



Post Consultation Report

CMMP Precinct Plans – Post Consultation Report

Frankston City Council

19 September 2022



Document Status

Version	Doc type	Reviewed by	Approved by	Date issued
01	Draft report			19 September 2022
02	FCC review			26 September 2022
03	Final report			3 October 2022

Project Details

Project Name	CMMP Precinct Plans – Post Consultation Report
Client	Frankston City Council
Client Project Manager	Cameron Ashwood
Water Technology Project Manager	Tahlia Rossi
Water Technology Project Director	Gildas Colleter
Authors	Tahlia Rossi
Document Number	22020309_R03_V01_Post_Consultation_Outcomes_Report_Draft



COPYRIGHT

Water Technology Pty Ltd has produced this document in accordance with instructions from Frankston City Council for their use only. The concepts and information contained in this document are the copyright of Water Technology Pty Ltd. Use or copying of this document in whole or in part without written permission of Water Technology Pty Ltd constitutes an infringement of copyright.

Water Technology Pty Ltd does not warrant this document is definitive nor free from error and does not accept liability for any loss caused, or arising from, reliance upon the information provided herein.

15 Business Park Drive
Notting Hill VIC 3168
Telephone (03) 8526 0800
Fax (03) 9558 9365
ACN 093 377 283
ABN 60 093 377 283





19 September 2022

Cameron Ashwood
Coastal Planning and Policy Officer
Frankston City Council
3 Buna Avenue
Seaford, VIC 3199

Via email: Cameron.Ashwood@frankston.vic.gov.au

Dear Cameron,

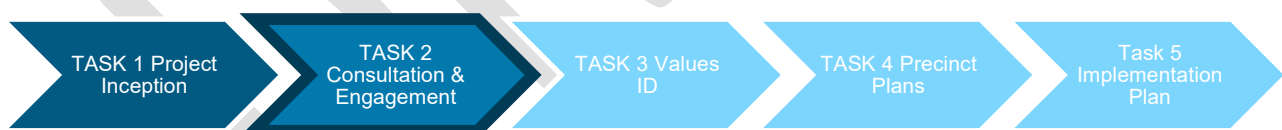
CMMP Precinct Plans – Post Consultation Report

We are pleased to provide Council with a draft of the 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. Importantly, this report provides continuity and transparency into the process of development precinct plans, and how stakeholder perspectives are 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.

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



Please circulate to the Project Working Group and/or relevant Council stakeholders and provide Water Technology with one set of consolidated comments and/or tracked changes to this draft report by the 26th of September. Water Technology will then issue a final version of this report for Council.

Yours sincerely

Tahlia Rossi
Senior Planner
Tahlia.rossi@watertech.com.au
WATER TECHNOLOGY PTY LTD



CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	6
1.1	Purpose of engaging stakeholders	6
1.2	Scope of engagement activities	6
1.2.1	Overview of engagement activities completed	6
1.3	Alignment with guiding principles identified in Engagement Plan	7
1.3.1	AIP2 Spectrum of Public Participation	7
1.3.2	Application of Council's engagement principles	8
2	APPROACH	10
2.1	Activity planning and design	10
2.1.1	Division of tasks	10
2.2	Workshop facilitation	11
2.2.1	Workshop Activities	11
2.2.2	Online workshops approach	12
2.2.3	In-person workshops approach	12
2.3	Workshop outputs analysis	13
2.3.1	Data limitations	14
2.3.2	Outputs	14
3	KEY METRICS	15
3.1	Participation	15
3.2	Responses	15
3.2.1	Mentimeter activity responses	16
4	PRECINCT-BASED FINDINGS	17
4.1	Olivers Hill Precinct	18
4.2	Frankston Waterfront Precinct	20
4.3	Long Island Precinct	22
4.4	Seaford Foreshore Precinct	24
4.5	Seaford Pier Precinct	26
4.6	Keast Park Precinct	28
5	COUNCIL-LED ENGAGEMENT	30
6	SUMMARY	31

APPENDICES

- Appendix A Workshop Attendance
- Appendix B Mentimeter outputs
- Appendix C Virtual whiteboard outputs
- Appendix D Copy of workshop presentation slides
- Appendix E Additional stakeholder commentry



LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1-1	Council's use of IAP2's Public Participation Spectrum (Community Engagement Policy, 2021).	7
Figure 1-2	Council's Community Engagement Principles (Community Engagement Framework, 2021)	8
Figure 2-1	Photo taken during VIO activity in the FAC workshop held 1 st September 2022	12
Figure 2-2	Example of thematic analysis process (Agencies online workshop, Olivers Hill Precinct comments)	13
Figure 3-1	Comments received from stakeholders during workshops	15
Figure 3-2	Responses received from workshop participants through Mentimeter	16
Figure 4-1	Distribution of key theme representation between precincts	17
Figure 6-1	CMMP Precinct Planning project scope	31
Figure B-1	State Agencies' responses – from online workshop 2	
Figure B-2	Community stakeholders responses – from online workshop 3	
Figure B-3	Community stakeholders responses – from in person workshop 4	
Figure B-4	Foreshore Advisory Committee responses – from in person workshop 5	
Figure C-1	State Agencies - General comments	
Figure C-2	State Agencies – Olivers Hill comments	
Figure C-3	State Agencies – Frankston Waterfront comments	
Figure C-4	State Agencies – Long Island comments	
Figure C-5	State Agencies – Seaford Foreshore comments	
Figure C-6	State Agencies – Seaford Pier comments	
Figure C-7	State Agencies – Keast Park comments	
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	
Figure C-14	FAC Stakeholders – Olivers Hill comments	
Figure C-15	FAC Stakeholders – Frankston Waterfront comments	
Figure C-16	FAC Stakeholders – Long Island comments	
Figure C-17	FAC Stakeholders – Seaford Foreshore comments	
Figure C-18	FAC Stakeholders – Seaford Pier comments	
Figure C-19	FAC Stakeholders – Keast Park comments	

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1-1	Overview of engagement activities conducted	6
Table 1-2	Implementation of principles during engagement activities – plan vs practice	8
Table 2-1	Overview of workshop activities completed	11
Table 3-1	Total number of attendees	15
Table 3-4	Participation metrics for Mentimeter activities	16
Table 5-1	Olivers Hill – Stakeholder VOI matrix	19



Table 5-2	Frankston Waterfront – Stakeholder VOI matrix	21
Table 5-3	Long Island – Stakeholder VOI matrix	23
Table 5-4	Seaford Foreshore – Stakeholder VOI matrix	25
Table 5-5	Seaford Pier – Stakeholder VOI matrix	27
Table 5-6	Keast Park – Stakeholder VOI matrix	29
Table A-1	Internal Council stakeholders – project information online session	33
Table A-2	State Agency stakeholders – VOI online workshop	
Table A-3	Community stakeholders – VOI online workshop	
Table A-4	Community stakeholders – VOI in-person workshop	
Table A-5	Foreshore Advisory Committee– VOI in-person workshop	

DRAFT



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

					
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>First Nations 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. </p> <p>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 or Slido</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. </p> <p>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 VOI 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

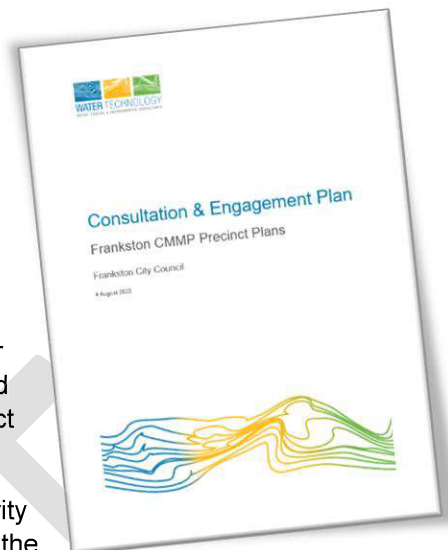
As agreed by Council and detailed in the Engagement Plan, the division of tasks between Council and the project team was split based on resource availability and who was best suited to perform each function.

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
		INFORM					
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.

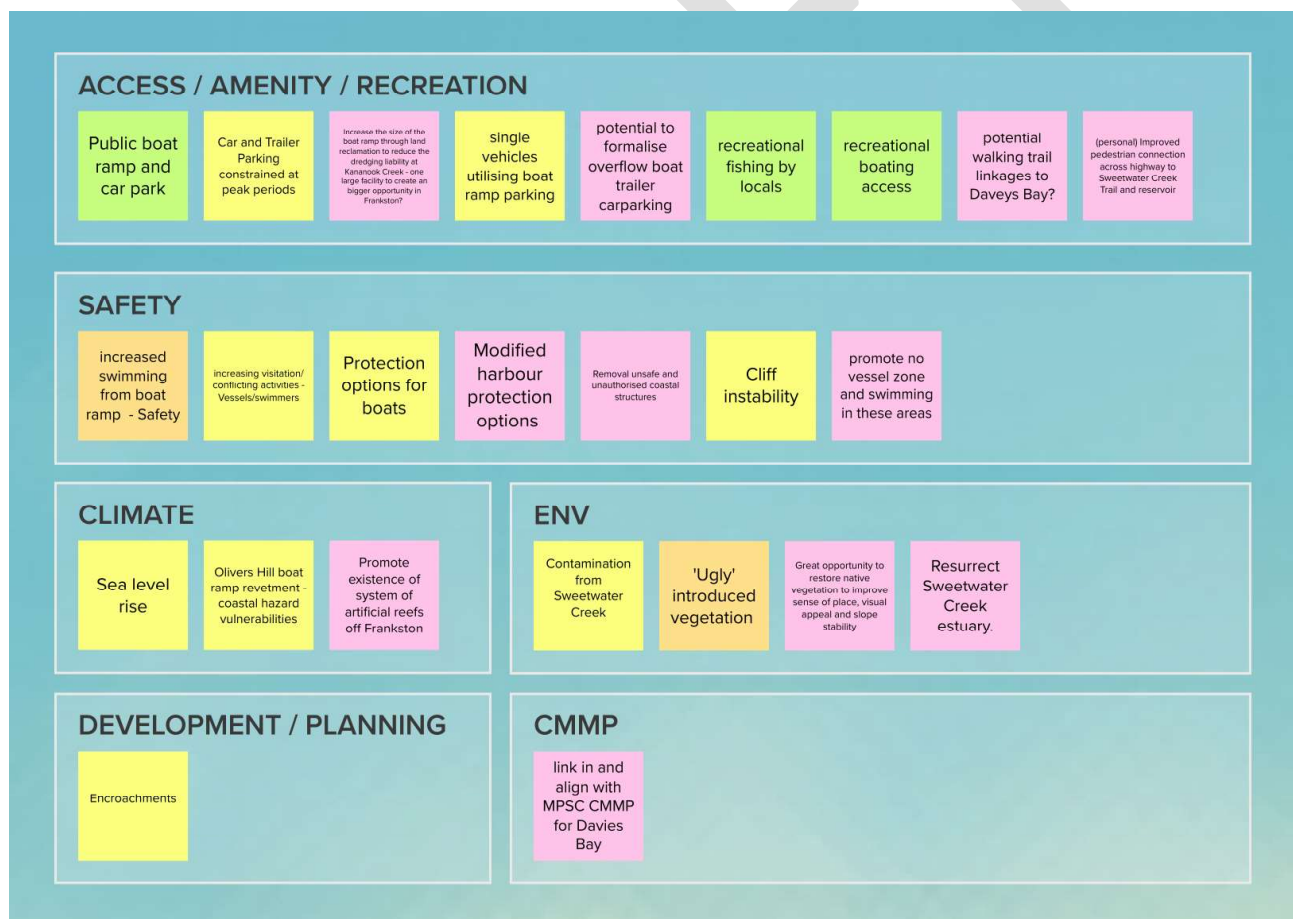


Figure 2-2 Example of thematic analysis process (Agencies online workshop, Olivers Hill Precinct comments)



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:**

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 65 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.

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	12	21
2	State Agency stakeholders	8	26
3	Community session 1	22	41
4	Community session 2	15	
5	FAC stakeholders	8	16
-	Total	65	104

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.

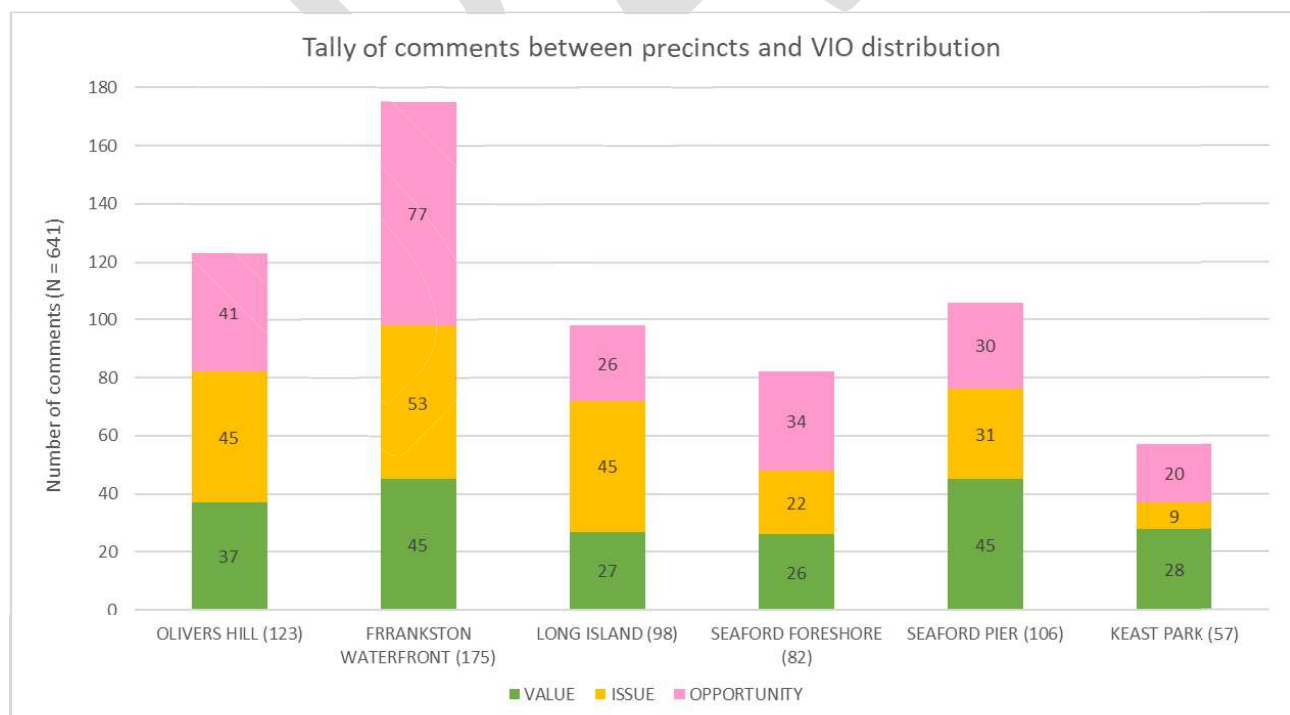


Figure 3-1 Comments received from stakeholders during workshops



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?

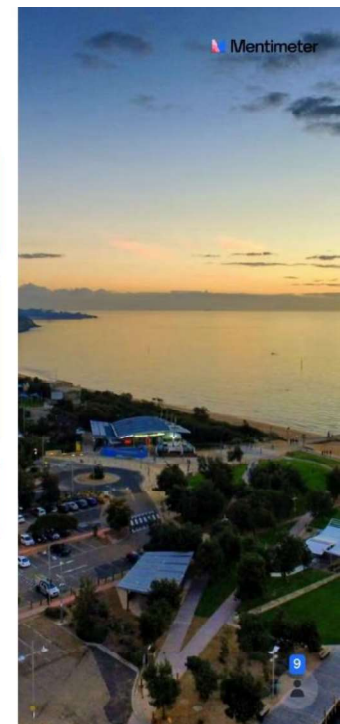


Figure 3-2 Responses received from workshop participants through Mentimeter



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 VOI 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.

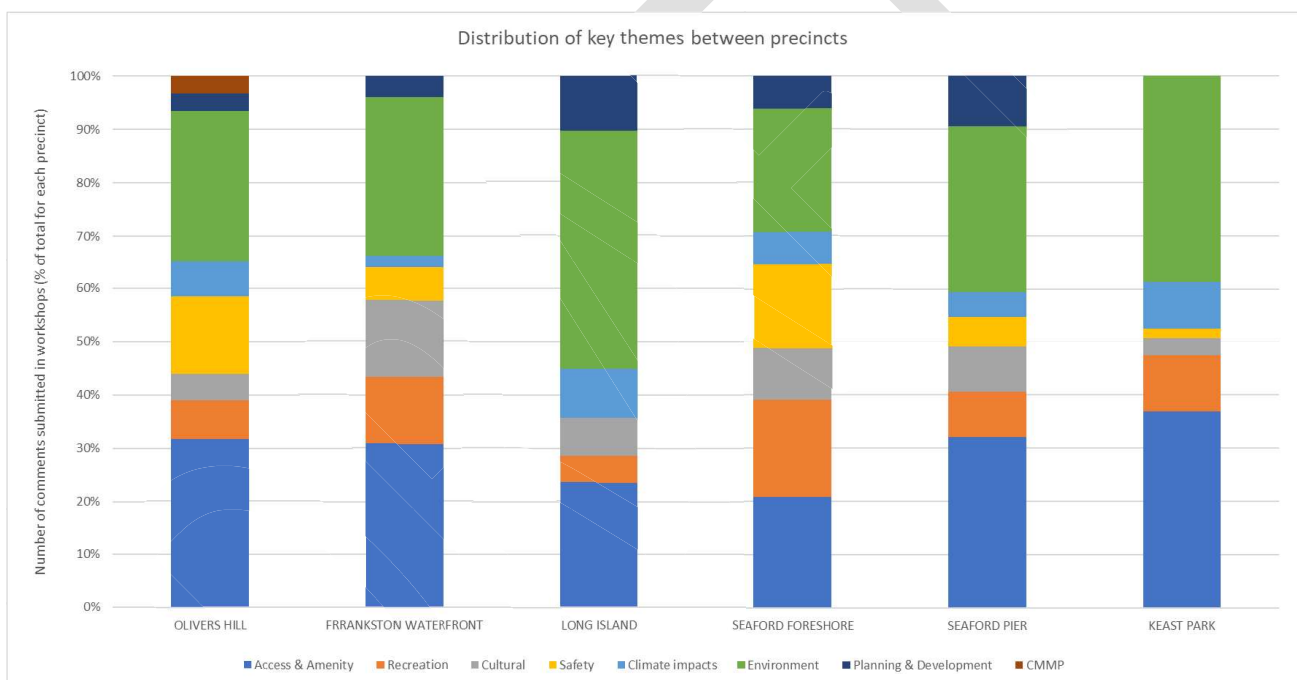


Figure 4-1 Distribution of key theme representation between precincts

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 VOI 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 VOl matrix

		PRECINCT ONE – OLIVERS HILL									
#	Theme	Sentiment	VALUES			ISSUES			OPPORTUNITIES		
			State agencies	Community	FAC	State agencies	Community	FAC	State agencies	Community	FAC
39	Access & Amenity		1	-	1	2	-	1	2	1	8
		Public boat ramp - size, carparking, accessibility, all-weather access, not deep enough									
		Pedestrian walking - trails, linkages, connectivity to Sweetwater Creek, Davies Bay, past carpark, maintenance of trails	-	3	1	-	-	1	2	2	4
		Amenities / visual amenity - views, native vegetation, beautification, permanent coffee shops, outdoor seating	-	5	2	-	-	-	1	2	4
		Parking – peak periods, Nepean Hwy, emergency access	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	4
9	Recreation		2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
		Boating and fishing – access, boating day tourists, buoys for boat parking									
		Water sports - snorkelling, diving, swimming, SUP, etc. establishment of swimming area	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	6
6	Cultural considerations		-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
		Education opportunities – geology (magnetic sand, pink clay, basalt), marine, cultural significance of area, marine education centre									2
		First Nations - values, history	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
		Coastal tours – for visitors and locals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
		Natural heritage – bushland, flora, fauna, habitat			1						1
18	Safety		-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	3
		Conflicting water use – swimmers, vessels, no vessel zones, Swimming around boat ramp	-	-	-	1	5	1	1	-	8
		Protection for boats, modified boat harbour protection, anti-harbour comments	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
		Coastal structures - unsafe / unauthorised, vegetation maintenance / widen paths for safe access (bikes, snakes etc.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
		Cliff instability – restore vegetation	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	5
8	Climate impacts		-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
		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		-	1	1	1	5	2	-	-	13
		Water quality – clean water, contamination from Sweetwater Creek, pollutants, plastic, stormwater inflows, human health									
		Vegetation –restore native vegetation, remnant bushland, vandalism, more planting / vegetation maintenance, community group establishment for revegetation	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	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		-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	3
		Encroachments, concrete walls, erosion caused by private access	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		Land use – conflicting, confusion over management	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
4	CMMP		-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
		Coordination with other jurisdictions for management of Davies Bay									
		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 VOI matrix

PRECINCT TWO – FRANKSTON WATERFRONT		VALUES				ISSUES				OPPORTUNITIES			
#	Theme	Sentiment	State agencies	Comm-unity	FAC	State agencies	Comm-unity	FAC	State agencies	Comm-unity	FAC	State agencies	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	-	
		Maintenance - pier maintenance (remove hooks, scales etc.), dog poo in public areas, litter on beach areas, vandalism, graffiti	-	-	-	-	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	-	
		Wheelchair accessibility – inclusive spaces, access to water	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	
		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	-	
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
25	Cultural considerations	Water sports – scuba diving below pier, snorkelling, swimming, SUP	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	9
		Tourism – use of pier, sculpture trail, diving tourism, coastal tours, geology, festivals (valued, opportunity for more diverse), opportunity for cultural heritage promotion, educational signage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	9
11	Safety	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
		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	-	-	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
7	Planning & Development	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
		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 VOI matrix

PRECINCT THREE – LONG ISLAND												
#	Theme	Sentiment	VALUES			ISSUES			OPPORTUNITIES			98
			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 First Nations' 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 VOI matrix

PRECINCT FOUR – SEAFORD FORESHORE												
#	Theme	Sentiment	VALUES			ISSUES			OPPORTUNITIES			82
			State agencies	Comm-unity	FAC	State agencies	Comm-unity	FAC	State agencies	Comm-unity	FAC	
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
		Boating - passive watercraft – kayak/canoe, SUP, kite surfing	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	4
15	Recreation	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
		First Nations – promote Indigenous cultural heritage / significance, increase education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
		Natural heritage – valued as natural / remote area	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
		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
5	Climate impacts	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	
		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 trial	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
		Encroachments – illegal structures on creek (jetties, boat ramps etc. from residential properties)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
5	Planning & Development	Land use – confusion over management of creek corridor	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3
		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 VOl matrix

PRECINCT FIVE – SEAFORD PIER														
#	Theme	Sentiment	VALUES			ISSUES			OPPORTUNITIES			106		
			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 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 Beach access – wheelchair access to water, formalise tracks to protect dunes, valued beach Parking – access to beach, Seaford Oval, use of offsite parking Activity node – create passive recreational node around pier, valued walking area 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 Character – valued pier, valued foreshore architecture Coastal culture – celebrate the beach as community Education – school education site visits, educational tours, signs for community education, marine observatory Conflicting water use – no vessel zone around pier, low-noise zone, jet skis (noise / fuel pollution) Unsafe use of pier – jumping/diving off pier safety issue Safety of trail – safe for walkers / runners (indicated danger- crime, unsafe feeling) Natural hazard vulnerability – flooding Climate mitigation – ecosystem services from intact environment systems Erosion – valued vegetation buffer from dunes, beach erosion around pier Marine life - valued marine life under piers / artificial reefs, promote / protect marine life, adverse impact of lighting Dunes – valued dune systems, secondary dune system intact, protection, damage to dunes, erosion buffer valued Biodiversity – presence valued, opportunity to increase / protect, adverse impact of lighting, adverse impact of pest species (feral foxes / cats, weeds etc.) Water quality – stormwater pollution Vegetation – dune vegetation, increase reserve areas, weed management needed (road corridors), damage to vegetation, valued banksia woodland, valued tea-tree in foreshore 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 Preference for minimal development – valued current ‘pristine’ state, anti-development on crown land	2	5	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	2	1	14
			1	6	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	10		
			1	1	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	6		
			-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	4		
9	Recreation		-	2	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	6		
			-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3		
9	Cultural		2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4		
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1		
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4		
6	Safety		-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	3		
			-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1		
			-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2		
5	Climate impacts		-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1		
			1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2		
			1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2		
33	Environment			3			2			3		8		
			3	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	6		
			-	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	5		
			-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2		
			3	4	1	-	2	-	-	2	-	12		
10	Planning & Development		-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	4		
			-	-	-	-	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 VOI 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	
			-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-		
			1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1		
			-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1		
			-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1		
6	Recreation	Activity node – running / walking valued on beach / trail, dog walking, family friendly atmosphere	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
		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
		Marine – sandbars, marine life under pier / sand (e.g., moon snails)	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
22	Environment	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	2	6
		Vegetation – valued native riparian vegetation, coastal vegetation, revegetation, increased vegetation to screen highway from trial	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 at schools to inform students about aspects of climate change and coastal management and enable input from students for CMMP consideration.

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, 65 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.

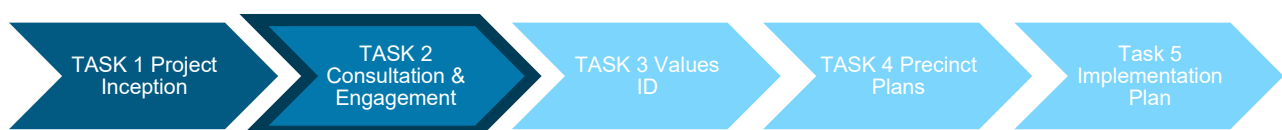


Figure 6-1 CMMP Precinct Planning project scope



APPENDIX A WORKSHOP ATTENDANCE





Table A-1 Internal Council stakeholders – project information online session

1	Internal Council stakeholder workshop - MS Teams, Monday 15 th August, 3pm – 3:45pm		
#	Name	Department	Apology
1	Alan Wallis	TBC	TBC
2	Amy Parsons	TBC	TBC
3	Brett Frost	TBC	TBC
4	Brooke Whatmough	TBC	TBC
5	Byron Douglas	TBC	TBC
6	Chris Innes	TBC	TBC
7	Doug Dickins	TBC	TBC
8	Glenys Wood	TBC	TBC
9	Heather Hutchinson	TBC	TBC
10	Ilona Ellerton	TBC	TBC
11	Jarred Stevens	TBC	TBC
12	Jessica Schuyler	TBC	TBC
13	Jo Keeling	TBC	TBC
14	Karen McMahon / Ken	TBC	TBC
15	Luke Ure	TBC	TBC
16	Martin Snell	TBC	TBC
17	Mathew Mollett	TBC	TBC
18	Nathalie Nunn	TBC	TBC
19	Patrick Dillon	TBC	TBC
20	Rachel Masters	TBC	TBC
21	Rob Savoia	TBC	TBC
22	Sally Prideaux	TBC	TBC
23	Samin Hate	TBC	TBC
24	Stephen Cavanagh	TBC	TBC
25	Steve Perumal	TBC	TBC

Table A-2 State Agency stakeholders – VOI online workshop

2	State Agency stakeholder workshop - MS Teams, Tuesday 30 th August, 1pm – 2:30pm		
#	Name	Department	Apology
1	Chris Ransom	South East Water	TBC
2	Geoffrey Swanston	Marine Safety Victoria	TBC
3	Marcus Higgins	Better Boating Victoria	TBC



2	State Agency stakeholder workshop - MS Teams, Tuesday 30 th August, 1pm – 2:30pm		
4	Natashar Wills	Victorian Fisheries Authority	TBC
5	Olivia Webb	Life Saving Victoria	TBC
6	Petrina Harris	Department Environment Land Water and Planning	TBC
7	Reece Taranto	Parks Victoria	TBC
8	Scott Watson	Department Environment Land Water and Planning	TBC

Table A-3 Community stakeholders – VOI online workshop

3	Community stakeholder workshop - MS Teams, Tuesday 30 th August, 6pm – 7:30pm		
#	Name	Organisation	Apology
1	Barry Priestley	Avenue Plastic Surgery	TBC
2	Maureen Griffin	Beach Ass., Kananook Creek Ass., Long Island Residents Ass.	TBC
3	Paul Sorenson	DECP	TBC
4	Trevor Graham	Diveline Scuba Centre	TBC
5	Jeff Weir	Diveline Scuba Centre	TBC
6	Jonathan Rich	Dolphin Research Institute	TBC
7	Brendan Gilhome	Frankston 500	TBC
8	Georgina Dixon	Frankston Beach Association	TBC
9	Margaret Hunter	Frankston Boatshed Association	TBC
10	Russell Taylor	Kananook Creek Association	TBC
11	Janet Taylor	Kananook Creek Association	TBC
12	Mark Reid	Not provided	TBC
13	Mary Nickson	Not provided	TBC
14	Michele McKinlay	Not provided	TBC
15	Francesco Amendola	Not provided	TBC
16	Bec Boreham	Researcher	TBC
17	Brenden Bratulic	Resident / property owner	TBC
18	Chris Collins	Resident / property owner	TBC
19	Myra Kelly	Resident / property owner	TBC
20	Richard Clough	Resident / property owner	TBC
21	Victoria Campbell	Resident / property owner	TBC



Table A-4 Community stakeholders – VOI in-person workshop

4	Community stakeholder workshop – Council Civic Centre, Thursday 1 st September, 4pm – 5:30pm		
#	Name	Organisation	Apology
1	Sally Harding	Action Sweetwater Creek Inc	TBC
2	Jenny Hattingh	Action Sweetwater Creek Inc	TBC
3	Neil Robinson	Carrum Indigenous Nursery	TBC
4	Kerry Barber	Frankston Beach Association	TBC
5	Joan Cavanagh	Frankston Beach Association	TBC
6	Johan DeBree	Frankston Beach Association	TBC
7	Bob Graham	Frankston Beach Association	TBC
8	John Maudsley	Frankston Beach Association	TBC
9	Eva Welch	Frankston Beach Association	TBC
10	Kerry Gilbert	Frankston Beach Association	TBC
11	Jenni Alexander	Resident / property owner	TBC
12	Noel Ferguson	Resident / property owner	TBC
13	Jenny Leary	<i>Not provided</i>	TBC
14	Mark Butterfield	<i>Not provided</i>	TBC
15	Michele McKinlay	<i>Not provided</i>	TBC

Table A-5 Foreshore Advisory Committee– VOI in-person workshop

5	FAC workshop – Council Civic Centre, Thursday 1 st September, 6:30pm – 8pm		
#	Name	Organisation	Apology
1	Adam Lane	TBC	TBC
2	Brendan Gilhome	TBC	TBC
3	Carolynne Wilson	TBC	TBC
4	Jeff Woolcock	TBC	TBC
5	Johan DeBree	TBC	TBC
6	Michael Sawaya	TBC	TBC
7	Michael Telleson	TBC	TBC
8	Neale Hutcheon	TBC	TBC



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 Safety LSC Facility upgrades

Awareness of Boating zones/port and waterway management

Climate adaptation and coastal erosion

Marine and Coastal Policy Siting & Design Guidelines for structures on Victorian Coast

Biodiversity conservation

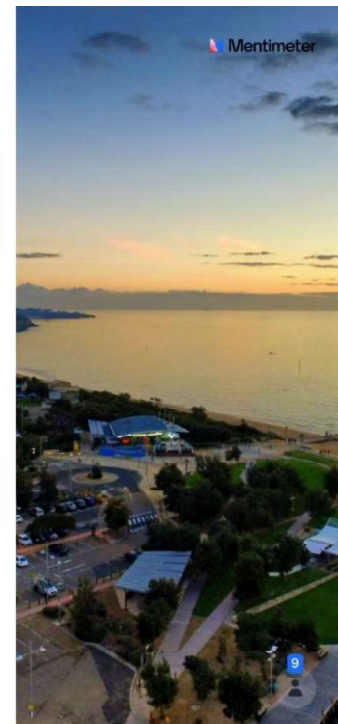




Figure B-2 Community stakeholders responses – from online workshop 3

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	







Long Island



Seaford Foreshore visioning





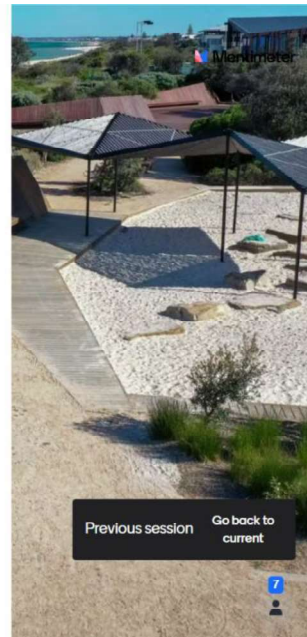
Seaford Pier visioning



Keast Park visioning



Press  to show image





APPENDIX C VIRTUAL WHITEBOARD OUTPUTS



C-1 State Agency stakeholder online workshop

Figure C-1 State Agencies - General comments

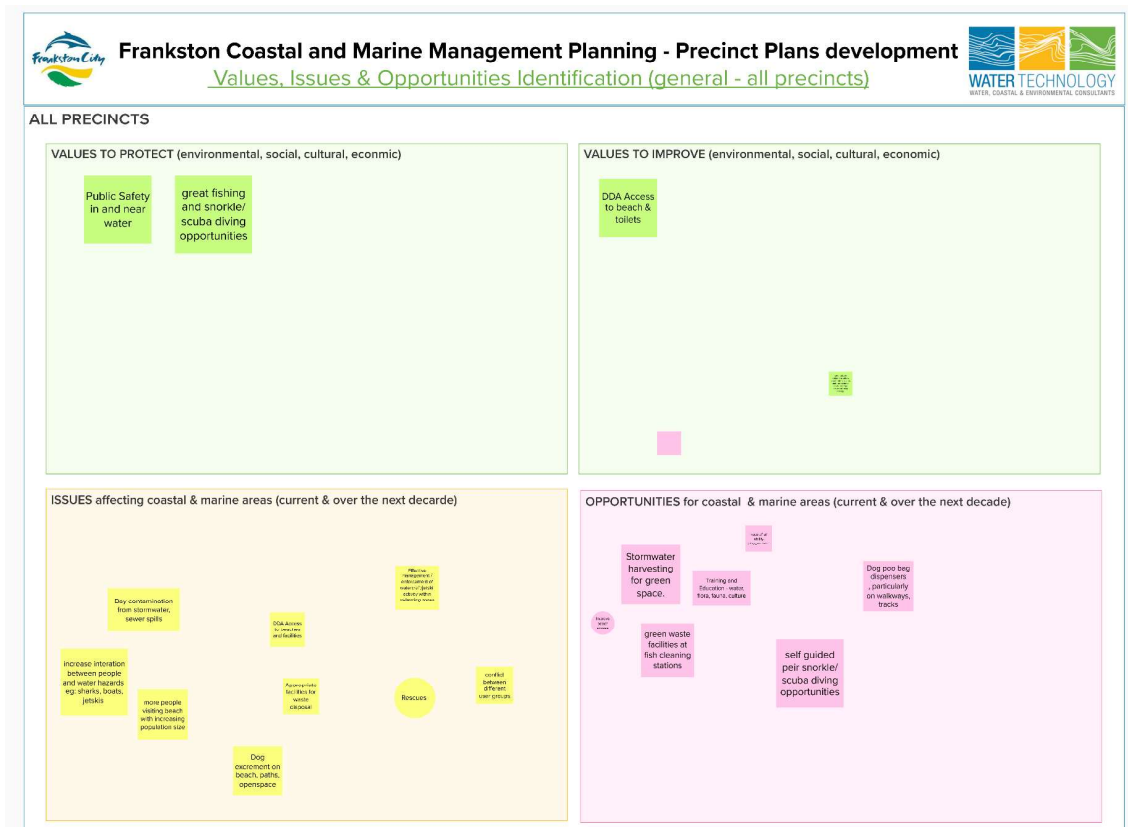


Figure C-2 State Agencies – Olivers Hill comments

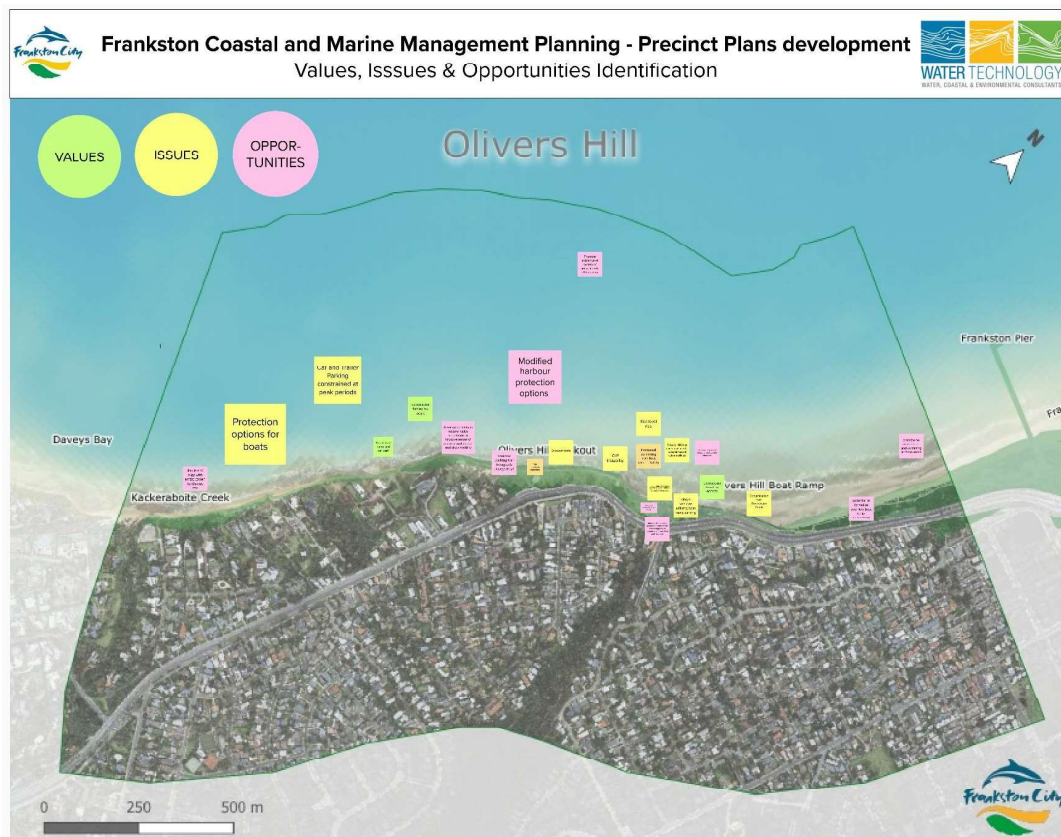


Figure C-3 State Agencies – Frankston Waterfront comments

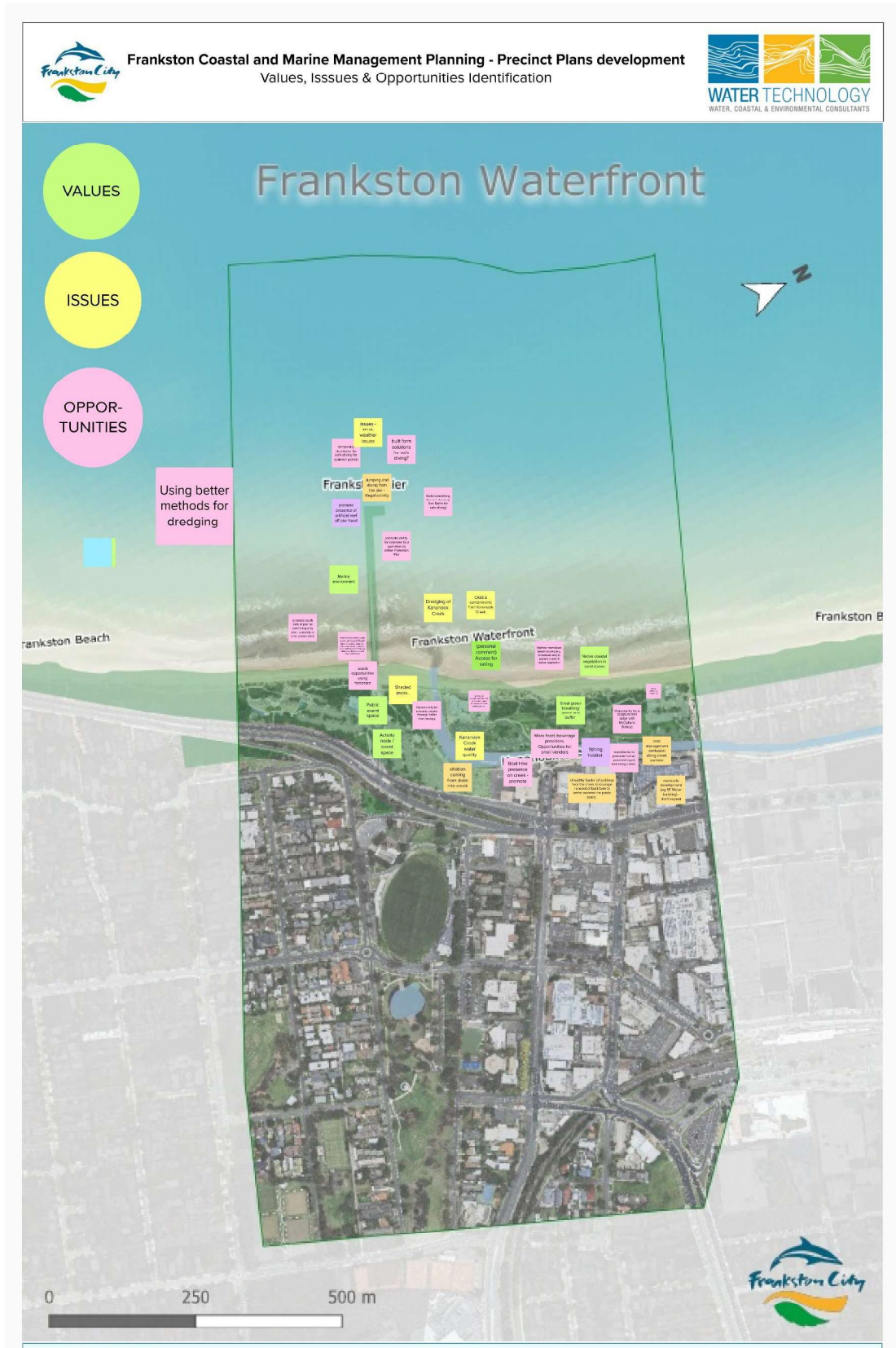


Figure C-4 State Agencies – Long Island comments

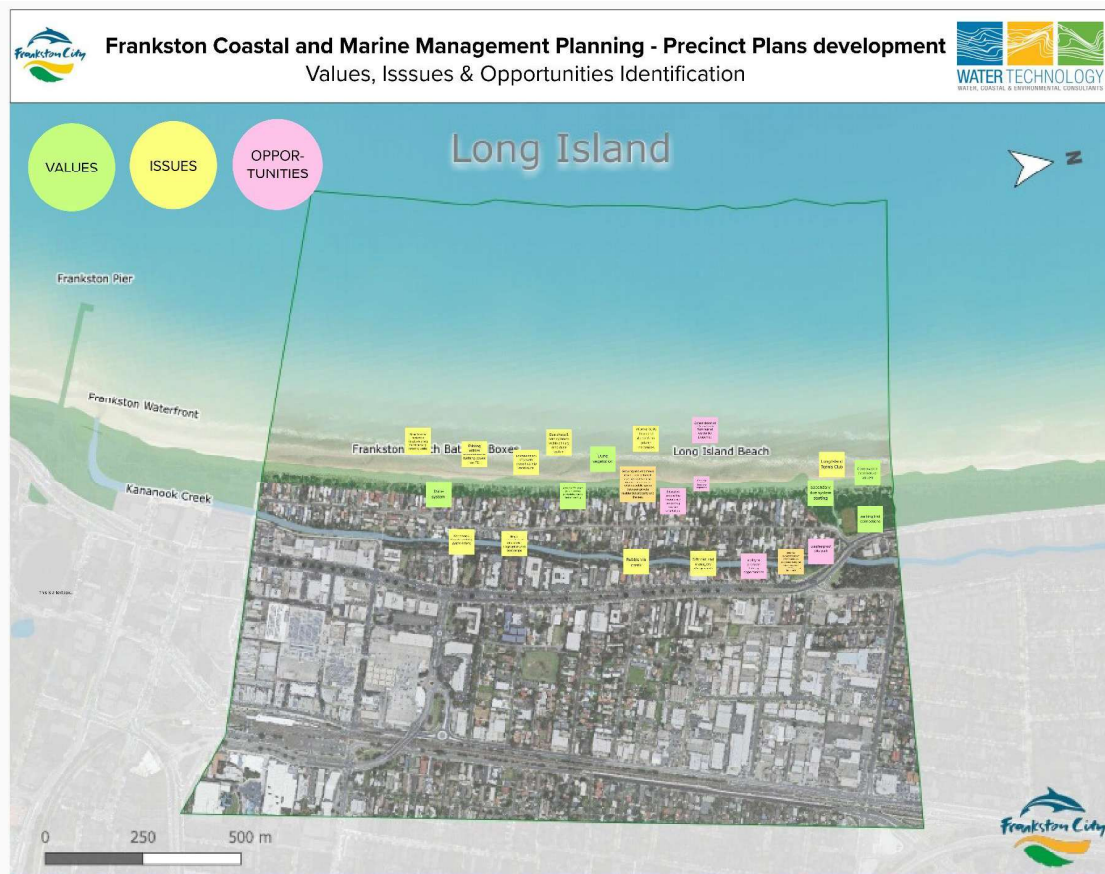


Figure C-5 State Agencies – Seaford Foreshore comments

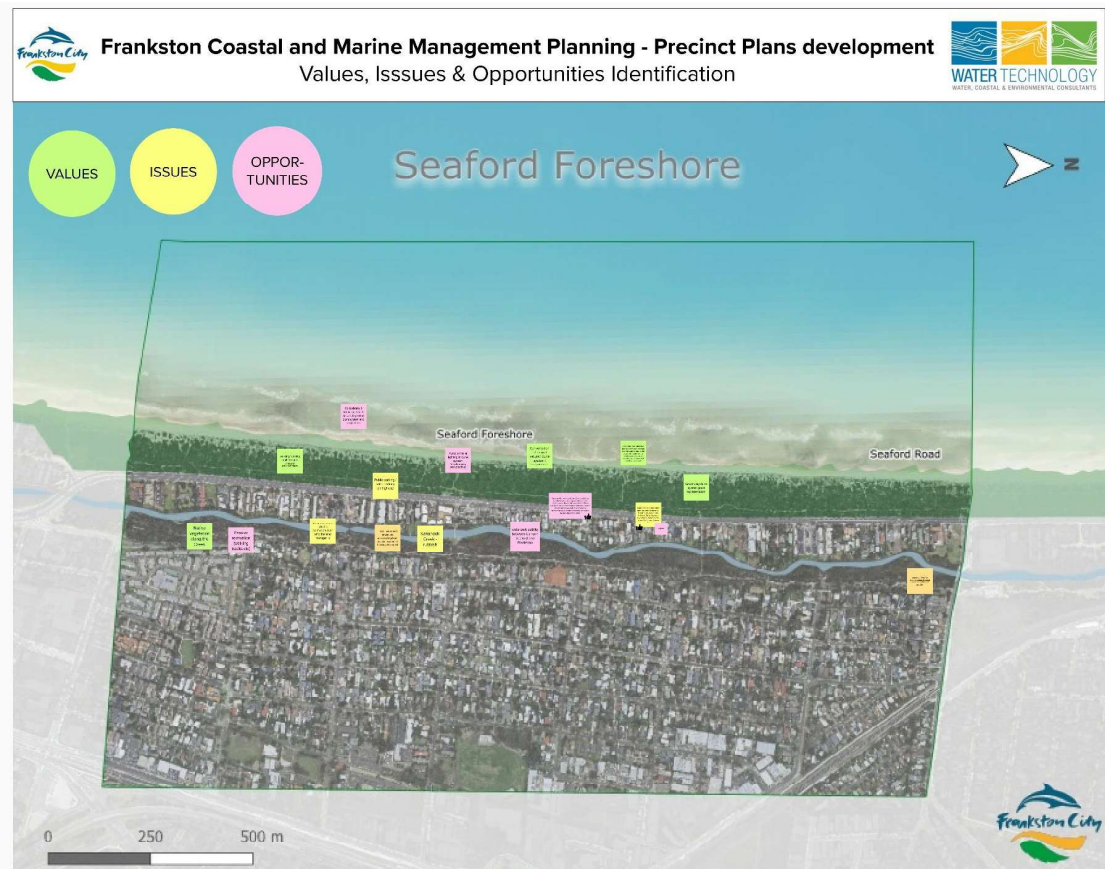


Figure C-6 State Agencies – Seaford Pier comments

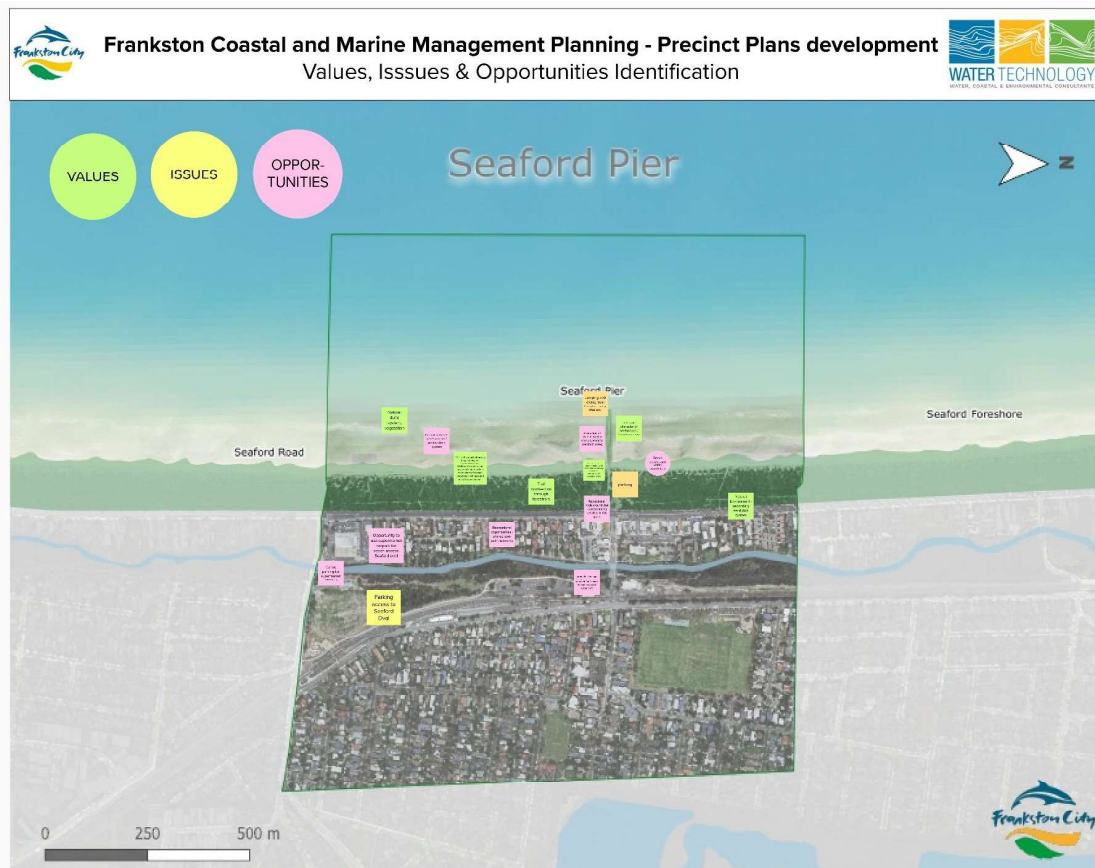
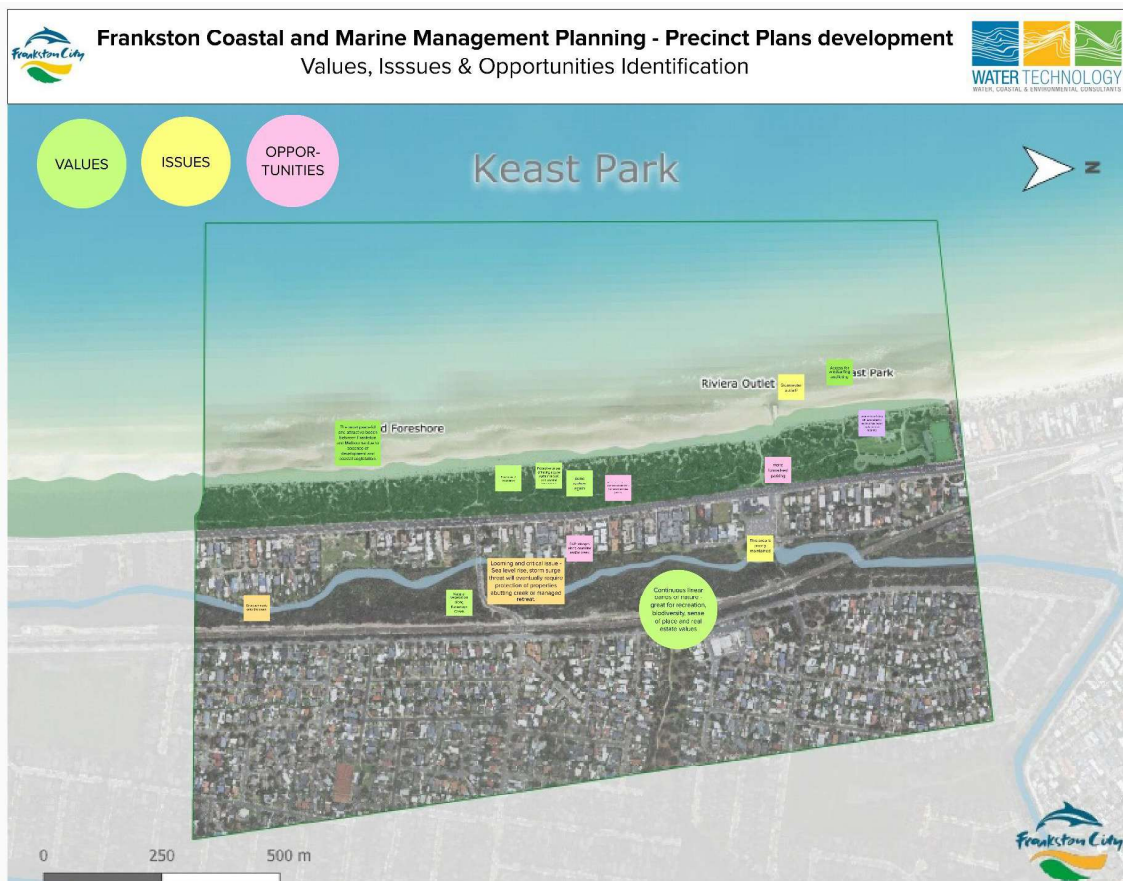


Figure C-7 State Agencies – Keast Park comments



C-2 Community Stakeholders workshop

Figure C-8 Community Stakeholders – Olivers Hill comments

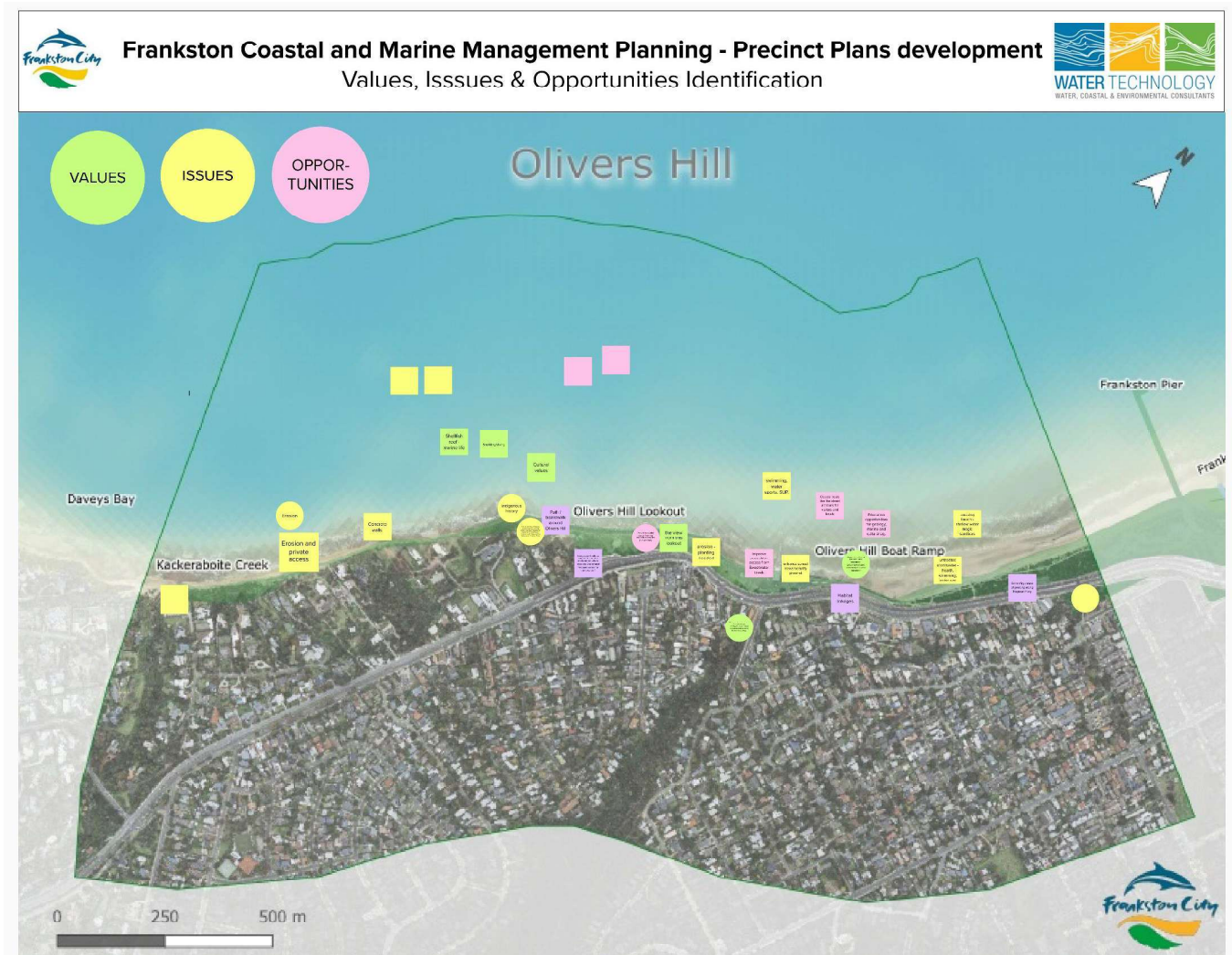


Figure C-9 Community Stakeholders – Frankston Waterfront comments

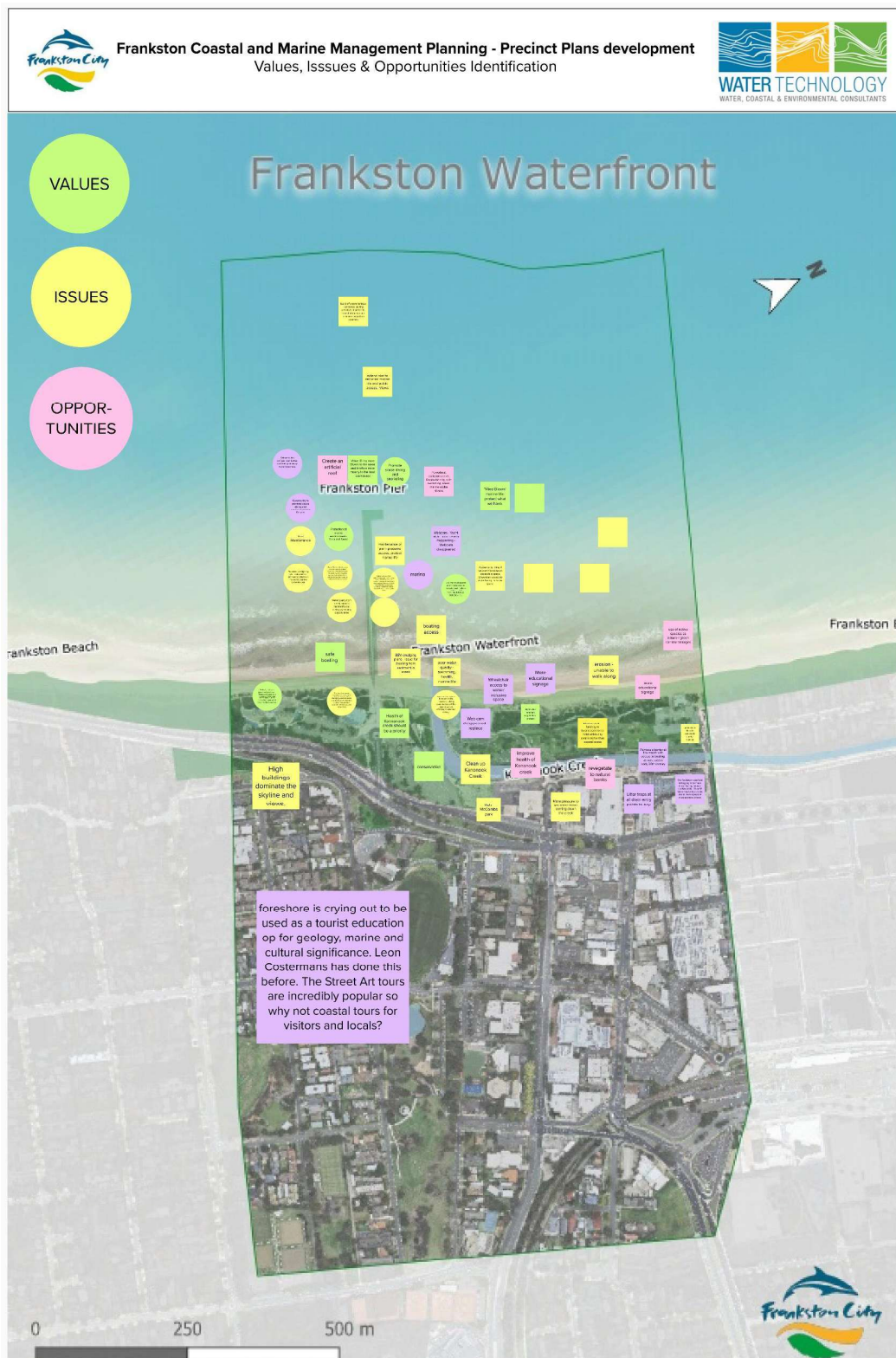


Figure C-10 Community Stakeholders – Long Island comments

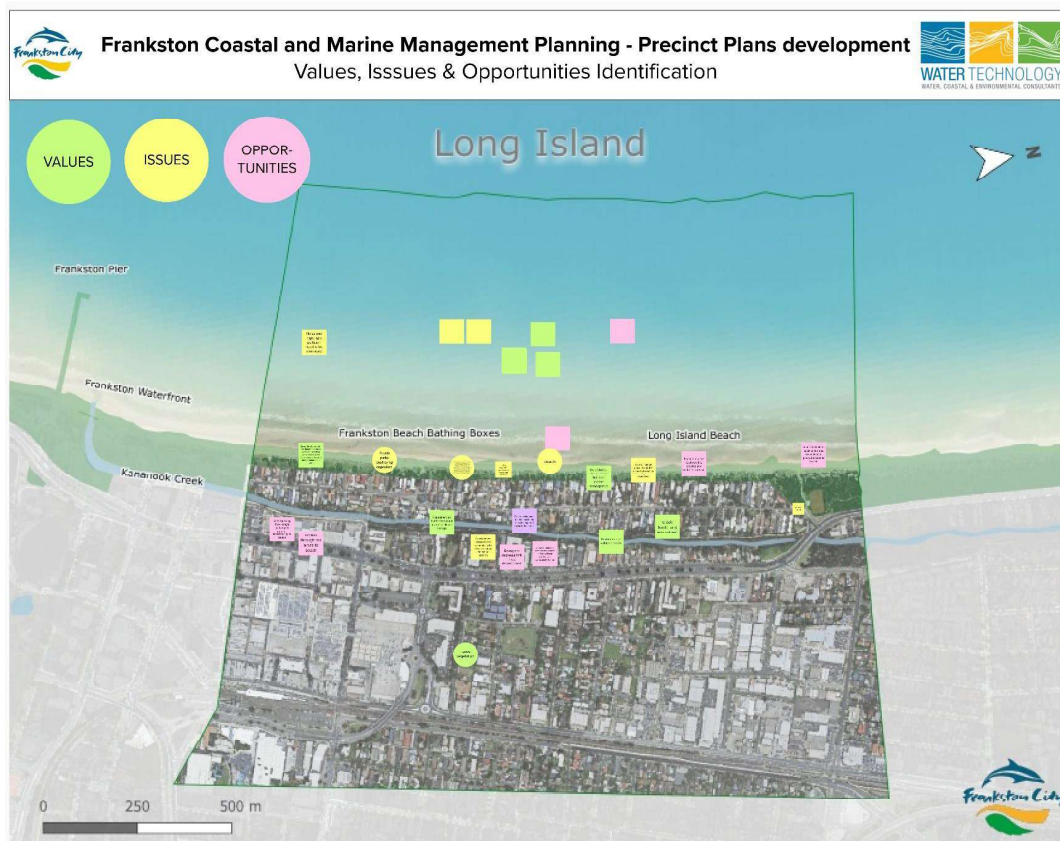


Figure C-11 Community Stakeholders – Seaford Foreshore comments

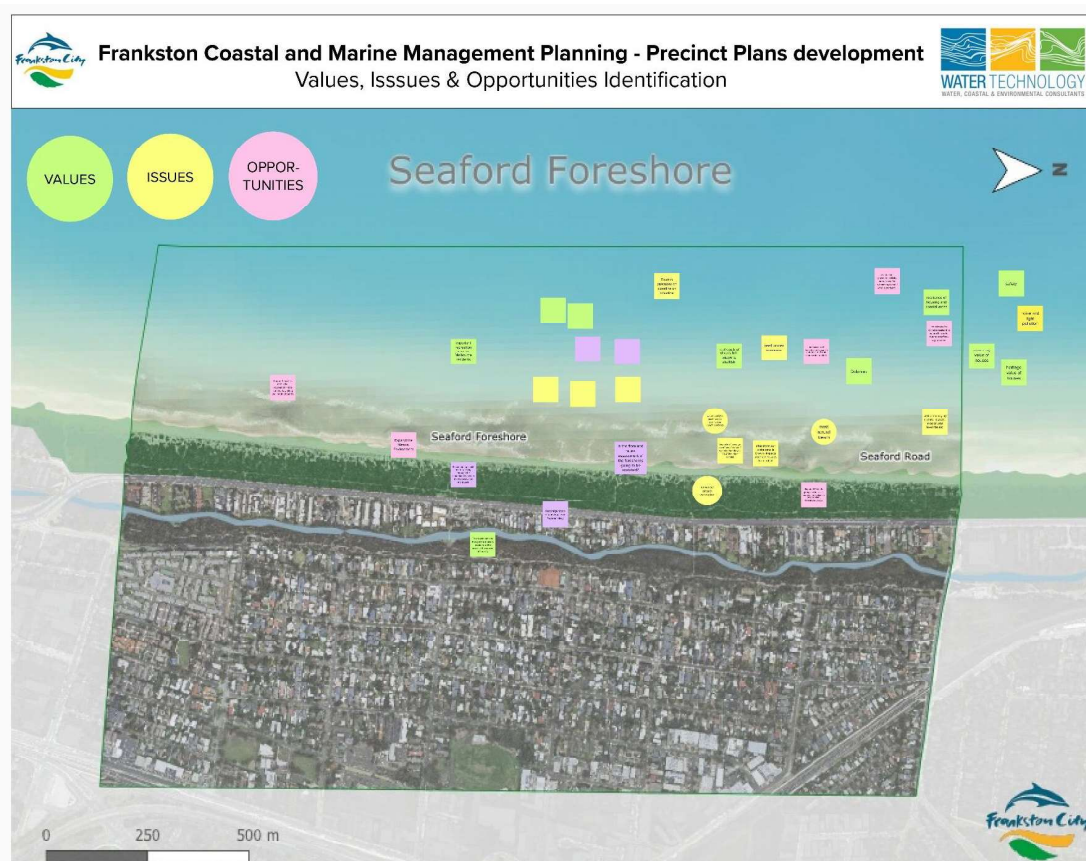


Figure C-12 Community Stakeholders – Seaford Pier comments

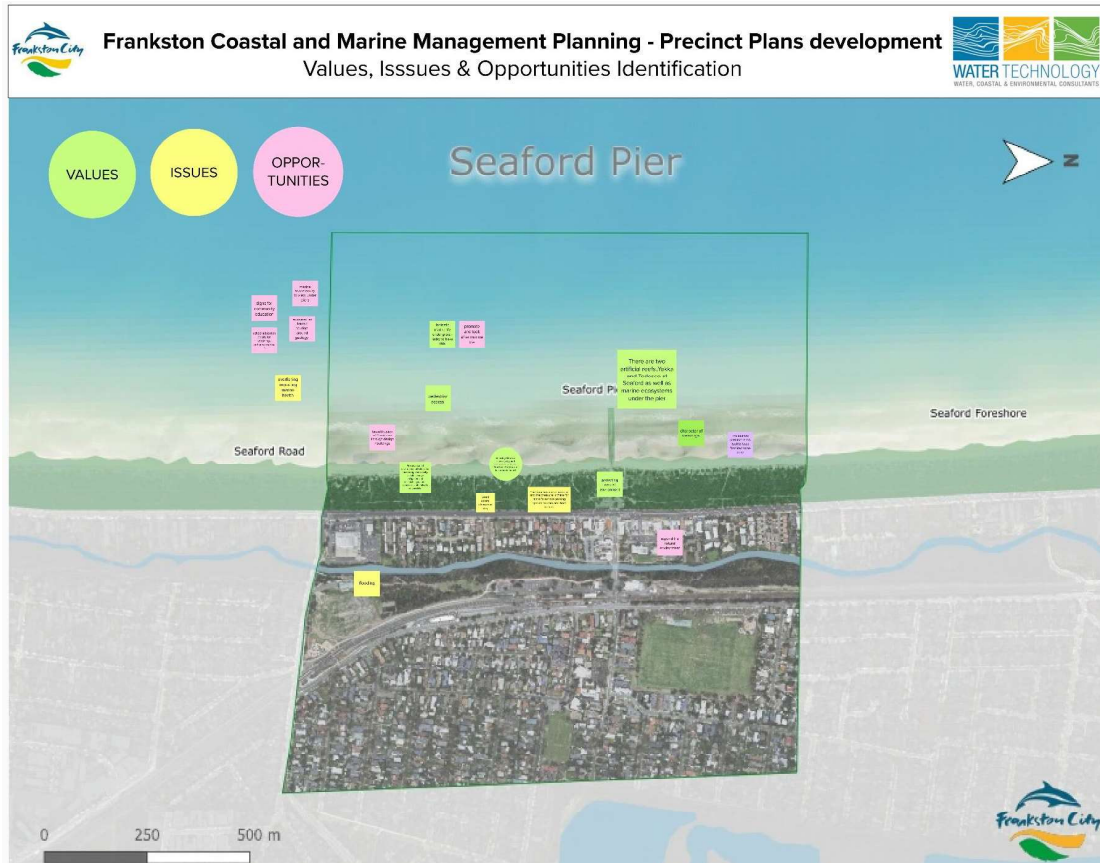
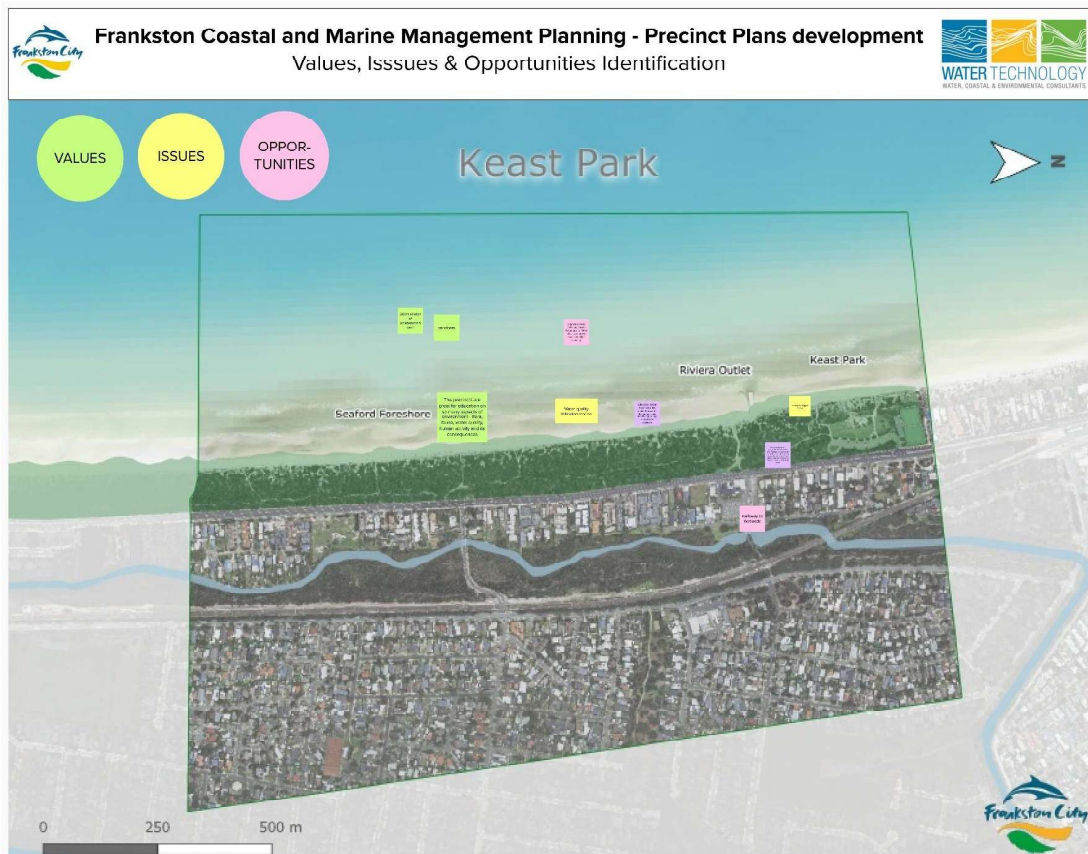


Figure C-13 Community Stakeholders – Keast Park comments



C-3 FAC stakeholder online workshop

Figure C-14 FAC Stakeholders – Olivers Hill comments

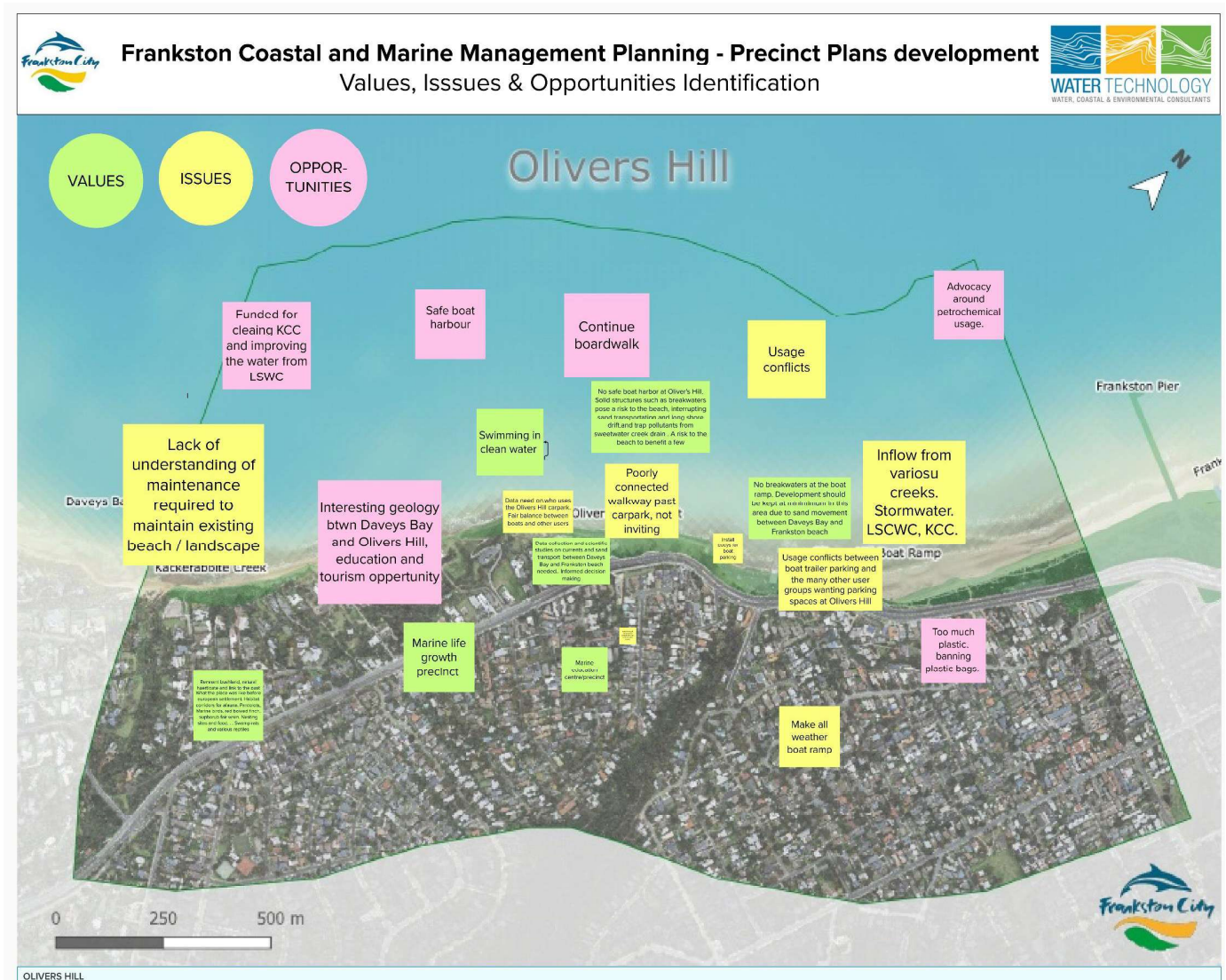
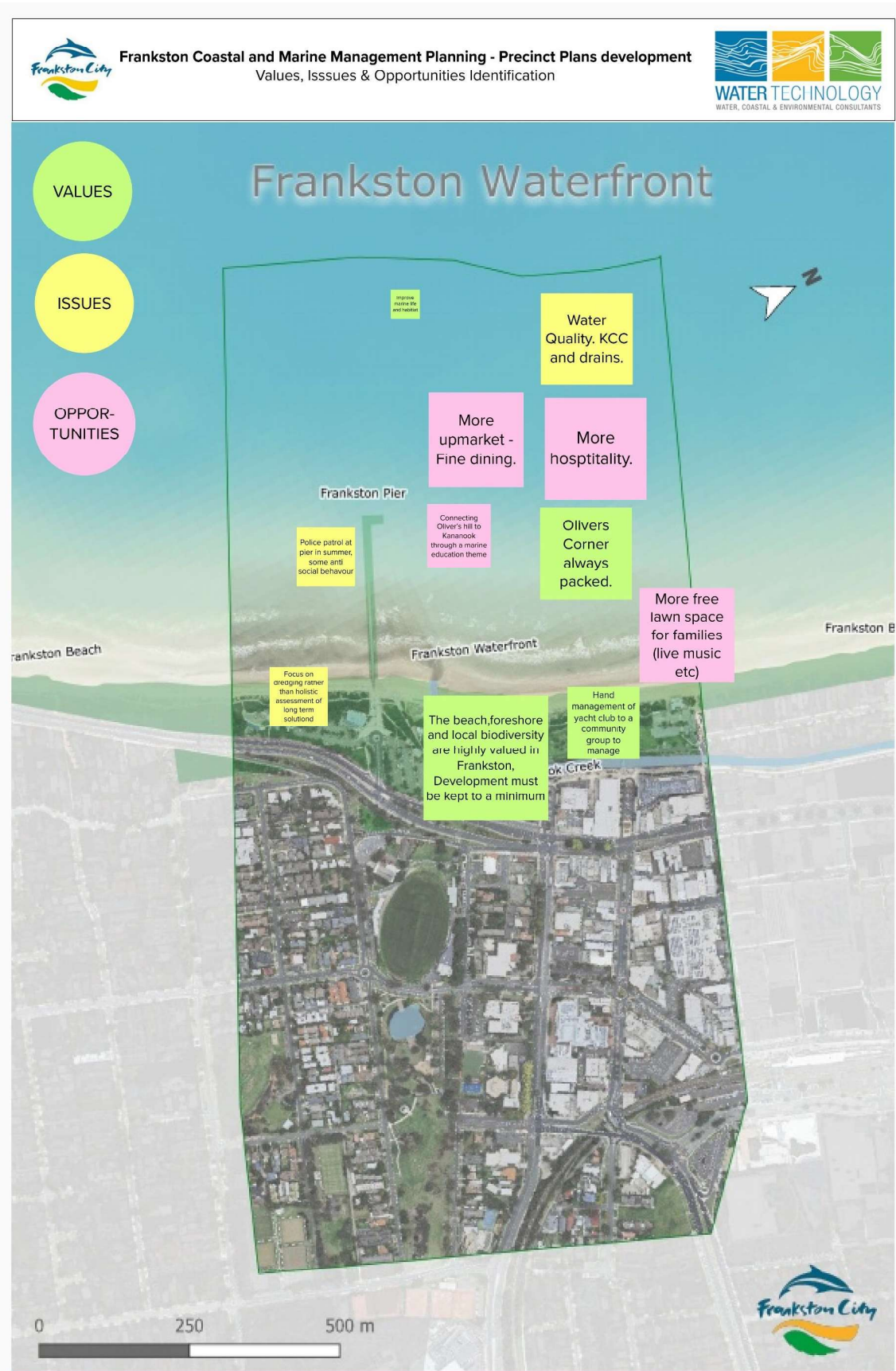


Figure C-15 FAC Stakeholders – Frankston Waterfront comments



[illegible]

Seaford Foreshore

Seaford Road

0 250 500 m

VALUES ISSUES OPPORTUNITIES

Seaford Foreshore

Seaford Road

0 250 500 m

VALUES ISSUES OPPORTUNITIES

Figure C-18 FAC Stakeholders – Seaford Pier comments

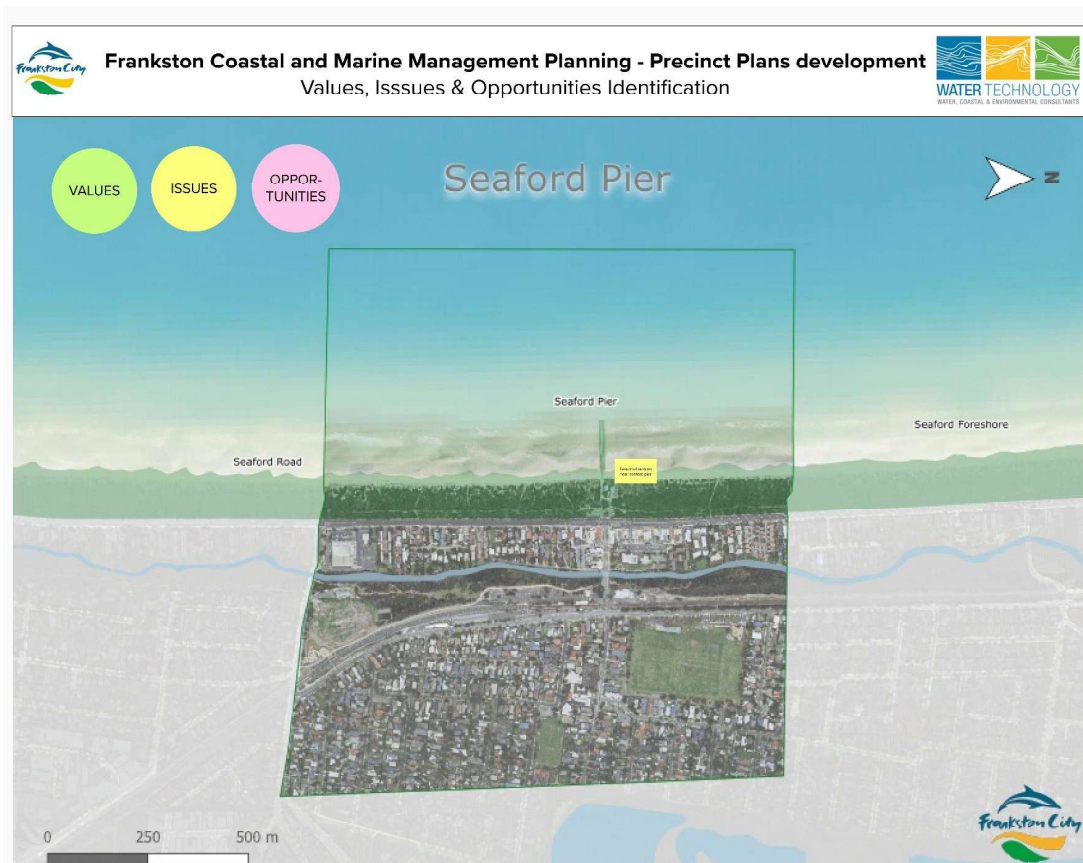
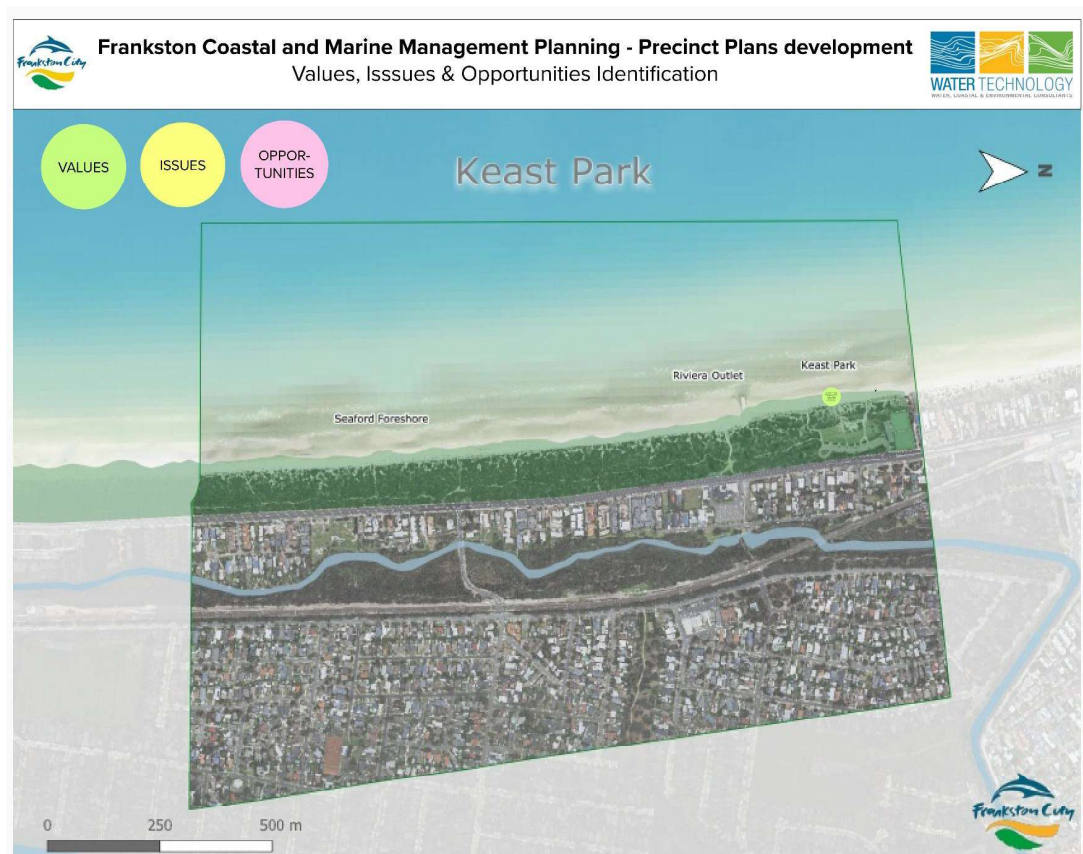


Figure C-19 FAC Stakeholders – Keast Park comments





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.



Cameron Ashwood
PROJECT MANAGER

Gildas Colleter
PROJECT DIRECTOR



Coastal planning lead

Coastal engineering lead

Tahlia Rossi
PROJECT MANAGER

Richard Sharp
SENIOR PLANNER

Toby Devlin
SENIOR ENGINEER

Chris Charles
PRINCIPAL SPATIAL
ANALYST

Chris Beadle
PRINCIPAL ENGINEER

Esther Colleter
COASTAL DESIGNER

Spatial analysis lead

AIP2 engagement lead

Design lead



4

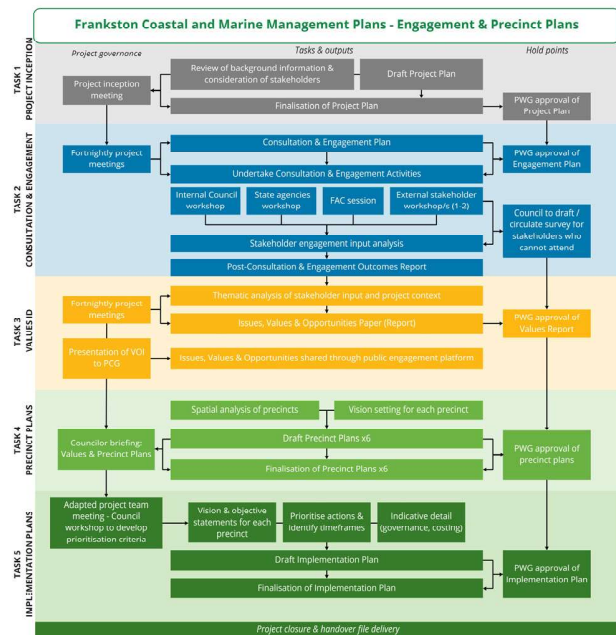
Project overview

Purpose:

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

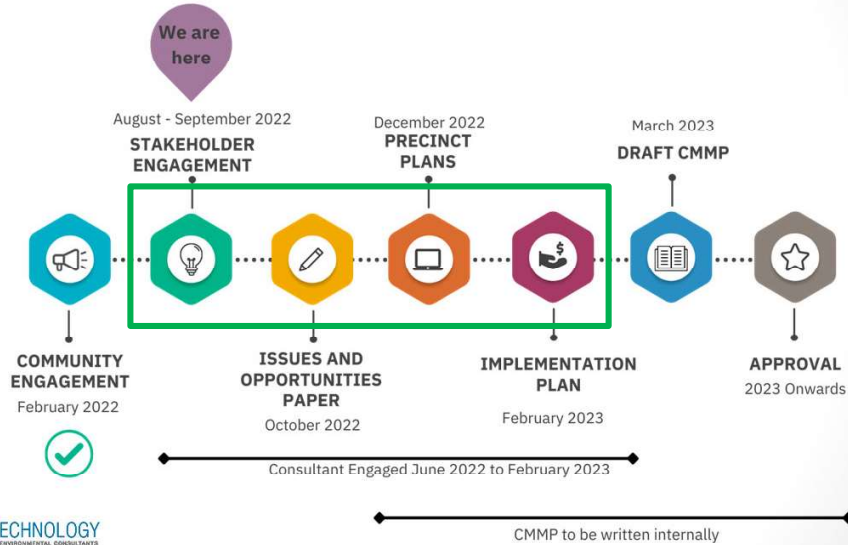
Project timeframe:

July 2022 – February 2023



5

Broader CMMP Timeline (outside this project)



6



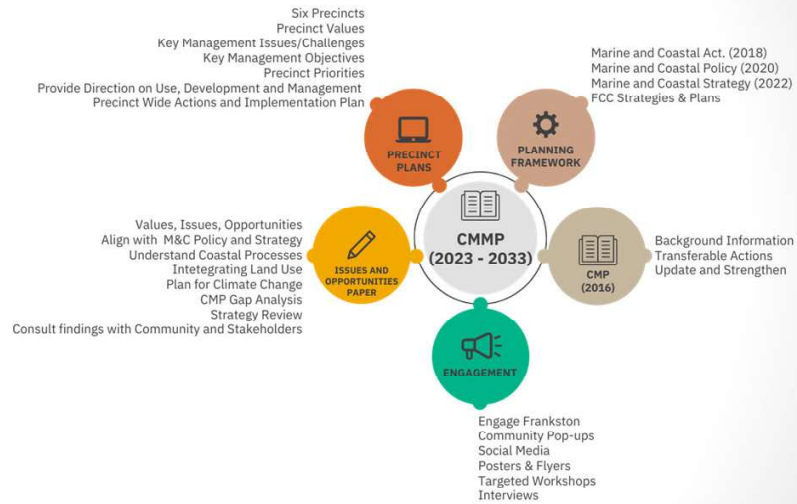


7

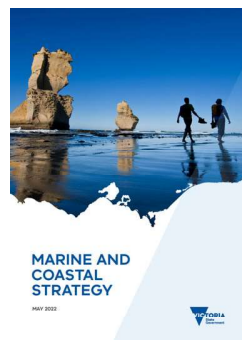


8

CMMP - Background



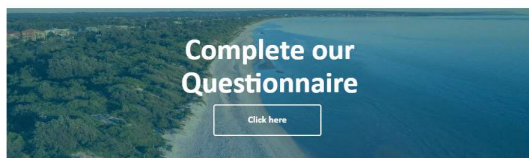
CMMP - Policy context



Planning and Decision Pathway



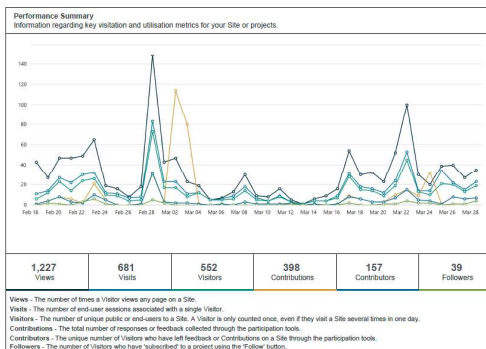
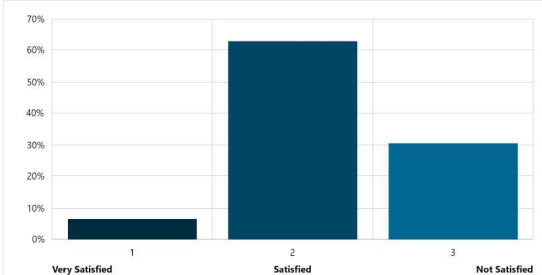
CMMP - Public consultation



11

Public consultation findings

13. From the areas you visit are you satisfied with current management and maintenance of our marine and coastal assets?
Slider | Skipped: 11 | Answered: 134 (92.4%)



Key Statistics

Top-level information about the activity.

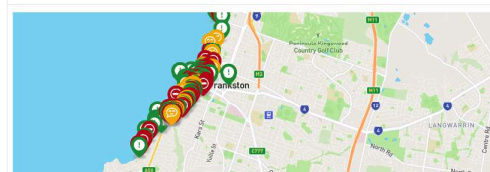


Contribution Summary

Summary of content contributed by participants including location information, text analysis, voting results and more.

Pin by Location

Map showing all posts contributed by participants.



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

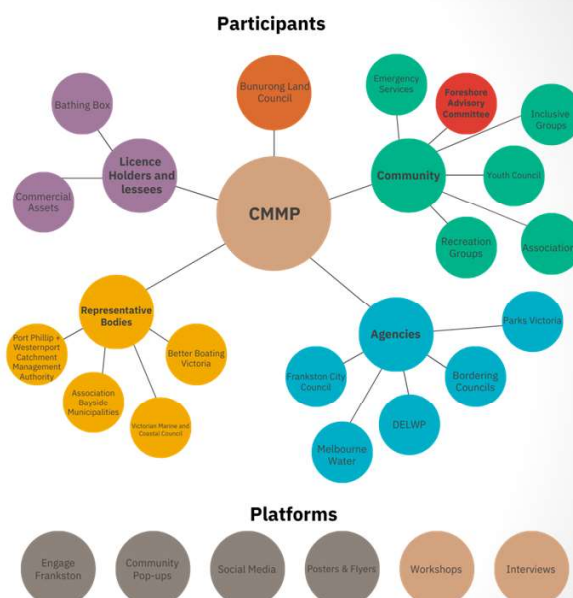


13

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



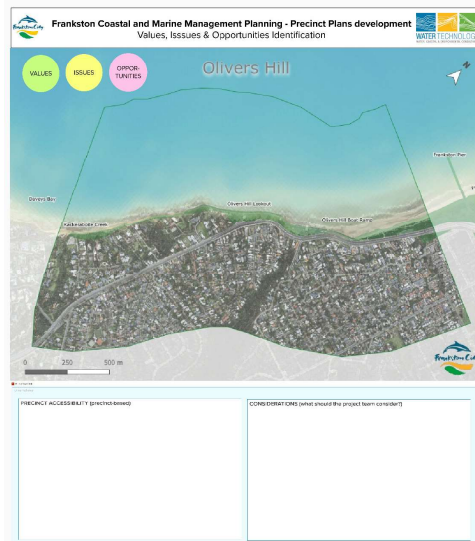
- In-person workshops using MURAL template with pens/paper/sticky notes



- Councillor briefing via MS Teams

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.



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

21

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



22

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.



Cameron Ashwood
PROJECT MANAGER

Gildas Colleter
PROJECT DIRECTOR



Coastal planning lead

Coastal engineering lead

Tahila Rossi
PROJECT MANAGER

Richard Sharp
SENIOR PLANNER

Toby Devlin
SENIOR ENGINEER

Chris Charles
PRINCIPAL SPATIAL
ANALYST

Chris Beadle
PRINCIPAL ENGINEER

Esther Colleter
COASTAL DESIGNER

Spatial analysis lead

AIP2 engagement lead

Design lead



3

Agenda

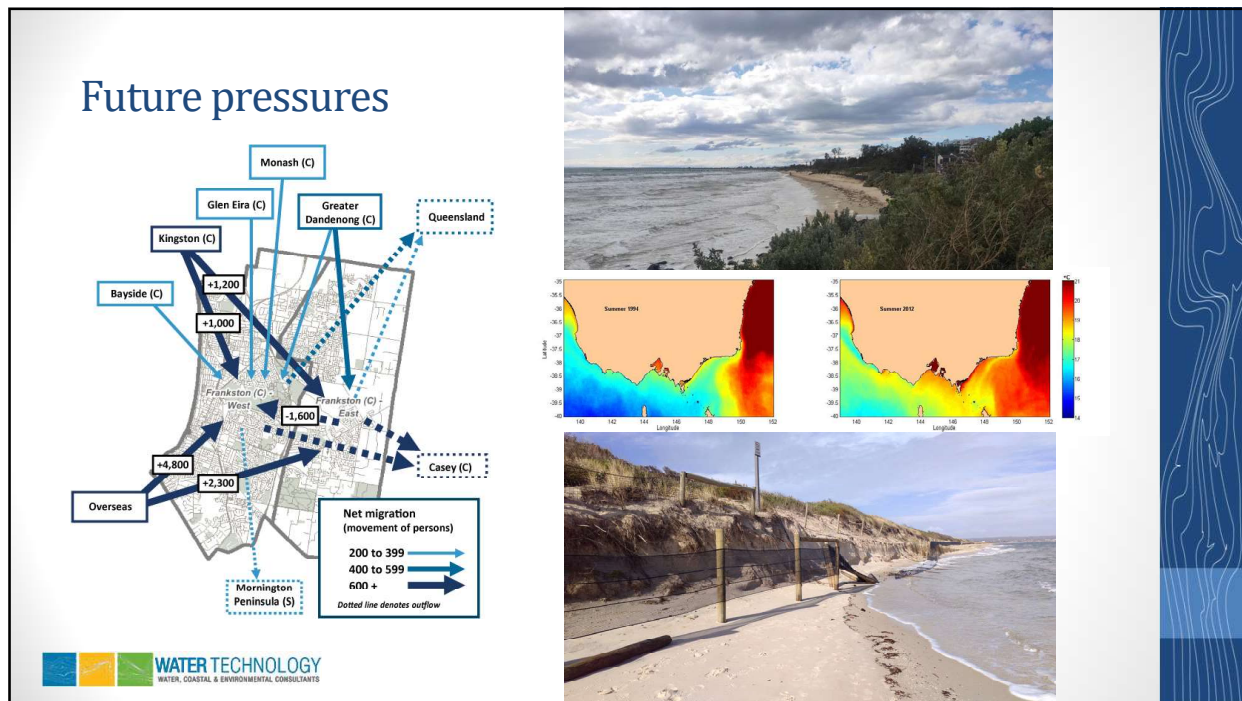
Our project team want to further understand what State preferences, expectations & requirements are for future management of these areas. We want to take an integrated approach between State and Local jurisdiction areas.

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

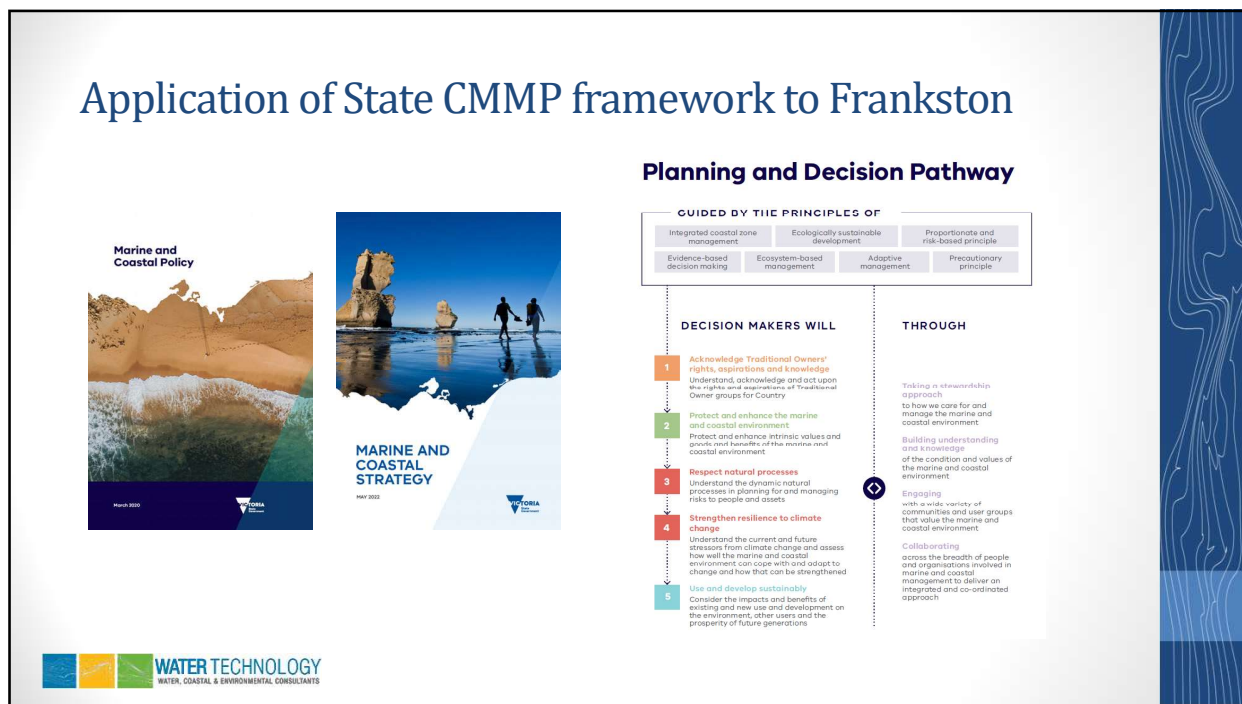


4

2

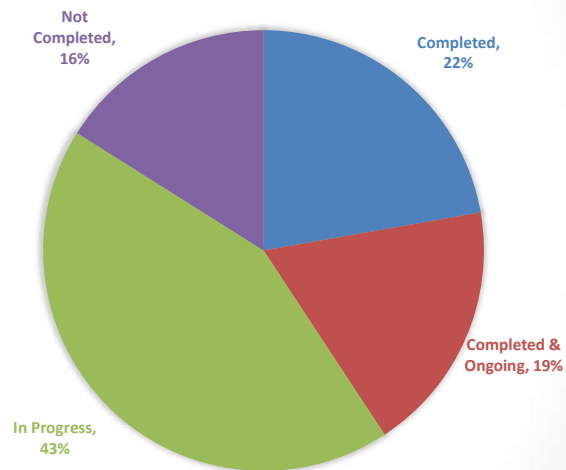
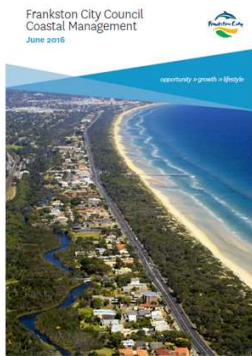


5

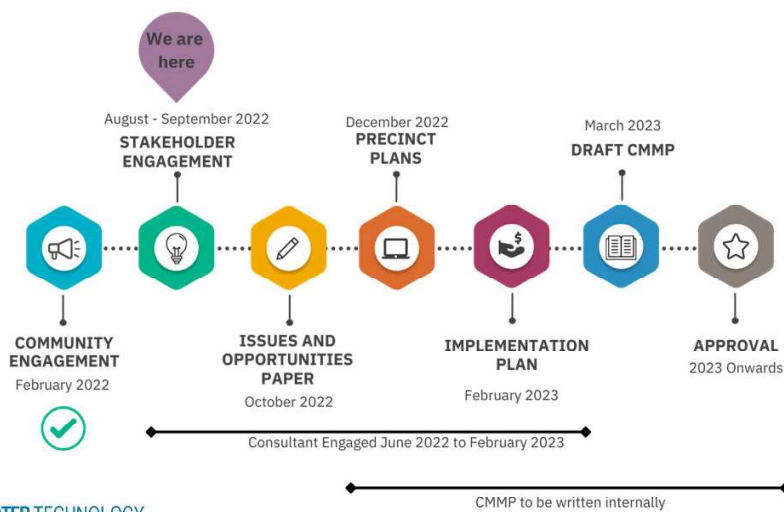


6

Actions implemented - CMP 2016



Frankston Coastal and Marine Management Plan 2023



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.

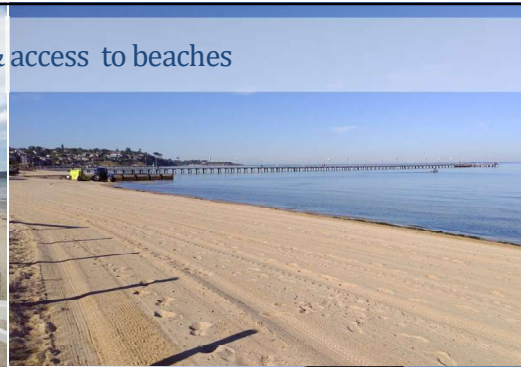


9

Community use & access to beaches



Seaford Foreshore



Frankston Foreshore



10

5



Remnant coastal vegetation



Waterways - Kananook Creek

Protecting environmental values



Ecological Vegetation Classes supported:

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

Seaford Foreshore Reserve



WATER TECHNOLOGY
WATER, COASTAL & ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

11



Keast Park Playground & Pavilion

Assets, infrastructure & land use



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**



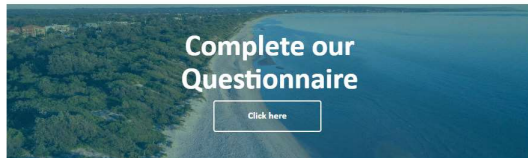
13

Frankston CMMP 2023



14

CMMP 2023- Completed initial public consultation



Values, Issues & Opportunities



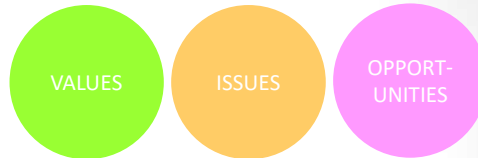
Guiding objectives from Marine & Coastal Strategy

- 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

MURAL Activity - 30 mins

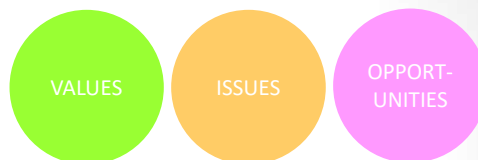


1. Think about the following questions:
 - What do you value most about these precincts?
 - What are current and future management issues facing these areas?
 - What are current and future opportunities in these precincts?
2. Using sticky notes, write down your answers & comments (colour coordinated 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



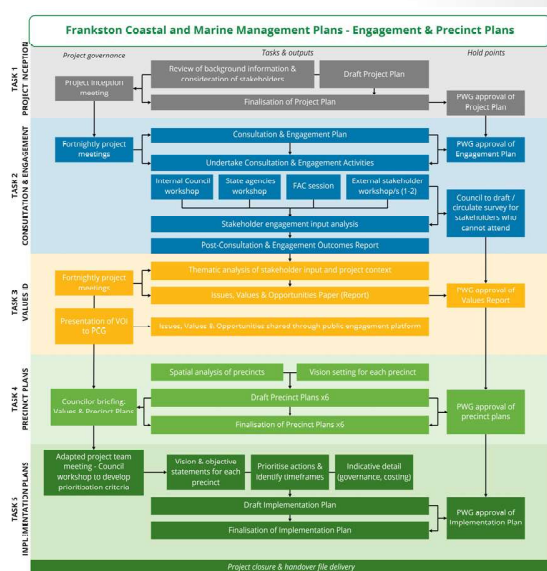
1. What stands out to you from this activity?
2. What does the room agree about?
3. What does the room disagree about?
4. What aspects apply across all coastal areas of Frankston?
5. If you could only make one comment, what is the number one thing for the project team to consider in CMMP development?



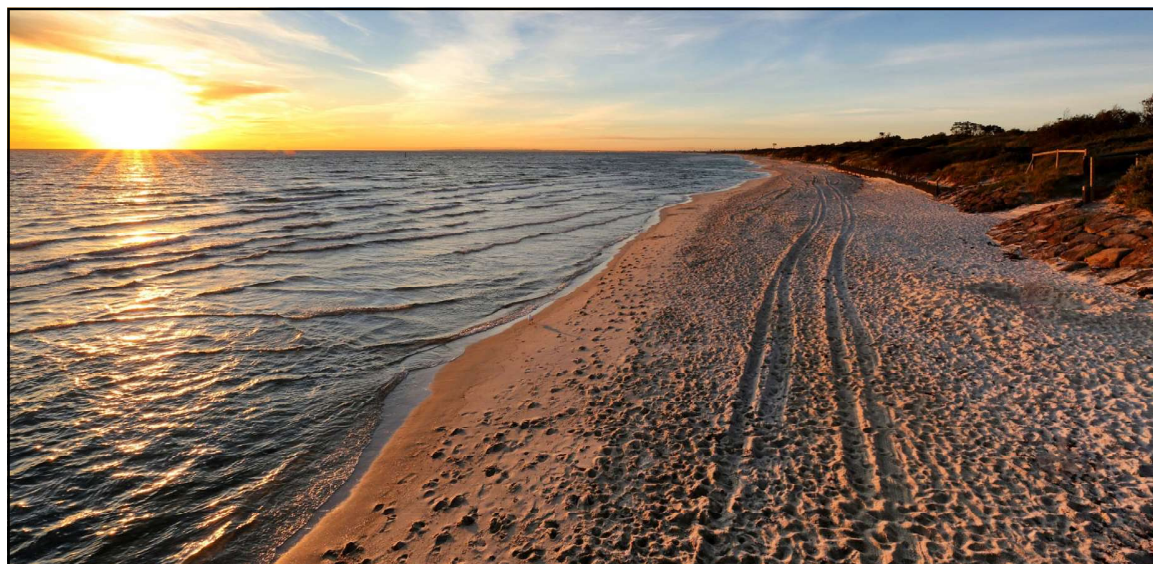
18

What's next?

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



19



Thank you for participating

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

20

10

A presentation slide for a community stakeholder workshop. The background is a photograph of a beach with a long pier extending into the ocean. The text is overlaid on the image. At the top, it says 'Community Stakeholder Workshop – Tuesday 30th August 2022'. The main title is 'Coastal Management Planning' in a large, bold, blue font. Below it, in a smaller blue font, is 'Values, Issues & Opportunities identification for Frankston Precincts'. At the bottom, there are logos for 'WATER TECHNOLOGY' and 'Frankston City', and the names of the presenters: 'Tahlia Rossi, Toby Delvin – Water Technology' and 'Cameron Ashwood – Frankston City Council'.

Community Stakeholder Workshop – Tuesday 30th August 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

A presentation slide for Bunurong Country. The background is a photograph of a man with a beard and glasses, wearing a dark shirt and a large, light-colored fur vest, standing in a natural setting with trees and a small fire pit. The text is overlaid on the image. The title is 'Bunurong Country' in a large, bold, blue font. Below it, in a smaller blue font, is 'We acknowledge and pay respect to the Bunurong People, the Custodians of these lands and waters.'

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.



Cameron Ashwood
PROJECT MANAGER

Gildas Colleter
PROJECT DIRECTOR



Coastal planning lead

Coastal engineering lead

Tahila Rossi
PROJECT MANAGER

Richard Sharp
SENIOR PLANNER

Toby Devlin
SENIOR ENGINEER

Chris Charles
PRINCIPAL SPATIAL
ANALYST

Chris Beadle
PRINCIPAL ENGINEER

Esther Colleter
COASTAL DESIGNER

Spatial analysis lead

AIP2 engagement lead

Design lead



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

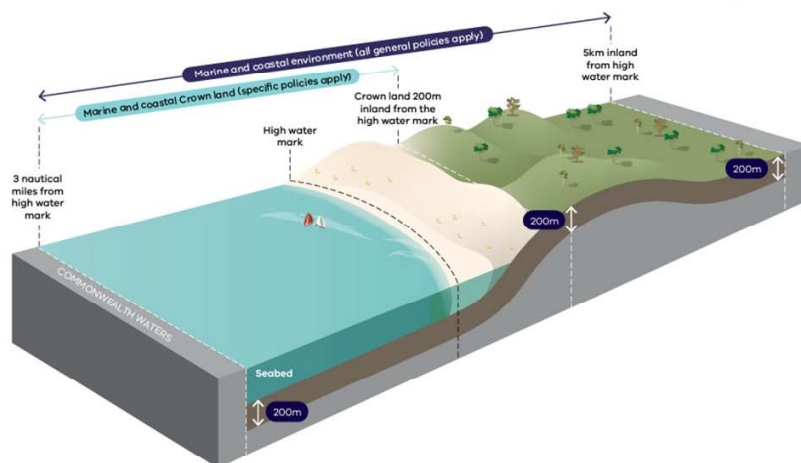
Mentimeter Activity

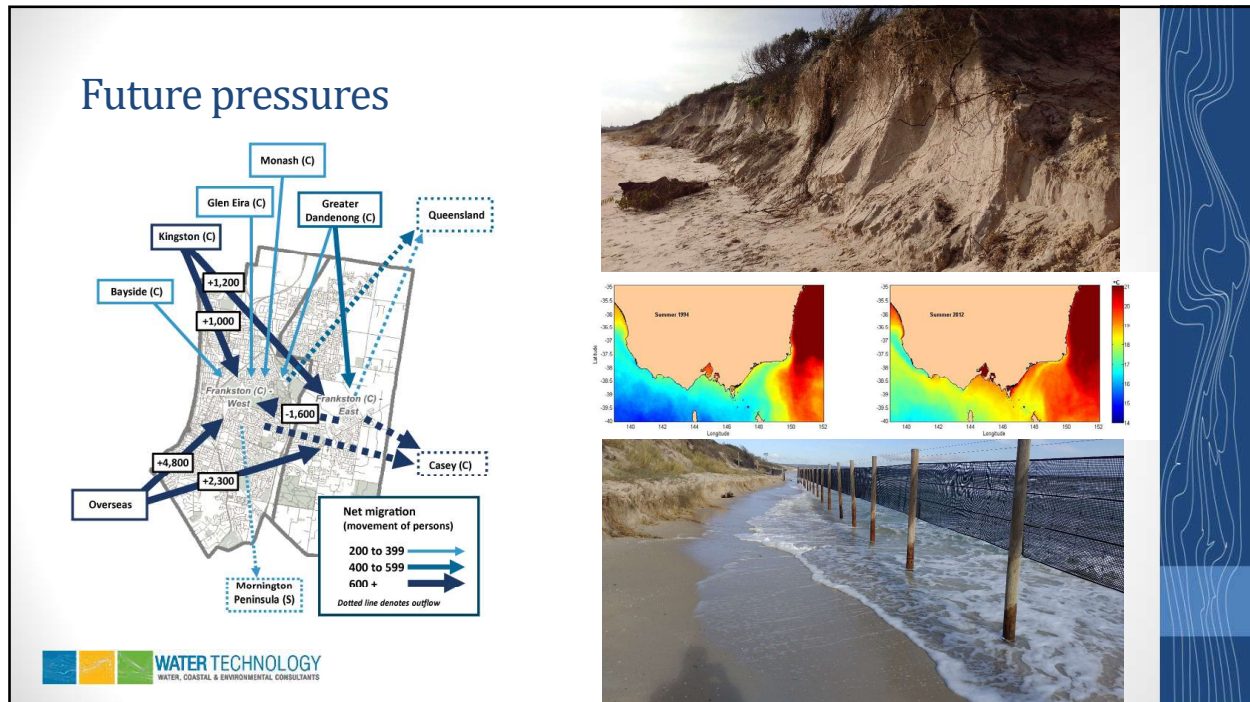
What's do you love about the coast?

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



Why is coastal planning important?





7

What is a Coastal & Marine Management Plan?

STATE LEGISLATION	Marine & Coastal Act 2018
POLICIES AND STRATEGIES	Marine and Coastal Policy (2020) Marine and Coastal Strategy (2022)
LOCAL PLANS	Coastal and Marine Management Plans
SITE APPROVALS	Consent for use and development on marine and coastal Crown land

- Required by State legislation
- Strategic document that guides use of coastal areas
- Has a planning horizon of 10 years, reviewed every 5 years
- Guides Council in future budgets and projects for coastal areas
- Summarizes the coastal and marine environment
- Presents values, issues & opportunities identified by stakeholders
- Identifies council-wide and precinct-specific visions, objectives & actions for the next 10 years
- Presents precinct plans and implementation plans

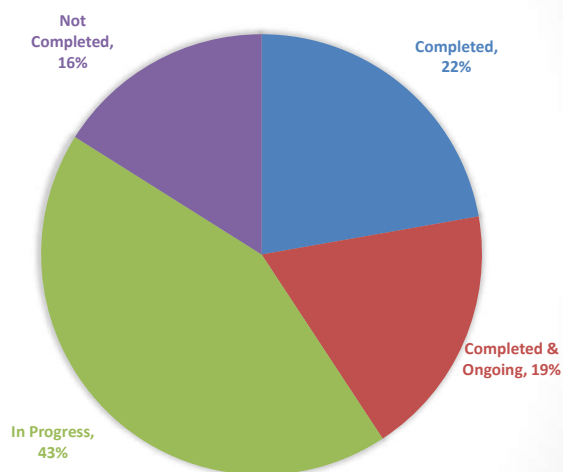
Developing a CMMP at a local level enables a consistent approach to be taken across Victoria to implement State policy, while being context-specific and responsive to the needs and values of local communities.

WATER TECHNOLOGY
WATER, COASTAL & ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

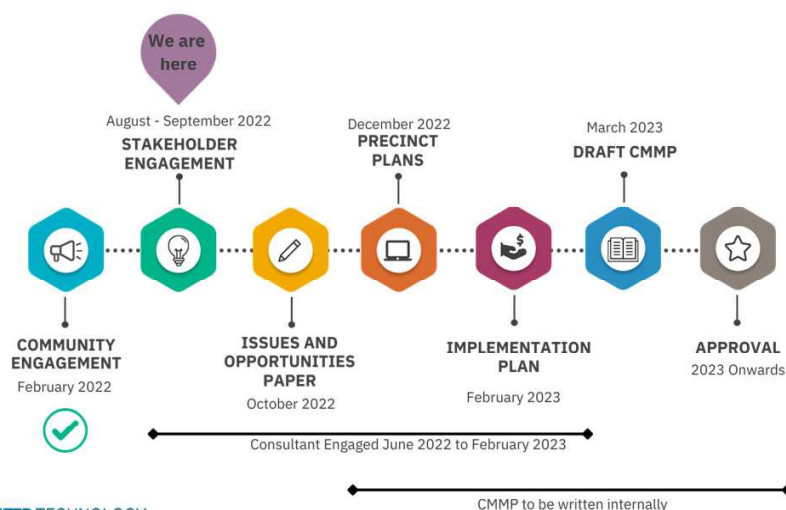
8

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

- **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.

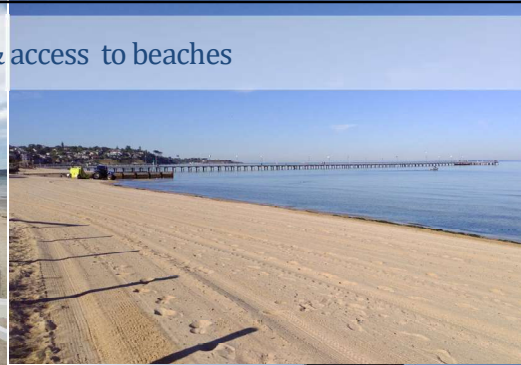


13

Community use & access to beaches



Seaford Foreshore



Frankston Foreshore



14

7



Remnant coastal vegetation



Waterways - Kananook Creek

Protecting environmental values



Ecological Vegetation Classes supported:

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

Seaford Foreshore Reserve



WATER TECHNOLOGY
WATER, COASTAL & ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

15



Keast Park Playground & Pavilion

Assets, infrastructure & land use



Olivers Hill



Seaford Pier



Frankston Waterfront







WATER TECHNOLOGY
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.

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. In the MURAL online whiteboard, use colour-coded sticky notes for precinct-based responses:
 - **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** here.
 - 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.

MURAL discussion - 20 mins

VALUES

ISSUES

OPPORTUNITIES

1. What stands out to you from this activity?
2. What does the room agree about?
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 most important for us to consider?


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>





Thank you for participating

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





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
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.



Cameron Ashwood
PROJECT MANAGER

Gildas Colleter
PROJECT DIRECTOR



Coastal planning lead

Coastal engineering lead

Tahila Rossi
PROJECT MANAGER

Richard Sharp
SENIOR PLANNER

Toby Devlin
SENIOR ENGINEER

Chris Charles
PRINCIPAL SPATIAL
ANALYST

Spatial analysis lead

Chris Beadle
PRINCIPAL ENGINEER

AIP2 engagement lead

Esther Colleter
COASTAL DESIGNER

Design lead



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	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
Workshop 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

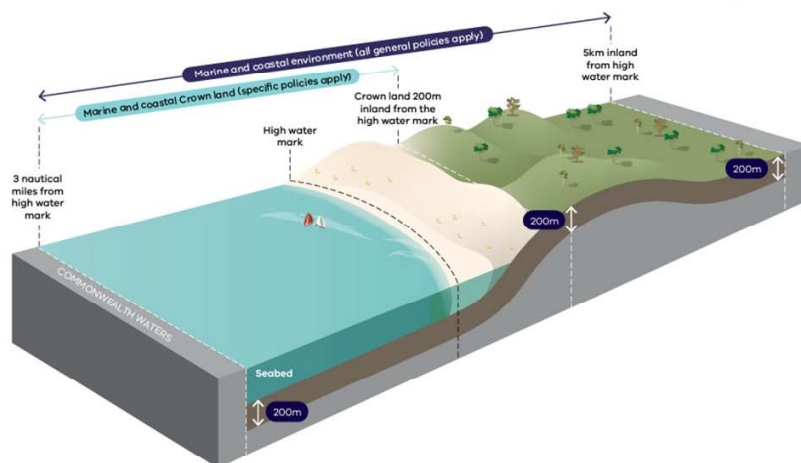
Mentimeter Activity

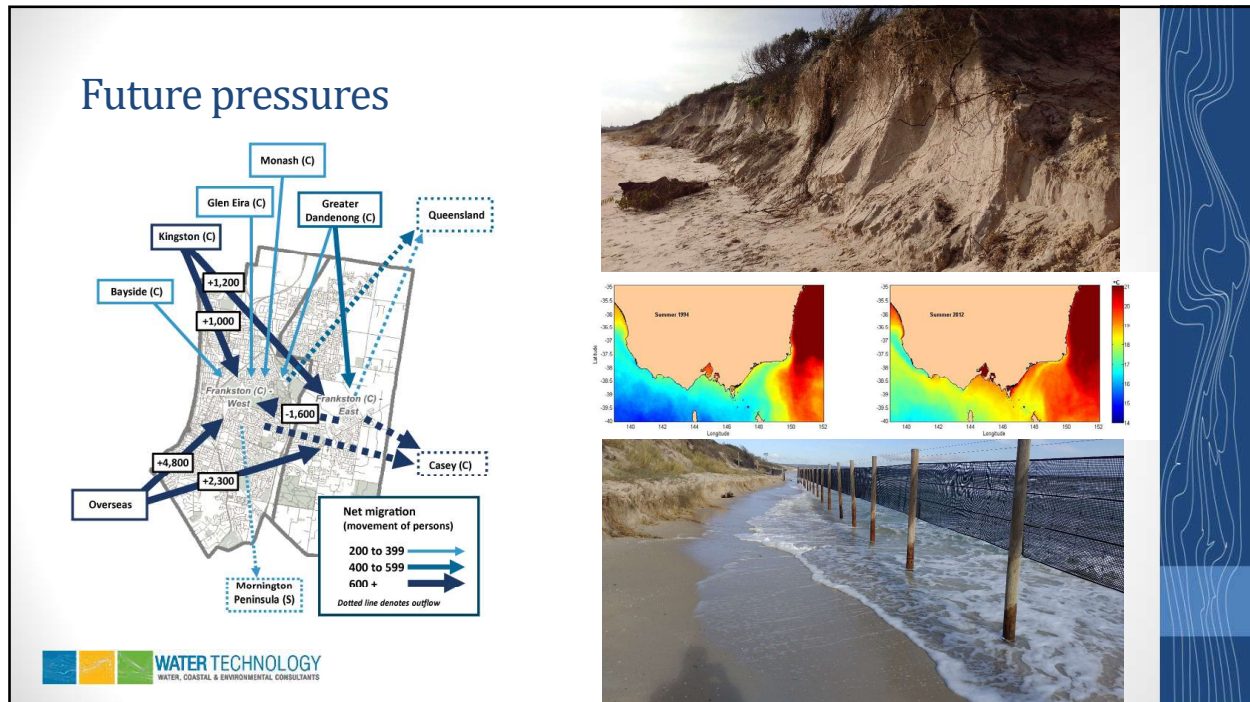
What's do you love about the coast?

- Scan this QR with your phone or go to menti.com, enter code **6735 6514**



Why is coastal planning important?





7

What is a Coastal & Marine Management Plan?

STATE LEGISLATION	Marine & Coastal Act 2018
POLICIES AND STRATEGIES	Marine and Coastal Policy (2020) Marine and Coastal Strategy (2022)
LOCAL PLANS	Coastal and Marine Management Plans
SITE APPROVALS	Consent for use and development on marine and coastal Crown land

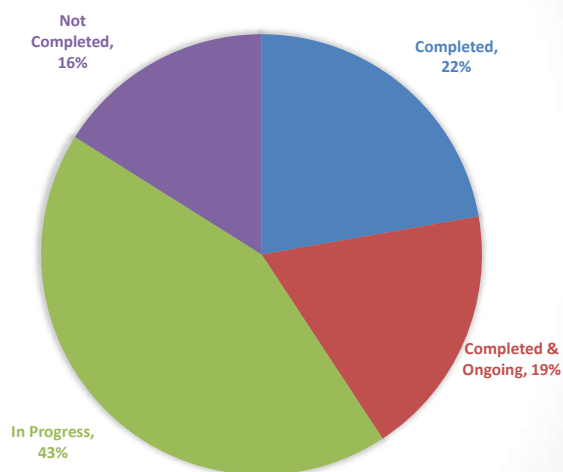
- Required by State legislation
- Strategic document that guides use of coastal areas
- Has a planning horizon of 10 years, reviewed every 5 years
- Guides Council in future budgets and projects for coastal areas
- Summarizes the coastal and marine environment
- Presents values, issues & opportunities identified by stakeholders
- Identifies council-wide and precinct-specific visions, objectives & actions for the next 10 years
- Presents precinct plans and implementation plans

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.

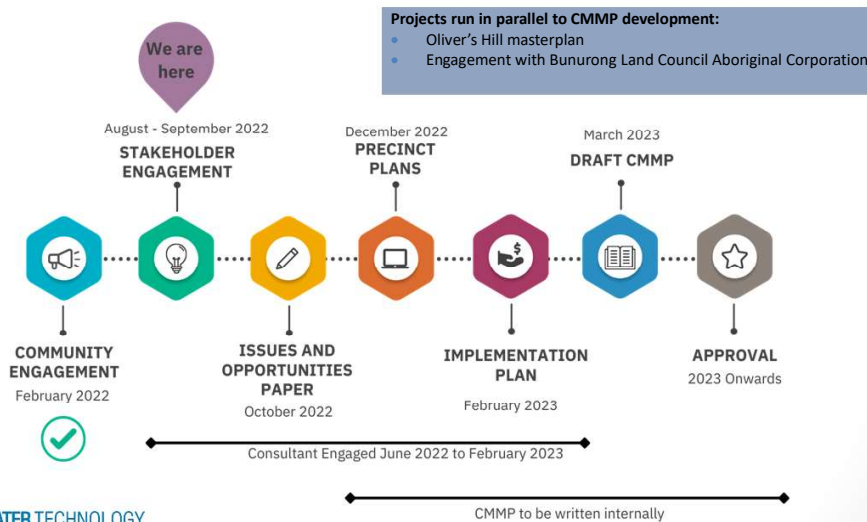
WATER TECHNOLOGY
WATER, COASTAL & ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

8

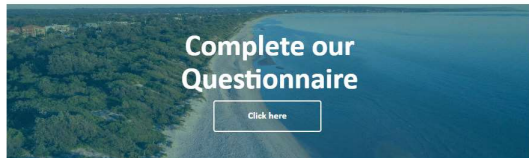
Actions implemented - CMP 2016



Frankston Coastal and Marine Management Plan 2023



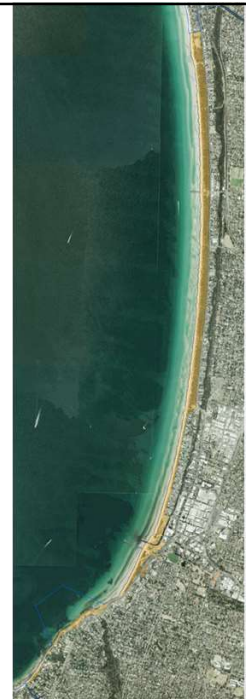
CMMP 2023- Completed initial public consultation

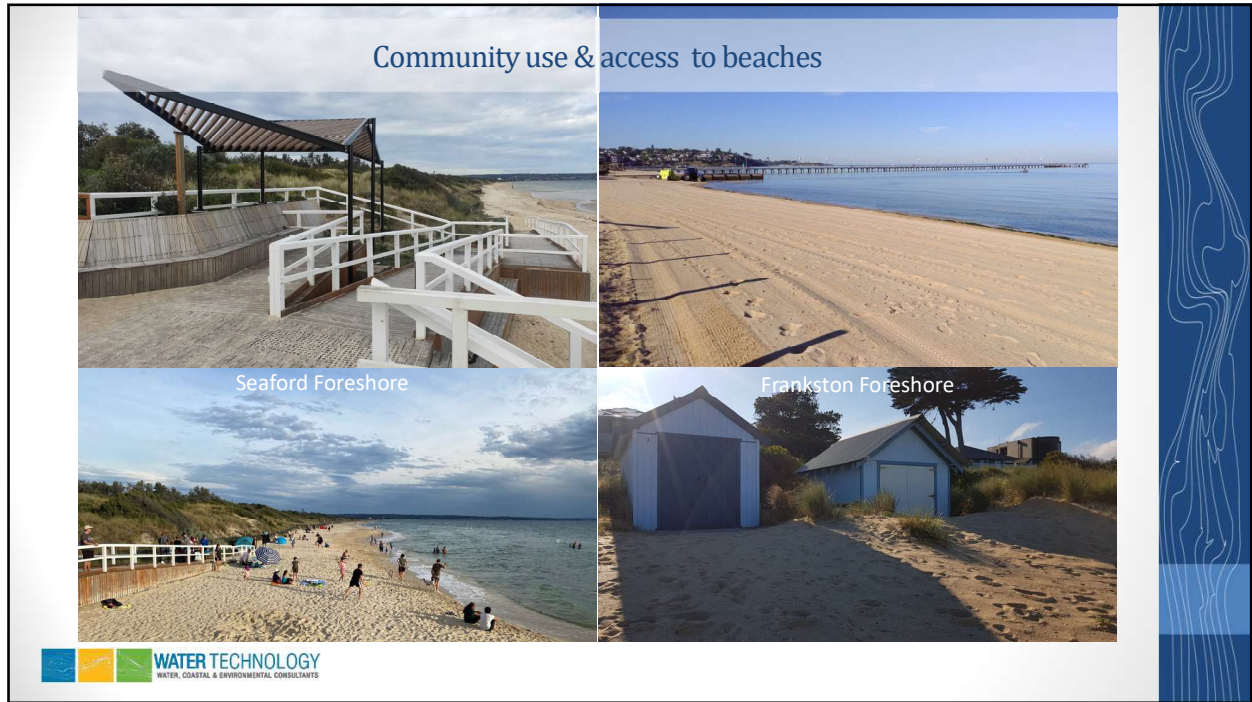


Coastal Precincts

- **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.





13



14



15

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.

WATER TECHNOLOGY
WATER, COASTAL & ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

16

Workshop Activity - 40 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.



17

Activity discussion - 10 mins



1. What stands out to you from this activity?
2. What does the room agree about?
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 the project team to consider in CMMP development?



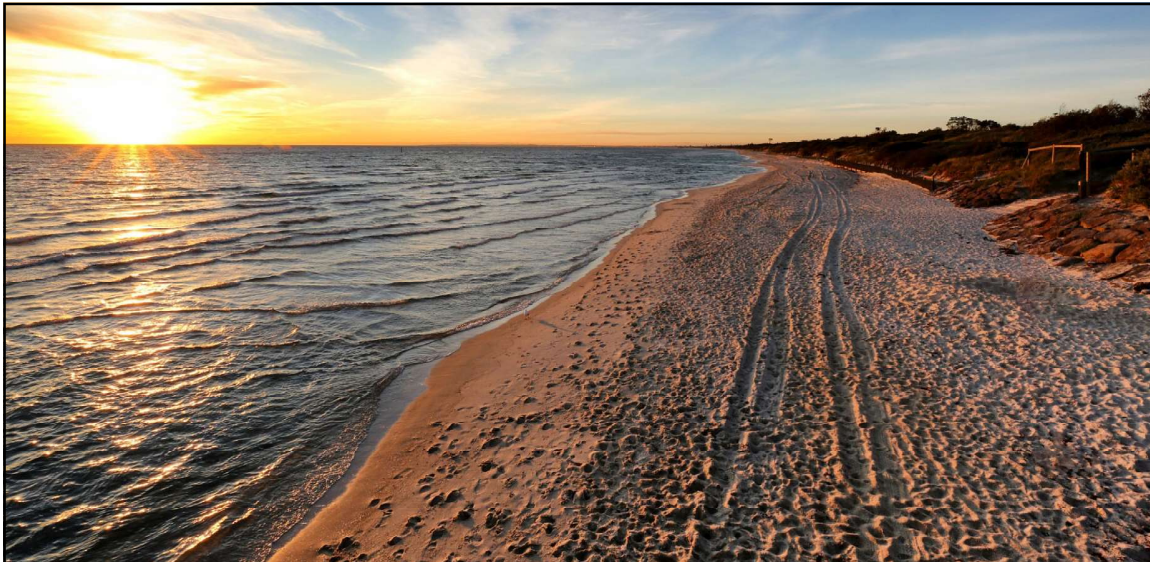
18

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>



Thank you for participating

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



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.

2

1

Our project team

Water, Coastal & Environmental Solutions

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



Cameron Ashwood
PROJECT MANAGER

Gildas Colleter
PROJECT DIRECTOR



Coastal planning lead

Coastal engineering lead

Tahlia Rossi
PROJECT MANAGER

Richard Sharp
SENIOR PLANNER

Toby Devlin
SENIOR ENGINEER

Chris Charles
PRINCIPAL SPATIAL
ANALYST

Chris Beadle
PRINCIPAL ENGINEER

Esther Colleter
COASTAL DESIGNER

Spatial analysis lead

AIP2 engagement lead

Design lead



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

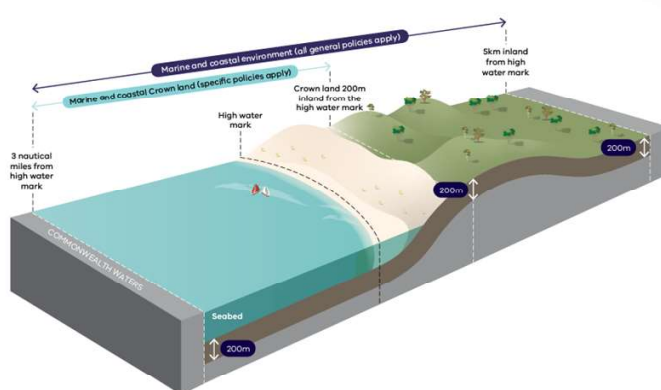
2

Mentimeter Activity – coastal values

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

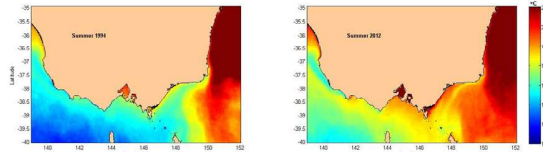
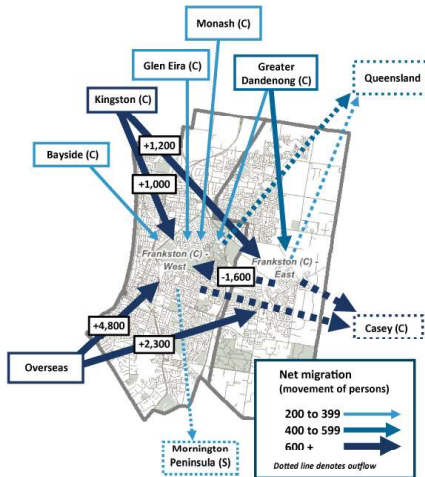


Refresher - why is coastal planning important?



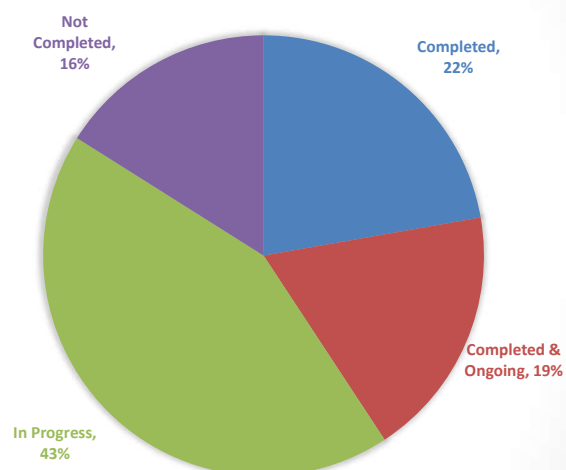
Developing a CMMP at a local level enables a consistent approach to be taken across Victoria to implement State policy, while being context- specific and responsive to the needs and values of local communities.

Snapshot of future pressures



7

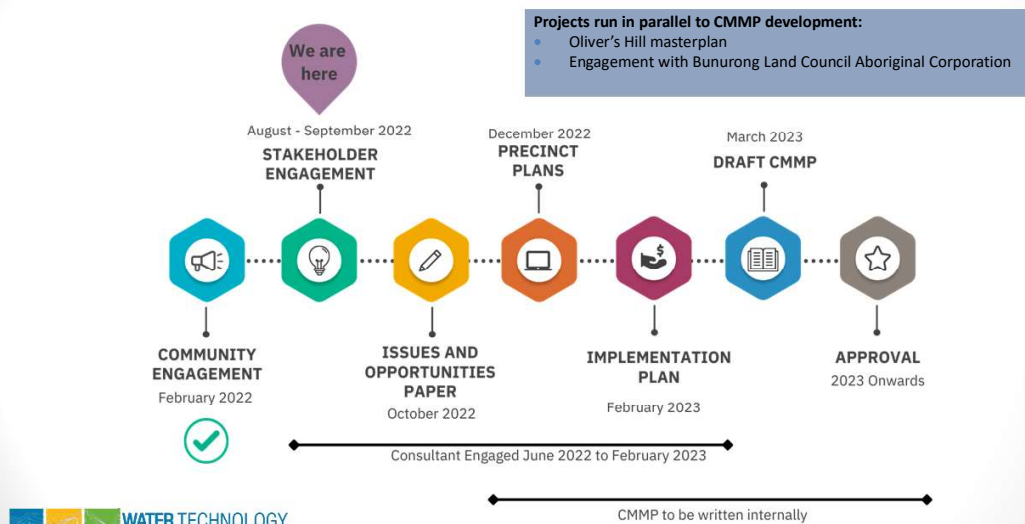
Actions implemented - CMP 2016



8

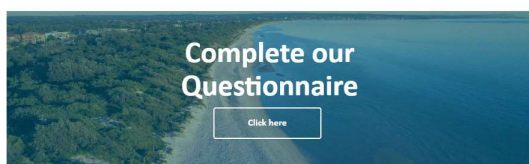
4

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.

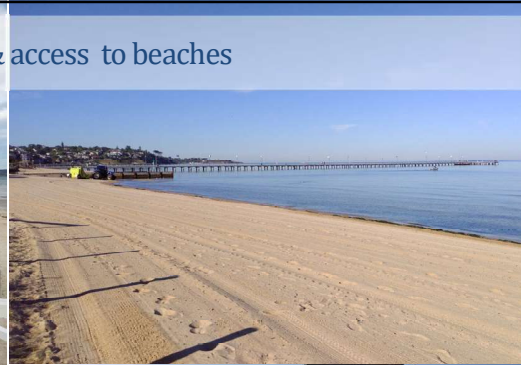


11

Community use & access to beaches



Seaford Foreshore



Frankston Foreshore



12

6



Remnant coastal vegetation



Waterways - Kananook Creek

Protecting environmental values



Ecological Vegetation Classes supported:

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

Seaford Foreshore Reserve



13



Keast Park Playground & Pavilion



Olivers Hill



Seaford Pier



Frankston Waterfront




Assets, infrastructure & land use



14

Your role in contributing to precinct planning

ID of touch points with FAC

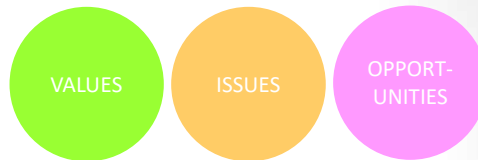
- We want to **collaborate** with you on this project
- Today's workshop –
 - focus on identifying VALUES, OPPORTUNITIES & ISSUES
 - Begin brainstorming keywords for PRECINCT VISION STATEMENTS
- Future workshops –
 - Ask for your review of our project team's drafting of:
 - Precinct vision statements,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



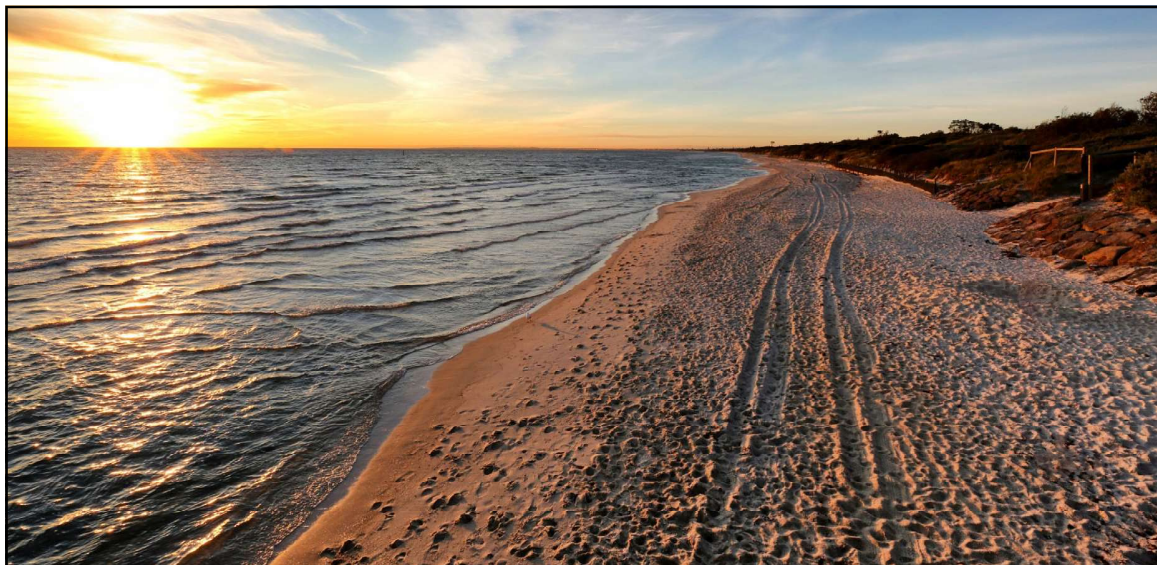
18

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>



Thank you for participating

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



APPENDIX E ADDITIONAL STAKEHOLDER COMMENTRY

