

Frankston City Council Coastal Management

June 2016



opportunity » growth » lifestyle





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Seaford » Frankston » Langwarrin » Karingal » Skye » Frankston South » Frankston North » Carrum Downs » Langwarrin South » Sandhurst

*Frankston City's foreshore is renowned as
the most pristine and accessible stretch
of foreshore on Port Phillip*



Acknowledgments:

Frankston City Council would like to acknowledge that we are situated on the traditional lands of the Boonerwung and Bunurong, this special place now known by its European name, Frankston. We offer our respect to the elders and through them, all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

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1. Introduction

The Frankston City Coastal Management Plan recognises the significance and importance of the coast for residents of Frankston and surrounding areas. The Plan articulates a vision and the desired outcomes that will be delivered through implementation for the foreshore reserve (Frankston, Seaford and Frankston South foreshores). The key actions are tied to outcomes under the headings of Value and Protect, Use and Enjoy and Plan and Act. The Plan suggests some capital works improvements along the coast but recognises that for the most part the desired outcomes can be delivered through improvements in operational performance and collaborations.



Frankston City, located on the eastern shore of Port Phillip, approximately 45 kilometres south east of Melbourne, is simultaneously positioned as a bayside suburb in Melbourne's metropolitan region and the start of the lifestyle opportunities available on the Mornington Peninsula.

Frankston is the major commercial hub of the region and is designated in Plan Melbourne as a Metropolitan Activity Centre – the only one located on the coast.

Frankston City's coastline stretches 11 kilometres. It varies from high bluffs of weathered granite to long sandy beaches with the largest contiguous coastal vegetation in proximity to Melbourne.

Frankston developed as a popular sea-side holiday destination for visitors from Melbourne until the 1950's. During the 1960's and 70's, substantial business and suburban development transformed the landscape of Frankston and led to some dislocation between the urban centre and the coastal environment. Frankston was no longer a holiday destination but a permanent base for many residents.

Recognition of the foreshore's continuing importance as a site of leisure for the local community, has resulted in major rejuvenation of the Frankston waterfront since the early 2000's. Picnic facilities, restaurants, an iconic playground, and a landmark pedestrian bridge have been added. A series of public artworks have been installed and annual world class events are hosted.

The foreshore is the municipality's premier tourist attraction, caters for a diverse mix of coastal recreation opportunities and accommodates numerous clubs and 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.

The foreshore is recognised and valued for the:



Scenic quality, particularly the cliffs, long sea views and areas of natural vegetation



Traditionally clear water and clean beaches



Significant ecological values



Sense of remoteness and naturalness in certain parts



Cultural heritage



Proximity to central Frankston



Recreation and lifestyle opportunities



1.2 Key changes affecting the coast

Frankston City's drive to grow as a *regional destination* on the bay, population growth and the effects of climate change are placing increasing pressure on the significant environmental features of the coast that are primary to its appeal.

Population growth and access to the coast

The anticipated increase in housing density in Frankston City and the broader Melbourne metropolitan area will greatly increase the number of visits to the foreshore and the demand for infrastructure and facilities on the coast.

Between 2011 and 2036, the population for the Frankston City is forecast to increase by 22,439 persons (17.25% growth).¹ The impact of growth in the broader residential catchment area for the Frankston Coast is greater still with over 45 percent of coastal visits from outside of the municipality.¹⁶

To cope with the increased visitation and demand for active and passive recreation, it is important to understand the capacity of the foreshore reserve to support different coastal experiences.

Estimated total residential catchment:



= 100,000 people

2015 (797,000)



2031 (1,042,000)



Use and visitation trends

The foreshore reserve is the most visited tourism and natural attraction in Frankston City and its appeal continues to grow.

Broad recreational trends demonstrate a move towards more flexible and casually accessed recreation options. People are living longer and an older demographic requires access to more passive recreational options (such as walking).

Percentage increase of participation in individual activities between 2007 and 2010 in Victoria:



up 17%
(increased by 229,900 persons)



up 30%
(increased by 129,700 persons)



up 64%
(increased by 217,400 persons)



up 17%
(increased by 8,000 persons)

Participation in Exercise, Recreation and Sport – Annual reports 2007 and 2010, Australian Government

As these activities become more prevalent in recreational choices, it is likely that visitation to the foreshore reserve and coast will increase further.

Recreation trends also show increased demand for diversity in leisure activities, accompanied by higher expectations for the quality of facilities and services on offer. Much of the foreshore reserve infrastructure has been upgraded over the last 10-15 years, but there continues to be expectation that the foreshore reserve will have high quality infrastructure, supporting a diversity of coastal activity and adding to and supporting its natural appeal. Decisions need to be made around the type and level of infrastructure investment in the foreshore reserve to ensure it can respond to this demand and at the same time protect the highly valued natural assets.

Climate change on the foreshore

The coast is 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.¹⁷

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.

There are opportunities to mitigate these impacts through appropriate planning, research and investigation. It is important that management decisions along the foreshore are made in view of these risks associated with a changing climate.

Of relevance to the Frankston coastline are the following hazards:



Increased coastal vulnerability during storm events



Recession of beaches and foreshore areas



Reduction in amenity and recreational value



More people seeking refuge from the heat due to increased temperatures



Impacts on infrastructure



Loss of native vegetation and habitat



1.3 Purpose of the Coastal Management Plan

Finding a balance between use and enjoyment of the foreshore and protecting the natural coastal environment is a challenge.

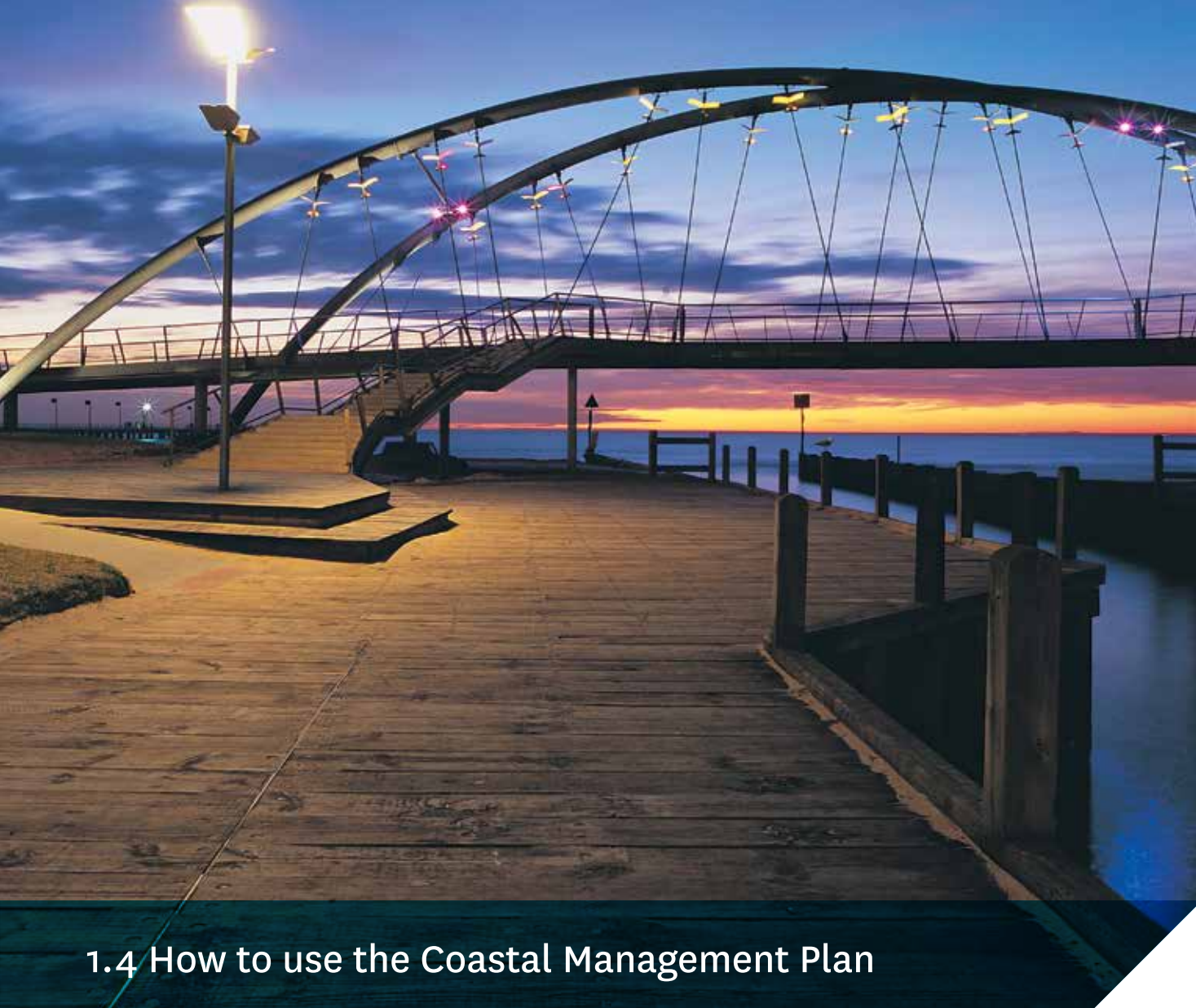
Frankston City Council, as Committee of Management of coastal Crown land in the Frankston municipal area, is developing this Coastal Management Plan in accordance with the *Coastal Management Act 1995*. It must be consistent with the Victorian Coastal Strategy and any Coastal Action Plans applying to the area.

The Frankston Coastal Management Plan establishes a shared understanding between Frankston City Council as the Committee of Management, key agency stakeholders and the local community on how to manage the Frankston City Foreshore Reserve.

The key aims of this Coastal Management Plan are to:

- Protect key coastal values – environmental, heritage, economic, recreational
- Guide future use and development
- Engage with residents and key stakeholders
- Clarify roles and responsibilities
- Guide decision making and planned expenditure
- Describe measures of success that guide monitoring, evaluation and ongoing improvement.

In the management of the Frankston City Foreshore Reserve, Frankston City Council, as the Committee of Management must take all reasonable steps to give effect to an approved Coastal Management Plan.



1.4 How to use the Coastal Management Plan

This coastal management plan can be used to:

- understand long term targets and priorities for the Frankston City foreshore reserve;
- link to relevant legislation and other strategic plans that apply to the coast;
- make a case for coastal projects and support funding bids;
- understand the relationships / responsibilities of the various authorities with a role in coastal management.

This plan discusses current relevant management issues and recommends actions to address those issues. The actions are listed in the relevant sections and are also incorporated into a more detailed action table in section 5.4 Actions and Implementation.

1.5 Study area

The Coastal Management Plan covers the 11 kilometres and approximately 88 hectares of coastal Crown land reserve within the City of Frankston.

This reserve sits with the edge of Port Phillip to its west and varies in width from 10 metres to over 100 metres where it meets either the road verge or private property to its east.

It extends from Osprey Lane at the northern border of the municipality

to Kackeraboite Creek at the southern border of the municipality and includes the suburbs of Seaford, Frankston and Frankston South.

A broad locality plan is shown in figure 1.



Figure 1
Boundaries of the Frankston City Coastline

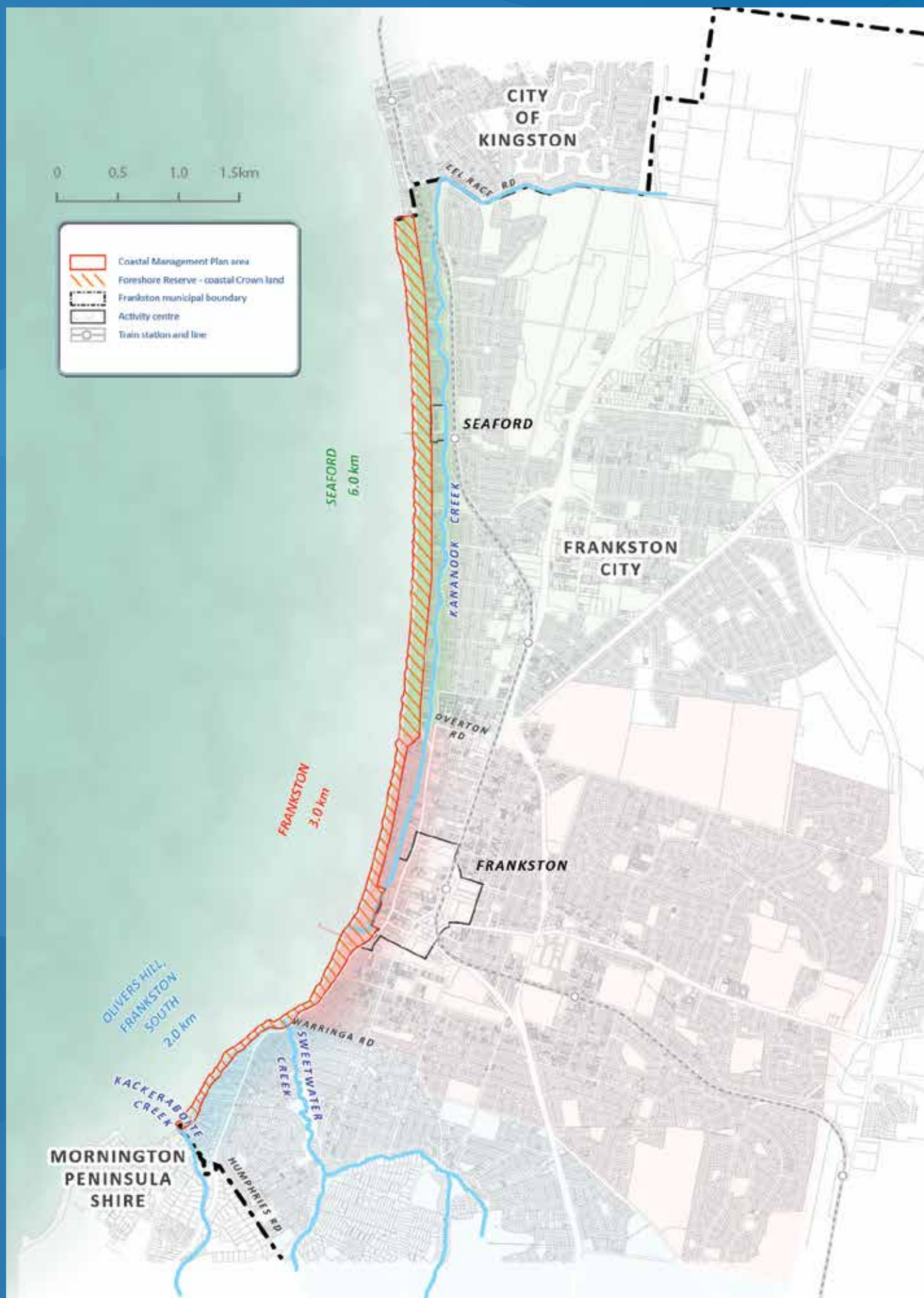


Figure 2
Frankston City Coastal Management Plan Area

The estimated residential population of Frankston City in 2014 was 135,000. The population is forecast to grow to 149,000 by 2031². It is anticipated that the majority of new residents will be accommodated via increased density of residential dwellings rather than an expansion of the residential development area.

The estimated total residential foreshore reserve *catchment* of 797,000 in 2015 is projected to grow to 1,042,000 people by 2031.

Issues that directly relate to Council's role as Committee of Management for the foreshore reserve are the primary


focus of this plan. The interfaces between the foreshore reserve and areas managed by other agencies are considered in this plan where they directly impact upon the management of the foreshore reserve and where management of the foreshore reserve directly affects other remits.

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

Port Phillip is currently the responsibility of Parks Victoria and is therefore not within the scope of this plan.

There are many other issues that influence or are influenced by the foreshore reserve (e.g. aquatic biodiversity). Whilst the importance of these issues is recognised, they are beyond the scope of this plan.





The challenge is to ensure that the Victorian Coastal Strategy hierarchy of principles are met whilst activating the foreshore reserve as per the structure plan.

1.6 Development of the Coastal Management Plan

The development of the Frankston Coastal Management Plan commenced in June 2014. The Coastal Management Plan has been coordinated and managed internally by Council officers with stakeholder input and peer review as required. This approach is intended to increase the relevance and ease of implementation of the Coastal Management Plan, as well as create a sense of ownership of the actions and outcomes within Council.

The process for the development of this CMP has included:

- Review of background information and relevant legislation and literature
- Review of previous plans and strategies related to the foreshore reserve.
- Scoping of relevant issues and development of issues paper
- Internal consultation with Frankston City Council officers
- Survey of beach users
- Community consultation workshop
- Stakeholder agency workshop
- Consultation with coastal management specialists
- Development of draft Coastal Management Plan for further consultation

Stakeholder and community engagement has been a significant and critical part of the development of this Coastal Management Plan. Initially beach users were surveyed to understand the values of the coast and issues. A community consultation

workshop, primarily aimed at groups with an interest in the foreshore reserve, was held. At this workshop values, issues and future aspirations for the foreshore reserve were identified. Ongoing consultation with relevant stakeholder agencies, and internal Council staff, substantiated and supported the feedback from the community consultation.

The draft Coastal Management Plan was publicly exhibited for eight weeks and 29 written submissions were received. Each submission

was reviewed and considered and changes made to the draft coastal management plan where assessed as appropriate.

All submissions received were in general support of the directions of the draft Coastal Management Plan. The most common areas of comment and associated recommendations were:

- The licensing of private staircases through the foreshore reserve was strongly supported (6 submissions), however five of the six objected to a prohibition on any new private structures through the foreshore reserve.
 - No recommended change to the CMP. The Victorian Coastal Strategy policy for decision making on use of the coast states 'new private structures on Coastal Crown Land that provide no public benefit (e.g. private jetties, bathing boxes, boatsheds), are not permitted' (pg. 67)
- Strong support was offered for advocating for a pedestrian crossing at Mile Bridge (4 submissions). One submission objected on the basis of a crossing point being dangerous for traffic at this location.
 - Safety of all users would be a key consideration of any proposal for a pedestrian crossing point at Mile Bridge. CMP action 5.4.52 Advocate for crossing of Nepean highway at Mile Bridge brought forward to the 1-3 year implementation timeframe.
- Four submissions opposed prescribed burning within the foreshore reserve.
 - CMP action 5.4.19 modified to: *Monitor known burn sites on the foreshore to determine if burning is a suitable management tool in degraded or modified coastal vegetation, or whether biodiversity improvements can be achieved by other means.*
- Five submissions wanted to ensure that direct consultation was part of any changes to beach access from private residences.
 - CMP modified to specify community consultation as part of action 5.4.14 *Private staircases on Olivers Hill* and action 5.4.17 *Reduce residential encroachment of private access tracks.*
- Five submissions supported the development of a master plan for Olivers Hill.
 - No recommended changes to the CMP.
- Five submissions would like to see erosion management of Olivers Hill given higher priority.
 - Due to the high levels of unauthorised construction occurring in the foreshore reserve at Olivers Hill an accelerated timeframe to address this action is supported. CMP modified to show action 5.4.59 *Work with the state government to investigate private property encroachments into the foreshore reserve at Olivers Hill* into the 1-3 year timeframe for delivery.

A full report on the submissions received and associated recommendations for the final version of this document is available separately to this plan.

It is intended that the final Coastal Management Plan will be adopted by Frankston City Council and then submitted to the Victorian Minister for Environment and Climate Change for approval and endorsement.



1.7 Legislative and Policy Framework

1995 Coastal Management Act

Under the 1995 Coastal Management Act, planning for the Victorian Coast is three tiered as shown in the diagram below:



Victorian Coastal Strategy 2014

The first tier sets the state wide strategic direction for coastal management through the Victorian Coastal Strategy 2014. It is a key strategic document, relevant to the management of the foreshore reserve and development of any facilities and infrastructure. It provides a vision for the Victorian coast and provides the framework for integrated planning, management and use. It outlines four principles that must be applied to any development on the coast:

Hierarchy of principles:

1. **Ensure the protection of significant environmental and cultural values;**
2. **Undertake integrated planning and provide clear direction for the future;**
3. **Ensure the sustainable use of natural coastal resources;**
4. **Ensure development on the coast is located within existing modified and resilient environments where the demand for development is evident and any impacts can be managed sustainably.**

Central Regional Coastal Plan 2015

The Central Coastal Board's Regional Coastal Plan is based on the Victorian Coastal Strategy 2014 and community input.

Specifically, the new regional coastal plans will:

- identifies and articulate key regional values, issues and priorities
- sets the regional vision, guiding principles and strategic directions to guide local management
- builds on existing regional and local plans and strategies, make linkages, and identify and address gaps
- clarifies and confirm the roles and responsibilities of agencies and stakeholders
- includes effective regional coordination and implementation arrangements including monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

Other state wide strategic plans that influence planning on the foreshore reserve include:

Plan Melbourne – Metropolitan Planning Strategy

Plan Melbourne is the Victorian Government's metropolitan planning strategy, guiding the way the city will grow and change over the next 40 years. It is a strategy to house, employ and connect people to jobs and services, closer to where they live. It ensures that while Melbourne grows its best features are protected and enhanced. *Plan Melbourne* provides communities with clear direction about the future of their neighbourhoods, identifies areas that can accommodate future growth and seeks to build a vibrant central city core.³

Frankston is designated in Plan Melbourne as a Metropolitan Activity Centre – one of nine in Metropolitan Melbourne, and the only one located on the coast.

Frankston Metropolitan Activity Centre Structure Plan

The Frankston Metropolitan Activity Centre (FMAC) Structure Plan provides a 20 year vision for the renewal and revitalisation of the FMAC and sets out how this vision will be achieved. One of its top twelve priorities involves enhancing the foreshore reserve and promoting Frankston as a tourism destination.

A list of relevant legislation is contained in Appendix 6.2.



1.8 Coastal Management Organisations

The foreshore reserve in Frankston City is Crown Land permanently reserved for ‘public purposes’ under the Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978. Crown Land is public land that is provided for the enjoyment and benefit of the people of Victoria. A Committee of Management is appointed by the Minister for Environment and Climate Change to manage, improve, maintain and control the land for the purposes for which it is reserved, in line with statutory requirements, approved policies and guidelines.

Frankston City Council is the appointed Committee of Management for the foreshore reserve. There are several other agencies and stakeholder groups with a

management role or interest in the foreshore reserve. Their roles and responsibilities are outlined in the table below.

Stakeholder	Role/Responsibility/Interest
Frankston City Council	Frankston City Council is the appointed Committee of Management for the Port Phillip Foreshore reserve in Seaford, Frankston and Frankston South. 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.
Department of Environment Land Water and Planning	The Department of Environment Land Water and Planning (DELWP) is Victoria's lead government agency responsible for sustainable management of public land, water resources, climate change, forests and ecosystems. The DELWP administers the Coastal Management Act 1995 and plays an important role in planning for the coast and approval of coastal developments on Crown Land.
Parks Victoria	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. 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.
Environment Protection Authority	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.
Port Phillip and Westernport Catchment Management Authority	The Port Phillip and Westernport CMA (PPWCMA) is one of ten regional Catchment Management Authorities. It is the peak natural resource management body in the Port Phillip and Western Port region and oversees the implementation of the Regional Catchment Strategy. The PPWCMA works with a range of stakeholder groups and delivers integrated catchment management and sustainability of the region's catchment assets by building cooperation, coordination and partnerships amongst these groups. The PPWCMA has powers and functions under the Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994.
Melbourne Water	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.
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.
Bunurong Land Council	The Bunurong Land Council is a Traditional Owner organisation of the South Eastern Kulin Nation representing the Traditional lands of the Bunurong language group, ancestors, places and the cultural environment.
Boon Wurrung Foundation	The Boon Wurrung Foundation represents the traditional people and custodians of the lands from the Werribee River to Wilson Promontory and are proud members of the Kulin People – the Boonwurrung and Woiwurrung.





1.9 Other Coastal Organisations

Other key coastal organisations that have an influence on broader coastal management include the following

Organisation	Role/Responsibility/Interest
Victorian Coastal Council	The Victorian Coastal Council (VCC) is appointed by the State Government of Victoria in accordance with the Coastal Management Act 1995. They have responsibility for; preparing and implementing the Victorian Coastal Strategy; providing advice to the minister; facilitating the operation of the Regional Coastal Boards; and engage with all groups involved in managing the coast.
Central Coastal Board	The Central Coastal Board works with stakeholders and communities to protect and inform about significant coastal and marine values with the 990 kilometres of the central region of the Victorian Coast from Breamlea to Inverloch. They are responsible for preparing and implementing the Central Regional Coastal Plan 2015 and the Recreational Boating Facilities Framework 2014.
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.





2. Vision & outcomes

2.1 Vision

Frankston City's foreshore is renowned as the most pristine and accessible stretch of foreshore on Port Phillip





Through the Frankston Coastal Management Plan, Frankston City Council aims to deliver the following outcomes:

Value and Protect

1. A high quality natural environment with provision for clear water, clean, sandy beaches and healthy ecosystems.
2. Community understanding and respect for, and protection of, history and heritage of the foreshore reserve.

Plan and Act

3. Resilience to coastal hazards and climate change impacts
4. A safe beach environment.
5. Community awareness and involvement in protecting and enhancing the foreshore reserve for future generations.

Use and Enjoy

6. A connected foreshore reserve, with accessible links to other key open spaces, local business and transport nodes.
7. A diversity of coastal dependent and supporting public use opportunities.

8. Vibrant and appealing areas of the foreshore reserve that complement the unique character and identity of Frankston as an iconic coastal destination.

These outcomes have been categorised to sit within the broader hierarchy of principles of the Victorian Coastal Strategy under headings value and protect, plan and act and use and enjoy. They relate specifically to subsequent discussion and action sections of this plan.



3. Value and Protect

This section groups issues, drawn from the consultation process, under the Victorian Coastal Strategy principle of ‘Value and Protect’. This section provides local context and discussion of these issues and then proposes actions and outcomes to take management of the foreshore reserve into the future. More detail on the actions can be found in section 6.1 as per the references provided.



The foreshore reserve makes a substantial contribution to the natural values of the south – eastern metropolitan area. The foreshore reserve is significant both for its geological and geomorphological features and its biodiversity values. The foreshore reserve (Frankston, Seaford and Frankston South foreshores) includes 54 ha of remnant indigenous vegetation⁴, making it one of the largest natural reserves within Frankston City.

The quality of the foreshore reserve's coastal vegetation varies considerably throughout its length, ranging from patches of high quality and high diversity to highly degraded sections.

Like many high-use coastal reserves, the Frankston, Seaford and Frankston South Foreshore's vegetation has experienced extensive modification over a long period as a result of weed invasion, clearing and development of adjacent land and high use – particularly during peak summer periods. Some indigenous vegetation at the site has remained and still

represents a modified version of the vegetation communities that would have been present prior to European settlement.

A comprehensive assessment and survey of the biodiversity values of the foreshore reserve in Frankston and Seaford (Keast Park to Olivers Hill) was undertaken in 2010 (Practical Ecology 2010). This study included detailed vegetation management recommendations for the entire foreshore reserve and informs the current management approach.

The foreshore reserve in Seaford is the most intact remnant of the large coastal barrier and wetland complex that formed the Carrum Carrum Swamp. The foreshore reserve in Seaford supports the largest, contiguous remnant of coastal vegetation within proximity to Melbourne.⁵ It includes intact patches of three coastal Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs): 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. This transitions to coast banksia woodland. At Seaford this woodland can be seen from Nepean Highway.

The foreshore reserve in Frankston is narrower and coastal vegetation is interrupted by car parks, open parkland, paved promenades and built infrastructure. Significant patches of remnant coastal vegetation persist to the Olivers Hill carpark.

Olivers Hill and Daveys Bay are significant geological and geomorphological sites.⁶

The foreshore reserve supports quite a diversity of flora and fauna including many species that are now restricted in their distribution. Restoration of remnants and revegetation within the more fragmented foreshore reserve at Frankston has resulted in improvements in vegetation and habitat quality. The steep cliffs of Olivers Hill support relatively intact patches of coastal headland scrub. Ongoing issues of fragmentation need to be addressed through ongoing revegetation and vegetation management.

An integrated weed control program is paramount to re-establishing the biodiversity of the foreshore reserve in Seaford.

The quality of vegetation in the foreshore reserve is also threatened by the following actions and processes:

- Invasion by weeds and feral animals from adjacent properties, that overrun indigenous species;
- Pruning and complete removal of native trees and vegetation (without approval) to improve views from private property;
- Mature Coast Banksias attack by longicorn beetle resulting in degradation of the iconic trees;
- Encroachment of gardens, fences and other structures into the reserve impacting on the coastal dune ecosystem;
- Ad-hoc paths and tracks leading from private land into the reserve and access tracks through sensitive coastal vegetation areas resulting in trampling of vegetation on 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.





Proposed outcome

A high quality natural environment with provision for clear water, clean, sandy beaches and healthy ecosystems

Actions

- Develop a program to encourage Indigenous planting on adjacent residential and commercial land. (Ref 6.1.18)
- Work with residents to reduce encroachment of private access tracks by prohibiting new tracks, and negotiating for shared entries between private residences. (Ref 6.1.17)
- Develop a Vegetation Management Plan and update the Flora and Fauna Assessment of the foreshore reserve incorporating all aspects affecting ecological systems, particularly weed control and including an ongoing monitoring and review program. (Ref. 6.1.3)
- Support environmental stewardship of the foreshore reserve through community education, e.g. local schools and continuing to support volunteers such as Friends Groups and the local Beach Patrols. Recognise the vital role played by these groups in the management of Coastal areas and provide adequate support and opportunities to ensure their effective operation. (Ref. 6.1.5)
- Monitor known burn sites on the foreshore to determine if burning is a suitable management tool in degraded or modified coastal vegetation, or whether biodiversity improvements can be achieved by other means. (Ref. 6.1.19)
- Develop a specific environment and ecological impact assessment process for all works, development and infrastructure renewal in the foreshore reserve ensuring all development results in a 'net gain' in the impact of the works or development on environment and ecosystems. (Ref. 6.1.22)
- Update the landscape design plan for the foreshore reserve at Long Island. (Ref. 6.1.36)
- Develop an interpretive program along key walking trails of the foreshore reserve. (Ref 6.1.64)
- Review east-west links through the foreshore reserve in Seaford and consider rationalisation of paths and tracks where suitable. (Ref 6.1.4)
- Develop an education awareness program around zero tolerance for vegetation vandalism and provide incentives for enhancing foreshore reserve vegetation. (Ref 6.1.21)
- Deliver core annual foreshore reserve standard services for weed control, pest animal management, planned burning/fuel reduction, infrastructure maintenance, horticulture. (Ref 6.1.1)
- Deliver fire management fuel reduction program including strategic woody weed removal adjoining Gould Street residences and reinstatement with low fire risk indigenous plants in cooperation with the Frankston Beach Association. (Ref 6.1.15)
- Seek eligibility for, and deliver, the Green Army Programme for erosion control, dune restoration and coastal vegetation resilience. (Ref 6.1.8)
- Seek to establish an integrated land management liaison group with key authorities to ensure the broader planning and management of Port Phillip, the foreshore reserve, Seaford – Edithvale wetlands and creeks are connected. (Ref 6.1.51)



3.2 Catchments, Water Quality and the Marine Environment

A catchment is an area where water is collected by the natural landscape. In a catchment, all rain and run-off water eventually flows to a creek, river, dam, lake, ocean, or into a groundwater or urban storm water drainage system.

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 wide range of pollutants. Common stormwater pollutants include litter, runoff (primarily from roads), sediment (e.g. construction sites), vegetation, dog and animal faeces.

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 South East Water; however Council support in communicating the emergency response plan may assist in more timely redress of failed sewage infrastructure and limit the detrimental impacts.

Water quality at Frankston Beach is monitored each summer by EPA Victoria. This monitoring data 'indicates that there is a close

association between bacteria levels and rainfall over the summer months. However, the sources of the bacteria are not currently known'.⁷

Marine ecosystems, flora and fauna are also impacted by pollutants entering the bay and other uses of the coast.

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 sea grass 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.⁸

These important marine ecosystems are impacted by:

- An influx of nutrients from water run-off and drainage systems into the bay;
- directly or by pollution from boating, personal water craft (jet-skis), fishing, and infrastructure development;
- Litter left on the beach, particularly during peak use times. Small litter items such as cigarette butts, bottle tops, plastics and fishing litter can have detrimental impacts on marine life. (The beach sand is regularly cleaned by mechanically raking).

While some of these issues are outside of the management responsibility of Frankston City Council and the geographic area of this CMP, monitoring will inform Council's operations and communications with other responsible authorities. This is an important part of an integrated whole of catchment approach.

Clear water and a clean beach is a priority for the Frankston community.



Proposed outcome

A high quality natural environment with provision for clear water, clean, sandy beaches and healthy ecosystems.

Actions

- Finalise Council's *Integrated Water Action Plan* and establish a program of works for capturing, treating and using stormwater to reduce stormwater impacts on the bay (e.g. stormwater treatment and harvesting systems, Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) and litter traps. Advocate for litter traps in other municipalities where the bay is impacted. (Ref. 6.1.65)
- Advocate to the Victorian Government to recommence water pollution and aquatic species testing regime. (Ref. 6.1.50)
- Sewage leakage reporting referral system to be documented and communicated. (Ref. 6.1.16)
- Support actions from the *Kananook Creek Corridor Management Plan 2009* that reduce the impact of urban storm water and pollutants including:
 - Investigate capture of pollutants and litter at source;
 - Continue to investigate stormwater quality treatment opportunities and WSUD in the catchments where possible;
 - Commit to WSUD for all local government infrastructure projects where feasible;
 - Plan and implement cost effective systems that will significantly reduce litter and pollutants going into the waterways;
 - Ensure new development meets appropriate standards for stormwater quality through the development approvals process to reduce impacts of stormwater on Kananook Creek. (Ref. 6.1.7) Improve rubbish collection services at peak use times through six month data collection and service adaptation. (Ref. 6.1.6)
- Consider opportunities for greater flexibility of mechanical beach cleaning use including additional services after large storm events and responsive use at other times. Investigate the impacts of mechanical beach cleaning on sand stability and compare with the cost and effectiveness of manual pick up. (Ref. 6.1.76)
- Continue to provide litter education, as well as enforcement of littering regulations to protect water quality and local amenity. (Ref. 6.1.20)
- Support environmental stewardship of the foreshore reserve including, community education, Friends Groups and the local Beach Patrols (Ref. 6.1.5)
- Continue beach cleaning and litter removal programs including off peak and peak seasons and storm clean up. (Ref. 6.1.2)





3.3 Heritage

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

The foreshore reserve in Frankston and Seaford forms an important part of the traditional lands of the Bunurong or BoonWurrung people. Their tribal boundary stretched from the Werribee River to Wilsons Promontory, taking in the Mornington Peninsula and Westernport Bay.

Kananook Creek was an important source of fresh water for the Bunurong and has ancient mythology stories associated with its creation. The Creek attracted many animals that were hunted for food, (mostly large kangaroos, possums, eels, shell fish, salt water fish, tadpoles, yabbies, swans, ducks, birds, eggs, snakes, lizards), and a multitude of edible vegetation.⁹

Aboriginal people enjoyed a very different Port Phillip 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.

Today the BoonWurrung language based family groups are represented by The Bunurong Land Council, The BoonWurrung Foundation and the Bunurong Land and Sea Association. We pay our respects to the Bunurong, the greater Kulin Nation, their culture and their continued connection to this landscape.

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in Victoria is protected through the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* and the *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2007*. 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'. Some works within the foreshore reserve will require a Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP). This should be investigated in the early stages of all foreshore projects. Detail around these requirements and some specific recommendations for Aboriginal cultural heritage along the coast can be found in the *Seaford – Frankston Foreshore Aboriginal Heritage Assessment 2010*.



Site of the Visitor Information Centre and Sophia's Restaurant prior to redevelopment in the early 2000's



Pier forecourt prior to redevelopment in the early 2000's



Foreshore reserve Playground



Entrance to the Frankston Waterfront



Foreshore and pier forecourt today from Sophia's Restaurant

Drawn from this 2010 assessment, and included as appendix 6.4 is a *Preliminary Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment* for the foreshore reserve. It maps low, moderate or high archaeological potential to assist Council assessment of the type of CHMP that may be required if any high impact activities are proposed.

Settlement History

Olivers Hill, named after local fisherman James Oliver, is where the first Europeans settled in the area.

Frankston was established as a township in the 1850s. 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.

Following the electrification of the railway in the 1920s the area's residential population continued to grow and its lure as a holiday destination continued through to the 1950s.¹⁰

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.¹¹

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 relationship between central Frankston and 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. This can be attributed to it being one of the oldest reserves in the Frankston area. 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, revegetation and the installation of walking tracks, seats, tables and shelters. The foreshore in Seaford was re-reserved in 1987 for the purposes of conservation and recreation.

Settlement heritage landmarks of the foreshore reserve include:

Frankston Pier

The Frankston Pier is the most prominent built structure in the foreshore reserve of Frankston. This was originally built in 1857 and extended in 1864. It serviced the local fishing community and weekend visitors, who would arrive by steamer from Melbourne.¹² It continues to be an important site historically and for leisure.

Seaford Pier

With the diversion of Kananook Creek flows from the Carrum Carrum Swamp to Patterson River, a large pipe was built to pump seawater into Kananook Creek to flush through the polluted waters. The pipe was dismantled in 1953 but the associated pier on the foreshore in Seaford remains and has long been a focal point for the area.

Kananook Creek bridges

Kananook Creek, originally rising from the Carrum Carrum Swamp has been an integral feature of the foreshore reserve in Frankston and broader Frankston region. The site where Kananook Creek meets the bay has altered substantially over the years. Originally it double backed on itself for some distance before joining the salt water, but records indicate that by 1888 the entrance had already been engineered to allow safe refuge for fishing boats.¹³

The first suspension bridge over the creek was built in 1875 to allow patrons easy access between the historic Pier Hotel and the sea baths of the same owner. With the appearance of other guest houses backing onto the creek, further bridges were built at Fiocchi and Allawah Avenues. A landmark bridge now sits over the mouth of the creek.

Coastal Arts Discovery Trail and interpretation signage

Cultural heritage is celebrated along the foreshore reserve with the installation of a series of public artworks that form the 'Coastal Arts Discovery Trail'.

The environmental values of the foreshore reserve are shared and communicated through the installation of occasional interpretation signage at beach entrance points within the reserve.

The important cultural heritage and environmental values of the full foreshore reserve are inconsistently represented and communicated to the broader community.



The Hermit, Frankston c1909.
Latrobe picture collection, State Library of Victoria



'Hermitage' forms part of the Frankston Coastal Arts Trail.
It was inspired by the hermit's (John Maddox's) story and created
by artists Jacki Staude





4. Plan and Act

This section groups issues, drawn from the consultation process, under the Victorian Coastal Strategy principle of ‘Plan and Act’. This section provides local context and discussion of these issues and then proposes actions and outcomes to take management of the foreshore reserve into the future. More detail on the actions can be found in section 6.1 as per the references provided.

This section also includes the ‘Planning framework’ that designates areas of the foreshore reserve for different primary roles providing a framework for planning and management of these areas.



Coastal Processes

The Foreshore is continually changing as a result of natural coastal processes. During summer, the sand predominantly moves to the north along the foreshore reserve in Frankston, driven by southerly winds. Conversely, during winter the sand transport is predominantly to the south, driven by northerly winds. At times the movement of sand may be quite noticeable when seasonal fluctuations are severe or following storm events.

Most of the foreshore area lies within a low lying crescent that stretches from the Beaumaris headland to Olivers Hill. Management of the sandy foreshore in this area is shared

between Frankston City Council and Kingston City Council. Mornington Peninsula Shire is also a key partner in management of coastal impacts.

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 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.

Frankston beach was renourished in 2014 with 15,000 cubic metres of sand.

Sand movement causes a build-up of sand in the mouth of Kananook Creek, which is regularly dredged to allow for boating access. The dredged sand is used to replenish Frankston beach north and south of the creek mouth as needed.

An overview of these processes is provided in Figure 3 over the page.



Figure 3
Coastal processes in Frankston City

The coastline changes at Olivers Hill. A basalt sea wall runs from Olivers Hill car park to Whitecliffe Avenue. Then there is a succession of beaches between cliffs. This cliff zone has two active slips that have been, and continue to be, regularly monitored for any movement that may put private property at risk.

Climate Change and Sea Level Rise

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 Coastal Strategy. 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.

There are opportunities to mitigate these impacts through appropriate planning, research and investigation.

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. There are four management and adaption options recognised as acceptable methods of dealing with climate change. These are avoid, protect, accommodate or retreat. Applying these management options to the foreshore reserve would mean:

- avoid development of new infrastructure in susceptible areas;
- protect existing assets from impacts or make infrastructure robust against impacts or able to function when impacted;
- accommodate sea level rise impacts;
- ensure storm water systems are resilient to coastal changes;
- retreat to areas that will not be impacted by sea level rise.

It is important to recognise that if the projected climate change and sea level rise scenarios for Frankston eventuate, the recreational use of the beach is likely to change as a result of the changing beach profile and coastal conditions. Additionally there may be greater demand for access to the coast as people seek refuge from rising temperatures.

It is important that decisions regarding adaptation to climate change and sea level rise impacts are informed by the best available scientific information. Partnering with, and drawing on relationships with organisations such as the Association of Bayside Municipalities (ABM) is needed for cost effective access to this information. The most recent ABM report Bay Blueprint Framework report, *A Regional Coastal Adaptation Framework for Port Phillip Bay* will combine with the next stage report proposed *Bay Plan 2070* to provide a regional coastal adaptation plan for Port Phillip. Council's *Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation Plan* and *Carbon Neutral Action Plan* currently direct action on climate change.



In 2014 sand scouring and several major storm events rendered the Seaford Life Saving Club boat ramp unusable. Urgent short term works were required to open this facility for the beach patrol season. Protection of the surrounding dune was also required to reduce further impacts and protect other infrastructure.

Asset Protection

Sea level rise, increased storm events, and the dynamic nature of the coastal environment puts pressure on coastal assets.

Infrastructure such as club buildings, beach boxes, cafes and other commercial operations, piers, paths, boat ramps, fences, pedestrian access ways and storm water outfalls can all be impacted by natural and introduced coastal processes and storm events. The cost to repair and upgrade this infrastructure

is expensive. Other infrastructure such as seawalls, rock revetments and groynes can be used to address erosion issues, but may cause erosion impacts in other areas and reduce the amenity value and recreational use of an area. Erosion treatments need to be carefully considered and designed. Coastal vegetation provides an essential dune stabilising function that protects natural values, indigenous heritage deposits and coastal assets and infrastructure. Where possible, vegetated coastal dunes should be used as a preferred treatment

for erosion protection. Repair and rehabilitation of natural assets also needs to be factored into storm response funding.

Encroachment onto the foreshore reserve from private property is an issue that contributes to local erosion and scouring. Stormwater drainage pipes from private property that discharge directly into the fragile cliff faces and beaches are contributing to localised erosion and in some instances pollution of Port Phillip waters.



Proposed outcome

Resilience to coastal hazards and climate change impacts.

Actions

- Develop a framework for monitoring coastal processes and identifying associated hazards/risks that takes into account:
 - sections of the coast most vulnerable to erosion from storm events and actions to mitigate
 - costs and benefits of hard solutions (e.g. seawalls, groynes breakwaters).
 - potential for beach renourishment/restoration and revegetation to prevent erosion.
 - high risk areas where new infrastructure should not be constructed
 - protection and enhancement of existing vegetation (Ref.6.1.57)
- Continue to monitor the stability of Oliver's Hill through six monthly inclinometer readings and reports. Document points of change that require risk assessment. (Ref. 6.1.12)
- Work with state government to investigate private property encroachments into the foreshore reserve at Frankston South. Identify way forward including any town planning requirements, compliance issues and future stability needs. (Ref. 6.1.59)
- Continue to plan for the potential impacts of climate change on the foreshore reserve recognising the need to consider the most up to date information. Partner with organisations such as the Association of Bayside Municipalities (ABM) on relevant research projects. (Ref. 6.1.56)
- Support the ongoing implementation and review of Council's Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation Plan.
 - Use the best available scientific information on climate change impacts and risks to inform the development of local land use plans, statutory controls, as well as the design, construction and maintenance/renewal of infrastructure and assets and emergency planning.
 - Adopt the 2100 and 2040 anticipated sea level increases (+0.8 m and +0.3 m respectively) as the basis for the siting, design and maintenance of proposed foreshore reserve facilities and infrastructure. Ensure that new development is appropriately located and designed. (Ref. 6.1.38)
- Determine funding arrangements in collaboration with responsible authorities such as DELWP to respond to emergency repair works to unsafe infrastructure, access points and important vegetation. (Ref. 6.1.47)
- Undertake a study to assess and monitor storm water outlet drains that discharge through the Crown land reserve at Oliver's Hill, with a view to consolidate where possible to reduce erosion on cliff faces and improve the visual amenity of the area (Ref. 6.1.78)
- Undertake a structural engineering review of private staircases on Oliver's Hill and in consultation with local residents and develop license agreements for property owners for use of public land for existing private access ways. (Ref 6.1.14)
- Review east-west links through the foreshore reserve in Seaford and consider rationalisation of paths and tracks where suitable. Seasonal closures that reduce maintenance costs and improve wildlife connectivity could be explored as a viable compromise to full track closure. (Ref. 6.1.4)
- Undertake a 12 month hydrographic survey and coastal process assessment to determine sand movement, weather patterns and coastal processes occurring around the Kananook Creek entrance. (Ref. 6.1.30)



4.2 Stewardship

A number of community groups are involved in conservation work in the foreshore reserve. These groups support the work of Council, working in partnership with rangers and other staff to create a strong sense of community pride and local responsibility for the foreshore reserve.

These groups include:

- **Frankston Beach Association (FBA)** – participates in; restoration, revegetation and preservation of the foreshore reserves; lobbying against activities that may lead to a reduction in beach or water quality, or damage to the foreshore reserves; promotion of the beach for recreational use.
- **Frankston Environmental Friends Network** – support and assist in advocating for conservation values across the municipality.
- **Foreshore Advisory Committee** – provide advice to Council on strategic and capital projects that relate to the foreshore.
- **Kananook Creek Association** – aims to clean, restore and preserve the Kananook Creek and its environs.
- **Long Island Residents Group** – community advocacy group.
- **Seaford Foreshore Friends** – work in the reserve regenerating and replanting indigenous species and removing environmental weeds and litter.
- **The 3199 Beach Patrol and the 3198 Beach Patrol** – pick up litter for one hour every month and record and log findings; and promote community pride and ownership of the foreshore reserve areas.

To operate effectively, these groups require support and assistance.

Proposed outcome

Community awareness and involvement in protecting and enhancing the foreshore reserve for future generations.

Actions

- Support environmental stewardship of the foreshore reserve through community education, e.g. local schools and continuing to support volunteers such as Friends Groups and the local Beach Patrols. Recognise the vital role played by these groups in the management of Coastal areas and provide adequate support and opportunities to ensure their effective operation. (Ref. 6.1.5)
- Review Foreshore Advisory Committee Terms of Reference and align with the Coastal Management Plan and consider communications with other foreshore reserve community groups. (Ref. 6.1.11)





4.3 Planning framework

This plan designates areas of the foreshore reserve as an Activity Node, Recreation Node, Access Node or Sensitive Natural Area. This designation is based on a consideration of a number of factors including existing conditions, patterns of land use and infrastructure, the extent to which an area has been modified and habitat / ecological values.

In this way different areas of the foreshore reserve are allocated different primary roles, providing a framework for planning and management of these areas. These areas are shown in Figure 4.

The Activity and Recreational Nodes will provide a focus for managing recreation demand and enhancing links between the foreshore reserve and retail and commercial districts of Frankston and Seaford. However, ecological and cultural values must be considered in all decision making.

Activity node

The Frankston Waterfront is the primary activity node and the main hub for concentrated activity along the foreshore reserve linking to the commercial and retail precinct of central Frankston. It is the key location for active recreation, commercial activities, infrastructure for community coastal dependent uses and host to large scale events (such as the annual Frankston Waterfront Festival and the Asia Pacific Iron-man Championship). Refer to figure 5.

Recreation nodes

Secondary Activity Nodes support high levels of visitation with significant existing infrastructure that includes: multi-purpose community buildings; public toilets; accessible pathways; car parking; links to public transport; bike racks; and general play/fitness spaces. They provide potential opportunities for organised activity. Refer to fig 6 & 7.

Foreshore reserve access nodes – Level 1

Level 1 Access Nodes provides access to the foreshore reserve for less formal activities such as swimming, sun bathing and walking. Supporting infrastructure at these locations is limited to picnic tables, pathways/boardwalks, bike racks, and Nepean Highway pedestrian crossings to parking and transport opportunities located outside of the reserve. They may include public toilets. They allow for a quieter and more relaxing environment.

Foreshore reserve access nodes – Level 2

Level 2 Access Nodes provide pathway access into the reserve. Infrastructure is limited to signage and pathways that should connect to a broader pedestrian and transport network.

Key foreshore reserve access routes

Key access routes are priority links that provide users with access to the foreshore reserve from: commercial and retail centres; adjacent recreation opportunities; nearby car parking and public transport; and the broader pedestrian network.

Alongshore key access routes

Alongshore key access routes provide users with access between visitor nodes along the foreshore reserve.

Sensitive natural area

(Seaford bushland, Coastal dune vegetation, Indigenous midden Long Island)

Sensitive areas are defined as conservation/preservation areas, erosion control areas and areas of high heritage/cultural significance. Development pressure and infrastructure will be directed away from sensitive areas.



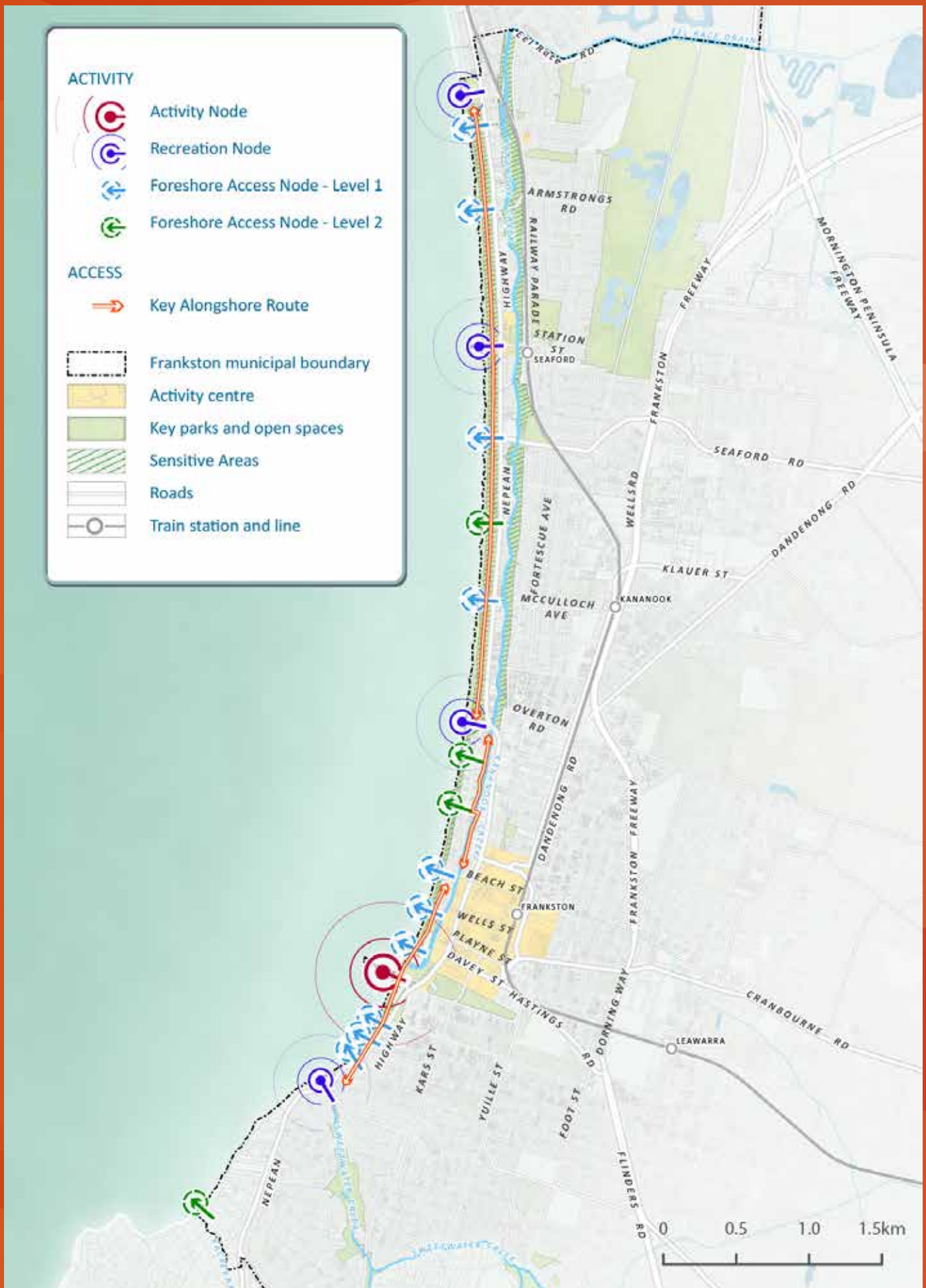


Figure 4
Visitor Nodes and access

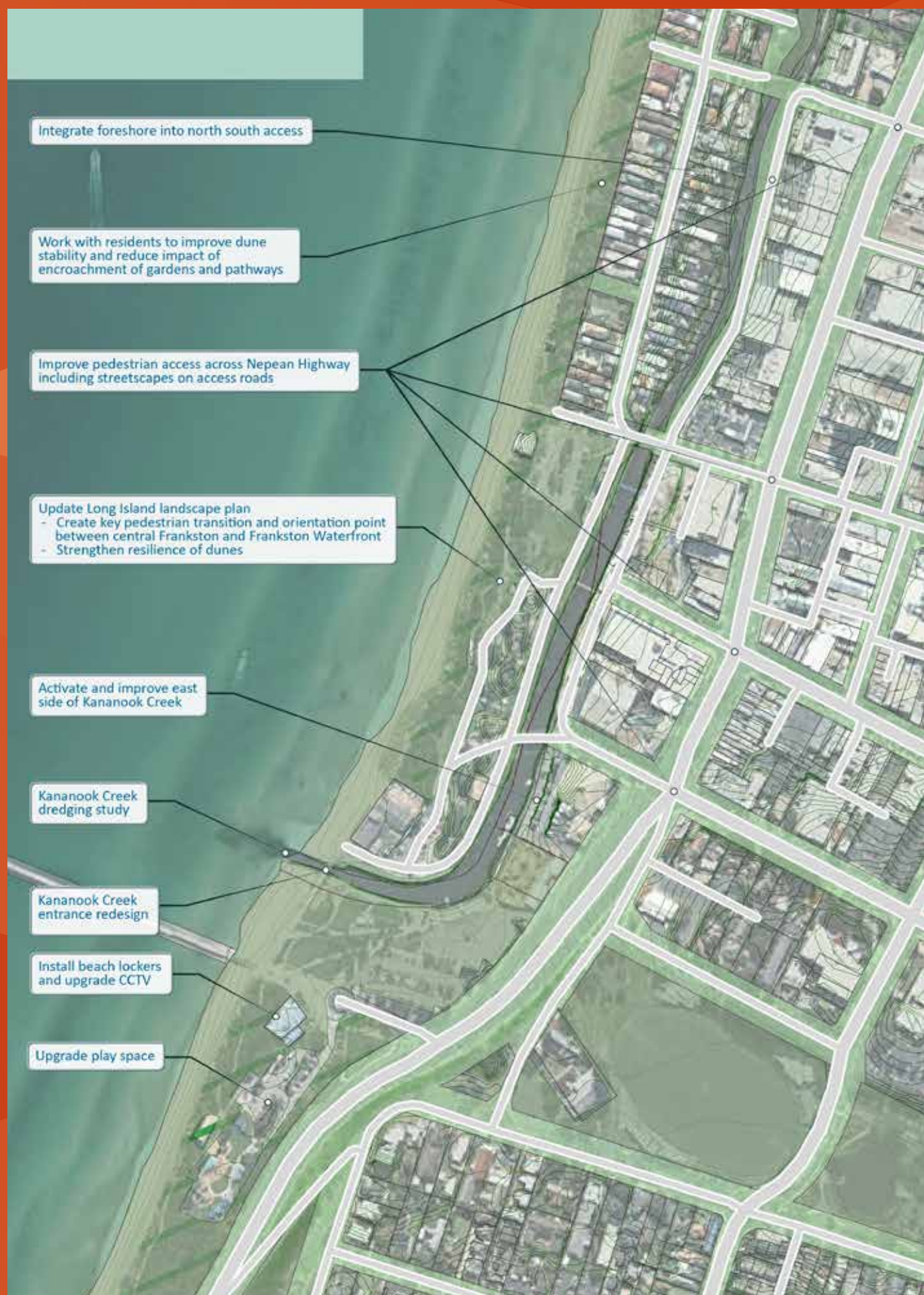


Figure 5
Activity Node - Frankston Waterfront



Figure 6
Recreation Node – Keast Park



Figure 6
Recreation Node – Olivers Hill



5. Use and Enjoy

This section groups issues, drawn from the consultation process, under the Victorian Coastal Strategy principle of ‘Use and Enjoy’. This section provides local context and discussion of these issues and then proposes actions and outcomes to take management of the foreshore reserve into the future. More detail on the actions can be found in section 6.1 as provided in the references.



Access

Providing safe and equitable access to the foreshore reserve will continue to be a priority given the pressures of population growth. There are a number of access points that support visitation along the length of the foreshore reserve. Each point provides varying levels of visitor amenity. The primary points of access are at the Frankston Waterfront, Olivers Hill Boat launching area, Seaford Pier and Keast Park.

The Frankston Waterfront supports universal access with disability access parking spaces, disability access toilets, picnic facilities, paved ramp to the beach, cafes and special beach wheelchairs that travel over sand. Universal access does not currently extend across the sand to the water's edge.

Seaford Pier and Keast Park provide a slightly lower level of amenity with boardwalks, community and café facilities, picnic facilities, car parking and toilets.

Olivers Hill boat launching area provides toilets and car parking and access to the southern end of the foreshore reserve boardwalk.

More secondary access points in Seaford such as Riviera Link, Armstrongs Road, Seaford Road and McCulloch Avenue align with safe pedestrian crossing (across Nepean Highway) from car parking and residential areas. These access points connect to some facilities such as boardwalks to the sand and toilets.

Other access nodes provide more basic amenities limited to a sandy path through the dunes and no direct

pedestrian access across Nepean Highway. For optimum pedestrian connectivity, some of these access points require upgrading, (and addition of adjacent pedestrian road crossing of Nepean Highway), whilst others could be removed to reduce maintenance costs and degradation of dune vegetation.

The Nepean Highway creates a significant barrier to pedestrian access between the foreshore reserve and central Frankston, Seaford Village and residential areas.

Access to the foreshore reserve in Frankston South is limited to one location at Gulls Way and further options could be explored to better support pedestrian access in this area.

Parking

Seventy four percent of visitors access the foreshore reserve by private vehicle and parking congestion is an issue during the peak summer season, on hot beach days and during events, particularly around the Frankston Pier/ Frankston Waterfront.

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 central Frankston, Seaford village and other nearby reserves.

Capitalising on the close proximity of public transport to the foreshore reserve, in particular Seaford and Frankston railway stations, should be part of the response to encouraging a range of access modes.

Recreational Connectivity

The foreshore reserve is disjointed and visitors unfamiliar with the area find it difficult to navigate from one area to another. This is due to disjointed pathways, lack of way finding (directional and interpretive) signage and a lack of consistency for visitor amenities.

North-south access pathways vary in surfacing and character and include boardwalks and paved promenades to informal sandy paths. Where the access changes in character significantly it is difficult to navigate from one pathway to the other.

Access through the rocky beaches and cliffs south of the Olivers Hill boat launching area through to Daveys Bay is not currently possible due to the lack of pathway along the varied terrain.

Links from the foreshore reserve to other adjacent experiences/amenities – such as public transport, Kananook Creek Trail, Sweetwater Creek Trail – are difficult to find, non-existent or unsupported with infrastructure e.g. pedestrian crossings/safe pathways/ signage/open vistas.

Any improvement of pedestrian connectivity at these points should be designed to also account for vegetation and fauna connectivity. The recently installed boardwalk at McCulloch Avenue is seated at ground level creating a barrier to ground dwelling fauna. Two fauna crossing tunnels were included in the boardwalk to provide some connectivity.

The east side of Kananook Creek, behind Daveys Hotel, creates a perceived secondary pedestrian barrier between the foreshore reserve and central Frankston due to its lack of aesthetic appeal, lack of general amenity and perception of being unsafe.

Improving pedestrian links between central Frankston and the foreshore reserve is highlighted as a priority in both the Frankston Integrated Transport Strategy 2013 and the Frankston *Metropolitan Activity Centre Structure Plan 2015*. It will require changes to the physical environment as well as a behavioural and cultural change.



Proposed outcome

A connected foreshore reserve, with accessible links to other key open spaces, local business and transport nodes.

Actions

- Investigate the feasibility of constructing a separate shared use path that utilises land narrowing of the Nepean Highway adjacent to the foreshore reserve in Seaford from Mile Bridge to Keast Park and links to key east-west routes without impacting on the important vegetation and biodiversity of the foreshore reserve or the existing soft path. (Ref. 6.1.68)
- Develop a *Signage and Pathway Action Plan* that builds on the existing *Waterfront Way Finding Strategy* and considers pathway connections and directional, map, parking and event signage for the full foreshore reserve. (Ref. 6.1.58)
- Develop design guidelines for landscaping, materials, furniture, boardwalks, trails, pathways, bridges and signage types to provide design consistency and a more intuitive linking of the coastal experience. Allow for subtle difference for the different visitation and landscape character zones. Incorporate best practice vegetation and habitat management principles. (Ref. 6.1.60)
- Undertake a signage audit to inform the development of a *Signage and Pathway Action Plan*. (Ref. 6.1.33)
- Investigate opportunities to increase universal access to the beach, sand and water areas at the Frankston Waterfront. This should link with existing disabled car parking and access paths to ensure a continuous path of travel. (Ref. 6.1.61)
- Link central Frankston and the foreshore reserve with event satellite locations that encourage visitors to move between these two areas. (Ref. 6.1.71)
- Link central Frankston and the foreshore reserve by including opportunities for coastal vegetation in the Frankston Streetscape Strategy. (Ref. 6.1.69)
- Advocate for the activation of the east side of Kananook Creek. (Ref. 6.1.53)
- Investigate the possibility of a Shuttle Bus Service or new bus loop bus route as per the *Frankston Integrated Transport Strategy 2013*. (Ref. 6.1.73)
- Advocate for a Nepean Highway pedestrian crossing at Mile Bridge. (Ref 6.1.52)
- Advocate for a Nepean Highway pedestrian crossing at Coates Walk, Seaford. (Ref. 6.1.54)
- Upgrade the beach access at Coates Walk, Seaford. (Ref. 6.1.37)
- Review and upgrade as required beach access at Armstrongs Road, Seaford, to meet level 1 access node expectations as per section 5.1. (Ref. 4.2.41)
- Advocate for improved pedestrian access across Nepean Highway in central Frankston. (Ref. 6.1.49)
- Develop a suite of online beach access information. (Ref. 6.1.10)
- Upgrade open space pathways at Beach Street, Allawah Avenue and Fiocchi Avenue. (Ref. 6.1.40)
- Investigate additional foreshore reserve access in Frankston South from Nepean Highway to the bay. (Ref. 6.1.79)
- Improve streetscapes along key access routes to the foreshore reserve with particular priority in Central Frankston. (Ref. 6.1.42)
- Determine the viability of a continuous pedestrian pathway through the foreshore reserve from north of Olivers Hill to Kackeraboite Creek. (Ref. 6.1.77)





5.2 Tourism, Recreation and Events

Frankston City as a tourist destination is one of the key drivers for the future financial prosperity of the area. And the foreshore reserve is one of its key destinations.

Located within the foreshore reserve Activity Node, and referred to as the Frankton Waterfront, is Frankston's tourism and events precinct. Major rejuvenation of this area has been undertaken since the early 2000's providing a significant lift in the stature and image of Frankston.

Picnic facilities have been expanded, restaurants established, an iconic playground built, a landmark pedestrian bridge has been constructed over the mouth of the Kananook Creek and a series of public artworks has been installed. It is home to the award winning Frankston Visitor Information Centre.

The recent redevelopment of the Frankston Yacht Club and events such

as the annual four month long Sand Sculpting Australia Exhibition, the Asia Pacific Ironman Competition, the award winning annual Waterfront Festival and other community events and activities continue to enhance the recreational and tourist appeal of the Frankston area whilst providing great opportunities for the local community to access world class facilities and events. Potential exists to grow this further.

One of the key considerations for this CMP is how to build on this success and continue this positive trajectory into the future whilst recognising the fragility of the coastal environment.

The Frankston Waterfront is the most intensely activated area of

the foreshore reserve through the peak summer months. It has been nominated by Lifesaving Victoria as one of Port Phillip's most visited beaches.

This places some limit on the capacity of the Frankston Waterfront to support increased tourist / 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.

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

- no negative impact on natural environment and resilience of the foreshore reserve;
- net positive community benefit;
- ability to consolidate / enhance Frankston's position as the capital of the Mornington Peninsula tourism region;
- coastal dependent;
- ability to encourage a 'family friendly' atmosphere;
- anticipated or proven transference of visitation into central Frankston.

Furthermore foreshore reserve activity and events need to:

- 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;
- be scheduled at a minimum 4-6 weeks apart to allow the area 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 approval to operate under the Crown Land Reserves Act 1978;
- promote a point of difference and diverse user groups at each separate visitor node to reduce pressure on the waterfront;
- Be assessed through an internal referral process to consider all potential impacts.

Outside of the Frankston Waterfront, the foreshore reserve has Recreation Nodes that support a broad range of regular activity and several recreation groups. Some of these groups and activities are coastal dependent while others are not.



The groups and organised activities include:

- Boat launching
- Carrum Bowling Club
- Frankston Life Saving Club
- Frankston Volunteer Coast Guard
- Frankston Yacht Club
- Long Island Tennis Club
- Seaford Life Saving Club
- Sea Scouts (Not yet operational)
- Stand up paddle boarding
- Swimming of horses

The Frankston and Seaford Life Saving Clubs, the Frankston Yacht Club and the Carrum Bowling Club buildings also house commercial café/restaurant facilities and community meeting spaces. Sofia's Restaurant sits adjoining the Frankston Visitor Information Centre. These leases on Reserved Crown land are administered by Frankston City Council as the appointed land manager.

Over the last ten to fifteen years, significant funds have been spent upgrading the Recreation Nodes at Keast Park and Seaford Pier. This investment has broadened the destination appeal of the foreshore reserve and is a source of pride and pleasure for the local community.

The exception to this is the Olivers Hill boat launching area. It lacks amenity and is under-utilised for general beach access even at peak use times. It is a heavily modified site. Olivers Hill itself is renowned for its spectacular long sea views yet the Olivers Hill lookout is partially closed and provides little amenity or support for visitation. It has been left behind whilst other areas of the foreshore reserve have been developed, due to the Safe Boat Harbour proposals described in section 4.3.

With or without a safe boat harbour, Olivers Hill lookout and boat launching area is rich with potential for re-development. Better support for all forms of recreation, including boating, swimming, cycling, walking, promenading, dining, barbecues and picnics should be a priority.

Located within the busiest activity node in the foreshore reserve, McCombs Reserve provides scope to support further activation of the Frankston waterfront. Outside of the four months of the annual Sand Sculpting Australia Exhibition, McCombs Reserve, is used for boat trailer parking during the spring snapper fishing season but provides limited amenity at other times.

The Long Island Tennis Club is a single use, non-coastal dependent facility that sits within the foreshore reserve outside a designated activity node. The club has plans to maximise use of the location by introducing 'beach tennis'. The provision of tennis facilities across the municipality is currently being reviewed as part of a specific strategy for tennis. Use of this coastal location for tennis is to continue if supported by the tennis strategy. Future change of use or expanding use of this facility would need to be assessed according to the principles of the Victorian Coastal Strategy and this Coastal Management Plan and would require coastal consent from DELWP.

The most popular reasons for visiting the foreshore reserve in summer are to swim, undertake beach activities, walk and for children's play/playgrounds. Opportunities exist to better support casual access through improved walking paths throughout the foreshore reserve.

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).



Proposed outcome

Vibrant and appealing areas on the foreshore that complement the unique character and identity of Frankston as an iconic coastal destination.

Actions

- Develop criteria to assess future proposals for organised activity in the foreshore reserve. (Ref. 6.1.9)
- Update the landscape design for the foreshore reserve at Long Island. (Ref. 6.1.36)
- Attract tourism events and activities outside of peak use times that meet the primary attributes described above. (Ref. 6.1.13)
- Prepare and develop a Landscape Master Plan for Olivers Hill. (Ref. 6.1.25)
- Activate the east side of Kananook Creek (Ref. 6.1.53)
- Link central Frankston and the foreshore reserve with event satellite locations that encourage visitors to move between these two areas. (Ref. 6.1.71)
- Renew the play space at Frankston Waterfront (Ref. 6.1.34)
- Undertake planting at Keast Park as per the Keast Park Master Plan. (Ref. 6.1.39)
- Develop an activation / master plan for McCombs Reserve. (Ref. 6.1.72)
- Complete the Frankston Tennis Strategy. (Ref. 6.1.62)
- Determine the ability of the Mile Bridge foreshore reserve entrance point to be activated as a Recreation node, once the tennis study is complete. (Ref. 6.1.67)





5.3 Boating and water based activity

The foreshore reserve provides access to many water based recreational opportunities. Some of these are identified and described under the headings below:

Boating and Frankston Volunteer Coast Guard

Recreational boating access is available at two boat ramps – Kananook Creek and Olivers Hill. Both boat ramps are considered district level facilities in the Central Coastal Board's *Recreational Boating Facilities framework 2014*. (A district boating facility generally provides a high level of service for one type of boating activity. It is a publicly accessible boating destination with a community level catchment area).

The four lane boat ramp at the mouth of Kananook Creek provides quick access to Port Phillip. This boat ramp caters for small (up to 6 metres) recreational motor boats and jet

skis, as the height of the bridge over the creek restricts sail boats and the depth at the entrance restricts boats with a bigger draught. A motor boat hire facility operates out of the creek adjacent to the boat ramp on a seasonal basis or as conditions permit.

Kananook Creek mouth requires regular dredging to maintain an adequate depth for boating access.

The boat ramp at the base of Olivers Hill, provides boat access directly into Port Phillip. 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.

Limited car and boat trailer parking is an issue at both boat ramps during seasonal peak times. Little

opportunity exists to improve the car and trailer parking capacity.

The *Boating Coastal Action Plan* recognises the potential for the Olivers Hill boat launching area to be upgraded to a Regional Boating Facility. (A Regional Boating Facility generates and accommodates a significant amount of recreational boating activity from a wide catchment). Development of a regional boating facility in Frankston is seen as a way of providing a wide range of services and filling a gap in the boating network along the eastern stretch of the Port Phillip coastline.

Plans for upgraded boating facilities at Frankston were investigated by the State Government as early as 1990. In

2008 the Victorian State Government gave planning approval for the development of a safe Boat Harbour at Olivers Hill, Frankston. A Safe Boat Harbour at Frankston requires a high level of financial investment and when the market was tested in 2010 there was insufficient private investment interest for it to be realised. Since this time the project has been put on-hold indefinitely.

A regional boating facility aligns with Frankston's designation as a metropolitan activity centre and as a regional hub. It is considered that it will further lift the stature and image of Frankston; however the financial investment required keeps this project at a distance.

Further investigations should be undertaken to determine the true public benefit of boating facilities in Frankston and provide the most reasonable expectation for public funding for construction and management of this type of facility. A cost - benefit analysis of the existing boat trailer parking and boat ramps for the broader Frankston community should be included.

Whilst there are current plans for refurbishment of the existing boat ramps at Olivers Hill, the broader recreational appeal of the area has

not been addressed with the safe boat harbour plans in limbo. Opportunity exists to improve use of the area for all forms of recreation, including swimming, cycling, walking, dining, barbecues and picnics.

The Volunteer Coast Guard began in Frankston and then spread nationally. The Frankston Volunteer Coast Guard is proud of this history and their ongoing role in the Frankston community.

The Frankston Volunteer Coast Guard is located in a stand-alone building within the foreshore reserve. The building is in disrepair and likely to require demolition in the future (five to seven years). Frankston boat launching facilities cannot accommodate the main rescue boat. This has a considerable impact on the response time to an emergency rescue in the area. They have a secondary response vehicle that they launch in Kananook Creek. A replacement building for the Coast Guard has previously been linked to proposals for a Safe Boat Harbour at Frankston.

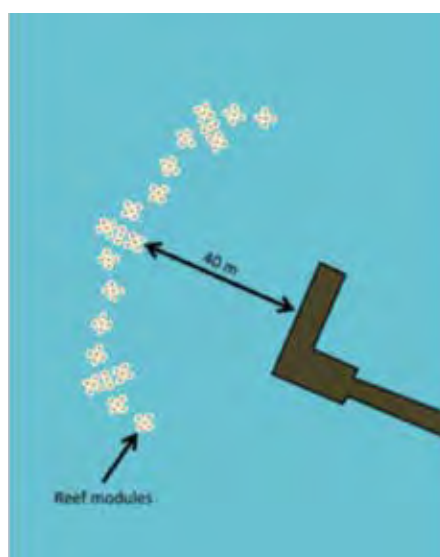
A new facility is currently being built for the Frankston Yacht Club. The Frankston Yacht Club promotes and encourages the sport of yachting through a range of sailing skills programs and a racing calendar of events on the Frankston Waterfront.

Yachts access the water at the mouth of Kananook Creek or directly from the beach. The new facility will better support yacht club activities and be a great asset to residents and visitors as it features: café, public toilets, community space, restaurant, function room and safety look out.

Artificial reef

The waters of Port Phillip adjacent to the Foreshore reserve provide opportunities for recreational fishing. An artificial reef was installed off the end of Frankston pier by Fisheries Victoria in 2012. It is thought that the production and diversity of recreational fishery species in Port Phillip may be limited by lack of reef habitat availability. Natural reef habitat has been lost mostly due to a range of past and ongoing impacts (i.e. dredge fishing, chemical pollutants, sedimentation and exotic species introduction).¹⁴

Fisheries Victoria has determined that the artificial reef provides habitat for a range of aquatic species, increasing local biodiversity as well as fish available for recreational pier based anglers. How this might transfer into economic and recreational benefits for the Frankston community and visitors is still to be determined as part of the delivery of this plan.



Location of reef modules off shore from Frankston Pier. The State of Victoria.



Installation of similar reef modules. The State of Victoria.

Water based activity

With the increasing popularity of Frankston City beaches and proposals for improving swimming opportunities, aquatic safety needs to be a priority.

Open water swimming is a popular activity on the foreshore. The Mornington Peninsula Triathlon Club members regular meet and swim from the base of Olivers Hill to Frankston Pier and back. Dedicated access for open water swimmers at this location would reduce potential for conflict with boat users and provide access for a greater range of abilities.

The possibility of installing floating pontoons offshore from Frankston for swimmers has been preliminarily

reviewed as part of this CMP. These types of facilities are successfully deployed in some Western Australian waters, but not currently in Victoria. Swimming is the most popular beach activity in Frankston during the summer months. Swimming pontoons are likely to increase the appeal and offering of Frankston's waters for recreational swimming, as they have in Bunbury and Rockingham. They may also have potential to act as a training aid for open water swimming, building upon our association with the Ironman competition and a point of difference for Frankston.

Initial investigations reveal that these facilities: work well as a seasonal installation; require storage in the off season; require ongoing recurrent

funding; and could not be placed in the existing Frankston near shore swimming only zones as the minimum safe water depth for the installation of swimming pontoons is not available. As Council does not manage the waters of Port Phillip, (outside of the sea bed area reserved for the Safe Boat harbour), a number of further steps for pursuing this proposal are required. As a first step, this proposal will need to be discussed in detail with Parks Victoria, as the waterways manager and with input from Life Saving Victoria regarding safety. Preliminary investigations and the further steps, including seeking State Government agency approvals, are detailed in appendix 6.3.



Proposed outcome

A diversity of coastal dependent and supporting public use opportunities.

Actions

- Scope further investigations needed to determine the true public benefit of boating facilities in Frankston and provide the most reasonable expectation for public funding for construction and management of this type of facility. (Ref. 6.1.70)
- Seek planning extension for the SUZ3 Frankston Safe Boat Harbour planning zone if required prior to 1 November 2017. (Ref. 6.1.45)
- Develop an Olivers Hill Landscape Master Plan and include: Indigenous vegetation management and improvements; pedestrian flow through the space including links to the existing foreshore reserve boardwalk to the north, Sweetwater Creek, and potential future walkways to the south; improvements to car parking layout, drop off zones and car access and egress points; links to off-site boat trailer parking; potential positioning of a multi-purpose facility that may house the Volunteer Coast Guard and increase access to water based recreational activity; and improvements to visitor access and amenity of the lookout. (Ref. 6.1.25)
- Develop a concept and advocate to the state government for a multipurpose building to house the Frankston Volunteer Coast Guard potentially within the Olivers Hill boat ramp area. Consider other potential regional drawcard uses e.g. dive centre/ marine research. (Ref. 6.1.55)
- Actively promote the existing artificial fishing reef off Frankston through fishing forums and Council media and publications. (Ref. 6.1.24)
- Develop a system for capturing and analysing the economic impact of the artificial reef off shore in Frankston as it continues to attract and grow fish stocks. Consider opportunities to support the development of fishing club activities. (Ref. 6.1.80)
- Continue investigations into the risks, cost and benefits of installing freely accessible swimming pontoons in the Frankston near shore environment in consultation with Parks Victoria and Life Saving Victoria. (Ref. 6.1.74)
- Undertake twice yearly hydrographic survey to monitor Kananook Creek dredging program effectiveness at the start and end of peak season. (Ref. 6.1.30)
- Redesign entrance to Kananook Creek to reduce impacts of sand accumulation at the creek mouth. (Ref. 6.1.31)
- Dredge the entrance to Kananook Creek to maintain safe boat access and pump sand onto adjoining beaches for renourishment. (Ref. 6.1.28)
- Renew the fenders and walers along Kananook Creek from the boat ramps to the creek mouth. (Ref. 6.1.32)
- Advocate for the state government to fund regular Kananook Creek dredging. (Ref. 6.1.48)





5.4 Coastal buildings and infrastructure

A range of coastal buildings and infrastructure supports the many foreshore reserve recreation activities that take place and accommodates numerous clubs and community organisations.

Within the foreshore reserve there are eight community buildings, 13 public toilet blocks, two playgrounds, 59 bathing boxes/boat sheds, boat launching ramps, a jetty and a range of fencing, boardwalks, signage, pathways, access ramps and stairs, retaining walls, viewing platforms, shade structures and drains.

Public infrastructure

The majority of community buildings on the foreshore reserve have been redeveloped over the last 10 to 15 years with the exception of: the Frankston Volunteer Coast Guard building whose potential redevelopment has been tied to proposals for a safe boat harbour; and the Long Island Tennis Club pavilion.

The redeveloped facilities have been built to support community use and access to the coast and are multi-

purposed to include restaurant/café facilities. They include: Keast Park Pavilion supporting the Carrum Bowls Club, Sea Scouts and Crackerjack Cafe; Seaford Life Saving Club and Café; Frankston Life Saving Club with Waves Restaurant and kiosk; Frankston Visitor Information Centre with Sofia's Restaurant; and the Frankston Yacht Club with restaurant space that is currently being developed and will be a significant landmark on the foreshore reserve once complete.

Coastal conditions are very harsh on built infrastructure and the cost to repair and upgrade coastal infrastructure assets is significant.

Processes are in place to undertake regular condition inspections and monitor the lifecycle of foreshore reserve buildings and infrastructure as part of Council's broader asset management processes. A *Coastal Infrastructure Condition Audit* was undertaken in 2013 that has directed maintenance and capital priorities on

a range of coastal infrastructure. This regular audit process is to continue into the future.

In some areas, there is encroachment of private structures into the foreshore reserve. These structures are a public risk as they sit outside of Councils asset management regime.

Storm surge damage affecting the integrity of infrastructure can be more difficult to predict but is becoming more common. Financial readiness to address these unpredictable occurrences needs to be considered in partnership with other authorities.

Boatsheds and Bathing Boxes

Boatshed and bathing box sites on the beach are owned by the Crown and designated as Coastal Crown Land. As Committee of Management for the foreshore reserve, Frankston City Council administers the licences for occupancy and manages the sites in accordance with a council policy specific to boatsheds and bathing boxes. Maintenance and repairs to boatsheds and bathing boxes are the responsibility of licensees.

Boatsheds and bathing boxes differ from other licensed infrastructure on the foreshore as they are privately

occupied. The Victoria Coastal Strategy states that 'new private structures on Coastal Crown Land that provide no public benefit (e.g. private jetties, bathing boxes, boatsheds, are not permitted' (page 67). Construction of new boat sheds or bathing boxes within the foreshore reserve in Frankston City is therefore unlikely to be considered outside of exceptional circumstances. Structures that are heavily damaged or destroyed that have not been reinstated within 12 months may void the opportunity for replacement.



Proposed outcome

A diversity of coastal dependent and supporting public use opportunities.

Actions

- Prepare and develop a Landscape Master Plan for Oliver's Hill. (Ref. 6.1.25)
- Undertake a comprehensive condition audit on coastal infrastructure annually by asset class, as per Council's Condition Audit Methodology and rolling programme of condition audits. Each major asset class is to be audited on a four yearly basis. (Ref. 6.1.35)
- Determine funding arrangements in collaboration with responsible authorities such as DELWP to respond to emergency repair works to unsafe infrastructure and access points and important vegetation. (Ref. 6.1.47)
- Undertake a structural engineering review of private staircases on Oliver's Hill and in consultation with residents develop licence agreements for property owners for use of public land for existing private access ways. (Ref. 6.1.14)
- Develop standards / guidelines from the CMP principles for any new or redeveloped infrastructure and embed into existing Council planning, design and material selection procedures for built infrastructure. (Ref. 6.1.66)
- Develop a Coastal Asset Management Plan as per the Frankston Asset Management Strategy to ensure that coastal infrastructure is managed in a structured, coordinated, cost effective and financially sustainable manner. (Ref. 6.1.75)
- Renew the foreshore reserve boardwalk in Frankston to provide high quality track networks and protect the dune systems and middens from erosion and foot traffic. (Ref. 6.1.27)





5.5 Foreshore Users

Frankston Beach has been nominated by Life Saving Victoria as one of Port Phillips most visited beaches. Competing demands for limited coastal space can create conflict between users.

Smoking, drinking of alcohol, campfires, and camping are not allowed on the beach at any time. Disrespectful and anti-social behaviour is noted as a regular complaint including 'noisy behaviour', 'disrespectful people', 'too busy', 'smoking', 'alcohol/drug fuelled behaviour' and 'hooliganism'. 57 percent of callers to emergency services, identified through the emergency markers on the Seaford and Frankston beaches, were calling through anti-social behaviour rather than emergencies in 2014.¹⁵ Regular reports of theft of personal belongings are received by the police during peak use times at the foreshore reserve's busiest beaches. Jet skis

are commonly noted as a nuisance but compliance issues on the water are currently managed by Parks Victoria officers and the Water Police. Users state a preference for a 'family friendly environment' and 'more patrolling'. The beaches are patrolled on weekends during summer by two Council compliance officers for the length of the foreshore reserve. Compliance officers operate out of a marquee on the Waterfront during very hot weather offering drinking water, sunscreen and first aid.

Management of dogs on the beach is contentious. Owners of dogs are required by local law to clean up after their dog and dogs are not permitted

on the beach between the hours of 9:30am and 7:30pm from the first of December until 31 March.

In 2014, dog roam free areas and access times for dogs in the foreshore reserve were considered as part of the statutory obligation to develop a 2014 Domestic Animal Management Plan. Due to assessment of the potential environmental and social impacts to the foreshore reserve, there continues to be no dog free roam areas on Frankston or Seaford beaches. This is to be reviewed again in 2016. The beach area at Keast Park is the most likely area for this to be considered in the future, providing it is outside of high use/horse access times.

A clean beach is the highest nominated priority for users of the foreshore reserve. Bins are provided across the foreshore reserve at visitor access points. No bins are provided on the beach itself. Frankston Beach has won the *Keep Australia Beautiful Clean Beach of Australia Award* on two occasions (2010 & 2012) yet complaints are received regarding overflowing bins during peak periods.

Lack of enforcement of personal training groups accessing the foreshore reserve without permission is an issue for those businesses that have sought and been denied access.



Proposed outcome

A safe beach environment.

Actions

- Undertake an aquatic risk assessment to determine future priorities to manage risk due to anticipated increased usage of the foreshore reserve. (Ref. 6.1.26)
- Improve rubbish collection services at peak use times through six month data collection and service adaptation program. (Ref. 6.1.6)
- Consider opportunities for greater flexibility of mechanical beach cleaning use including additional services after large storm events and responsive use at other times. Investigate the impacts of mechanical beach cleaning on sand stability and compare with the cost and effectiveness of manual pick up. (Ref. 6.1.76)
- Increase the service level of foreshore reserve compliance officers. (Ref. 6.1.63)
- Maintain and enforce dog foreshore reserve access times as per the 2014 Domestic Animal Management Plan. Review in 2016. (Ref. 6.1.46)
- Install externally accessible beach lockers within an existing building footprint at the Frankston Waterfront to safeguard personal belongings. (Ref. 6.1.43)
- Upgrade CCTV coverage at the Frankston Waterfront. (Ref. 6.1.44)
- Continue beach cleaning and litter removal programs including off peak and peak seasons and storm clean up. (Ref. 6.1.2)





6. Implementation



In order to meet the Coastal Management Act 1995 requirements, the actions of this plan have been grouped into three by three year time periods. The funded actions will commence as part of the 2016/17 budget delivery. New funding will be subject to Councils approval and will commence the year after the provision of funds. Some actions will require the support and/or approval of other agencies before they can be implemented.

Draft plan ref no.	Ref No.	Action	Section reference	Responsible Council Department	Internal Partners	External Partners	Funding source	Total \$	Funding status	Year 1-3	Year 4-6	Year 7-9
		Governance and Management										
5.4.1	6.1.1	Annual Foreshore reserve standard service delivery Core services for weed control, pest animal management, planned burning/fuel reduction, infrastructure maintenance, horticulture. Ensure detailed service standards are documented to show actual service delivery based on current funding.	3.1 Ecosystem Health and Weed Management	Parks and Public Spaces			FCC		Funded	x	x	x
5.4.2	6.1.2	Beach cleaning and litter removal - annual program Mechanical and manual beach cleaning including off peak and peak seasons and storm clean up. Ensure detailed service standards are documented to show actual service delivery based on current funding.	3.2 Catchments, water quality and the marine environment 5.5 Foreshore Users	Parks and Public Spaces	Operations (Parks and Public Space)				Funded	x	x	x
5.4.3	6.1.3	Update the Flora and Fauna Assessment of the foreshore reserve to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - pinpoint degraded areas where natural regeneration processes are hampered by invasive weeds , natural recruitment processes are not occurring or where previously cleared or degraded areas would be suited to planting; - provide specific key targets for species diversity and habitat improvement; - determine appropriate monitoring programs such as annual surveys of indicator species to measure success in improving ecological health; - identify prioritised sites suited to habitat corridor improvement to Kananook Creek, Sweetwater Creek and Kackeraboite Creek; - incorporate findings from the monitoring of burn sites; - develop a methodology and process for regularly auditing the condition of natural assets and integrating with Frankston's asset management system. (FAMIS) 	3.1 Ecosystem Health and Weed Management	Planning and Environment	Operations (Parks and Public Space)		FCC	70K	New operational	x		

Draft plan ref no.	Ref No.	Action	Section reference	Responsible Council Department	Internal Partners	External Partners	Funding source	Total \$	Funding status	Year 1-3	Year 4-6	Year 7-9
5.4.4	6.1.4	Review east-west links through the foreshore reserve in Seaford Determine if recent upgrade works to level 1 entry nodes has resulted in redundant east-west links. Consider permanent closure of any unutilised or tracks that do not provide a full-east west link from road to beach, that sit in close proximity to other access points and that are particularly vulnerable to erosion. Seasonal closures that reduce maintenance costs and improve wildlife connectivity could be explored as a viable compromise to full track closure.	3.1 Ecosystem Health and Weed Management 4.1 Coastal processes, hazards and asset protection	Public Space and Leisure	Operations (Parks and Public Spaces) Planning and Environment (Biodiversity)		FCC		Funded	x		
5.4.5	6.1.5	Support environmental stewardship of the foreshore reserve Support environmental stewardship of the foreshore reserve through community education, e.g. local schools and continuing to support volunteers such as Friends Groups and the local Beach Patrols. Recognise the vital role played by these groups in the management of Coastal areas and provide adequate support and opportunities to ensure their effective operation.	3.1 Ecosystem Health and Weed Management 4.2 Stewardship	Sustainable Assets (Resource Efficiency)	Planning and Environment (Biodiversity) Parks and Public Spaces	Environmental Friends groups	FCC		Funded	x	x	x
5.4.6	6.1.6	Rubbish collection service improvement analysis Foreshore reserve staff and waste management contractors to capture data that notes: time of day; day of week; month of year; holiday periods; temperature and other weather conditions over a six month period where excess litter surrounds bins. Waste services to be improved and adapted based on analysis of this data.	5.5 Foreshore Users 3.2 Catchments, water quality and the marine environment	Operations (Waste Management)	Parks and Public Spaces		FCC		Funded	x		

Draft plan ref no.	Ref No.	Action	Section reference	Responsible Council Department	Internal Partners	External Partners	Funding source	Total \$	Funding status	Year 1-3	Year 4-6	Year 7-9
5.4.7	6.1.7	Support actions from the Kananook Creek Corridor Management Plan 2009 Support actions from the <i>Kananook Creek Corridor Management Plan 2009</i> that reduce the impact of urban storm water and pollutants including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investigate capture of pollutants and litter at source; - Continue to investigate stormwater quality treatment opportunities and WSUD in the catchments where possible; - Commit to WSUD for all local government infrastructure projects where feasible; - Plan and implement cost effective systems that will significantly reduce litter and pollutants going into the waterways; - Ensure new development meets appropriate standards for stormwater quality through the development approvals process to reduce impacts of stormwater on Kananook Creek. 	3.2 Catchments, water quality and the marine environment	Infrastructure	Environmental health Sustainable Assets (Resource Efficiency)				Funded	x	x	
5.4.8	6.1.8	Green Army Programme Seek eligibility for the Green Army Programme to support delivery of rotation program of erosion control, dune restoration, coastal vegetation resilience (Costs are in kind labour + expenses).	3.1 Ecosystem Health and Weed Management	Operations (Parks and Public Spaces)		Australian Government	Department of Environment		Funded	x		

Draft plan ref no.	Ref No.	Action	Section reference	Responsible Council Department	Internal Partners	External Partners	Funding source	Total \$	Funding status	Year 1-3	Year 4-6	Year 7-9
5.4.9	6.1.9	<p>Organised activity on the foreshore reserve criteria</p> <p>Develop criteria to enable transparent assessment of proposals for organised activities within the foreshore reserve.</p> <p>As a priority events must have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • net positive community benefit; • ability to consolidate/enhance Frankston's position as the capital of the Mornington Peninsula tourism region; • ability to encourage a 'family friendly' atmosphere; • anticipated or proven transference of visitation into central Frankston; • no negative impact on natural environment and resilience of the foreshore reserve; <p>This criteria also needs to consider the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be encouraged out of peak use times; • be sited within <i>Activity and Recreation Nodes</i> 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 reserve to dominate; • spatially restrict regular activities more than areas allocated to one-off, occasional or annual events; • be scheduled at a minimum 4-6 weeks apart to allow the area 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 vegetated dune areas; • ensure any commercial operators pay fair commercial rates for use of public land; • seek approval to operate under the Crown Land Reserves Act 1978; • promote a point of difference and diverse user groups at each separate visitor node to reduce pressure on the waterfront; • Be assessed through an internal referral process to consider all potential impacts; 	5.2 Tourism, Recreation and Events	Community Relations	Public Space and Leisure Compliance and Community Safety Parks and Public Spaces	DELWP Parks Victoria	FCC		Funded	x		

Draft plan ref no.	Ref No.	Action	Section reference	Responsible Council Department	Internal Partners	External Partners	Funding source	Total \$	Funding status	Year 1-3	Year 4-6	Year 7-9
5.4.10	6.1.10	Online beach access information Develop online information to direct people to beach activity nodes or access points suited to their desired level of amenity as well as associated parking/ public transport information.	5.1 Access and Connectivity	Public Space and Leisure	Media and Communications		FCC		Funded	x		
5.4.11	6.1.11	Foreshore Advisory Committee Terms of Reference Review Revisit the Terms of Reference for the Foreshore Advisory Committee and centre their focus on delivery and evaluation of the Frankston Coastal Management Plan. Consider expanding the terms of reference to include communication with foreshore reserve community groups.	4.2 Stewardship	Public Space and Leisure			FCC		Funded	x		
5.4.12	6.1.12	Oliver’s Hill stability monitoring Continue to monitor the stability of Oliver’s Hill through six monthly inclinometer readings and reports. Document points of change that require risk assessment.	4.1 Coastal processes, hazards and asset protection	Infrastructure	Planning and Environment		FCC		Funded	x	x	x
5.4.13	6.1.13	Attract tourist events and activities outside of peak use times Investigate opportunities to attract tourist events and activities outside of peak use times (summer). This may include seasonal change of use of McCombs Reserve outside of Sand Sculpting in summer and Snapper Fishing boat parking in spring. As a priority events must have: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• net positive community benefit;• ability to consolidate/enhance Frankston’s position as the capital of the Mornington Peninsula tourism region;• ability to encourage a ‘family friendly’ atmosphere;• anticipated or proven transference of visitation into central Frankston;• no negative impact on natural environment and resilience of the foreshore reserve;	5.2 Tourism, Recreation and Events	Community Relations	Commercial Services Public Space and Leisure		FCC		Funded	x		

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5.4.14	6.1.14	Private staircases on Olivers Hill Undertake a structural engineering review of private staircases. Licence agreements to be developed in consultation with local residents for property owners on Oliver's Hill for use of public land for existing private access ways. These license agreements would be conditional requiring certain obligations around upkeep and ground stability to be met as prescribed in the structural engineering report. Liability will be passed to the licensee. Staircases not under licence will require removal where possible. New structures will only be considered on a case by case basis and in exceptional circumstances.	4.1 Coastal processes, hazards and asset protection 5.4 Coastal Buildings and infrastructure	Commercial Services	Infrastructure	DELWP	TBC	20K	New operational /capital	x		
5.4.15	6.1.15	Fire management fuel reduction program Strategic woody weed removal adjoining Gould Street residents and reinstatement with low fire risk indigenous plants in cooperation with the Frankston Beach Association. (30K pa)	3.1 Ecosystem Health and Weed Management	Parks and Public Spaces					Funded	x		
5.4.16	6.1.16	Sewage leakage reporting referral system documentation and communication Document and communicate the referral process for reporting of sewage leaks to SEW so that may be addressed immediately and lessen the risk of contamination reaching the bay.	3.2 Catchments, water quality and the marine environment	Environmental Health	Sustainable Assets (Resource Efficiency)	SEW	FCC		Funded		x	
5.4.17	6.1.17	Work with residents to reduce encroachment of private access tracks Work with residents to reduce encroachment of private access tracks by prohibiting new tracks, and negotiating for shared entries between private residences. This work to coincide with priority works on degraded authorised access points.	3.1 Ecosystem Health and Weed Management	Commercial Services	Planning and Environment - (Strategic) Parks and Public Spaces	DELWP	FCC		Funded		x	
5.4.18	6.1.18	Indigenous gardens on adjacent residential and commercial land Develop a program to encourage Indigenous gardens on adjacent residential and commercial land. This could include: promoting wildlife attracting indigenous gardens with planting guide; grant opportunities for indigenous landscape designs; discounts at the FCC nursery or giveaways for residents that back directly onto the foreshore reserve; weed waste collection; open garden days.	3.1 Ecosystem Health and Weed Management	Planning and Environment	Sustainable Assets (Resource Efficiency)		FCC	15K	New operational		x	

Draft plan no.	Ref No.	Action	Section reference	Responsible Council Department	Internal Partners	External Partners	Funding source	Total \$	Funding status	Year 1-3	Year 4-6	Year 7-9
5.4.19	6.1.19	Monitor known burn sites on the foreshore Monitor known burn sites on the foreshore to determine if burning is a suitable management tool in degraded or modified coastal vegetation, or whether biodiversity improvements can be achieved by other means.	3.1 Ecosystem Health and Weed Management	Parks and Public Spaces					Funded		x	
5.4.20	6.1.20	Litter education Continue to provide litter education, as well as enforcement of littering regulations to protect water quality and local amenity.	5.5 Foreshore Users 3.2 Catchments, water quality and the marine environment	Sustainable Assets (Resource Efficiency) Community Safety			FCC	20K	New operational			
5.4.21	6.1.21	Zero tolerance on vegetation vandalism Develop an education and awareness program around zero tolerance for unauthorised vegetation vandalism and provide incentives for enhancing foreshore reserve vegetation.	3.1 Ecosystem Health and Weed Management	Planning and Environment (Biodiversity)	Parks and Public Spaces Compliance		FCC		Funded		x	
5.4.22	6.1.22	Environmental and ecological assessment process Develop a specific environmental and ecological assessment process for all works, development and infrastructure renewal in the foreshore reserve ensuring all development results in a 'net gain' in the impact of works or development on environment and ecosystems.	3.1 Ecosystem Health and Weed Management	Planning and Environment (Biodiversity)	Infrastructure Sustainable Assets Facilities Public Space and Leisure		FCC		Funded		x	
5.4.23	6.1.23	Support the recommendations of the Seaford-Frankton Foreshore Aboriginal Heritage Assessment 2010 (A861741) that provide for the ongoing and specific protection of existing cultural heritage sites. Regular inspections of known cultural sites and management of these cultural assets is to be undertaken in consultation with traditional owners. 3K annually.	3.3 Heritage	Public Space and Leisure	Operations	Indigenous representative groups	FCC	27 K	New operational	x	x	x
5.4.25	6.1.24	Active promotion of the artificial reef off shore from Frankston. Promote the location and associated benefits of the off-shore reef of Frankston on-line and through Council publications such as the Frankston News.	5.3 Boating and Water Based Activity	Public Space and Leisure	Media and Communications		FCC		Funded			x

Draft plan ref no.	Ref No.	Action	Section reference	Responsible Council Department	Internal Partners	External Partners	Funding source	Total \$	Funding status	Year 1-3	Year 4-6	Year 7-9
		Capital Works										
5.4.26	6.1.25	Olivers Hill Landscape and Lookout Master Plan Develop an Olivers Hill Landscape Master Plan and include: Indigenous vegetation management and improvements; pedestrian flow through the space including links to the existing foreshore reserve boardwalk to the north, Sweetwater Creek, and potential future walkways to the south; improvements to car parking layout, drop off zones and car access and egress points; links to off-site boat trailer parking; potential positioning of a multi-purpose facility that may house the Volunteer Coast Guard and increase access to water based recreational activity; and improvements to visitor access and amenity of the lookout including installation of binoculars and signage. (Estimated 500K – 1.6M capital cost depending on final master plan).	5.3 Boating and Water Based Activity 5.2 Tourism, Recreation and Events 5.4 Coastal Buildings and infrastructure	Public Space and Leisure	Parks and Public Spaces Commercial Services Traffic and Transport Community Relations Operations			45K	New operational	x		
5.4.40	6.1.26	Aquatic risk assessment Undertake an aquatic risk assessment to determine future priorities to manage risk due to anticipated increased usage of the Foreshore.	5.5 Foreshore Users	Public Space and Leisure	Safety and Compliance	Life Saving Victoria		\$10K	New operational	x		
5.4.27	6.1.27	Foreshore reserve in Frankston boardwalk renewal Renew the foreshore reserve boardwalk in Frankston to provide high quality track networks and protect the dune systems and middens from erosion and foot traffic between Sofia's Restaurant and Olivers Hill.	5.4 Coastal buildings and infrastructure	Operations (City Works)	Parks and Public Spaces				Funded	x		
5.4.28	6.1.28	Kananook Creek entrance dredging – annual program Dredge the entrance to Kananook Creek to maintain safe boat access and pump sand onto adjoining beaches for renourishment. Review funding. \$150,000 per year.	5.3 Boating and Water Based Activity	Parks and Public Spaces					Funded	x	x	x
5.4.29	6.1.29	Dune erosion protection fencing 1km either side of Seaford Lifesaving Club and strategic locations where storm erosion has created unsafe sand cliffs. 90K per annum	4.1 Coastal processes, hazards and asset protection	Parks and Public Spaces	Parks and Public Spaces	DELWP			Funded	x	x	x

Draft plan ref no.	Ref No.	Action	Section reference	Responsible Council Department	Internal Partners	External Partners	Funding source	Total \$	Funding status	Year 1-3	Year 4-6	Year 7-9
5.4.30	6.1.30	Hydrographic survey to monitor creek dredging program Determine sand movement, weather patterns and coastal processes occurring around the Kananook Creek entrance at the start and end of peak season to determine improvements to the effectiveness of the dredging program. (10K per annum).	5.3 Boating and Water Based Activity	Parks and Public Spaces	Public Space and Leisure	Boating safety and facilities program)		30K	New operational	x		
5.4.31	6.1.31	Redesign entrance to Kananook Creek reduce impacts of sand accumulation at the creek mouth Consider changes to depth, width length and design of existing creek walls. Reduce impacts of sand accumulation at the creek mouth on safe boating access and visitor amenity. Consider changes to depth, width length and design of existing creek walls.	5.3 Boating and Water Based Activity	Parks and Public Spaces	Public Space and Leisure			50K	New operational	x		
5.4.32	6.1.32	Kananook Creek boating facilities maintenance Renew the fenders and walers along the entire Kananook Creek Waterfront precinct.	5.3 Boating and Water Based Activity	Parks and Public Spaces			Boating safety and facilities program		Funded	x		
5.4.33	6.1.33	Signage Audit Undertake a signage audit to inform the development of a signage and pathway action plan	5.1 Access and connectivity	Public Space and Leisure				15K	New operational	x		
5.4.34	6.1.34	Renew play space at Frankston Waterfront (2016/17)	5.2 Tourism, Recreation and Events	Public Space and Leisure	City Works				Funded	x		
5.4.35	6.1.35	Coastal Infrastructure Condition Audit Undertake a comprehensive condition audit on coastal infrastructure annually by asset class, as per Council's Condition Audit Methodology and rolling programme of condition audits. Each major asset class is to be audited on a four yearly basis. The data collected will be stored in Frankston's Asset Management Information System (FAMIS) and will be utilised to prepare capital and maintenance works programmes, assist asset valuations, inform the Long Term Financial Plan and development of a Coastal Asset Management Plan.	5.4 Coastal Buildings and infrastructure	Sustainable Assets	Parks and Public Spaces Public Space and Leisure				Funded		x	

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5.4.36	6.1.36	<p>Updated landscape design for the foreshore reserve at Long Island</p> <p>Update the landscape design plan to ensure the space operates as the key pedestrian transition and orientation space between central Frankston and Frankston Waterfront.</p> <p>Include opportunities to blend recreational activity with biodiversity and cultural heritage enlightenment where conservation zone meets the high use of the Activity Node.</p> <p>Consider opportunities to strengthen the resilience of the primary dunes to erosion through reestablishment of the original dune vegetation communities (refer to section 5) through revegetation and natural regeneration.</p> <p>Consider the possibility of infrastructure at the southern end to support temporary events that strengthens the opportunities for Frankston waterfront events. This may include limited hard stand areas, power access and pathways.</p> <p>Ensure inclusion of service area to meet beach maintenance/cleaning service requirements. (Estimated capital improvement plan cost \$500K +)</p>	<p>3.1 Ecosystem Health and Weed Management</p> <p>5.2 Tourism, Recreation and Events</p>	Public Space and Leisure	<p>Parks and Public Spaces</p> <p>Commercial Services</p> <p>Traffic and Transport</p> <p>Community Relations</p> <p>Planning and Environment (Biodiversity)</p>		FCC	25K	New operational		x	x
5.4.37	6.1.37	<p>Beach access at Coates Walk upgrade</p> <p>Upgrade Beach access at Coates Walk to Access Node Level One. Include budget consideration for ongoing maintenance to a higher standard of any upgraded access points.</p>	5.1 Access and connectivity	Public Space and Leisure	Operations (Parks and Public Space)			250K	New capital		x	

Draft plan ref no.	Ref No.	Action	Section reference	Responsible Council Department	Internal Partners	External Partners	Funding source	Total \$	Funding status	Year		
										1-3	4-6	7-9
5.4.38	6.1.38	Climate Change and Sea Level impacts information dissemination Support the ongoing implementation and review of Council's Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation Plan and associated communication plan. - Use the best available scientific information on climate change impacts and risks to inform the development of local land use plans, statutory controls, as well as the design, construction and maintenance/renewal of infrastructure and assets and emergency planning. - Adopt the 2100 and 2040 anticipated sea level increases (+0.8 m and +0.3 m respectively) as the basis for the siting, design and maintenance of proposed foreshore reserve facilities and infrastructure. Ensure that new development is appropriately located and designed.	4.1 Coastal processes, hazards and asset protection	Planning and Environment (Strategic)	Sustainable Assets (Resource Efficiency) Commercial Services Infrastructure Compliance				Funded		x	x
5.4.39	6.1.39	Undertake plantings at Keast Park Undertake planting at Keast Park as per the Keast Park Master Plan.	5.2 Tourism, Recreation and Events	Public Space and Leisure	Parks and Public Spaces			30K	New Capital		x	
5.4.41	6.1.40	Upgrade open space pathways at Beach Street, Allawah Avenue and Flocchi Avenue Provide directional signage to the beach from the Nepean Highway and consistently styled pathways and landscaping to support the existing direct access from the highway and on street parking, across the creek and onto the beach. Consider access for kayaks, paddleboards etc.	5.1 Access and connectivity	Public Space and Leisure	Infrastructure Operations			50K	New capital		x	
	6.1.41	Review and upgrade as required the Armstrongs Road beach access pathway in Seaford to meet level one access node expectations.						\$250	New capital		x	

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5.4.42	6.1.42	Improve streetscapes along key access routes to the foreshore between Nepean Highway and the foreshore reserve with particular priority in Central Frankston Undertake a program of works along key City Centre streets which includes consistent paving, street furniture, lighting, signage, street trees, and widened footpaths where applicable. Streetscape improvements should be prioritised along: Wells Street, Playne Street and Beach Street. Plantings should celebrate and reflect the Indigenous vegetation of the area.	5.1 Access and connectivity	Public Space and Leisure	Traffic and Transport	Vic Roads		600K	New capital			x
5.4.43	6.1.43	Install Beach Lockers Install externally accessible beach lockers within an existing building footprint at the Frankston Waterfront to safeguard personal belongings.	5.5 Foreshore users	Community Safety	Community Relations			50K	New capital	x		
5.4.44	6.1.44	Upgrade CCTV Coverage at the Frankston Waterfront Upgrade CCTV coverage at Frankston Waterfront to deter illegal behaviour.	5.5 Foreshore users	Community Safety	Parks and Public Spaces Operations			50K	New capital	x		
		Statutory Controls										
5.4.45	6.1.45	SUZ3 Frankston Safe Boat Harbour Council to determine its requirement to request from the Minister for Planning, an extension to schedule 3 of the SUZ3 of the Frankston Planning Scheme if plans for the Safe Boat Harbour have not be finalised to meet planning permit application requirements by 1 November 2017.	5.3 Boating and Water Based Activity	Planning and Environment	Commercial Services?				Funded	x		
5.4.46	6.1.46	Dog foreshore reserve access times maintained Dog access times and restrictions to the foreshore reserve to remain as per the 2014 Domestic Animal Management Plan. This plan to be reviewed in 2016 as per Council's statutory obligation to develop and implement a Domestic Animal Management Plan every four years under the provisions of the Domestic Animals Act 1994.	5.5 Foreshore Users	Community Safety	Public Space and Leisure				Funded	x		

Draft plan ref no.	Ref No.	Action	Section reference	Responsible Council Department	Internal Partners	External Partners	Funding source	Total \$	Funding status	Year 1-3	Year 4-6	Year 7-9
		Advocacy and Partnerships										
5.4.47	6.1.47	Funding of emergency repairs Determine funding arrangements in collaboration with responsible authorities such as DELWP to respond to emergency repair works to unsafe infrastructure and access points and important vegetation.	4.1 Coastal processes, hazards and asset protection 5.4 Coastal Buildings and infrastructure	Public Space and Leisure		DELWP		TBD	TBD	x		
5.4.48	6.1.48	Funding advocacy – Kananook Creek Dredging Advocate for the state government to fund regular Kananook Creek dredging.	5.3 Boating and Water Based Activity	Public Space and Leisure					Funded	x		
5.4.49	6.1.49	Improved pedestrian access across Nepean Highway in central Frankston Work with key stakeholders to improve pedestrian crossing of Nepean highway at key east-west links in Central Frankston (Davey Street, Playne Street, Wells Street and Beach Street) including changed road surfaces, slower speed limits, flashing pedestrian lights/Boulevard treatment.	5.1 Access and connectivity	Traffic and Transport		Vic Roads			Funded	x		
5.4.50	6.1.50	Water pollution and aquatic species testing regime As per the draft <i>Integrated Water Action Plan</i> , advocate to the Victorian Government for a comprehensive water pollution and aquatic species testing regime, to discover the causes and sources of pollution in local waterways and beaches so that it may be addressed.	3.2 Catchments, water quality and the marine environment	Environmental Health	Resource Efficiency				Funded	x		
	6.1.51	Integrated land management liaison group Seek to establish an integrated land management liaison group with key authorities to ensure the broader planning and management of Port Phillip, the foreshore reserve, Seaford – Edithvale wetlands and creeks are connected.	3.1 Ecosystem Health and Weed Management	Public Space and Leisure					Funded	x		
5.4.52	6.1.52	Nepean Highway Crossing at Mile Bridge Work with key partners to determine options/costs/funding opportunities to provide a pedestrian crossing at Mile Bridge.	5.1 Access and connectivity	Public Space and Leisure	Traffic and Transport	Vic Roads			Funded	x		

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5.4.51	6.1.53	Activate the east side of Kananook Creek Investigate opportunities to work with Davey's Hotel to improve the aesthetics and pedestrian appeal of the car parking area that faces the creek. Encourage pop events/markets in this location.	5.1 Access and connectivity 5.2 Tourism, Recreation and Events	Tourism and Events Public Space and Leisure	Commercial Services			\$20K	New operational		x	
5.4.53	6.1.54	Nepean Highway Crossing at Coates Walk, Seaford Work with key partners to determine options/costs/funding opportunities to support pedestrian crossing at Coates Walk.	5.1 Access and connectivity	Public Space and Leisure	Traffic and Transport	Vic Roads			Funded		x	
5.4.54	6.1.55	Advocate to state government for a multipurpose facility to house the Frankston Volunteer Coast Guard Develop a concept and advocate to the state government for a building to house the Frankston Volunteer Coast Guard potentially within the Olivers Hill boat ramp area. Consider other potential regional drawcard use e.g. dive centre/marine research/cafe. If building concept pursued, footprint to correlate to existing Coast guard building footprint. Existing building footprint to be revegetated to aid in dune stability and storm surge protection.	5.3 Boating and Water Based Activity	Public Space and Leisure					Funded		x	x
		Further Studies										
5.4.56	6.1.56	Up to date research Continue to plan for the potential impacts of climate change on the foreshore reserve recognising the need to consider the most up to date information. Partner organisations such as the Association of Bayside Municipalities (ABM) on relevant research projects.	4.1 Coastal processes, hazards and asset protection	Public Space and Leisure	Resource Efficiency Planning and Environment				Funded	x	x	x

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5.4.57	6.1.57	Framework for monitoring coastal processes and identifying associated hazards Develop a framework for monitoring coastal processes and identifying associated hazards/risks that takes into account: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- sections of the coast most vulnerable to erosion from storm events and actions to mitigate;- costs and benefits of hard solutions (e.g. seawalls, groyne breakwaters);- potential for beach renourishment/restoration and revegetation to prevent erosion;- high risk areas where new infrastructure should not be constructed;- protection and enhancement of existing vegetation.	4.1 Coastal processes, hazards and asset protection	Public Space and Leisure Planning and Environment	Operations (Parks and Public Spaces)			45K	New operational	x		

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5.4.58	6.1.58	<p>Signage and pathway action plan/design</p> <p>Develop a signage and Pathway Action Plan that builds on the existing Waterfront Way finding Strategy and considers the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Provision of pathway connections and directional signage: <p>North - South</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Between Beach Street and Wells StreetContinuity through Long Island foreshore reserve from Frankston Lifesaving Club to Landmark BridgeBetween Kananook Creek path and the foreshore reserve in Seaford around tennis club at Mile BridgePedestrian connection from Oliver’s Hill car park to Davey’s Bay (long term) <p>East - West</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Beach Street – Nepean Highway to ForeshoreAllawah Avenue – Nepean Highway to ForeshoreFiocchi Avenue – Nepean Highway to Foreshore <ul style="list-style-type: none">Directional signage on the beach itself that orients people walking along the sand with key access/egress points;Place maps to orient visitors and show links to other key recreational opportunities east of the coast e.g. Sweetwater Creek, Kananook Creek and Seaford Wetlands walking circuits;Event signage that could be located both at the waterfront and within central Frankston to encourage movement both ways;Beach Parking Signage for nearby parking opportunities including Seaford and Frankston train station car parks, reserves such as Seaford North and Miles Reserve, pay for use parking in central Frankston, adjacent residential streets;Beach access for kayaks, paddleboards etc. <p>(Implementation costs to be determined)</p>	5.1 Access and connectivity	Public Space and Leisure	Traffic and Transport Operations (Parks and Public Spaces)		20K	New operational	x			
5.4.59	6.1.59	<p>Work with state government to investigate private property encroachments into the foreshore reserve at Frankston South. Identify way forward including any town planning requirements, compliance issues and future stability needs. Consider implications for action 5.4.55 <i>Determine the viability of a continuous pedestrian pathway through the foreshore reserve from north of Oliver’s Hill to Kackeraboite Creek.</i></p>	4.1 Coastal processes, hazards and asset protection	Public Space and Leisure	Infrastructure Commercial Services	DELWP			Funded	x		

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5.4.60	6.1.60	Design guidelines Develop a suite of landscaping, materials, furniture, boardwalks, trails, pathways, bridges and signage types to provide design consistency and a more intuitive linking of the coastal experience. Allow for subtle difference for the different visitation and landscape character zones. Incorporate best practice vegetation and habitat management principles.	5.1 Access and connectivity	Public Space and Leisure				20K	New operational	x		
	6.1.61	Universal access to the beach, sand and water areas at the Frankston Waterfront Investigate opportunities to increase universal access to the beach, sand and water areas at the Frankston Waterfront. This should link with existing disabled car parking and access paths to ensure a continuous path of travel.	5.1 Access and connectivity	Public Space and Leisure	Community Development					x		
5.4.61	6.1.62	Complete the Frankston Tennis Strategy Complete the Frankston Strategy to determine the role and function of the Long Island Tennis club.	5.2 Tourism, Recreation and Events	Public Space and Leisure					Funded	x		
5.4.62	6.1.63	Increased Foreshore reserve compliance business case Develop a business case for two additional foreshore reserve compliance officers to be utilised casually on weekends from 1 December - 31 March to enforce local laws when temperatures predicted to be above 28 degrees celsius. (Estimated at 20K per annum)	5.5 Foreshore Users	Community Safety	Public Space and Leisure		FCC	60K (across three years)	New operational	x		
5.4.63	6.1.64	Interpretive program Develop an interpretation program that provides a consistent approach to community education, appreciation and pride in celebrating the ecological, historical and cultural heritage features of the foreshore reserve. Undertake in consultation with key community groups.	3.1 Ecosystem Health and Weed Management 4.1 Coastal processes, hazards and asset protection 3.3 Heritage	Parks and Public Spaces	Community Strengthening Media and Communications Arts and Culture Resource Efficiency			100K	New operational		x	

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5.4.64	6.1.65	Finalise Council's Integrated Water Action Plan Finalise Council's <i>Integrated Water Action Plan</i> and establish a program of works for capturing, treating and using stormwater to reduce stormwater impacts on the bay (e.g. stormwater treatment and harvesting systems, Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) and litter traps. Advocate for litter traps in other municipalities where the bay is impacted.	3.2 Catchments, water quality and the marine environment	Sustainable Assets (Resource Efficiency)	Infrastructure				Funded		x	x
5.4.65	6.1.66	Embed Coastal Management Plan principles into built infrastructure Develop standards/guidelines for any new or redeveloped facilities that ensures coastal dependent use, multi-functionality, shade provision, environmentally sustainable design, robust construction materials, high quality aesthetic and design, and minimal impact on dune stability/vegetation/habitat/open space quantity and embed, into existing Council planning, design and material selection procedures for built infrastructure on the foreshore reserve.	5.4 Coastal Buildings and infrastructure	Infrastructure					Funded		x	
5.4.66	6.1.67	Determine the ability of the Mile Bridge foreshore reserve entrance point to be activated as a Recreation node, without loss of native vegetation, once the tennis study is complete.	5.2 Tourism, Recreation and Events	Public Space and Leisure					Funded		x	
5.4.67	6.1.68	Shared path feasibility study Investigate the feasibility of constructing a separate shared use path that utilises lane narrowing of the Nepean Highway adjacent to the foreshore reserve in Seaford from Mile Bridge to Keast Park and links to key east-west routes without impacting on the important vegetation and biodiversity of the foreshore reserve or the existing soft path.	5.1 Access and connectivity	Public Space and Leisure	Traffic and Transport Operations	Vic Roads		50K	New operational		x	
5.4.68	6.1.69	Link central Frankston and foreshore reserve with coastal vegetation in streetscapes Link central Frankston and the foreshore reserve by including opportunities for coastal vegetation in the Frankston Streetscape Strategy.	5.1 Access and connectivity	Public Space and Leisure	Infrastructure Operations				CAA Streetscape Strategy		x	

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5.4.69	6.1.70	Scope further investigations required of boating facility needs in Frankston Scope further investigations needed to determine the true public benefit of boating facilities in Frankston and provide the most reasonable expectation for public funding for construction and management of this type of facility.	5.3 Boating and Water Based Activity	Public Space and Leisure Community Relations				25K	New operational		x	
5.4.70	6.1.71	Link central Frankston and foreshore reserve with event satellite locations Investigate satellite locations in the CAD for foreshore reserve events and activities that encourage visitors to move between these two areas e.g. sand sculpting exhibition, waterfront festival.	5.1 Access and connectivity 5.2 Tourism, Recreation and Events	Community Relations					CAA Street-scape Strategy		x	
5.4.71	6.1.72	Develop an activation/master plan for McCombs Reserve Maximise use and amenity of McCombs Reserve to match its high profile location in the Frankston Waterfront Activity Node.	5.2 Tourism, Recreation and Events	Public Space and Leisure	Community Relations				Funded		x	
5.4.72	6.1.73	Shuttle Bus Service Investigate the viability of providing a shuttle bus service, or new loop bus route from central Frankston car parking and public transport points, including trialling of service over 3 months of summer to the foreshore reserve as per the <i>Frankston Integrated Transport Strategy 2013</i> .	5.1 Access and connectivity	Traffic and Transport					Integrated Transport Strategy		x	
5.4.73	6.1.74	Seek approval and funding to install Swimming Pontoon Examine risks, cost and benefits of installing freely accessible swimming pontoons in the Frankston near shore environment in consultation with Parks Victoria and Life Saving Victoria. (Estimated capital cost of installation \$45.5K annual operational costs 13.5K)	5.3 Boating and Water Based Activity	Public Space and Leisure				11K	New operational	x		

Draft plan ref no.	Ref No.	Action	Section reference	Responsible Council Department	Internal Partners	External Partners	Funding source	Total \$	Funding status	Year 1-3	Year 4-6	Year 7-9
5.4.74	6.1.75	Develop a Coastal Asset Management Plan Develop a Coastal Asset Management Plan (CAMP) to ensure that coastal infrastructure is managed in a structured, coordinated, cost effective and financially sustainable manner. The CAMP will assist Council's budget planning for coastal infrastructure and ensure appropriate levels of non-discretionary funding is available for renewal, compliance, maintenance and operation of coastal assets. The CAMP will guide Council in its investment in coastal infrastructure with respect to life cycle costing, service planning and works programming, and will be reviewed and updated on a four yearly basis.	5.4 Coastal Buildings and infrastructure	Asset Strategy	Operations (Parks and Public Spaces) Infrastructure Development				Funded		x	
5.4.75	6.1.76	Explore greater flexibility of mechanical beach cleaning use Consider opportunities for greater flexibility of mechanical beach cleaning use including additional services after large storm events and responsive use at other times. Investigate the impacts of mechanical beach cleaning on sand stability and compare with the cost and effectiveness of manual pick up.	5.5 Foreshore Users 3.2 Catchments, water quality and the marine environment	Public Space and Leisure	Operations		FCC	TBD				x
5.4.55	6.1.77	Determine the viability of a continuous pedestrian pathway through the foreshore reserve from north of Olivers Hill to Kackeraboite Creek.	5.1 Access and connectivity	Public Space and Leisure	Traffic and Transport	DELWP		\$15K	New operational			x
5.4.76	6.1.78	Stormwater outlet drains on Olivers Hill consolidation study Undertake a study to assess and monitor storm water drains that discharge through the Crown land reserve at Olivers Hill. 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 revegetation projects to further improve cliff face stability.	4.1 Coastal processes, hazards and asset protection	Public Space and Leisure	Infrastructure Development Commercial Services Sustainable Assets	DELWP		50K	New operational			x

Draft plan ref no.	Ref No.	Action	Section reference	Responsible Council Department	Internal Partners	External Partners	Funding source	Total \$	Funding status	Year 1-3	Year 4-6	Year 7-9
5.4.77	6.1.79	Investigate additional foreshore reserve access in Frankston South Investigate the opportunity for additional pedestrian access from the Nepean Highway to the bay in Frankston South.	5.1 Access and connectivity	Public Space and Leisure	Commercial Services Infrastructure Development				Funded			x
5.4.78	6.1.80	Artificial reef economic impact study Develop a system for capturing and analysing the economic impact of the artificial reef off shore in Frankston as it continues to attract and grow fish stocks. Consider opportunities to support the development of fishing club activities.	5.3 Boating and Water Based Activity	Public Space and Leisure	Community Relationships (Economic Development)			10K	New operational			x

* Once completed, further studies are to be added to the Frankston Coastal Management Plan as addendums. They will form an active part of this plan.

* Costs noted here are estimates only and the true costs may vary once more information is available.

Expenditure summary

Recurrent operating costs on the foreshore reserve for core horticulture services, infrastructure maintenance, beach litter removal, car park maintenance, and compliance are \$1.96M per annum (2015/16). Further foreshore reserve management costs are accrued annually by Council but not noted here due to the difficulty in itemising costs for the foreshore

reserve for services delivered more broadly across the municipality. Ongoing maintenance costs are required to be met by Frankston City Council as Committee of Management for the Crown Land Reserve.

Delivery of the Coastal Management Plan is in addition to these core services, however funding for the majority of CMP actions is anticipated to be met within existing Council

resources. Where additional funding is required, estimated costs have been itemised next to each action of the Coastal Management Plan.

Across nine years, the Coastal Management Plan implementation is estimated to cost \$2.03M in additional funding comprising \$753K operational and \$1.28M capital funding. Estimated additional funding for each three year period is as follows:

Year 1-3	Year 4-6	Year 7-9
Capital funding estimate: \$100K	Capital funding estimate: \$580K	Capital funding estimate: \$600K
New operational funding estimate: \$365K	New operational funding estimate: \$264K	New operational funding estimate: \$124K
Total estimated funding required: \$465K	Total estimated funding required: \$844K	Total estimated funding required: \$724K

New works and programs will only proceed once funding has been allocated and / or obtained by Council or other sources. New works and programs proposed to be funded by

Council will be subject to Council's consideration of new operational and capital expenditure through the annual budget process and grant and other opportunities.

Income summary

Below is a summary of anticipated income from the foreshore reserve in Frankston City. The most recent annual figures available have been used, with a projected two percent annual increase added. Income is likely to fluctuate from these figures depending on a number of variables. For example visitation fluctuations will impact income derived from parking meter revenue.

Anticipated income Year 1-3	
Commercial leases	\$ 685K
Community leases	\$ 15K
Boatsheds and bathing boxes	\$ 138K
Car parking fees	\$ 1.117M
Boat permits and parking	\$ 317K
Keast Park horse access permits	\$ 9K
Beach cleaning subsidy from State Government	\$ 150K
Total	\$ 2.431M

Anticipated income will not support ongoing annual operating costs or the delivery of this plan. Further funding provided through Council's annual budget process will draw on rate revenue. While Frankston City Council strives to implement all of its obligations as directed by State Government legislation as committee of management for the foreshore reserve, the ability to successfully deliver this strategy's outcomes may prove difficult due to rate capping

unless the State Government is able to contribute significant funds to ensure the Frankston and Seaford foreshore remain a premier coastal environment.

Funding will be sought through a range of opportunities including various grant programs such as:

- Coastal Environmental Program - Department of Environment of Land Water and Planning
- Boating Safety and Facilities Program - Boating Infrastructure

and Master Planning for significant boating projects

- Recreational Fishing Grants Program – Large Grants Program
- Recreational Fishing Grants Program – Small Grants Program
- Coastcare Victoria Community Grants Program
- Tourism Demand Driver Infrastructure Program
- Local History Grants Program



6.2 Monitoring and Evaluation

6.2.1 Monitoring

Implementation of the Coastal Management Plan should be reported on annually to Council.

Every third year the Coastal Management Plan should be reviewed and updated as required. A review should take into account any significant policy or other changes that have occurred over the lifetime of the Plan.

A review should address:

- progression of implementation and budget expenditure to plan
- the successes or failures of the plan against the measures of success
- unforeseen issues or impacts have arisen over the life of the CMP
- actions that require review to better meet the measures of success

Regular monitoring of the implementation of the Coastal Management Plan should ensure that actions are still relevant, priorities are being addressed and management approaches and decisions are consistent with the vision and proposed outcomes identified in this plan. An annual report will be presented to Council on the implementation of the Plan.

6.2.2 Evaluation

Below is a list of measures to evaluate the level of success of the Coastal Management Plan in reaching the outcomes proposed. If a particular success measure is not met, it provides the opportunity to better understand what is realistic and achievable or if there is better action that can be taken.

Value and Protect		
A high quality natural environment with provision for clear water, clean, sandy beaches and healthy ecosystems.		Frequency
Measure 1	Measures of quality, connectivity of vegetation, biodiversity and habitat to be mapped and benchmarked.	3 years
Measure 2	Extent of native vegetation 2015 = 54 hectares to be maintained and/or increased.	3 years
Measure 3	Water is tested and meets the Australian Water Quality Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water (1992, updated 2000) for primary contact recreation.*	Quarterly
Measure 4	Number of pollution related beach closures one or less.*	Annually
Measure 5	Very high and high satisfaction with the presentation and cleanliness of the waterfront at 85 percent in Community Satisfaction Survey. (Satisfaction rated at 72 percent in 2015)	3 years
Community understanding and respect for and protection of history and heritage of the foreshore reserve.		Frequency
Measure 6	Evidence of consultation with traditional owner groups in management of cultural heritage sites along the foreshore reserve.	Annually
Measure 7	Visitor Survey showing recognition of history and heritage at 60 percent.	3 years
Measure 8	Increase in numbers of requests to Council staff to support school students and adult learning groups visiting the foreshore to learn about its natural and historic values.	3 years

Note * Water quality at the beach as a goal is not completely in Councils control, but monitoring will inform Council's operations and communications with other responsible authorities.

Plan and Act

Resilience to coastal hazards and climate change impacts.**Frequency**

Measure 13	Map and set benchmarks for vegetation quality and dune coverage.	3 years
Measure 14	Sandy beach is available year round for public use from Keast Park to north of Olivers Hill.	Annually
Measure 15	Service interruption to the community limited to six weeks for minor infrastructure repairs and 12 months for major infrastructure repairs.	As per storm events

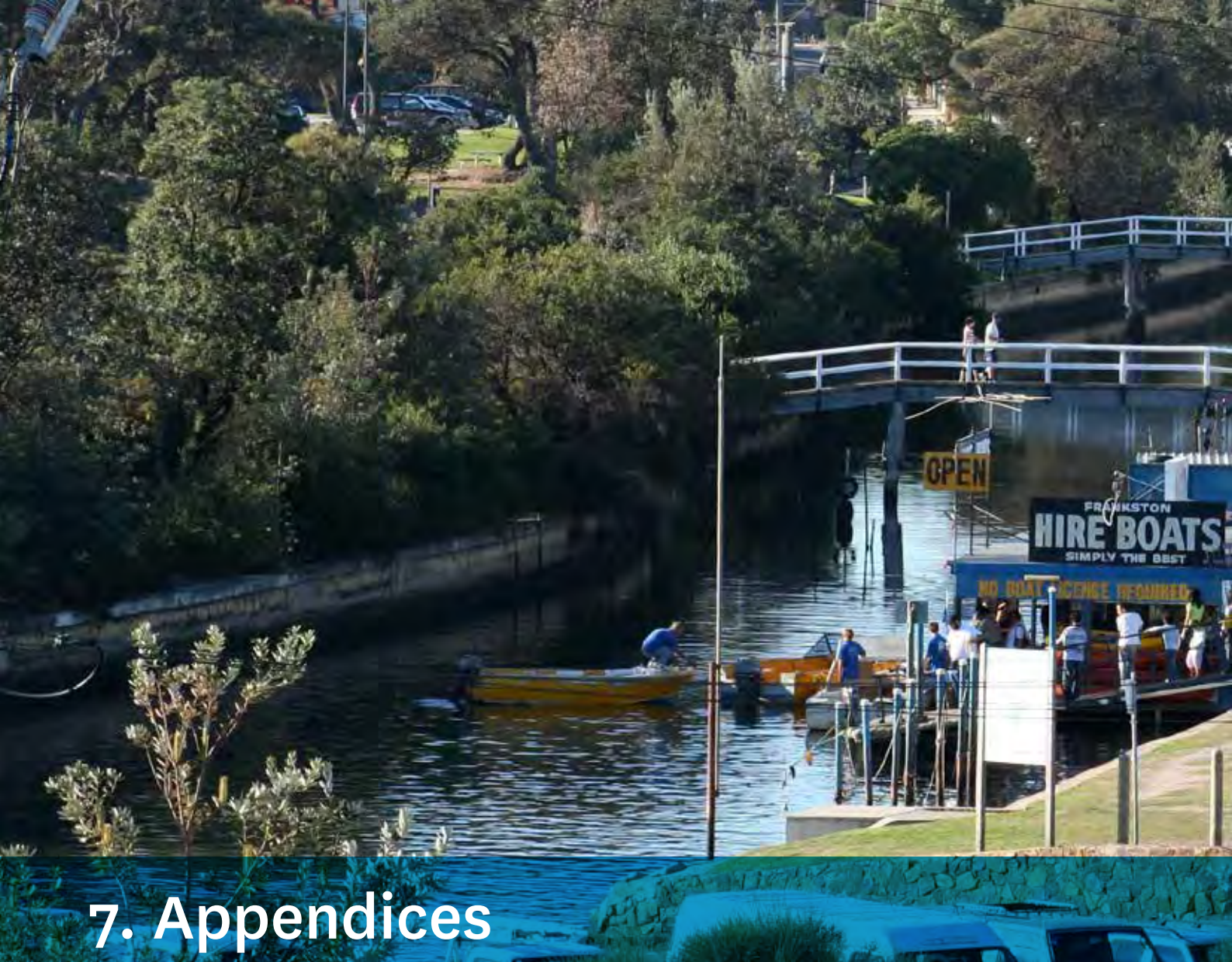
A safe beach environment**Frequency**

Measure 16	Reduced drowning deaths on Frankston City's beaches.	Annually
Measure 17	Visitor survey shows perception of the foreshore reserve as a positive family friendly environment is at 85%.	3 years
Measure 18	Number of anti-social incidents recorded annually through emergency calls (identified through foreshore reserve emergency markers) at zero.	3 years

Community awareness and involvement in protecting and enhancing the foreshore reserve for future generations.**Frequency**

Measure 9	Number of residents regularly participating in community motivated on-ground works and conservation projects on the foreshore reserve increased by 10 percent.	3 years
Measure 10	1500+ active participants in education programs annually.	3 years
Measure 11	Visitor survey rating foreshore reserve protection as a priority to increase from 15 percent in 2015 to 30 percent.	3 years
Measure 12	Incidences of vandalism and littering decline as per records kept by operational staff.	3 years

Use and Enjoy		
A connected foreshore reserve, with high quality, accessible links to other key open spaces, local business and transport nodes.		Frequency
Measure 19	Sustainable transport (trains/busses/walk) for beach users to get to the beach will be up from 26 percent in 2015 to 35 percent. Tested through visitor survey.	3 years
Measure 20	Activity Node meets relevant standards under the Disability Discrimination Act and the Building Code of Australia through testing with local representative groups.	3 years
Measure 21	The foreshore reserve will provide connected pedestrian access from north to south with no gaps in logical navigation (clear visual cues, and signage) of the pathway determined through audit.	9 years
Measure 22	Safe pedestrian crossing of the Nepean Highway increased from nine crossings to ten.	6 years
Measure 23	No gaps in logical navigation between foreshore reserve and Sweetwater Creek, Kananook Creek, and Seaford Wetlands. Walking tracks tested through audit	
A diversity of coastal dependent and supporting public use opportunities.		Frequency
Measure 24	Visitor survey measures satisfaction with type and delivery of activities on the foreshore reserve at 65 percent.	3 years
Measure 25	Any new or redeveloped facilities must meet all of the following criteria: coastal dependent or related to coastal dependent uses; are multi-functional; have budget provisions for sufficient shade (natural or built), environmentally sustainable design (ESD) and robust construction materials; are of high quality aesthetic and design standard that engages with the space and befits the City's premier destination; minimises impacts on dune stability/vegetation/habitat; and does not impact quantity of open space. Audit of design and new facilities for 100 percent compliance.	At Design stage and on completion of projects
Measure 26	All infrastructure has clear purpose/s and is maintained to a standard that allows this purpose/s to be met and risk managed. Tested through audit of Building Code of Australia requirements and 95 percent satisfaction in interviews/consultation with user groups.	4 years
Measure 27	Reduction in the number of complaints logged in pathway regarding recreational boating access into the bay from Frankston. (Base line data to be determined)	Annually
Vibrant and appealing areas on the foreshore that complement the unique character and identity of Frankston as an iconic coastal destination.		Frequency
Measure 28	Increased tourism visitation recorded by Visitor Information Centre postcode and/or country of origin log between May and September.	3 years
Measure 29	Increased visitation recorded at foreshore reserve events between May and September.	3 years
Measure 30	Perception of Frankston's overall image as very high and high at 65 percent in the Community Satisfaction Survey. (49 percent in 2015).	3 years
Measure 31	Increase in central Frankston retail expenditure during significant events held on the foreshore reserve.	3 years
Measure 32	Life Saving Victoria visitation statistics show increase by 10 percent from 2015 to 2020 of casual recreational swimming/ number of organised water based events increased.	3 years



7. Appendices



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7.2 Relevant Legislation, Policies & Strategies

Legislation, policies and strategies relevant to the management of the Frankston City foreshore reserve are:

Legislation	Policies and strategies	Guidelines and other documents
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cwlth)	Victorian Coastal Strategy 2014	Ramsar convention on wetlands
Coastal Management Act 1995	State environment protection policy (Waters of Victoria) 2003	<i>Guidelines for dredging</i> , Best practice environmental management series (EPA 2001)
Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978	Regional Catchment Strategy for Port Phillip and Westernport 2015	Siting and design guidelines for structure on the Victorian coast (VCC 1998)
Planning and Environment Act 1987	Victorian planning provisions, including the State planning policy framework and the Local planning policy framework	The Recreation Boating Facilities Framework 2014 (Central Coastal Board)
Heritage Act 1995	Council Plan 2013-2017	Committee of management responsibilities and good practice guidelines (DSE 2011)
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2006	Frankston City Council Community Plan and Vision 2013-2017	Coastal Acid Sulphate Soils Strategy
Native Title Act 1993		
Environment Protection Act 1970		
Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988		
Fisheries Act 1995		
Land Act 1958		
Marine Safety Act 2010		
Pollution of Waters by Oil and Noxious Substances Act 1986		
Port Management Act 1995		
Climate Change Act 2010		
Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994		

7.3 Swimming Pontoon Project Plan

Proposed Frankston Beach Floating Swimming Pontoons



Document revision history			
Version	Date	Name	Comments
1.1	06/10/15	Simone Bonella	Prepared by Leisure Planner
1.2			Checked

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1 Project Scope

Goal

Install up to four floating swimming pontoons to benefit swimmers of all ages in the boating prohibited areas at Frankston or Seaford beach. The pontoon will be available over the summer months.

Expected outcome

We have an enviable beach location here in Frankston and this will add to the diversity of our beach activities for residents and visitors.

Purpose

To provide entertainment and recreation for beach goers.

Benefits

Achievement of the project purpose should contribute to the following benefits:

- Tourism drawcard
- Entertainment, exercise and fun for swimmers
- Can be used to support open water swimmers from local Life Saving Clubs and to aid triathlete training programs

Objectives

- Promote tourism
- Encourage beach goers to come to Frankston
- Promote outdoor activities

2 Key Issues

The water space is currently managed by Parks Victoria (as delegated Port Manager of Port Phillip Bay) and the Department of Environment, Land Water and Planning (DELWP). A lease, license or other arrangement for the use of the area would need to be negotiated with DELWP.

The zoning of the water area would need to be confirmed to ensure that the area was appropriately zoned to support recreational swimming and would not cause conflict with other users.

Coastal processes and environmental issues (in the area where the pontoons are to be installed) will need to be investigated to ensure that there are no detrimental impacts as a result of the installation and operation of the pontoons.

The pontoons will need to be specifically designed and constructed with consideration given as to how they will be secured (ie. seabed, existing structure) and the design loads (wind and wave).

3 Risk Assessment and Safety Management Plan

A detailed risk assessment and Safety Management Plan needs to be undertaken around this activity as part of the assessment of its viability.

Consideration needs to be given as to how the recreational swimming pontoons will be safely managed and operated. Some specific issues to consider are:

- What will be the operating capacity (ie. how many people) of the pontoon?

- What is the water depth required for the safe operation of the pontoon? (Early assessment reveals that a minimum depth for user safety is not available in the no vessel zones at Frankston and Seaford Beaches).
- Will use be restricted/closed/removed in some weather conditions?
- Will the pontoon be supervised by a qualified life guard? What are the requirements for supervision of a publicly accessible swimming pontoon?
- What signage will be required, and where will this be located?

Detailed consultation needs to be undertaken with Life Saving Victoria.

4 Project Stakeholders

Stakeholder engagement

There will be several approvals required. A key part of obtaining approvals is to identify key stakeholders and work closely with them from early in the project to understand the likely approval requirements, issues to be addressed, information required and likelihood of approval.

Key Stakeholders

- Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning
- Parks Victoria
- City of Frankston Councillors
- Frankston City Council (planning department and other departments)
- Surf Life Saving Victoria
- Frankston Life Saving Club
- Seaford Life Saving Club
- Mornington Peninsula Triathlon Club

5 Approvals required

The following approvals may be required:

- Coastal Management Act consent (DELWP) - justification for the proposal including how it fits in with the Victorian Coastal Strategy and other plans, strategies and policies applicable to the area. Proven community consultation. Details of how safety and environmental issues can be managed and addressed. This may require a Safety Management Plan and specialist investigations (ie. coastal engineering).

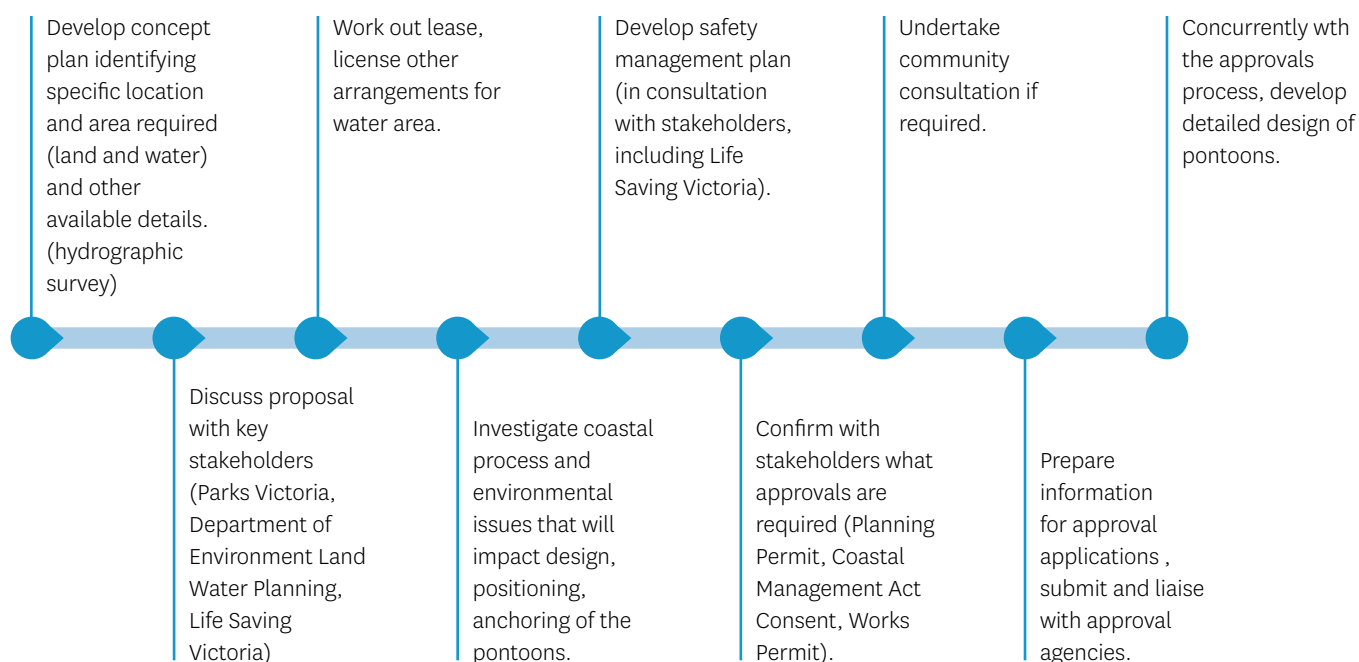
- Works Authority (PV) – this will detail how, when and where the works to install the pontoons will be undertaken, and any hazard to navigation issues. The requirement for this approval may change depending on the lease/license/management arrangements for the on-water area. A Construction Environmental Management Plan may be required.
- Planning Permit (FCC) – may be required. This should be confirmed by Council’s planning department.

Other documentation that may be required depending on the specific location, design, footprint and management arrangements are a Cultural Heritage Management Plan and Seabed Lease.

Design of the pontoons would need to meet appropriate Australian Standards.

6 Key Tasks

The chart on the following page outlines the steps required to work through the issues and approvals. A timeframe of 6-12 months should be allowed for this process.



7 Estimated Project Costs

Project set up costs

The following costs have been estimated based on the supply, installation and maintenance of one 6m x 3m swimming pontoon:

Item	Costs
Risk assessment	\$1000
Hydrographic survey of water depths	\$3,500
Environmental impacts study	\$1,500
Consultation and implementation of no vessel zone changes	\$5,000
Design and manufacture of pontoon	\$25,000
Transport and installation	7,000
Diving Contractor – anchor, check mooring, secure buoy	\$2,500
Total estimated project budget installation	\$45,500

Ongoing annual costs

Once the pontoon is installed there will be cost implications to the City of Frankston in relation to the ongoing maintenance of the pontoon, and possibly ongoing costs of regulatory signage.

Opportunities may exist to seek sponsorship to be displayed on the pontoon itself.

Item	Costs
Survey of water depths	\$1500
Transport of pontoons	\$5,500
Storage (Council operations centre?)	\$0
12 month maintenance including mooring certification, servicing, winter removal, summer reinstatement	6,500
Total estimated annual recurrent costs	\$13,500

Monitor, evaluate & report

If the swimming pontoons go ahead, as a precedent activity, there are many considerations to monitor and evaluate. If the structure is anchored in the sea water it could be subject to severe weather conditions and require removal and repair. The anchoring system requires a yearly report and certification. Safe use, maintenance and cleaning requirements will need to be monitored and evaluated.

7.4 Preliminary Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment

Seaford – Frankston Foreshore Aboriginal Heritage Assessment 2010, Archaeological & Heritage Management Solutions



Figure 15
Archaeological
Potential Mapping
across all three
Stages. Basemap
Source: Google
Earth Pro.





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