffiti	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
		Pedestrian walking – path continuity, linkages to Creek, value walking, value red brick path, value boardwalk (low impact on vegetation), low impact recreation like walking	-	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	7
		Wheelchair accessibility – inclusive spaces, access to water	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
		Amenities / visual amenity, shade provision (not enough / too much), improve views through native landscaping, more / improve food vendors / fine dining, reinstall web cam, playground – more naturalised, pressure washing station needed, carparking – more at beach entrances, away from water motor-free zone along beach (quiet, safe), park and ride system	1	-	2	-	2	2	4	5	6	21
22	Recreation	Boating and fishing – boat hire, sailing access, boat safety, yacht, kayak, fishing, increase use of Kananook Creek, kayak trail (access, low carbon recreation)	1	2	6	-	-	-	3	1	-	13
		Water sports – scuba diving below pier, snorkelling, swimming, SUP	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	3	1	9
25	Cultural considerations	Tourism – use of pier, sculpture trail, diving tourism, coastal tours, geology, festivals (valued, opportunity for more diverse), opportunity for cultural heritage promotion, educational signage	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	1	9
		Public event space - activity node, event opportunities, markets, more lawn areas / encourage picnics, friendly open areas, valued as is, more diverse festivals, McCombs Park – more festivals, planting, seating, BBQ	2	2	3	-	-	-	1	6	2	16
11	Safety	Pier / marine safety - unsafe for jumping / diving, increase safety of diving through temporary / built structures, pier maintenance and safety, Dredging – unsafe depth / current created from dredging (safety of swimmers etc.)	-	-	-	1	3	-	3	-	-	7
		Conflicting water use – no vessel zone south of pier, no vessel zone, stronger jet ski regulations (noise / safety for swimmers), strong winds / unsafe weather	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	4
4	Climate	Erosion – current issue, promotion of artificial reef, use of vegetation to manage	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	4
52	Environment	Water quality – Kananook Creek water quality, dredging methods, siltation, contaminants / pollution/litter from roads, litter traps needed, upstream water quality	1	1	-	4	14	6	-	2	4	32
		Vegetation – increase cover, vegetation buffer / corridors, native coastal vegetation, dune protection through boardwalks, naturalise creek banks, high value remnant vegetation	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	8
		Marine environment – fish habitat, habitat protection, impacts of pier lighting, protect / value marine life, conservation, more artificial reefs further offshore, beach / sandbars	2	4	3	-	1	-	1	1	-	12
7	Planning & Development	Encroachments , prevent overscale development (e.g., SE Water Building), area between yacht / lifesaving clubs unsuitable for development, non-coastal dependant development unwanted	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	3
		Urban renewal – improve built form in commercial zone, McCombs Park renewal,	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
		Land use – management confusion along creek corridor, building height interrupts views	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2



4.3 Long Island Precinct

The Long Island precinct was the subject of 98 stakeholders' comments. The matrix of values, issues and opportunity comments is presented in Table 4-3. The overwhelming majority of comments for this precinct related to **environmental considerations, access and amenity, and development and planning** issues and opportunities.

Key sentiments included **environmental values, vegetation management, and car parking**. Additionally, as with other precincts, **water quality** was a represented issue. Unlike precincts one and two, **climate impacts and development concerns** were more of a focus for this precinct, perhaps reflective of the residential land use and narrow beach in Long Island. Further information about key sentiments is outlined below.

Close to half of the comments for this precinct relate to the environment. In particular, there was a strong focus on:

- **Environmental values** – values, issues and opportunities were raised related to this precinct's intrinsic value of the natural environment. This included sentiment about valuing and protecting natural habitats, biodiversity and wildlife, concern over the impact of invasive species and pollution. Opportunities to further protect these values were proposed through fencing, revegetation, and litter control measures.
- **Vegetation management** – while this could fit within environmental values, there were many specific comments relating to coastal vegetation. There was a focus on dune systems and dune vegetation- its value, function for habitat provision and as a coastal buffer for erosion protection, and issues / opportunities to reduce effects from informal trails, invasive species (both flora and fauna pests), and vandalism to trees. It was also suggested that environmental education is an opportunity to raise awareness of the value of coastal vegetation.
- **Access** – in this precinct, accessibility comments related to beach and creek use, active transport, and car parking. Specifically, car parking attracted a high number of comments, suggesting this is an issue in this precinct. The opportunity to provide offsite parking and shuttle services to the beach from train stations / car parks was raised several times, related to the identified issue of a lack of parking.
- **Planning and development** – a focus on the need for residential properties to be more climate resilient was raised, fitting within the theme of both climate impacts and development. Additionally, overdevelopment was raised as a current issue, with suggestions made to limit infill, discourage further residential development, and increase planning controls for hazard resilience.

Safety as a stand-alone theme was not a focal point compared to other precincts. Likewise, comments relating to amenity provision, recreation, and culture were much fewer than in precincts one and two. However, as with other precincts, water quality was a popular theme, with the sentiment that good marine and creek water quality promote recreational use of the coastal areas and that silt, litter, pollution, and odour are current issue affecting the coast.

Additionally, a focus on boat houses and bathing boxes along the foreshore was present. This included supporting statement related to their visual amenity role for the public and their promotion role as a tourist attraction. However, issues were raised over the environmental impact of these structures and their susceptibility to climate change risks (sea level rise and erosion). A State Agency participant raised the need to plan for sea level rise in this precinct, given the boxes close proximity to the Bay.



Value: 'Secondary dune system starting (to establish).' – State Agency participant



Issue: 'Public parking'. – FAC member



Opportunity: 'Stronger planning controls for greater safety / climate resilience; particularly residential.' – Community member





Table 4-3 Long Island – Stakeholder VIO matrix

PRECINCT THREE – LONG ISLAND			VALUES			ISSUES			OPPORTUNITIES			98
#	Theme	Sentiment	State agencies	Comm-unity	FAC	State agencies	Comm-unity	FAC	State agencies	Comm-unity	FAC	Total
23	Access & Amenity	Water access – Increase beach access – through residential areas; Competing creek access expectations (community, residents)	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	3		5
		Carparking - lack of, along highway, shuttle bus from Frankston Station to beach, improve carparking without impacts to habitat, purchase land for parking away from coastal fringe				1	2			4	1	8
		Pedestrian / bike access – Creek trail - connections, extend under Milebridge, safety; Coastal boardwalk – extension, extension would encroach on vegetation, weatherproof bike path; beach access trails - consolidate	1	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	1	7
		Amenities – pumping stations not functional, dog bins / dog poo, vandalism of empty shops	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
5	Recreation	Boating and fishing – kayaking, promote fishing	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
		Beach recreation – swimming, beach walking, quiet beach	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
7	Cultural	Atmosphere – sense of community, noise pollution, light pollution, boat sheds – create atmosphere, valued asset, visual amenity, issue, promote bathing boxes as tourist attraction	-	3	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	7
9	Climate impacts	Climate hazard vulnerability – development pressure, exposure to climate change / hazards, coastal defence structures not visually appealing	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	3
		Sea level rise – impact on beach boxes and houses, loss of beach and public space between residential property and sea – requires intervention	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	3
		Erosion – erosion control, vegetation as erosion buffer	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	3
44	Environment	Environment – Foreshore / creek habitats - natural reserve, biodiversity, wildlife, birds, secondary dune system; Beaches – valued, clean beaches, plastic litter on beach / in water; Invasive species – marrum grass, cats, Indian mynas, impacts to native wildlife; fencing for reserve / wildlife protection	3	8	1	-	3	1	-	1	1	18
		Vegetation management – Dunes - system / vegetation of value, fragile dunes, balance access with dune growth, revegetate dunes, informal trails through dunes from residences; Boat sheds / bathing boxes within primary sand dune system; Vandalism for views; Education – importance of coastal vegetation	2	2	-	2	7	1	2	-	2	18
		Water quality – General – wastewater, stormwater, pollutants, litter; Marine - clean water at Long Island Beach; Kananook Creek – silt, rubbish/pollution, improve to be able to swim in creek, odour, clean/visually appealing	-	2	-	1	3	-	-	2	-	8
10	Planning & Development	Encroachments – development threatening vegetation / reserve, private properties encroaching into sand dunes, illegal protective structures (e.g., retaining walls); illegal creek encroachments (e.g., private jetties, boat ramps)	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	4
		Land use – Overdevelopment - reduce infill development, discourage residential development, non-coastal-dependent development (e.g., Long Island Tennis Club); Different land managers along waterway corridor; Utilities connections to bathing boxes; Stronger planning controls for greater safety / climate resilience	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	6



4.4 Seaford Foreshore Precinct

Seaford Foreshore attracted 82 comments during the stakeholder workshops. An overview of comments is provided in Table 4-4.

Overall, key themes for this precinct are consistent with other precincts. For the Seaford Foreshore, themes with the most commentary were **Environment, access and amenity**, and **recreation**. Additional themes include (in ranked order) safety, cultural considerations, climate considerations, and planning and development.

Compared with other precincts, a greater focus on the **value of a naturalised beach** and **coastal vegetation reserve** was present, as well as **safety around the Nepean Highway**. Key sentiments included safe access and provision of parking around the highway corridor and the value of passive recreation. Further detail about sentiments for this precinct is provided below.

- **Highway safety** - safely accessing the beach and nature reserve in this precinct was raised as a key issue and opportunity, centred around the issues of crossing the Nepean Highway safely from residential areas, safely cycling, parking, and walking in the area.
- **Passive recreation** – several comments related to the value of the naturalised beach and reserve areas for passive recreation such as walking, biking, and water-based activities. This sentiment was around how the area is currently used, as well as the preference for this area to be protected from change (e.g., remain naturalised). Additionally, sentiments around the opportunity for increased recreational opportunities were included, such as more artificial reefs to enable diving, and the opportunity for the area to be promoted as a low-impact recreation ‘destination’. Additional comments relating to safety were expressed, including conflicting water uses between vessels and passive recreation.
- **Environment** – several sentiments consistent with other precincts were expressed, including value / protection opportunities of the marine environment, vegetation, biodiversity, and water quality issues. Specific to this precinct, the sentiments around vegetation were focused on the reserve, naturalisation, and intact dune system, as well as managing access tracks. Less emphasis was placed on water quality issues, with some comments indicating that water quality was better in this precinct than others due to fewer stormwater outlets. However, issues were raised around the discolouration of sand following storm events, understood to be related to wet-weather flows.
- **Climate change** – this sentiment appeared stronger than for other precincts and spanned between issues identified for climate impacts (sea level rise, erosion, natural hazard risks), and the opportunity for improved residential and coastal resilience. Minimal commentary was related to planning and development.
- **Cultural considerations** – comments related to both the value of heritage housing, natural heritage, and cultural heritage. Opportunities were identified for greater representation of Traditional Owners’ cultural significance through education. Additionally, tourism issues/opportunities were supportive of “low impact” recreational use of the precinct.



Value: ‘Most attractive beach between Frankston and Melbourne due to the sense of nature with a wide band of coastal vegetation. Unique and must be preserved’. – State Agency participant



Issue: ‘Cost of managing climate impacts – erosion, sea level rise, etc’. – Community member



Opportunity: ‘Resilient housing and coastal areas’. – Community member





Table 4-4 Seaford Foreshore – Stakeholder VIO matrix

PRECINCT FOUR – SEAFORD FORESHORE			VALUES			ISSUES			OPPORTUNITIES			82
#	Theme	Sentiment	State agencies	Comm-unity	FAC	State agencies	Comm-unity	FAC	State agencies	Comm-unity	FAC	Total
17	Access & Amenity	Pedestrian / bike accessibility -consolidate tracks, improved access across highway (residents to beach), cycling route along highway, encourage walkability	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	5
		Use of beach – valued as amenity, valued oceanic / sunset views; amenity issue when sand is discoloured after storm events; noise / light pollution	-	1	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	6
		Amenities / visual amenity –attractive natural beach	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		Parking – public parking on highway, improved parking configuration, improved access between railway and beach, offsite parking	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	5
15	Recreation	Boating - passive watercraft - kayak/canoe, SUP, kite surfing	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	4
		Water sports – swimming, snorkelling, diving	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
		Passive recreation – walking, running, use of trails through reserve, important recreation area for Melbourne residents, increase diving opportunities (artificial reef etc.), family-friendly	1	2	2	-	-	-	1	2	-	8
8	Cultural	Building character / heritage – financial value, cultural value	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
		Tourism – increased pressure on coastline, promote as passive recreation destination	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
		Traditional Owners – promote Indigenous cultural heritage / significance, increase education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
		Natural heritage – valued as natural / remote area	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
13	Safety	Highway – parking on highway unsafe, more /safe pedestrian crossings needed, opportunity for more traffic lights, reduced speeds, lane closures etc.; dedicated cycle lane, parking bays	-	1	-	4	-	-	2	3	-	10
		Conflicting water use – create no vessel zone to support safe swimming/diving/windsurfing, jet skis endangering swimmers (parking on beach, noise/light pollution)	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	3
5	Climate impacts	Climate hazard vulnerability – cost of managing climate impacts; resilient housing, coastal areas; dune erosion, vegetation as buffer	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	5
19	Environment	Marine environment – marine life (e.g., dolphins); reef / artificial reef – enhance, protect from pressures; beach / sandbars – breakwaters would impact sand movement	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	5
		Vegetation – valued native riparian vegetation, valued dune vegetation and intact dune system, vegetation protection required; support for revegetation community groups; increase revegetation between highway & pedestrian trail	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	5
		Water quality – Marine – runoff from creeks; valued waterways - litter in Kananook Creek, sewage overflow / wet-weather flows, stormwater impacts less in this precinct	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	6
		Biodiversity – avoid lighting in dune system for wildlife impacts; monitor flora / fauna via reporting, increase reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3
5	Planning & Development	Encroachments – illegal structures on creek (jetties, boat ramps etc. from residential properties)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
		Land use – confusion over management of creek corridor	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
		Climate resilience – need for climate resilience of residential areas, coastal areas	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	3



4.5 Seaford Pier Precinct

The Seaford Pier Precinct attracted 106 stakeholders comments. A matrix overview of these comments is provided in Table 4-5.

As found in other precincts, **access and amenity** and **environmental** considerations were also the key themes for Seaford Pier Precinct. A focus on supporting the natural environment was prominent, as well as value of and opportunities for the pier foreshore area. Additional themes are consistent with previous precincts, spanning recreation, cultural considerations, safety concerns, climate impacts, and development commentary. Key sentiments:

- **Amenity** comments included the site being valued for its current amenity provision, architectural buildings, the naturalised beach, and recreational values. Opportunities to increase amenities were proposed, including additional change rooms, showers, shelter over seating areas, and use of empty rooms in the foreshore building.
- **Character** was a distinct sentiment for this precinct, with commentary about the character of the pier being highly valued, as well as the foreshore architecture valued, and the opportunity for this to be continued in other areas. There were also issues raised about the character of existing / new developments behind the foreshore along the highway corridor (relating to visual amenity).
- **Accessibility** comments included values expressed for being able to access the naturalised beach, and the foreshore trail; as well as issues / opportunities to improve aspects of accessibility, including improved connectivity and linkages of the trail to other path networks, increased shade/walkability from the rail station, creating wheelchair access to the water, and the potential to concentrate parking offsite.
- **Protecting the natural environment** was a key theme that arose in this precinct, which relates to many themes and sentiments. This represents that several sentiments, including that the natural environment in this area is highly valued (e.g., marine life, vegetation, dunes, naturalised beach, wildlife, etc.); and several issues and opportunities for how these aspects could be protected, maintained, or expanded (e.g., artificial reefs, weed management etc.).
- **Pier safety** was an in-depth discussion in the State Agency workshop (although only one comment was recorded on the board to represent this discussion). It was raised that many children and young people dive / jump off the pier in summer which is a safety concern due to the shallowness of the water and moving sandbars in the area.
- Other aspects of **safety** were raised by other stakeholder groups, including conflicting water use and the opportunity for a no-vessel zone around the pier to increase the safety of swimmers/divers etc. Additionally, a key issue was raised of a lack of all community members feeling safe to use the foreshore trail walk (however there was also issues raised about increasing lighting in the area for its potential impact on wildlife).
- **Education** was a key sentiment in the community workshop, following the discussion around the potential use of the site for educational purposes, including school site visits to appreciate the marine life and other environmental values, use of signage for community education, and coastal tourism opportunities.

Additional comments related to the risks of climate change, the value of vegetation as an erosion buffer, and the opportunity for passive recreation to be further encouraged in this precinct.



Value: 'Seaford Beach is stunning, and children love it'. – Community member



Issue: 'Jumping and diving from the pier – very shallow'. - State Agency participant



Opportunity: 'Preservation of environmental values for increasing biodiversity, climate change mitigation, and maintaining natural spaces'. – Community member





Table 4-5 Seaford Pier – Stakeholder VIO matrix

PRECINCT FIVE – SEAFORD PIER			VALUES			ISSUES			OPPORTUNITIES			106
#	Theme	Sentiment	State agencies	Comm-unity	FAC	State agencies	Comm-unity	FAC	State agencies	Comm-unity	FAC	Total
34	Access & Amenity	Amenity – valued site for recreational / commercial use, valued views, naturalised beach, suitable for children, valued amenities (buildings, picnic areas, pier etc.), opportunities for increased amenities (change rooms, solar showers, roof on seating areas); poor visual amenity of highway corridor	2	5	2	-	2	-	-	2	1	14
		Pedestrian / bike accessibility - create shared path networks, trail connections through foreshore / natural areas, shade/planting needed along path networks, (e.g., from rail), valued pathways in reserve / foreshore	1	6	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	10
		Beach access – wheelchair access to water, formalise tracks to protect dunes, valued beach	1	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	6
		Parking – access to beach, Seaford Oval, use of offsite parking	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	4
9	Recreation	Activity node – create passive recreational node around pier, valued walking area	-	2	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	6
		Water-based – marine swimmers group usage (e.g., ‘46 persons each day’), create creek landings for fishing/non-powered watercraft use, supermarket access via canoe	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3
9	Cultural	Character – valued pier, valued foreshore architecture	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
		Coastal culture – celebrate the beach as community	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
		Education – school education site visits, educational tours, signs for community education, marine observatory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
6	Safety	Conflicting water use – no vessel zone around pier, low-noise zone, jet skis (noise / fuel pollution)	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	3
		Unsafe use of pier – jumping/diving off pier safety issue	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
		Safety of trail – safe for walkers / runners (indicated danger- crime, unsafe feeling)	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
5	Climate impacts	Natural hazard vulnerability – flooding	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
		Climate mitigation – ecosystem services from intact environment systems	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
		Erosion – valued vegetation buffer from dunes, beach erosion around pier	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
33	Environment	Marine life - valued marine life under piers / artificial reefs, promote / protect marine life, adverse impact of lighting		3			2			3		8
		Dunes – valued dune systems, secondary dune system intact, protection, damage to dunes, erosion buffer valued	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	6
		Biodiversity – presence valued, opportunity to increase / protect, adverse impact of lighting, adverse impact of pest species (feral foxes / cats, weeds etc.)	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	5
		Water quality – stormwater pollution	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
		Vegetation – dune vegetation, increase reserve areas, weed management needed (road corridors), damage to vegetation, valued banksia woodland, valued tea-tree in foreshore	3	4	1	-	2	-	-	2	-	12
10	Planning & Development	Built form character – protect / maintain / replicate building character as along foreshore, anti-high-rise preferences, beautification of highway corridor, ‘bad / cheap’ development adverse impact on amenity of area, duplicate Keast Park style development in Seaford	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	4
		Preference for minimal development – valued current ‘pristine’ state, anti-development on crown land	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	6



4.6 Keast Park Precinct

Keast Park was the last precinct each workshop focused on and had the least number of comments with a total of 57. A breakdown of themes and sentiments is presented in Table 4-6.

Consistent with each precinct, the key themes were **access and amenity** and **environmental** considerations. Other themes were also consistent with other precincts: recreation, culture, safety, and climate impacts. However, unlike other precincts, planning and development were not a focus. Key sentiments included:

- **Amenity** comments related to the high value attributed to the naturalised beach area, current facilities provided and opportunities for enhanced facilities. Only one issue was suggested: a social / management issue of dog poo being left in area, as well as general maintenance/management issues. A State Agency participant also suggested further positive promotion of the amenity for dog owners and the newly established off-lead area.
- **Access** comments were focused on beach access. It was suggested there are tensions between dog owners and beach users and that allocated off lead times could assist. Values included passive watercraft accessibility, and the functional foreshore trails and pathways. Issues were minimal, but suggestions included increasing maintenance, car parking and formalising tracks to protect dune vegetation.
- **Recreation** values included water-based activities such as swimming, windsurfing, kitesurfing, paddleboards, and kayaking, as well as use of the trails by walkers and runners.
- **Education** opportunities were identified to showcase the environmental values of the area, as well as safety signage for snake awareness in the precinct.
- **Climate** considerations were centred around the issues of sea level rise, storm surge and erosion risk, future need for property protection, and the value provided from dune vegetation as ecosystem services for erosion mitigation.
- **Environmental** considerations focused on the precinct's value of marine features, dunes, and vegetation. Specific to this area, a unique sentiment was represented for the high value placed on ecosystem connectivity and green linkages between wetlands, creek, and foreshore environments, as well as the 'uninterrupted' natural stretch of beach. Issues centred around water quality were minimal. Opportunities still included water quality improvements and revegetation.

■■■

Value: 'Continuous linear bands of nature - great for recreation, biodiversity, sense of place and real estate values'. – State Agency participant

■■■

■■■

Issue: 'Sea level rise and storm surge threat will require protection structures or managed retreat'. – State Agency participant

■■■

■■■

Opportunity: 'The precinct is great for many aspects of environmental education'. – Community member

■■■



Table 4-6 Keast Park – Stakeholder VIO matrix

PRECINCT SIX – KEAST PARK			VALUES			ISSUES			OPPORTUNITIES			57
#	Theme	Sentiment	State agencies	Comm-unity	FAC	State agencies	Comm-unity	FAC	State agencies	Comm-unity	FAC	Total
21	Access & Amenity	Amenity – poorly maintained, promote dog off lead area, naturalised / attractive beach, valued sense of isolation (naturalised) while still close to development, opportunity for more food vendors, more bins needed, amenity provision valued, opportunity for picnic areas at Riviera Outlet	1	-	4	1	-	-	1	-	3	10
		Pedestrian / bike accessibility – formalise access tracks through dunes (to reduce impact on vegetation), create walkway to wetlands, natural trail valued, valued shared use of path	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	5
		Beach access – windsurfing / kitesurfing access, conflicting use between people and dogs, improve management / maintenance	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	4
		Parking – increase formalised parking, more parking without encroaching on reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
6	Recreation	Activity node – running / walking valued on beach / trail, dog walking, family friendly atmosphere	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
		Water-based – opportunity for SUP linkages across coast/creek, kayaking	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
2	Cultural	Education – environmental education opportunities (flora, fauna, marine life, water quality, human impacts etc.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
1	Safety	Snakes – signage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
5	Climate impacts	Natural hazard vulnerability – storm surge issues require property protection	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
		Erosion – benefit of dune vegetation as buffer, damaged fences	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
		Sea level rise – benefit of dune vegetation as buffer, critical issue for area – requires property protection	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
22	Environment	Marine – sandbars, marine life under pier / sand (e.g., moon snails)	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
		Dunes – protect from informal trails damage, highly valued	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
		Ecosystem / connectivity – reserve valued, uninterrupted stretch of natural beach; connection between wetlands, creek, foreshore	1	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	8
		Water quality – marine - stormwater outfall, issues after storm events; creek - improve creek quality, maintain Riviera Outlet pumps for creek flow	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	2	6
		Vegetation – valued native riparian vegetation, coastal vegetation, revegetation, increased vegetation to screen highway from trail	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4



5 COUNCIL-LED ENGAGEMENT

Following stakeholder workshops, two stakeholders sent email correspondence, providing further details to values, issues, and opportunities for coastal precincts. Another email was in regard to Surf Life Saving data on beach use and visitation for project consideration. Additionally, some participants in the online community workshop could not access / use MURAL online whiteboard functions and instead were encouraged to add their perspectives in the MS Teams chat. A copy of these records is provided in Appendix E.

Several Council-led engagement activities will also contribute to CMMP development.

Community engagement was launched at the Waterfront Festival where we captured the communities values, issues and opportunities and promoted our engage platform. Throughout February and March, the Engage Frankston platform was promoted, where the community could complete our survey or drop a pin on the interactive map to indicate values, issues and opportunities across the precincts. Key findings included:



- No Boat Harbor at Olivers Hill! (Stop interfering with Coastal processes);
- Accessibility – DDA / inclusive / universal access;
- Natural Environment protection and improvement;
- Facility Maintenance;
- Sustainable development;
- Parking;
- Infrastructure upgrades – shade, seating, BBQ's;
- Enforcement – litter, dogs, jet skis, dog poo; and
- Education – litter, dune protection.

These public engagement activities gathered 157 Survey contributions and 253 Interactive map pin drops.

Additional engagement activities have also been undertaken alongside the targeted stakeholder workshops led by Water Technology. This includes a continued and more detailed discussion with internal Council stakeholders following the information workshop, whereby Council's project manager could discuss CMP 2016 actions and learnings. Engagement also included understanding internal perspectives on the values, issues, and opportunities of each precinct for CMMP 2023 development.

Notably, a key objective of the Marine and Coastal Policy (2020) and Strategy (2022), as well as the CMMP draft guidelines (2022), is respecting Traditional Owners' rights, aspirations and knowledge, to facilitate current and future generations of Traditional Owners care for and respect Country through self-determination. It is understood that a separate consultancy project has been initiated with the Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation to enable direct input into CMMP development.

Additionally, Council has led engagement with secondary college students and consulted about aspects of climate change and coastal management. Council also led Council also led engagement with conservation and research organisations to consult on how we can best translate Marine and Coastal Policy (2020) "Protect and enhance the marine and coastal environment" outcomes at a local level. These inputs will be discussed with Council during precinct-based actions development for inclusion in precinct plans.



6 SUMMARY

Targeted engagement activities have achieved the objectives of the Engagement Plan, and findings are fit for purpose for progressing into the following stages of the CMMP Precinct Planning project. During this phase of the project, the following tasks were completed:

- Design and delivery of workshop run sheets, presentation, and activities;
- Facilitation of the following 5 workshops:
 - Informative workshop 1 with internal Council stakeholders via MS Teams;
 - Consultation workshop 2 with State Agency stakeholders via MS Teams;
 - Consultation workshop 3 with community members via MS Teams;
 - Consultation workshop 4 with community members in-person in Frankston;
 - Collaborative workshop 5 with the Foreshore Advisory Committee in-person in Frankston; and
- Collation, analysis, and reporting of workshop findings.

These workshops presented the context of CMMP development and focused on gathering input from stakeholders about the values, issues, and opportunities for Olivers Hill, Frankston Waterfront, Long Island, Seaford Foreshore, Seaford Pier, Keast Park precincts. From these workshops, 63 participants generated 641 comments relating to values, issues, and opportunities of these six precincts. The results of thematic analysis identified key themes applicable across precincts as:

- Access and amenity;
- Recreation;
- Cultural considerations;
- Safety;
- Climate impacts;
- Environment; and
- Planning and development.

The precinct with the most comments was Frankston Waterfront (Precinct Two), and the precinct with the least comments was Keast Park (Precinct 6). Precinct-based sentiments were extracted from thematic analysis and summarised in matrices (refer to Table 4-1 to Table 4-6). Workshop outputs are attached in appendices Appendix A through Appendix E.

A number of other engagement and consultation activities has been completed by Council that will contribute to CMMP development. The values, issues and opportunities identified by stakeholders will be considered in all subsequent tasks of this project (Figure 6-1). Key themes and sentiments will be represented in the Values, Issues and Opportunities paper, in the context of State and Local policy and planning considerations.

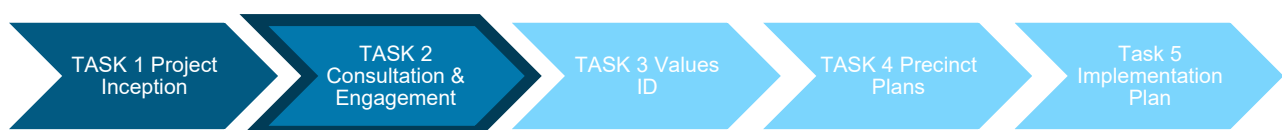


Figure 6-1 CMMP Precinct Planning project scope



APPENDIX A WORKSHOP ATTENDANCE





Table A-1 Overview of workshop attendance – attendees and invited stakeholders

Workshop	Attendees	Invited	Attendance rate
Workshops led by Water Technology			
WS 1 – Internal Council Stakeholders (online)	20	35	57%
WS 2 – State Agencies Stakeholders (online)	8	14	57%
WS 3 – Community Stakeholders (online)	12	24	50%
WS 4 – Community Stakeholders (in-person)	15	19	79%
WS 5 – FAC Stakeholders (in-person)	8	11	73%
Council led engagement activities			
Conservation & Research workshop	4	18	22%
LGA discussion	6	2 Councils	100%
Secondary College workshop	2 schools	2 schools	100%
Total (all engagement activities)	75	125	60%



APPENDIX B MENTIMETER OUTPUTS





B-1 Introductory questions

Figure B-1 State Agencies' responses – from online workshop 2

Who is in the room today?

water technology
vic marine coastal council
life saving victoria
fcc - urban design team
delwp
petrina
cam
parks victoria
victorian fisheries auth
navigational safety
reece taranto
scott watson
olivia webb
brett frost
natashar wills
fana
toby devlin
geoff swanton



What current and emerging projects or policies should the project team consider?

Shark hazard management

Olivers Hill Waterfront Concept Plan

waterway congestion and acknowledging water/land interface

Facility upgrades and maintenance of boat ramps, maintenance dredging to improve boating access

Public Water SafetyLSC Facility upgrades

Awareness of Boating zones/port and waterway management

Climate adaptation and coastal erosion

Marine and Coastal PolicySiting & Design Guidelines for structures on Victorian Coast

Biodiversity conservation





Figure B-2 Community stakeholders responses – from online workshop 3

What's your favourite thing about the coast?

Eating fish and chips by the water	Beautiful views	Coast banksia woodland
Peace and quiet	view of nature	The marine environment and scuba diving
Remnant Banksias	Gorgeous walks	Being able to access quality diving and water sports sites on our doorstep



What's your favourite thing about the coast?

The fact that it is still has most of its natural attributes and has not been damaged by inappropriate development	Natural coastline, water sports, family recreation, sunsets,	Walks down the pier
NATURALISTIC COASTAL ENVIRONMENT WITH NATIVE COASTAL FLORA AND FAUNA		





Figure B-3 Community stakeholders responses – from in person workshop 4

What do you love about the coast?

Its home	Great waters, lovely beaches, easy to access, natural waterways and plenty to do	Nature. Back yard. Connection. Space. Open.
Easy access to the water and the ability to use it when desired.	It's cool	

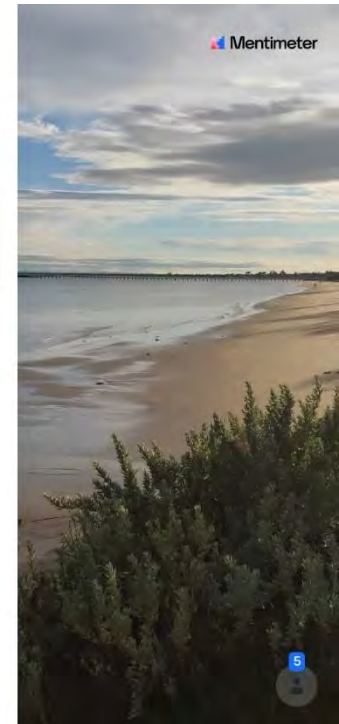


Figure B-4 Foreshore Advisory Committee responses – from in person workshop 5

What do you love about the coast?

It's beauty and accessibility	Shallow water, views, clean(mostly), majority of coastline is natural	Banksias
SunsetsSound of the wavesBlue view	The nature	Long sandy beaches
Sunsets over water, fish and chips on beach, water sports, swimming	nature, indigenous plants, unspoiled coastline	





B-2 FAC visioning activity – please suggest 3 key words to include in precinct vision statements

Olivers Hill visioning



Frankston Waterfront visioning





Long Island



Seaford Foreshore visioning






Seaford Pier visioning



Keast Park visioning



Press  to show image






APPENDIX C VIRTUAL WHITEBOARD OUTPUTS




Figure C-1 State Agencies - General comments





Frankston Coastal and Marine Management Planning - Precinct Plans development
Values, Issues & Opportunities Identification




WATER TECHNOLOGY
WATER, COASTAL & ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

VALUES

ISSUES

OPPOR-
TUNITIES

Frankston Waterfront




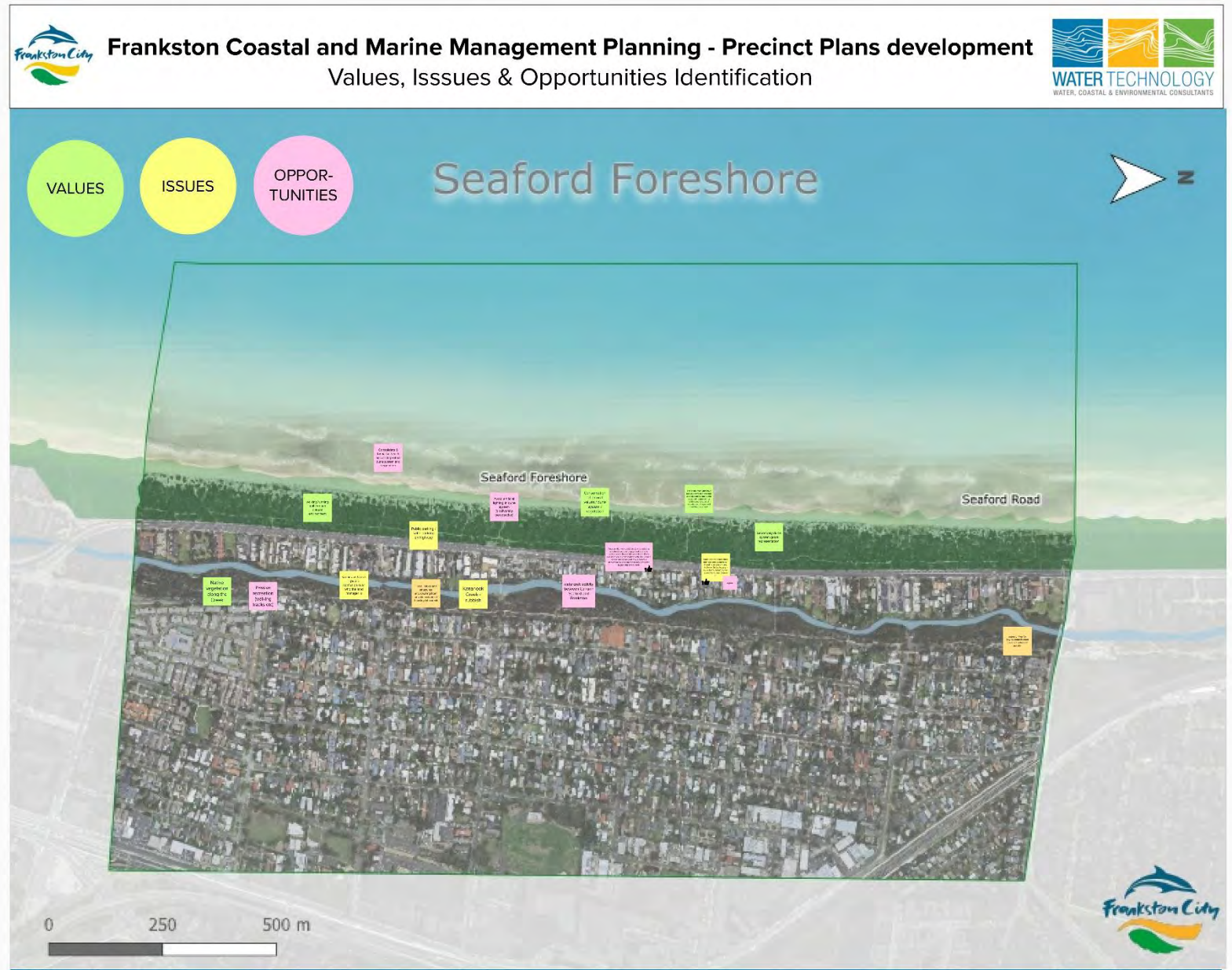


Figure C-4 State Agencies – Long Island comments



Figure C-5 State Agencies – Seaford Foreshore comments



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C-2 Community Stakeholders workshop

Figure C-8 Community Stakeholders – Olivers Hill comments

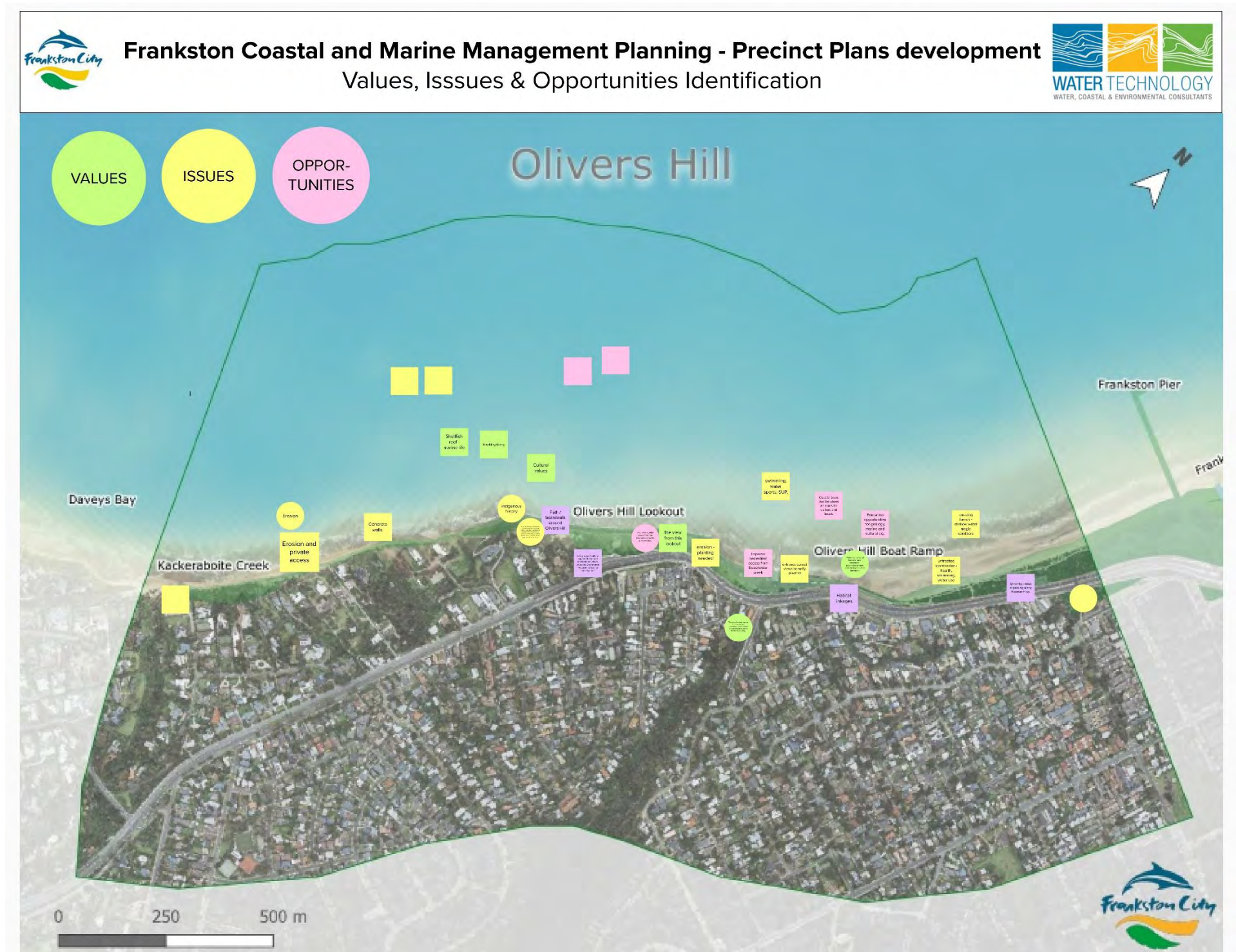




Figure C-9 Community Stakeholders – Frankston Waterfront comments

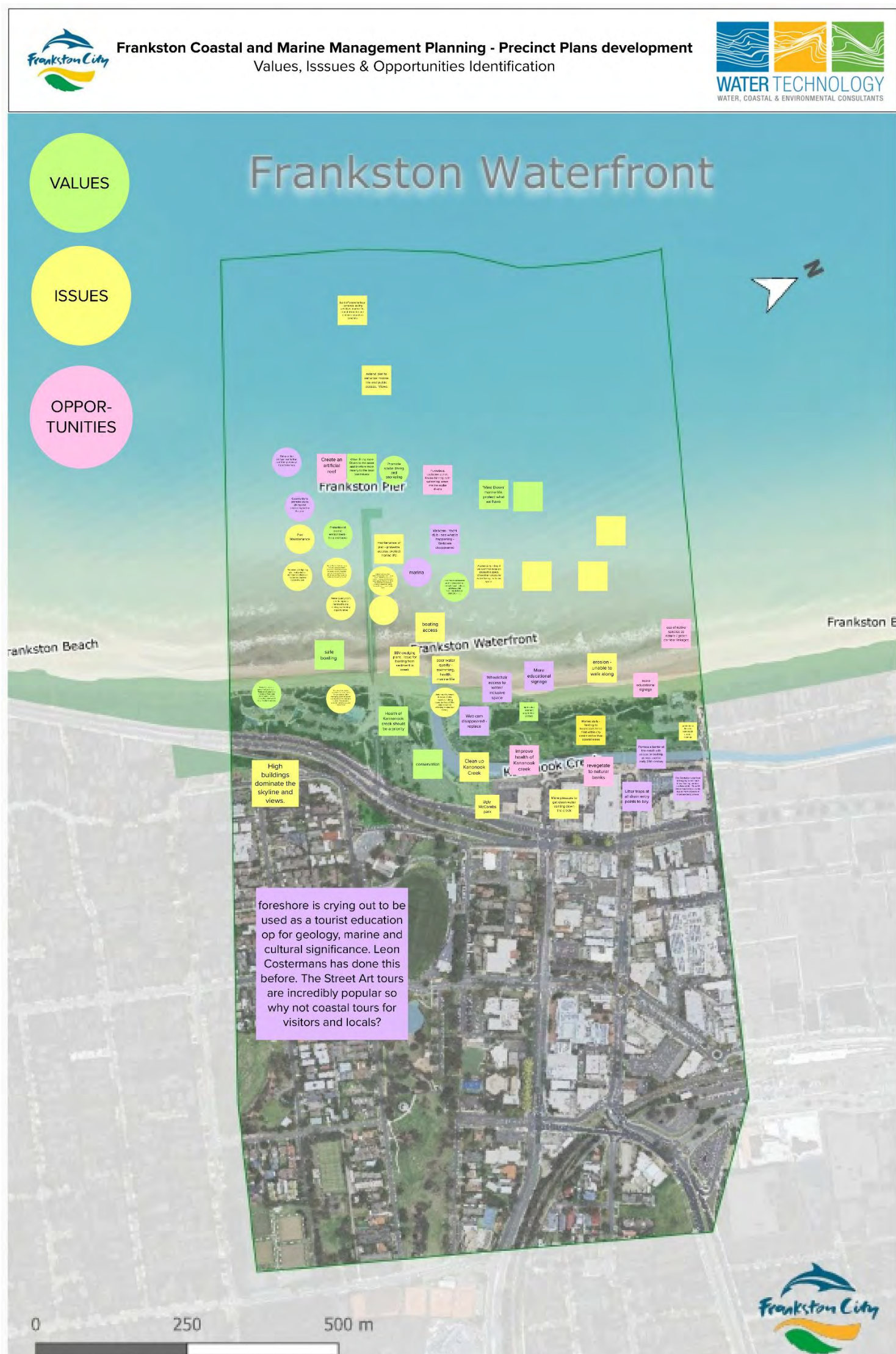


Figure C-10 Community Stakeholders – Long Island comments

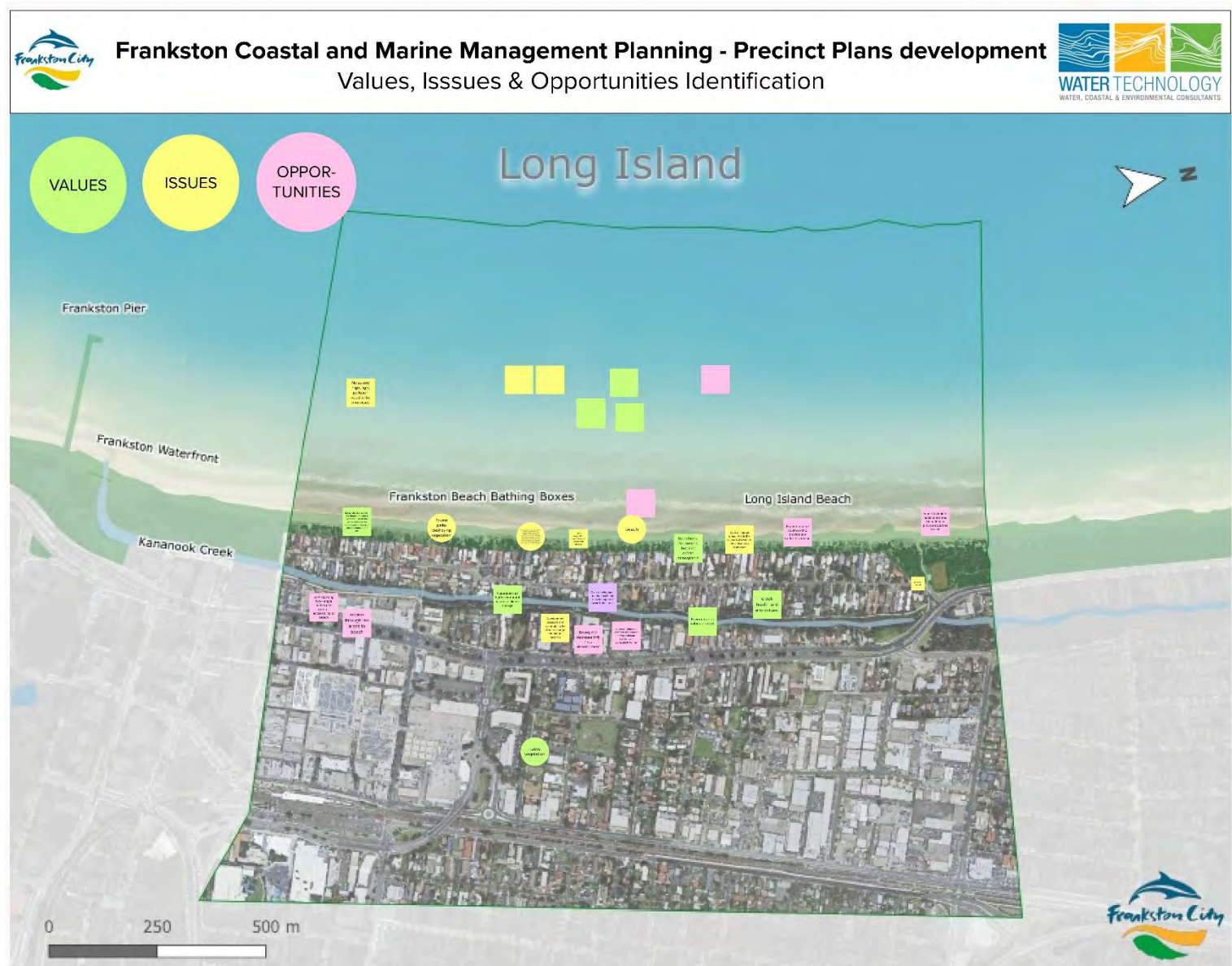


Figure C-11 Community Stakeholders – Seaford Foreshore comments

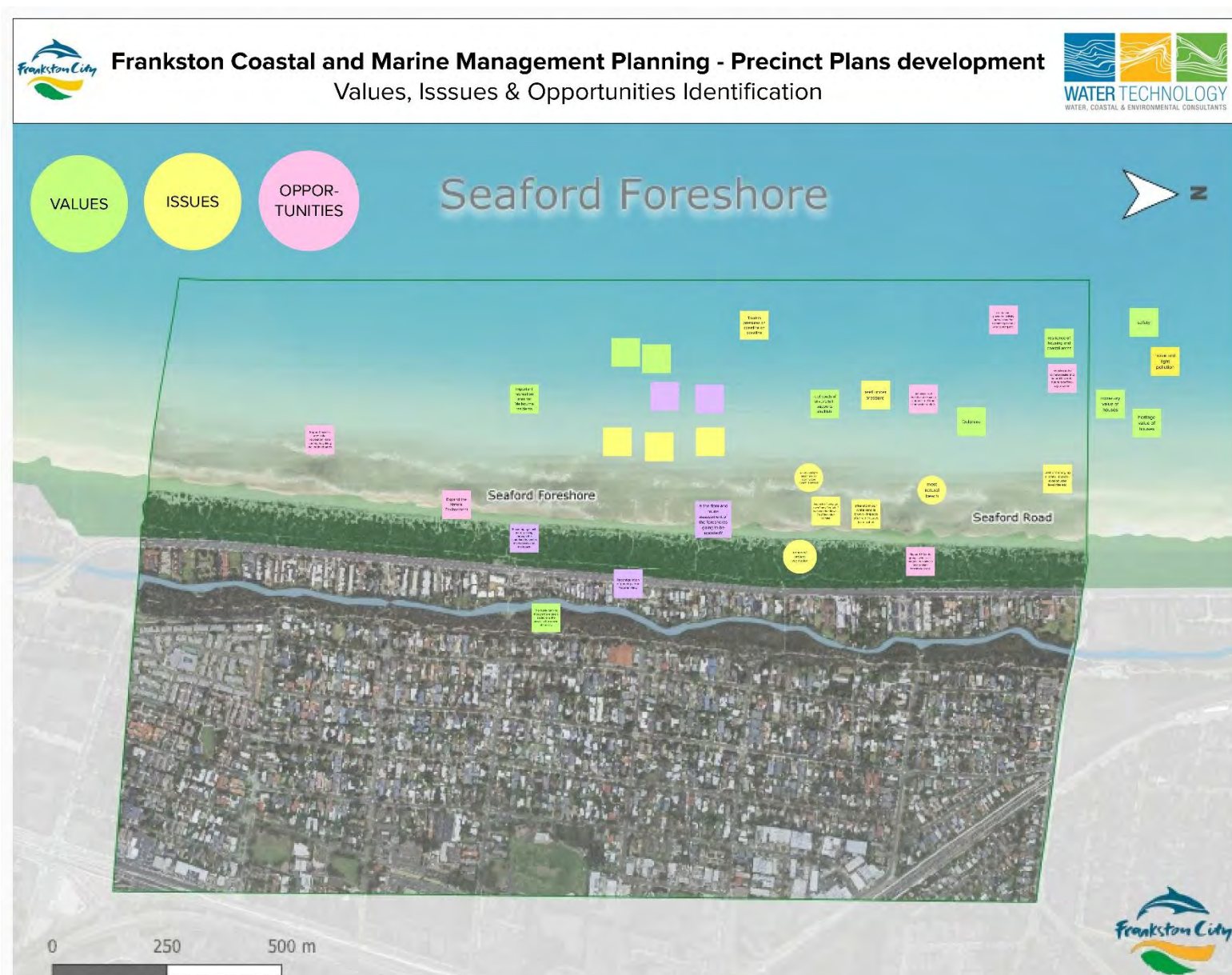


Figure C-12 Community Stakeholders – Seaford Pier comments

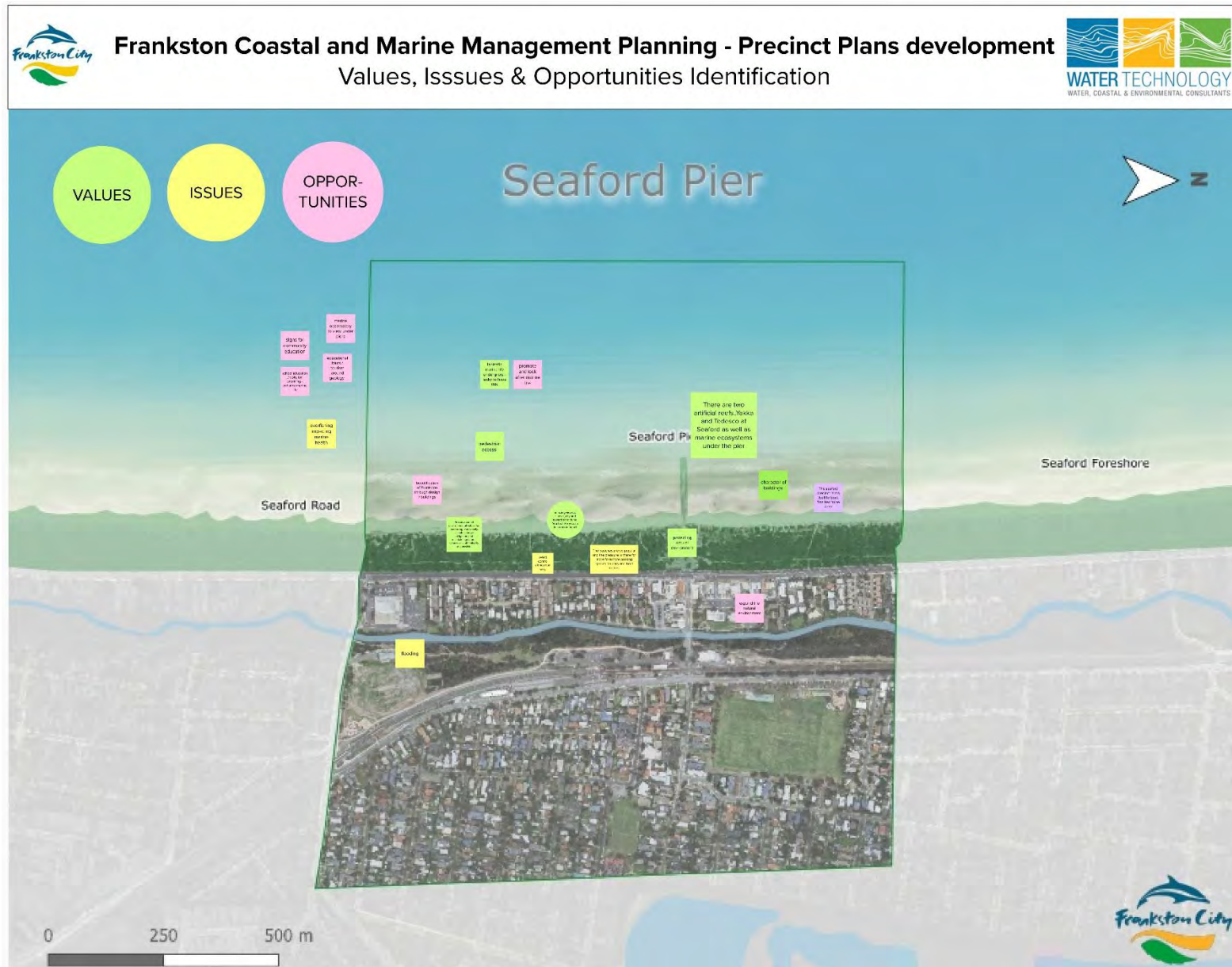
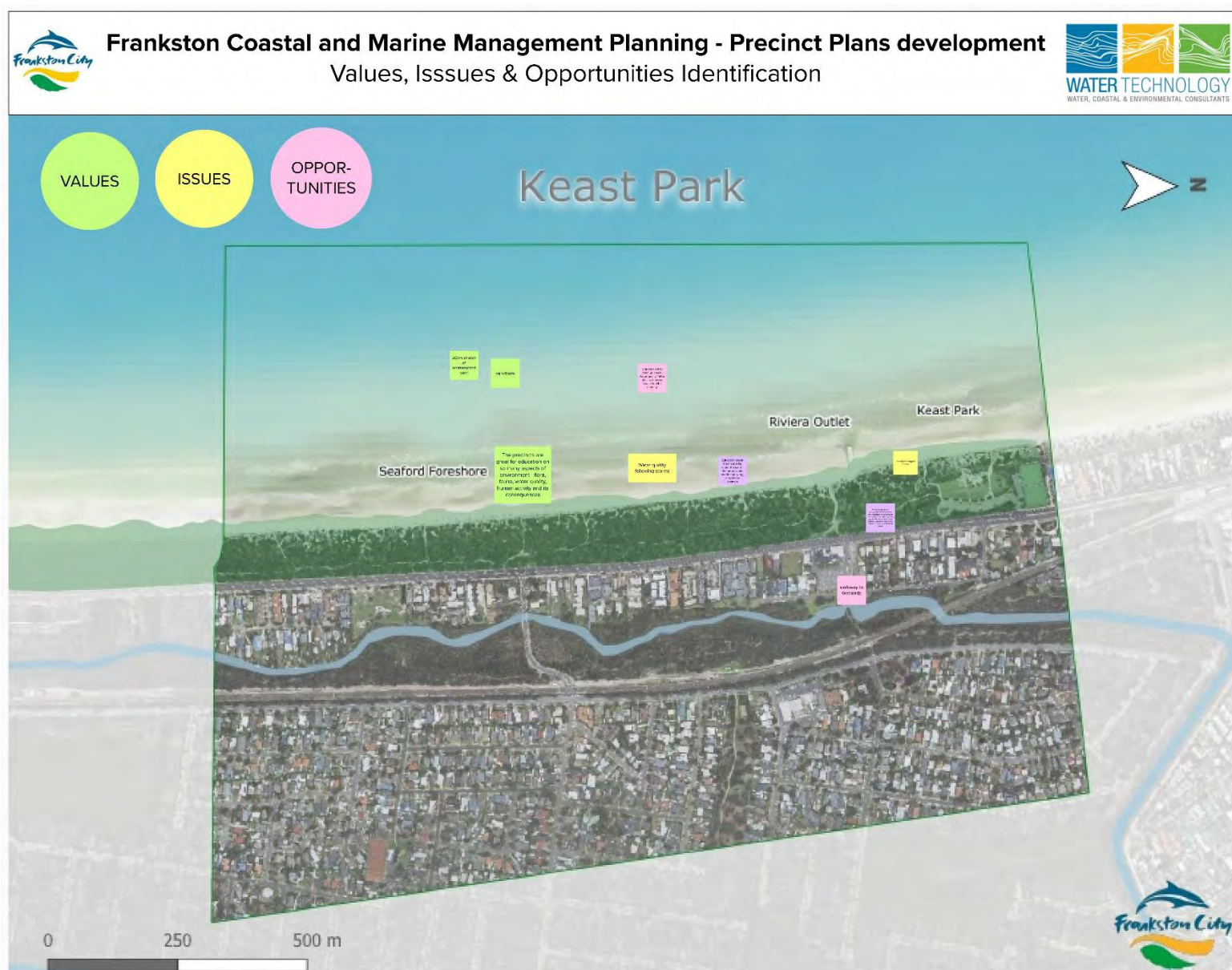


Figure C-13 Community Stakeholders – Keast Park comments





C-3 FAC stakeholder online workshop

Figure C-14 FAC Stakeholders – Olivers Hill comments

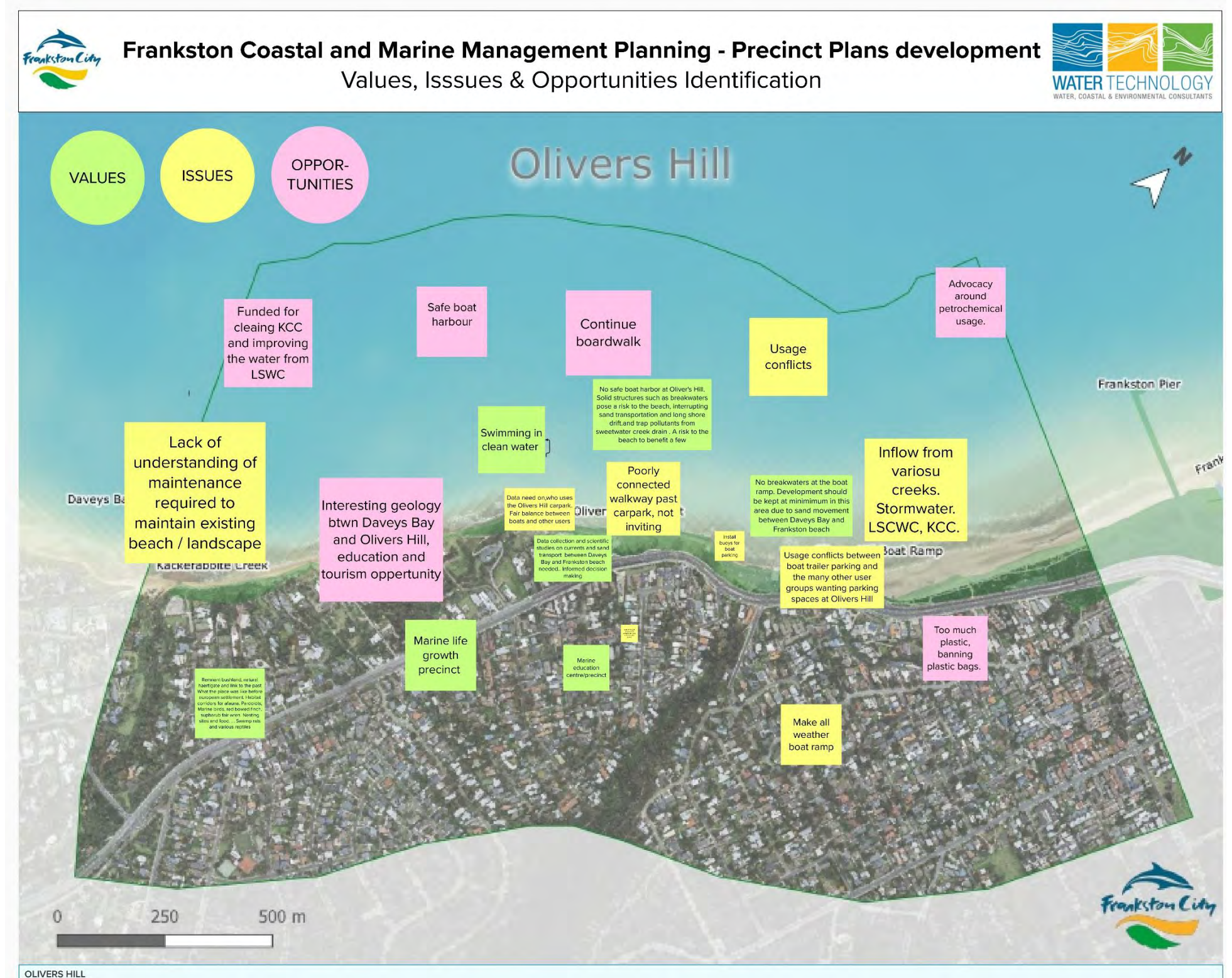
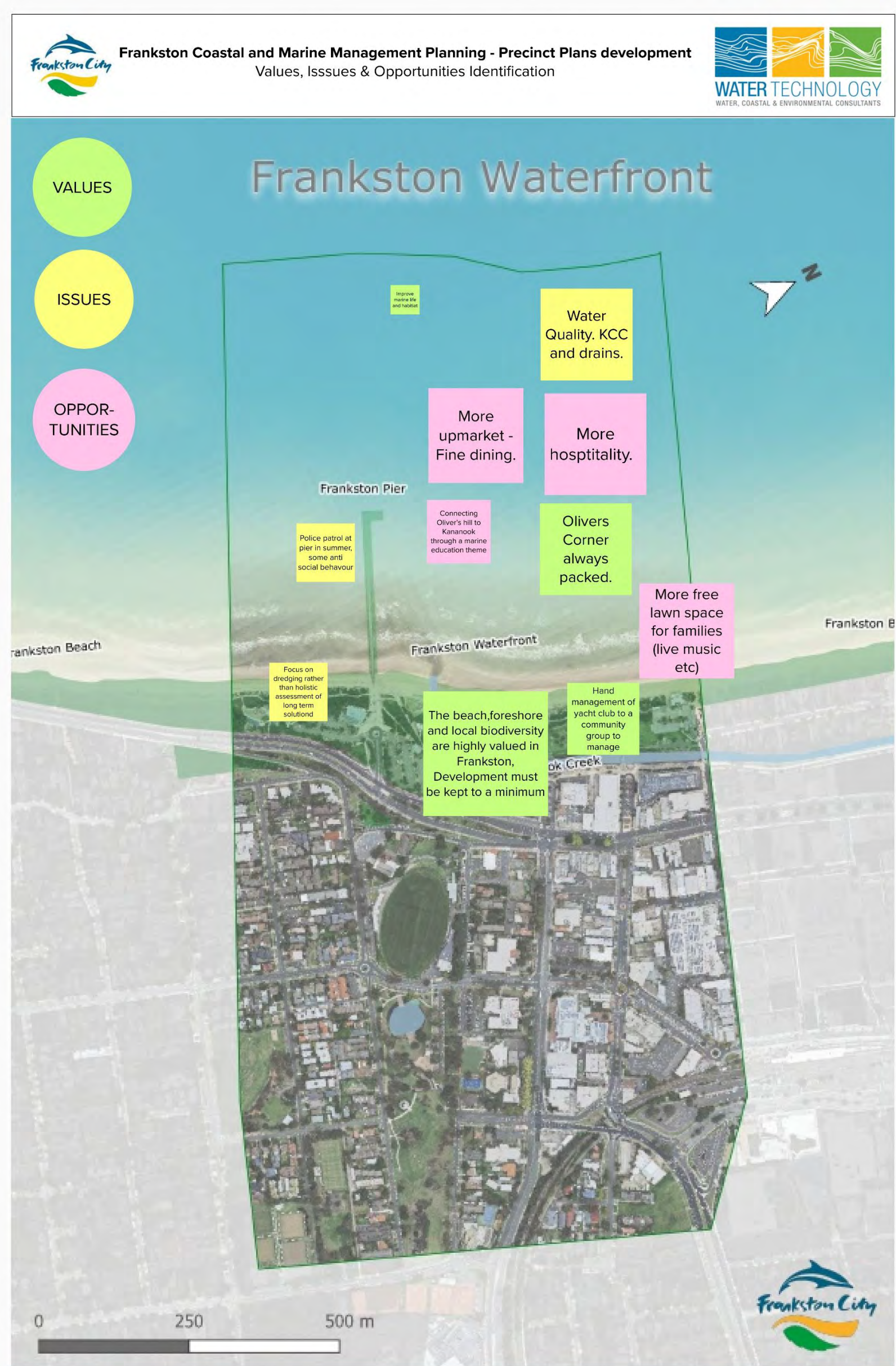


Figure C-15 FAC Stakeholders – Frankston Waterfront comments



VALUES **ISSUES** **OPPORTUNITIES**

Long Island

Frankston Pier

Frankston Waterfront

Kanarrak Creek

Frankston Beach Bathing Boxes

Long Island Beach

0 250 500 m

Frankston Coastal and Marine Management Planning - Precinct Plans development

Values, Issues & Opportunities Identification

VALUES ISSUES OPPORTUNITIES

Seaford Foreshore

Seaford Foreshore

Seaford Road

Plantings in dunes to protect against erosion, storm surges, and sea level rise

No to many beach huts. Their development impacts the natural environment. Select 1 or 2 locations for 'beach huts' near existing beach huts.

Integrate more greenery and trees along the beach.

Re-vegetation of dunes and beach area.

0 250 500 m

Frankston City

Figure C-18 FAC Stakeholders – Seaford Pier comments

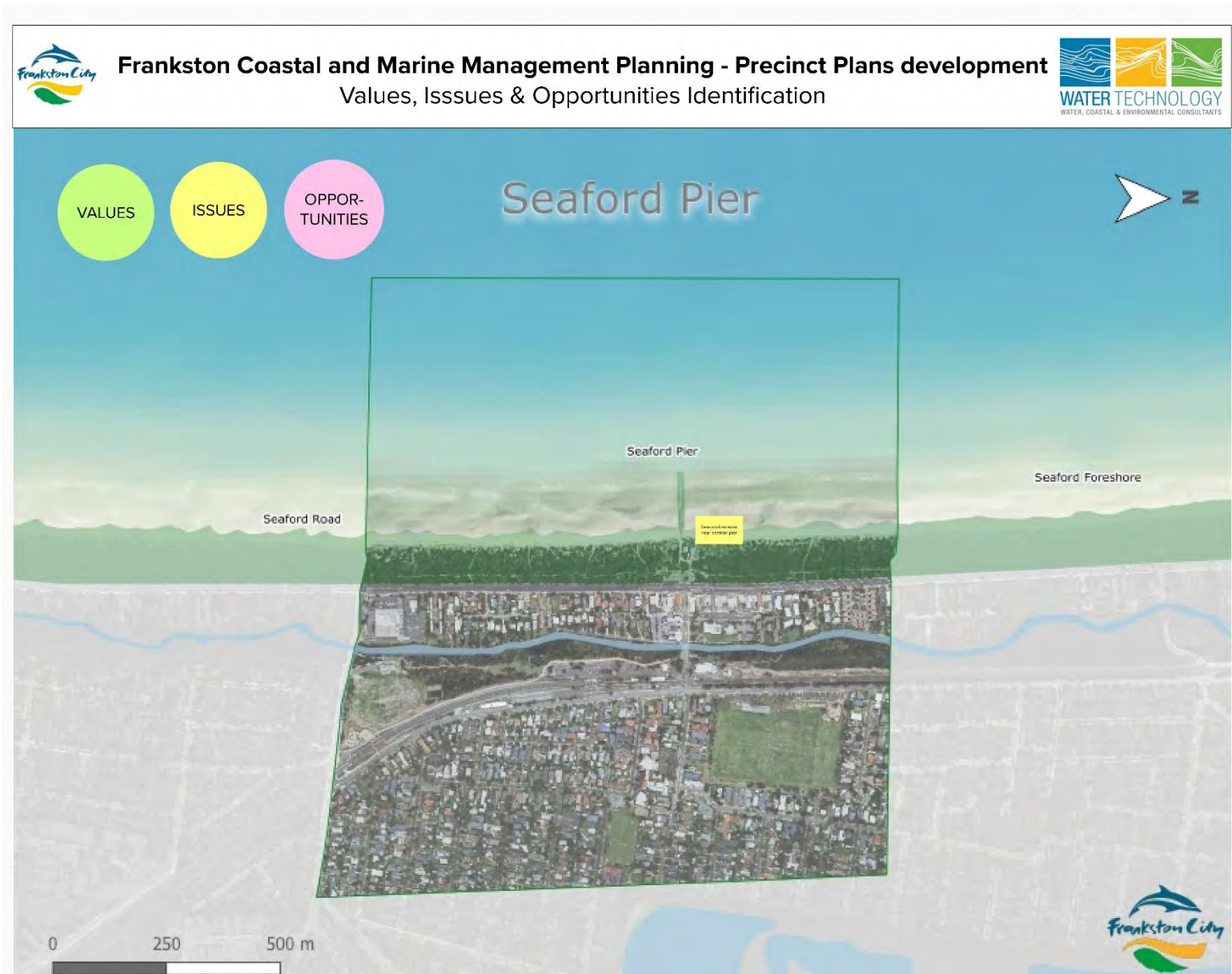
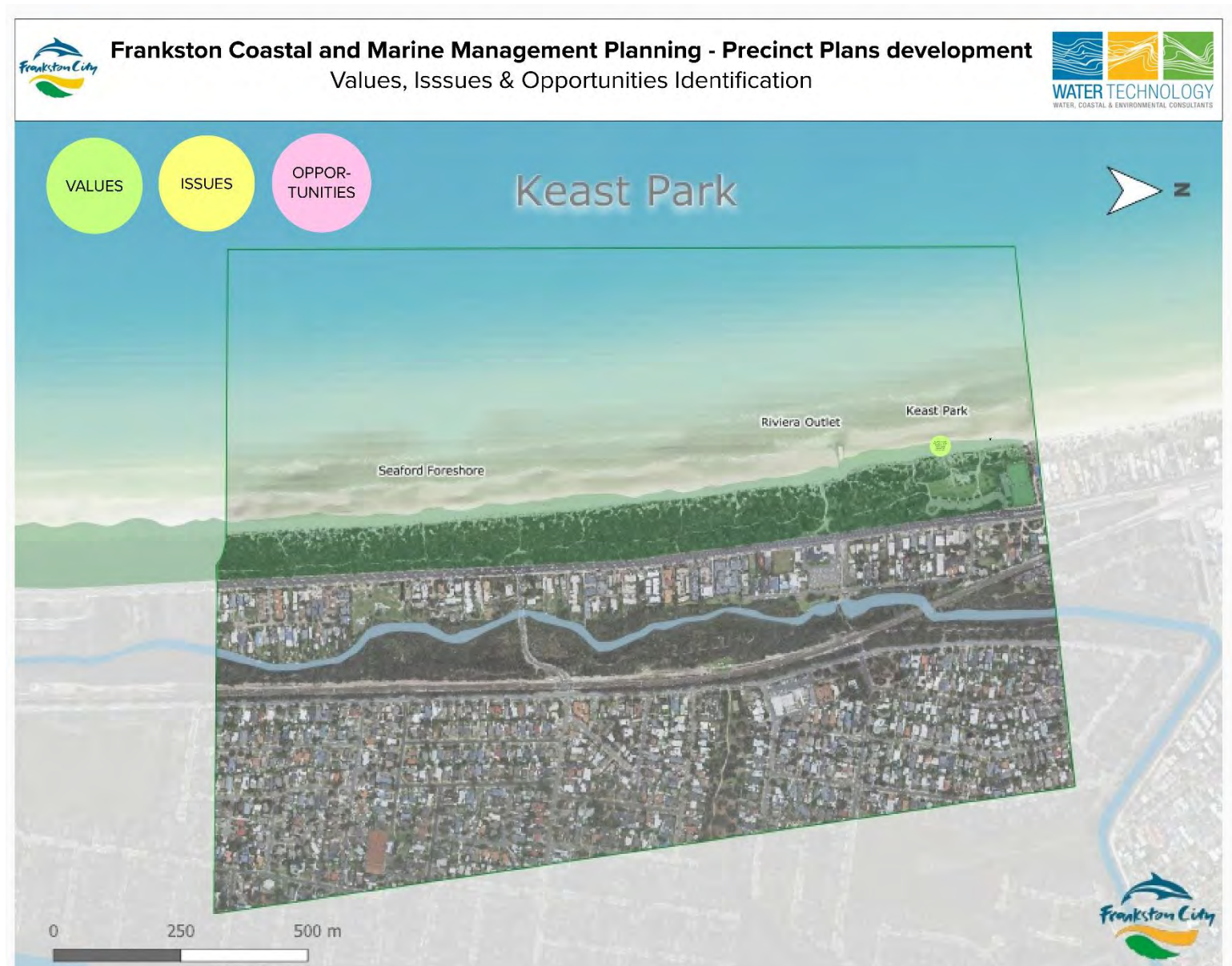


Figure C-19 FAC Stakeholders – Keast Park comments





APPENDIX D COPY OF WORKSHOP PRESENTATION SLIDES





Coastal Management Planning - Precinct Plans development

Water Technology

Introduction, engagement activities & project overview

Monday 15th August, 3pm – 3:45pm



1

Bunurong Country

We acknowledge and pay respect to the Bunurong People, the Custodians of these lands and waters.



2

Agenda

Item	Presenting	Time	Outcome
Introduction	Tahlia (5 mins)	3:00 – 3:05pm	Familiar with team & project scope / purpose
Context setting	Cameron (10 mins)	3:05 – 3:15pm	Understand background / previous work
Engagement plan	Chris / Tahlia (15 mins)	3:15 – 3:30pm	Understand scope / purpose of planned activities
Next steps	Tahlia (5 mins)	3:30 – 3:35pm	Clear direction & accountability
Q&A	Open discussion (10 mins)	3:35 – 3:45pm	Opportunity for feedback & discussion

Purpose of today's meeting:

- Build familiarity between PWG / internal stakeholders and project team,
- provide clarity of project scope and purpose,
- provide overview of planned engagement activities for feedback, and
- identify next steps for accountability between PWG and project team.



3

Our project team

Water, Coastal & Environmental Solutions

Water Technology provides expert insights & practical solutions for surface water, groundwater, coastal & environmental challenges.



4

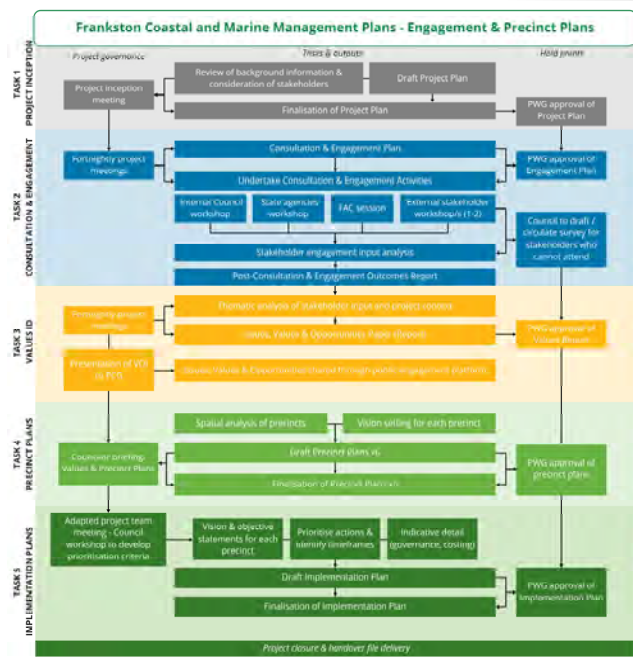
Project overview

Purpose:

Complete **stakeholder engagement** and **precinct planning** tasks to support Council's development of their updated Coastal Management Plan.

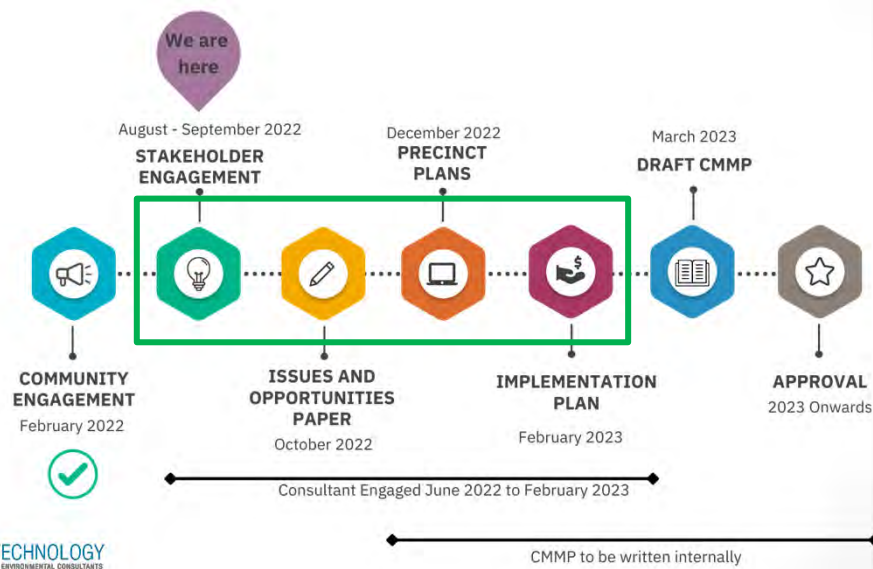
Project timeframe:

July 2022 – February 2023



5

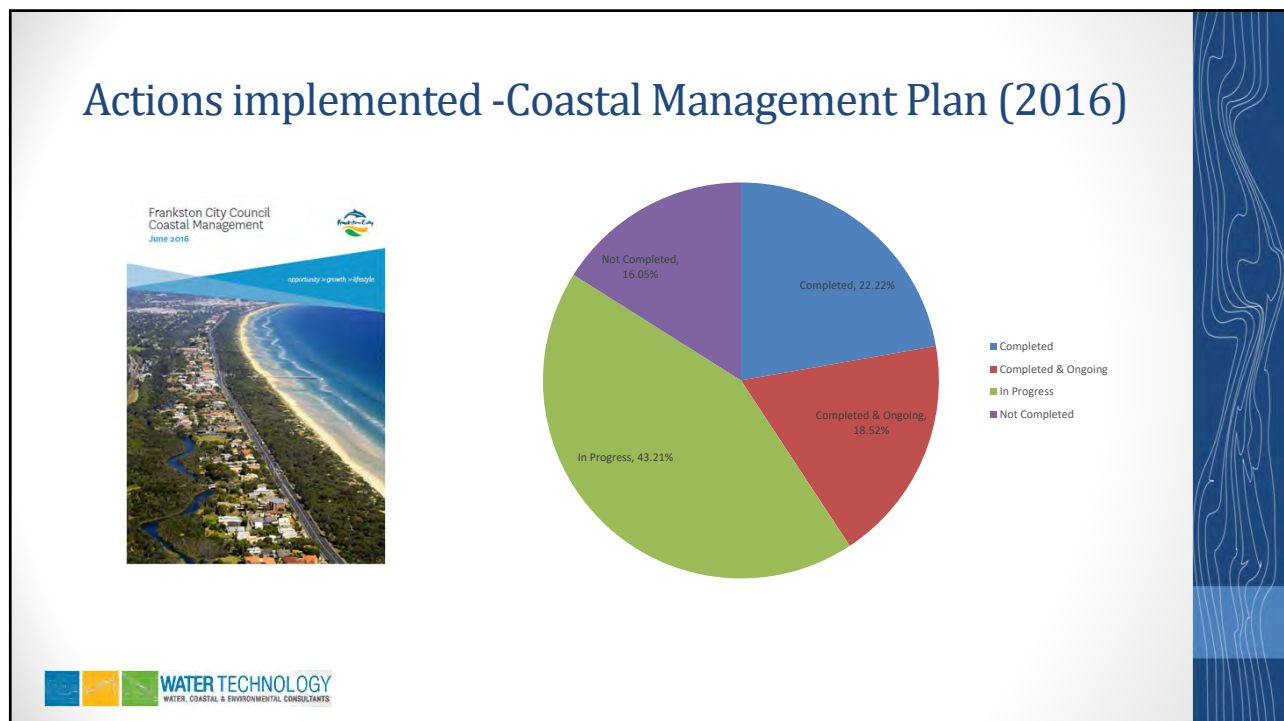
Broader CMMP Timeline (outside this project)



6

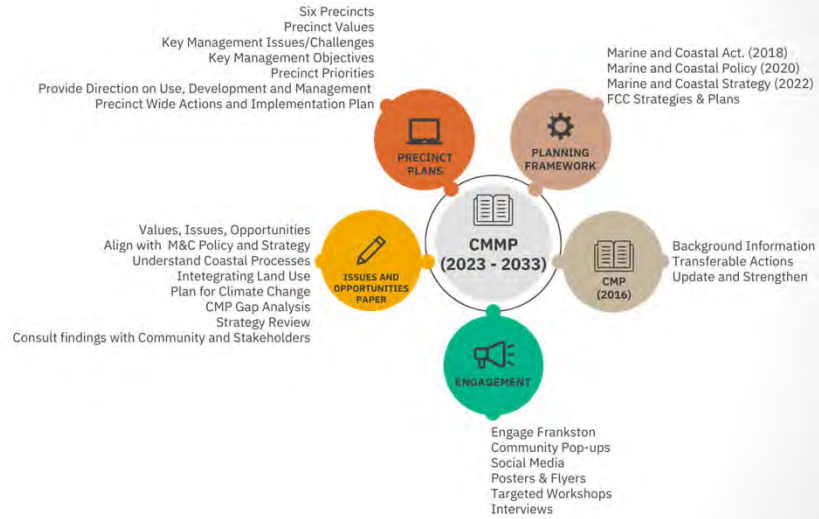


7



8

CMMP - Background



9

CMMP - Policy context

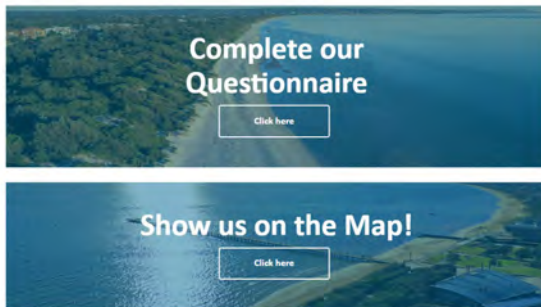


Planning and Decision Pathway



10

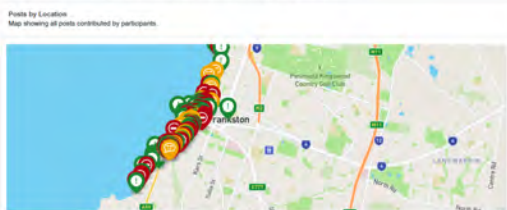
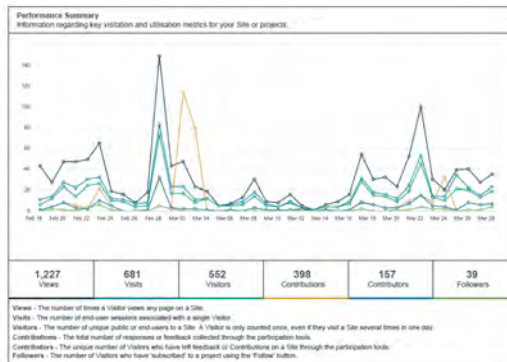
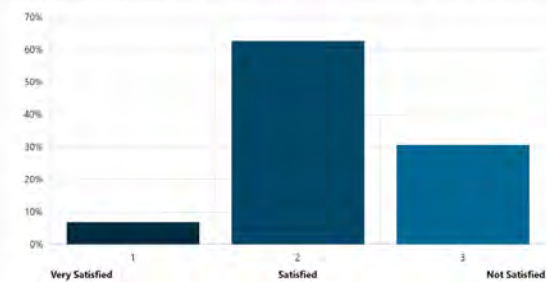
CMMP - Public consultation



11

Public consultation findings

13. From the areas you visit are you satisfied with current management and maintenance of our marine and coastal assets?
 (Skipped: 11 (56.4%))



12

Engagement plan

Activity	Stakeholders	Date	Feeding into:
Online workshop 1	PWG & Council staff	Monday 15 th August	Project context
Online workshop 2	State Agencies	Tuesday 30 th August	Values, issues & opportunities paper
Online workshop 3	Community stakeholders	Tuesday 30 th August	Values, issues & opportunities paper
In-person workshop 1	Community stakeholders	Thursday 1 st September	Values, issues & opportunities paper
In-person workshop 2	Foreshore Advisory Committee	Thursday 1 st September	Values, issues & opportunities paper
Councillor briefing 1	Councillors	Monday 28 th November	Precinct plans
Online workshop 4	Project team	Between 2 nd – 6 th December	Implementation plans

VIO findings will be published on Council's engagement page for 2 weeks for public comment prior to Councillor briefing

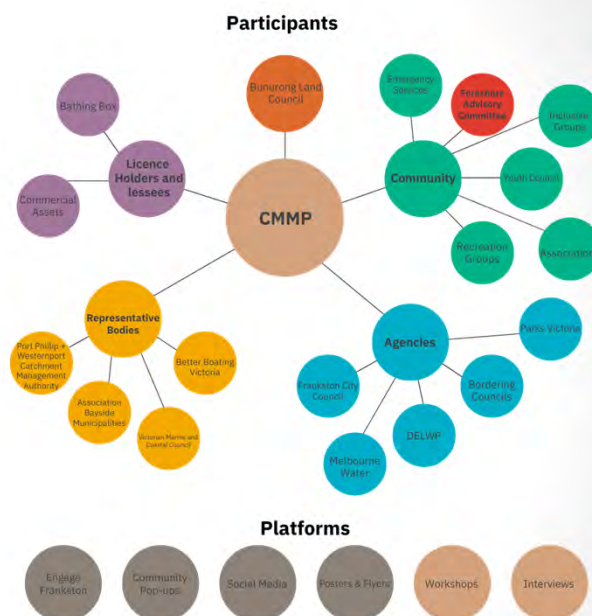


13

Council-led engagement

Additional stakeholders are to be engaged / consulted by Council to contribute towards CMMP development, including:

- A separate consultancy is currently underway between Council & Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation (BLCAB)
- Coordination with internal stakeholders for project synergies
- Engagement with technical groups and bordering Councils
- Additional public consultation may be undertaken to support CMMP development



14

Engagement – who are we engaging?



Community Stakeholders

- **GROUPS:** Bathing Box Association, Frankston Beach Association, Kananook Creek Association, Frankston Environmental Friends Network, Seaford Community Group
- **CLUBS:** Carrum Bowls Club, Frankston Yacht Club, Long Island Tennis Club, Frankston Coast Guard, Frankston Life Saving Club & beach patrol units
- **BUSINESSES:** Keast Park Café, Seaford LSC café, Sofia's restaurant, Waves Restaurant & Kiosk, Food truck/vans (Olivers Hill), Frankston Boat Hire
- **RESIDENTS:** FAC, Olivers Hill Residents



State / other Government Stakeholders

- Better Boating Victoria / Life Saving Victoria
- Bureau of Meteorology
- DELWP
- Dept. Jobs, Precincts and Regions
- Emergency Management Vic / SES / CFA, FRV
- Environmental Protection Authority
- Major Roads Projects Victoria / Vic Roads
- Maritime Safety Victoria
- Melbourne Water / South East Water
- Parks Victoria
- Victorian Marine & Coastal Council, Victorian Fisheries Authority,

15

Engagement activities– engagement type



16

Engagement – modes



- Online workshops via MS Teams using MURAL



- In-person workshops using MURAL template with pens/paper/sticky notes



- Councillor briefing via MS Teams



17

Engagement activities – values identification via MURAL

- Context-setting introduction to activity will be important to frame discussion
- Ask participants to identify values, issues & opportunities
- Encourage general & precinct-specific comments
- Pre-populate with a few examples from previous CMP
- Reserve time to review / summarise. Can use activity timer and voting features online.



18

Engagement Activities – in-person workshops

- Keep similar format as online however use different materials to reflect workshop modality
- Use of A0 maps can assist in precinct-specific values being identified
- More opportunity for small-group discussion during activity to be facilitated in-person



Example workshop overview- community stakeholders

Purpose:

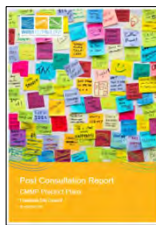
- Introduce project & importance, set clear expectations of impact/influence licence holders have, enquire of values, opportunities, and issues.

Overview:

- Introduce Precinct Planning project scope & importance of understanding values, issues, opportunities (Council, Water Tech)
- Why coastal planning is important (climate change, future use of space etc.)
- Summary of previous CMP action status / parallel coastal projects (Council)
- Licence holder's role (consult not decision-makers), & the need to balance competing needs for future use of space (Water Tech)
- ID of values, issues & opportunities for precincts (in-person activity – Water Tech)
- What's next (Water Tech)

Key message: we want to understand what is important to you in the future management of these areas. Needs can be competing, and we work for equitable, balanced, and responsible outcomes.

Use of engagement outputs



- Values, issues & opportunities identified will be **analysed thematically**
- Summary report & VIO paper will help extract **similarities, differences & possible points of tension** to address in precinct plans
- Findings will be **published on Council's engagement platform** for 2 weeks for public comment, **presented to Council** through PM meeting & Councillor briefing
- Project team will synthesize **precinct-based vision, objectives & actions** which will be circulated to PWG, BLCAB and FAC for comment

Next steps

- Cameron to meet with individual Council staff to discuss further
- Opportunity to add comments onto MURAL virtual whiteboard based on unique subject matter expert perspectives Council officers' have
- Water Technology to conduct engagement workshops in Frankston (alongside Council) between August – September (Task 2)
- Progression into Task 3, 4 & 5 between September 2022 – February 2023



Q & A





State Agency Stakeholder Workshop – Tuesday 30th August 2022

Coastal Management Planning

Values, Issues & Opportunities identification for Frankston Precincts

Tahlia Rossi, Toby Devlin – Water Technology
Cameron Ashwood – Frankston City Council




1



Bunurong Country

We acknowledge and pay respect to the
Bunurong People, the Custodians of
these lands and waters.

2

1

Our project team

Water, Coastal & Environmental Solutions
Water Technology provides expert insights & practical solutions for surface water, groundwater, coastal & environmental challenges.



3

Agenda

Our project team want to further understand what State preferences, expectations & requirements are for future management of these areas. We want to take an integrated approach between State and Local jurisdiction areas.

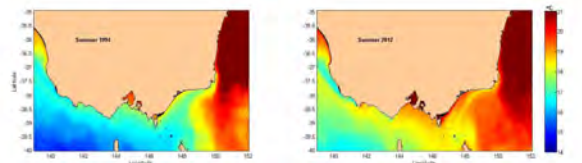
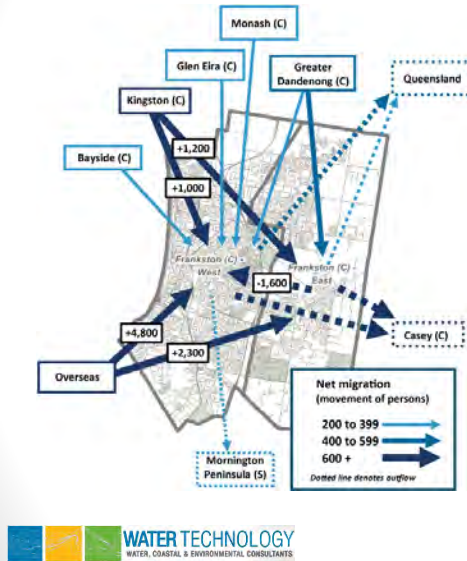
Item	Presenting	Time	Outcome
1. Welcome	Council, Water Tech	5 mins	Familiar with project team
2. Introduction to Frankston CMMP 2023	Council, Water Tech	10 mins	Context is provided to project
3. Mentimeter activity – Around the grounds	Water Tech	15 mins	Possible synergies between projects are identified
4. MURAL activity - precinct and regional values, issues & opportunities in Frankston	Water Tech	30 mins	Participants contribution to VOI identification
5. Activity discussion	Water Tech	20 mins	Key points are better understood through Q&A
6. Next steps	Council	10 mins	Accountability for project progression



4

2

Future pressures



5

Application of State CMMP framework to Frankston



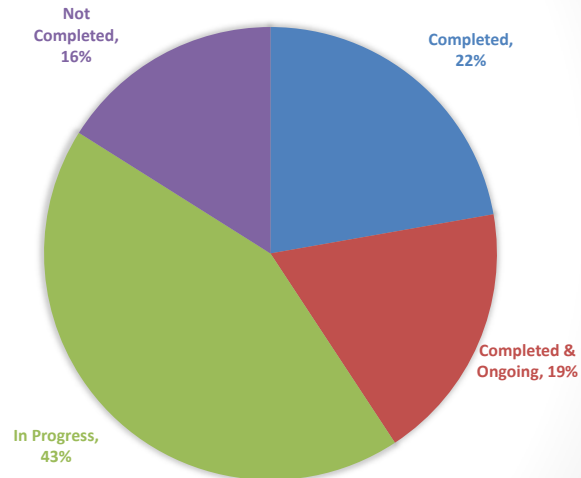
Planning and Decision Pathway



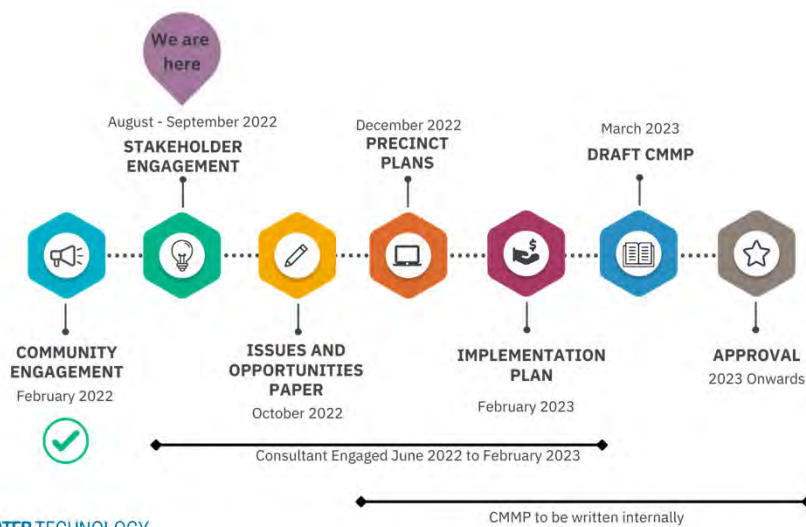
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3

Actions implemented - CMP 2016



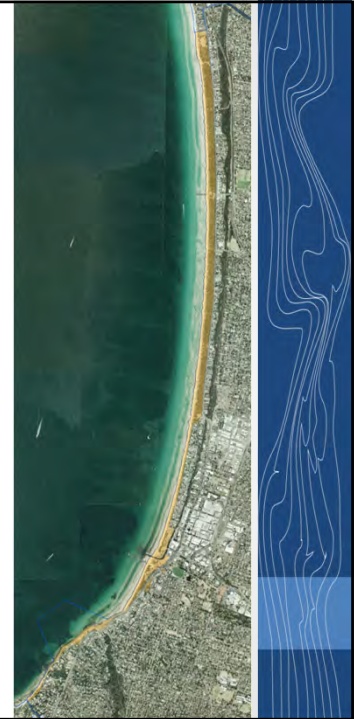
Frankston Coastal and Marine Management Plan 2023



Coastal Precincts

- **Oliver's Hill** (Gulls Way to Waterfront Playground)
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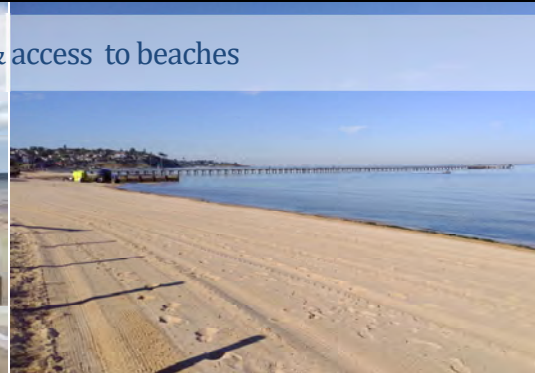


9

Community use & access to beaches



Seaford Foreshore



Frankston Foreshore



10

5

Protecting environmental values



Remnant coastal vegetation

Waterways - Kananook Creek

Ecological Vegetation Classes supported:

- Coast banksia woodland
- Coastal dune scrub
- Coastal dune grassland

Seaford Foreshore Reserve

WATER TECHNOLOGY
WATER, COASTAL & ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

11

Assets, infrastructure & land use



Keast Park Playground & Pavilion

Olivers Hill

Seaford Pier

Frankston Waterfront

WATER TECHNOLOGY
WATER, COASTAL & ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

12

Mentimeter Activity

- ID of emerging State Agency projects, policies & objectives that are of relevance to the CMMP
- Go to menti.com, code **4391 7016**



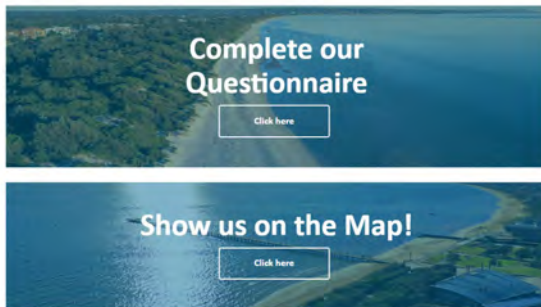
13

Frankston CMMP 2023



14

CMMP 2023- Completed initial public consultation



15

Values, Issues & Opportunities



Guiding objectives from Marine & Coastal Strategy

- Protect and enhance the marine and coastal environment
- Respect natural processes and strengthen resilience to climate change
- Use and develop sustainably
- Stewardship, Knowledge, Engage and Collaborate

Values, issues & opportunities relating the management of Frankston's coast:

- Local and precinct-specific
- Will help inform precinct vision, objectives & actions in precinct plans



16

MURAL Activity - 30 mins

VALUES

ISSUES

OPPORTUNITIES

1. Think about the following questions:
 - What do you value most about these precincts?
 - What are current and future management issues facing these areas?
 - What are current and future opportunities in these precincts?
2. Using sticky notes, write down your answers & comments (colour coordinated of course!).
 - GREEN sticky notes are for VALUES
 - YELLOW sticky notes are for ISSUES
 - PINK sticky notes are for OPPORTUNITIES
3. We'll spend 5 mins on each precinct map. If you finish early, think about values, issues & opportunities that apply **generally** across the Frankston coastline.
 - For comments that are **precinct-specific**, add your comments to maps around the room.
 - For comments that apply generally across all coastal areas of Frankston, add notes to the general board.



17

Activity discussion - 20 mins

VALUES

ISSUES

OPPORTUNITIES

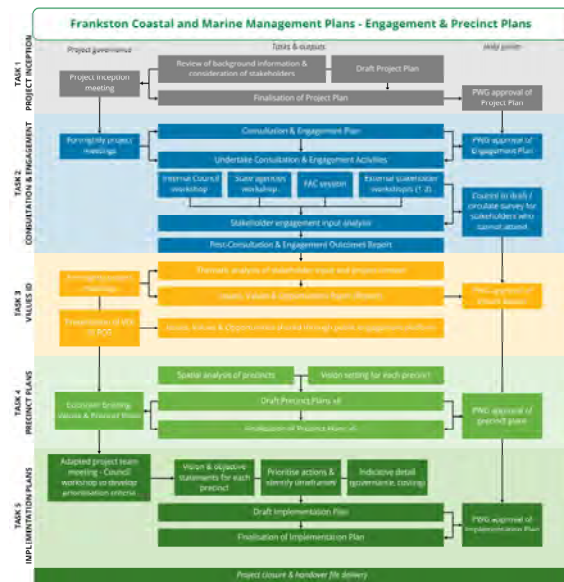
1. What stands out to you from this activity?
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3. What does the room disagree about?
4. What aspects apply across all coastal areas of Frankston?
5. If you could only make one comment, what is the number one thing for the project team to consider in CMMP development?



18

What's next?

- Workshops with community stakeholders & FAC
- Values, issues & opportunities will be reviewed from all stakeholders
- Progression into next stages of CMMP2023 development



Thank you for participating

For ongoing discussion, contact Cameron Ashwood
cameron.ashwood@frankston.vic.gov.au



Community Stakeholder Workshop – Tuesday 30th August 2022

Coastal Management Planning

Values, Issues & Opportunities identification for Frankston Precincts



 WATER TECHNOLOGY
WATER, COASTAL & ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS
 Frankston City

Tahlia Rossi, Toby Delvin – Water Technology
 Cameron Ashwood – Frankston City Council

1



Bunurong Country

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1

2

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3

Agenda

Our project team want to understand what is important to you in the future management of the Frankston and Seaford foreshore areas. While current and future land use and management needs can be competing; we work for equitable, balanced, and responsible outcomes for these precincts.

Item	Presenting	Time	Outcome
Welcome & introductions	Council	5 mins	Familiar with project team
Introduction to CMMP 2023	Council, Water Tech	10 mins	Context is provided to project
Overview of previous CMP (2016) & Overview of Precinct Planning project	Council, Water Tech	10 mins	Context is provided to project
Your role in contributing to precinct planning & questions	Water Tech	10 mins	Clarity on purpose of consultation
MURAL activity – values, issues, opportunities	Water Tech	30 mins	Participants contribution to VOI identification
Activity discussion	Water Tech	20 mins	Key points are better understood through Q&A
Summary & next steps	Council	5 mins	Transparency for project progression

4

2

Mentimeter Activity

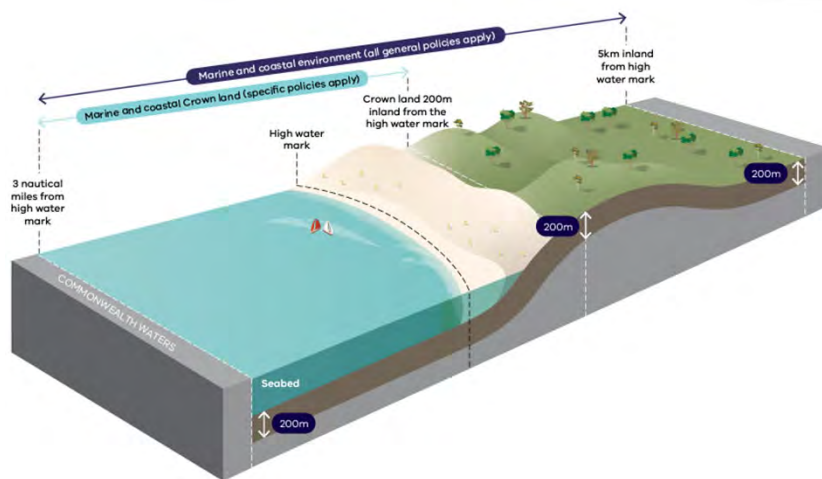
What's do you love about the coast?

- Scan this QR with your phone or go to menti.com, enter code **9409 5812**



5

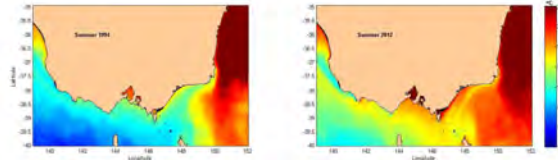
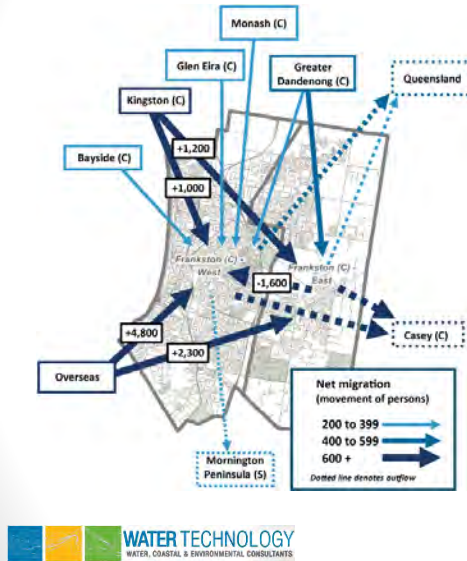
Why is coastal planning important?



6

3

Future pressures



7

What is a Coastal & Marine Management Plan?



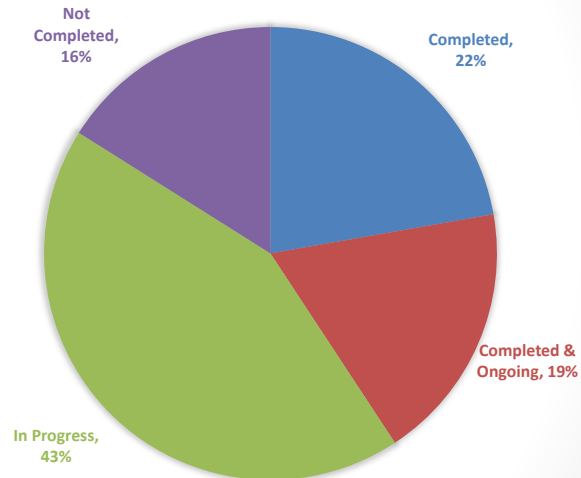
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Developing a CMMP at a local level enables a consistent approach to be taken across Victoria to implement State policy, while being context-specific and responsive to the needs and values of local communities.

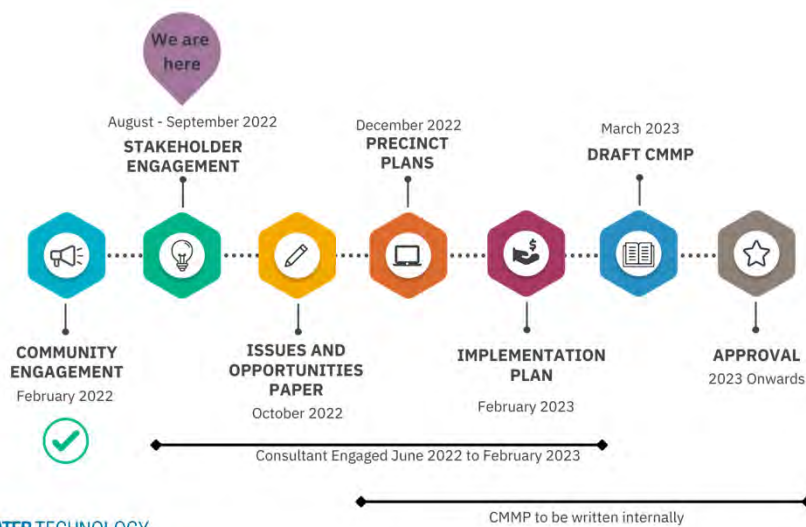
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4

Actions implemented - CMP 2016



Frankston Coastal and Marine Management Plan 2023





11

CMMP 2023- Completed initial public consultation

Engage Frankston!

Complete our Questionnaire
[Click here](#)

Show us on the Map!
[Click here](#)



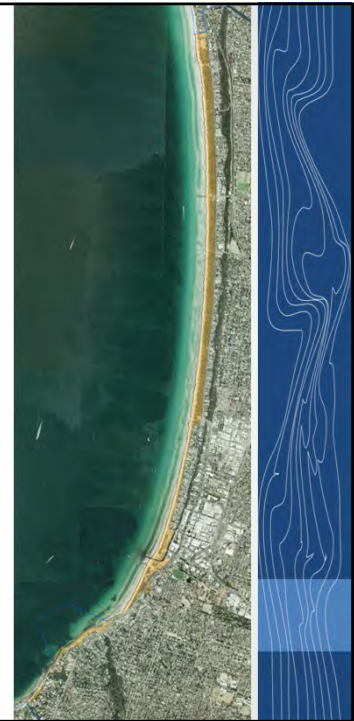
WATER TECHNOLOGY
WATER, COASTAL & ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

12

Coastal Precincts

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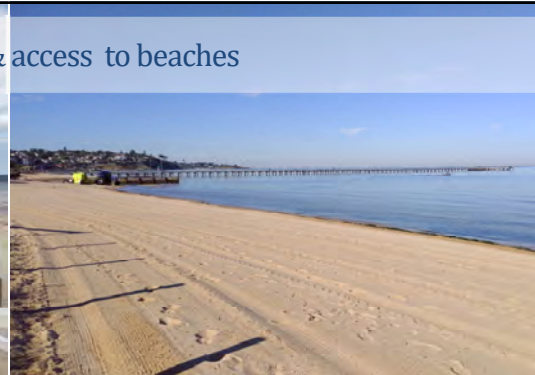


13

Community use & access to beaches



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14

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Olivers Hill

Seaford Pier

Frankston Waterfront

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WATER, COASTAL & ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

16

Your involvement is valued!



Why have asked for your input in this project?

- **This is your backyard**, and have an interest in how coastal and marine areas are managed.
- We want to understand what you most value about the coast.
- **Your unique view** on what the current and future issues and opportunities is important for us to understand.
- **CMMP is to be reflective of its community**, and preferences can be conflicting between different stakeholder groups. Early understanding of this can help Council make informed, equitable and balanced decisions.

How will your contributions be used?

- The same questions have been asked to many groups, including:
 - The public
 - State & Local Government staff
 - Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation
 - Foreshore Advisory Committee
- All responses will be considered & presented to Council.
- Findings will be published on Engage Frankston for public comment.
- Vision statements, objectives & actions for each precinct will be drafted & presented to Council.



17

MURAL Activity - 30 mins



1. Think about the following questions:
 - **What do you value most about these precincts?**
 - **What are current and future management issues facing these areas?**
 - **What are current and future opportunities in these precincts?**
2. In the MURAL online whiteboard, use colour-coded sticky notes for precinct-based responses:
 - **GREEN sticky notes are for VALUES**
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3. We'll spend ~5 mins on each precinct map. If you finish early, think about values, issues & opportunities that apply **generally** here.
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MURAL discussion - 20 mins

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OPPORTUNITIES

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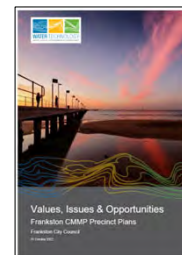
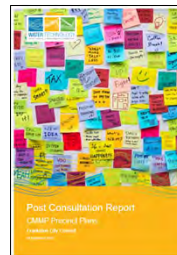
19

What's next?

- Further stakeholder workshops
- Values, issues & opportunities from all stakeholders will be collated and summarised
- Progression into next stages of precinct plan development

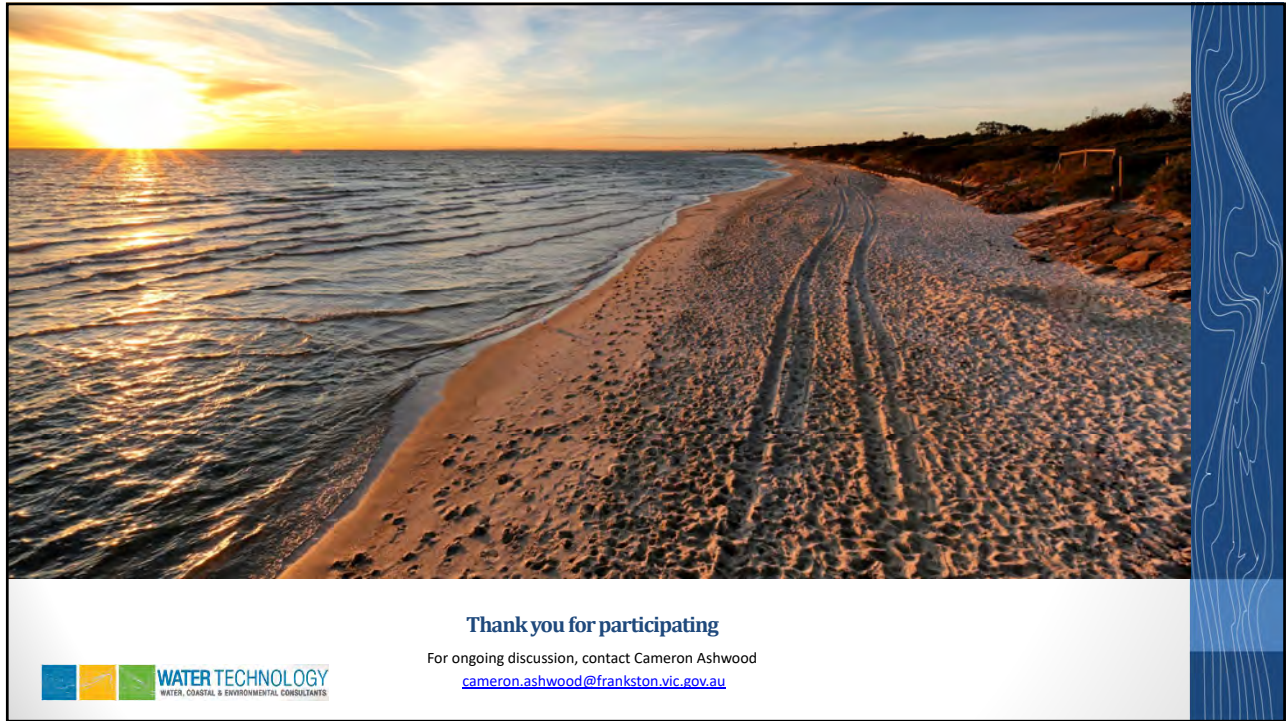
Provide ongoing feedback:

- MURAL board link will continue to be live for 2 weeks
- **Email:** cameron.ashwood@frankston.vic.gov.au
- Keep up to date with this project through Engage Frankston
page: <https://engage.frankston.vic.gov.au/CMMP>



20

10





Community Stakeholder Workshop – Thursday 1st September 2022

Coastal Management Planning

Values, Issues & Opportunities identification for Frankston Precincts


WATER TECHNOLOGY
WATER, COASTAL & ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS


 Tahlia Rossi, Toby Delvin – Water Technology
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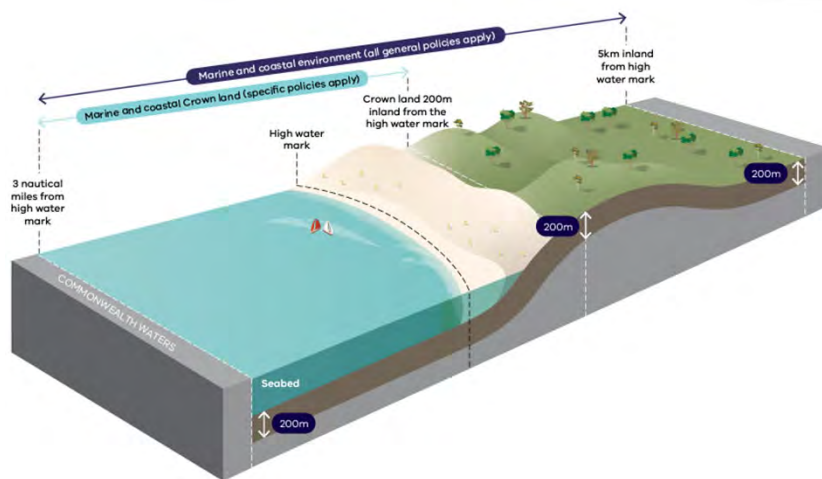
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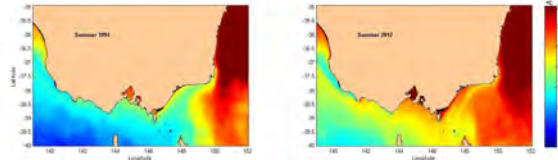
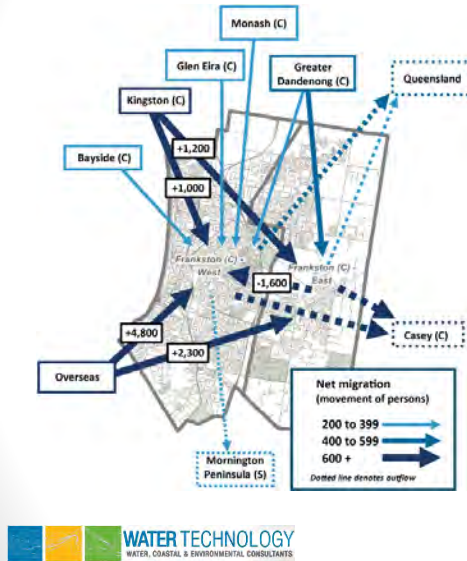
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What is a Coastal & Marine Management Plan?



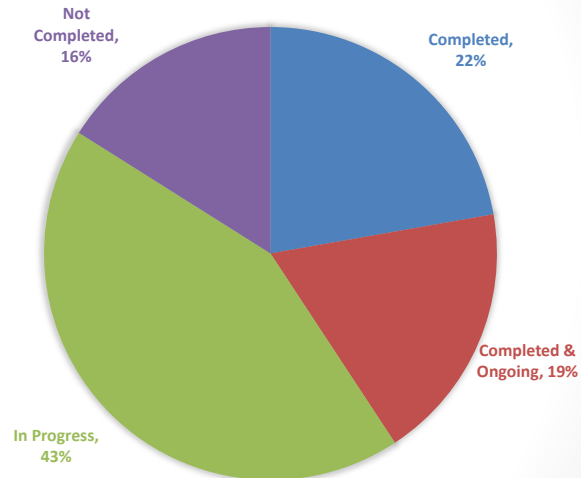
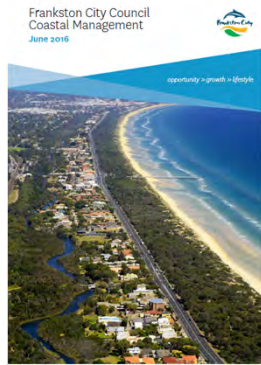
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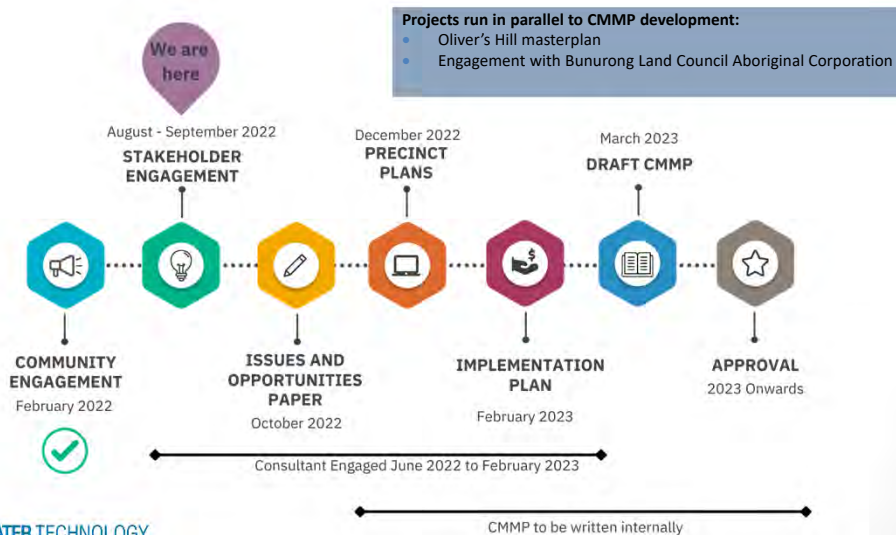
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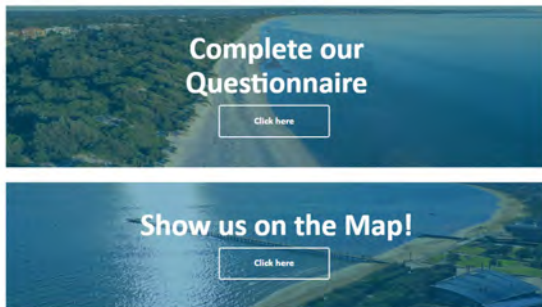
Actions implemented - CMP 2016



Frankston Coastal and Marine Management Plan 2023



CMMP 2023- Completed initial public consultation

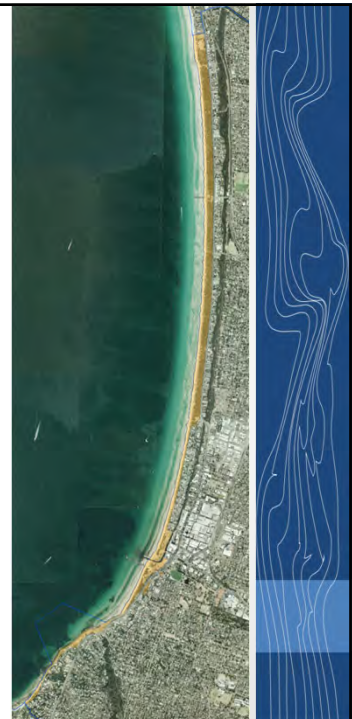


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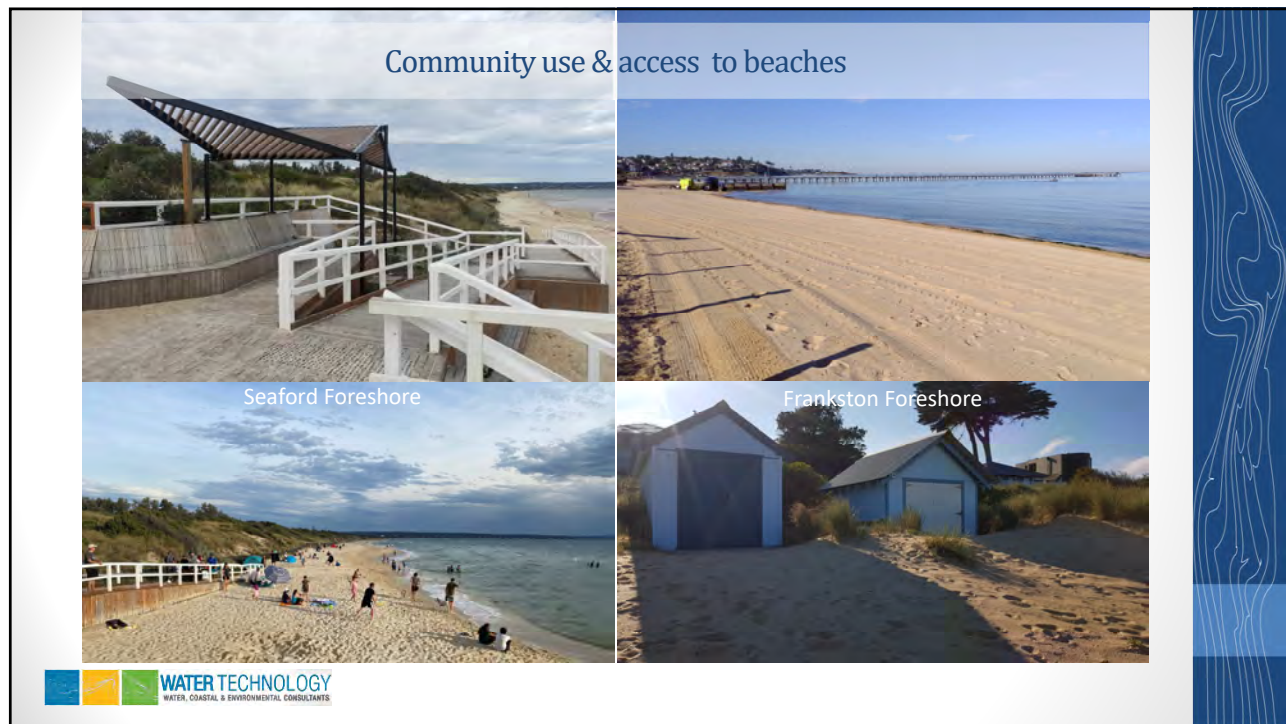
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16

Workshop Activity - 40 mins

VALUES

ISSUES

OPPORT-
UNITIES

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Activity discussion - 10 mins

VALUES

ISSUES

OPPORT-
UNITIES

1. What stands out to you from this activity?
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3. What does the room disagree about?
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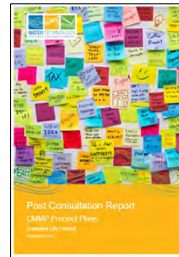
18

What's next?

- Further engagement activities to be led by Council
- Values, issues & opportunities from all stakeholders will be collated and summarised
- Progression into next stages of precinct plan development

Provide ongoing feedback:

- **Email:** cameron.ashwood@frankston.vic.gov.au
- Keep up to date with this project through Engage Frankston
page: <https://engage.frankston.vic.gov.au/CMMP>



19



Thank you for participating

For ongoing discussion, contact Cameron Ashwood
cameron.ashwood@frankston.vic.gov.au



20

10



Foreshore Advisory Committee Workshop – Thursday 1st September 2022

Coastal Management Planning

Values, Issues & Opportunities identification for Frankston Precincts


WATER TECHNOLOGY
WATER, COASTAL & ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS


 Tahlia Rossi, Toby Delvin – Water Technology
 Cameron Ashwood – Frankston City Council

1



Bunurong Country

We acknowledge and pay respect to the
Bunurong People, the Custodians of
these lands and waters.

1

2

Our project team

Water, Coastal & Environmental Solutions
Water Technology provides expert insights & practical solutions for surface water, groundwater, coastal & environmental challenges.



3

Agenda

FAC has a valued role in precinct plan development, you bring an important representation of community perspectives that will be listened to carefully.

Item	Presenting	Time	Outcome
Welcome	Council	5 mins	Familiar with project team
Brief context setting – coastal planning & CMMP 2023	Council, Water Tech	5 mins	Context is provided to project
Brief context setting – FAC's important role in CMMP development	Water Tech	5 mins	Clarity on purpose of consultation
Workshop activity 1 – values, issues, opportunities	Water Tech	45 mins	Participants contribution to VOI identification
Workshop activity 2 – precinct visioning	Water Tech	20 mins	Participants contribution to vision drafting
Summary & next steps	Council	10 mins	Transparency for project progression

4

2

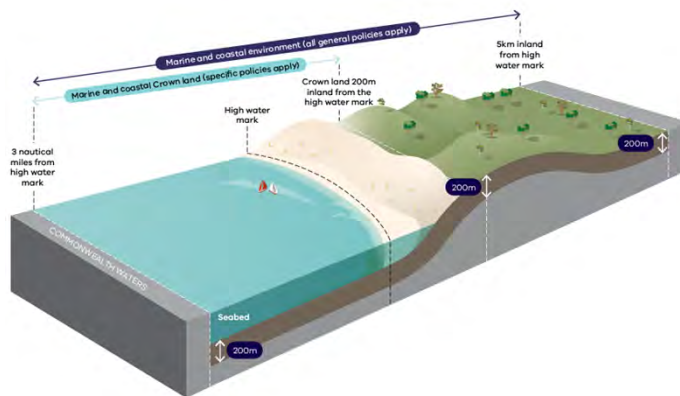
Mentimeter Activity – coastal values

- Scan this QR with your phone or go to menti.com, enter code **2753 9550**



5

Refresher - why is coastal planning important?

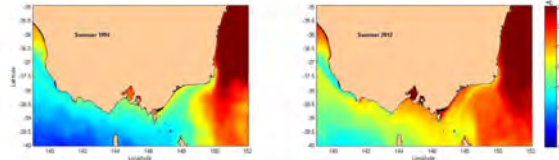
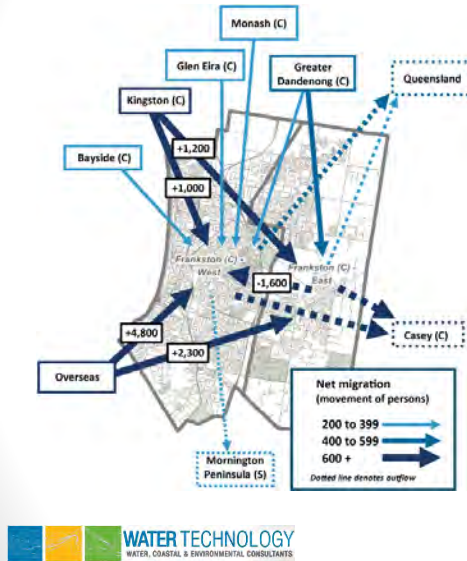


Developing a CMMP at a local level enables a consistent approach to be taken across Victoria to implement State policy, while being context- specific and responsive to the needs and values of local communities.

6

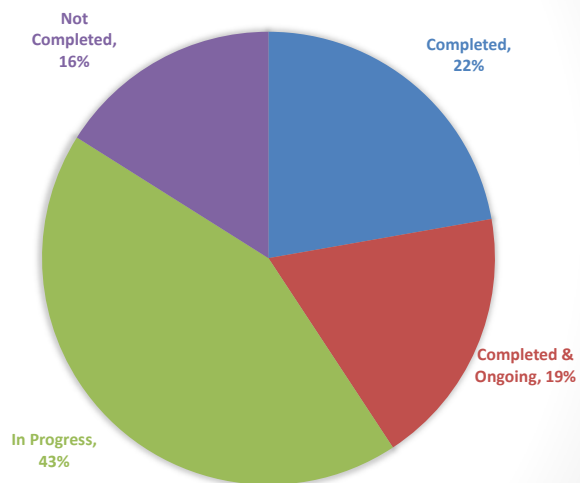
3

Snapshot of future pressures



7

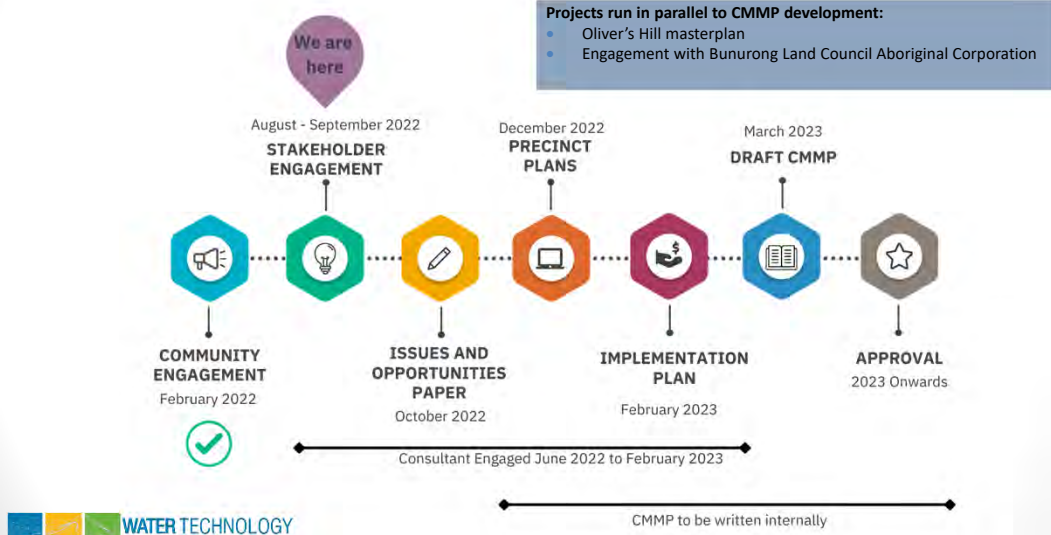
Actions implemented - CMP 2016



8

4

Frankston Coastal and Marine Management Plan 2023



9

CMMP 2023- Completed initial public consultation



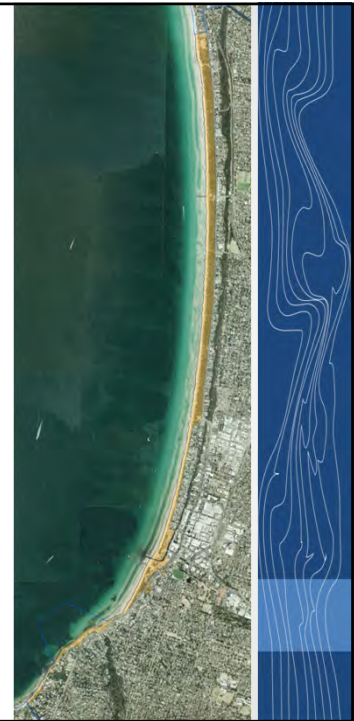
10

5

Quick overview of our coastal precincts

- **Oliver's Hill** (Gulls Way to Waterfront Playground)
- **Frankston Waterfront** (Waterfront Playground to Wells Street)
- **Long Island** (Wells Street to Mile Bridge)
- **Seaford Foreshore** (Mile Bridge to Seaford Road)
- **Seaford Pier** (Seaford Road to Emergency Marker 123)
- **Keast Park** (Emergency Marker 123 to Osprey Lane)

These precincts contain many places of value, including Frankston Waterfront and Seaford Foreshore beaches and activity nodes, as well as significant ecosystems, habitats & waterways.

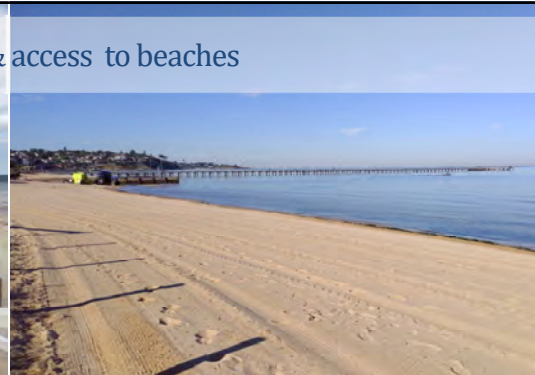


11

Community use & access to beaches



Seaford Foreshore



Frankston Foreshore



12

Protecting environmental values



Remnant coastal vegetation

Waterways - Kananook Creek

Ecological Vegetation Classes supported:

- Coast banksia woodland
- Coastal dune scrub
- Coastal dune grassland

Seaford Foreshore Reserve

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13

Assets, infrastructure & land use



Keast Park Playground & Pavilion

Olivers Hill

Seaford Pier

Frankston Waterfront

WATER TECHNOLOGY
WATER, COASTAL & ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

14

Your role in contributing to precinct planning

ID of touch points with FAC

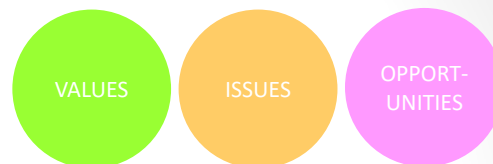
- We want to **collaborate** with you on this project
- Today's workshop –
 - focus on identifying VALUES, OPPORTUNITIES & ISSUES
 - Begin brainstorming keywords for PRECINCT VISION STATEMENTS
- Future workshops –
 - Ask for your review of our project team's drafting of:
 - Precinct vision statements, objectives & actions
 - Draft precinct plan maps

How your input will be used

- All responses will be considered in our project team working & presented to Council
- Findings will be published on Engage Frankston for public comment
- We'll rely on your feedback on our team's drafting, alongside Council staff, the PWG, and Councillors



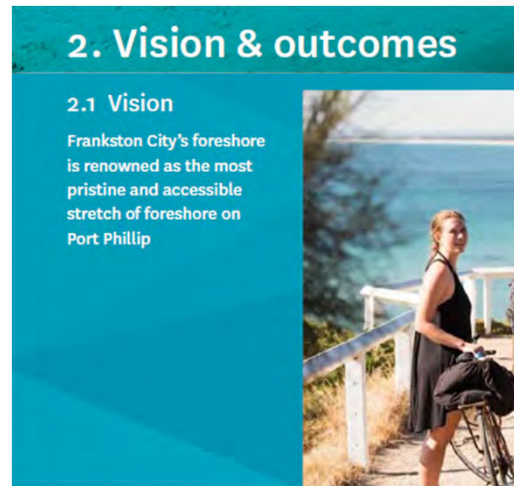
VIO Activity - 45 mins



1. Think about the following questions:
 - **What do you value most about these precincts?**
 - **What are current and future management issues facing these areas?**
 - **What are current and future opportunities in these precincts?**
2. Using sticky notes, write down your answers & comments (colour coordinated of course!).
 - **GREEN sticky notes are for VALUES**
 - **YELLOW sticky notes are for ISSUES**
 - **PINK sticky notes are for OPPORTUNITIES**
3. We'll rotate between precinct maps at your table
 - For comments that are **precinct-specific**, add your sticky notes to the maps.
 - For comments that apply **generally across all coastal areas of Frankston**, add your sticky notes to the butchers paper.

Precinct vision statement brainstorming - 20 mins

- Vision statements are aspirational, descriptive & concise
- Looking for input for **KEY WORDS** that should be included in each precinct's vision statement. This typically is:
 - Adjectives – describe what you want to see
 - E.g. pristine, accessible, diverse
 - Verbs – describe actions to be taken
 - E.g. enhance, protect, celebrate
- Visioning is future focused (the next 10 years)
- Objectives & actions will further define HOW these visions will be achieved



Example vision statement from Frankston CMP 2016

17

Mentimeter Activity – vision brainstorming

- Scan this QR with your phone or go to menti.com, enter code **5393 3045**
- **3 keywords, in 3 minutes** for each precinct



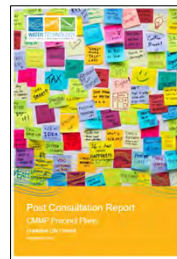
18

What's next?

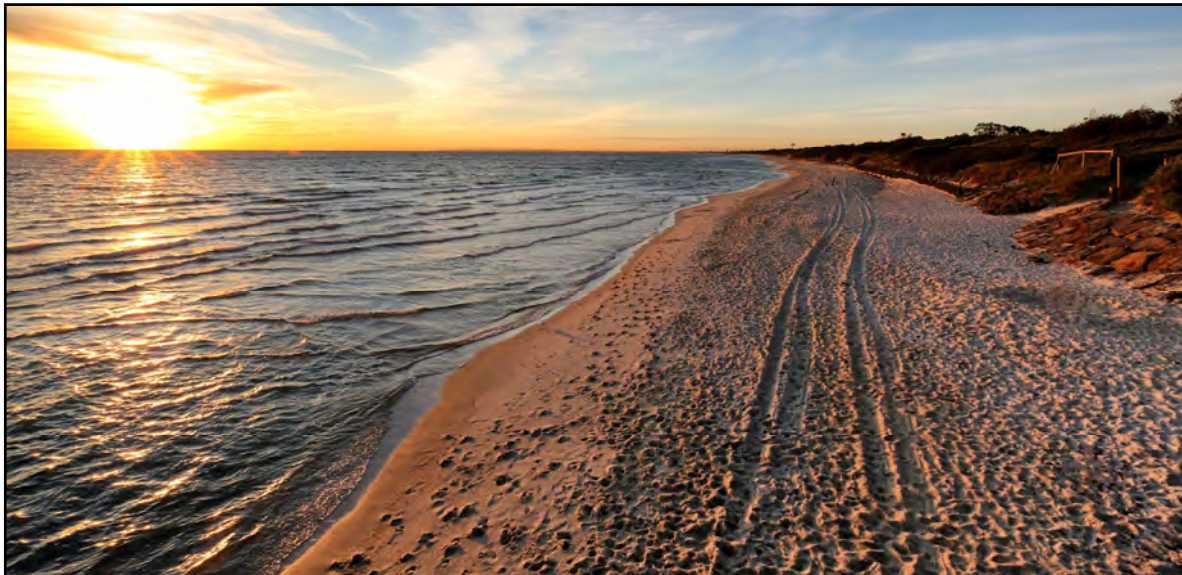
- Further FAC workshops
- Values, issues & opportunities from all stakeholders will be collated and summarised
- Progression into next stages of precinct plan development

Provide ongoing feedback:

- **Email:** cameron.ashwood@frankston.vic.gov.au
- Keep up to date with this project through Engage Frankston
page: <https://engage.frankston.vic.gov.au/CMMP>



19



Thank you for participating

For ongoing discussion, contact Cameron Ashwood
cameron.ashwood@frankston.vic.gov.au



20

10



APPENDIX E ADDITIONAL STAKEHOLDER COMMENTRY

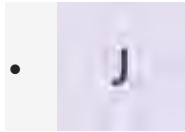




E-1 MS Teams chat records from online community workshop

A few participants were not able to access the MURAL whiteboard and therefore used the chat function to contribute comments in regard to issues, values and opportunities for precincts.

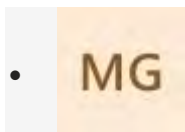
Message List



Long Island precinct - the boatsheds are a ... by Janet (Guest)

Janet (Guest)6:44 pm

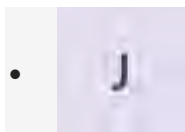
Long Island precinct - the boatsheds are a wonderful asset for owners but also for other users in terms of shelter, atmosphere etc



Agree Janet by Maureen Griffin (Guest)

Maureen Griffin (Guest)6:45 pm

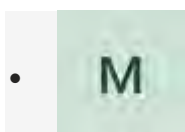
Agree Janet



Issue of marrum grass - holds the dunes but... by Janet (Guest)

Janet (Guest)6:47 pm

Issue of marrum grass - holds the dunes but swamps the indigenous vegetation



AN INDUNATION OVERLAY APPLIES by Micvhele (Guest)

Micvhele (Guest)6:51 pm

AN INDUNATION OVERLAY APPLIES

- Inundation ! by Micvhele (Guest)

Micvhele (Guest)6:52 pm

Inundation !

• **RK**

Over development on the east bank must be t... by Russell Taylor KCA (Guest)

Russell Taylor KCA (Guest)6:52 pm

1

Over development on the east bank must be tapered towards the creek.

• **M**

Is the flora and fauna assessment of the fo... by Micvhele (Guest)

Micvhele (Guest)6:54 pm

Is the flora and fauna assessment of the foreshores going to be updated?

•

Yes, it is something we will be looking int... by Cameron Ashwood

Cameron Ashwood6:55 pm

Yes, it is something we will be looking into to review the 2010 report

• **RK**

Perhaps a barrier at the mouth with access ... by Russell Taylor KCA (Guest)

Russell Taylor KCA (Guest)6:55 pm

Perhaps a barrier at the mouth with access to boating, as was used in early 20th century

• **MG**

Preservation of environmental values for in... by Maureen Griffin (Guest)

Maureen Griffin (Guest)6:56 pm

Preservation of environmental values for increasing biodiversity, climate change mitigation and maintaining natural spaces as authentically as possible.

-

M

High buildings dominate the skyline and vie... by Micvhele (Guest)

Micvhele (Guest)6:56 pm

High buildings dominate the skyline and views.

-

MG

Agree with above comment. The Gold coast sh... by Maureen Griffin (Guest)

Maureen Griffin (Guest)6:58 pm

Agree with above comment. The Gold coast should not be considered as a model for anything

-

Great comment re expansion of nat env Richa... by Maureen Griffin (Guest)

Maureen Griffin (Guest)6:59 pm

Great comment re expansion of nat env Richard

-

M

The beaches are so popular and the pressure... by Micvhele (Guest)

Micvhele (Guest)6:59 pm

The beaches are so popular and the pressure is there for more foreshore parking spaces for cars and boat trailers.

-

Wooley Reef! by Micvhele (Guest)

Micvhele (Guest)7:00 pm

Wooley Reef!

-

RK

The creek running though the entire 6 sec... by Russell Taylor KCA (Guest)

Russell Taylor KCA (Guest)7:00 pm

The creek running though the entire 6 sections is the jewel in the crown of the city

• **MG**

Support Friends groups who assist rangers t... by Maureen Griffin (Guest)

Maureen Griffin (Guest)7:00 pm

Support Friends groups who assist rangers to maintain and replant foreshore areas

• **M**

There are two artificial reefs..Yakka and T... by Micvhele (Guest)

Micvhele (Guest)7:01 pm

There are two artificial reefs..Yakka and Tedesco at Seaford as well as marine ecosystems under the piers.

• **RK**

The precincts are great for education on so... by Russell Taylor KCA (Guest)

Russell Taylor KCA (Guest)7:02 pm

1

The precincts are great for education on so many aspects of environment - flora, fauna, water quality, human activity and its consequences

• **M**

Also fresh water entering bay. by Micvhele (Guest)

Micvhele (Guest)7:02 pm

Also fresh water entering bay.

- **RK**

The Frankston waterfront is begging to be m... by Russell Taylor KCA (Guest)

Russell Taylor KCA (Guest)7:04 pm

The Frankston waterfront is begging to be made into a floating harbour, like Bristol UK. Then SE Water may be less visible due to more aspects of more aesthetic interest

- **M**

Litter traps at all drain entry points to b... by Micvhele (Guest)

Micvhele (Guest)7:07 pm

Litter traps at all drain entry points to bay.

- **RK**

Encouraging much more walking through the h... by Russell Taylor KCA (Guest)

Russell Taylor KCA (Guest)7:16 pm

Encouraging much more walking through the hinterland between the highway and the beach

- **MG**

Noise and night light pollution need to be ... by Maureen Griffin (Guest)

Maureen Griffin (Guest)7:17 pm

Noise and night light pollution need to be minimised - value

- Sustainability of any new houses by Maureen Griffin (Guest)

Maureen Griffin (Guest)7:18 pm

Sustainability of any new houses

• **RK**

The seaford precinct lends itself to boat-f... by Russell Taylor KCA (Guest)

Russell Taylor KCA (Guest)7:21 pm

The seaford precinct lends itself to boat-free low noise zone

•

We actually take Frankston High School down... by Paul Sorensen

Paul Sorensen7:23 pm

We actually take Frankston High School down to Rye instead of Frankston, which is a shame when they have beaches just down the road

• **MG**

Environmental enhancement creates economic/... by Maureen Griffin (Guest)

Maureen Griffin (Guest)7:24 pm

Environmental enhancement creates economic/tourist opportunities.

• **RK**

At Seaford there is a geographical,link bet... by Russell Taylor KCA (Guest)

Russell Taylor KCA (Guest)7:25 pm

At Seaford there is a geographical,link between the wetlands, the creek and the Seaford pier. And coming soon is the Kananook Creek Botanic Gardens between the Seaford station and Seaford Road.

Compose

- Copy



E-2 Email correspondence from participants following workshops

22020309_R03_V03a_Post_Consultation_Outcomes_Final_Report

From: [Cameron Ashwood](#)
To: [Tahlia Rossi](#); [Toby Devlin](#)
Subject: FW: Coastal and Marine Management Plan
Date: Friday, 2 September 2022 10:00:14 AM

Caution: External
Email.

FYI



Cameron Ashwood >> Coastal Planning and Policy Officer
Environmental Policy and Planning >> City Futures
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From: Michele McKinlay <michele.mck2009@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, 31 August 2022 6:45 PM
To: Cameron Ashwood <Cameron.Ashwood@frankston.vic.gov.au>
Subject: Re: Coastal and Marine Management Plan

Thank you Cameron.

I had a severe echo effect during the Teams Meeting and so found it almost impossible to follow and contribute. I would like to provide the following comments.

Opportunity One

The State Govt 's Marine and Coastal Policy 2018 states that "non-water based sporting facilities do not need to be on coastal crown land "(P55).

With a similar intent, VCAT has recently refused an application on Lorne's foreshore which did not have a coastal or marine reason to be located there.

Coastal foreshores, such as at Frankston, have for years been under great pressures for diverse uses which undermine their naturalistic and environmental values.

I advocate that it is now the right time for the Long Island Tennis Club, for which there is also extremely restricted street car parking, to be relocated to a more appropriate site rather than spending millions on new club rooms for what is evidently a non water-based sport.

There is a site just across the road on Nepean Hwy for sale at the moment which could suit though I understand it would be quite an investment. Other sites could be investigated.

An approved water-based use of this foreshore site would be for a new HQ building for the Coast Guard and for housing their secondary boat. There would be room for onsite parking for the Coast Guard's purposes where the courts are currently. .

Better Boating Victoria may fund a small jetty or dedicated boat ramp there for FCG members to bring their primary boat from Patterson Marina to tie up there ready for deployment such as on the weekend days when they are on duty, particularly during the often busy months of December and January.

The Coast Guard's primary boat, an 8.5m Naiad boat, is oversize for trailering and would be best moored as at present in the very secure compound at Patterson Marina and then travel by sea.

I note that BBV is renewing boat ramps at Mornington, Safety Beach, Rye and Kananook Creek and this would be an opportune time for Council to advocate for a new small jetty at Long Island for Coast Guard Frankston?

Opportunity Two

Over the last few years, Council has been providing significant grants to business in the city centre to activate vacant shops or be active at night.eg. recently in Playne Street for Betty's Burgers \$30,000 and Hotel Lona , \$30,000. Attracting people to the city centre will be essential for the ongoing viability of these city centre ventures.

I would like to suggest that the markets that Council intends to run Oct-April on the foreshore reserve , which do not have any marine or coastal function, could be held in future in Playne or Wells Streets which could be closed (or part closed) to traffic one Sunday a month, Oct to April. This would really support existing and new CBD businesses instead of drawing people away from the city centre, while leaving the foreshore for actual coastal pursuits. There is already public car parking provision at the corner Young and Playne Streets and at the cinemas.

You may have seen that **Gertrude Street Fitzroy** has just been awarded second place in the *coolest streets in the world* awards. Frankston's CBD could be similarly buzzing with the right support.

<https://www.timeout.com/melbourne/news/its-official-gertrude-street-is-the-second-coolest-street-in-the-world-082522>

Opportunity Three

The Riviera Outfall is an existing structure, which does not currently serve any public use or afford an aesthetic enhancement to the bay, which could have an extension at the end for a viewing platform similar to the new one at Shakespeare Grove, St Kilda.



I hope the Frankston Council and Water Technology consultants will seriously consider these recommendations which will help redress some of the unnecessary demands for uses of our famed beaches and foreshores.

Many thanks and kind regards

Michele McKinlay

On Wed, 31 Aug 2022 at 12:43, Cameron Ashwood
<Cameron.Ashwood@frankston.vic.gov.au> wrote:

Hi everyone,

Thanks to those who were able to attend last night's CMMP community workshop!

Plenty of great discussion and many values, issues and opportunities captured.

If you would like to add more thoughts to the MURAL board please do so [here](#)

If you would like to keep updated with the progress of the project, make sure you follow our [Engage Page](#)

Feel free to shoot us an email or call if you have any questions. Once we developed our values, issues and opportunities paper (October/November) I will forward it on for comment

Regards, Cam



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From: [Cameron Ashwood](#)
To: [Tahlia Rossi](#)
Subject: FW: FAC - The 6 Beach Precincts - Values, Issues & Opportunities
Date: Wednesday, 7 September 2022 2:07:57 PM

Caution: External
Email.

101



Cameron Ashwood >> Coastal Planning and Policy Officer
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From: Michael Telleson <mtelleson@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, 5 September 2022 6:51 PM
To: Cameron Ashwood <Cameron.Ashwood@frankston.vic.gov.au>
Cc: Councillor Brad Hill <crhill@frankston.vic.gov.au>
Subject: FAC - The 6 Beach Precincts - Values, Issues & Opportunities

Hi Cam,

As discussed, I am recording my "values" (V), "issues" (I) & "opportunities" (O) via this email instead of using the "Mural" software.

Note:

- (1) Climate Change is a medium/long-term threat to the whole Frankston coastline, as it is quite a low-lying coastline, except for Oliver's Hill. The sand dune system is particularly vulnerable to rising sea levels and increased frequency and severity of storms. This should be a motivational factor for Frankston LGA residents to play their part in the global communities' efforts to halt and then reverse climate change causes. Low-lying areas, particularly our coastal dune needs to be protected and strengthened as much as possible.
- (2) Referring to the current sandy track paralleling between the Seaford Beaches dunal system and the Nepean Highway from Keast Park to the Mile Bridge (northern end of

Gould Street) - This track is mostly quite narrow, windy, and is natural sand. This contributes to the character of the trail for pedestrians. In its current state, it is not suitable for bikes due to the soft sand and the narrowness of the trail. Its current state is in keeping with the character of the area and allows pedestrians safe enjoyment of the precinct.

KEAST PARK

(A) North of "Riviera Outlet":

- (V) Family-friendly - lawns & playground equipment for picnics & families
- (V) Facilities like parking, toilets, showers & cafe
- (V) Good beach for swimming & beach-going.
- (V) The bush path on the eastern side of the sand dunes.
- (V) The preservation of the beach sand dunes.
- (I) Effectively the beach has been handed over to the dogs 24/7, many not under "effective control". Having dog access rules different from the adjoining KCC beach causes confusion and compliance issues. The dogs are not compatible with the family-friendly picnic area and beach, especially during the daytime Summer season. The extra cars with dogs are adding to the carpark congestion, mainly in Summer. During the Summer Bowls Pennant season, Carrum Bowling Club players and their visiting club's are not often able to access their designated parking, and many aged bowlers are being forced up to the Carrum Station Carpark and made to walk 1.3 km, on hot days carrying bowling equipment. Dogs are also a threat to the integrity of the sand dunes, especially down towards the Riviera Outlet.
- (O) Work with KCC for consistent Dog access rules to return the precinct to being family-friendly, especially in Summer.
- (O) Restrict dog's beach access to the southern access currently used by the horses very early in the morning. This would remove the potential to conflict between families and dogs transiting the playground.

(B) South of Riviera Outlet.

- (V) Good beach access opposite the Nepean Hwy pedestrian crossing. This is particularly used by local residents walking to the beach.
- (V) Preservation of the sand dunes area (for flora & fauna).
- (V) Nice sandy beach and access to the outlet/pier for viewing and fishing.
- (V) The bush path on the eastern side of the sand dunes.
- (I) Lack of human facilities (at the Riviera access point).
- (I) The beach access needs some maintenance and preferably upgrading for safer access and protection of the dunes.
- (I) Unofficial beach access points to suit local access.
- (O) Upgrade the facilities and improve dune protection.
- (O) **The beach access and facilities opposite Armstrong's Rd should be upgraded.** The draft plan by FCC officers in 2021, was a good example of improving the facilities as well as providing extra protection for the dune system. Minimal removal of the indigenous flora would have been required. The design was very sensitive to protecting the existing landscape.

SEAFORD PIER

- (V) The iconic pier - is highly photographed and enjoyed by many locals and visitors. A good landmark for marine navigation.
- (V) The beaches with facilities, coast track, and dune system. Also directly opposite the Seaford shopping precinct with restaurants, cafes, and ice creamery.
- (V) The beachside cafe.
- (I) Very limited car parking.
- (I) Security can be an issue due to relative remoteness - CCTV and patrols are

helpful.

- (I) Unofficial beach access causing dunal damage and risky pedestrian crossing of Nepean Highway.
- (O) Seaford is becoming a popular destination, due to the upgrading of food/drink outlets and also close proximity to Seaford Station.
- (O) **Beach access should only be permitted where controlled pedestrian crossings are in place. This will reduce unnecessary dunal damage and risky pedestrian crossing of Nepean Hwy. This should apply to the whole coastal foreshore, following Nepean Highway through Seaford, (all three Seaford precincts).**

SEAFORD FORESHORE

- (V) Nice beaches, the coastal dune system, and the coastal pedestrian track.
- (V) Facilities and protected beach access at Seaford Rd.
- (V) Protected beach access opposite Kananook Pedestrian Bridge at Moresby Ave.
- (V) A controlled pedestrian crossing, protected beach access, and facilities opposite the Kananook Pedestrian Bridge at McCullough Ave.
- (I) The Moresby Ave access has no controlled pedestrian crossing or toilet block, despite being adjacent to the Moresby Ave Pedestrian Bridge.
- (I) Woolworths Carpark is extensively used by beachgoers in summer to the detriment of genuine shoppers of Woolworths.
- (O) Provide a safe pedestrian crossing and facilities for the Moresby Ave access.
- (O) Council and Woolworths could come to an arrangement for beach parking between the Supermarket and Kananook Creek. This would leave the carpark at the front of Woolies free for easier access to Woolworths shoppers.

LONG ISLAND

- (V) Main benefactors seem to be local residents of Gould Street and owners of the 55 (approx) beach bathing sheds.
- (V) Nice beach and coastal dune.
- (I) Limited access to other Frankston residents.
- (I) Limited parking except for Wells St and Long Island Tennis Club.
- (O) This beach currently is a defacto private residents beach - a feature not found anywhere else in the Frankston LGA, access (sympathetic to the area) should be provided for other residents to park there and enjoy the beach also. This is a hidden gem.
- (O) Keast park is too far away from the Frankston/Karingal/Langwarrin residents to frequently take dogs to the beach. The Long Island beach, subject to Summer daytime limits would be the best choice for a dog run in the Frankston suburb. So long as appropriate protection of the dunal system is maintained. This would reduce the need for dog owners to use the other Frankston beaches as a dog run, which is the current situation on almost any day.

FRANKSTON WATERFRONT

- (V) Frankston pier for walking, fishing, and water navigation. It is an iconic Frankston feature.
- (V) Clean beaches.
- (V) Large open areas near the waterfront for festivals and larger crowds.
- (V) Good access to the Frankston MAC and beachside catering.
- (V) Proportionate car parking.
- (V) Kananook Creek outlet and limited boat launching.
- (V) Boardwalks - easy and safe walking but protects the foreshore.
- (V) The waterfront precinct, especially the pedestrian crossing of Kananook Creek
- (I) Underutilised Yacht Club.

- (I) Parking is an issue when festivals are in progress.
- (O) Introduce additional uses for the yacht club building.
- (O) Improve the connection between Kananook Creek and the Bay. A permanent solution is required which would improve small boat access and also potentially the Coast Guard. This is an alternative to a seawall to protect the launching ramp at Olivers Hill. Both solutions have their pros and cons and require considerable funding.
- (O) Semi-permanent (seasonal) Food/Drink vans.
- (O) Beautification of at least the last 200m of Kananook Creek, including improved accessibility for canoes, kayaks, and other small watercraft (but not jet-skis).

OLIVERS HILL

- (V) The clean wide beach and boardwalks.
- (V) The remaining indigenous vegetation.
- (V) The dual boat ramp, even though it is not all weather.
- (V) Parking at the waterfront and at the top of the hill giving stunning views of Melbourne.
- (V) The transition from the sandy beaches of Frankston and Seaford to the rocky outcrop at Olivers Hill.
- (I) Maintaining a stable hill and keeping people off the steeper sections.
- (I) Limited food/drink catering.
- (O) A properly engineered pedestrian walk around the base of Olivers Hill. This would help to keep people off the hill itself, recreation and enjoyment of viewing Olivers Hill (similar concept to walking around Ularu rather than walking on it), and provide pedestrian access to the outlet of Kackerboite Beach and Davey's Bay from the Frankston Waterfront.

Regards,

--

Michael Telleson

Seaford VIC

M: 0401 641 252

E: mtelleson@gmail.com

From: [Cameron Ashwood](#)
To: [Tahlia Rossi](#)
Subject: FW: Coastal and Marine Management Plan - Community Workshop (In-Person)
Date: Friday, 7 October 2022 2:38:42 PM

Caution: External Email.



Cameron Ashwood >> Coastal Planning and Policy Officer
Environmental Policy and Planning >> City Futures
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From: jlbandb <jlbandb@tpg.com.au>
Sent: Saturday, 10 September 2022 9:31 PM
To: Cameron Ashwood <Cameron.Ashwood@frankston.vic.gov.au>
Cc: Councillor Claire Harvey <crrharvey@frankston.vic.gov.au>
Subject: Re: Coastal and Marine Management Plan - Community Workshop (In-Person)

Hi Cam

Thank you for the opportunity to attend this workshop. I have copied these comments to Councillor Claire Harvey for her consideration.

The overwhelming comment I seemed to be hearing from those around me (and myself) was the "Value" to keep it "natural".

I didn't add sticky notes for the following issues which support the natural environment:-

- Support for sensitive, reduced lighting in all the reserves and foreshore areas to avoid disturbance for wildlife and people living nearby.
- Planting along the east bank of the Kananook Creek and also along the footpath from Beach St

down to Wells St. This was promised prior to covid in council plans for this boulevard but never undertaken.

- Introduction of 24/7 cat curfew. It is disappointing this has yet to be adopted by councillors.

- better management of feral animals such as foxes which are common on the foreshore as well as indian mynors is desirable.

In addition to these and the many sticky notes I did attach, I would like to further propose the need for one outstanding "Opportunity" for Frankston.

We have a world class beach plus creek walking track which could be promoted as a range of loop walks of any distance from 500 metres to almost 20 km. In order for this to work, we must address the issue of crossing the Nepean Hwy at Mile bridge. I have submitted suggestions at multiple Frankston city planning events. If others see this as an opportunity, lets share the visions for this.

Thanks,

Jenni Alexander 0425 732 645

On 5/09/2022 9:05 am, Cameron Ashwood wrote:

Hi Jenni,

If you head to <https://engage.frankston.vic.gov.au/CMMP>

And click this button: But yes, you need to register.



Happy for you email through issues, values and opportunities before the end of the week

Regards, Cam

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From: jlbandb <jlbandb@tpg.com.au>

Sent: Sunday, 4 September 2022 9:11 PM

To: Cameron Ashwood <Cameron.Ashwood@frankston.vic.gov.au>

Subject: Re: Coastal and Marine Management Plan - Community Workshop (In-Person)

Thank you Cam. Please keep me updated. I'm not sure what "follow" means nor why you have to register for it.

I have thought of so many more issues, values and opportunities since the workshop. Is there any provision for more to be added now or best left till when you send out these for comment in Oct/Nov?

Jenni Alexander, Resident

On 2/09/2022 4:16 pm, Cameron Ashwood wrote:

Hi everyone,

Thanks to those who were able to attend yesterday afternoons CMMP community workshop!

Plenty of great discussion and many values, issues and opportunities captured.

If you would like to keep updated with the progress of the project, make sure you follow our [Engage Page](#)

Feel free to shoot us an email or call if you have any questions. Once

we developed our values, issues and opportunities paper (October/November) I will forward it on for comment.

Regards, Cam



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From: [Cameron Ashwood](#)
To: [Tahlia Rossi](#)
Subject: FW: FCC - Coastal and Marine Management Plan
Date: Friday, 7 October 2022 2:38:27 PM

Caution: External
Email.



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From: Michele McKinlay <michele.mck2009@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, 5 September 2022 11:41 AM
To: Cameron Ashwood <Cameron.Ashwood@frankston.vic.gov.au>
Subject: Re: Coastal and Marine Management Plan

Thank you for the feedback, Cameron.

Michele

On Mon, 5 Sept 2022 at 09:43, Cameron Ashwood
<Cameron.Ashwood@frankston.vic.gov.au> wrote:

Hi Michele,

Sorry the workshop wasn't audible and difficult to participate.

Thanks for the below and I will make sure we capture it in the Values, Issues, Opportunities paper

Regards, Cam



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From: Michele McKinlay <michele.mck2009@gmail.com>

Sent: Wednesday, 31 August 2022 6:45 PM

To: Cameron Ashwood <Cameron.Ashwood@frankston.vic.gov.au>

Subject: Re: Coastal and Marine Management Plan

Thank you Cameron.

I had a severe echo effect during the Teams Meeting and so found it almost impossible to follow and contribute. I would like to provide the following comments.

Opportunity One

The State Govt 's Marine and Coastal Policy 2018 states that "non-water based sporting facilities do not need to be on coastal crown land "(P55).

With a similar intent, VCAT has recently refused an application on Lorne's foreshore which did not have a coastal or marine reason to be located there.

Coastal foreshores, such as at Frankston, have for years been under great pressures for diverse uses which undermine their naturalistic and environmental values.

I advocate that it is now the right time for the Long Island Tennis Club, for which there is also extremely restricted street car parking, to be relocated to a more appropriate site rather than spending millions on new club rooms for what is evidently a non water-based sport.

There is a site just across the road on Nepean Hwy for sale at the moment which could suit though I understand it would be quite an investment. Other sites could be investigated.

An approved water-based use of this foreshore site would be for a new HQ building for the Coast Guard and for housing their secondary boat. There would be room for onsite

parking for the Coast Guard's purposes where the courts are currently. .

Better Boating Victoria may fund a small jetty or dedicated boat ramp there for FCG members to bring their primary boat from Patterson Marina to tie up there ready for deployment such as on the weekend days when they are on duty, particularly during the often busy months of December and January.

The Coast Guard's primary boat, an 8.5m Naiad boat, is oversize for trailering and would be best moored as at present in the very secure compound at Patterson Marina and then travel by sea.

I note that BBV is renewing boat ramps at Mornington, Safety Beach, Rye and Kananook Creek and this would be an opportune time for Council to advocate for a new small jetty at Long Island for Coast Guard Frankston?

Opportunity Two

Over the last few years, Council has been providing significant grants to business in the city centre to activate vacant shops or be active at [night.eg.](#) recently in Playne Street for Betty's Burgers \$30,000 and Hotel Lona , \$30,000. Attracting people to the city centre will be essential for the ongoing viability of these city centre ventures.

I would like to suggest that the markets that Council intends to run Oct-April on the foreshore reserve , which do not have any marine or coastal function, could be held in future in Playne or Wells Streets which could be closed (or part closed) to traffic one Sunday a month, Oct to April. This would really support existing and new CBD businesses instead of drawing people away from the city centre, while leaving the foreshore for actual coastal pursuits. There is already public car parking provision at the corner Young and Playne Streets and at the cinemas.

You may have seen that **Gertrude Street Fitzroy** has just been awarded second place in the *coolest streets in the world* awards. Frankston's CBD could be similarly buzzing with the right support.

<https://www.timeout.com/melbourne/news/its-official-gertrude-street-is-the-second-coolest-street-in-the-world-082522>

Opportunity Three

The Riviera Outfall is an existing structure, which does not currently serve any public use or afford an aesthetic enhancement to the bay, which could have an extension at the end for a viewing platform similar to the new one at Shakespeare Grove, St Kilda.



I hope the Frankston Council and Water Technology consultants will seriously consider these recommendations which will help redress some of the unnecessary demands for uses of our famed beaches and foreshores.

Many thanks and kind regards

Michele McKinlay

On Wed, 31 Aug 2022 at 12:43, Cameron Ashwood
<Cameron.Ashwood@frankston.vic.gov.au> wrote:

Hi everyone,

Thanks to those who were able to attend last night's CMMP community workshop!

Plenty of great discussion and many values, issues and opportunities captured.

If you would like to add more thoughts to the MURAL board please do so [here](#)

If you would like to keep updated with the progress of the project, make sure you follow our [Engage Page](#)

Feel free to shoot us an email or call if you have any questions. Once we developed our values, issues and opportunities paper (October/November) I will forward it on for comment

Regards, Cam



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E-3 Frankston Beach Association submission 30/09/22



Frankston Beach Association Inc.

Preserving the beach for all to use

FRANKSTON COASTAL AND MARINE MANAGEMENT PLAN

SUBMISSION BY FRANKSTON BEACH ASSOCIATION INC.

INTRODUCTION

Frankston Beach Association welcomes the opportunity to contribute to the Draft Frankston Coastal and Marine Management Plan 2023-33 (CMMP)

The Draft CMMP relates principally to the ~10 km narrow linear strip of Crown land foreshore reserves, stretching from Osprey Lane in the north to Kackeraboite Creek in the south, for which the Frankston City Council is the appointed Committee of Management (CoM), and extends into the unreserved crown land in the bay and crown land 200m inland from the mean high-water mark.

Our Association, a voluntary non-profit organisation, is now in its 40th year of working actively in partnership with the CoM, and alongside sister organisations, in support of the ecologically sustainable management of the Frankston coastal environment.

We are fortunate to have a spectacular bay, beaches and waterways which have long been a drawcard for residents, visitors and holiday makers. The numbers attracted to these destinations continue to increase year on year as the population and visitor numbers grow. The downside is that many of the natural values we find so appealing and wish to preserve are coming under increasing pressures, with new challenges and issues also emerging that past generations have not had to face.

Without access to the vision and objectives intended for the CMMP, this submission identifies a range of values and issues faced and suggests potential opportunities in the proposed Frankston Precincts One, Two and Three, many of which have relevance to all three precincts.

The Precincts are

- Precinct One – Oliver's Hill (Gulls Way to Waterfront Playground)
- Precinct Two – Frankston Waterfront to (Waterfront Playground to Wells Street)
- Precinct Three – Long Island (Wells Street to Mile Bridge)
- Precinct Four – Seaford Foreshore (Mile Bridge to Seaford Road)
- Precinct Five – Seaford Pier (Seaford Road to Emergency Marker 123)
- Precinct Six – Keast Park (Emergency Marker 123 to Osprey Lane)

<http://www.frankstonbeach.org.au> email: fbainc2006@hotmail.com

Registration Number - A0031686R ABN - 68 874 762 644

Secretary: Joan Cavanagh, PO Box 5092, South Frankston, 3199

Tel: 0409 001 838

Precinct One: Olivers Hill (Gulls Way to Waterfront Playground, not including Playground, Pier, Sophia's, Visitor Information Centre)

VALUES	ISSUES	OPPORTUNITIES
<p>Cultural Heritage Values</p> <p>*The <i>Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation</i> (RAP) is the traditional owner organisation of the south-eastern Kulin nation representing the traditional lands and waters of the Bunurong people. The RAP has cultural heritage responsibilities under the Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 including a requirement for consultation on proposed land management activities</p> <p>*Cultural heritage sites, including middens, are found at Olivers Hill; possible extant fish trap</p> <p>*Ongoing associations with traditional uses include marine activities e.g., fishing, a foundational industry of European pioneer settlement.</p> <p>*Early pioneer clay extraction for brick making and granite extraction at the foreshore for major Melbourne constructions have reshaped the cliffs at Frankston and impacted Aboriginal heritage retention</p> <p>*Mid-20th century construction to provide benefits from road lane widening and foreshore carparking provision e.g., the sea wall and extensive reclamation from the sea and reshaping of the coastline at the base of Olivers Hill have led to modification and loss of some pre-contact land surfaces and archaeological values</p>	<p>Heritage</p> <p>*Limited interaction with traditional owners for genuine engagement to support cultural governance</p> <p>*Lack of coordination between land managers</p> <p>*Identification, protection and conservation of Aboriginal sites facing challenges from rising sea levels and severe storm events, and pressures to meet human requirements and wishes</p>	<p>Heritage</p> <p>*Because of the long custodianship of the Bunurong people, increase opportunities to engage with them to learn about their history, practices, stories, languages and aspirations to continue the links to the past traditions of managing land and sea country</p> <p>*Ensure a greater role for traditional owners in the formal management of the coastal and marine environment e.g., partnerships in training programs for council staff, volunteers</p> <p>*Clarify areas of cultural heritage sensitivity, including identifying and mapping foreshore areas where a CHMP is required and where restrictions apply to subsurface works</p> <p>* Consider a suite of artworks and sculptures to raise awareness, acknowledge and to celebrate the natural, cultural and heritage values of the bay and coast.</p> <p>*Use dual signage where appropriate e.g., Sweetwater Creek- Narringaling</p> <p>*Preserve rare landscapes and historic scenic vistas today and for future generations</p>

<p>Environmental Values -marine and coastal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Within UNESCO's Mornington Peninsula and Western Port Biosphere Reserve *Iconic, panoramic views from Olivers Hill; sight lines across bay to Melbourne, You Yangs *Varied landscapes and geological, geomorphological and scenic features ranging from steep cliffs, rocky reefs to lower sand dunes and soft sandy beach *Sweetwater and Kackeraboite Creeks and outlets to bay *Sand dunes which function as a natural protective buffer to coastal hazards *Scattered Indigenous coastal vegetation *Sheltered and less publicly accessible beach spot (Daveys Bay) that allows for quiet enjoyment without high visitor number pressures *Diverse marine ecosystems e.g., Wooley Reef *Diverse marine species e.g. at Wooley Reef; visiting dolphins *Terrestrial species such as sea and shore birds; invertebrates; reptiles 	<p>Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Challenge of keeping our beaches and waterways naturalistic, the preference of Victorian beach users (as per beach user surveys) *The legacy of past coastal management and modification by European activities e.g., quarrying, engineering works, shoreline modification *Infrastructure impeding natural coastal functions such as seasonal sand movement e.g., seawalls, rock revetments, boat ramps *Limited available local data e.g., no recent audit of flora and fauna and the vulnerability status of species *Challenges for bird nesting and breeding and for foraging areas with increased visitation *Vegetation removal e.g., for carparks, private beach access, bay views *Lack of vegetation along slip road to Olivers Hill's asphalted carpark; no shade trees *Catchment impacts e.g., sediment/rubbish/ debris laden discharge flowing from Sweetwater Creek to the bay leading to poor bay water quality and lingering large plumes after rain events *Freshwater from catchment impacting health of bay species e.g., seagrasses *Fragmentation of coastal vegetation and habitat primarily for constructions such as carparks *Litter, rubbish on beaches esp. plastics *Pest species- weeds esp on Olivers Hill 	<p>Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Curtail over-development of foreshores and adjoining residential land (Olivers Hill) to support an expanded band of coastal vegetation for cliff stability, habitat value and as a buffer against storm hazards *Meaningfully address the depletion of coastal vegetation and fauna, and the causes of coastal habitat loss, and transition to alternative best practice measures *Support water quality improvements in upstream catchments and prioritise foreshore drains for maintenance and improvement; introduce pollutant traps at outfalls to bay e.g., mouth of Sweetwater Creek *Address level of fishing litter that washes up on beaches e.g., fishing lines and lures; provide disposal bins for fishing litter (e.g., at boat ramps) *Ensure extra rubbish bin emptying services in peak beach use periods *Apply strategic mosaic removals of invasive weeds on Olivers Hill to minimise erosion *Add sourced indigenous plants with temporary protection devices at Olivers Hill to aid cliff stabilisation and reduce wave and wind impacts *Discontinue inappropriate private access tracks to beach to protect cliffs
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<p>Natural Processes, Climate Change, Hazards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Emerging climate changes *Selwyn Fault- land slips *Seawall (at base Olivers Hill) and supporting rock revetment *Rock revetments, path to Daveys Bay *Geo-bag wall (Daveys Bay) *Beach dune protection fencing /boardwalk *Past beach renourishment (2014) to counteract erosion *Marine rescue and first aid services (at boat ramps) *Beach patrols /Council's all-terrain vehicle *Planning Scheme provisions in this precinct designate different roles for different areas: PCRZ recognises areas for public recreation and open space; PPRZ protects areas of conservation significance. They also provide for commercial activity where appropriate. SUZ3 extends into the bay and EMO relates to adjoining residential land *Ministerial approval is needed for foreshore developments *Safety signage e.g., landslip warning; no swimming in poor bay health conditions *CoastSnap Station- photographic recording of changes to coastline 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Pest species impacting biodiversity e.g., foxes *Private structures on coastal foreshore such as staircases potentially undermining cliffs *Pressures on environments from number of visitors and demands for increased facilities and social and entertainment uses <p>Natural Processes, Climate Change, Hazards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Selwyn Fault, cliff instability, land slips and slumping; need for sand bagging, revetments *Modifications to coasts from changing climate impacts e.g., from rising sea levels *Uncertain outcomes when relying on 'Rule of Thumb' sea level projections; need for precautionary principle *Increasing frequency and severity of storm events - sand shift exacerbation, beach erosion, infrastructure damage *Increasing threats to cultural heritage and historic heritage sites from storm events, sea level rise *Noise pollution e.g., from jet skis, drones – associated hooning, harassment of marine creatures e.g., dolphins; motorised craft proximity to swimming zones. *Artificial night light pollution from light spill, transgress and transfer *Unnecessary coastal artificial night lighting disrupting ecosystems and natural circadian rhythms of wildlife *Built structure impediments to natural processes such as transfer of sediments e.g., boat ramps 	<p>Natural Processes, Climate Change, Hazards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Council to complete a Climate Change Management and Action Plan as a priority and provide leadership on climate change *Develop a digital terrain model of Frankston's coastal area with data layers e.g., built form, vegetation, topography, inundation overlays, areas of climate change and hazard vulnerability *Undertake hazard mapping- identify natural and built assets on foreshore (such as seawall, geo-bag wall, revetments, boardwalk) that are vulnerable to climate change impacts. *Identify preferred adaptation options for hazard 'hot spots'. *Identify low lying areas susceptible to future inundation from coastal processes such as storm events, rising sea levels e.g., carpark area at Olivers Hill *Monitor cliff stability, Olivers Hill through to Daveys Bay; determine where natural processes should continue to occur *Mitigate key threats to marine environments, where they are achievable, such as by minimising modifications to the coast *Actively protect sand dunes/cliffs with revegetation
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Drain discharges directly onto beaches from private and authorised drains * Poor visibility of pedestrians when entering Olivers Hill carpark opposite Liddesdale Avenue * Unsafe entry to Olivers Hill carpark for turning traffic from the east side of the highway * Unsafe mix of cars, boats, trailers, food vans, pedestrians at Olivers Hill carpark 	<p>as a natural buffer to storm hazards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Investigate traffic light installation at Liddesdale Avenue for safer vehicle and pedestrian movement to the foreshore * Redesign the southern entry to Olivers Hill carpark with an improved sightline for drivers entering from Olivers Hill for the safety of currently concealed pedestrians moving around in the carpark * Address all safety factors for vehicles and pedestrians entering and moving within the Olivers Hill carpark * Ensure the access of emergency vehicles to the often-overcrowded carpark at Olivers Hill * Review the condition of surfaces in pathways to foreshore for DDA compliance
<p>Uses and Developments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Frankston's foreshore is a key component of the city but services a much wider catchment as the most accessible beach for around 800,000 residents from surrounding areas. * Olivers Hill is a designated Recreation Node * Unstructured walking path to Daveys Bay * Diverse passive and active uses for enjoyment, recreation, health and well-being <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - water based activity (e.g., swimming, kayaking, boating). - land based (e.g., walks, beach games, yoga) * a residential area directly abuts the foreshore reserve south of Olivers Point * Mobile food vans <p>Built Infrastructure & Assets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Seawall 	<p>Uses and Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * No environmental or built form overlays apply to the foreshores * Overcrowded carpark at Olivers Hill and overflow parking in residential streets * Overtopping of jetty, occasionally limiting boat launching and retrieval * Proposed new amenity block potentially increasing footprint of current structure * Unpopular line marking configurations at Olivers Hill carpark which disallow parked vehicles to have front line access to scenic bay views * Limited bike racks for cyclists at public access points * Unknown if a strategy document is available for commercial operators 	<p>Uses and Developments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Require all plans, developments and uses to comply with legislation, State Govt policy and strategy * Prepare a Precinct Master Plan to guide new developments on foreshore e.g., the intended construction of a new amenity block * Ensure private/commercial operators on foreshore are providing a net community benefit * Review lease conditions and guidelines for commercial use of public space to incorporate objectives of the CMMP policy * Work with Parks Victoria to review current recreational zones (swimming and watercraft) and with relevant authorities to improve enforcement of regulations

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Jetty and boat ramps *Olivers Hill Lookout, telescope *Carparks *Fencing *Boardwalk to reduce dune incursions *Amenities blocks *Signage 		<p>(e.g., for jet ski speeds, hooning, separation distances</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Explore opportunities for nearby visitor accommodation, in an area well positioned for contemporary eco-tourism *Explore the potential to add a zone to maps for identified areas of high ecological, landscape or cultural heritage value *Consider if conditions are suitable for a jetty end-of-life replacement, e.g., with a floating pontoon or changes to the jetty to address overtopping *Review shared use pathways (bicycles, e-Bikes, scooters, pedestrians, dog walkers) for problems and conflicts *Review and potentially reconfigure line markings in Olivers Hill carpark to meet user preferences
<p>Stewardship and Engagement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *FCC Climate Change Plan is in train *Existing Council plans include Health and Wellbeing Plan 2021-25; Open Space Strategy 2016-36; Biodiversity Action plan 2021-36 *Education and awareness via Friends' Group communications e.g., newsletters; stalls at markets, events; social media platforms *Council/Community Consultations - 'Have Your Say' *Volunteer beach clean-ups e.g., 3199 Beach Patrol; Clean Up Australia Day *Volunteer action groups e.g., Frankston Beach Association; Action Sweetwater *Coastal grants support community-led projects that enhance natural coastal and waterway values 	<p>Stewardship and Engagement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Lack of identification of areas of cultural significance requiring protection *The number of commercial operators on coastal crown land is increasing *Community lacks knowledge of applicable recreation zones and regulations e.g., boating only zones *Methods for reporting incidents and breaches are not apparent e.g., abalone poaching *Limited engagement of students/schools in coastal environmental projects *Private intrusions into foreshores e.g., drains, staircases *Overcrowded carparks in peak periods and limited arrangements for overflow 	<p>Stewardship and Engagement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Build the expertise of the CoM as they transition to primary responsibility for the management, planning and decision making of the marine-coastal area *Harness the power of community members to extend the capacity of the CoM to manage the coastal environment *Map all <i>Activity, Recreation</i> and <i>Access nodes</i> and specified <i>Zones</i> within the precinct (e.g., swimming only zones). *Publish map in the Council's mailed newsletter to all residents and on social media platforms *The area lends itself to nature- based tourism to which investment could be directed * Develop new programs for the 'next generation' of coastal

	<p>*Limited bike racks in carpark</p>	<p>carers, equipping them with knowledge and skills e.g., a curriculum-based 'Coast Guardians Program' for middle secondary level with hands-on work at a designated site over the year.</p> <p>*Encourage involvement of university undergraduates, such as those taking courses in ecosystem management and conservation, to undertake conservation projects; investigate with relevant faculties the potential for course credits to encourage participation.</p> <p>*Partner with Parks Victoria, the Local Ports Manager responsible for the bay from the mean high watermark, to offer conservation programs</p> <p>*Liaise with 'Birds Australia' to improve knowledge of sea and shore birds</p> <p>*Promote school holiday programs e.g., ranger- led coast rambles; biodiversity explorations up close using digital microscopes; bush tucker</p> <p>*Promote citizen science projects e.g., CoastSnap iPhone photographing of changing coastline; digital Snap-Send-Solve reporting.</p> <p>*CoM to assist with providing platforms to assist volunteer groups to recruit members</p> <p>*Council personnel to attend occasional community events and markets with an interactive environmental education trailer</p> <p>*Improve community and industry stewardship by encouraging abutting landowners to plant indigenous plants on properties</p>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Actively support campaigns to reduce litter *Provide channels and instructions for reporting of incidents e.g., poor water quality; accident incidents; jet ski hooning/harassment of dolphins
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Precinct Two: Waterfront to Wells Street

VALUES	ISSUES	OPPORTUNITIES
<p>Heritage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The Bunurong custodians of Frankston's land and waters and the Bunurong Land Council are the Recognised Aboriginal Party * Aboriginal heritage sites - Dunes; Kananook Creek * Early European development of historic value-Frankston Pier <p>Long history of boating, fishing in Kananook Creek</p>	<p>Heritage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Limited engagement with the traditional custodians of the land and water * Uncertain identification of sites/items of Aboriginal significance e.g., at beach, Kananook Creek * Limited knowledge of Aboriginal history, language e.g., place names adopted by pioneer settlers 	<p>Heritage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Actively engage with the Bunurong, traditional custodians of the local land and waters, to add to the awareness of Aboriginal cultural heritage and to guide the protection, restoration and culturally sensitive development and use of the coastal area. * Include a vision statement and relevant parts of the CMMP in dual languages using an appropriate First Nations language * Include a glossary in the CMMP with Aboriginal words and their English meaning * Add to coastal arts and sculptures with works on the foreshore /creek promenade by Aboriginal people with Aboriginal themes e.g., bollard art * Continue associations with historic practices in Frankston e.g., fishing * Value and protect early European and historic developments e.g., Frankston Pier
<p>Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Major creek-Kananook Creek; realigned outlet to bay * Pumped water into creek * Drainage into creek * 'Yakka' artificial reef (one hundred concrete modules) and colonisation by marine species primarily for fishing * Diverse marine ecosystems and species e.g., under pier marine species e.g., sea horses, fish species * Open spaces- Long Island Foreshore Reserve, partly 	<p>Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Challenge of maintaining naturalistic beaches and foreshores with the pressures from increased population and visitation numbers and the increasing demands for increased facilities and uses * Beach users' enjoyment of beaches for relaxation and recreational activities that engage with nature, such as walking, swimming, bird watching, can be restricted by too many structured events 	<p>Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Permit only shore-based developments which have a marine or coastal function * Improve stormwater management e.g., introduce pollutant traps at stormwater outlets into Kananook Creek before rubbish enters bay. * Maintain fencing /pathways to control pedestrian movements across sandy beach * Review mechanical beach cleaning for effects on sand

<p>vegetated; cleared McComb's Reserve; Waterfront reserve, grassed areas</p>	<p>and services e.g. market events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Depletion of bay resources e.g., overfishing; unmonitored effects of substantial numbers of released nursery-raised fish * Past alteration to Kananook Creek mouth and modification of coastline; regular closing over of creek mouth * Catchment impacts e.g., discharge from Kananook Creek drains leading to poor bay water quality, plumes in bay; sedimentation build up at mouth of creek, rubbish and debris * Saltwater intrusion into key natural waterway (i.e., pumped water from Patterson Lakes into Kananook Creek); altered conditions for riparian vegetation * Regular dredging at creek mouth needed to maintain an open channel for boating; high costs * Indigenous vegetation removal e.g., for carparks, buildings, BBQ/picnic facilities * Fragmentation of coastal vegetation and habitat * Replacement of endemic coastal vegetation with mown exotic grassed areas at waterfront * Litter, rubbish esp plastics * Pest plant species- weeds * Pest fauna species impacting biodiversity e.g., cats 	<p>stability, loss of material for bird nests; trial hand cleaning in selected, sensitive areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Revegetate gaps in riparian zone along Kananook Creek * Revegetate where needed to minimise sand drift * Consider aesthetics of locations for rubbish receptacles
<p>Natural processes-Risks and Hazards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Climate change impacts, increasing storm surges causing beach erosion, damage to infrastructure e.g., pier * Dune protection- fencing, boardwalk affected by storm events 	<p>Natural Processes, Risks and Hazards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Impairments to prized views and vistas e.g., creek-adjacent high rise commercial and residential structures dominating skylines and vistas or disallowing visual and physical connections from CBD through to creek and bay. 	<p>Natural Processes Risks and Hazards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Council to implement a Climate Change Management and Action Plan as a priority * Undertake hazard mapping- identify natural and built assets vulnerable to climate change impacts, and preferred adaptation methods

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Sand erosion and accretion either side of creek training walls *Regular beach renourishment from dredged material in front of Yacht Club to counteract erosion <p>Use and Developments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Waterfront Activity Node-the water-based assets of Frankston act as a key motivator for visitation by both locals and tourists, particularly in summer *Long maritime history -Built foreshore structures for Yacht Club, Life Saving Club; Sea structures -pier, boat ramps, bridges)- that influence how people and the environment interact with the coast *Opportunities for diverse passive and active uses for enjoyment, recreation, health and well-being e.g., water based activity- sailing, boating, jet skiing, creek canoeing and kayaking, water biking, wind surfing, swimming, pier fishing; land based-tai chi, yoga, beach game , sunbathing *Beach cleaning, rubbish collection, volunteer clean-ups *Cafés either side of creek and at Life Saving Club *Multiple art and sculpture installations e.g., Sight Line wind vanes on pier *Outdoor cinema event 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Siltation within Kananook Creek and at mouth and need for regular dredging to keep an open channel for boating. * Disturbances to acid sulphate soils e.g., from dredging, foundations for infrastructure * Kananook Creek mouth intersects with the bay and provides a flow path for potential flooding of low-lying inland areas. <p>Use and Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *This area is an Activity Node and provides the most constructed visitor amenities along Frankston's foreshore *Conflicts between prioritising protection of ecological assets and providing for social and recreational uses *Current planning zones (PCRZ and PPRZ in Precinct 2) aim to regulate the use and development of coastal crown land but lack requirements that consider coastal retreat and potential inundation *Limited tie-up moorings at the pier to accommodate visiting boats as part of the Sail Trail around Port Phillip Bay *Designated swimming and boating zones around pier conflict with actual usages * Lack of planned overflow parking arrangements for vehicle/trailers when Yacht Club holds events, regattas *Old/unnecessary signage and too many signs *Maintenance of infrastructure at high costs e.g., removal of rust on Landmark Bridge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Mitigate key threats to marine environments, where risks can be managed, such as by minimising modifications to the coast *Minimise risks to infrastructure by requiring setbacks/ higher finished floor levels to address potential recession of coastlines and inundation (Bruun 'Rule of Thumb' used with caution for first pass assessments) *Protect sand dunes with revegetation to provide a natural buffer to storm hazards and climate impacts. <p>Use and Developments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Always apply best practice models of integrated coastal and marine planning to achieve positive outcomes *Provide information from monitoring programs that identify which sections of the bay will be impacted by sea level rise and this to be considered in applications for use or development of coastal crown land *Allow only new shore-based developments which are necessary and which avoid impacts on ecological processes *All developments should integrate with the coastal landscape and setting, and be of a scale suited to the context, and be appropriately sited and designed *Ensure commercial operators on foreshore are providing a net community benefit *Improve links from the CBD to the foreshore to facilitate pedestrian movement in and around the foreshore *Improve aesthetics of the 'moonscaped' McComb's
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Markets and festivals *Carnival *Hire services-boats, kayaks, water bikes, e-Bikes *Recharging Station <p>Built Infrastructure & Assets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Pier - short term boat mooring, fishing, diving, underwater photography, promenading activity *Creek -constructed training and retaining walls *Yacht Club *Life Saving Club *Visitor Information Centre *Restaurants -Waves on the Bay; Sophia's *Café-Olivers Corner *Bridges e.g., Landmark; Kananook Creek bridges *Boat ramps at creek *Fish cleaning table *Beach look out *Picnic facilities, tables, BBQs, shade shelters *Dedicated trailer carparks and vehicle carparks *Children's playground *Amenities blocks *Fencing *Boardwalk and paved pathways *Signage incl interactive digital wayfinding *Electric bike charge station 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Renewal of /repairs to art installations and costs e.g., new poles for Sight Line windvanes on pier *Lack of boat moorings within Kananook Creek *Inadequate dredging within Kananook Creek to enable reliable year-round boat launching& retrieval *Lack of litter traps at drain outlets into Kananook Creek with rubbish entering bay 	<p>Reserve as it remains unused for extended periods awaiting events such as an annual carnival</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Audit signage and the number of signs on the foreshore for need and to reduce visual clutter * Consider incorporating creative interpretive cultural and local history on any needed new signs *Collaborate with universities to use high resolution satellite imagery to develop bay wide imagery of the coastal area to see Frankston in the wider context as part of a bay-wide management approach to mitigating climate change impacts *Explore opportunities for the bayside municipalities to work with a university to collate high resolution imagery and data layers (built form, vegetation, topography, coastline) to create a digital terrain model to enable scenario modelling. *Ensure successful and reliable use of boat ramps for boating, watercraft and hire services by dredging within Kananook Creek to maintain a usable channel, at least from mouth to Wells Street *Undertake modelling of potential impacts on the coastal environment, aesthetics and values if there were an extension to the pier, such as an anchor shaped design, to provide for short term boat sheltering *Increase the number of current short-term tie-ups/moorings for boats *Undertake hydrographic surveys to assess the effectiveness of creek
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<p>Stewardship and Engagement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Rescue and first aid services (seasonally by lifesavers; Yacht Club rescue boat; Coast Guard service; visiting MSAR units) *Beach patrols by council compliance officers / use of Council's all-terrain vehicle *Education and awareness via Friends' communications e.g., newsletters, stalls at events, social media platforms *Council 'Have Your Say' community consultations *Volunteer clean-ups e.g., 3199 Beach Patrol; Clean Up Australia Day *Volunteer action groups, weeding and revegetation e.g., by Frankston Beach Association; Kananook Creek Association *Environmental grants that support community-led projects to enhance natural coastal and waterway values 	<p>Stewardship and Engagement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Limited engagement of certain demographics in community connection and stewardship 	<p>dredging undertaken to maintain an open channel for boating, particularly at the start of high use months</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Clarify with Better Boating Victoria, the new managers of the dredging regime, the type and extent of future creek dredging, and the suitability of the location for placement of the dredged material * Assess assets for condition and need for renewal e.g., fenders and walers along Kananook Creek <p>Stewardship and Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Ensure planners are trained in Aboriginal heritage identification with traditional owners *Recognise Frankston's increasing multi-cultural diversity *Discourage the use of coastal land for non-coastal dependent developments and uses *Publish list of foreshore commercial leases, tenants and tenure arrangements *Ensure private operators pay fair community rates for use of public land *Support Lifesaving Victoria and the Frankston SLC to review future levels and types of services needed *Investigate opportunities for free/subsidised / affordable instructional activities for children and youths that have a marine or coastal focus e.g., kayak/SUP lessons in Kananook Creek, sailing lessons in bay * Support services that provide clean beaches, bays and waterways while educating users to take rubbish home.
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		<p>*Apply a 'Plastics Wise Policy' to all programs, activities and events held on coastal land</p> <p>*Partner with Parks Victoria, Local Port Manager, to offer conservation programs</p> <p>*Provide educational opportunities for secondary and tertiary students: e.g., a curriculum-based 'Coast Guardians Program' for middle secondary level with student field work at a specific location over the course of a year ; conservation programs by university undergraduates as part of their formal studies in environmental science disciplines</p>
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Precinct 3 Wells Street to Mile Bridge Long Island

VALUES	ISSUES	OPPORTUNITIES
<p>Heritage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *The Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation is the Recognised Aboriginal Party (RAP), and the Bunurong as a Traditional Owner of the south-eastern Kulin nation representing the Traditional Lands of the Bunurong language group, ancestors, place, and cultural environment *The Long Island beach is bordered to the east by the Kananook Creek which was a favoured location by the traditional occupants especially for eel catching and fishing *There is a European history of beach boxes on the Long Island foreshore which have survived, despite a council demolition order in the 1970s which was reversed after a public petition *Smaller size housing lots in Gould Street along Kananook Creek reflect past residential uses by the fishing community <p>Environments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Foreshore dune vegetation depletion has been redressed in part by plantings of tens of thousands of sourced endemic species *Plastics on the foreshore are a major problem *Varied marine species are found in bay including stingrays, flounder, visiting dolphins 	<p>Heritage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Limited engagement with the Traditional Owner *Cultural heritage values along Long Island Beach are not well recognised *Potential conflicts between cultural heritage preservation and foreshore infrastructure *Ad-hoc tracks across dunes potentially negatively impacting cultural heritage <p>Environments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *No audits of marine species *Thefts of plants from the foreshore *Foreshore vegetation vandalism to secure bay views *Exotic weed species that have escaped gardens, or have been planted, that are a threat to the ecological integrity of the foreshore *Ad-hoc access tracks through the foreshore reserve resulting in foot traffic erosion and negative impacts on the quality of vegetation 	<p>Heritage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Partner with traditional owners for meaningful education on Aboriginal rights, aspirations, and knowledge *In collaboration with traditional custodians, identify places of cultural heritage and appropriate methods to protect them <p>Environments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Ensure beach boxes are well maintained and not impeding natural processes *Authority to enforce regulations to protect foreshore vegetation *Continue to target weed species and undertake revegetation to enhance the natural values of the foreshore *Consolidate pedestrian tracks through the foreshore behind the dunes; close and revegetate ad-hoc tracks

<p>Natural Processes Risks and Hazards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Long Island beach has an abutting residential zone where the susceptibility of property and infrastructure to climate change impacts and storm events may be heightened *Beach erosion *Increased rubbish washing up onto the beach from the bay *Stormwater run-off from streets and residences onto foreshore 	<p>*Dogs off leash in ecologically sensitive areas.</p> <p>Natural Processes Risks and Hazards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *A projected 0.8cm sea level rise by 2100 does not consider storm surges, wave height, flooding in creek environs *Lack of data available to assess risks from rising sea levels e.g., finished floor levels in buildings *Climate change risks are heightened for beach boxes and residential properties abutting the foreshore *Sand movements compromising the condition and viability of existing bathing boxes *Potential conflicts between diverse groups of beach users * Ad-hoc parking on nature strips 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Avoid uses of alien geological material, which is contrary to best conservation practice' such as gravel use on access tracks to the foreshore, *Continue to eradicate pest foxes and cats which are impacting wildlife numbers <p>Natural Processes Risks and Hazards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Council to be proactive in participating in research to determine best practice decision making for climate change *Provide information from monitoring programs that identify which sections of the bay will be impacted by sea level rise; consider this in applications to use or develop coastal crown land and adjoining land *Review planning scheme to ensure land subject to coastal hazards is identified to reduce risks to public safety and damage to properties *Undertake condition assessments of existing coastal structures (e.g., fencing) to inform options for ensuring their resilience to climate change *Review opportunities for adaptation (including nature-based adaptation, bioengineering and natural sea walls) and preparedness to respond and recover following hazard events * Preserve beach groyne installations which have successfully retained and increased Long Island's sandy beach *Ensure access is available for emergency vehicles to limit delays to call outs in the
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<p>Uses and Developments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Groynes installed in the 1920s to counteract erosion and reclaim beach sand *Long Island beach is one of two foreshore areas in Frankston (the other at Olivers Hill) with directly abutting residential developments, both of which make public accessibility to the foreshore more limited than elsewhere. *The beach has over seventy beach boxes on crown coastal land *The foreshore also has a long-standing tennis club on coastal foreshore with renewal of the clubhouse and courts planned (Tennis Action Plan) *Residential Planning Scheme controls for sites adjoining the beach relate to height limits (DDO6); no overlays apply on the foreshore 	<p>Uses and Developments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Over development of beachfront lots with insufficient space to take up stormwater onsite where there is no connected to a stormwater system leads to stormwater outflows into the coastal area * Planning Scheme controls do not address setbacks from foreshore, provision of pervious areas, finished floor level heights, and there are no vegetation or inundation controls for properties adjoining the foreshore *Disability access to Long Island foreshore is limited 	<p>congested streets in summer months</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Educate wind and kite surfers to maintain a safe separation from swimmers *Work with responsible authorities for improved enforcement of waterway regulations e.g., jetskis <p>Uses and Developments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Apply a holistic management approach to managing crown land coastal landscapes and adjacent landscapes *Recognise that both coastal crown land reserve and private land have conservation importance and ensure their protection through appropriate planning scheme zones and overlays *Apply design and siting guidelines for structures on/near the coast to ensure integration into the coastal landscape *Ensure planning and growth (housing demand) is carefully managed in a sustainable way *Ensure uses on crown foreshore land are assessed for their net benefit to the community *Ensure best practice water sensitive urban design is adopted in new developments adjoining the foreshore * Work with residents to address public car parking availability in streets adjoining beach *Review provision of car parking spaces for the disabled *Maintain the 'historic' timber bridges across Kananook Creek, with like-for-like replacements, only if needed, that have historically provided pedestrian access to the Long Island beach
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Review the all-ability access to the toilet block at the Mile Bridge for Long Island beach users *Develop a range of strategies to cater for those with special needs to access the less publicly accessible parts of Long Island beach to support inclusive communities. *Identify the number/percentage of residents with a physical disability or limited mobility (e.g., requiring a walker), and factor in visitor and expected population numbers, and review the foreshore's ability to meet future accessibility and usability needs *Identify the numbers of families needing to use strollers or prams and the places and ways they can access and enjoy the beach foreshore *Provide disability access matting and beach wheelchairs at locations near the foreshore, for example at the Long Island Tennis Club, and advertise these *Review the provision of seating benches in discreet places along the beach *Limit signage in the semi-natural Long Island coastal streetscape; remove graffiti promptly *Address the difficult connection between the foreshore and the Kananook Creek walking track across the highway at the Mile Bridge
Stewardship and Engagement *Numbers of Long Island residents are active in environmental and resident groups e.g., Frankston Beach Association, Kananook Creek	Stewardship and Engagement *Neighbourhood character is important to both residents and visitors and pressures for intensified development threaten the relaxed coastal vibe	Stewardship and Engagement *Annual reporting by CoM on progress in implementing the CMMP *Engage with volunteer groups on a regular basis to inform

<p>Association, Long Island Residents Group, Frankston Environmental Friends Network</p> <p>*Frankston Beach Association, winner in the 2019 <i>Keep Victoria Beautiful Awards</i> for “<i>Environment Protection-Community Projects</i>” for weeding and revegetation works on Long Island’s foreshore)</p> <p>*“3199 Beach Patrol” have regular beach cleans up (finalists in several <i>Keep Australia Beautiful Clean Beach Awards</i>)</p>	<p>*Car parking near Long Island foreshore is limited for non-resident beach goers</p> <p>*All abilities amenities should be provided such as parking, beach access matting, beach wheelchairs</p> <p>*3199 Beach Patrol and other environmental groups engaged in planting and weeding need additional volunteer support</p> <p>*Ad-hoc pathways and foot traffic are impacting dunes and vegetation</p>	<p>and involve them in council plans, regular updates on Council’s website</p> <p>*Expand the reach and foster an interest in the care of marine and coastal zones through engagement with different interest groups e.g., Bay Keeper, Birds Australia, Field Naturalists, Dolphin Research Institute, 3199 Beach Patrol, Port Phillip Coastal Council, Western Port and Mornington Peninsula Biosphere, Frankston Environmental Friends Network, citizen science monitoring programs</p> <p>*Council to recognise the significant contributions of volunteer groups and individuals and provide platforms for them to help recruit new members</p> <p>*Promote a variety of engagement methods e.g., enviro videos, livestreams, workshops</p> <p>*Encourage local residents, over the summer months, to water and care for the indigenous beach plantings undertaken by volunteers and Council staff</p> <p>*Educate and encourage residents who abut the foreshore to remove environmental weeds from their gardens and use local indigenous plants</p> <p>*Create an information brochure for residents abutting the foreshore to explain the benefits to the foreshore reserve in removing environmental weeds from their properties to reduce weed escapees</p> <p>*Promote responsible dog walking and clean-ups</p>
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