

DRAFT

Coastal and Marine Management Plan 2024

Acknowledgement of Country

Frankston City Council acknowledges the Bunurong people of the Kulin Nation as the Traditional Custodians of the lands and waters in and around Frankston City, and value and recognise local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures, heritage, and connection to land as a proud part of a shared identity for Frankston City.



Elder Uncle Mik conducting Welcome to Country and Smoking Ceremony to commence Coastal and Marine Management Plan project.






Council pays respect to Elders past and present and recognises their importance in maintaining knowledge, traditions, and culture in our community.

Council also respectfully acknowledges the Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation as the Registered Aboriginal Party responsible for managing the Aboriginal cultural heritage of the land and waters where Frankston City Council is situated.

Statement of Significance

[PLACEHOLDER FOR STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE PREPARED BY THE BUNURONG LAND COUNCIL]

Plan on a Page

Purpose	to provide direction for the future local management of an area of marine and coastal Crown land where Frankston City Council is an appointed Committee of Management.				
Ambition	We are leaders in enhancing resilience and protecting bio-cultural diversity of Frankston City's coastal and marine environment.				
Timeframe	<div>2024 (adoption)</div> <div>→</div> <div>5-year review</div> <div>→</div> <div>2034</div>				
Vision	Our coastal and marine areas are protected, resilient and connected. Their bio-cultural diversity is valued and conserved.				
Aspirations					
	Culture and connections	Environmental stewardship	Climate change impacts and safety	Access, amenity, and recreation	Planning and development
Objectives	Acknowledge the rights, knowledge and aspirations of Traditional Custodians. Respect and foster their connection to the Land and Sea Country.	Foster environmental stewardship by protecting and enhancing our marine and coastal environment.	Adapt to the impacts of climate change. Understand and plan for hazards to strengthen long-term resilience.	Improve connectivity, amenity, and accessibility to foster community stewardship of our marine and coastal areas.	Respect natural coastal processes in planning and development to promote sustainable use of our marine and coastal areas.
Plan in numbers	5 Aspirations and objectives 6 Precincts 9.5 kilometres of coastline 88 hectares of coastal Crown land reserve 71 Actions				

Document version history

Draft CMMP	Internal	August 2023
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Draft CMMP	Council Draft approval for public exhibition	December 2023
Draft CMMP	Public exhibition	February 2024

Frankston City Council would like to thank the members of the Foreshore Advisory Committee as well as other community members, representatives of our stakeholder agencies and interest groups, Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation (BLCAC), our Council staff and Water Technology consultancy for their contribution during the development of the CMMP.

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1. Introduction

Frankston City's coastal and marine areas are the most important building blocks of its growing reputation as the Lifestyle Capital of Victoria. As our foreshore reserves and beaches draw both residents and tourists, they accommodate multiple uses underpinned by diverse cultural, environmental, social, and economic values.

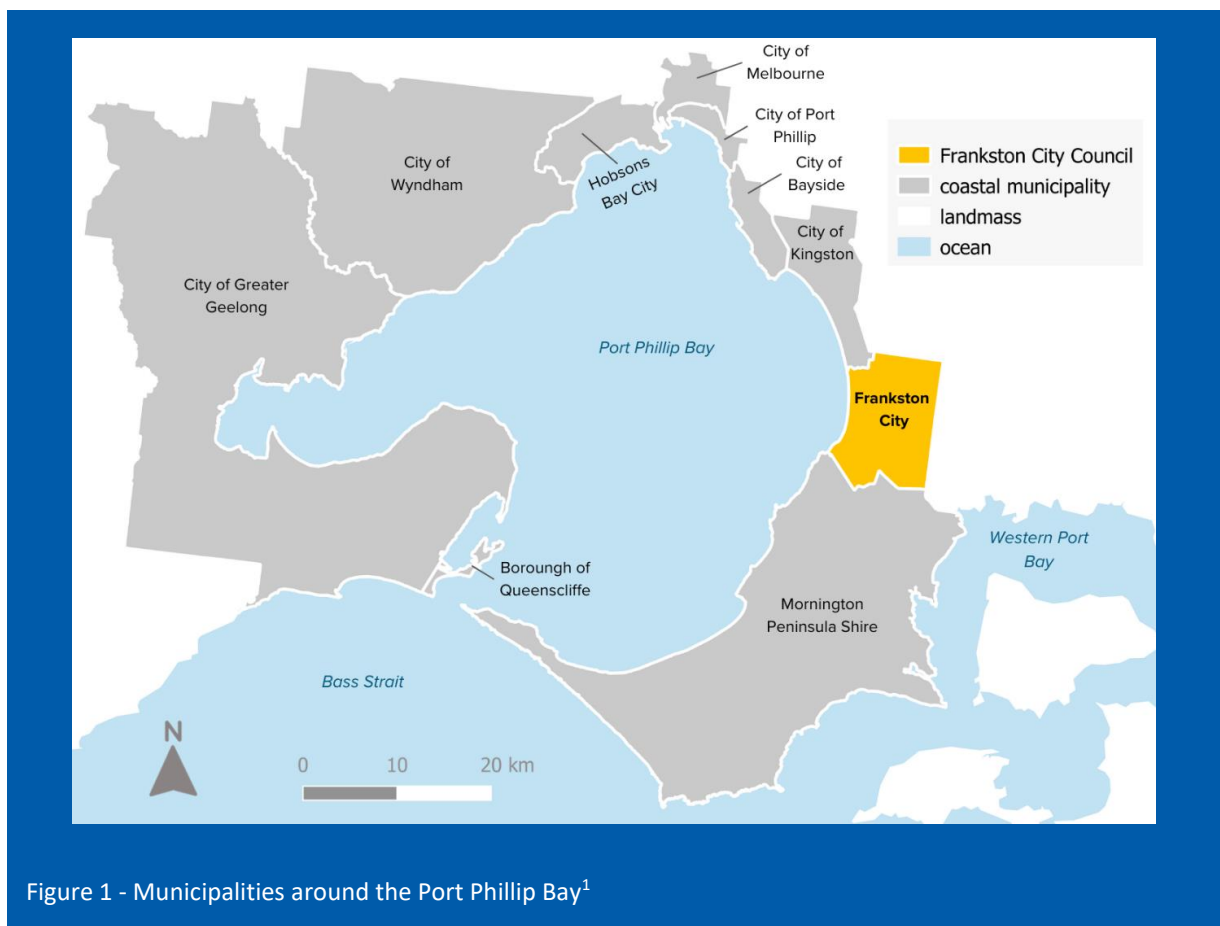
The purpose of Frankston City Coastal and Marine Management Plan (CMMP) is to guide Frankston City toward achieving its long-term vision that will ensure the protection and enhancement of these values. Planning for future use requires us to effectively mitigate and adapt to pressures on our coastal and marine ecosystems. Protecting the health and bio-cultural diversity of these important areas are among the key priorities for our community and the long-term success of this management plan.

Key pressures on the coastal and marine environment include population growth and competing land management demands such as recreation and conservation. The coastline is a dynamic environment shaped by natural coastal processes, some of which have been altered by built infrastructure. These interferences along with the impacts of climate change are all considered as we take a coordinated, strategic, and informed approach to planning and development that is responsive to the values of the natural environment and our local community.

The CMMP is a local-scale strategic plan that aligns Council's strategic direction in the management of marine and coastal Crown land with State legislation and policy. It supersedes the Coastal Management Plan (2016) by redefining the vision and reprioritising actions based on best available data, information, and legislative guidance. The CMMP provides a way for Council to manage demand and conflicting uses going forward as it translates Council-wide and precinct-specific objectives, aspirations, and values for our foreshore area into on-ground action.

1.1 Strategic context

The CMMP is used to guide the use of marine and coastal areas that directly relates to Council's role as an appointed Committee of Management. Its alignment with state and municipal level strategic documents is detailed in the following sections. A map of all coastal municipalities around Port Phillip Bay for reference is provided in Figure 1.



State Level

In Victoria, the marine and coastal planning framework (detailed in [Table 1](#)) includes state legislation, supported by policies and strategies, and adapted to the local context through local planning instruments. The *Marine and Coastal Act 2018* and associated Marine and Coastal Policy (2020) and Marine and Coastal Strategy (2022) provide objectives and guiding principles for the planning and management of Victoria's coastline. This is in accordance with state-wide initiatives for coastal hazard assessments and marine spatial planning.

An overview of the marine and coastal policy and planning context in Victoria is provided in [Table 1](#). The Marine and Coastal Policy (2020) features a Planning and Decision Pathway that shows '*how the objectives and guiding principles of the Act should be used in decision making in the marine and coastal environment*'. The diagram detailing this Pathway can be found in Annexe 1 along with an overview of additional Victorian Government guidelines and strategic documents that have been taken into consideration in the development of this CMMP.

¹ Spatial data source: DATA VIC, 2023 from: [Discover and access Victorian Government open data | Data Vic](#)

Table 1 – Marine and coastal policy and planning context in Victoria

STATE LEGISLATION	<i>Marine & Coastal Act 2018 (The Act)</i>	<p>The Act legislates management of marine and coastal environments across Victoria. One of the guiding principles of the Act is to “<i>respect natural processes in planning for and managing current and future risks to people and assets from coastal hazards and climate change.</i>”²</p> <p>Two key objectives of the Act include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • coastline protection and the ability to address the long-term challenges of climate change, population growth and ageing coastal structures; and • ensuring an integrated and coordinated whole-of-government approach to protect and manage Victoria’s marine and coastal environment. <p>Implementation of the objectives and principles of the Act is supported by the Marine and Coastal Policy (the Policy) and Marine and Coastal Strategy (the Strategy). At a local level, it is articulated through Coastal and Marine Management Plans.</p>
POLICIES & STRATEGIES	<i>Marine & Coastal Policy 2020 (The Policy)</i>	<p>Under the Act, the state-wide Policy facilitates effective planning, management, and sustainable use of the marine and coastal areas. The associated Marine Spatial Framework establishes a process for achieving integrated and coordinated planning in Victoria.</p> <p>The Policy sets a 15-year vision for “<i>A healthy, dynamic and biodiverse marine and coastal environment that is valued in its own right, and that benefits the Victorian community, now and in the future</i>”³, providing guidance for marine and coastal environmental management, including all public and private land. Managing coastal hazard risk is addressed explicitly in Chapter 6 of this policy. This section suggests a pathway approach to decision-making is adopted as best practice.</p>
POLICIES & STRATEGIES	<i>Marine & Coastal Strategy 2022 (The Strategy)</i>	<p>The Strategy identifies how the vision outlined in the Act and Policy will be achieved. It is the first of three, five-year strategies that outlines six priority actions. Each of the subsequent five-year Strategies will feature priority actions to achieve the intended outcomes of the Policy.⁴</p> <p>The development of the Victoria’s Resilient Coasts program has been initiated as a part of this Strategy, creating a state-wide approach to improve long term resilience and adaptation to coastal hazards. It includes state-wide hazard mapping, adaptation pathways and guidelines.</p>

² State Government of Victoria (2018). Marine and Coastal Act 2018 (Authorised version No.003)

³ State Government of Victoria (2020). Marine and Coastal Policy. Available: www.marineandcoasts.vic.gov.au

⁴ State Government of Victoria, Department of Energy Environment and Climate Action (2022). [Marine and Coastal Strategy](#).

LOCAL PLANS	Coastal & Marine Management Plans (CMMPs)	<p>CMMPs are defined under Part 7 Division 1 of the Act. Their purpose under Section 57(2) <i>“is to provide direction for the future local management of an area of marine and coastal Crown land.”</i>¹</p> <p>Alignment of aspirations within the local CMMP with the Planning and Decision Pathway of the Victorian Marine and Coastal Policy 2020 is detailed in Table 2.</p>
SITE APPROVALS	<p>The use and/or development of marine and coastal Crown land requires consent under the <i>Marine and Coastal Act 2018</i> as well as other consents and approvals.</p> <p>A planning permit may or may not be required under the Frankston Planning Scheme. Section 61(3) of the <i>Planning and Environment Act 1987</i> is the link between permit decisions and The <i>Marine and Coastal Act 2018</i>.</p>	

Local level

Consistent with the State Government Policy and Strategy, the CMMP aims to strengthen involvement of the local community and the Traditional Custodians of the Land and Sea Country in ecologically sustainable management of the marine and coastal environment and climate change adaptation planning. The planning and development actions within the CMMP also consider connectivity to surrounding areas and compatibility with adjacent land uses.

The CMMP sets out a vision, objectives, priorities and actions for the management of Frankston City’s coastal and marine areas, all of which were informed by extensive community engagement. Five coastal and marine aspirations and objectives have emerged from the community and stakeholder engagement and the analysis of key values, issues, and opportunities. These objectives are used to categorise actions. The objectives are aligned to community values and the *Marine and Coastal Act 2018* as demonstrated in Appendix 1. The Planning and Decision Pathway set out in the Marine and Coastal Policy (2020) was used as a foundation when formulating the CMMP actions.

Table 2 demonstrates the connectivity and progression between the coast-wide vision, aspirations, objectives, and actions.

Table 2 – Coast-wide CMMP framework

Vision (15+ years)	Our coastal and marine areas are protected, resilient and connected. Their bio-cultural diversity is valued and conserved.				
Aspirations (10+ years)					
	Culture and connections	Environmental stewardship	Climate change impacts and safety	Access, amenity, and recreation	Planning and development
Objectives (10+ years)	Acknowledge the rights, knowledge and aspirations of Traditional Custodians. Respect and foster their connection to the Land and Sea Country.	Foster environmental stewardship by protecting and enhancing our marine and coastal environment.	Adapt to the impacts of climate change. Understand and plan for hazards to strengthen long-term resilience.	Improve connectivity, amenity, and accessibility to foster community stewardship of our marine and coastal areas.	Respect natural coastal processes in planning and development to promote sustainable use of our marine and coastal areas.
Measures	See Chapter 5 on implementation and reporting for measures associated with each objective.				
Community Priorities	See Chapter 4 for coast-wide community priorities.				
Actions	See Chapter 4 for coast-wide actions.				

Frankston City has an existing Coastal Management Plan adopted in 2016. Since then, a new framework of state legislation has been put in place, triggering a review. A summary of the changes introduced in this review is given in Table 3. In addition to the changes in state legislation, Council has also adopted several strategic planning documents whose objectives and actions introduced key local considerations for the development of the CMMP. A detailed overview of Council's strategic documents relevant to the CMMP delivery is provided in Appendix 2.

Community Vision 2040 is a key document that sets Council's strategic direction for the next 20 years, informing decision-making, long and medium-term strategic planning as well as resourcing. While the actions in the CMMP are focused on coastal and marine areas, they ultimately work to achieve the Community Vision where:

Frankston City 2040 is the place on the Bay to learn, live, work and play in a vibrant, safe, and culturally inclusive community. Our City is clean, green, and environmentally responsible.

Table 3 – Frankston coastal and marine management planning

<p><i>Coastal Management Plan</i> 2016-2026 <i>(The Plan)</i></p>	<p>The Plan (2016) aligns with <i>Coastal Management Act 1995</i> and associated policies and strategies, which have now been superseded. Three key themes were used to structure this Plan under the previous framework:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Value and Protect: focused on ecosystem health, weed management, water quality, cultural and heritage. • Plan and Act: focused on coastal processes, hazards, asset protection, and stewardship. • Use and Enjoy: focused on access and connectivity, tourism, recreation, boating and infrastructure. <p>The Plan identified 80 actions in coastal areas to be implemented between 2016 and 2026. The five-year review of the Plan conducted in 2021 identified that 40% of actions were completed, 43% were in progress or partly completed, and 16% were not started.</p>
<p><i>Coastal and Marine Management Plan</i> 2024 - 2034 <i>(The CMMP)</i></p>	<p>The CMMP (2024) aligns with the State Government <i>Marine and Coastal Act 2018</i>, Policy and Strategy and incorporates a spatial dimension that ties action delivery to specific locations, making implementation more transparent and targeted. This is achieved through dividing the CMMP into six precincts set apart by unique values, issues, and opportunities.</p> <p>Building on the previous Plan (2016) and its achievements, the CMMP strengthens the long-term ambition of being one of the most pristine and accessible stretches of foreshore on Port Philip Bay. It expands on the successful, ongoing actions established through the delivery of the previous Plan while introducing new actions, long-term vision, and aspirations. This will ensure the protection of marine and coastal values while aligning with the State's and the City's broader strategic planning direction.</p>

1.2 Management context

Current management of the coastal and marine areas is shared between Frankston City Council, as an appointed Committee of Management, and other agencies, such as the Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA), Melbourne Water, Parks Victoria, and others whose role is detailed in Appendix 3.

All use, development and works on marine and coastal Crown land by any party requires consent under the Act. Applications for consent are made to DEECA, where they are assessed under the Act and relevant coastal and environmental legislation, plans, and strategies for consistency.

Most of the Frankston City foreshore is Crown land reserved under the *Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978*. Frankston City Council is the appointed Committee of Management for these Crown land reserves as shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2 maps the spatial distribution of land managers of the marine and coastal Crown land reserves. The seabed along Frankston City's coastline is mostly unreserved Crown land managed by DEECA. The Frankston Safe Boat Harbour reserve off Oliver's Hill is the exemption, being managed by Council as the appointed Committee of Management. Parks Victoria is the local Port Manager and manages these waters within their remit.

The Governor in Council under section 4(5) of the Marine and Coastal Act 2018 declared that the areas of marine and coastal Crown land upstream of and including the Wells Street crossing of Kananook Creek, Frankston not to be marine and coastal Crown land for the purposes of that Act. A detailed description of the management responsibilities for the Kananook Creek Crown land reserves is out of scope for the CMMP and can be found in the Kananook Creek Corridor Management Plan prepared for Melbourne Water and Frankston City Council 2009.



Figure 2 – Land and asset managers in Frankston City's marine and coastal area⁵

⁵Public Land Management spatial data source: updated property information from CoastKit, 2023 from: [CoastKit Victoria - Victoria's Marine & Coastal Portal \(mapshare.vic.gov.au\)](https://coastkit.vic.gov.au)

The CMMP relates to marine and coastal Crown land that is defined by the Act as:

the area up to 200 metres inland from the high-water mark. This also includes land more than 200 metres inland of the high-water mark of the sea where that land is reserved under the Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978 for the purpose of the protection of the coastline.

The CMMP addresses and prioritises management actions to balance competing uses of the City's Crown land reserves. Management of the marine and coastal environment must be science based and consider all current and future risks in a systemic way to be effective. The integrated approach used in this CMMP identifies interactions of environmental, emergency, land, resource, and asset management.

The Frankston foreshore reserve intersects with several significant waterways including Kananook, Sweetwater and Kackeraboite Creeks. This Plan considers the interface between the foreshore reserve and the creeks but does not consider broader management issues of the creeks.

In keeping with the aim of achieving an integrated marine, coastal and catchment management, the CMMP recognises the importance of identifying and, where feasible, addressing issues that influence or are influenced by our management of the foreshore reserve.

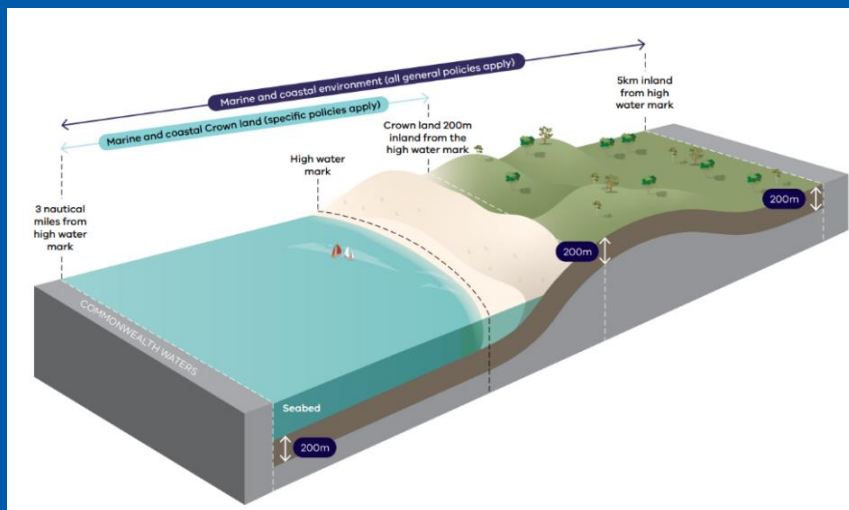


Figure 3 – Spatial extent of influence of the Marine and Coastal Policy (2020)






Figure 3 depicts the area of influence of the Policy (2020) and this CMMP that focuses on

- the management of all marine and coastal Crown land up to 200 metres inland from the high-water mark; and
- integration with the strategic planning direction and management of adjacent inland areas based on coastal values and priorities.

To guide our management approach, the approximately 9.5km of Frankston City’s coastline is divided into six precincts. The precincts extend from Kackeraboite Creek at the southern border of the municipality to Osprey Lane at the northern border. The precincts contain many places of value, such as significant ecosystems, habitats, and waterways as well as activity and recreation nodes, including Frankston Waterfront and Seaford Foreshore beaches.

The CMMP considers each precinct’s unique values, issues, and opportunities (see Chapter 6) that were identified by our community and inform planning outcomes. Table 4 demonstrates progression between the coast-wide CMMP aspirations and objectives and the precinct-specific community vision, community priorities, and actions. Further alignment of the Frankston CMMP and the *Marine and Coastal Act 2018* objectives is presented in Table 6, Appendix 1. Figure 4 presents a map of coastal suburbs and the relative location of precincts.

Table 4 – Precinct-specific CMMP framework

COAST-WIDE	Vision (15+ yrs)	Our coastal and marine areas are protected, resilient and connected. Their bio-cultural diversity is valued and conserved.				
	Aspirations (10+ years)					
	Objectives (10+ years)	Acknowledge the rights, knowledge and aspirations of Traditional Custodians. Respect and foster their connection to the Land and Sea Country.	Foster environmental stewardship by protecting and enhancing our marine and coastal environment.	Adapt to the impacts of climate change. Understand and plan for hazards to strengthen long-term resilience.	Improve connectivity, amenity, and accessibility to foster community stewardship of our marine and coastal areas.	Respect natural coastal processes in planning and development to promote sustainable use of our marine and coastal areas.
PRECINCT-SPECIFIC	Precinct 1: Olivers Hill (Kackeraboite Creek to Waterfront Playground)	Precinct 2: Frankston (Waterfront Playground to Wells Street)	Precinct 3: Long Island (Wells Street to Mile Bridge)	Precinct 4: Seaford Foreshore (Mile Bridge to Seaford Road)	Precinct 5: Seaford Pier (Seaford Road to Victor Avenue)	Precinct 6: Seaford North (Victor Avenue to Osprey Lane)
	<i>Precinct Vision:</i> Each precinct has a vision identified by the community during engagement on values, issues and opportunities.					
	<i>Precinct Community Priorities:</i> Each precinct vision is supported by community priorities identified during engagement on values, issues and opportunities.					
	<i>Precinct Actions:</i> See Chapter 5 for precinct-specific actions.					

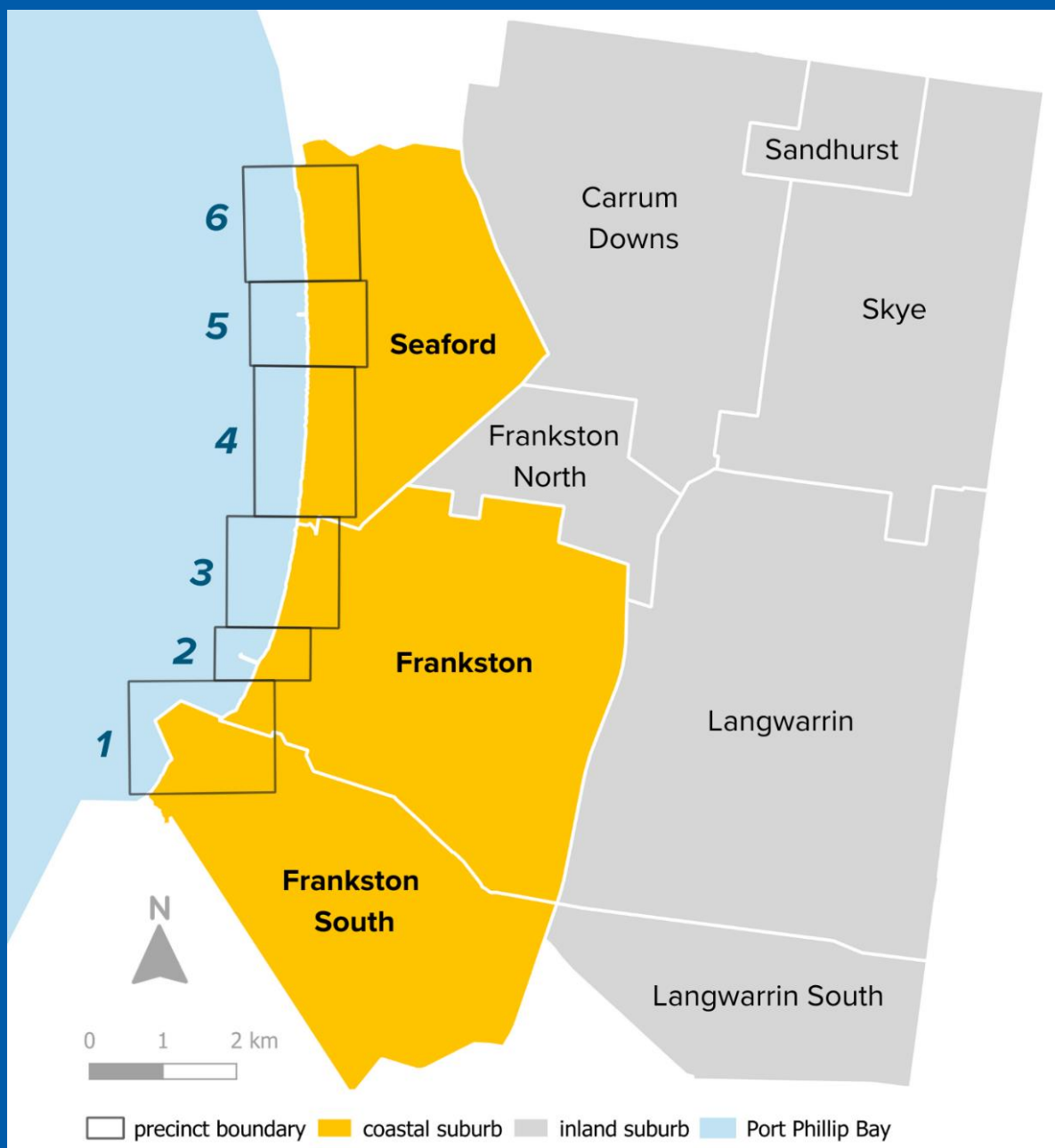


Figure 4 – Coastal suburbs and Coastal and Marine Management Plan precincts

1.3 Operational context

As an appointed Committee of Management of the Crown land reserve, Council is responsible for the management, improvement, maintenance, and control of the land for the purposes for which it is reserved.⁶ All use, works or development on marine and coastal Crown land requires consent under the *Marine and Coastal Act 2018*.

Council was issued a general consent⁷ by the former minister in 2013 for low risk uses and works that are part of the day to day maintenance of the land. All proposals must be confirmed with DEECA as the land owner. Works must be consistent with the CMMP and any other plans, policies and guidelines applicable to the land. Any planned uses, works and development on coastal Crown land should be consulted with the responsible officer to ensure they align with the aspirations, objectives and priorities outlined in the CMMP.

The operational priorities guiding on-ground improvement and maintenance of the coastal reserve are set as part of the municipality-wide framework featuring:

- Reserve Management Plans;
- Ongoing biodiversity monitoring;
 - Ecological surveys every ten years to monitor flora and fauna trends to ensure biodiversity is protected and enhanced
 - Five-yearly monitoring through basic surveys to ensure annual works plans achieve management actions for ongoing improvement in natural values
- Reserve Service Priority Matrix that prioritises service levels across all natural reserves based on a range of weighted values aligned with plans and strategies;
- Programmed litter collection in activity nodes, recreation nodes, sensitive natural areas and beaches with frequencies set to minimise disruption of natural ecological functions whilst maintaining presentation, cleanliness and safety during peak visitation seasons.

While Council can carry out a range of works under the general consent, owners of private land adjacent to the coastal Crown land and other members of the public cannot carry out any works on coastal Crown land. A works request can be submitted to Council that will assess the application and, if successful, will carry out the works.

⁶ *Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978*, Part 3 - General provisions relating to reserved land, Section 15 Powers of Committees of Management, Articles 1 (a). Source: <https://www.legislation.vic.gov.au/in-force/acts/crown-land-reserves-act-1978/130>

⁷ General Consent under the *Marine and Coastal Act 2018* [fact sheet](#)

Vegetation management on coastal Crown land

Vegetation can be managed by Council to improve ecological health or to maintain existing formal public tracks, paths, roads and fire access tracks, existing buildings and structures, signs and overhead services.

Vegetation pruning or removal will not be approved for purposes including but not limited to private access through unauthorised tracks and private views. Regular monitoring of access tracks is undertaken to identify unauthorised tracks and vegetation clearing. Erection of barriers, signage and rehabilitation works may be required to deter vegetation vandalism and to allow problem areas to be protected. Management of vegetation around bathing boxes and boatsheds need to be requested from and, if approved, carried out by Council. No pruning will be undertaken for access (other than to the front of the bathing box/boatshed).

Maintenance of vegetation may be issued for specific purposes only and will be guided by requirements under the *Marine and Coastal Act 2018* and Frankston City's planning scheme. Proposals that involve, or lead to, the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation, must apply the three-step approach in accordance with the *Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation* (DEECA, 2017):

- Avoid the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation.
- Minimise impacts from the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation that cannot be avoided.
- Provide an offset to compensate for the biodiversity impact from the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation.

Built infrastructure management on coastal Crown land

The coastal Crown land is connected to adjacent recreation opportunities and activity centres through a network of nodes (activity, recreation and access) and tracks. The east-west tracks provide a connection through the foreshore reserve to the beach. The north-south tracks provide a connection between activity and recreation nodes. Detailed definitions and distribution of nodes and tracks is provided in Section 3.5 *Planning and Development*.

Built infrastructure such as pedestrian access points (boardwalks, beach access paths, other walking tracks, stairs, ramps and matting), vehicle access points, bicycle racks and car parks are maintained to allow safe movement through the foreshore reserve. The suitability of their location, design and materials is based on:

- the type of activities supported by the adjacent nodes and associated facilities;
- exposure of the location to coastal processes (e.g. sand accretion, storm bite, eroding shoreline);
- proximity to and/or impact on sensitive native vegetation.

Structures and facilities need to be located and designed to take account of natural coastal trends, such as whether stretches of coast are eroding or building up over time, erosion of steep or rocky coastline, and dune formation and movement. The Marine and Coastal Policy 2020 policies must be taken into consideration for all proposals located within the marine and coastal environment. The following principles should also be taken into consideration:

- Avoid locating facilities and built assets too close to an eroding shoreline where there is a risk of damage or loss. If structures must be located where they are prone to damage (e.g., fencing or signs), consider designs allowing easy relocating, or factor their likely loss into cost and maintenance schedules. The same applies to structures likely to be inundated during high-tide or storm surge events or with sand.
- Avoid building coastal structures which may induce shoreline erosion or dune movement (e.g., solid walls, concrete paths and steps onto the beach).
- Ensure that sealed car parks and paved areas do not drain directly onto adjacent beach access tracks, as track edges may become eroded.

2. Frankston City coastal and marine zone

The intrinsic value and ever-changing nature of our coastal reserves and waters are captured in the *Stories beneath our feet* by Leon Costermans and Fons VandenBerg (2022):

For most people, just walking along the beach can be a relaxing and enjoyable experience, especially because of the coast's ever-changing character with the tides and the weather.⁸

Building our understanding of the dynamic natural processes that continue to shape Frankston City's coastline is essential to plan for and manage change effectively. Successful implementation of the Plan will also be guided by new studies, reports and datasets made available throughout the life of this Plan. The following sections provide a brief overview of the current conditions and future challenges that frame the key priorities and actions featured in the CMMP. Chapter 3 offers further detail on the current values, issues and opportunities as identified by our community and key stakeholders.

2.1 Cultural heritage

Aboriginal heritage

Frankston City coastal and marine areas are part of the traditional lands of the Bunurong people of the Kulin Nation. The Bunurong people have a strong connection to Land and Sea Country and play a vital role in caring for Country across the region.

Dreaming stories are associated with the Bay (Nerm), which was a flat grassy plain during the last Ice Age, crossed by the Yarra (Birrarrung) and Werribee Rivers. As sea levels rose (from 10,000 years ago), the plains were flooded to form the bay, now referred to as Port Phillip.

The Bunurong people hunted and camped across the lands. Riparian, coastal and marine areas across and near to the coastal reserve have many significant and meaningful sites, middens and other artefacts, including within the Olivers Hill cliffside. Kananook Creek (Tanjenong) was an important source of fresh water for the Bunurong and has stories associated with its creation. The Creek attracted many animals that were hunted for food and provided habitat for many edible plant species.

Aboriginal peoples enjoyed a very different Port Phillip Bay than that we see today, with crystal clear sandy creeks, coral reefs and a healthy array of marine life including large saltwater crayfish. Many descendants of the Bunurong continue to live on Country and take an active role in maintaining and protecting their cultural heritage.

⁸ Leon Costermans, & Fons VandenBerg. (2022). *Stories beneath our feet: Exploring the geology and landscapes of Victoria and surrounds*. Costermans Publishing. p. 203, p. 208.

Settlement heritage

European settlement has reshaped the coastline since Frankston was established as a township in the 1850s. The first Europeans settled in the Olivers Hill area. The combination of its bayside location and construction of the railway line saw it function as a fishing village and a popular seaside destination for Melbourne for much of the early 1900s.

During the 1960s and 70s Frankston transformed into a consolidated service centre and became a major focus for activity in the Mornington Peninsula region. Frankston was no longer a holiday destination, but a permanent base for many residents. Since the early 2000s, major rejuvenation of the waterfront has been undertaken. Frankston City Council has sought to redefine Frankston as a recreation and tourist destination and emphasise the connection with the Bay.

The historical trajectory of the foreshore reserve in Seaford differs from Frankston. Far less developed, the foreshore reserve in Seaford is one of the few remaining substantial, continuous strands of natural coastal vegetation near Melbourne and one of the oldest reserves in the Frankston municipality. It was set aside for public use in 1873. In 1972, after considerable degradation from beach visitors, an extensive dune restoration program was undertaken involving extensive areas of fencing and revegetation. The foreshore in Seaford was re-reserved in 1987 for the purposes of conservation and recreation. The important work of ensuring that the health of the coastal reserve is protected for future generations to enjoy carries on through ongoing vegetation management along with joint Council and community-driven environmental stewardship programs. Notable heritage landmarks of the foreshore reserve include the Frankston and Seaford Piers, the Kananook Creek Bridges, and the Coastal Arts Discovery Trail.

2.2 Community connection to coast

Coastal and marine areas are central to the lifestyle of our community. They hold important sites and places of bio-cultural significance that allow our community as well as visitors to enjoy their natural beauty with breathtaking vistas while providing a range of recreational amenity. Most of the coast is very accessible to the public, however, some continuous connectivity along the coast and between the coast, residential and activity areas is impeded.

Picnic facilities, restaurants, yacht club, playground, and a landmark pedestrian bridge stand out in the Frankston Waterfront area that also hosts popular annual events. The foreshore is the municipality's premier tourist attraction, catering for a diverse mix of coastal recreation opportunities and accommodating numerous community organisations. There is substantial infrastructure to support these activities and some commercial uses such as restaurants and kiosks. Remnant vegetation within the foreshore reserve contributes significantly to the natural values of the south-east metropolitan area and is highly valued by the local community and visitors.

Activity and recreation nodes provide a focus for managing recreation demand and enhancing links between the foreshore reserve and retail and commercial districts of Frankston and Seaford. Their detailed identification is described in Section 3.5 under the *Planning and development* aspiration.

2.3 Natural landscapes

Frankston City has many coastal and marine natural assets, including beaches, coastal waterways, native vegetation reserves and habitats, intact natural coastal protection structures, and geological features. Our coastline varies from high bluffs of weathered granite in the south to long sandy beaches with the largest contiguous *Banksia integrifolia* (Coast Banksia) habitat in proximity to Melbourne.

Coastal processes

Westerly winds are predominant with seasonal changes of direction between southwest in summer and northwest in winter. The northerly winds dominate in winter driving sand south, and the dominant southerly winds in summer reverse the sediment transport and push sand back towards the north. The large open stretch of the Port Philip Bay generates a wave impact that is much greater on the eastern shores where Frankston City is located, than on the western shores. This energy drives longshore currents and sediment transport and can cause significant beach erosion.⁹

The storm erosion often results in sand shifting from the beach into the dunes. Higher storms in winter generally shift material offshore to the bars to travel south before calmer summer conditions shift sand to the inshore bars where there is a northerly drift. Seasonal and annual variation of the land-water and sand-vegetation buffer results in the natural processes of erosion and accretion along the foreshore.

Beaches

There are two main beaches, which are located throughout Seaford and Frankston suburbs. Seaford Foreshore is approximately 55ha, 5km in length with an average width of 100m comprising of mostly unbroken sandy beaches backed by dense coastal vegetation. Frankston foreshore is approximately 15ha, 2.7km in length. The prominently open coastal dune scrub has an average width of 30m. Frankston foreshore beaches are separated by Kananook Creek and end at Olivers Hill seawall. Figure 5 details further characteristics of the Frankston and Seaford beaches. The map also highlights marine features within 3 nautical miles of Frankston City coastline.

Ecosystem and habitats

Seaford foreshore supports the largest, contiguous remnant of coastal vegetation within proximity to Melbourne. It includes intact patches of three coastal Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs) including Coast Banksia woodland, coastal dune scrub and coastal dune grassland. Coastal dune grassland occurs on the primary dune and grades into dune scrub. The height of the scrub increases, and structure changes to a relatively tall 5-6m shrub land on the inland side of these dunes transitioning to Coast Banksia woodland.

⁹ Detailed analysis of the coastal processes shaping Port Phillip Bay commissioned by ABM as part of the *Managine Better Now* project can be found here: abm.org.au/projects/managing-better-now-program

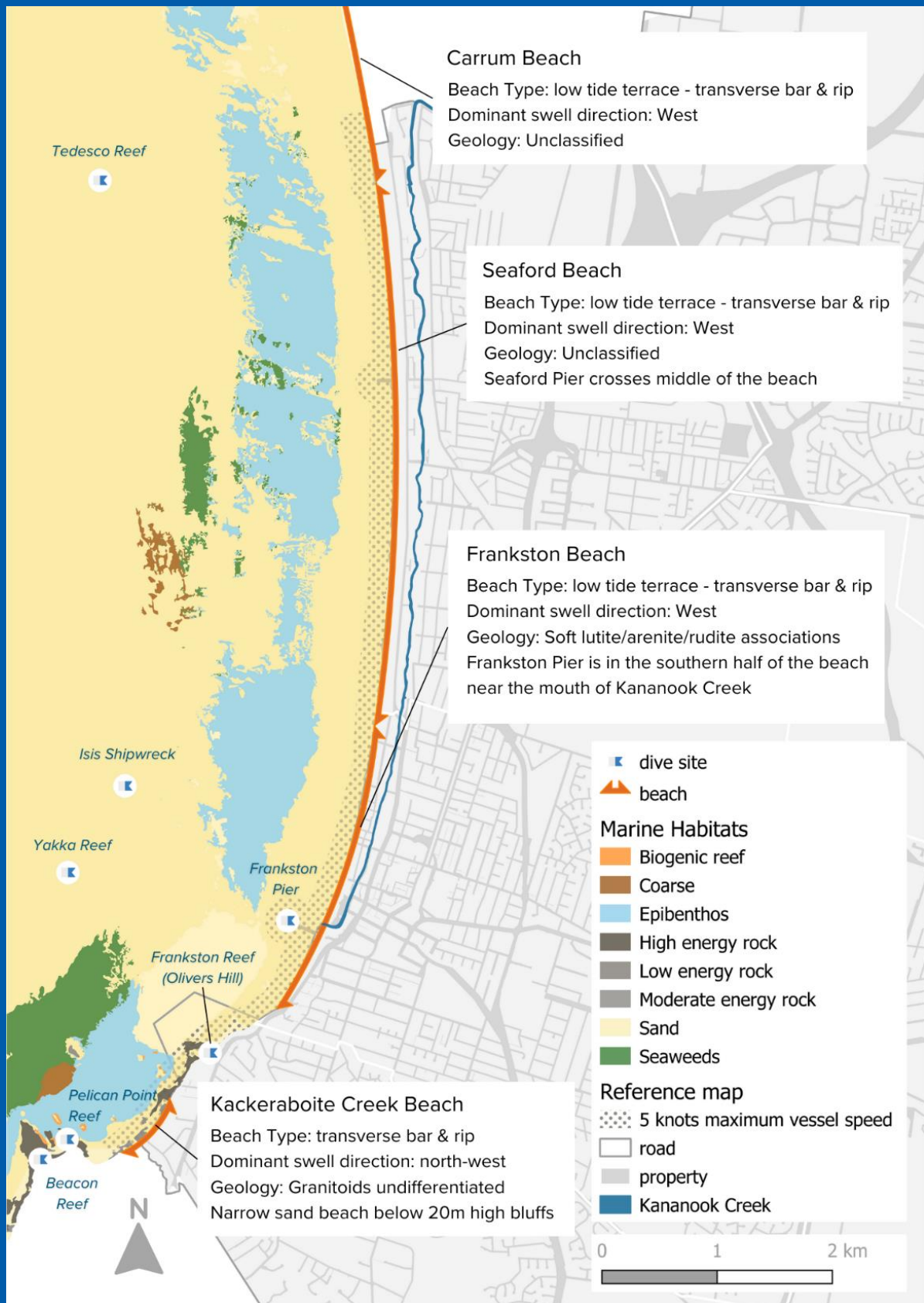


Figure 5 – Marine features within 3 nautical miles of Frankston City coastline¹⁰

¹⁰ Marine habitats, dive sites and beach type spatial data source: CoastKit, 2023 from: [CoastKit Victoria \(mapshare.vic.gov.au\)](https://mapshare.vic.gov.au)

Frankston foreshore (south of Mile Bridge) is narrower and coastal vegetation is interrupted by car parks, open parkland, paved promenades and built infrastructure. The steep cliffs of Olivers Hill to Daveys Bay support relatively intact patches of coastal headland scrub. Figure 6 highlights important habitats and other coastal features.

The Bay consists of a variety of habitats. Most of the seafloor is sand and silt which is home to a diverse assemblage of invertebrates. Some areas of sand are covered by seagrass meadows that provide important habitat for marine life, especially juvenile fish. Rocky reefs can also be found on some margins of the bay often being dominated by hundreds of different seaweeds. A shore based recreational fishing artificial reef deployed by the Victorian Fisheries Authority in 2012 is located approximately 40 metres seaward of Frankston Pier. It provides habitat for a range of fish, plant and animal species, increasing local biodiversity.

Waterways

Frankston's coastline intersects with several significant waterways including Kananook, Sweetwater and Kackeraboite Creeks. Kananook Creek, originally rising from the now drained Carrum Swamp, has been an integral feature of the foreshore reserve in Frankston. Where Kananook Creek meets the bay has been altered substantially over the years and regularly dredged to allow for boating access. Lower Sweetwater Creek in its southernmost reach enters two large barrel drains, which take it under the Nepean Highway and Olivers Hill Carpark then into Port Phillip Bay. Kackeraboite Creek resides in Mornington Peninsula Shire Council with the mouth entering Davey's Bay. Occasionally the mouth will reside with Frankston City dependant on sand movement.

Geological significance

Most of the foreshore area lies within a low-lying crescent that stretches from the Beaumaris headland to Olivers Hill. The coastline of Seaford consists of a sandy beach backed by a low sand cliff and coastal dune woodland. At parts of Seaford Beach, the primary and secondary dunes are well vegetated. The Seaford Foreshore Reserve is considered regionally significant as the site is the most intact remnant of the large barrier and wetland complex that dominated the physiography of the area between Mordialloc and Frankston.

The sand beach ends at the southern boundary of Olivers Hill car park, and the Selwyn Fault brought up the Tertiary and older rock formations through to Kackeraboite Creek. This area is a site of geological significance showing weathered older volcanic basalt, Mount Eliza granodiorite, slumping red clay cliffs formed from ferruginous Baxter, sandstone partially weathered basalt faulted against granite and fresh fractured granite. The base of Olivers Hill is protected by rock revetments with a succession of beaches between cliffs continuing through to Daveys Bay.

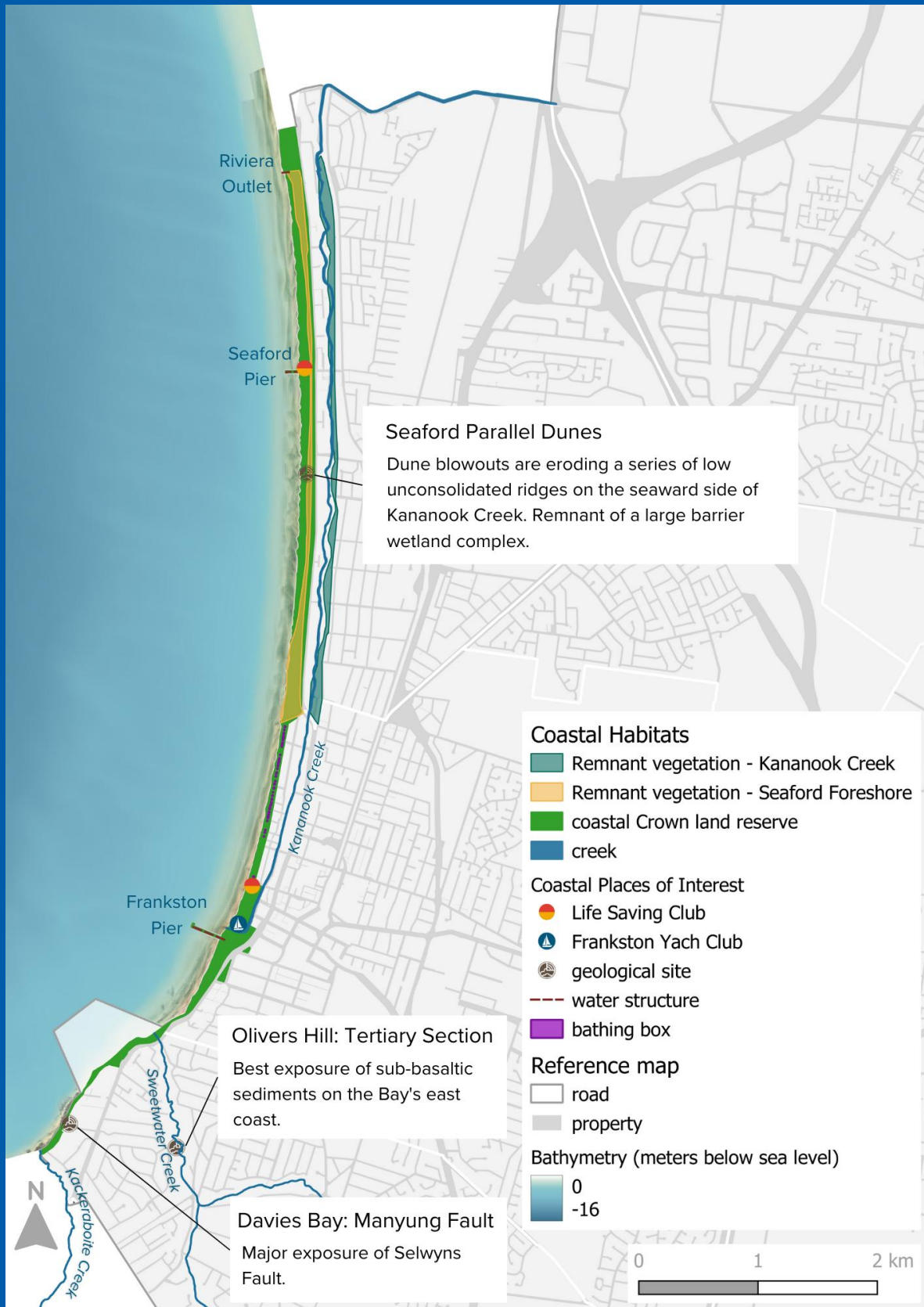


Figure 6 - Coastal features within 200 meters of high-water mark¹¹

¹¹ Coastal habitats, geological sites spatial data source: CoastKit, 2023 from [CoastKit Victoria \(mapshare.vic.gov.au\)](https://mapshare.vic.gov.au); other data from Council's spatial database.

2.4 Current uses and future challenges

Frankston City is an emerging creative city bordering metropolitan Melbourne and the northern entrance of the Mornington Peninsula, making it a popular destination on the shores of Port Phillip Bay. The projected population growth, development and the effects of climate change are placing increasing pressure on the significant environmental features, presenting challenges to the long-term sustainable management of the coast.

Population growth and tourism

To cope with the increased visitation and demand for active and passive recreation, it is important to understand the capacity of the foreshore reserve along with the adjoining infrastructure and assets to support different coastal experiences. In addition to regular infrastructure upgrades, decisions also need to be made about their coastal dependency, interference with natural coastal processes, vulnerability and adaptive capacity to coastal hazards.

Coastal hazards and climate change

The coast is a highly dynamic environment, constantly responding to the influence of tides, wind, waves and weather systems. When these coastal processes have a negative impact on natural or built assets, they are considered a hazard. Coastal hazards such as erosion and storm surge have always been present, however these existing coastal hazards may worsen as a result of a changing climate.

“Possible future rising sea levels brought about by climate change could see the low lying areas of the foreshore reserve become increasingly affected by changing littoral sand drift, more extreme tides and increased erosion and inundation. This may lead to impacts on flora and fauna populations on the foreshore.”¹²

It is projected that climate change and sea level rise impacts in Frankston City will be most severe during storm surges and storm wave events that coincide with high tide. CoastAdapt projects sea level rise (SLR) for Frankston City to increase by 10.4mm/year under a high emissions scenario (RCP8.5). The compounded impacts of SLR and storm bite are likely to cause recession of the beach and loss or damage to coastal infrastructure and built form (such as surf clubs, bathing boxes, walking tracks, fences etc). Dune destabilisation may occur through loss of vegetation as a result of increased erosion, further contributing to the beach narrowing where sufficient, well-established dune vegetation buffers are not present.

¹² Practical Ecology. (2010). *Flora and Fauna Assessment of Frankston and Seaford Foreshore: prepared for Frankston City Council*. p. 81.

Vegetation health and fragmentation

Coastal reserve stabilised through continuous habitat supported by a healthy vegetation cover forms the best natural defence, helping to decrease our vulnerability to climate change. Ongoing issues of fragmentation need to be addressed through promoting natural regeneration and sustainable management ensuring that any development is minimal and sensitive to natural marine and coastal values. An integrated weed control program is paramount to re-establishing the biodiversity of the foreshore reserve, particularly in high-sensitivity areas.

Water quality

Stormwater entering drainage systems and waterways in the Frankston municipal area and surrounds ends up on the beach and in coastal waters. Stormwater can carry a range of pollutants such as litter, sediment runoff, vegetation, dog and animal faeces.

Water quality at Frankston Beach is monitored each summer by Environment Protection Authority (EPA) Victoria¹³. Marine ecosystems, flora and fauna are impacted by pollutants entering the bay and other uses of the coast.

Ageing sewerage infrastructure is also a source of potential pollutants, when sewer pipes or septic tanks collapse and fail, which leads to the discharge of raw sewage into the environment, some of which can make its way to the bay. Management of these systems is mainly the responsibility of Melbourne Water and South East Water; however, Council's support in communicating the emergency response plan may assist in more timely redress of failed sewage infrastructure and limit the detrimental impacts.

¹³ See EPA Beach Report for up to date information and past observations: www.epa.vic.gov.au/for-community/summer-water-quality/beach-report

3. Values, issues, and opportunities

Stakeholder and community engagement has been a significant and critical part of the CMMP development process. The following chapter gives an overview of the values, issues and opportunities identified by our community and key stakeholders in the early stages of the project. Their input informed the vision and objectives for the next 10 years. Appendix 4 provides further detail about the development and consultation outputs and the full Values, Issues and Opportunities Paper and engagement reports can be found on the Council website.¹⁴

The purpose of identifying values is:

- To understand what is important to the community and what is of value culturally, socially, environmentally, and economically;
- To focus on what to protect, enhance and plan for over the next decade.

Council has also engaged the Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation to undertake a Cultural Values Assessment of the coastal environment. The key aims of the assessment were:

- To consider what Aboriginal Cultural Values (ACVs) are, how they are currently being theorised and how they apply to tangible and intangible Bunurong culture and heritage;
- To identify, explore and record the Bunurong cultural values and their (often layered) meanings;
- To create a resource that can be utilised and built upon by Bunurong peoples themselves;
- Contribute to the development of Frankston City Council's Coastal and Marine Management Plan;
- To provide a resource that can be expanded upon and targeted specifically to the planning requirements of future phases of works within the Frankston City's coastal and marine areas, which encompasses six key precincts; and
- To provide Frankston City Council with a list of recommendations for their CMMP and related future works.

From understanding the values in coastal and marine areas, the issues and opportunities surrounding these values were identified through a series of online and in-person engagement sessions.

The overarching sentiment about what is valued in Frankston City from community survey responses found that:

¹⁴ All engagement information and outputs can be found on engage.frankston.vic.gov.au/CMMP

No matter what time of the year, rain hail or shine, the community uses the foreshore on a daily basis; with Frankston Waterfront, Olivers Hill and Long Island precincts utilised the most.

The community enjoy keeping active by walking and swimming along the coastline and relaxing on the beautiful beaches.

Having a healthy and biodiverse coastal ecosystem was important to have a great coastal experience.

The Planning and Decision Pathway from the Marine and Coastal Policy (2020) was used throughout the engagement to categorise values, issues, and opportunities of relevance to the coastal and marine areas of Frankston and Seaford foreshore. This process lead to the development of the vision, aspirations and objectives specific to Frankston City.

Acknowledge Traditional Custodians' rights, aspirations, and knowledge

The first step in the Marine and Coastal Policy Decision Making Pathway seeks to ensure Traditional Custodians' rights and obligations are embedded locally into planning and management of the marine and coastal environment. This includes current and future generations of Traditional Custodians' ability to care for and respect Country through self-determination.

Frankston Context

It is respectfully acknowledged that the Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation (BLCAC) is the Registered Aboriginal Party responsible for managing the Aboriginal cultural heritage of the land and waters where Frankston City Council is situated.

Collaboration with Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation

A dedicated consultancy project has been initiated between Frankston City Council and the Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation to self-determine involvement and contribution to the CMMP. By leading the Cultural Values Assessment process and placing their values and objectives at the centre, Bunurong peoples can actively contribute to projects and legislation in ways that are meaningful and beneficial to their community. Council's collaboration with Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation in identifying Traditional Custodians' rights and aspirations for Frankston and Seaford coastal and marine areas will continue to shape the finalisation of the CMMP.

During discussions about the development of ACVs for the Frankston City Council Coastal Strategy project, members of the Bunurong community put considerable thought into the ideas that underpin and drive this project. These ideas have been narrowed to three values themes of Country, Connections and Time. Bunurong values related to water, changes and perseverance have been identified as particularly significant to the study area.

Values

Country:

- Connections to places
- Cultural and natural values of landscapes
- Use of fire to actively manage landscapes
- The diverse social, political, spiritual, economic and ecological values of water, particularly the salt water Nerm (Port Phillip Bay) and Tajenong (Kananook Creek)
- Local mineral springs
- Native flora
- Native fauna

Connections:

- People and community with six Bunurong Clans, including the Mayone Bulluk clan connected to the Frankston area
- Connections between places, including seasonal travel routes and camping places utilised by the Bunurong peoples
- Connections across nations, including neighbouring Kulin Nations, their meeting and ceremonial places

Time:

- the important connections that First Nations peoples have with their ancestors, descendants and with Country
- Bunurong knowledge of Country and the various natural and human-made processes that impact it across time, particularly relevant to considerations of rising sea levels and shoreline changes
- Seasonality influencing the movement and practices of the Bunurong peoples

Issues

Place-destructive processes:

- Climate change
- Erosion
- Urbanisation
- Private ownership
- Land clearing and conversion destabilising the many fragile ecosystems and habitats of Country
- Policy limitations and failures
- Reduction of Aboriginal cultural values to tangible dimensions
- Culture-nature divide in landscape management
- Degradation of natural and cultural flows of waterbodies
- Impact of western settlement on local flora and fauna

Opportunities

- Braiding knowledges
- Cultural landscape approach to caring for Country
- research on Country about Country
- Involvement of members of the Bunurong community in learning about and caring for Country
- community healing on Country
- Communicating Bunurong cultural values and language to the wider community

Protect and enhance the marine and coastal environment

The second step in the Marine and Coastal Policy Decision Making Pathway relates to the value of the marine and coastal Crown land, ecosystems and habitats, natural features and landscapes, cultural values and heritage sites.

Frankston Context

The environmental values of marine and coastal areas of Frankston and Seaford are highly valued by the local community, as summarised by an anonymous Engage Frankston contribution:

“Having a healthy and biodiverse coastal ecosystem is the most important factor enabling the community having a great coastal experience.”

Values

- Biodiverse and connected ecosystems (e.g. habitat linkages and green corridors, vegetation buffers, fauna nesting sites, fish habitat, and conservation areas)
- Intact and healthy vegetation (e.g. native remnant vegetation, coastal ecological vegetation classes of Coast Banksia woodland, coastal dune scrub and coastal dune grassland)
- Presence of native fauna in a variety of ecosystems (e.g. marine life, birdlife, and other types of native fauna)
- Recreational use (e.g. swimming, snorkelling, diving, fishing, watercraft, boating, walking, running, bike riding, picnicking)
- Views, sunset vantage points and scenery that naturalised coastal areas provide.
- Visual amenity provided by vegetation in buffering the sight/sounds of carparks, roads, and development.
- The beach and its naturalised processes, uninterrupted vistas, and environmental connections, provide mental wellbeing and enjoyment.
- Safe and clean water quality of litter-free beaches and waterways.

Issues

- Edge-effects and encroachment on natural environments through informal tracks and unlawful private development.
- Water quality in creeks and waterways, negatively impacting the water quality of oceanic waters off-shore of beaches with the key sources being plastics, siltation, stormwater run-off and wet-weather flows.
- Litter on beaches and other coastal Crown land.
- Environmental vandalism (e.g. damage and unapproved removal of coastal vegetation on Crown land)
- Degradation of the natural environment and ecology not improving.
- Introduced species impacting natural environments (e.g. non-native flora species, domestic and feral animals harming native flora and fauna)

Opportunities

- Coastal dune rehabilitation.
- Use of nature-based solutions and careful consideration of adaptation actions.
- Consider removing informal tracks and formalising select tracks to limit disturbance to dune systems and coastal vegetation reserve areas.
- Development controls and land use planning considerations to mitigate encroachments.
- Installing environmentally responsive amenity infrastructure and systems to prioritise and support passive, low-carbon recreation modes and community connection to nature.
- Investigate the installation of additional artificial reefs to provide further habitat for marine life.
- Point-source pollution control and consideration of wet-weather flows.
- Installation of litter traps to prevent plastics and other forms of litter from entering waterways.
- Educational and awareness-raising activities, including the installation of additional signage.
- Coastal clean-up activities to remove litter from beaches and waterways.
- Consideration of alternative management methods to keep the mouth of Kananook Creek open.

Respect natural processes and strengthen resilience to climate change

The third step in the Marine and Coastal Policy Decision Making Pathway relates to the marine and coastal processes of the project area in the context of coastal compartments and coastal hazard risks associated with climate change.

Frankston Context

The Frankston coastline is a largely natural coastline, exposed to wave energy from the north-northwest through west to southwest across the deepest sections of Port Phillip Bay. Community stakeholder workshops identified general concern about climate change and the potential impact on coastal processes and coastal areas in terms of amenity, recreation, safety, and potential future cost (e.g., costly erosion mitigation works).

Values

- current built form and community infrastructure situated in coastal precincts (e.g. public use buildings such as lifesaving clubs, restaurants, private bathing boxes and residential properties)
- amenity value of beach access and the naturalised coastline (without the presence of protective structures)
- recreational value of shallow Bay waters and sandbars offshore enables safe swimming, snorkelling and diving opportunities.
- Existing natural protective features (e.g. the buffering coastal dune systems, resilient coastal vegetation in the northern precincts, and the rock wall at Olivers Hill)
- Waterway connectivity between creek outlets and the Bay, environmental function and boating access, open entrance of Kananook Creek into the Bay.

Issues

- The Olivers Hill boat ramp is exposed to high-energy waves during storm events. Overtopping hazard in the carpark.
- Popular sections of the coastline (e.g., Olivers Hill or Kananook Creek) will become narrower as the sea level rises, resulting in less accommodation for natural beach recession to occur during storms.
- Erosion impacting beach access, beach width and endangering infrastructure, vegetation, built form.
- Cliff instability at Olivers Hill due to ongoing erosion of the bank and vegetation loss.
- Low-lying sections of the road, especially at the bottom of Olivers Hill are subject to storm tide inundation, both currently and into the future. Overtopping and inundation across the road during large storm events.
- Storm-tide inundation upstream in Kananook Creek affects the properties adjoining this waterway in Long Island, Kananook and Seaford.
- Current dredging methods impair water quality during and after dredging events. Dredge spoil on the beach affecting amenity.

Opportunities

- Continued and enhanced protection of existing habitats. Revegetation of additional areas to improve erosion and storm-tide buffer.
- Community education on the benefits of vegetation cover to discourage removal of coastal vegetation on Crown and private land, promotion of revegetation on private land.
- Clear and unambiguous planning and development controls for the coastline to follow the principles of coastal-dependant development and the coastal hazard risk hierarchy.
- Dredge plan for Kananook Creek and findings from maintenance evaluation studies to be publicised in an engaging and easy to understand way.
- Investigate potential impacts of additional artificial reefs on coastal processes and marine habitats.
- Evaluate coastal inundation hazards in low-lying foreshore area to proactively manage environmental flows and stormwater drainage, and to understand baseline interruptions due to storm action or climate change.

Use and develop sustainably

The purpose of the fourth step in the Marine and Coastal Policy Decision Making Pathway is to consider the use of marine and coastal land for enhanced access, development, and sustainable management into the future.

Frankston Context

Frankston City includes large areas of Crown land in the marine and coastal zone. The existing uses range from precincts aligned around amenity and community access to more natural 'untouched' areas. Key activity nodes are present in each precinct and serve various uses from nature-based recreation to dining.

Values

- Beach access through universal, DDA compliant access points is important, including carparking passes for residents, non-car dependent travel through pathways and safe crossings.
- recreational amenity for walking, running, biking, swimming, snorkelling, diving, fishing, use of boats and non-powered watercraft and other activities.
- The focal points for recreation (Olivers Hill, Frankston waterfront, Seaford Pier) provide a balance to the undeveloped beach areas in the northern precincts.
- Existing infrastructure such as including playgrounds, seating and lawned areas, boardwalks, beach access stairs/ramps, water fountains, toilet blocks, shade provision.
- Public space for events and festivals at Frankston Waterfront is important for economic stimulus and community activation near the main Frankston commercial precinct.
- The existing natural 'family friendly' beach areas are unique around Port Phillip Bay where intact naturalised foreshore, protected dune systems and coastal vegetation are seen as an amenity.

Issues

- car parking to cater for peak times during summer and weekends, particularly with the popularity of the area as a beach destination for visitors and tourists.
- Safe/easy to navigate connectivity for pedestrians between key activity nodes in Frankston City across the highway to the beach and foreshore areas, particularly crossing the Nepean Highway.
- Path continuity between precincts to facilitate greater recreation and non-car dependant beach Access.
- Community responsibility and Council management issues including facility maintenance, dog poo, graffiti, cleaning, litter and rubbish bins particularly in high traffic areas.
- Legacy assets/amenities in marine and coastal crown land that are not coastally dependent.
- Decline in commercial activity near the Frankston waterfront.
- Balancing competition for land use and pressure to develop marine and coastal Crown land for public use with the need to protect the environmental integrity of natural areas.

Opportunities

- Identify and coordinate access needs, including removing informal existing access points and enhancing priority access areas.
- Investigate and enhance connections between the existing coastal public space and nearby commercial precincts.
- Providing of additional servicing and facilities such as rubbish bins, particularly for peak use periods.
- Review and implement required enforcement measures for competing site uses.
- Development being responsive to the coastal setting in its design, alignment, purpose and functionality.

Stewardship, knowledge, engagement and collaboration

The fifth step in the Marine and Coastal Policy Decision Making Pathway relates to increasing community stewardship and collaborative management of the marine and coastal environment, including use of citizen science, volunteering, and sustainable funding for long-term implementation to protect values, mitigate issues and embrace opportunities.

Frankston Context

Engage Frankston is the Council run platform used to engage the local community and other stakeholders. This is an interactive platform, where Council provides project updates and progress bulletins, and the community can contribute through the login portal function of the platform for two-way information exchange.

Additionally, community reference groups such as Frankston's Foreshore Advisory Committee (FAC) have been established to enable community-led advice and input at all stages of major project development. Collaboration with other stakeholders such as neighbouring councils, state agencies, schools and research groups is also proactively sought by Council for enhanced project outcomes.

Values

- An engaged community motivated to participate in local planning and coastal management.
- Enthusiastic local community groups and stakeholders.
- Traditional caring for Country and custodianship of Aboriginal peoples and present-day involvement of Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation in coastal management, stewardship and planning activities.
- Existing initiatives and projects (e.g. CoastSnap)

Issues

- Jurisdictional ambiguity regarding roles of Council and other agencies (Parks Victoria, MW, BBV, DEECA, etc.)
- Ineffective coordination of community group activities and local projects.
- Lack of funding for implementation of coastal management actions

Opportunities

- Council engagement with community groups and Landcare groups for revegetation and dune care activities.
- Implement community education through programs, signage, Council websites and social media channels and improve understanding of history and cultural heritage, environmental processes, governance.
- Promote citizen science programs such as CoastSnap and iNaturalist.
- Promote Traditional Owner walking tours and cultural activities related to coastal management. Involvement of nearby school visits, educational activities and tourism.

4. Coast-wide actions














Coastal areas are of immense value to our community. They are used for a variety of purposes and functions, which can serve competing interests. One of the greatest challenges Committees of Management face today is the need to balance environmental needs with desired improvements of amenity, access, recreation and development. To ensure that the actions we take today will provide long-lasting, sustainable outcomes for our natural environment and the community, we must adapt to the long-term impacts of natural coastal processes and climate change; as well as balance the increasing population and tourism pressures.

Frankston City's vision, objectives and the actions for the marine and coastal Crown land reserve were determined and prioritised based on:

- Alignment with Victorian Marine and Coastal legislation as well as other relevant planning legislation;
- Council's strategic directions;
- Community's values, issues and opportunities;
- Opportunity for public benefit, breadth of interest groups and stakeholders;
- Costs at various stages of project/action/structure lifecycle – design, construction, maintenance;
- Implementation mechanisms (e.g. level of influence, partnerships, approvals and legislative requirements, stakeholder and public sentiment).

Five aspirations and objectives going beyond the ten-year implementation timeframe of this CMMP support this vision and set the strategic direction for all CMMP actions. Eight long-term community priorities outlined below provide additional guidance for the Crown land reserve over the next five to ten years.

Table 5 – Coast-wide CMMP framework

Vision (15+ years)	Our coastal and marine areas are protected, resilient and connected. Their bio-cultural diversity is valued and conserved.				
Aspirations (10+ years)					
	Culture and connections	Environmental stewardship	Climate change impacts and safety	Access, amenity, and recreation	Planning and development
Objectives (10+ years)	Acknowledge the rights, knowledge and aspirations of Traditional Custodians. Respect and foster their connection to the Land and Sea Country.	Foster environmental stewardship by protecting and enhancing our marine and coastal environment.	Adapt to the impacts of climate change. Understand and plan for hazards to strengthen long-term resilience.	Improve connectivity, amenity, and accessibility to foster community stewardship of our marine and coastal areas.	Respect natural coastal processes in planning and development to promote sustainable use of our marine and coastal areas.
Community Priorities (5 – 10 years)		A. Meaningfully engage Aboriginal Victorians to assist with implementation of recommendations for coastal precincts made by the Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation (BLCAC).			
		B. Create opportunities for cultural knowledge and community education of Bunurong cultural places, place names, stories, and knowledge, guided by BLCAC as to appropriate and respectful implementation.			
		C. Foster local leadership by supporting community groups and the community through education, mentoring, funding, and capacity building to collaboratively implement CMMP actions alongside Council for sustainable coastal management.			
		D. Protect and enhance environmental values of precincts by focusing on respecting natural coastal processes, and recognising the importance of marine life, intact dune systems, coastal vegetation reserves, and waterways.			
		E. Improve the water quality and overall health of Sweetwater Creek, Kananook Creek, and the Bay around Frankston and Seaford (stormwater, sewerage, and creek outlets).			
		F. Increase climate resilience of coastal areas to coastal hazards and the impacts of climate change, including the Frankston community, the natural environment, coastal built form and assets, and planning systems for future development.			
		G. Improve connectivity, amenity, and accessibility of each precinct through connecting them to adjacent residential and commercial areas (east-west); walkways between precincts (north-south), and around each precinct.			
		H. Manage coastal areas sustainably to offer recreation, amenity, social connection and commercial opportunities that enhance the liveability of Frankston and Seaford towards the Frankston Metropolitan Activity Centre Structure Plan (FMAC) goal of being a lifestyle and metropolitan capital for the South East.			

Action reference system

The reference number system was developed to ensure each action has a unique reference number. For coast-wide actions, these apply across all precincts, therefore, the prefix 'C' has been used. For all other precinct action matrices, the first digit relates to the precinct number, the second digit relates to the aspiration number, and the third digit is the tally of actions.

For example:

Action C2.3 relates to Coast-wide action, aspiration 2 Environmental Stewardship, action 3

Action 3.5.2 relates to Precinct 3 Long Island, aspiration 5 Planning and Development, action 2

In total, there are 79 actions coast-wide and across the six precincts.

Indicative Costs	EB	Existing budget allocation
	\$	Low (< \$50,000)
	\$\$	Medium (\$50,000 - \$100,000)
	\$\$\$	High (\$100,000 - \$200,000)
	\$\$\$\$	Very High (> \$200,000)
Timeframe for delivery	↔	Ongoing delivery through existing standards and processes or actions for implementation into Council's business as usual service delivery
	0 - 3	Start implementing by year 3 from adoption
	3 - 5	Start implementing by year 5 from adoption
	5 - 7	Start implementing by year 7 from adoption
Delivery Responsibility	Lead	Council, highlighted in bold , will lead the delivery of all actions in the action plan.
	Supporting	Other partner and supporting agencies, organisations or the community are also listed in the action plan.
Community Priority	Alignment of actions with community priorities is indicated in the action list using a letter identification: A - H for coast-wide community priorities and I - DD for precinct priorities	

4.1 Culture and connections



Objective 1:


Acknowledge the rights, knowledge and aspirations of Traditional Custodians. Respect and foster their connection to the Land and Sea Country.

Actions under Culture and connections aspiration seek to value and protect the heritage and the strong connections of our community to the coast and the water of the Bay. The environmental and cultural heritage values of the foreshore reserve are shared and communicated through the installation of interpretation signage at beach entrance points within the reserve. Additional work is required to update aging infrastructure and improve wayfinding installations. The CMMP Aspiration 4 *Access, amenity, and recreation* is also working toward those values being more consistently represented and communicated to the broader community.

Many descendants of the Bunurong continue to live on Country and take an active role in maintaining and protecting their cultural heritage. Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in Victoria is also protected through the *Aboriginal Heritage Act (2006)* and the *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations (2018)*. In practical terms, the provisions of the Act require assessment of any land where there is potential for Aboriginal cultural heritage to be disturbed by development. The foreshore reserve is located within an area of *cultural heritage sensitivity*.¹⁵ Some works within the foreshore reserve will require a *Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP)*. This should be investigated in the early project planning and scoping stages of all foreshore projects.

A cultural values assessment has been developed by the BLCAC that will assist Council to assess the type of protection and management that may be required if any high impact activities are proposed. Its outputs will also be used to further highlight and incorporate Aboriginal cultural values into future planning and development decisions within the foreshore area.

¹⁵ Understand why areas of cultural heritage sensitivity are defined and where they are located. Source: [Cultural heritage sensitivity | First Peoples - State Relations \(firstpeoplesrelations.vic.gov.au\)](https://www.firstpeoplesrelations.vic.gov.au/cultural-heritage-sensitivity)

ID	Coast-wide action	Time frame	Cost	Delivery	Community Priority
	Aspiration 1 Culture and connections – Objective 1				
C1.1	Develop an engagement agreement with BLCAC's Tarbuk Biik (Strong Country) Team, creating a pathway for collaboration.	1 - 3	EB	Council, BLCAC	A
C1.2	Create a proactive strategic policy for the protection of coastal Aboriginal cultural heritage and consult with BLCAC in the development of this document.	1 - 3	\$	Council, BLCAC	A
C1.3	Develop and engagement agreement and strategy with BLCAC's Heritage Team to undertake heritage surveys (Standard Assessment) of registered Aboriginal places, including shell middens, within the six defined precincts of this project.	3 - 5	EB	Council, BLCAC	B
C1.4	Consult with BLCAC about the management of the reserves located within the six precincts of the project, including pest management and planting strategies and the opportunity for the BLCAC Tarbuk Biik (Strong Country) Team to participate in on-the-ground management of the reserves.	↔	EB	Council, BLCAC	A, B, C
C1.5	Engage BLCAC in the development of an interpretive strategy to communicate and reflect the cultural values identified in the Cultural Values Assessment report.	3 - 5	\$\$	Council, BLCAC	B
C1.6	Consult with BLCAC to develop a place naming/language strategy to help incorporate Boonwurrung language into any signage related to this project, when possible.	3 - 5	\$\$	Council, BLCAC	B
C1.7	Increase awareness of bio-cultural diversity and the connection between cultural and environmental aspects of managing the marine and coastal environment.	↔	\$	Council, BLCAC	A, C, D

4.2 Environmental stewardship



Objective 2:

Foster environmental stewardship by protecting and enhancing our marine and coastal environment.

The health and quality of habitats in the foreshore reserves and coastal waters are threatened by many processes. The actions aligned with this aspiration seek to either mitigate the stressors or support our marine and coastal habitats to effectively adapt to them. Finding a balance between use and enjoyment of the foreshore and protecting the natural coastal environment is a challenge. While some of these issues are outside of the management responsibility of the Council and the geographic area of this CMMP, monitoring will inform Council's operations and communications with other responsible authorities. The key challenges facing our foreshore reserves are:

- Invasion by weeds and feral animals from adjacent properties, that overrun indigenous species;
- Pruning or complete removal of native trees and vegetation without approval to improve views from private property;
- Encroachment of gardens, fences and other structures into the reserve impacting on the coastal dune ecosystem;
- Unauthorised paths and tracks leading from private land into the reserve and access tracks through sensitive coastal vegetation areas resulting in trampling of vegetation or erosion of dune areas;
- Fragmentation of habitat;
- Stormwater drainage pipes discharging directly into the reserve (particularly in the Olivers Hill area) creating erosion and impacting on water quality;
- Climate change, erosion and increasing storm surge events which cause a loss of beach sand, significant erosion of the sand dunes and the vegetation that supports them;
- An influx of nutrients from water run-off and drainage systems into the bay;
- Impacts on the marine habitat directly or by pollution from boating, personal water craft (jet-skis), fishing, and infrastructure development;
- Litter left on the beach or by storm-water run-off, particularly during peak use times.

ID	Coast-wide action	Time frame	Cost	Delivery	Community Priority
	Aspiration 2 Environmental stewardship – Objective 2				
C2.1	Partner with and support local community groups to strengthen environmental stewardship through improving habitat management and monitoring, clean-up, citizen science and education activities.	↔	\$	Council, BLCAC, Community	C
C2.2	Develop, promote and contribute to a marine and coastal knowledge base with an emphasis on citizen science monitoring. Work with the community and partner agencies to establish local, ongoing monitoring and reporting of coastal and marine changes	↔	\$	Council, Community	C, D
C2.3	Investigate and implement water quality and drainage improvements, prioritising network upgrades with direct impact on foreshore water quality. Upgrade the existing and introduce new assets such as pollutant traps at outfalls and gutter guards along the foreshore and adjacent catchment areas. Support improvements in upstream catchments in line with integrated water and catchment management principles.	3 - 5	\$\$\$\$	Council, MW, SEW, BBV	E
C2.4	Continue to improve management and monitoring of the ecological function of the reserve based on best practice, latest knowledge and data, informing weed control, pest animal management, prescribed burning and revegetation.	↔	\$\$	Council, BLCAC	D
C2.5	Review and update the Flora and Fauna Assessment of the foreshore reserve to include an updated inventory of flora and fauna. Support the implementation of actions in the Biodiversity Action Plan (2021) and Urban Forest Action Plan (2020) to protect coastal habitats.	0 - 3	\$	Council	D, F
C2.6	Investigate opportunities for protection and restoration of marine habitats such as seagrass beds, shoreline and intertidal shellfish reefs. Through collaborative partnerships, identify nature-based solutions such as living shorelines to improve marine habitats and coastal defences.	3 - 5	\$	Council, Parks Vic	D, E
C2.7	Ensure the outputs and recommendations of the Association of Bayside Municipalities' (ABM) project ' <i>Assessing and Reducing Night-time Lighting Impacts on Marine and Coastal Animals in Port Phillip Bay</i> ' are considered and incorporated during the planning, design and delivery of coastal projects and activation of the foreshore.	0 - 3	EB	Council	D, G
C2.8	Protect and enhance our dunes by minimising vegetation and dune disturbance through best practice weed management, access control, establishing and maintaining structurally diverse native vegetation. Continue to build regional and site-specific understanding of natural coastal processes. Respect and minimise the interference with marine and coastal processes in areas where they contribute to dune stabilisation and other long-term coastal adaptation objectives.	↔	EB	Council, DEECA	D

ID	Coast-wide action	Time frame	Cost	Delivery	Community Priority
C2.9	Ensure succession for Coast Banksia populations in the landscape management of the foreshore reserve. Use data captured from Coast Banksia surveys to inform successional planting. Support the development of a healthy population of Coast Banksia integrifolia, with an appropriate spread of age classes, and associated vegetation communities through appropriate management decisions.	↔	\$	Council	D
C2.10	Conduct a coast-wide track consolidation study of formal and unauthorised access tracks. Assess current condition of tracks and surrounding vegetation, particularly through dunes and vegetation reserve areas of high environmental value and those highly susceptible to coastal processes likely to create hazards. Identify and prioritise tracks for formalisation, closure and revegetation, and implement measures to reduce edge effects (fencing, signage etc.). Work with residents to reduce encroachment of private access tracks into nature reserve areas.	0 - 3	\$	Council, Parks Vic	D, F, G
C2.11	Continue to regularly review statutory protection of environmentally significant native vegetation communities of the Coastal Complex and Coast Banksia Woodland to protect and enhance bio links. Ensure that vegetation is suitable for maintaining the health of species, communities and ecological processes, including the prevention of the incremental loss of vegetation.	0 - 3	\$	Council	D
C2.12	Review vegetation vandalism guidelines in line with the Urban Forest Action Plan and formalise process for response to vegetation vandalism on coastal Crown land.	0 - 3	EB	Council	C, D
C2.13	Work with relevant agencies to educate, enforce and promote behaviour change that will ensure protection of marine wildlife against disturbance, entanglements, and control illegal fishing activities.	↔	EB	Council, Parks Vic, Community	C
C2.14	Review Council's beach cleaning approach, exploring improvement opportunities, and strengthening community engagement to generate behavioural change. Ensure detailed service standards for manual and mechanical beach cleaning are documented to show service delivery levels.	↔	EB	Council	D, E
C2.15	Review Council's litter prevention aligning with the delivery of a litter action plan, <i>Action 1.20 of the Waste Circularity Plan</i> .	0 - 3	EB	Council	D, E, H

4.3 Climate change impacts and safety



Objective 3:

Adapt to the impacts of climate change. Understand and plan for hazards to strengthen long-term resilience.

Projected climate change impacts including sea level rise could alter existing coastal processes. Planning for a sea level rise of not less than 0.8 metres by 2100 is recommended in the Victorian Marine and Coastal Policy. The risks from climate change along the foreshore in Frankston and Seaford include:


- increased coastal vulnerability during storm events;
- recession of beaches and foreshore areas;
- flooding of public infrastructure in low lying areas;
- flooding of private assets in low lying areas;
- loss of road access due to coastal inundation and/or flooding;
- loss of native vegetation and habitat;
- increased flash flooding due to storm water drainage systems being inundated;
- increased community anxiety about climate change and loss of wellbeing.

It is important to recognise that the projected climate change scenarios for Frankston City causing changes in beach profile and coastal processes are likely to alter the recreational use of the beach.

Adaptation principles

Decisions regarding adaptation to climate change and coastal hazards must be informed by the best available technical information. There are opportunities to mitigate these impacts through appropriate planning, research and investigation. It is important that planning and management decisions along the foreshore are made in view of these risks and with long-term adaptation in mind. The Marine and Coastal Policy (2020, p.37) provides a hierarchy to follow when identifying the most effective adaptation pathway. The adaptations actions in order of consideration are:

1. Non-intervention
2. Avoid
3. Nature-based methods
4. Accommodate
5. Retreat
6. Protect

ID	Coast-wide action	Time frame	Cost	Delivery	Community priority
	Aspiration 3 Climate change impacts and safety				
C3.1	Develop coastal adaptation pathways and management actions to foster coastal resilience. Incorporate best available research and data into decision making (e.g., Port Philip Bay Coastal Hazard Assessment, Coastal Erosion Indicators, regional and local vulnerability studies as required). Use this data to ensure there are mechanisms to effectively manage coastal hazard exposure including sea level rise, erosion, accretion, inundation, and groundwater impacts.	3 - 5	\$\$\$	Council, DEECA, MW	F, H
C3.2	Work with DEECA on condition assessments of existing coastal protection structures (e.g., seawalls, rock, and sandbag revetments), to evaluate their fitness for purpose in addressing current and future coastal hazards. Consider projected impacts of climate change, natural coastal processes and infrastructure changes on surrounding areas and investigate feasibility of alternate adaptation measures (including nature-based solutions) in line with State policy.	0 - 3	\$\$	Council, DEECA	D, F
C3.3	In line with Asset Management Strategy 2020 and Asset Plan 2023, undertake a comprehensive condition audit on coastal infrastructure by asset class, as per Council's Condition audit Methodology to enable a rolling programme of condition audits. The data collected will be stored in Frankston's Asset Management Information System and will be utilised to prepare capital and maintenance works programmes, assist asset valuations, inform the Long Term Infrastructure Plan and development of a Coastal Asset Management Plan.	3 - 5	\$\$	Council	F, H
C3.4	Trial a coastal hazard safety and adaptation program for residents, businesses, and lease holders on coastal foreshore lots to develop emergency response plans (short-term, event-responsive) and adaptation plan (long-term). Facilitate community education about the impacts of sea level rise, storm surge inundation and adaptive planning.	↔	\$	Council	C, F

4.4 Access, amenity and recreation



Objective 4:

Improve connectivity, amenity, and accessibility to foster community stewardship of our marine and coastal areas.

The use of access, activity and recreation nodes along the foreshore keeps changing. Some areas, such as the Olivers Hill boat ramp, have seen increased visitation and recreational use of the space, highlighting the need for improving access as well as accommodating more diverse recreational activities.

Access and Parking

Several access points support visitation of the foreshore reserves. Each point provides varying levels of visitor amenity. The primary points of access are at the Frankston Waterfront, Olivers Hill boat ramp, Seaford Pier and Keast Park. The Nepean Highway creates a significant barrier to pedestrian access between the foreshore reserve and central Frankston, Seaford village and residential areas. For optimum pedestrian connectivity, some of these access points require upgrading (in addition to adjacent pedestrian road crossing of Nepean Highway), whilst others could be removed to reduce degradation of dune vegetation and maintenance costs.

Majority of visitors access the foreshore by private vehicle and parking congestion is an issue during the peak summer season and events. Opportunities to expand parking areas within the foreshore reserve are limited due to the sensitive dune environment and potential for impact on the vegetation and ecological values of the reserve. There are opportunities to promote links to car parking areas near to beach access points in surrounding residential streets and the existing car parks in Frankston and Seaford activity centres, and other nearby reserves.

Capitalising on the close proximity of public transport to the foreshore reserve, in particular Seaford and Frankston railway stations, underpins the response to encouraging a range of access modes. The use of active transport to access and move between precincts also compliments this approach.

Connectivity

The foreshore reserve can be difficult to navigate for visitors unfamiliar with the area. This is due to disjointed pathways, lack of way finding (directional and interpretive) signage and inconsistent visitor amenities. Access tracks vary in surfacing and character and include boardwalks, paved promenades and sandy tracks. It can be challenging to navigate from one pathway to the other where continuity of pathways is unclear or interrupted.

Links from the foreshore reserve to adjacent amenities – such as public transport, Kananook Creek Trail, Sweetwater Creek Trail - are difficult to find or currently unsupported by infrastructure. Any improvement of pedestrian connectivity should be designed to account for and accommodate vegetation and fauna connectivity.

Improving pedestrian links between central Frankston and the foreshore reserve has been highlighted as a priority during the CMMP engagement. It will require changes to built infrastructure as well as behavioural change.

Recreation and Events

Frankston City is envisioned to grow from a gateway to the Peninsula to a regional destination on the Bay. The foreshore reserve is one of the key destinations and drivers of the future prosperity of the area. It supports a range of regular activity and recreation groups with varying levels of coastal dependency. The below assessment requirements are to be used for events and activities in the foreshore reserve to help identify their impacts and balance competing uses.

Activities and events


As a priority, Frankston City should seek activities, events (and associated support infrastructure) for the foreshore reserve that meets the following attributes:

Primary considerations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> no negative impact on natural environment and resilience of the foreshore reserve; net positive community benefit; coastal dependent; ability to encourage a 'family friendly' atmosphere; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ability to consolidate / enhance Frankston's position as the top destination of the Mornington Peninsula tourism region; anticipated or proven transference of visitation into central Frankston.
Secondary considerations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> be encouraged out of peak use times be sited within Activity and Recreation nodes and away from sensitive coastal areas and significant landscapes; be sited to match boating restrictions, depending on the activity; be sited to match the support amenities and/or resilience of the area; allow for a diversity of activities; allow free and accessible use for all users of the foreshore to dominate; spatially restrict regular activities more than areas allocated to one-off, occasional or annual events; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> allow for sufficient times for the reserve and open space to recover if activities are high impact; accommodate any storage and ticketing requirements within existing building footprints or temporary structures set up off the sand and away from vegetated dune areas; ensure any commercial operators pay fair commercial rates for use of public land; seek consent under the <i>Marine and Coastal Act 2018</i> or <i>Crown Land Reserves Act 1978</i> (if required); promote a point of difference and diverse user groups at each separate visitor node to reduce pressure on the foreshore; Be assessed through an internal referral process to consider all potential impacts include coastal sensitivity considerations and promote environmental stewardship.

Amenity

Coastal landscapes are popular and highly visible. It is important to identify and protect features and views, for example, the natural character of the coastline, valued by the local community and tourists. All proposed improvements to amenity in the coastal Crown land must

- be rationalised, consider existing activity and recreational nodes,
- demonstrate a functional need to be near or on the coast,
- minimise local environmental and character impact,
- aim at creating, improving or enhancing high aesthetic standards in both natural and built environments.

ID	Coast-wide action	Time frame	Cost	Delivery	Community priority
	Aspiration 4 Access, amenity and recreation – Objective 4				
C4.1	Prioritise pedestrian and bicycle connectivity improvements between residential and commercial precincts to the coast, considering safe passage across Nepean Highway through all coastal precincts.	3 - 5	\$\$	Council	G, H
C4.2	Promote low impact, non-consumptive nature-based recreation, and tourism opportunities to foster connection with nature, stewardship, and health and wellbeing opportunities through active recreation.	↔	\$	Council, Parks Vic	C, G
C4.3	Work with relevant stakeholders to explore opportunities for foreshore improvements that respond to demand, protect sensitive areas and/or adapt to a changing climate (e.g., recreational infrastructure, amenities and facilities).	3 - 5	\$	Council	F, G, H

4.5 Planning and development



Objective 5:

Respect natural coastal processes in planning and development to promote sustainable use of our marine and coastal areas.

The CMMP designates areas of the foreshore reserve as Activity nodes, Recreation nodes, Access nodes or Sensitive natural areas. This designation is based on a consideration of factors including existing conditions, patterns of land use and infrastructure, the extent to which an area has been modified, and its habitat and ecological values.

The node designation provides a focus for managing recreation demand and enhancing links between the foreshore reserve, retail and commercial districts of Frankston and Seaford. However, ecological and cultural values must be considered in all decision making. The CMMP focuses recreation and activity nodes on resilient areas that can recover from seasonal changes. Access to those areas that are more vulnerable due to a high impact of coastal processes or the presence of sensitive native habitat are minimised (e.g., dynamic dune systems, unstable cliffs or the presence of rare and endangered vegetation).

NODES

Activity nodes provide for community recreation facilities and tourism activities. They are adjacent to activity centres. The Frankston Waterfront is the primary activity node and the main hub for concentrated activity along the foreshore reserve linking to the Frankston Metropolitan Activity Centre (FMAC). It is the key location for active recreation, commercial activities, infrastructure for community coastal dependent uses and host to large scale events.

Recreation nodes are located on marine and coastal Crown land outside activity nodes. They provide access and infrastructure for recreation and water-related activities. They provide potential opportunities for organised activity that supports access or the functioning of coastal-dependent activities. Recreation Nodes in Frankston City support high levels of visitation with infrastructure that may include:

- community buildings that support a marine or coastal activity in line with MCP;
- public toilets;
- accessible pathways and ramps;
- car parking, bike racks and links to public transport;
- general play and fitness spaces.

Access nodes are located on marine and coastal Crown land and mark priority links that provide users with access to the foreshore reserve. Access nodes support medium levels of visitation and may have limited infrastructure including:

- public toilets;
- accessible and unsealed pathways;
- car parking, bike racks and links to public transport;


Sensitive natural areas are defined as conservation or preservation areas, erosion control areas and areas of high heritage or cultural significance. Development pressure and infrastructure is directed away from sensitive areas. Any infrastructure is designed to facilitate conservation and safety (e.g. fire protection).

TRACKS

Level 1 tracks facilitate access through the foreshore reserve for less formal activities such as swimming, sunbathing and walking. They may include built infrastructure such as accessible pathways, boardwalks, ramps or steps where deemed appropriate in relation to the exposure to coastal hazards and proximity to an access or recreation node.

Level 2 tracks facilitate pathway access through the foreshore reserve. Infrastructure is limited to signage and unsealed pathways that should connect to a broader pedestrian and transport network.

Level 3 tracks are all other tracks that are managed for low volume access within sensitive natural areas and may experience seasonal closures to allow for natural sand accretion-erosion cycles and dune vegetation regeneration.

ID	Coast-wide action	Time frame	Cost	Delivery	Community priority
	Aspiration 5 Planning and development				
C5.1	In line with existing guidelines, enable transparent assessment of proposals for organised activities within the foreshore reserve to align with coastal dependency principles, and for the benefit of the community, including coastal sensitivity considerations, responsiveness the natural environment, promotion of environmental stewardship and increased opportunities to celebrate the marine and coastal environment.	Ongoing	Existing budget	Council, Community	C, H
C5.2	Through the planning permit application process, minimise negative impacts of development on the coast by: (a) following the coastal dependence principles; (b) prioritising climate-responsive land use; (c) ensure that developable land that is subject to hazards is managed to minimise or avoid high-level risk to the environment and future development.	Ongoing	Existing budget	Council	H
C5.3	Review Council's <i>Boatshed/Bathing Box Policy (2023 - 2028)</i> .	5 - 7	Existing budget	Council	H
C5.4	Review land use management, planning scheme zoning and decision making to incorporate latest State policy, regional and local coastal hazard assessment outcomes, and Victoria's adaptation and coastal resilience building projects.	3 - 5	\$	Council, DEECA	H

5. Precinct Plans

The coast-wide vision and objectives are supported by precinct-specific visions and community priorities identified during engagement on values, issues and opportunities. Each action shows alignment to the coast-wide objectives as well as community priorities.

5.1 Precinct 1 Olivers Hill

The Olivers Hill precinct extends approximately 2.2 km from Gulls Way to the Waterfront Playground and is predominantly residential. The Nepean Highway runs through the precinct and along the cliff top providing elevated views of the bay from Olivers Hill Lookout. The heavily vegetated Sweetwater Creek walking track provides a natural green space through the centre of the precinct that joins the coast at the Olivers Hill boat ramp.

Olivers Hill and Daveys Bay are significant geological and geomorphological sites. The base of Olivers Hill supports relatively intact patches of coastal headland scrub helping to stabilise the cliff face. The Olivers Hill car park is fronted by a bluestone seawall, partially protected by further rock revetments adjacent to the boat ramp. High cliffs stretch above a rock revetment that runs from the south end of the Olivers Hill car park to Whitecliffe Avenue. Then there is a succession of beaches between cliffs. This cliff zone has several active slips and continues to be regularly monitored for any movement and subsequent changes in hazard level. Stormwater drainage pipes discharging directly into the reserve can exacerbate the erosion and impact on water quality.

The cliffs are showing weathered older volcanic basalt, Mount Eliza granodiorite, slumping red clay cliffs formed from ferruginous Baxter, sandstone, partially weathered basalt faulted against granite and fresh fractured granite. The cliffs are predominantly fronted by a rock wall and no sandy beach. To the north is the well-established Olivers Hill Beach which is backed by a buffer of open coastal dune scrub, the Bay Trail and Fernery Lane car park.

VISION

The natural assets of Olivers Hill are protected and enhanced, including its resilient coastline, healthy marine life, endemic coastal vegetation, clean waters, and sea views celebrated by locals and visitors through environmentally sensitive recreation.




PRECINCT PRIORITIES



- I. Improve connectivity and accessibility around Olivers Hill, including pathways from Frankston South to Frankston Waterfront through the precinct, amenable active travel routes along the coastal foreshore, and safe transit from surrounding residential and commercial areas.
- J. Increase the climate resilience of Olivers Hill to withstand coastal hazards and climate pressures, with particular focus on monitoring and ensuring cliff stability of Olivers Hill, and long-term sustainability of the coastal protection structures for future adaptation to sea level rise.
- K. Enhance environmentally sensitive recreational use of the precinct through ongoing coordination with State agencies for long-term management of popular boating assets. Foster coastal stewardship through improved community connection to the marine environment for safe, clean, and responsible fishing and boating.

Olivers Hill is one of the primary points of access to the foreshore connecting to the southern end of the foreshore boardwalk. Olivers Hill itself is renowned for its spectacular sea views yet the Olivers Hill lookout provides little amenity or support for visitation. The precinct also features one of the municipality's two boat ramps that provides boats access directly into Port Phillip Bay. This boat ramp is only usable in calm conditions as it is not protected from wave action and has only limited access at low tide.

The existing recreation node is heavily modified and lacks amenity. The area has seen recent changes in the frequency and level of use. Better support for recreation is required, however, the site's vulnerability to coastal hazards needs to be considered in any proposals for future use.

Future development will need to address constrained spaces and limits for car parking to meet the increased demand, especially during peak visitation times. Spaces need to be carefully managed to support existing uses as well as adapt to changing pressures on the site from storm surge and overtopping. The precinct map in Figure 7 shows amenities and places of interest, tracks, nodes and precinct-specific actions.

ID	Precinct 1 Olivers Hill action	Time frame	Cost	Delivery	Community priority
	Aspiration 1 Culture and connections				
1.1.1	Review and, where feasible, collaborate with BLCAC to implement their recommendations, including protection of cultural heritage places at Olivers Hill.	1 - 3	TBD	Council, BLCAC, others	A, B
	Aspiration 2 Environmental stewardship				
1.2.1	Identify degraded areas where natural regeneration processes are hampered by invasive weeds, natural recruitment processes are not occurring or where highly exposed or degraded areas would be suited to planting. a) Provide specific revegetation survival targets based on a bioregional EVC benchmark to ensure adequate species diversity and habitat improvement. b) Determine appropriate monitoring programs such as annual surveys of indicator species to measure success in improving ecological health. c) Identify prioritised sites suited to habitat corridor improvement to Kananook Creek, Sweetwater Creek and Kackeraboite Creek.	↔	\$	Council	D, J
1.2.2	Investigate feasibility for water quality improvements of lower reaches of Sweetwater Creek and drainage maintenance. Assess the condition of relevant foreshore and riparian land assets and the required service levels to identify effective solutions.	5 - 7	\$\$	Council, MW	E, J
1.2.3	Promote fishing litter education through the use of educational signage, additional bins and community clean up days.	↔	\$	Council, Community, Fisheries, Vic Parks	C, D, K
1.2.4	Investigate the health and composition of both natural and artificial marine habitats in the waters of Olivers Hill Precinct and the possibility to support and restore rocky reefs, intertidal reefs and sea grass beds or install additional artificial reefs to improve habitat and water quality.	3 - 5	\$	Council, Universities, Community, PPBEC	D, J, K
	Aspiration 3 Climate change impacts and safety				
1.3.1	Continue to monitor the stability of Oliver's Hill, document points of change that require risk assessment, and where feasible, explore stabilisation measures.	↔	\$\$	Council	F, J

ID	Precinct 1 Olivers Hill action	Time frame	Cost	Delivery	Community priority
1.3.2	Undertake a review of private property encroachments, staircases, informal tracks and infrastructure between Kackeraboite Creek/Gulls Way border of the Olivers Hill Precinct and Olivers Hill boat ramp. Work with relevant stakeholders to investigate ongoing viability of assets.	3 - 5	\$	Council	D, H, J, K
1.3.3	Undertake a review of storm water drains that discharge through the Crown land reserve in Olivers Hill Precinct. Where possible, relocate and consolidate to reduce erosion on cliff faces and improve the visual amenity of the area. This action should be considered alongside: a) the outputs of local coastal hazard assessment b) Action 1.3.1 monitoring of stability of the Oliver's Hill area	7 - 10	\$	Council	D, E, F, J
1.3.4	Develop a Coastal Asset Management Plan that will: a) Incorporate the outputs of DEECA's current coastal process studies, hazard assessments and asset condition assessments into its development. b) Incorporate the outputs of planned local coastal hazard assessment to identify natural and built assets in Olivers Hill Precinct that are vulnerable to climate change impacts. c) Identify effective adaptation pathways that take into consideration impacts of climate change, long-term functionality of built assets and maintenance requirements (in collaboration with relevant partner agencies where assets are under a shared responsibility).	3 - 5	\$\$	Council, DEECA, MW	H, J, K
 Aspiration 4 Access, amenity, and recreation					
1.4.1	Advocate for safer vehicle and pedestrian movement to access Olivers Hill look-out, carpark and foreshore areas Ensure alignment with Nepean Boulevard Vision for the Southern Precinct.	0 - 3	\$	Council	G, I, K
1.4.2	Work with relevant authorities to review current marine recreational zones in the Olivers Hill Precinct (swimming and boating) to improve user and wildlife safety and enforcement of environmental regulations.	3 - 5	EB	Council, Parks Vic	H, K
 Aspiration 5 Planning and development					
1.5.1	Develop a concept for the Olivers Hill precinct to assist with advocating for public realm, connectivity and environmental improvements.	0 - 3	\$	Council	H, K

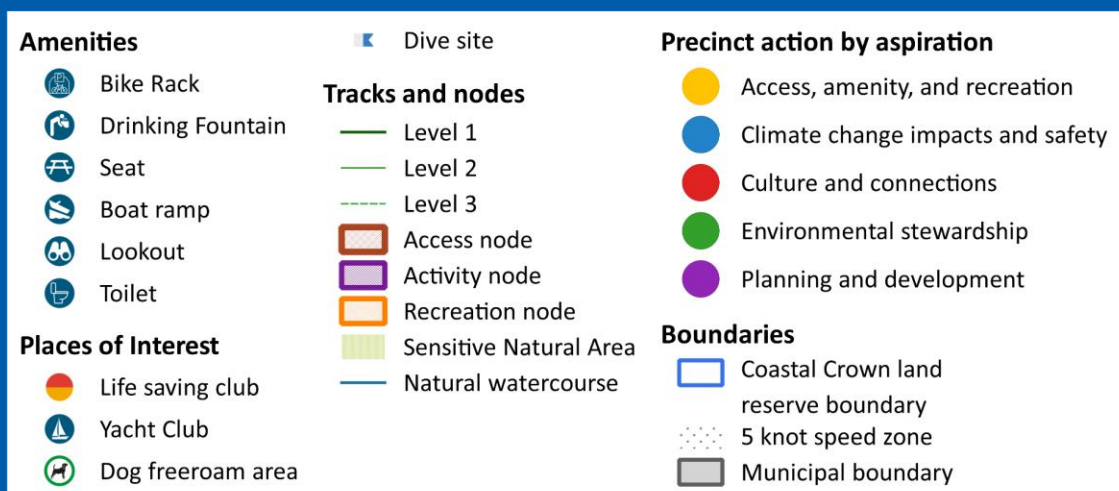
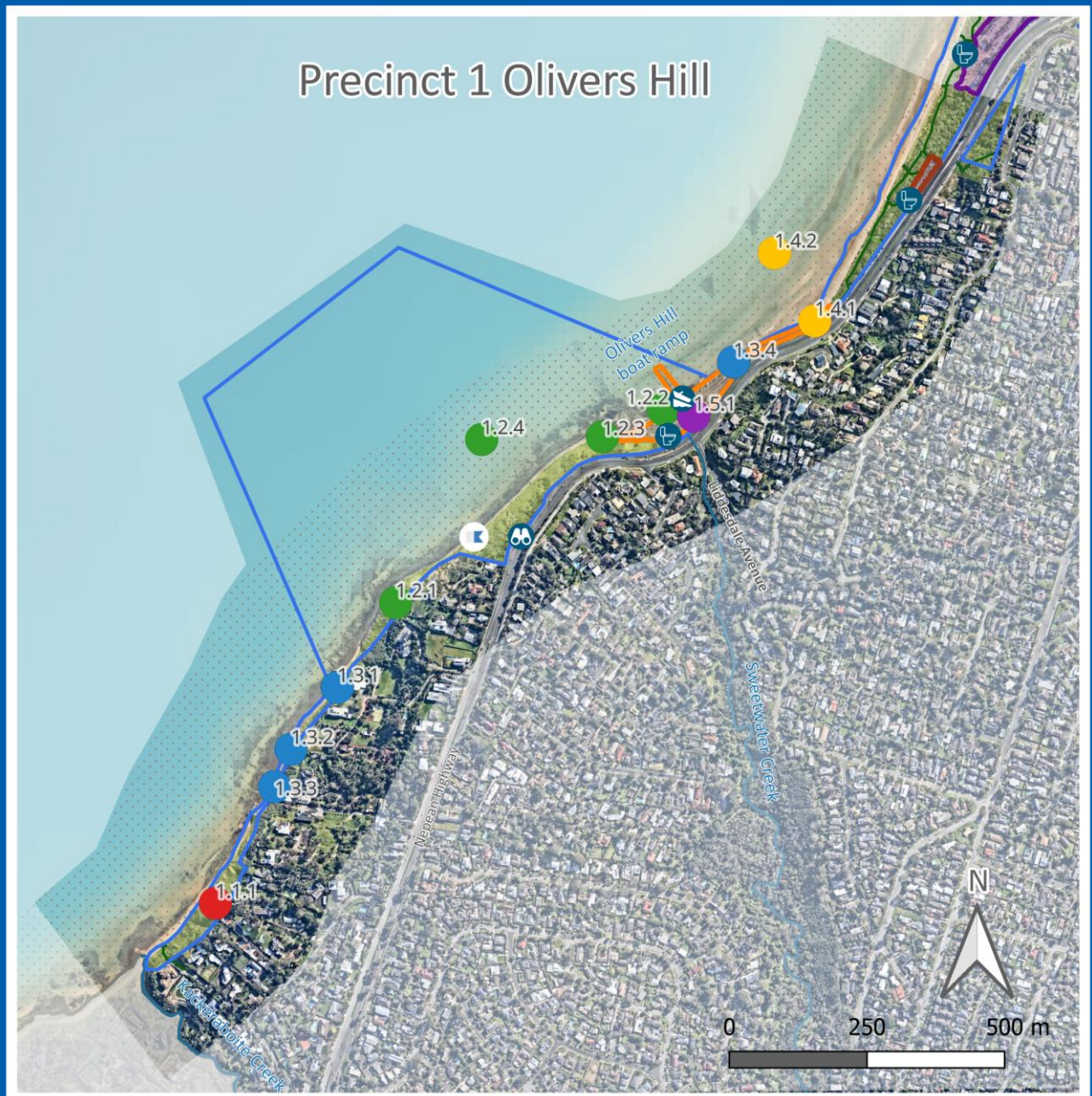


Figure 7 - Precinct 1 Olivers Hill map

5.2 Precinct 2 Frankston

The Frankston Waterfront precinct extends approximately 800 m from the Waterfront Playground to Wells Street and is a regional destination which swells with beachgoers and visitors during spring and summer months. The waterfront contains large coastal reserve areas accessed by pedestrian, public transport and vehicle connections to the foreshore and beaches. Within close proximity, the Frankston Metropolitan Activity Centre offers entertainment and dining within the commercial hub.

A wide sandy beach fronts the precinct which is backed by a section of paved promenade and a low-lying buffer of open coastal dune scrub. Amenities along the foreshore include the Regional Foreshore Playground, Frankston Pier, picnic areas, Frankston Yacht Club and Frankston Surf Life Saving Club. Kananook Creek is central to this precinct, flanked by the commercial hub, and the foreshore reserve. This key waterway is regularly dredged to provide a key access point for watercraft entering the bay.

VISION





Frankston is a regional destination hub that celebrates Frankston Beach and Kananook Creek, connecting economic and activity nodes that offer a diversity of cultural features for the community and tourists to enjoy.


PRECINCT PRIORITIES

- L. Protect Frankston as a beach of high value focusing on improved accessibility, water quality, marine diversity, and coastal resilience.
- M. Support economic and tourism opportunities to accommodate for cultural change and population increases over time, considering coastal dependency of built form and coastal sensitivity of events.
- N. Improve safe use of coastal areas, including water safety, pedestrian safety, a natural environment supporting human health values, and social safety through use of environmental design principles.¹⁶
- O. Assess options to improve the water quality, access, amenity, and recreation value of Kananook Creek as a central feature of the Frankston precinct.

The Frankston precinct has a high level of activation through the peak summer months. This places some limit on the capacity of the Frankston Waterfront to support increased recreational activity at these peak use times. Council, however, gets regular proposals for a range of commercial hire, use and development opportunities for the foreshore reserve. Careful assessment is, therefore, required on any new event and activity proposal to ensure its appropriateness for the coastal environment, destination appeal, and ability to deliver wide ranging benefits to the local community. The precinct map in Figure 8 shows amenities and places of interest, tracks, nodes and precinct-specific actions.

¹⁶ Crime Prevention Victoria 2005, [Safer Design Guidelines for Victoria](#).

ID	Precinct 2 Frankston action	Time frame	Cost	Delivery	Community priority
	Aspiration 1 Culture and connections				
2.1.1	Review and, where feasible, collaborate with BLCAC to implement their recommendations, including protection of cultural heritage places at Frankston.	↔	TBD	Council, BLCAC, others	A, B
	Aspiration 2 Environmental stewardship				
2.2.1	Investigate water quality improvements for the lower reaches of Kananook Creek (south of Wells Street) that reduce the impact of urban storm water and pollutants including: a) Investigate capture of pollutants and litter at source; b) Continue to investigate stormwater quality treatment opportunities.	0 - 3	\$	Council, MW, BBV	D, E, L, O
2.2.2	Strengthen litter prevention at the Frankston precinct in line with Council's Waste Circularity Plan by: a) continuing to improve recycling education and communication; b) Improving recycling in public places; c) enforcement of littering infringements; d) supporting community clean-up days.	↔	\$	Council, Community	E, H, N
2.2.3	Manage sediment accumulation at the Kananook Creek mouth on safe boating access and visitor amenity. Collaborate with relevant agencies to review the dredging program to establish an approach consistent across Port Phillip Bay. Ensure regular testing of dredged material is undertaken and assess options for appropriate disposal that avoids use of contaminated sediment for beach renourishment.	↔	\$\$	Council, MW, BBV, Parks Vic	E, O
	Aspiration 3 Climate change impacts and safety				
	<i>See coast-wide actions</i>	-	-	-	-
	Aspiration 4 Access, amenity, and recreation				
2.4.1	Improve connectivity between the Frankston Metropolitan Activity Centre (FMAC), Kananook Creek, McCombs Reserve and open space areas in line with the Nepean Boulevard Vision. Review boardwalk trafficability, shared pathway compatibility (walking and bicycle usage), and other access options prioritising active, shared and public modes of transport including demand responsive transit solutions.	3 - 5	\$\$	Council, Vic Roads	G, M, N

ID	Precinct 2 Frankston action	Time frame	Cost	Delivery	Community priority
2.4.2	Investigate opportunities and implement universal access to the beach, sand and water areas at the Frankston Waterfront, linking to existing DDA car parking and access paths to ensure a continuous path of travel.	3 - 5	\$\$	Council , Vic Roads	G, M, N
 Aspiration 5 Planning and development					
2.5.1	Review the Waterfront Master Plan with consideration of: a) universal access, movement and connectivity; b) increasing natural and structural shade provision; c) coastal dependency d) maintenance and beach cleaning service requirements.	5 - 7	\$	Council , DEECA	G, H, M, N

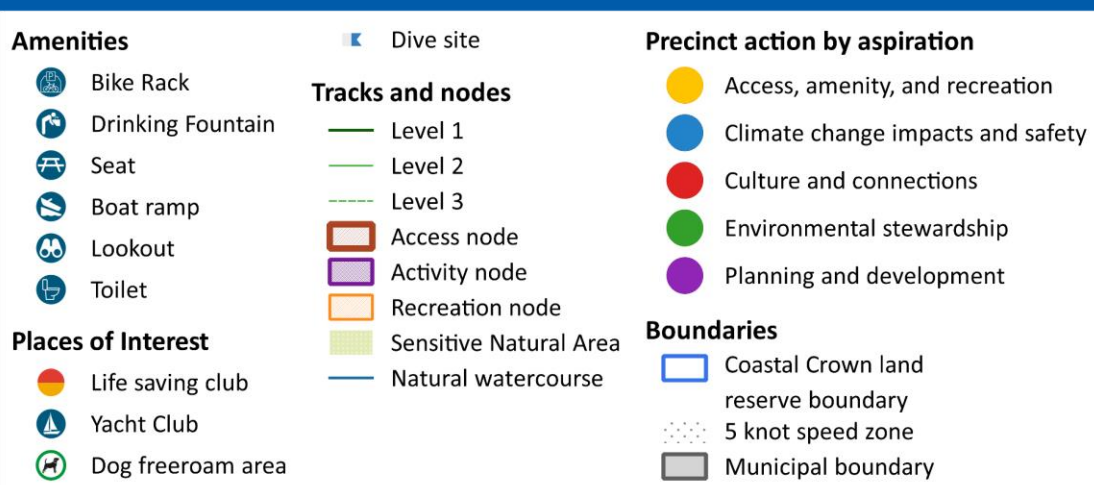
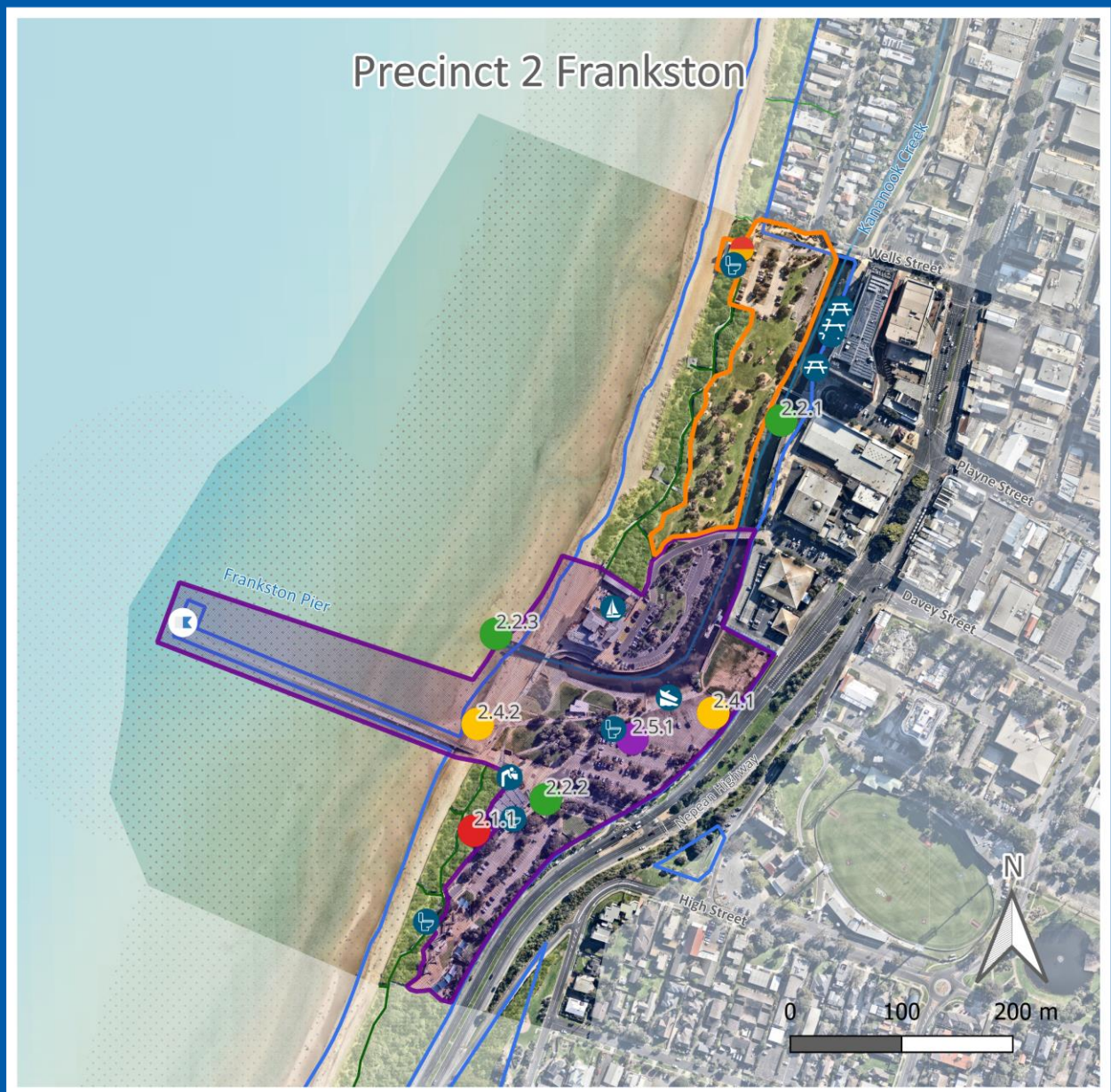


Figure 8 - Precinct 2 Frankston map

5.3 Precinct 3 Long Island

The Long Island precinct extends approximately 1.6 km from Wells Street to Mile Bridge. The Nepean Highway, Gould Street and Kananook Creek run the length of the precinct and offer pedestrian, public transport, and vehicular connectivity access to the FMAC and Frankston Waterfront activity node.

The precinct is fronted by an uninterrupted sandy beach backed by a relatively narrow buffer of vegetated dune. Between the dune and Kananook Creek runs a length of residential properties. Kananook Creek has well established vegetation and open space on either bank coupled with the Kananook Creek Trail. There is a mix of commercial and residential use landward of the Nepean Highway.






VISION

The quiet residential character of Long Island's coastal fringe is maintained and balanced with opportunities for the community to access public coastal areas, retaining the natural, secluded, and well-vegetated nature of this precinct.

PRECINCT PRIORITIES

- P. Encourage environmental stewardship of foreshore coastal vegetation systems to reduce tree vandalism, encourage growth of native species, and reduce informal access tracks.
- Q. Investigate coastal hazards exposure, risk and vulnerability to beach foreshore and residential lots, including erosion, storm-tide inundation, sea level rise for long-term resilience planning.
- R. Review access to the beach and coastal reserves, active travel pathways, parking and entry points to benefit the wider Frankston community.
- S. Review zoning and planning controls to ensure they consider coastal dependence and long-term coastal adaptation to climate change when assessing proposals on private land.

The Long Island Tennis Club is a single use, non-coastal dependent facility that sits within the foreshore reserve outside a designated activity node. Future change of use or expanding use of this facility would need to be assessed according to the principles of the Victorian Marine and Coastal Policy and would require consent under the *Marine and Coastal Act* from DEECA. Opportunities exist to better support casual access through improved walking paths throughout the foreshore reserve. The precinct map in Figure 9 shows amenities and places of interest, tracks, nodes and precinct-specific actions.

ID	Precinct 3 Long Island action	Time frame	Cost	Delivery	Community priority
	Aspiration 1 Culture and connections				
3.1.1	Review and, where feasible, collaborate with the BLCAC to implement their recommendations, including protection of cultural heritage places at Long Island.	↔	TBD	Council, BLCAC, others	A, B
	Aspiration 2 Environmental stewardship				
3.2.1	Identify opportunities and set long-term vegetation coverage targets to strengthen the resilience of the primary dunes to erosion through natural regeneration and targeted revegetation.	↔	EB	Council	D, P
3.2.2	Minimise dune erosion by: a) Working with relevant landholders to identify and reduce encroachment and informal access tracks on Crown Land, b) aligning activities with the CMMP and other Council and state management guidelines and policies, c) preventing and controlling vegetation vandalism.	3 - 5	EB	Council, Community	D, P, Q
3.2.3	Highlight the importance of maintaining the health of the coastal vegetation communities as climate change adaptation and natural coastal defence mechanisms through community education activities, environmentally sustainable development, and planning decisions.	↔	EB	Council	D, F, P, S
	Aspiration 3 Climate change impacts and safety				
3.3.1	Undertake engagement with license holders on projected climate change impacts and natural coastal processes that may affect existing bathing boxes. Ensure Council and DEECA's Guidelines for the management of existing bathing boxes and boatsheds on marine and coastal Crown land (2022) and policies are followed.	↔	EB	Council, DEECA	F, H, P, R
	Aspiration 4 Access, amenity, and recreation				
3.4.1	Investigate maintenance and design requirements of timber bridges across Kananook Creek to continue providing pedestrian access to the Long Island beach.	5 - 7	\$	Council	G, H, R
	Aspiration 5 Planning and development				
3.5.1	Investigate safe pedestrian connectivity in this precinct, to improve existing active transport connections.	5 - 7	\$	Council, Community	G, H, R

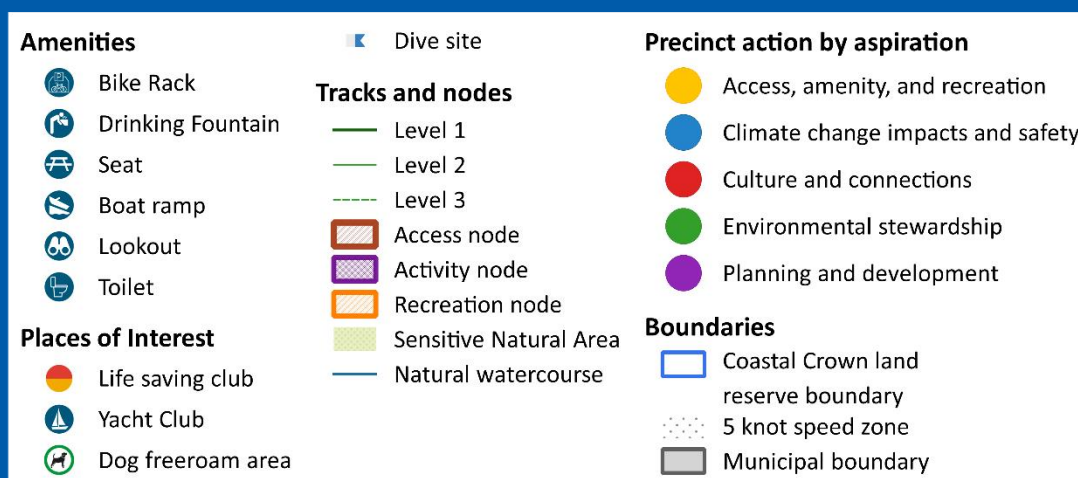
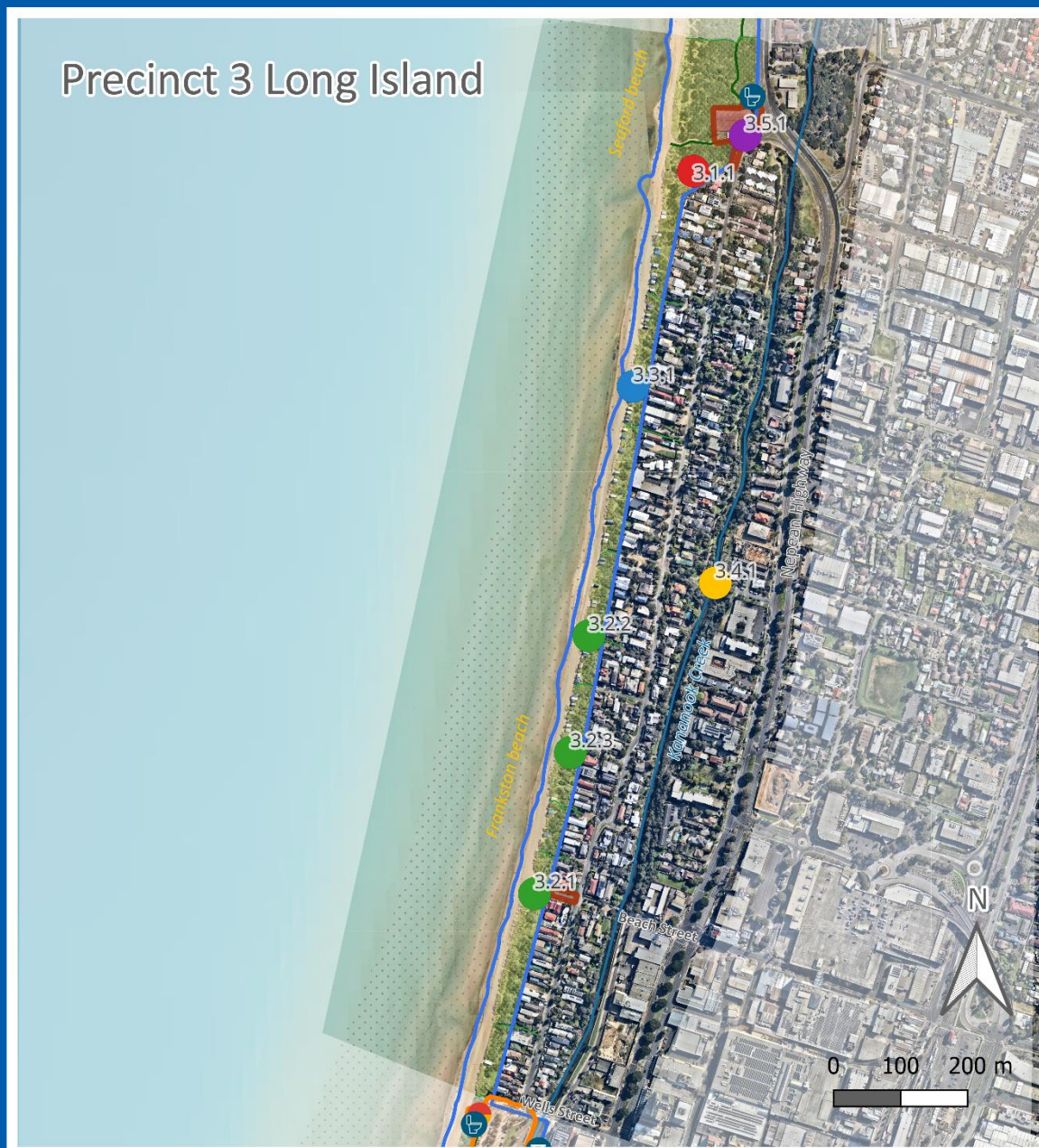


Figure 9 - Precinct 3 Long Island map

5.4 Precinct 4 Seaford South

The Seaford South precinct extends approximately 2 km from Mile Bridge to Seaford Road. The precinct is predominantly residential with some pockets of commercial use in the eastern extent. The precinct is fronted by an uninterrupted sandy beach backed by a wide buffer of well-established vegetated dune (Seaford Foreshore Reserve) landward of which runs the Nepean Highway.

Seaford Foreshore Reserve includes intact patches of three coastal Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs) - Coast Banksia woodland, coastal dune scrub and coastal dune grassland. At parts of Seaford Beach, the primary and secondary dunes are well vegetated and provide a buffer during storm events. Other parts of the coastline are more vulnerable to the impacts of erosion and sand loss, potentially resulting in a loss of the beach and dune and in some cases impacts on infrastructure.

Between the Nepean Highway and Kananook Creek, which run the length of the precinct, there are residential properties. Kananook Creek has a relatively wide well-established treed green space on the landward (eastern) bank through which the Kananook Creek Trail runs. Further landward of Kananook Creek is a mix of residential housing, a retirement village, a sports oval and pockets of commercial and industrial use forming the southern section of the suburb of Seaford.






VISION

The natural setting of Seaford south is valued and enhanced, providing scenic views, secluded beach experiences, and meandering passive recreational trails amongst the protected coastal vegetation.

PRECINCT PRIORITIES

- T. Protect naturalised beach character for low-impact recreational use while maintaining the environmental values of the coastline and Seaford Reserve, including intact dune systems and Coast Banksia Woodland vegetation and fauna supported by these ecosystems.
- U. Improve beach access through designated tracks, linkages through precinct and connectivity to surrounding residential areas.
- V. Support community safety in Seaford Reserve and in the precinct including passive recreation use and safe crossing of the Nepean Highway.

As a visitor destination, the highly vegetated area along Seaford beach is valued for its naturalness and sense of remoteness. In order to maintain these qualities, only passive, low impact recreational activity is appropriate outside of identified recreation nodes in the adjacent precincts, such as the Seaford Life Saving Club. The precinct map in Figure 10 shows amenities and places of interest, tracks, nodes and precinct-specific actions.

ID	Precinct 4 Seaford South action	Time frame	Cost	Delivery	Community priority
	Aspiration 1 Culture and connections				
4.1.1	Review and, where feasible, collaborate with the BLCAC to implement their recommendations, including protection of cultural heritage places at Seaford South.	↔	TBD	Council, BLCAC, others	A, B
	Aspiration 2 Environmental stewardship				
4.2.1	Promote Seaford foreshore reserve to school and university groups to increase community learning and practical environmental stewardship activities.	↔	\$	Council, Community, BLCAC	C, T
	Aspiration 3 Climate change impacts and safety				
4.3.1	Consider tracks susceptible to coastal processes for closure to reduce safety risks to pedestrians and fragmentation of sensitive conservation areas. Support planning decisions through a) outputs of coastal hazard vulnerability assessment, b) community education about the impacts of sea level rise and adaptive planning.	3 - 5	\$	Council	D, F, T, U
	Aspiration 4 Access, amenity, and recreation				
4.4.1	Improve connectivity with an emphasis on pedestrian safety, improved environmental outcomes and beach access through Coates Walk upgrade to connect Kananook Creek and residential areas east of Nepean Highway. Improve wayfinding signage throughout pathways in this precinct.	5 - 7	\$\$	Council	G, U, V
4.4.2	Upgrade community facilities to encourage family use and passive recreation, including Seaford Road access, local toilet blocks (in line with the Public Toilet Action Plan 2023).	3 - 5	\$\$\$	Council	G, U
	Aspiration 5 Planning and development				
4.5.1	Investigate land availability for parking and active travel linkages for beach access from eastern side of Nepean highway.	5 - 7	\$	Council, Vic Roads	G, H, U, V

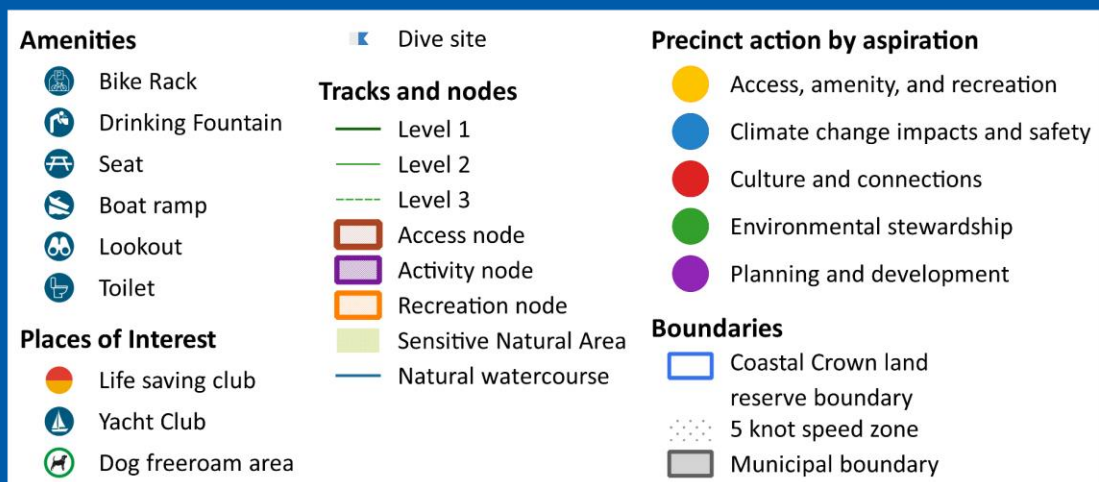
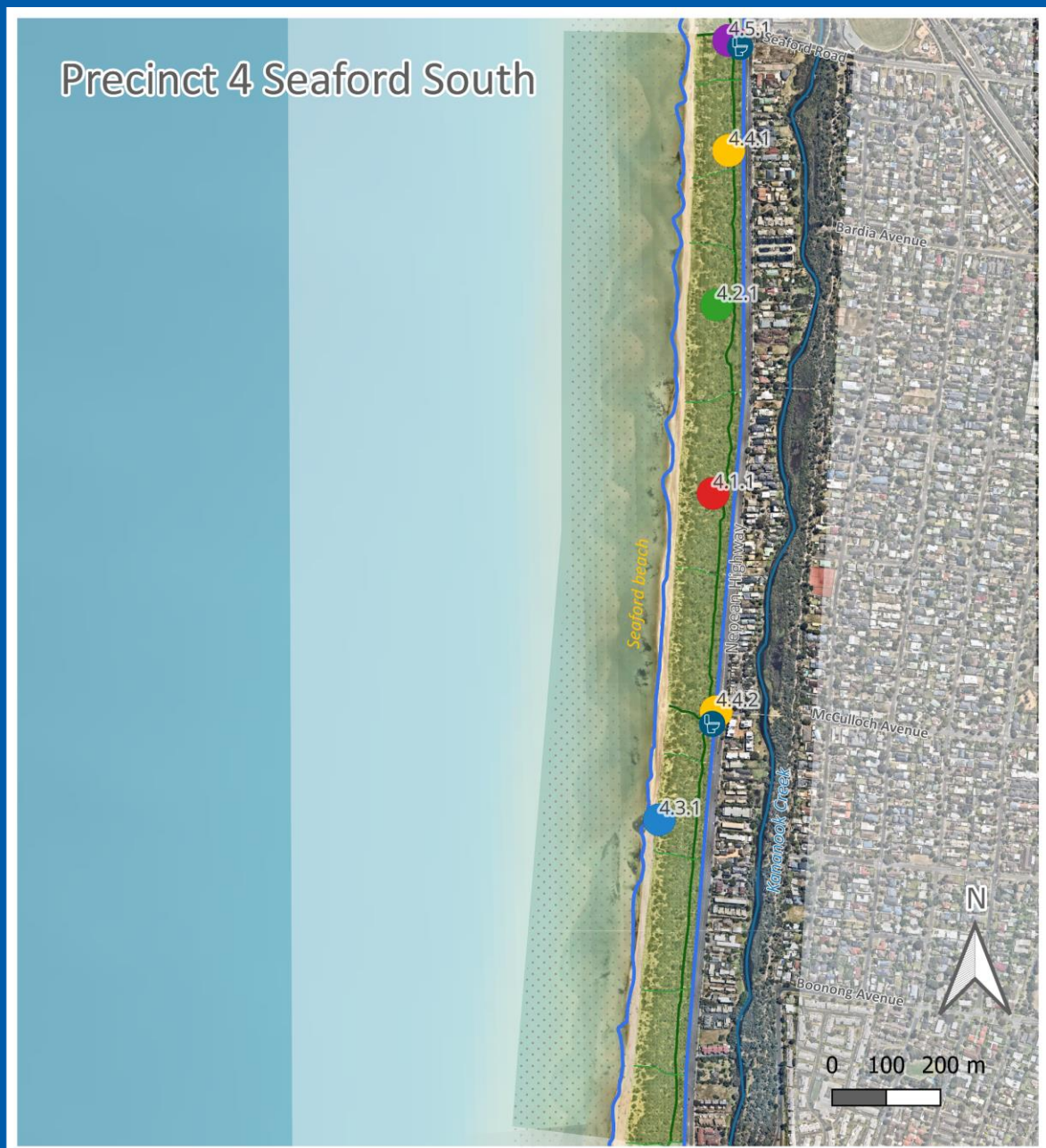


Figure 10 - Precinct 4 Seaford South map

5.5 Precinct 5 Seaford Pier

The Seaford Pier precinct extends approximately 1.2 km from Seaford Road to Victor Avenue and is largely residential in use with some isolated pockets of commercial use. The precinct is fronted by a sandy beach (Seaford Beach) with a pier and beach café and Seaford Life Saving Club. Seaford Beach is backed by a wide buffer of well-established vegetated dune (Seaford Foreshore Reserve) landward of which runs the Nepean Highway.

Seaford Foreshore Reserve includes intact patches of three coastal EVCs - Coast Banksia woodland, coastal dune scrub and coastal dune grassland. Between the Nepean Highway and Kananook Creek, that run the length of the precinct, there are residential properties, a shopping centre to the south and a strip of cafes, shops, and restaurants near Station Street.






VISION

The iconic Seaford Pier is celebrated and connectivity between the precinct and cafes, bars and restaurants is enhanced, facilitating local tourism, public access, and walkability around the precinct. The largest stand of Coast Banksia Woodland on the Eastern side of Port Phillip Bay is protected and preserved.

PRECINCT PRIORITIES

- W. Explore strategic planning options for Seaford Pier precinct:
 - a. creating a walkable, integrated coastal community hub
 - b. improving beach access and connectivity between surrounding residential areas through increased use of public transport and/or station carparking on weekends for beach access, and walkability of station street towards the foreshore.
 - c. improving active transport across the Nepean Highway to access coastal Crown land.
- X. Encourage safe swimming practices and use of pier, particularly in peak periods such as summer and school holidays.
- Y. Protect and enhance Seaford Reserve through revegetation and dune management.
- Z. Reenvisage bushland tracks as coordinated nature trail, promoting low-impact recreation and enjoyment of nature and enhancing opportunities for natural environment and cultural heritage education.

Kananook Creek has a wide well-established vegetated green space on the landward bank, being the Kananook Creek Gardens and Kananook Creek Reserve. Landward of the Kananook Creek is the Seaford Railway Station and railway line. East of the railway line there is residential housing, several recreational reserves, a skatepark, a soccer club, Edithvale wetlands and Seaford Primary School. The precinct map in Figure 11 shows amenities and places of interest, tracks, nodes and actions.

ID	Precinct 5 Seaford Pier action	Time frame	Cost	Delivery	Community priority
	Aspiration 1 Culture and connections				
5.1.1	Review and, where feasible, collaborate with the BLCAC to implement their recommendations, including protection of cultural heritage places at Seaford Pier.	↔	TBD	Council, BLCAC, others	A, B
	Aspiration 2 Environmental stewardship				
	<i>See coast-wide actions</i>	-	-	-	-
	Aspiration 3 Climate change impacts and safety				
5.3.1	Consider tracks susceptible to coastal processes for closure to reduce safety risks to pedestrians and fragmentation of sensitive conservation areas. Support planning decisions through a) outputs of coastal hazard vulnerability assessment, b) community education about the impacts of sea level rise and adaptive planning.	3 - 5	\$	Council	D, U, Y, Z
5.3.2	Install signage on Seaford Pier and near beach access points that the pier is not safe for diving from, and the changing sand bar conditions make water depth unpredictable to discourage diving and encourage safe swimming.	0 - 3	\$	Council	G, X
	Aspiration 4 Access, amenity, and recreation				
	<i>See coast-wide actions</i>	-	-	-	-
	Aspiration 5 Planning and development				
5.5.1	Explore strategic planning options for Seaford Pier precinct: a) Investigate future precinct upgrades that prioritise walkability, facilitating beach use and accessibility by locals. b) Advocate for outcomes seeking better connections and amenity between the Foreshore, Seaford Activity Centre and new railway station through the Level Crossing Removal project.	5 - 7	\$	Council, DTP	H, W

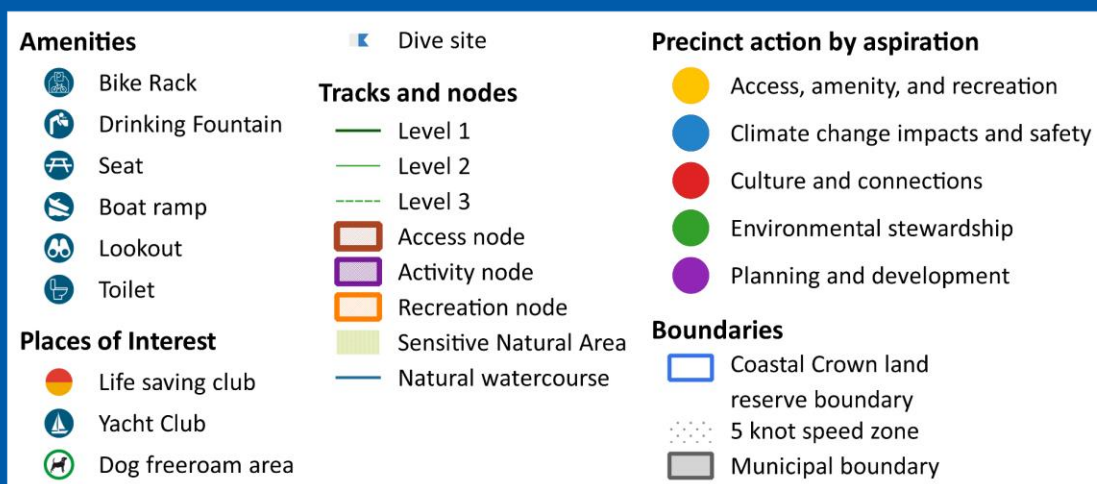
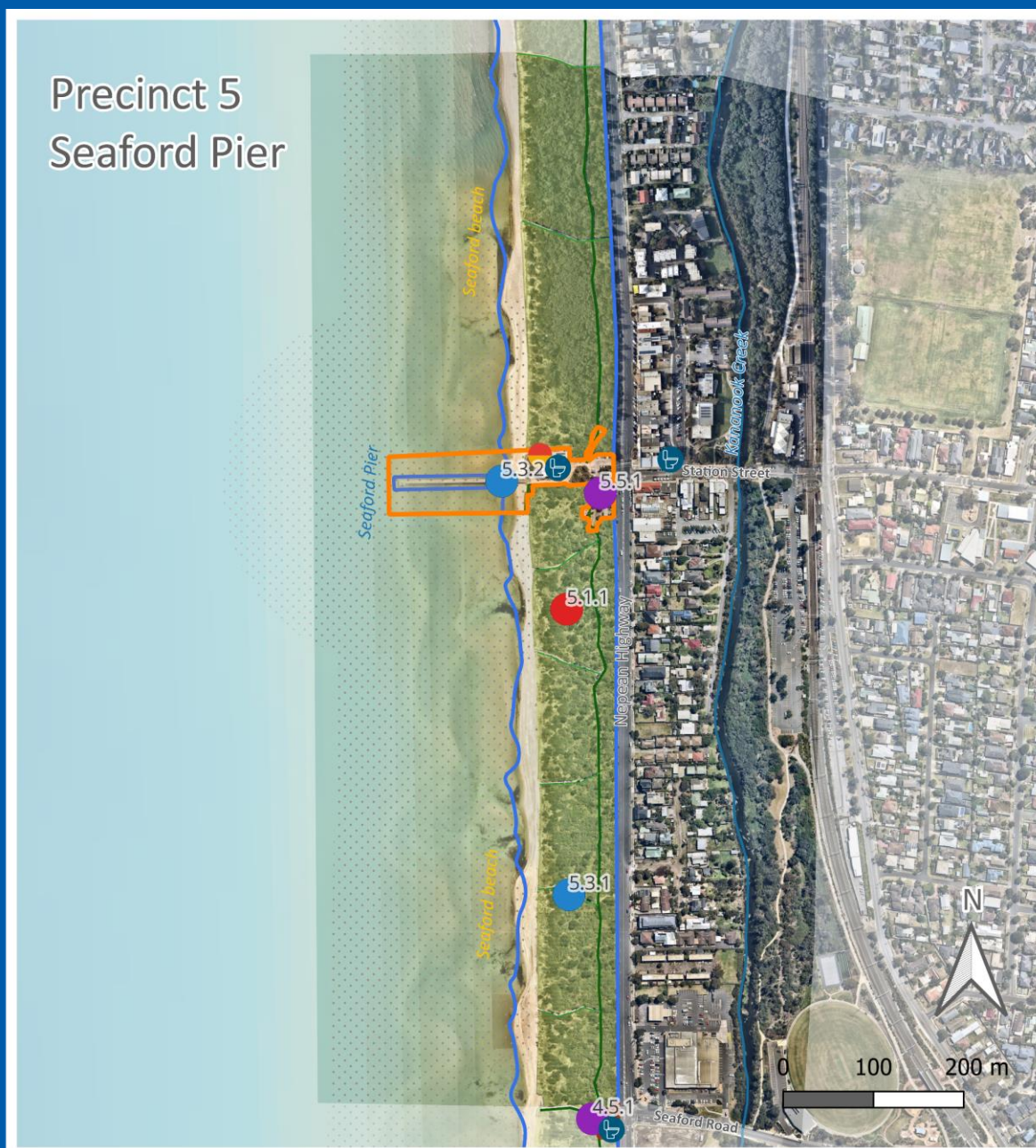


Figure 11 - Precinct 5 Seaford Pier map

5.6 Precinct 6 Seaford North

The Seaford North precinct extends approximately 1.5 km from Victor Avenue to Osprey Lane and is mostly residential in use. The precinct is fronted by a sandy beach (Seaford Beach) intersected by the Riviera Outlet engineered groyne structure. Seaford Beach is backed by a wide buffer of well-established vegetated dune (Seaford Foreshore Reserve) with Keast Park recreation node, Keast beachside carpark and a bowls club to the north of the precinct.

Seaford Foreshore Reserve includes intact patches of three coastal EVCs - Coast Banksia woodland, coastal dune scrub and coastal dune grassland. Landward of the dunes runs the Nepean Highway. Between the Nepean Highway and Kananook Creek, that run the length of the precinct, there are residential properties and some commercial businesses.




VISION

Seaford North is promoted as a recreation hub with enhanced family spaces, connectivity to surrounding activity nodes, and providing environmental education of the valued marine and coastal environment.

PRECINCT PRIORITIES

- AA. Protect Seaford Foreshore Reserve from edge effects and degradation; supporting healthy flora growth and fauna populations.
- BB. Enhance the connectivity across the Nepean Highway to residential and commercial areas, as well as between the Seaford Foreshore Reserve and Kananook Creek Reserve.
- CC. Promote Keast Park as a recreation hub, including its play areas, sporting facilities, water sports, animal access areas and other recreational activities. Maintain precinct open space as family friendly, safe, and clean.
- DD. Capitalise on recreational values, play spaces and architectural built form to increase environmental awareness through educational signage, installations, programs and/or activities.

On the eastern bank of Kananook Creek is Kananook Reserve which is a wide well-established vegetated green space. Landward of the Kananook Creek is the railway line. East of the railway line there are areas of residential housing, the Armstrong Reserve Playground, a tennis club, and a dog park. The precinct map in Figure 12 shows amenities and places of interest, tracks, nodes and actions.

ID	Precinct 6 Seaford North action	Time frame	Cost	Delivery	Community priority
	Aspiration 1 Culture and connections				
6.1.1	Review and, where feasible, collaborate with the BLCAC to implement their recommendations, including protection of cultural heritage places at Seaford North.	↔	TBD	Council, BLCAC, others	A, B
	Aspiration 2 Environmental stewardship				
6.2.1	Increase opportunities for environmental education through alignment with play space upgrades, signage, community programs and activities. Coastal-dependant pop-up events should feature an aspect of coastal, marine or foreshore environmental education.	↔	\$	Council, Community, BLCAC	C, CC, DD
	Aspiration 3 Climate change impacts and safety				
6.3.1	In partnership with the relevant authorities, assess the potential impacts of climate change on coastal processes and identify what stormwater improvements should be installed at the Riviera Outlet.	3 - 5	\$	Council, MW	F, AA
6.3.2	Consider tracks susceptible to coastal processes for closure to reduce safety risks to pedestrians and fragmentation of sensitive conservation areas. Support planning decisions through a) outputs of coastal hazard vulnerability assessment, b) community education about the impacts of sea level rise and adaptive planning.	3 - 5	\$	Council	D, U, AA
	Aspiration 4 Access, amenity, and recreation				
6.4.1	Investigate options to improve Riviera Outlet for amenity values and recreation use, including: a) upgrades to facilities and increased shade provision b) improved wayfinding features fostering low-impact recreation and swimmer safety.	5 - 7	\$\$	Council, MW	E, G, H, CC, DD
6.4.2	Review compatibility of horse and dog access to beach with low-impact recreation and family use of the area, including consideration of relocation of animal access areas to south of the Riviera Outlet, aligning with the Domestic Animal Management Plan and coast-wide conservation priorities.	0 - 3	\$	Council	D, G, AA, CC
6.4.3	Review existing access tracks, ensuring connections with surrounding areas, including Eel Race Road, Riviera Street/Riviera Link and Armstrong's Road from train line shared user path and Seaford Wetlands to the foreshore. Balance connectivity and pedestrian safety needs with protection of coastal vegetation to avoid loss and/or fragmentation of native vegetation conservation areas.	3 - 5	\$	Council	D, G, AA, CC

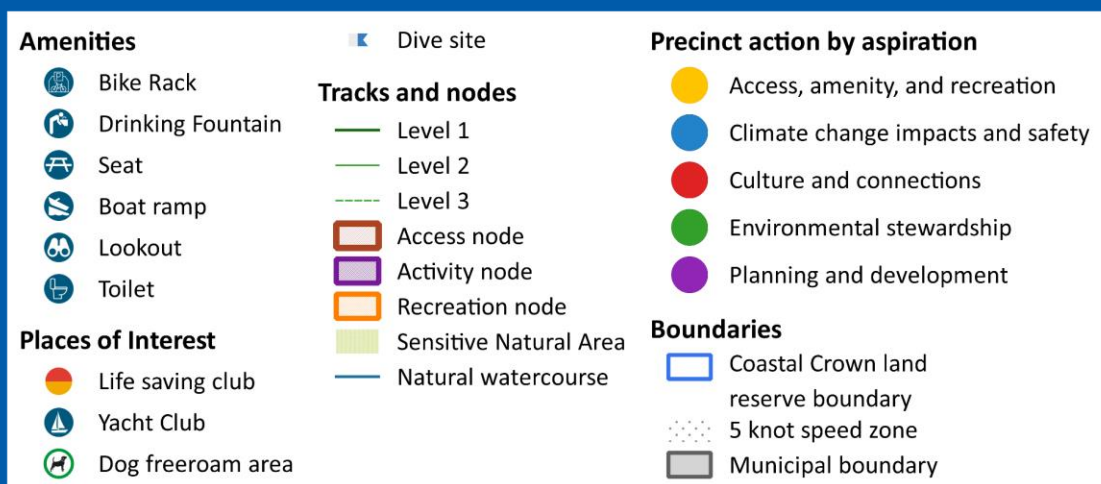
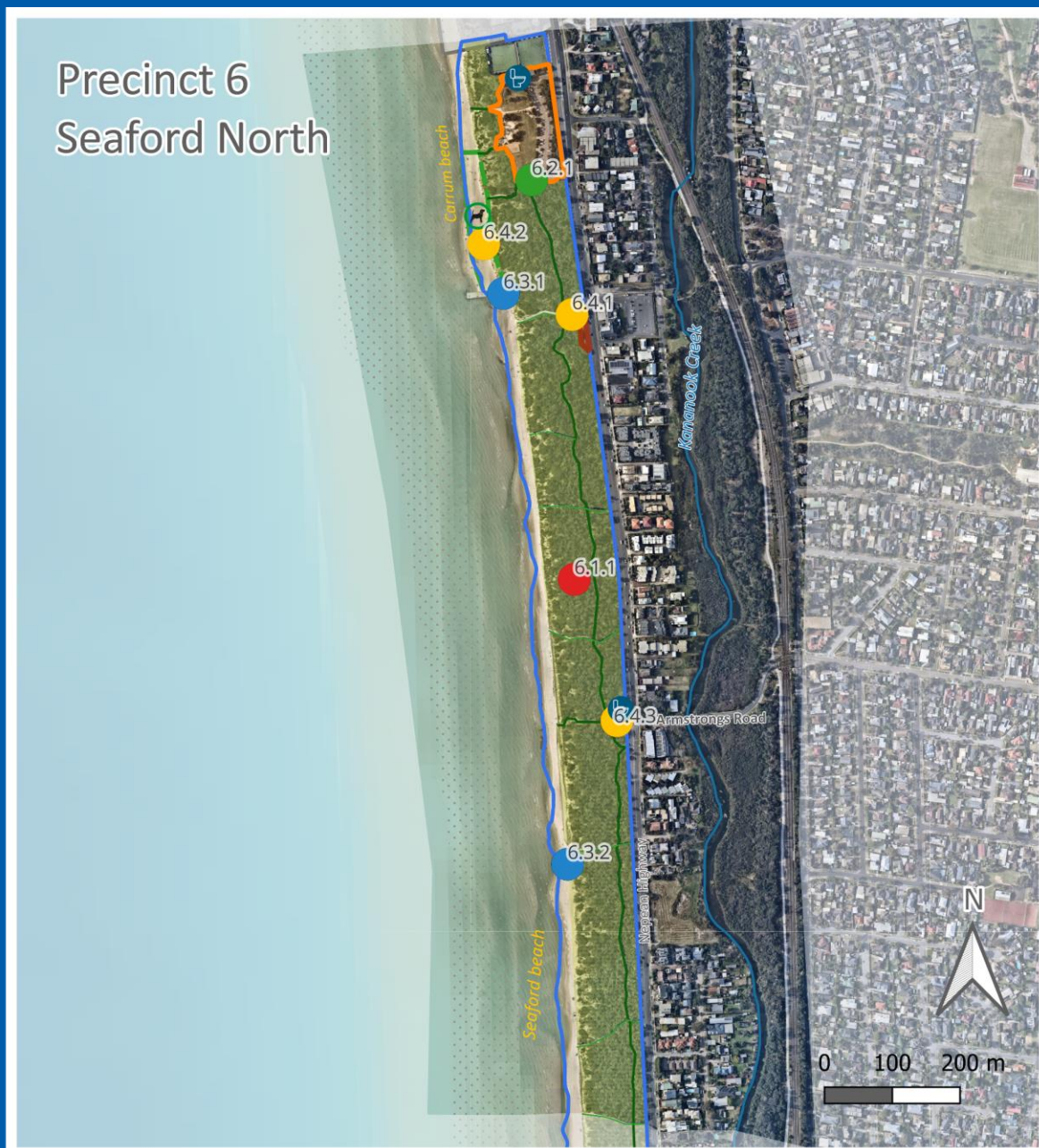


Figure 12 - Precinct 6 Seaford North map

6. Implementation and reporting

Successful implementation of the CMMP requires commitment from the Council to prioritise coastal and marine management and ensure its integration with other Frankston City plans and strategies. The CMMP will form part of Council's integrated planning and reporting framework shown in Figure 13.

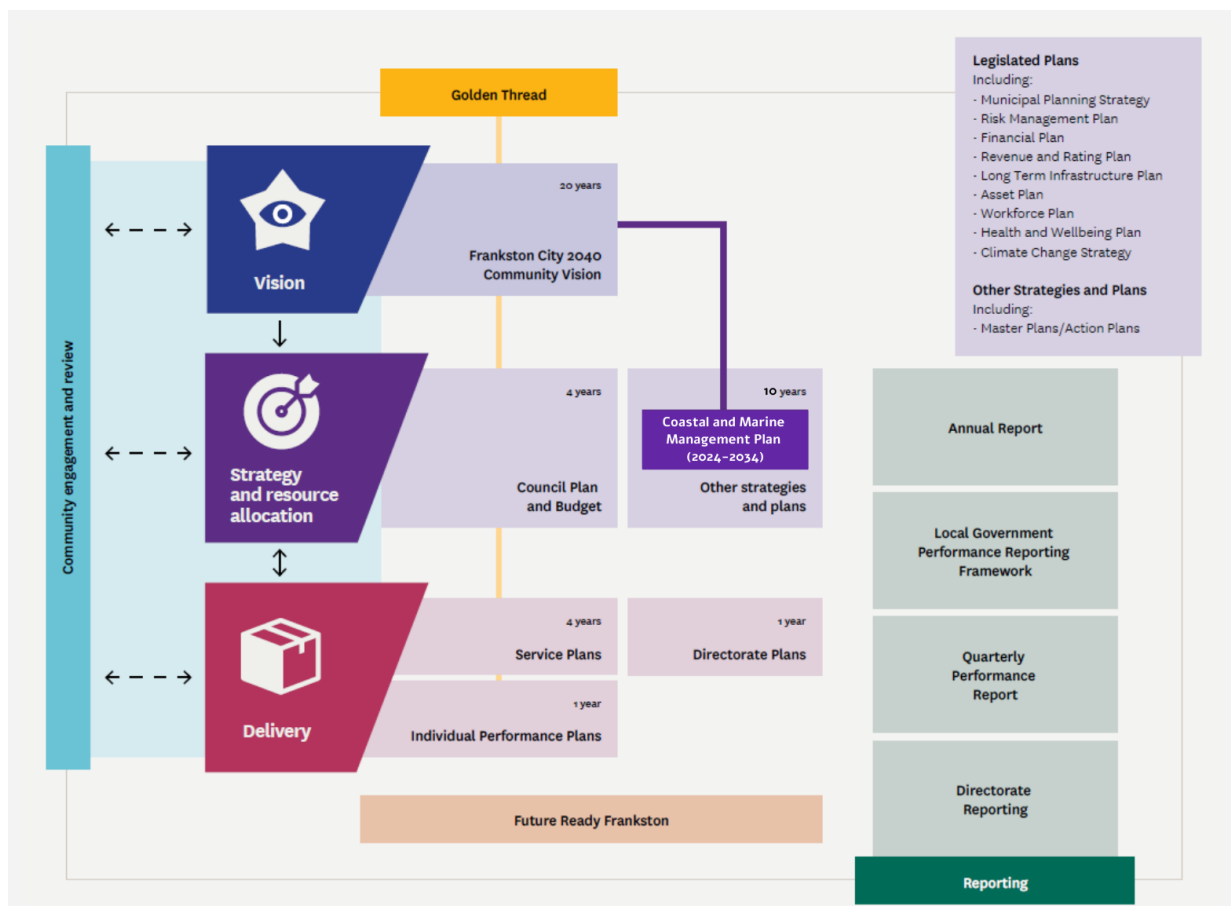


Figure 13 – Frankston City Council Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework

Council will report on progress of the CMMP actions annually with a review no later than five years from its adoption as required under the Act. The reporting and review will be supported by:

- the monitoring and evaluation framework for reporting on progress outlined below that aligns with the State Government’s Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Improvement (MERI) framework.
 - **Monitoring:**
 - Uses qualitative and quantitative measures associated with each action.
 - Measures are assessed annually through Council’s Pulse and service reporting.
 - Describes how is the action/activity progressing in terms of timing, cost, change in scope and progress against benchmark measures.
 - **Evaluation:**
 - Uses Council’s project and change management framework.
 - Assesses whether the action/activity has led to the desired change and met stakeholder expectations.
 - **Reporting:**
 - Is completed annually through Council’s Pulse and service reporting.
 - Assesses whether the delivery of actions/activities is efficient and appropriate to support the CMMP vision and key priorities.
 - Demonstrates how the CMMP has contributed to positive changes in the marine and coastal Crown land reserves (in terms of protecting and improving environmental, social, economic values)
 - **Improvement:**
 - Is achieved through integrating adaptive improvements to internal processes into the implementation of all actions/activities.
- Implementing processes to improve access to and integration of external and internal monitoring data; facilitate adaptive management; increase accountability.
- Updating actions to inform the five-year review that will incorporate new data and information (such as those gained through vulnerability and hazard assessments, condition reports, Victorian Resilient Coasts – adapting to 2100+ project outputs) to ensure that Council stays on track to meet or exceed the ambition set out by the coast-wide and precinct-specific actions upon the adoption of this CMMP.

Funding

This CMMP provides direction and priorities for the future local management of marine and coastal Crown land at Frankston City. It also clearly identifies timelines and highlights the necessity of an ongoing commitment towards the management of coastal and marine areas. Action implementation requires a diverse range of funding mechanisms, in addition to Council's budgeting processes, to support delivery of the CMMPs actions and initiatives.

Funding opportunities might include:

- Integration with other relevant Council projects, plans and strategies;
- External funding sources for local government – local and state government initiatives supporting environment, climate resilience planning and/or communities;
- Rates and charges, environmental levees, developer contributions;
- Funding sources and programs for community initiatives – such as environmental stewardship and volunteering groups, community grants, state and federal government programmes or private sector grants.

Community advocacy has an important role to play in understanding current priorities and needs for the local community, directing marine and coastal management resources, generating broader awareness of key values, issues, and opportunities.

Appendix 1 – Victorian Planning Context

Planning and Decision Pathway

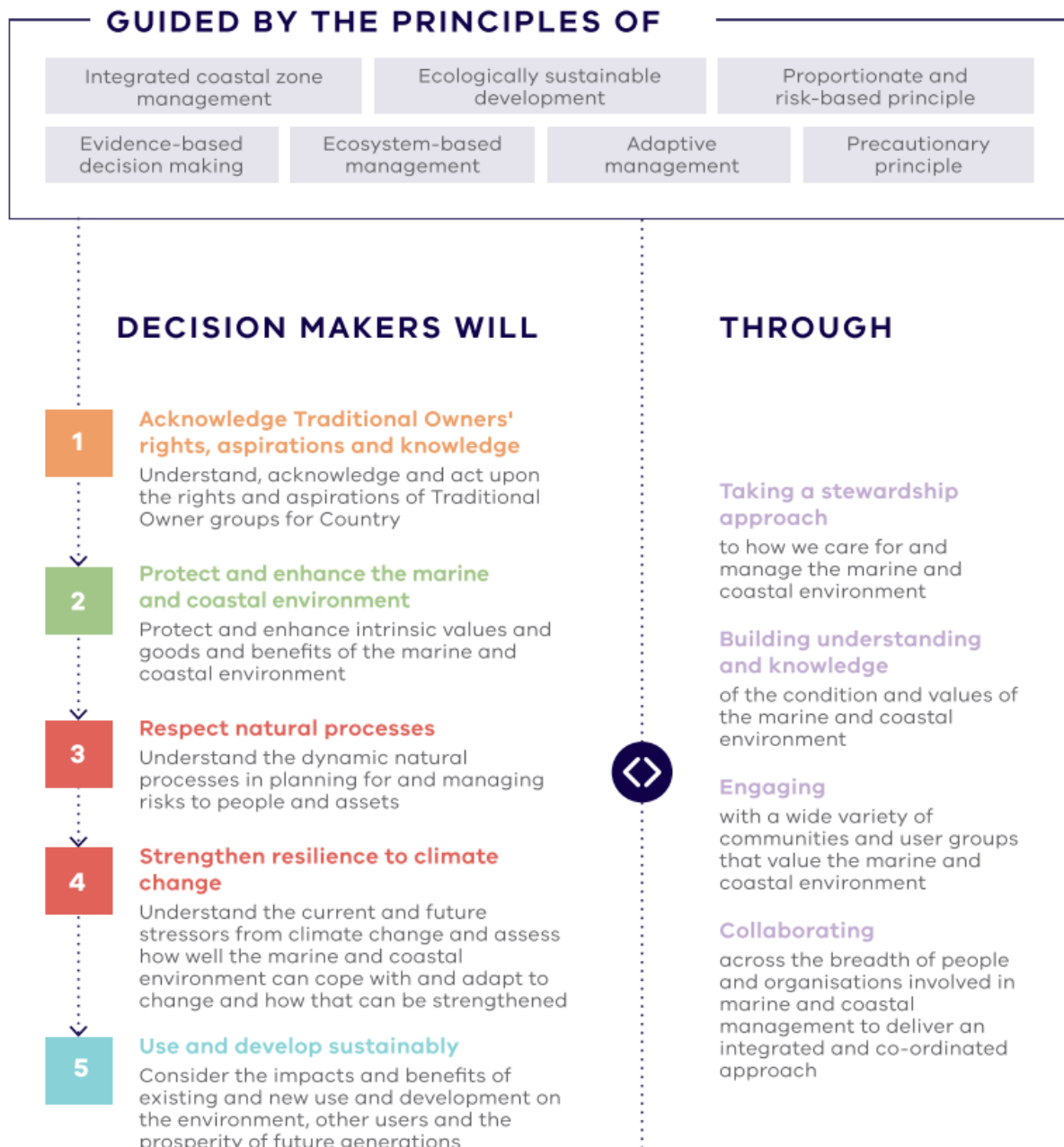

























Figure 14 – Marine and Coastal Policy (2020) Planning and Decision Pathway (source: Marine and Coastal Policy 2020, p.16)

Marine and Coastal Act 2018 Objectives

Table 6 – Alignment of Frankston City’s CMMP and the Marine and Coastal Act 2018 objectives

Frankston City Council	Vision (15+ yrs)	Our coastal and marine areas are protected, resilient and connected. Their bio-cultural diversity is valued and conserved.				
	Aspirations (10+ years)					
		Culture and connections	Environmental stewardship	Climate change impacts and safety	Access, amenity, and recreation	Planning and development
	Objectives (10+ years)	Acknowledge the rights, knowledge and aspirations of Traditional Custodians. Respect and foster their connection to the Land and Sea Country.	Foster environmental stewardship by protecting and enhancing our marine and coastal environment.	Adapt to the impacts of climate change. Understand and plan for hazards to strengthen long-term resilience.	Improve connectivity, amenity, and accessibility to foster community stewardship of our marine and coastal areas.	Respect natural coastal processes in planning and development to promote sustainable use of our marine and coastal areas.
Victorian Government	Marine and Coastal Act 2018	The Part 2 Division 7 of the Act specifies nine objectives for planning and management of the marine and coastal environment.				
	7(a) to protect and enhance the marine and coastal environment					
	7(b) to promote the resilience of marine and coastal ecosystems, communities and assets to climate change					
	7(c) to respect natural processes in planning for and managing current and future risks to people and assets from coastal hazards and climate change					

7(d) to acknowledge traditional owner groups' knowledge, rights and aspirations for land and sea country					
7(e) to promote a diversity of experience in the marine and coastal environment					
7(f) to promote the ecologically sustainable use and development of the marine and coastal environment and its resources in appropriate areas					
7(g) to improve community, user group and industry stewardship and understanding of the marine and coastal environment					
7(h) to engage with specified Aboriginal parties, the community, user groups and industry in marine and coastal planning, management and protection					
7(i) to build scientific understanding of the marine and coastal environment					

Additional Victorian Government Guidelines

Victoria's Resilient Coast	<p>Victoria's Resilient Coast – Adapting for 2100+ provides a state-wide approach for coastal hazard resilience and adaptation. This includes a framework, guidelines, and support for Local Government, land managers and their communities to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable place-based, leading practice and long-term coastal hazard adaptation. • Build on the directions in the Marine and Coastal Policy 2020. <p>The state-wide approach was developed through a collaborative process, including a project partnership with Traditional Owners, and a Working Group including representatives from coastal Councils, Committees of Management, Catchment Management Authorities, government agencies, water authorities and peak body groups.¹⁷</p>
Marine Spatial Planning Framework	<p>The Marine Spatial Planning Framework provides guidance to enable consistent and coordinated marine environment management across the areas of environmental health, sustainable growth, marine related and dependant economies, and climate adaptation planning. This Framework is important to enable social and economic benefits, while ensuring environmental protection of marine environments.</p> <p>This Framework was developed through an evidence-based approach using best-practice principles. The function of the Framework is to integrate and enhance collaboration between multiple sectors and users of the marine environment and to provide a methodology for strategic and integrated planning. While the Framework doesn't create marine plans, it outlines the process, components, and methodology for marine spatial planning to help guide planning and decision-making by considering the marine system as a whole.</p> <p>The output of the Marine Spatial Planning process is a Marine Plan, which is a strategic document that helps to structure and guide management decisions in the area to which the plan applies.</p> <p>DEECA is leading the implementation of the Marine Spatial Framework, including engagement with Traditional Owners and Aboriginal communities, industry, government agencies, and the wider community.¹⁸</p>

¹⁷ State Government of Victoria 2023. Victoria's Resilient Coast – Adapting for 2100+. Source: [Marine and coasts - Marine and coasts](#)

¹⁸ State Government of Victoria 2023. Marine Spatial Planning. Source: [Marine Spatial Planning \(marineandcoasts.vic.gov.au\)](#)

<p>Victorian Planning Provisions</p>	<p>Under the Planning and Environment Act 1987 regulates development under local and state-wide decision-making processes. Local councils are the responsible authorities for local planning matters, assessing permit applications against the planning scheme.¹⁹</p> <p>The Victoria Planning Provisions are a part of the Planning Policy Framework to improve policy alignment, based on a three-tier structure that integrates state, regional and local policy. The VPP is a document containing a set of planning provisions for state-wide reference to enable consistency and coordination how state and regional policy can be applied in a local context with a planning scheme.</p> <p>VPP 12 is of particular relevance, as it discusses coastal inundation and erosion and 12.01.2S provides an overlay for land that is subject to inundation.</p> <p>In the context of managing climate change impacts, VPP 13 Environmental Risks and Amenity provides provisions specific to natural hazard, climate change and coastal hazards including requirements listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural hazards and climate change; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Development minimises the impacts of natural hazards and adapt to climate change; and ○ Risk areas are identified using best available climate change science. • Coastal inundation and erosion; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Plans include sea level rise of not less than 0.8 metres by 2100; and ○ Developable land subject to hazards is identified and managed to ensure future development is not at risk. <p>These provisions can be consulted to inform the development of the CMMP and guide actions relating to planning and development.</p>
<p>Guidelines for the management of existing bathing boxes and boatsheds on marine and coastal Crown land (2022)</p>	<p>These guidelines have been prepared by DEECA. They outline the best practice for the management and maintenance of existing bathing boxes and boatsheds on marine and coastal Crown land.</p> <p>The guidelines are intended to provide direction to land managers, decision-makers and bathing boxes and boatsheds licensees, about the management and maintenance of these existing structures located on marine and coastal Crown land.</p> <p>The guidelines are to be used alongside the Victorian Marine and Coastal Policy , which outlines the directions for planning and managing Victoria’s coastlines and marine environment.²⁰</p>

¹⁹ State Government of Victoria 2023. Planning and Policy Framework translation. Source: [Planning](#)

²⁰ State Government of Victoria 2023. Guidelines. Source: [Guidelines \(marineandcoasts.vic.gov.au\)](#)

**Siting and
Design
Guidelines for
Structures on
the Victorian
Coast (2020)**

The Siting and design guidelines for structures on the Victorian coast were updated by DEECA in 2020. The guidelines outline the best practice for the design of structures on the Victorian coast.

The guidelines are for individuals and groups to use when planning projects on the coast and will support sustainable development. They address the threats of climate change and population growth as well as helping to care for Victoria's coast so we can continue to use and enjoy it now and into the future.

The guidelines are to be used alongside the Victorian Marine and Coastal Policy, which outlines the directions for planning and managing Victoria's coastlines and marine environment.

DRAFT

Appendix 2 – Council strategic documents

Document	Relevance to CMMP
Overarching	
Community Vision 2040	This community vision and associated themes are central to all Council planning documents and to be considered in precinct plans and the wider CMMP.
Council Plan and Budget 2021 - 2025	<p>The Council budget is central to all planning documents and projects.</p> <p>Frankston's beaches and coastline are listed as a key value to protected by this Budget Plan. This is representative of the community feedback received for Community Vision 2040 creation.</p> <p>This budget also commits \$40,000 to the CMMP and maintaining Frankston's natural and coastal reserves.</p>
Coastal Management Plan 2016	The CMMP, when implemented, will supersede the 2016 Coastal Management Plan.
Traditional Custodians' Rights	
Reconciliation Action Plan 2020 – 2022 (2023 update)	<p>The CMMP will support the implementation of the RAP, particularly Action 2 in strengthening mutually beneficial relationships with Traditional Custodians and Elders, Action 3 in maintaining Council's engagement and communication with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders and Action 11 in observing cultural protocols.</p> <p>Additionally, CMMP can consider opportunities to implement RAP actions on coastal Crown land, such as Action 15 acknowledgement of Traditional Custodians and place names on Council signage, Action 20 opportunities for the community to learn of culture and histories, Action 21 arts and culture, and Action 22 participation in governance (e.g., in CMMP implementation).</p>

Environmental Protection

Biodiversity Action Plan 2021

The management of coastal biodiversity areas are a key consideration in this plan. Several coastal Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs) are identified. Biodiversity and its protection is a key value identified during CMMP stakeholder consultation, not only in the coastal vegetation reserve in Seaford and Keast Park precincts, but also in the rich diversity of marine life present offshore. CMMP precinct plans will look for alignment with actions in this Plan that relate to the coastal fringe (particularly section 3.6).

Urban Forest Action Plan 2020

The urban coastal landscape character is identified as a key value for Frankston in this Plan. Several coastal species are also identified as key trees in Frankston's urban forest, to be protected and expanded.

A range of co-benefits of trees are identified, including amenity, health, and climate adaptation; which are key components for precinct plans to consider.

Domestic Animal Management Plan

Domestic animal issues were identified during community engagement and stakeholder consultation, including dog poo on beaches and in coastal areas, and domestic animals endangering native fauna and fauna in coastal reserve areas. The actions in this plan address these issues and maybe prioritised for coastal precincts.

Climate Change Strategy 2023

The updated CMMP framework and guidelines place a greater focus on coastal hazard resilience. The updated Frankston City's Climate Change Strategy identifies our coastline as one of the key vulnerabilities and includes actions to develop pathway adaptations and advocacy for State leadership and strategic investment in coastal climate change.

Recreation and Amenity

Open Space Strategy 2021

Amenity provision is a key consideration in precinct planning. The objectives, strategies, actions associated with open space planning is important to align with in the CMMP for an integrated and consistent approach to be achieved.

Frankston Play Strategy 2020-2030	Specifically, this Plan identifies connection between play spaces and surrounding coastal environments as a priority towards 'valued open space'.
Local Park Action Plan 2021	Specifically, this Plan identifies coastal space as a key type of open space in Frankston that is of value, and to plan for how these areas are managed and protected over time.
Health and Wellbeing Plan 2021-2025	<p>Amenity and safety were key values, issues and opportunities raised by stakeholders during CMMP consultation.</p> <p>Aligning CMMP actions with this Plan is important for a coordinated and integrated approach to facilitated community safety and wellbeing.</p>
Leisure Strategy 2021 - 2029	This Strategy refers to the high-value coastal scenery, beaches and foreshore offers the community and the importance of these landscapes for mental health, wellbeing and recreation. This strategy includes an action to support CMMP implementation in encouraging recreation and leisure in foreshore areas, through ongoing development and promotion.
Sustainable Development	
Long Term Infrastructure Plan 2021 - 2031	<p>This Plan identifies coastal management as a priority for Frankston, detailing the aspects of the coast that are of value including tourism, recreation, infrastructure, services, and vegetation. This plan includes capital works improvements along the coast and recognises the importance of operational performance and collaborations for effective coastal management.</p> <p>The high cost of storm surge and inundation on coastal infrastructure is recognised in this Plan, as well as the potential asset loss due to sea level rise. CMMP precinct planning needs to consider and align with planned infrastructure works for coastal precincts outlined in LTIP appendices.</p>
Asset Plan 2023 - 2032	The CMMP needs to consider existing and future assets planned for Frankston in the coastal precincts to enable an informed, strategic and coordinated approach to land use planning. This Plan identifies coastal hazards and corrosion as a risk to Frankston's existing and future assets. This Plan also reports the management of open space assets along the 11km of Frankston's foreshore meets current service needs. The CMMP considers and plans for future service needs of coastal precincts.

**Integrated
Water Plan
2016 - 2026**

This Plan mentions the impact of salt water intrusion and sea level rise on water management, as well as key issues such as water quality of waterways and the bay. An action in this plan (P-Pol-13) tasks the CMMP with identifying integrated water management priorities for the foreshore and coastal areas, focused on waterway protection.

The water quality of waterways and the marine environment was a key issue repeatedly raised by stakeholders during CMMP consultation. Additionally, the future management of coastal precincts should consider water sensitive design to be climate resilient, environmentally sustainable, and responsive to the objectives of the Integrated Water Action Plan (and Draft Climate Strategy).

Stewardship and Engagement

**Engagement
framework**

The Engagement Plan used to plan CMMP precinct planning targeted stakeholder engagement was informed by Frankston's Engagement Framework. This Framework can inform the implementation of continued public participation for CMMP actions over time.

Appendix 3 – Stakeholder roles and responsibilities

Stakeholder	Role/Responsibility/Interest
Frankston City Council	<p>Frankston City Council is the appointed Committee of Management for the Port Phillip Foreshore reserve in Seaford, Frankston and Frankston South.</p> <p>The Frankston Planning Scheme applies to this area. Frankston City Council is responsible for administering and enforcing: the planning scheme; building regulations; local laws; and the municipal road and drain network.</p>
Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA)	<p>DEECA is Victoria's lead government agency responsible for sustainable management of public land, water resources, climate change, forests and ecosystems. DEECA administers the <i>Marine and Coastal Act 2018</i> and plays an important role in planning for the coast and approval of marine and coastal uses and developments on Crown Land.</p>
Parks Victoria	<p>Parks Victoria is the appointed Local Port Manager for Port Phillip, under the Port Management Act 1995, and is also the declared waterway manager for its waters under the Marine Safety Act 2010.</p> <p>Responsibilities include the management and operation of the port including recreational boating activities, as well as the provision and maintenance of navigation aids, piers, jetties and other facilities, including Frankston and Seaford Piers.</p>
Environment Protection Authority	<p>Environment Protection Authority Victoria (EPA Victoria) is part of the environment portfolio charged with protecting the Victorian environment. EPA's role is to regulate pollution and administer the Environment Protection Act 1970.</p>
Melbourne Water	<p>Melbourne Water manages Melbourne's water supply catchments, most of Melbourne's sewage, rivers, creeks and major drainage systems throughout the Port Phillip and Westernport region. Melbourne Water is responsible for Kananook, Sweetwater and Kackeraboite Creeks that enter Port Phillip through the foreshore reserve.</p>
Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation (BLCAC)	<p>The Bunurong Land Council is a Traditional Owner organisation of the South Eastern Kulin Nation representing the traditional lands of the Boonwurrung language group, ancestors, places and the cultural environment.</p>

South East Water	South East Water (SEW) provides water, sewage and recycled water services in the south East of Melbourne. The service region covers 3,620 square kilometres from Port Melbourne to Portsea. They are responsible for managing over 10,000 kilometres of sewer mains and the associated 250 sewage pump stations.
Vic Roads	Vic Roads are responsible for managing the Road Reserve along Nepean Highway. This Road Reserve abuts the foreshore reserve for much of the City's coastline.
Victorian Marine and Coastal Council	The Victorian Marine and Coastal Council (VMaCC) is established under section 15 of the <i>Marine and Coastal Act 2018</i> . The functions of VMaCC are set out in section 16 (1) of the Act. ²¹
Association of Bayside Municipalities	The Association of Bayside Municipalities (ABM) is a local government association representing the interests of the 10 councils with frontage to Port Phillip on various coastal and marine issues to improve the overall management of the Port Phillip environment. The ABM represents its members through a range of political, community and media outlets.

²¹ The functions of the VMaCC are also listed on their website: www.marineandcoastalcouncil.vic.gov.au/about-us/about-vmacc

Appendix 4 - Consultation and engagement

What	Who	When	Why	IAP2
Community pop-up	Community stakeholders	February 2022	Initial engagement with broader community to introduce the project and understand the values, issues and opportunities associated with each precinct.	Consult
Workshop 1	Project Working Group (PWG), Staff	August 2022	Provide update / introduction of the project to internal stakeholders, test engagement activities and gauge responsiveness of PWG.	Inform
Workshop 2	State Agencies	August 2022	Introduce project / progress to date, understand representation of State interests, identify regional values, opportunities, and issues from State perspectives.	Consult
Workshop 3	Community stakeholders	September 2022	Introduce the project & importance, set clear expectations of what community's role / scope of influence is, and enquire of values, opportunities, and issues.	Consult
Workshop 4	Community stakeholders	September 2022	Introduce project & importance, set clear expectations of impact/influence licence holders have, and enquire of values, opportunities, and issues.	Consult
Workshop 5,6, 7 Committee meetings	Foreshore Advisory Committee	Ongoing (Commenced March 2022)	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
Workshop 8	Youth	September 2022	Introduce the project & importance, set clear expectations of what community's role / scope of influence is, and enquire of values, opportunities, and issues as well as impacts of climate change.	Consult
One-on-one meetings	Staff	Ongoing	Action planning, draft review	Collaborate



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