



FRANKSTON CITY COUNCIL

COUNCIL MEETING SUPPORTING INFORMATION

2023/CM19

11 DECEMBER 2023

Frankston City

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Consideration of City Planning Reports

**PLANNING APPLICATION - 911/2022/P - 89
YOUNG STREET, FRANKSTON - CONSTRUCT
A TWENTY-TWO (22) STOREY BUILDING
(COMPRISING RETAIL, OFFICE AND
DWELLINGS) WITHIN THE COMMERCIAL 1
ZONE (C1Z) AND REDUCTION TO THE CAR
PARKING REQUIREMENTS UNDER CLAUSE
52.06 OF THE FRANKSTON PLANNING
SCHEME**

Architectural Plans

Meeting Date: 11 December 2023

Attachment: C

CORNER PLAYNE AND YOUNG STREET

89-97 YOUNG STREET, FRANKSTON, VICTORIA 3199
TOWN PLANNING - ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS



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Ray Brown, NSWARB 6359

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issue	amendment	date
1	Town Planning Issue	13.12.22
2	Town Planning RFI	08.09.23

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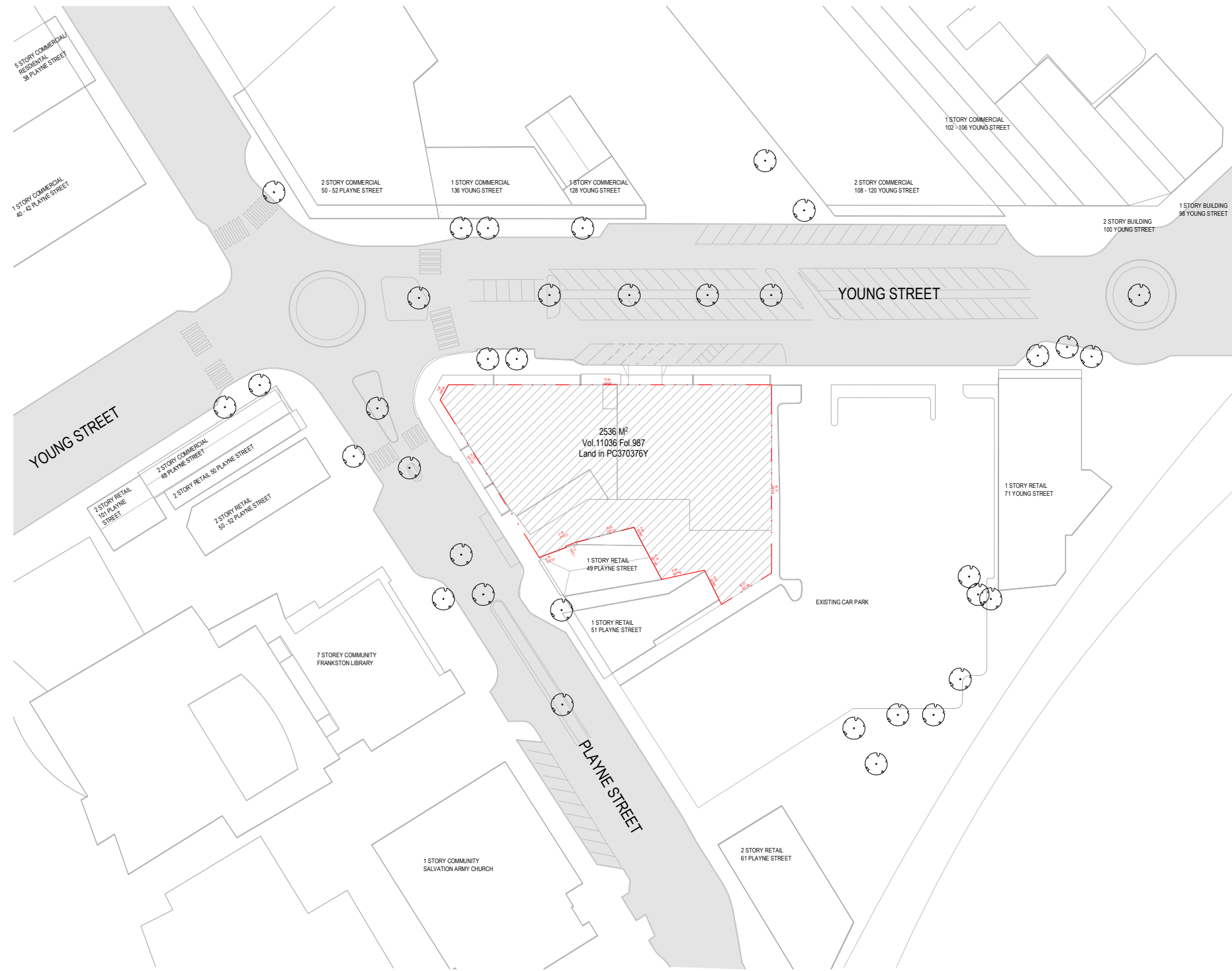
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drawn MB project no 220006

project 89-97 Young Street - Frankston

drawing Cover Page and Drawing List

drawing no. DA0000 issue 2

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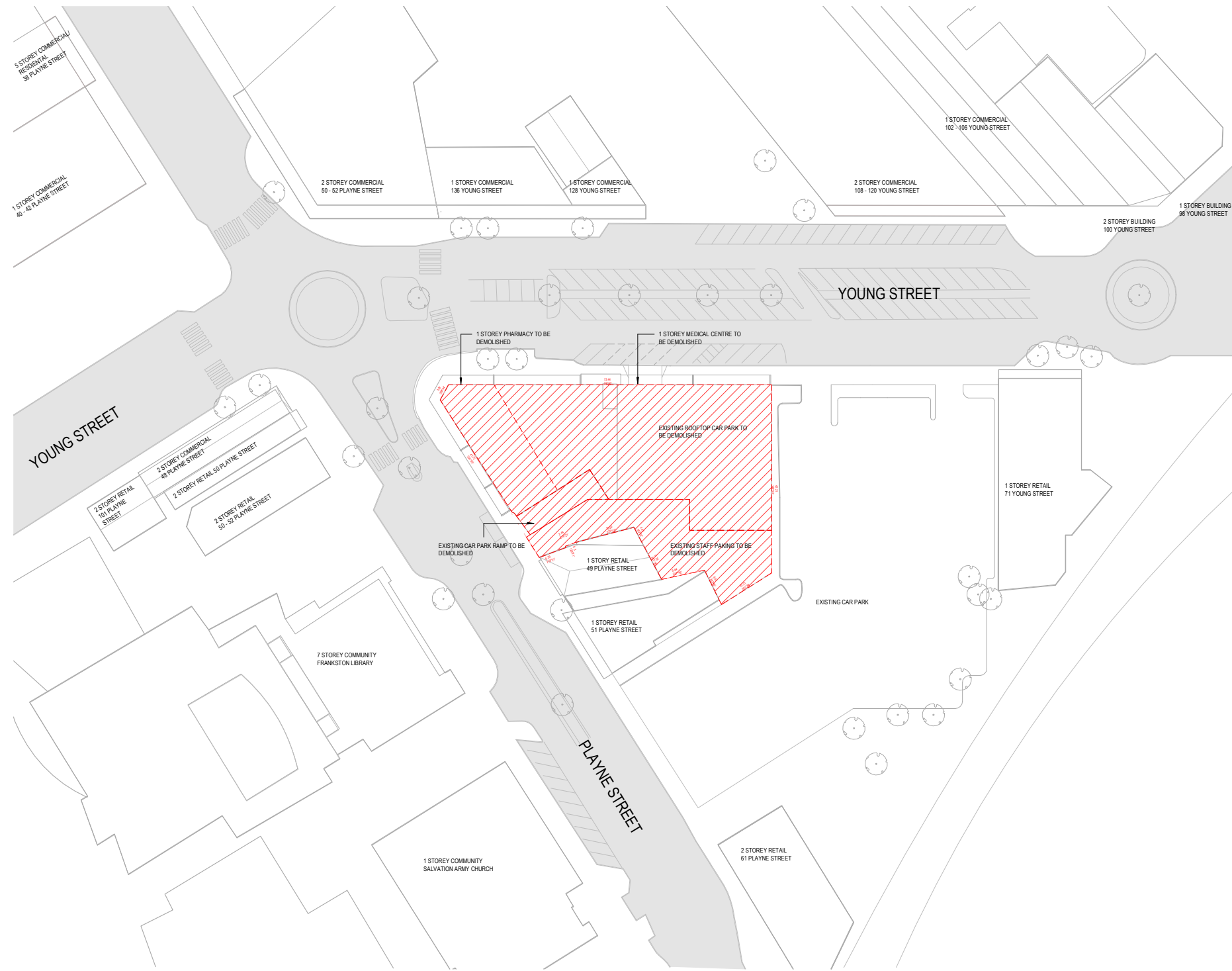
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project 89-97 Young Street - Frankston

drawing Lot Plan

drawing no. DA0002 issue 1

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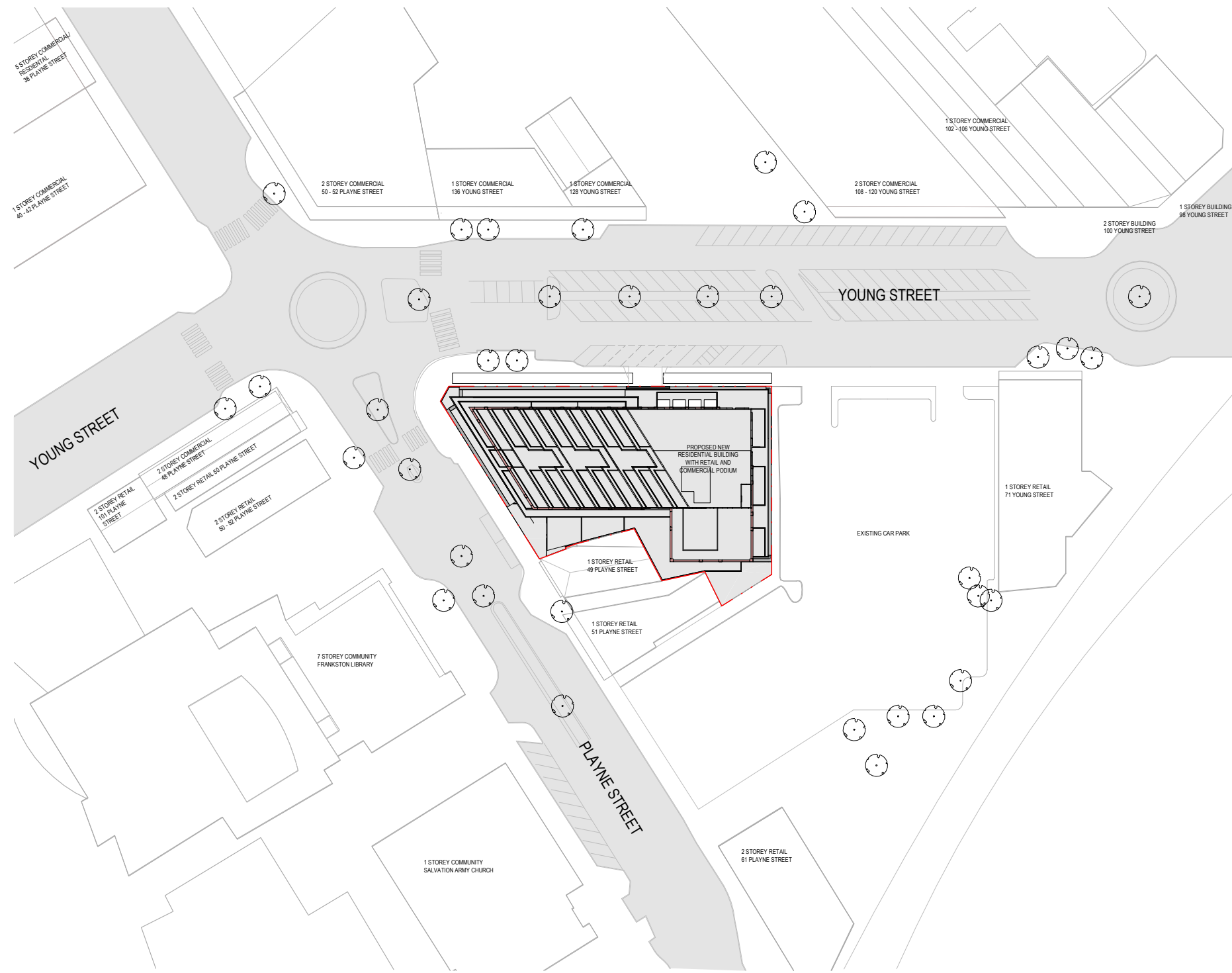
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project 89-97 Young Street - Frankston

drawing Demolition Plan

drawing no. DA0003 issue 1

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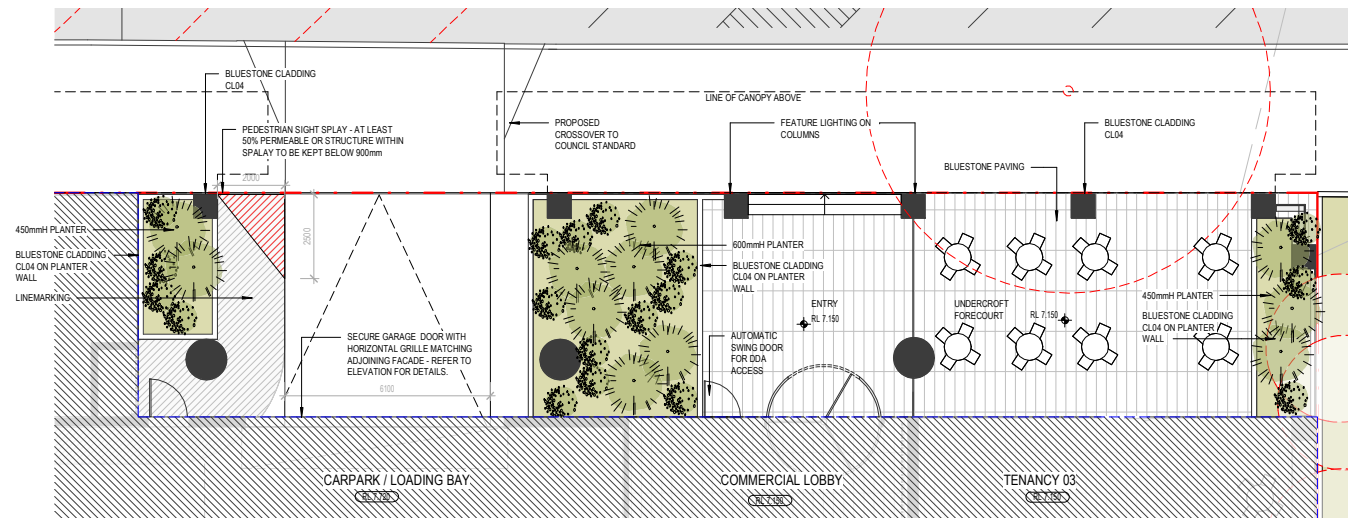
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project
 89-97 Young Street - Frankston

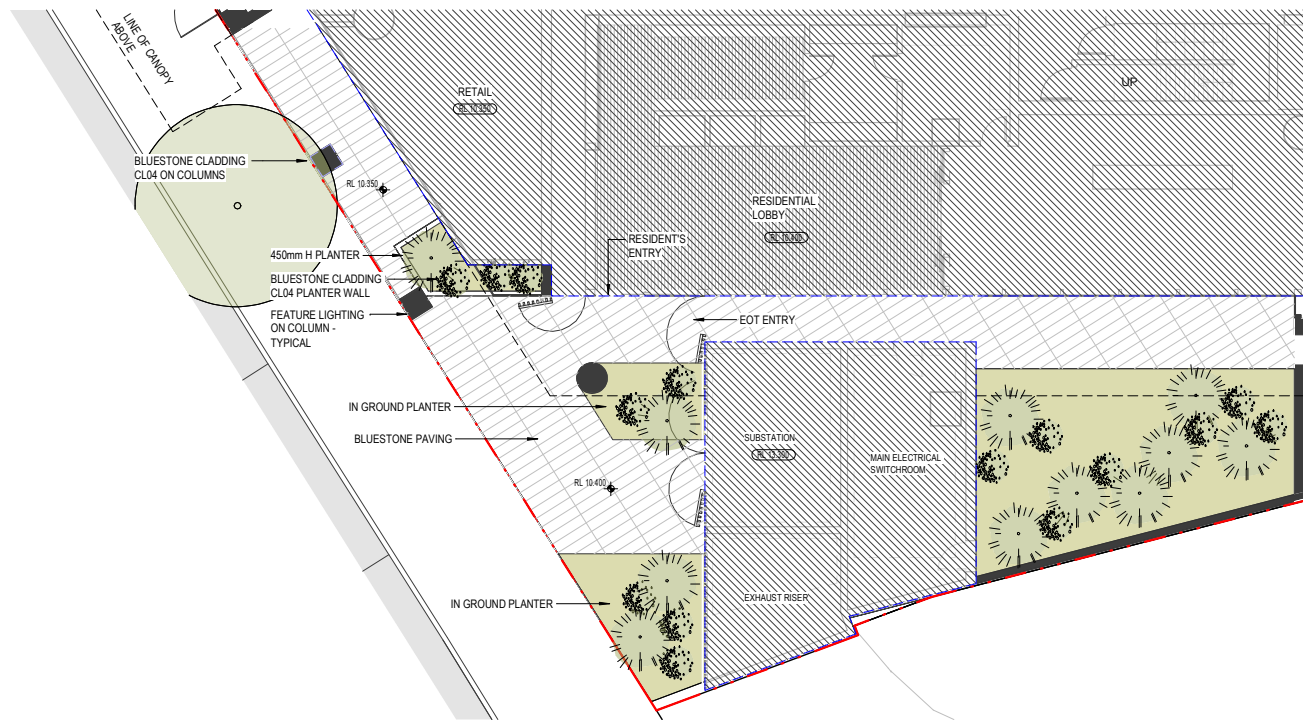
drawing
 Site Plan

drawing no. DA0004 issue 1

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3 Ground - Commercial Lobby / Forecourt Plan
 SCALE: 1:100



2 Upper Ground - Residential Lobby / Forecourt Plan
 SCALE: 1:100

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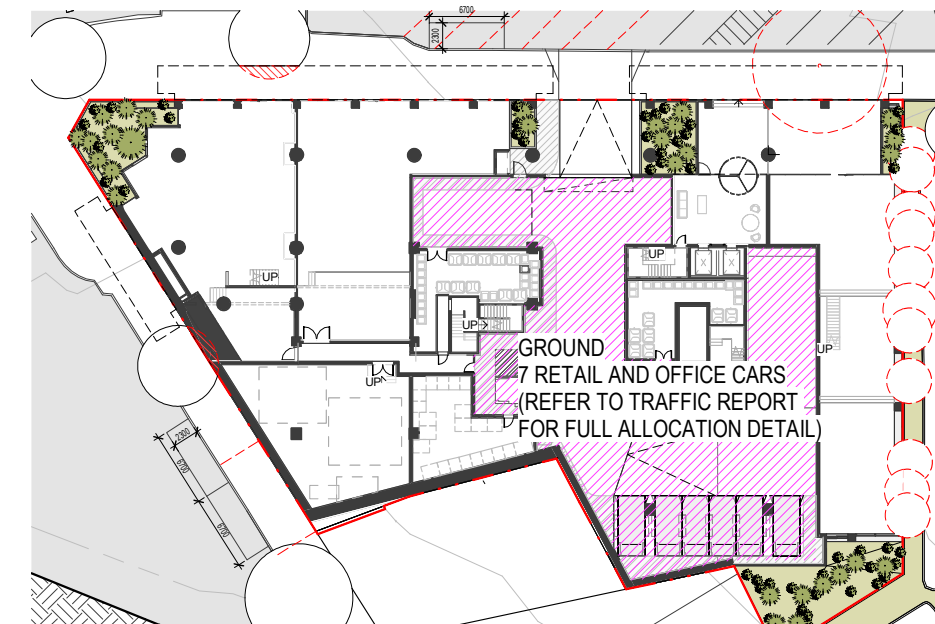
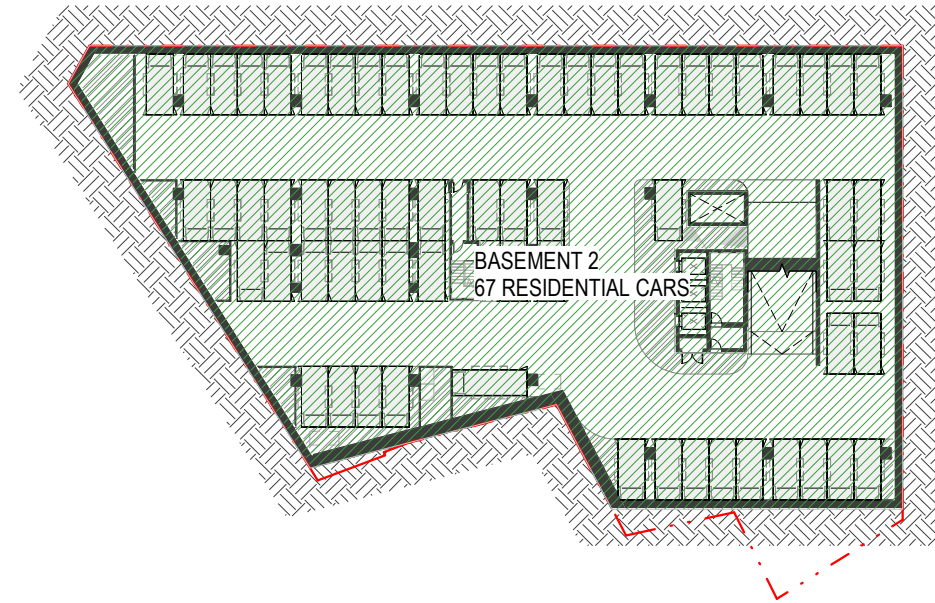
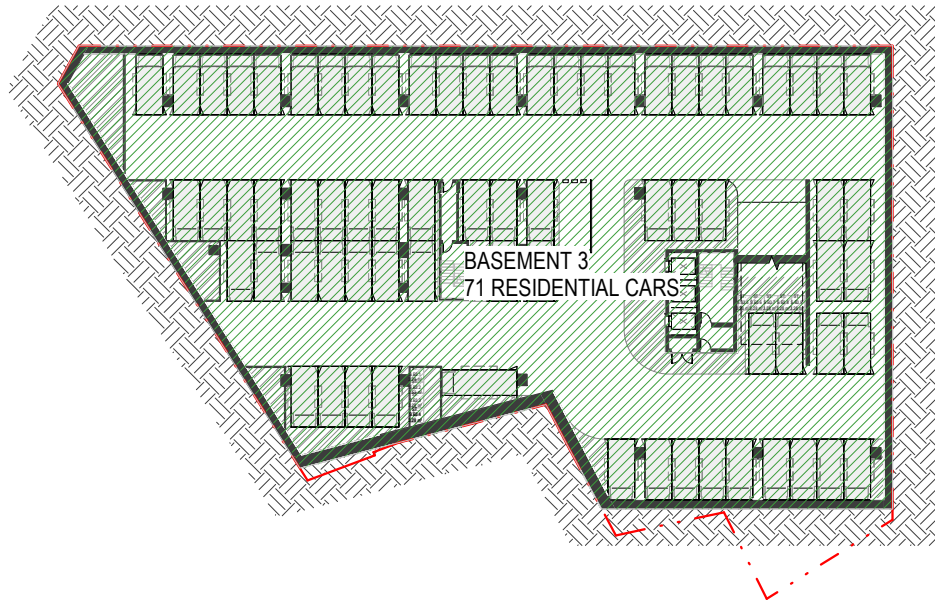
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project
 89-97 Young Street - Frankston

drawing
 Extensions to Public Realm Plan

drawing no.	issue
DA0005	1

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 drawn MB project no 220006

project 89-97 Young Street - Frankston

drawing Proposed Car Parking Allocation

drawing no. DA0006 issue 1

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LEVEL	RESIDENTIAL				OFFICE NLA	RETAIL GLAR	APARTMENT MIX					TOTAL	RESI			CORE	BOH/CIRC	CARPARK			
	GBA	GFA	NSA	EFF. NSA/GFA			STUDIO	1 BED	1 BED LOFT	2 BED	2 BED LOFT		3 BED	BALCONY	AMENITY			TERRACE	AREA	No.	
Basement 03	2450 m²	2276 m²	0 m²	0.0%	0 m²	0 m²	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 m²	0 m²	0 m²	83 m²	0 m²	2193 m²	71	
Basement 02	2440 m²	2280 m²	0 m²	0.0%	0 m²	0 m²	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 m²	0 m²	0 m²	101 m²	0 m²	2179 m²	67	
Basement 01	2440 m²	2280 m²	0 m²	0.0%	0 m²	0 m²	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 m²	0 m²	0 m²	101 m²	0 m²	2179 m²	66	
Ground	2346 m²	2148 m²	0 m²	0.0%	0 m²	824 m²	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 m²	0 m²	0 m²	124 m²	0 m²	692 m²	7	
Upper Ground	1302 m²	1215 m²	0 m²	0.0%	0 m²	139 m²	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 m²	0 m²	0 m²	118 m²	0 m²	0 m²		
Level 01	2054 m²	1998 m²	0 m²	0.0%	1591 m²	0 m²	0	0	0	0	0	0	56 m²	0 m²	0 m²	110 m²	0 m²	0 m²			
Level 02	2071 m²	1718 m²	170 m²	9.9%	880 m²	0 m²	0	0	2	0	0	2	74 m²	285 m²	117 m²	110 m²	0 m²	0 m²			
Level 03	1783 m²	1308 m²	761 m²	58.2%	0 m²	0 m²	1	2	0	6	0	1	10	180 m²	232 m²	26 m²	75 m²	238 m²	0 m²		
Level 04	1135 m²	1026 m²	761 m²	74.2%	0 m²	0 m²	1	2	0	6	0	1	10	96 m²	0 m²	9 m²	75 m²	188 m²	0 m²		
Level 05	1412 m²	1268 m²	990 m²	78.1%	0 m²	0 m²	1	6	0	6	0	1	14	131 m²	0 m²	9 m²	74 m²	201 m²	0 m²		
Level 06	1509 m²	1356 m²	1040 m²	76.7%	0 m²	0 m²	1	2	4	6	0	1	14	131 m²	0 m²	14 m²	75 m²	240 m²	0 m²		
Level 07	1408 m²	1262 m²	989 m²	78.3%	0 m²	0 m²	1	2	0	6	4	1	14	133 m²	0 m²	9 m²	75 m²	196 m²	0 m²		
Level 08	1306 m²	1197 m²	927 m²	77.5%	0 m²	0 m²	1	2	0	6	0	1	10	96 m²	0 m²	9 m²	75 m²	193 m²	0 m²		
Level 09	1508 m²	1356 m²	1040 m²	76.7%	0 m²	0 m²	1	2	4	6	0	1	14	131 m²	0 m²	14 m²	75 m²	240 m²	0 m²		
Level 10	1408 m²	1262 m²	989 m²	78.3%	0 m²	0 m²	1	2	0	6	4	1	14	133 m²	0 m²	9 m²	75 m²	196 m²	0 m²		
Level 11	1302 m²	1139 m²	873 m²	76.6%	0 m²	0 m²	1	3	0	6	0	0	10	139 m²	0 m²	0 m²	75 m²	189 m²	0 m²		
Level 12	1431 m²	1224 m²	940 m²	76.8%	0 m²	0 m²	1	1	4	4	0	2	12	142 m²	0 m²	5 m²	75 m²	207 m²	0 m²		
Level 13	1242 m²	1075 m²	826 m²	76.8%	0 m²	0 m²	1	1	0	6	4	0	12	142 m²	0 m²	0 m²	74 m²	172 m²	0 m²		
Level 14	1079 m²	954 m²	711 m²	74.5%	0 m²	0 m²	2	2	0	4	0	0	8	93 m²	0 m²	0 m²	75 m²	165 m²	0 m²		
Level 15	1198 m²	1015 m²	802 m²	79.0%	0 m²	0 m²	1	0	4	3	0	2	10	118 m²	0 m²	5 m²	60 m²	150 m²	0 m²		
Level 16	1018 m²	872 m²	685 m²	78.6%	0 m²	0 m²	0	0	0	4	4	1	9	121 m²	0 m²	0 m²	60 m²	124 m²	0 m²		
Level 17	855 m²	740 m²	559 m²	75.6%	0 m²	0 m²	0	1	0	4	0	0	5	83 m²	0 m²	0 m²	60 m²	118 m²	0 m²		
Level 18	952 m²	660 m²	424 m²	64.3%	0 m²	0 m²	0	1	3	2	0	0	6	89 m²	0 m²	5 m²	60 m²	99 m²	0 m²		
Level 19	590 m²	474 m²	299 m²	63.2%	0 m²	0 m²	0	0	0	1	3	0	5	71 m²	0 m²	20 m²	60 m²	112 m²	0 m²		
Level 20	465 m²	198 m²	153 m²	77.2%	0 m²	0 m²	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25 m²	0 m²	0 m²	45 m²	0 m²	0 m²		
Roof	282 m²	0 m²	0 m²	0.0%	0 m²	0 m²	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 m²	0 m²	0 m²	0 m²	0 m²	0 m²		
	36988 m²	32300 m²	13938 m²		2471 m²	963 m²	14	29	19	84	19	13	179	2184 m²	518 m²	251 m²	1986 m²	3026 m²	7244 m²	211	

NOTES:

GFA EXCLUDES EXCLUDES ALL COVERED AND UNCOVERED BALCONIES AND TERRACES

GFA - THE TOTAL FLOOR AREA OF A BUILDING, MEASURED FROM THE OUTSIDE OF EXTERNAL WALLS OR THE CENTRE OF PARTY WALLS, AND INCLUDES ALL ROOFED AREAS. IN ACCORDNACE WITH CLAUSE 72 OF MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

NSA, NLA & GLAR FURES ARE CALCULATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROPERTY COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA (PCA) GUIDELINES

ALL FIGURES ARE BASED ON PRELIMINARY INFORMATION AND ARE SUBJECT TO FURTHER DEVELOPMENT AND VERIFICATION.

CAR PARK NUMBERS ARE BASED ON PRELIMINARY SERVICES AND BOH LAYOUT ASSUMPTIONS AND ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE

APARTMENT TYPE	TOTAL	APARTMENT MIX
1BED	29	16%
1BED LOFT	19	11%
2BED	84	47%
2BED LOFT	19	11%
3BED	13	7%
DUPLEX	1	1%
STUDIO	14	8%
	179	100%

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issue	amendment	date
1	Town Planning Issue	13.12.22
2	Town Planning RFI	08.09.23

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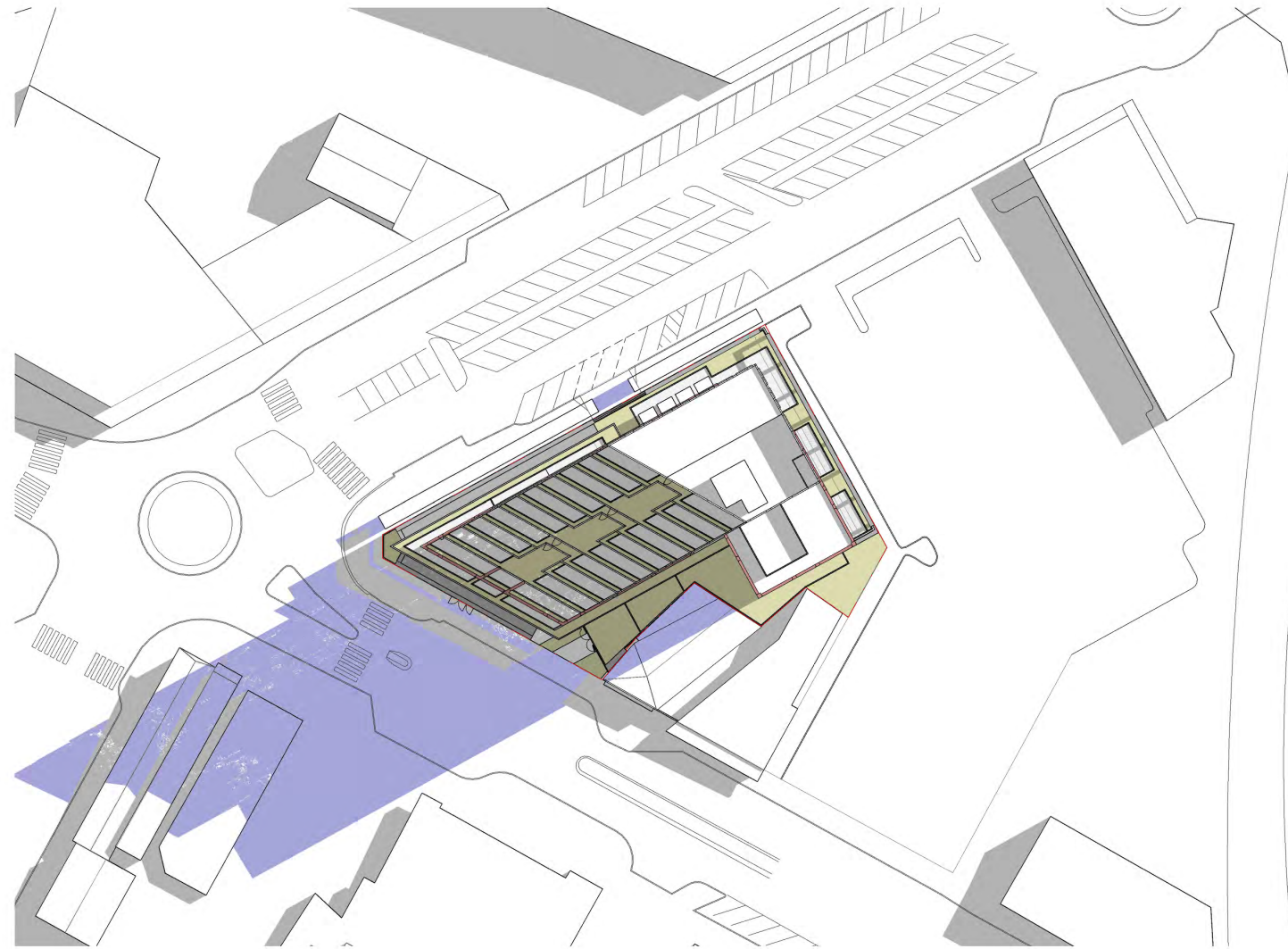
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project
 89-97 Young Street - Frankston

drawing
 Development Summary

checked JP scale @A1
 drawn MB project no 220006

drawing no. DA0020
 issue 2



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issue	amendment	date
1	Issue for Coordination	28 10 22



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project
89-97 Young Street - Frankston

drawing
Shadow Study - September 23rd 9am

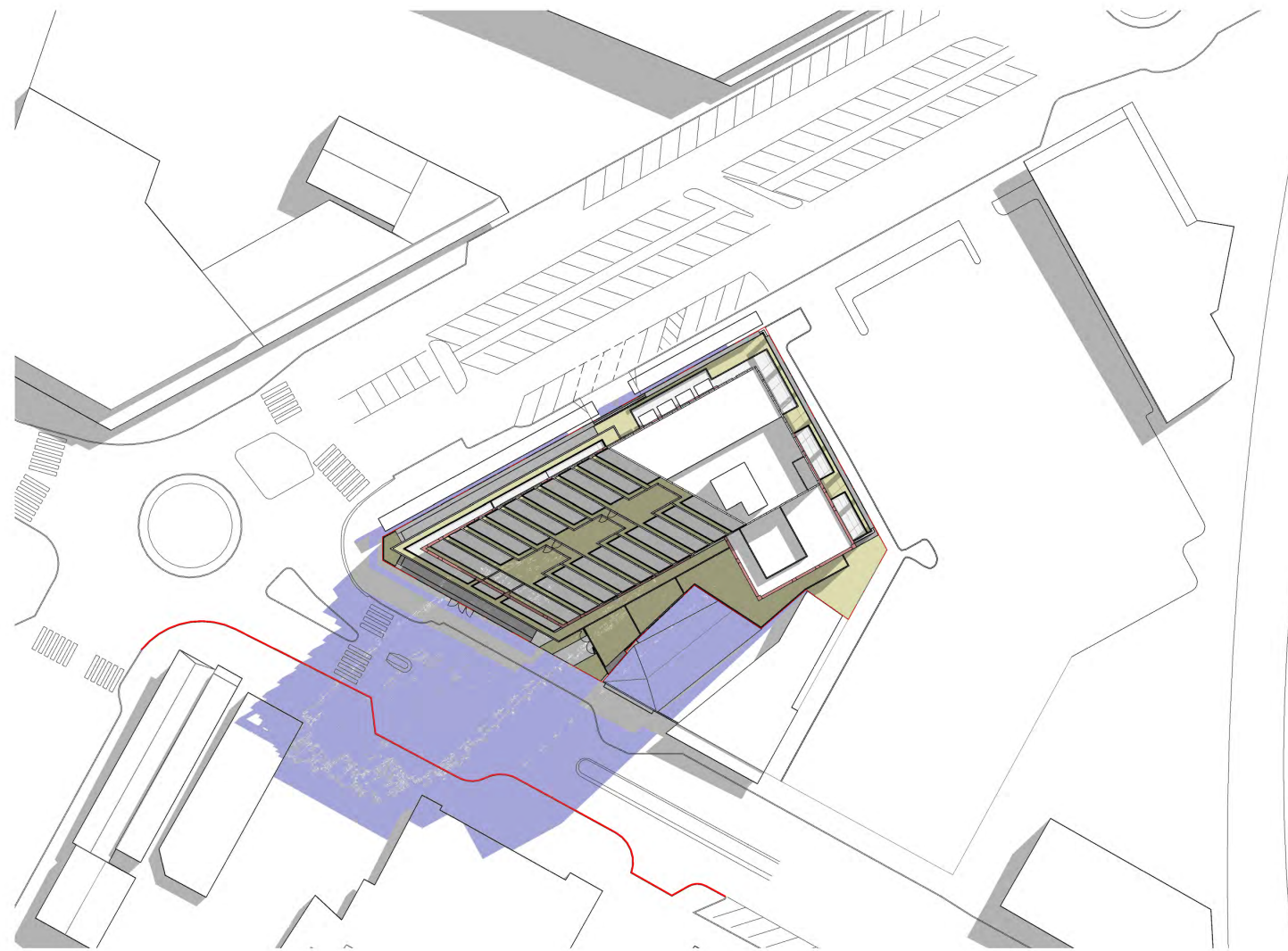
drawing no. issue
DA0300 1

checked
drawn

JP
MB

scale
project no
1 : 500@A1
220006

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EXTENTS OF NEW SHADOW

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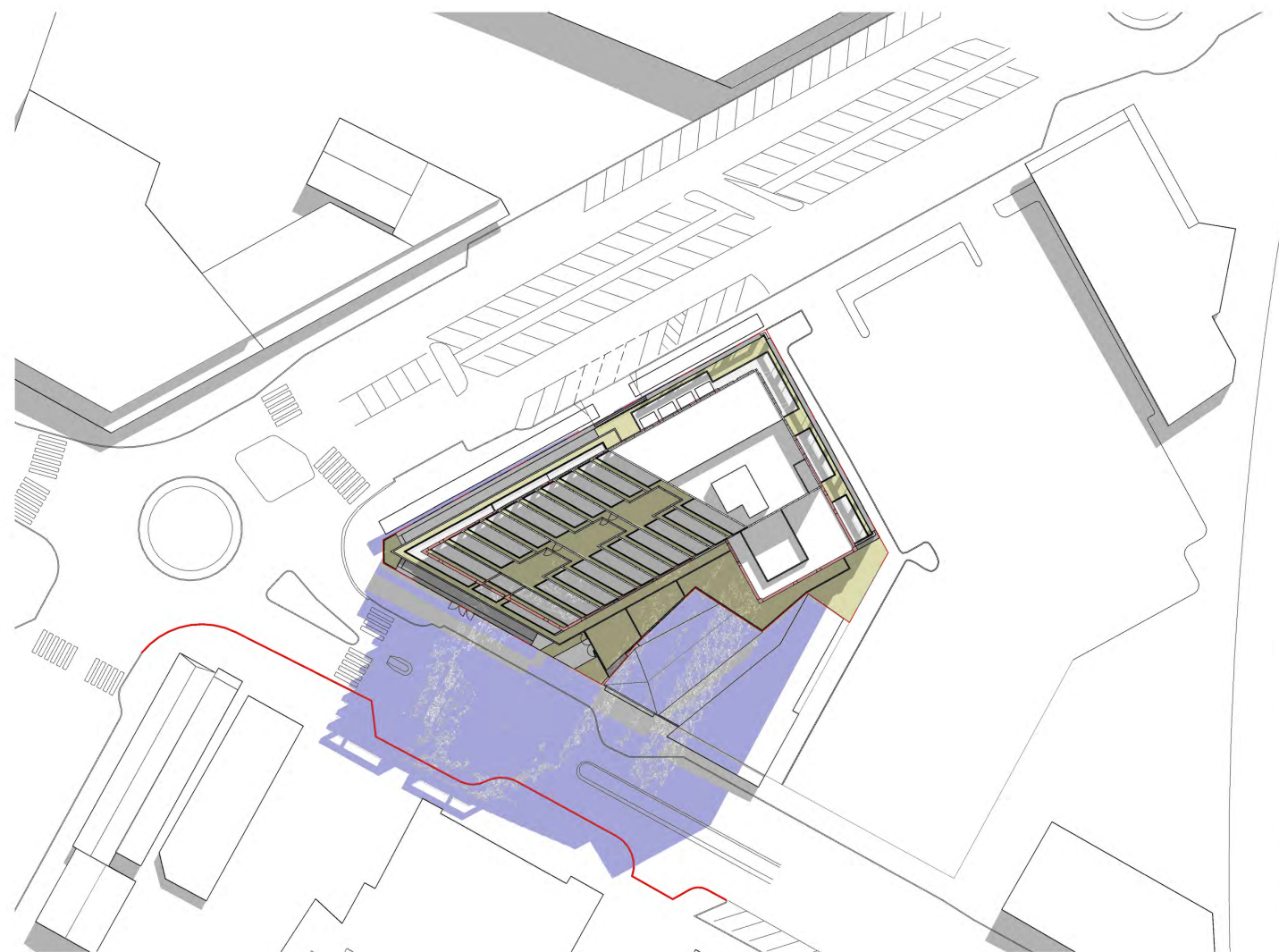
drawn Author project no 220006

project 89-97 Young Street - Frankston

drawing Shadow Study - September 23rd
10am

drawing no. issue

DA0301 **1**



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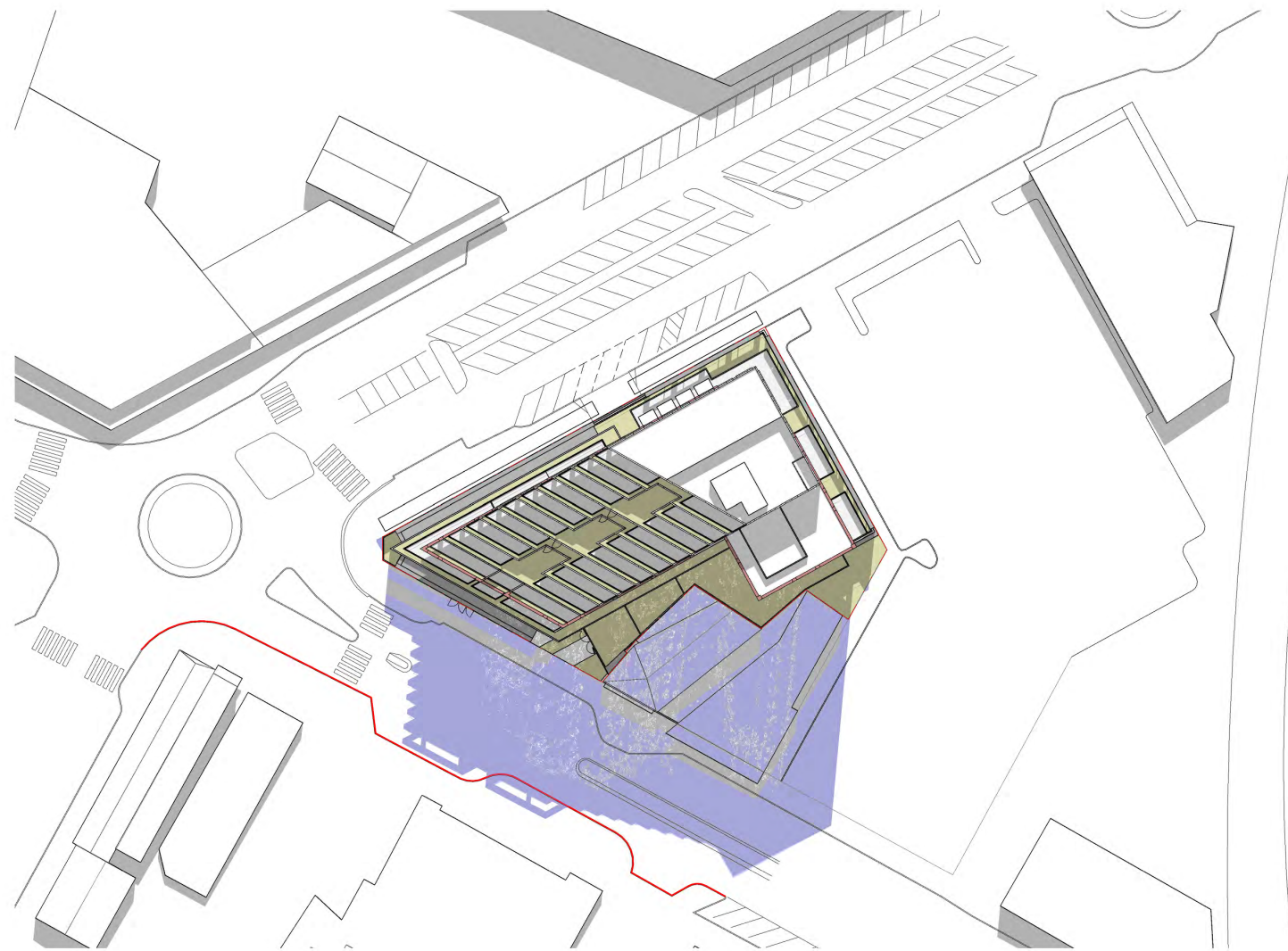
drawn Author project no 220006

project 89-97 Young Street - Frankston

drawing Shadow Study - September 23rd
11am

drawing no. DA0302 issue 1

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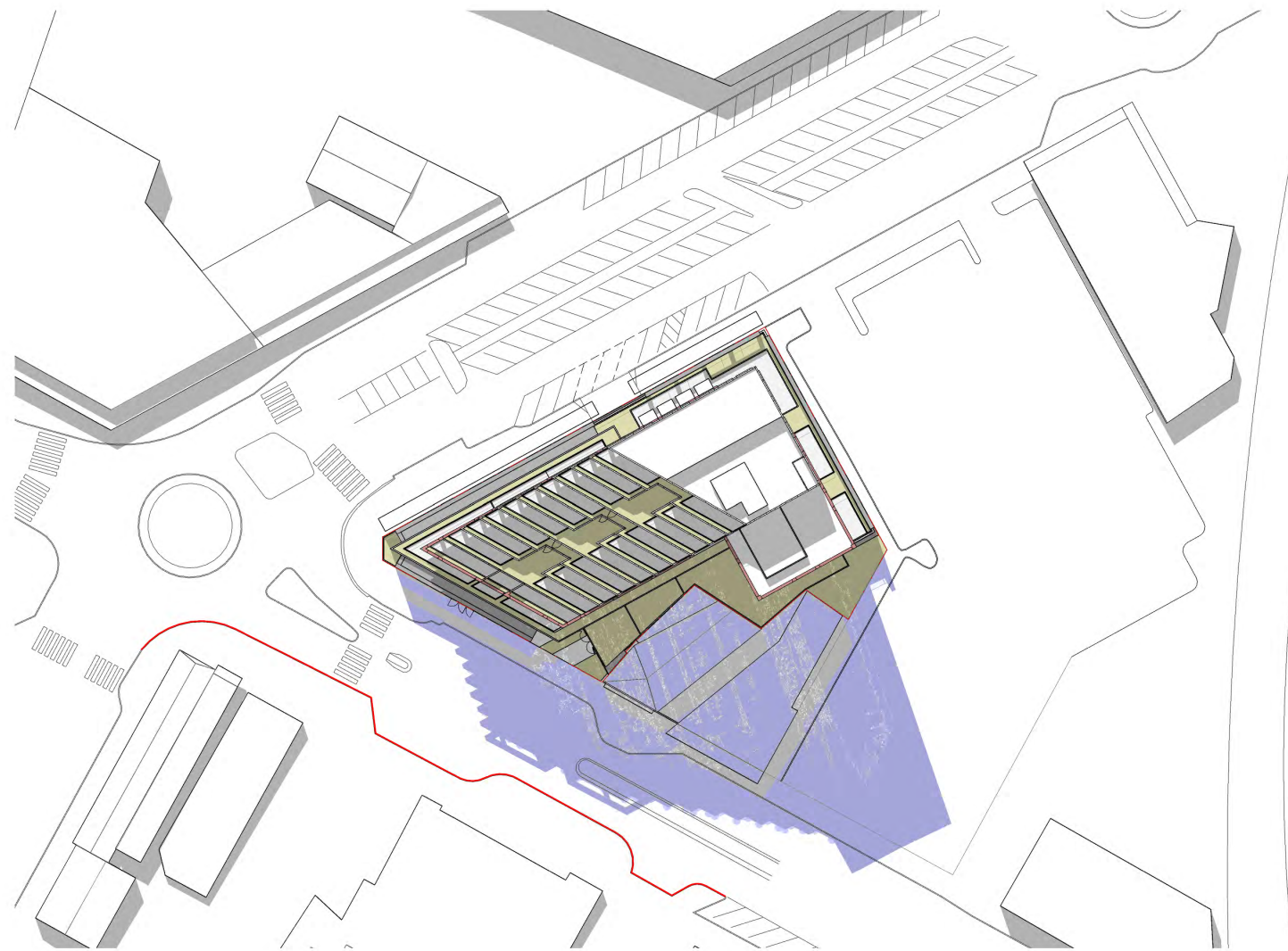
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drawn	Author	project no	220006

project
89-97 Young Street - Frankston

drawing
Shadow Study - September 23rd
12pm

drawing no. issue
DA0303 1

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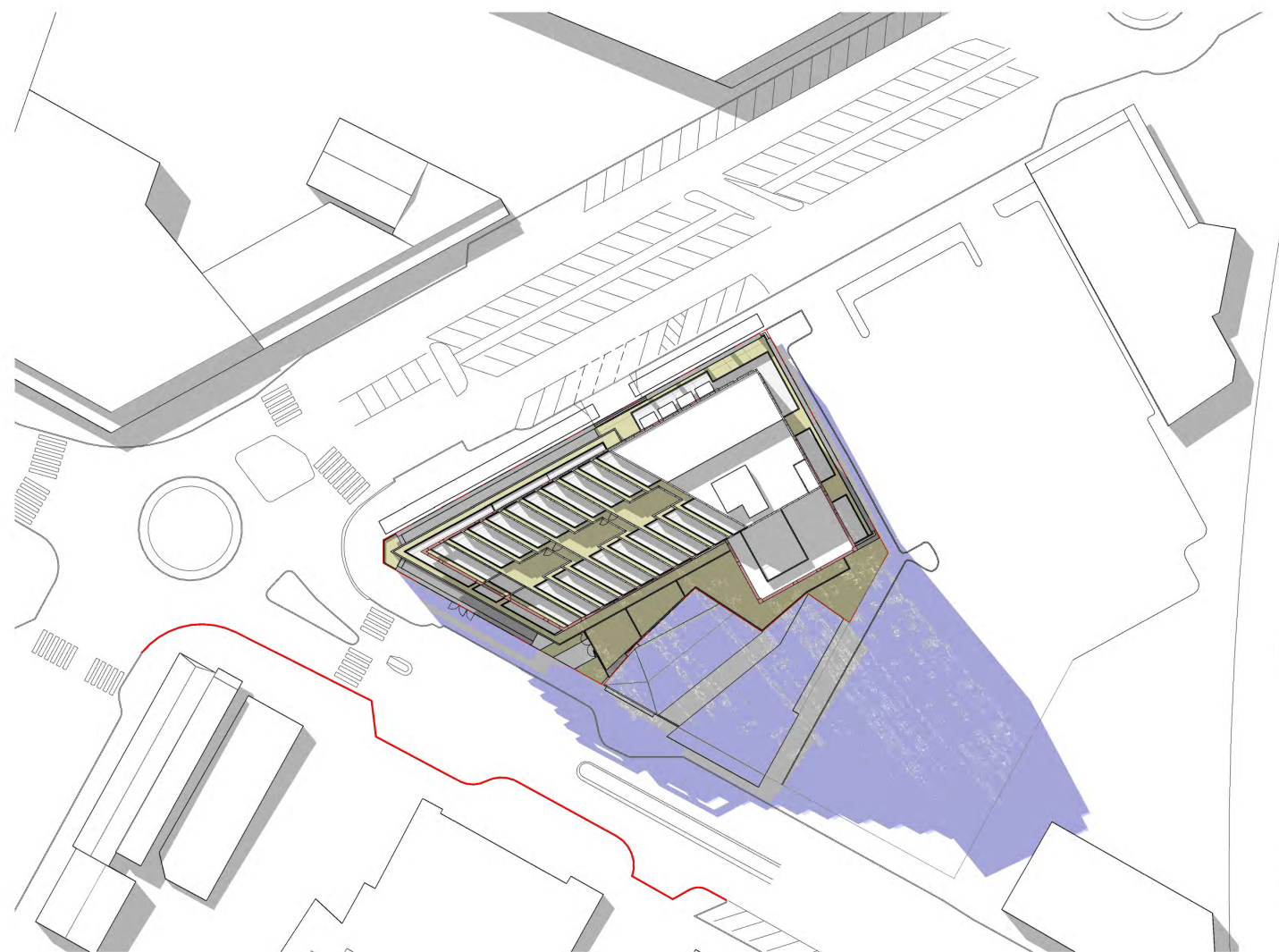
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drawn	Author	project no	220006

project
89-97 Young Street - Frankston

drawing
Shadow Study - September 23rd
1pm

drawing no.	issue
DA0304	1

11/11/2022 4:39:34 PM



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Nominated Architect
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issue	amendment	date
1	Town Planning Issue	11.11.22



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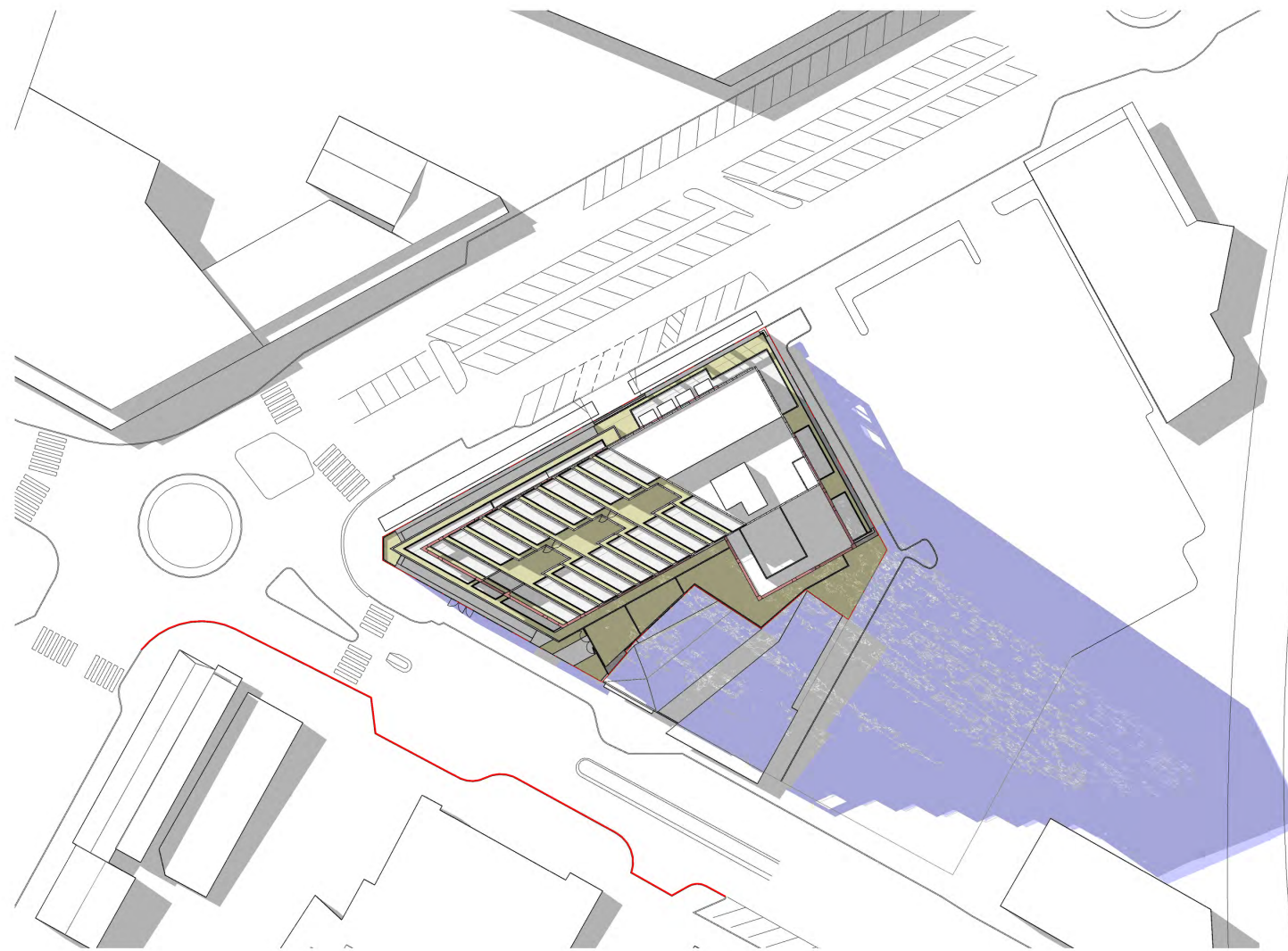
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project 89-97 Young Street - Frankston

drawing Shadow Study - September 23rd
2pm

drawing no. issue
DA0305 1



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issue	amendment	date
1	Town Planning Issue	11.11.22



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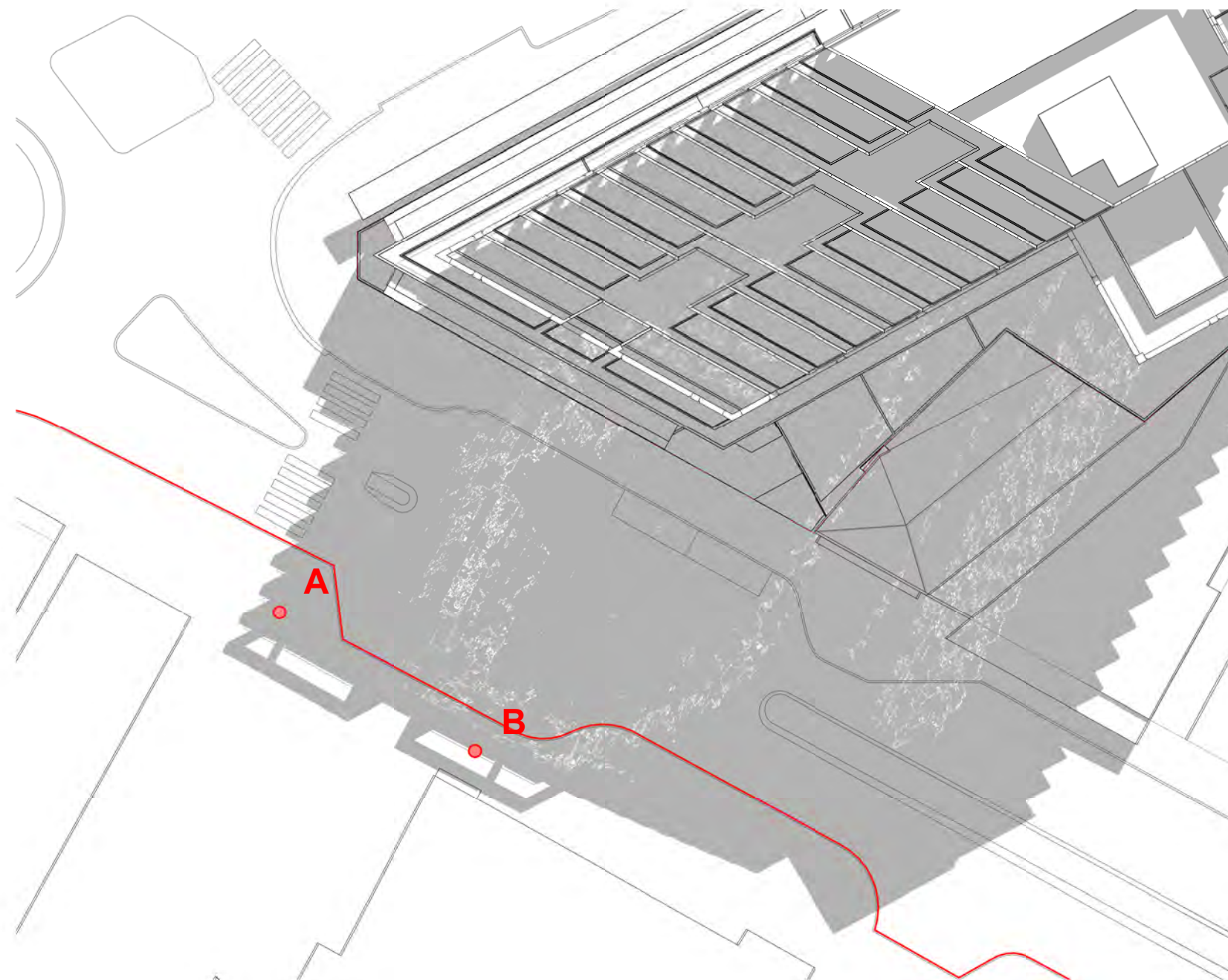
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project 89-97 Young Street - Frankston

drawing Shadow Study - September 23rd
3pm

drawing no. issue
DA0306 1

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1	Town Planning Issue	13.12.22



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drawn	Author	project no	220006

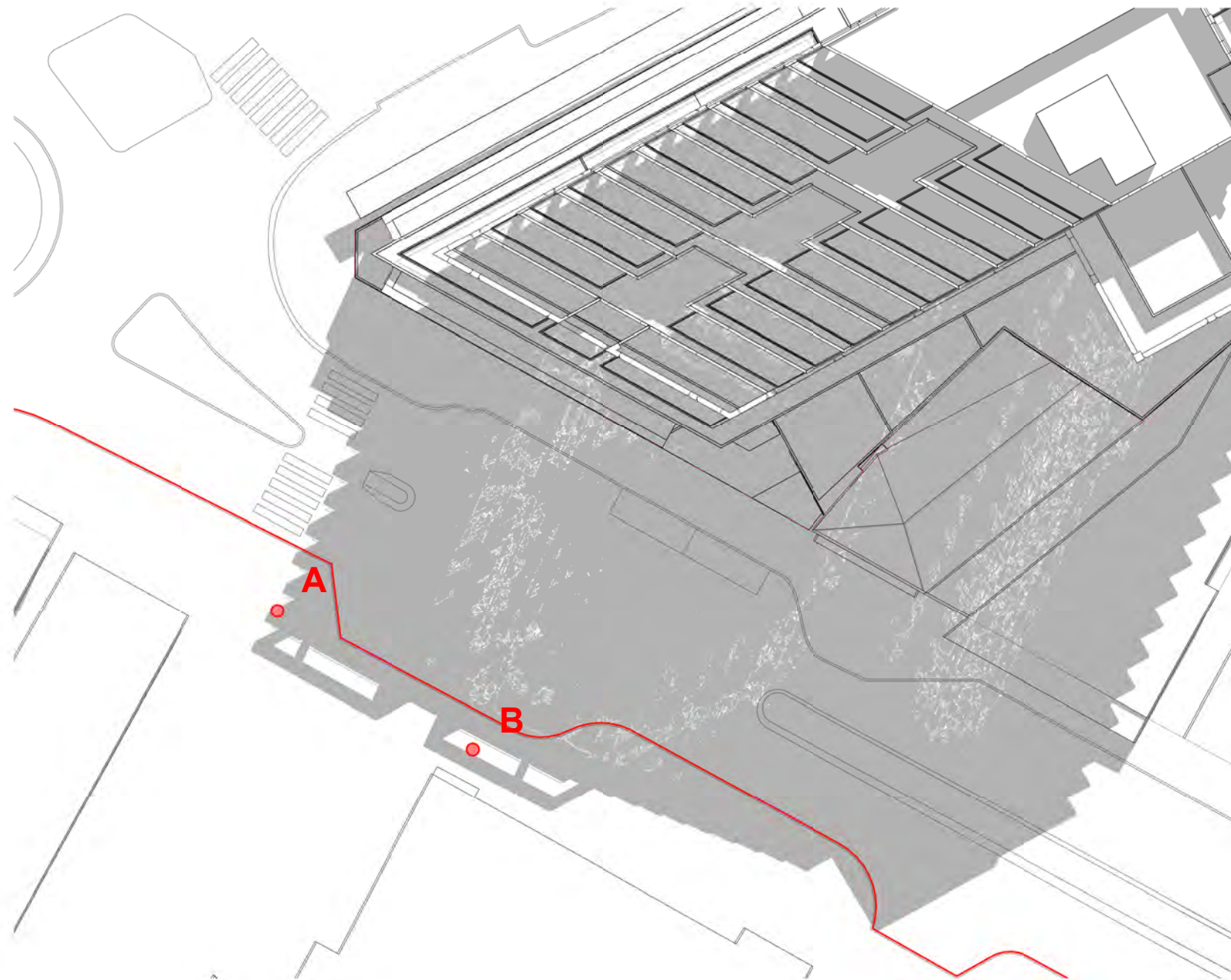
project
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drawing
Shadow Diagrams 23rd Sep AM
1100

drawing no.
DA0352

issue
1

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1	Town Planning Issue	13.12.22



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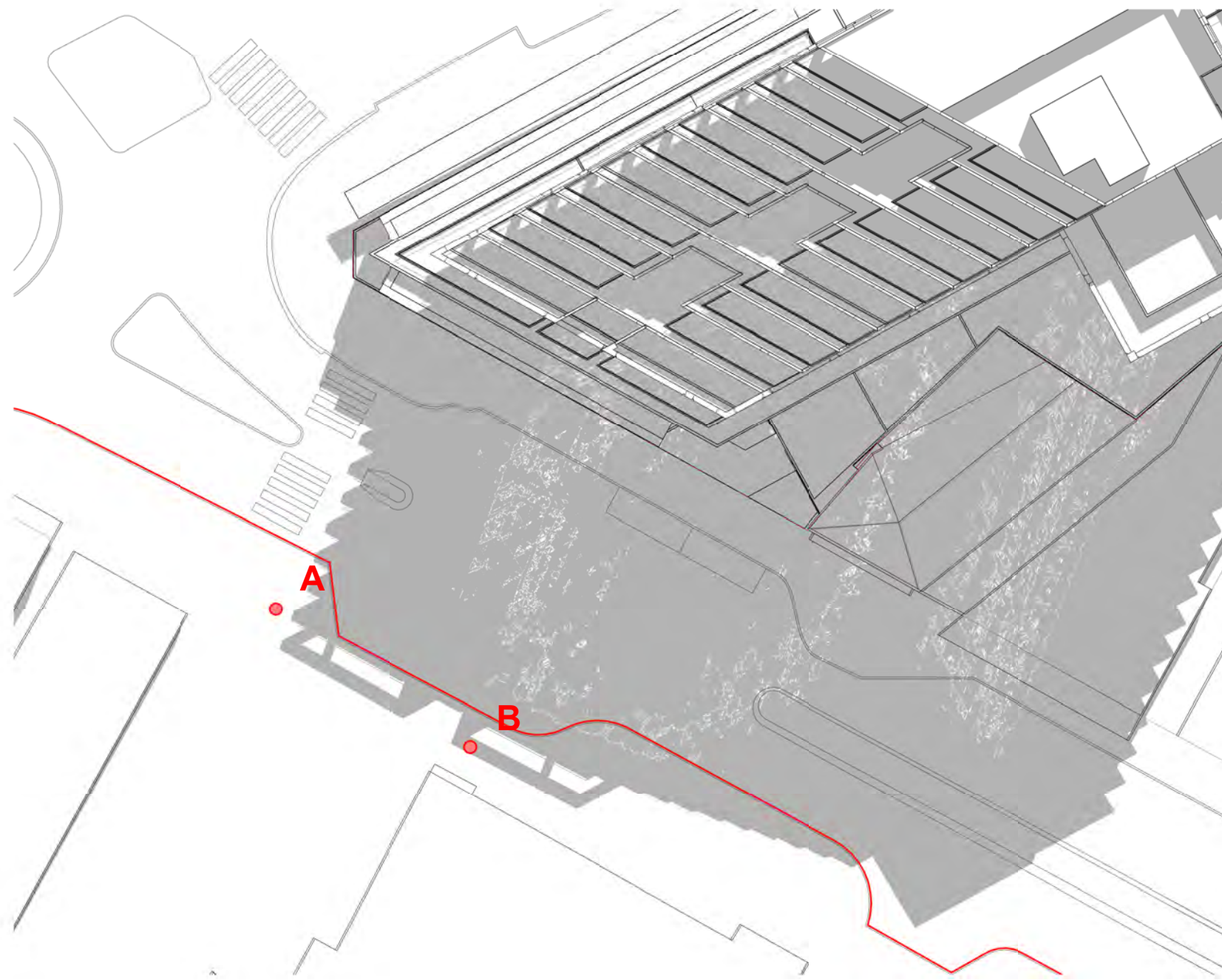
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project
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drawing
Shadow Diagrams 23rd Sep AM
1110

drawing no. issue
DA0353 **1**

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1	Town Planning Issue	13.12.22



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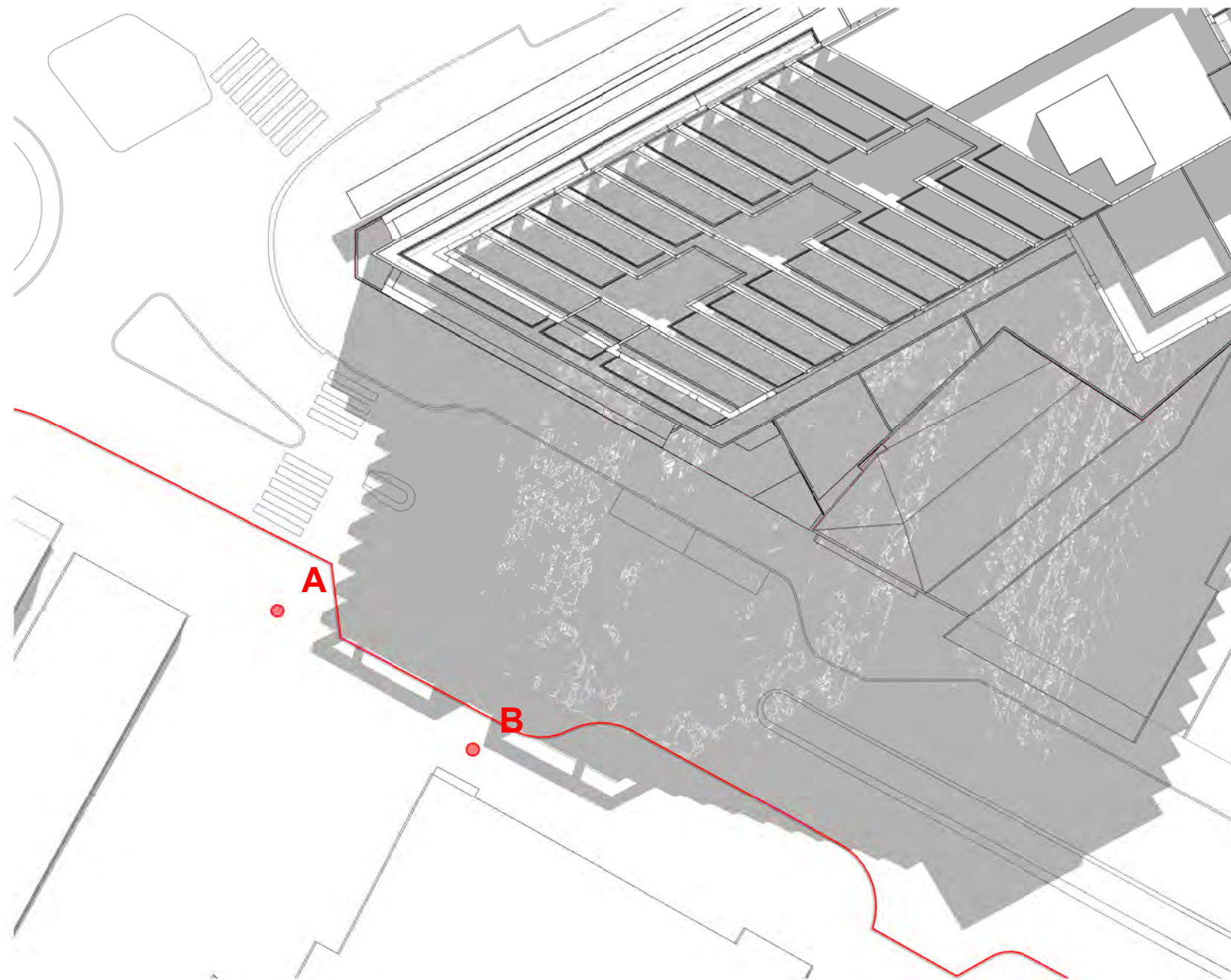
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drawing Shadow Diagrams 23rd Sep AM
1120

drawing no. DA0354 issue 1

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1	Town Planning Issue	13.12.22



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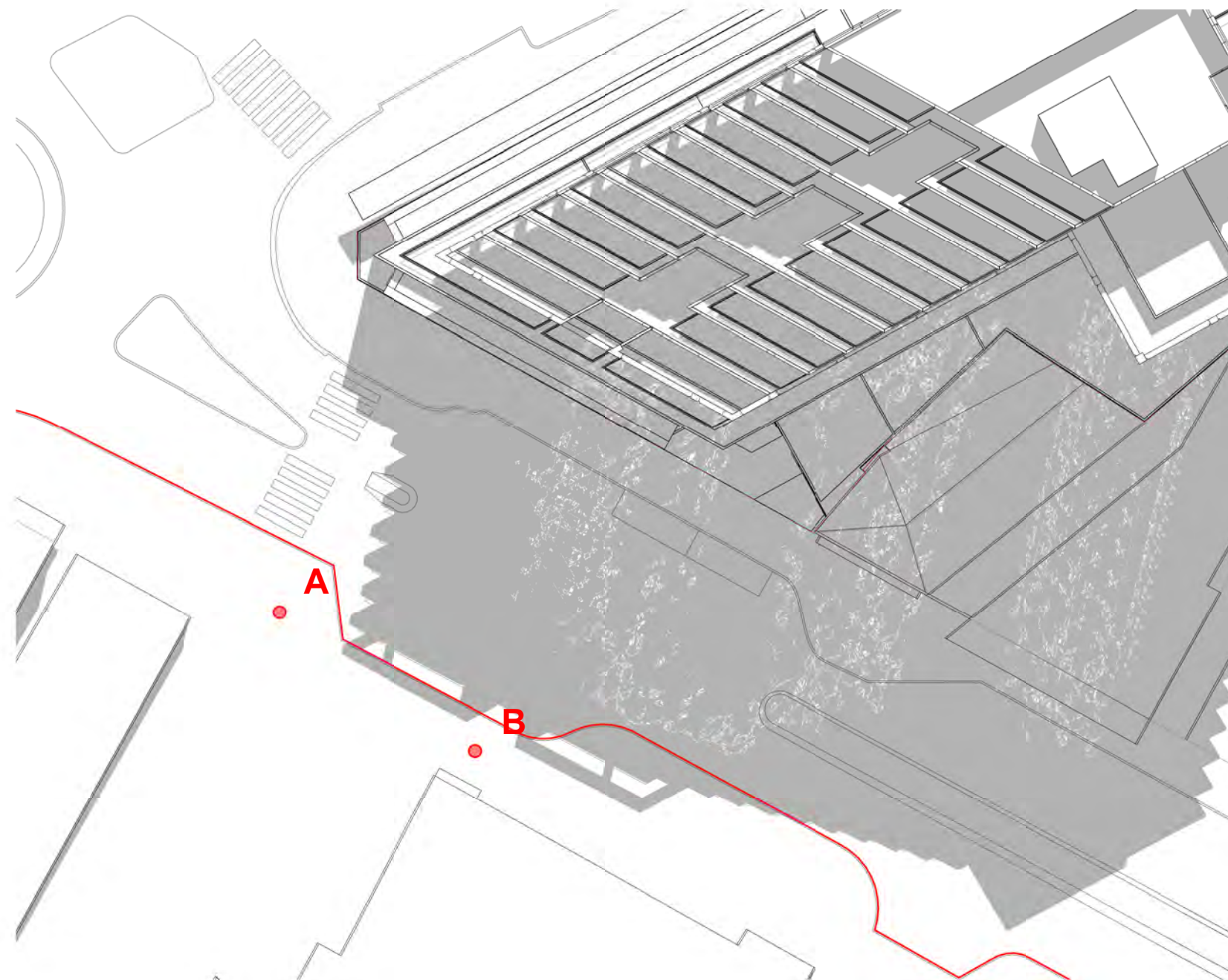
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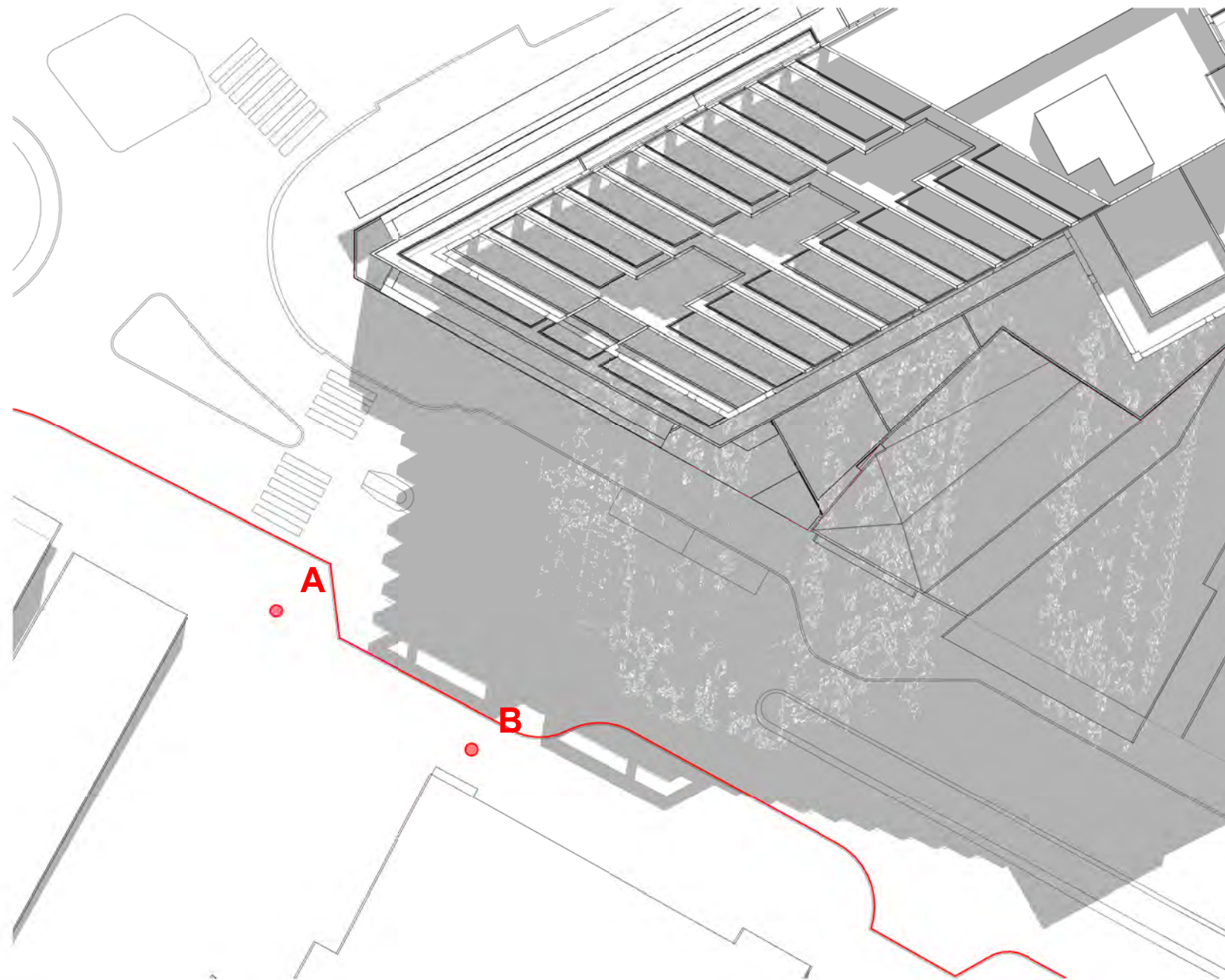
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drawing Shadow Diagrams 23rd Sep AM
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1	Town Planning Issue	13.12.22



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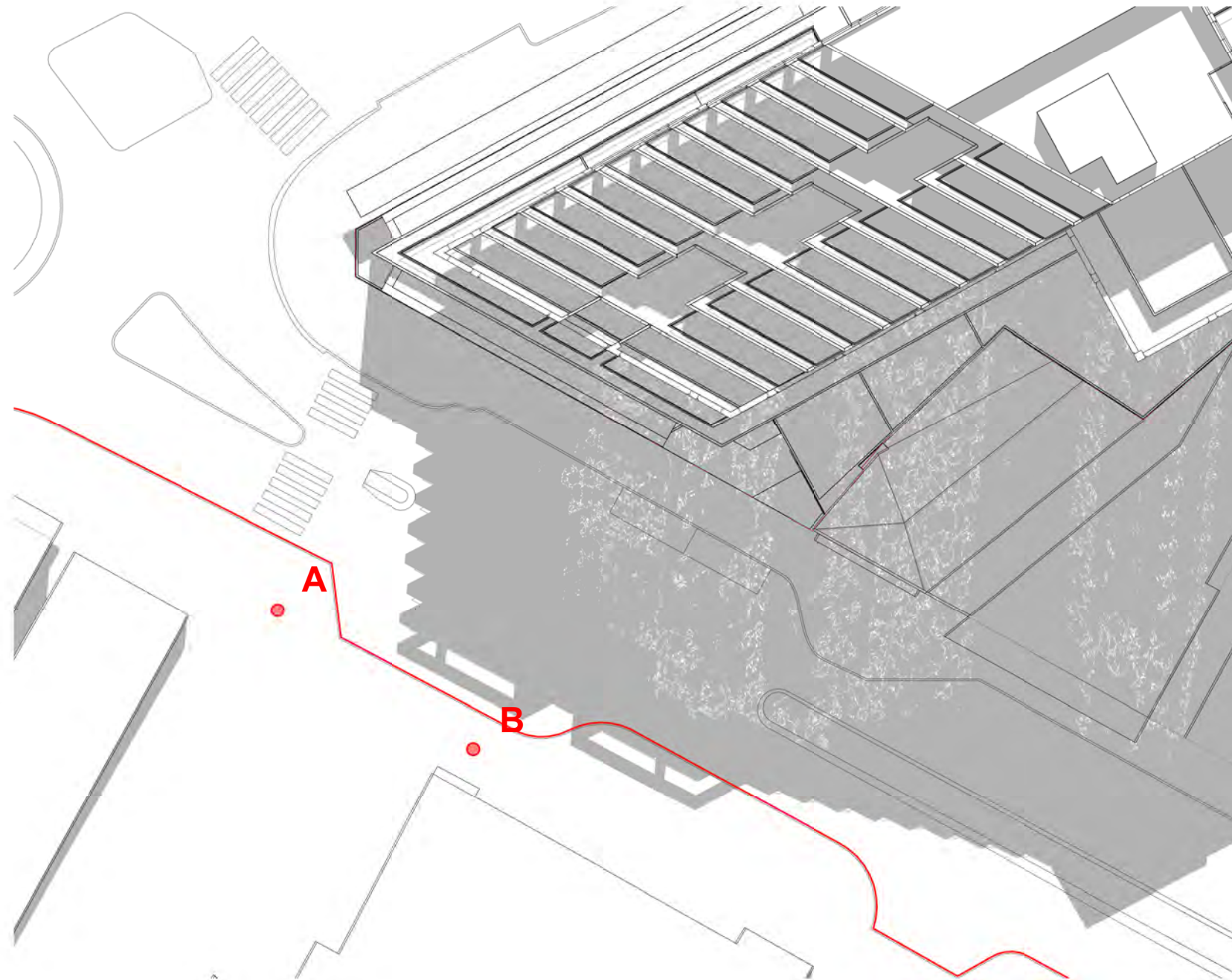
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1150

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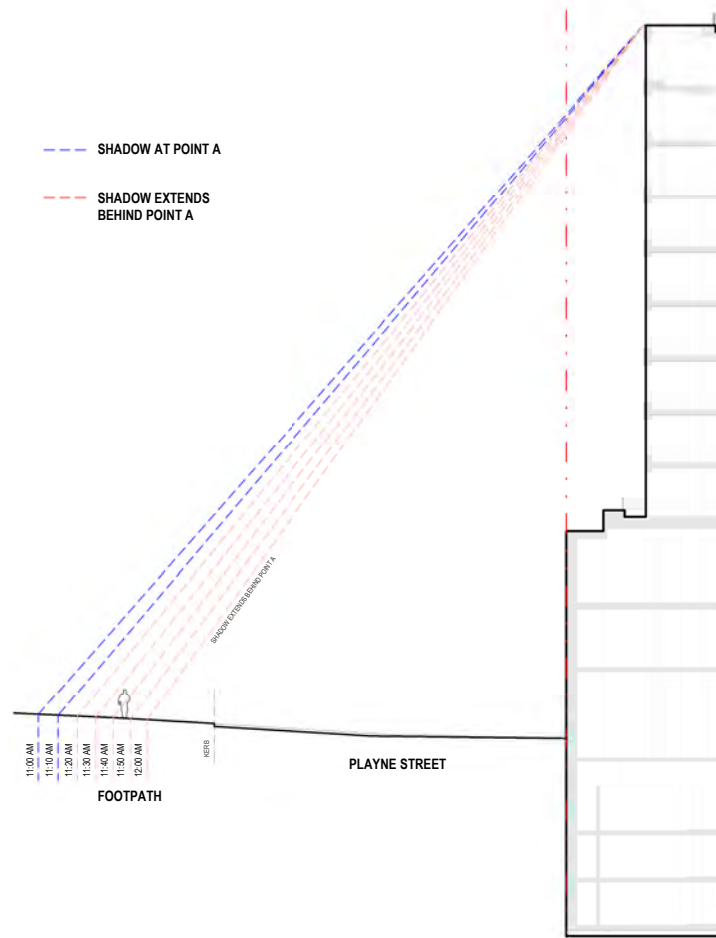
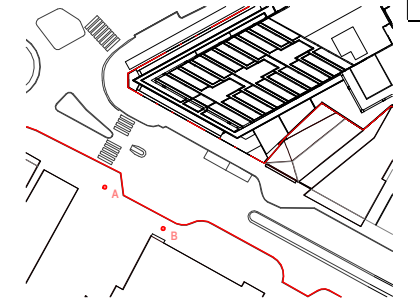
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89-97 Young Street - Frankston

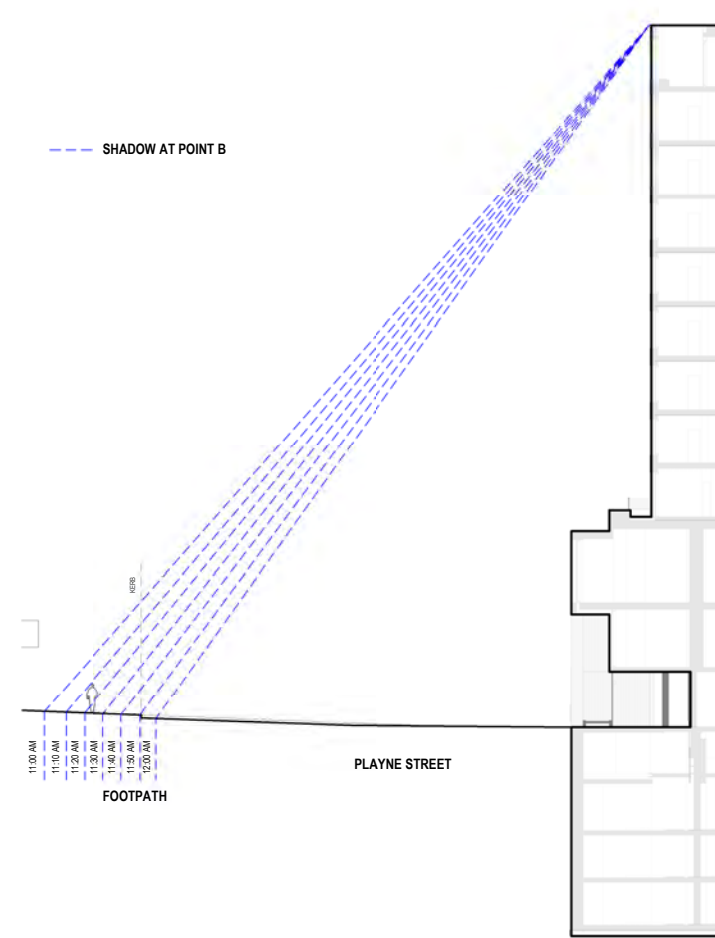
drawing
Shadow Diagrams 23rd Sep AM
1200

drawing no. issue
DA0358 **1**

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1 Shadow Study - Point A Top
SCALE: 1 : 200



2 Shadow Study - Point B Top
SCALE: 1 : 200

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1	Town Planning Issue	13.12.22

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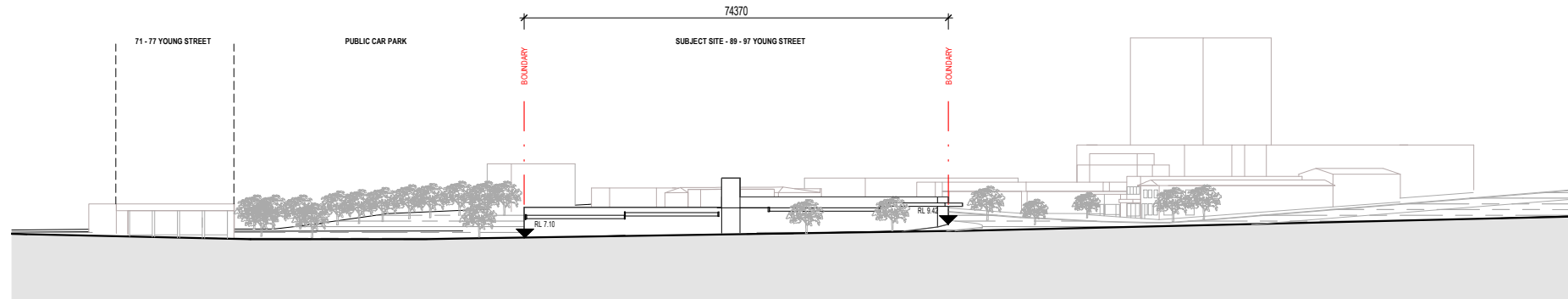
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drawing Shadow Diagrams Sections Top Band

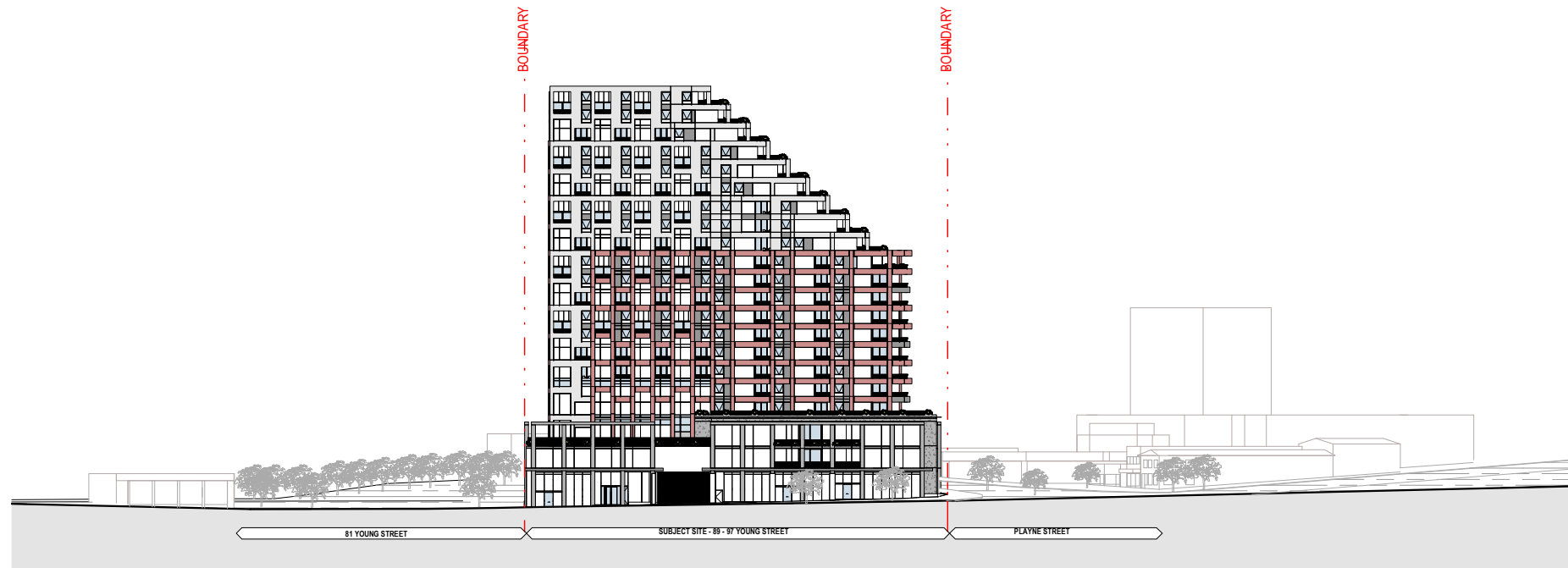
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DA0361 1

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1 Context Elevation North - Existing
 SCALE: 1: 500



2 Context Elevation North
 SCALE: 1: 500

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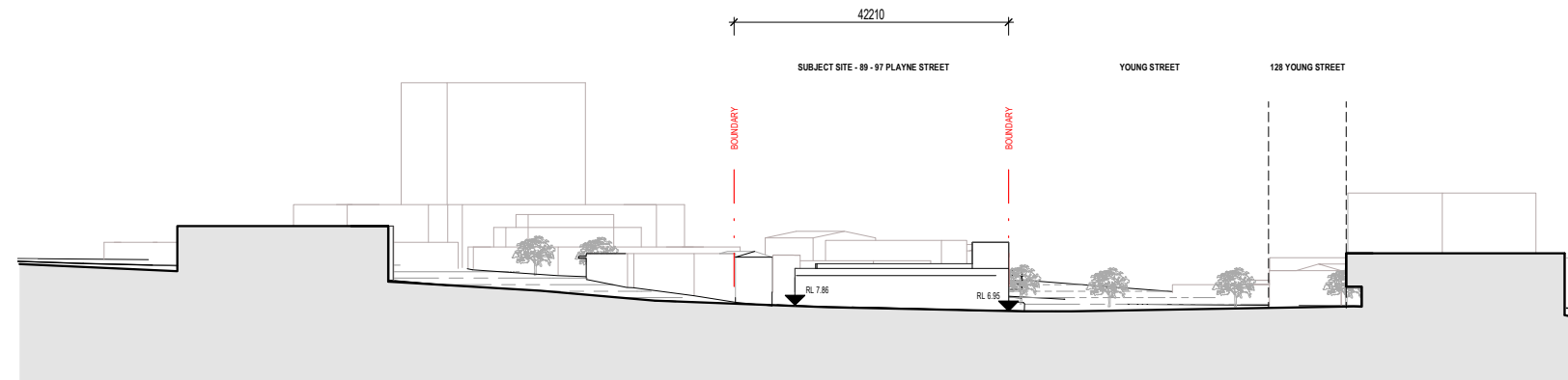
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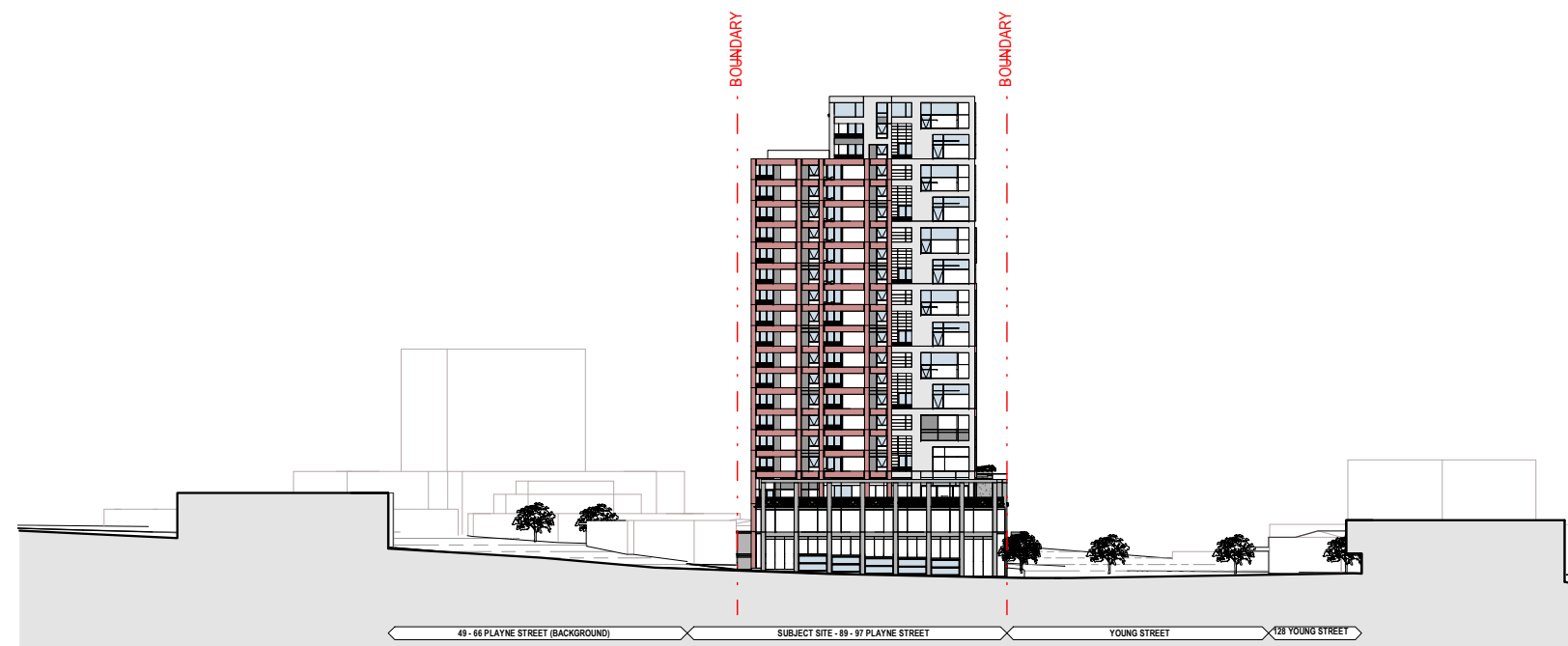
drawing
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drawing no.	issue
DA0500	1

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1 Context Elevation East - Existing
 SCALE: 1:500



2 Context Elevation East
 SCALE: 1:500

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1	Town Planning Issue	13.12.22

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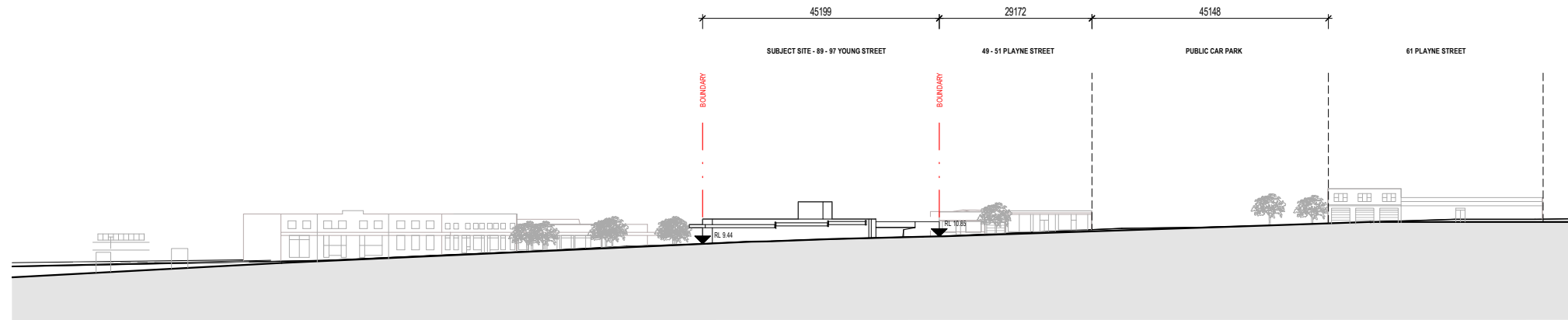
project 89-97 Young Street - Frankston

drawing Context Elevation East

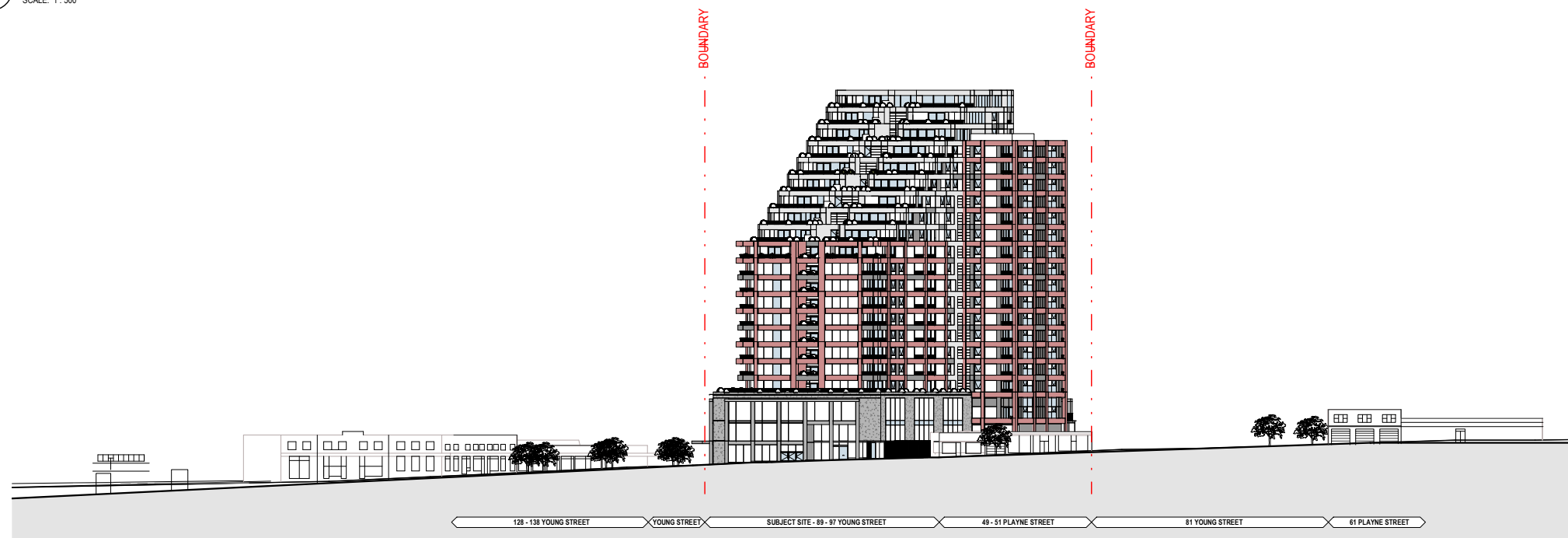
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1 Context Elevation West - Existing
 SCALE: 1 : 500



2 Context Elevation West
 SCALE: 1 : 500

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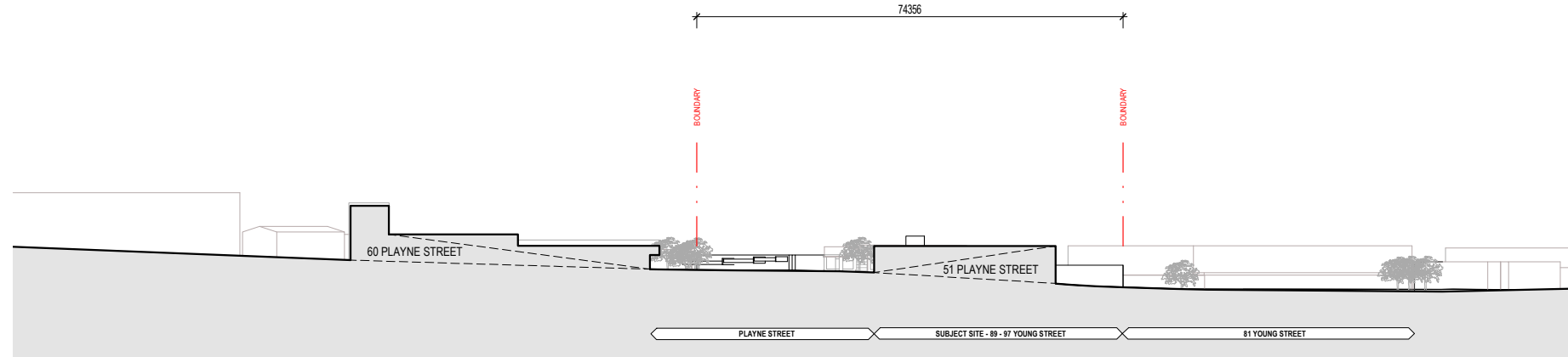
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drawing
 Context Elevation West

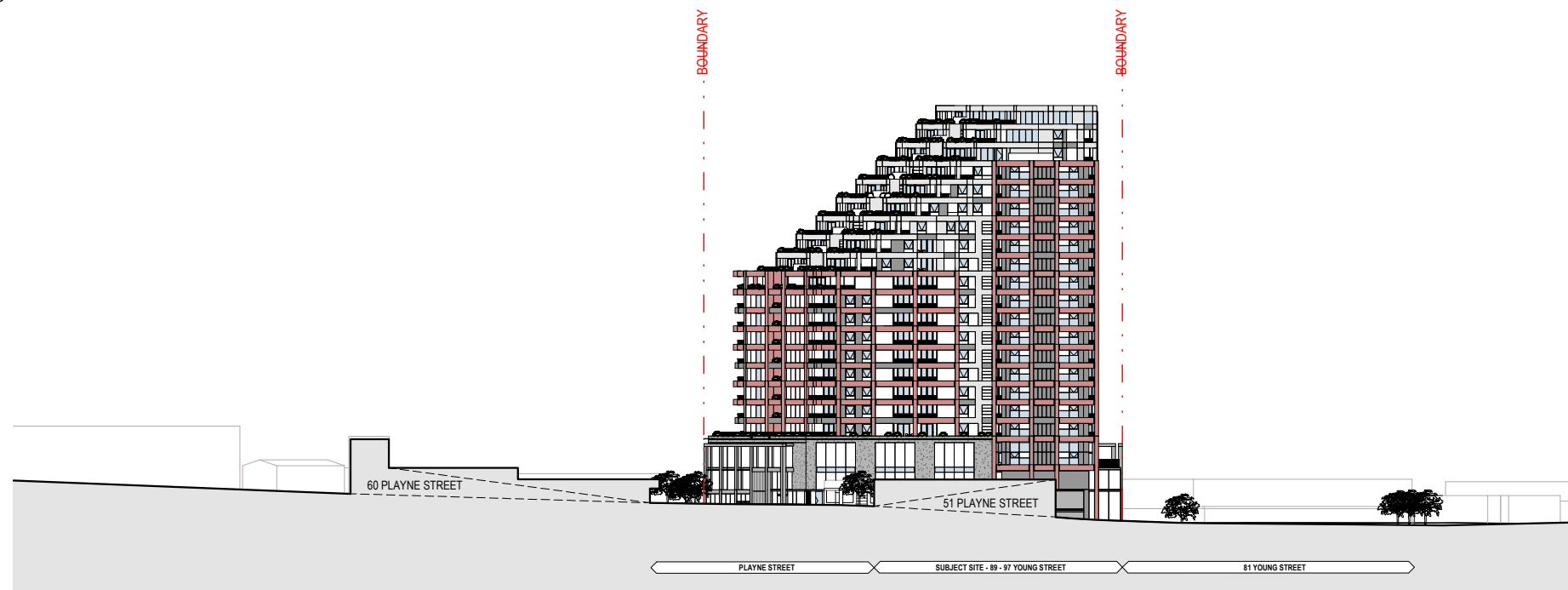
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1 Context Elevation South - Existing
 SCALE: 1:500



2 Context Elevation South
 SCALE: 1:500

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1	Town Planning Issue	13.12.22

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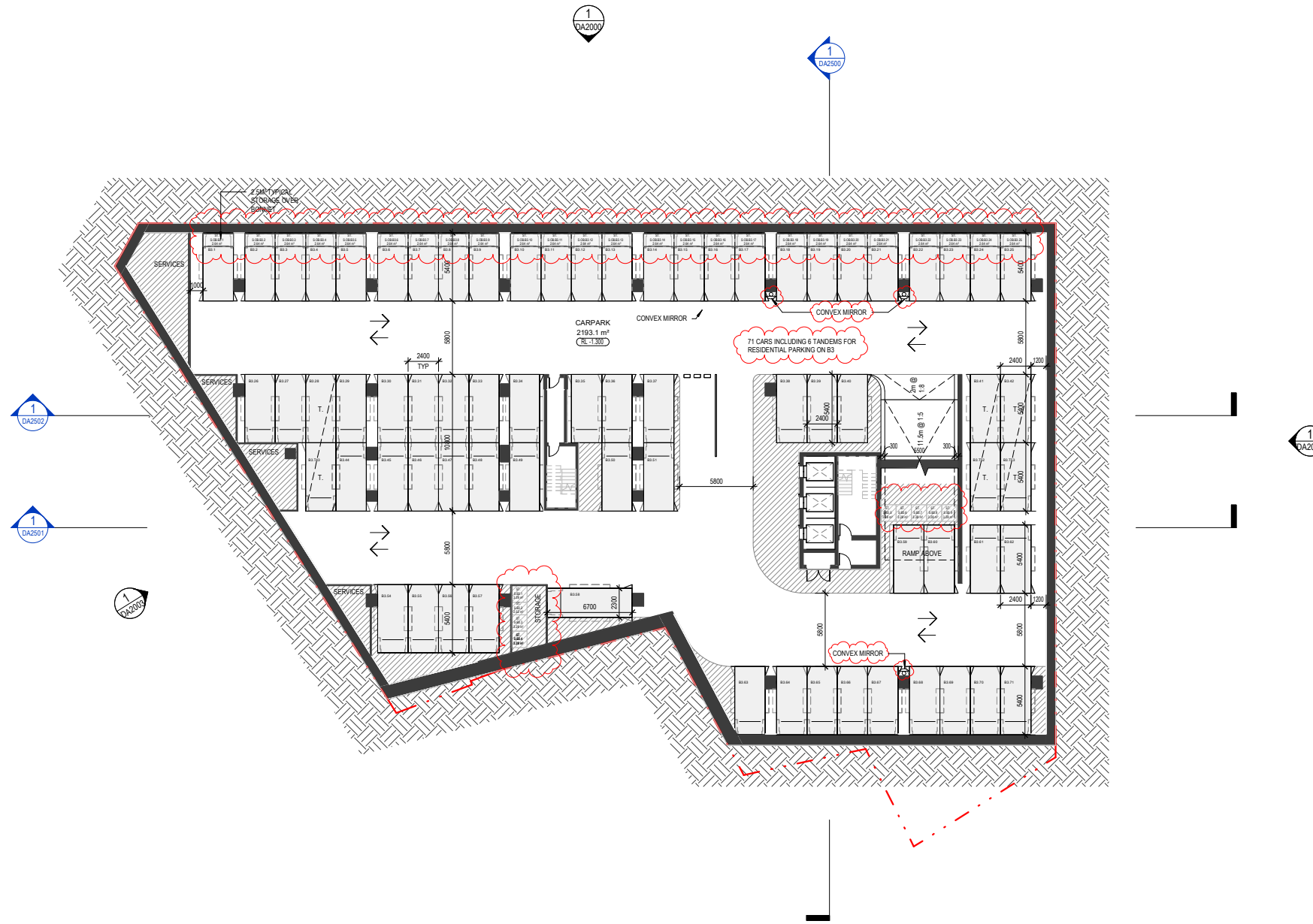
project
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drawing
 Context Elevation South

drawing no. issue

DA0503 1

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TYPICAL ESD NOTES

- 30KL RWIT FOR TOILET FLUSHING AND IRRIGATION
- ALL APARTMENTS AND COMMERCIAL TENANCIES TO HAVE INDIVIDUAL UTILITY METERS
- ALL MAJOR COMMON AREA ENERGY USERS TO BE SEPARATELY METERED
- WATER EFFICIENT GARDEN IRRIGATED WITH RAINWATER
- INDIVIDUAL APARTMENTS TO ACHIEVE A MINIMUM 5.5 STAR NATHERS RATING AND AN AVERAGE 7 STAR RATING OVERALL
- A/C SYSTEMS TO BE 3 STARS OR WITHIN ONE STAR OF THE MOST EFFICIENCY EQUIVALENT CAPACITY UNIT AVAILABLE (OR EQUIVALENT EER/COP)
- PLUMBING FIXTURES WITH THE FOLLOWING WELS RATINGS:
 - TOILETS: 4 STAR
 - BATHROOM AND KITCHEN TAPS: 6 STAR
 - SHOWERHEADS: 3 STAR (>6.0 BUT <7.5 L/MIN)
 - URINALS: 5 STAR
 - DISHWASHERS: 5 STAR
- 80% OF CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTE TO BE DIVERTED FROM LANDFILL
- 95% OF SOLID TIMBER TO BE FSC OR PEFC CERTIFIED
- BULK THERMAL INSULATION TO INCLUDE 50% RECYCLED CONTENT AND HAVE ZERO ODP
- ALL REFRIGERANTS TO HAVE ZERO ODP
- AT LEAST 90% OF ALL STRUCTURAL STEEL USED IN THE PROJECT WILL BE SOURCED FROM A RESPONSIBLE STEEL MAKER; AND
- AT LEAST 90% OF REINFORCING STEEL USED IN THE PROJECT WILL BE PRODUCED USING ENERGY-REDUCING PROCESSED IN ITS MANUFACTURE.

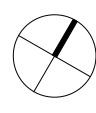
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issue	amendment	date
1	Town Planning Issue	13.12.22
2	Town Planning RFI	17.05.23
3	Town Planning RFI	08.09.23



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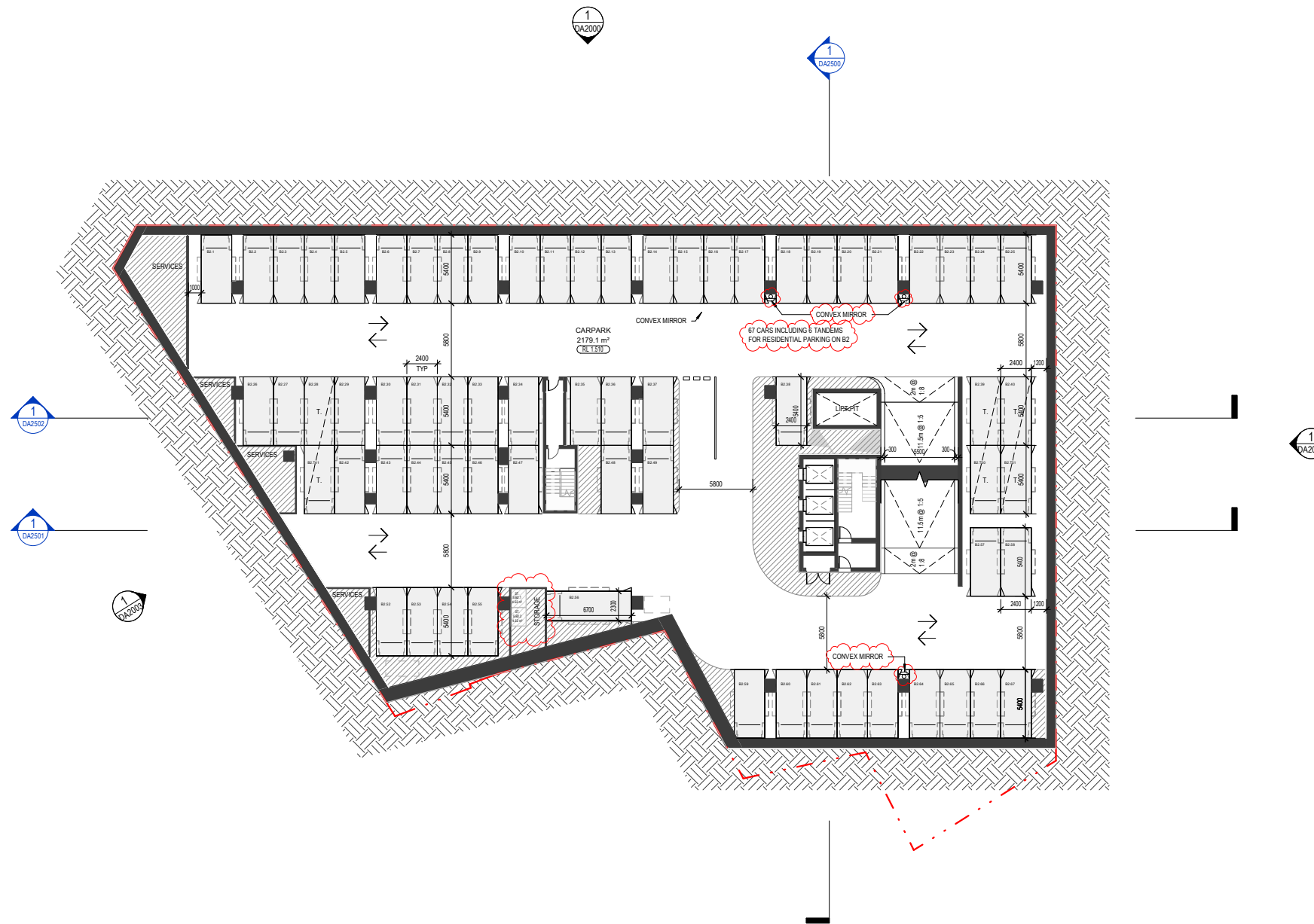
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project 89-97 Young Street - Frankston

drawing Basement 3 Plan

drawing no.	issue
DA1097	3

9/09/2023 3:11:40 PM



- TYPICAL ESU NOTES**
- 30KL RWIT FOR TOILET FLUSHING AND IRRIGATION
 - ALL APARTMENTS AND COMMERCIAL TENANCIES TO HAVE INDIVIDUAL UTILITY METERS
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1	Town Planning Issue	13.12.22
2	Town Planning RFI	17.05.23
3	Town Planning RFI	08.09.23



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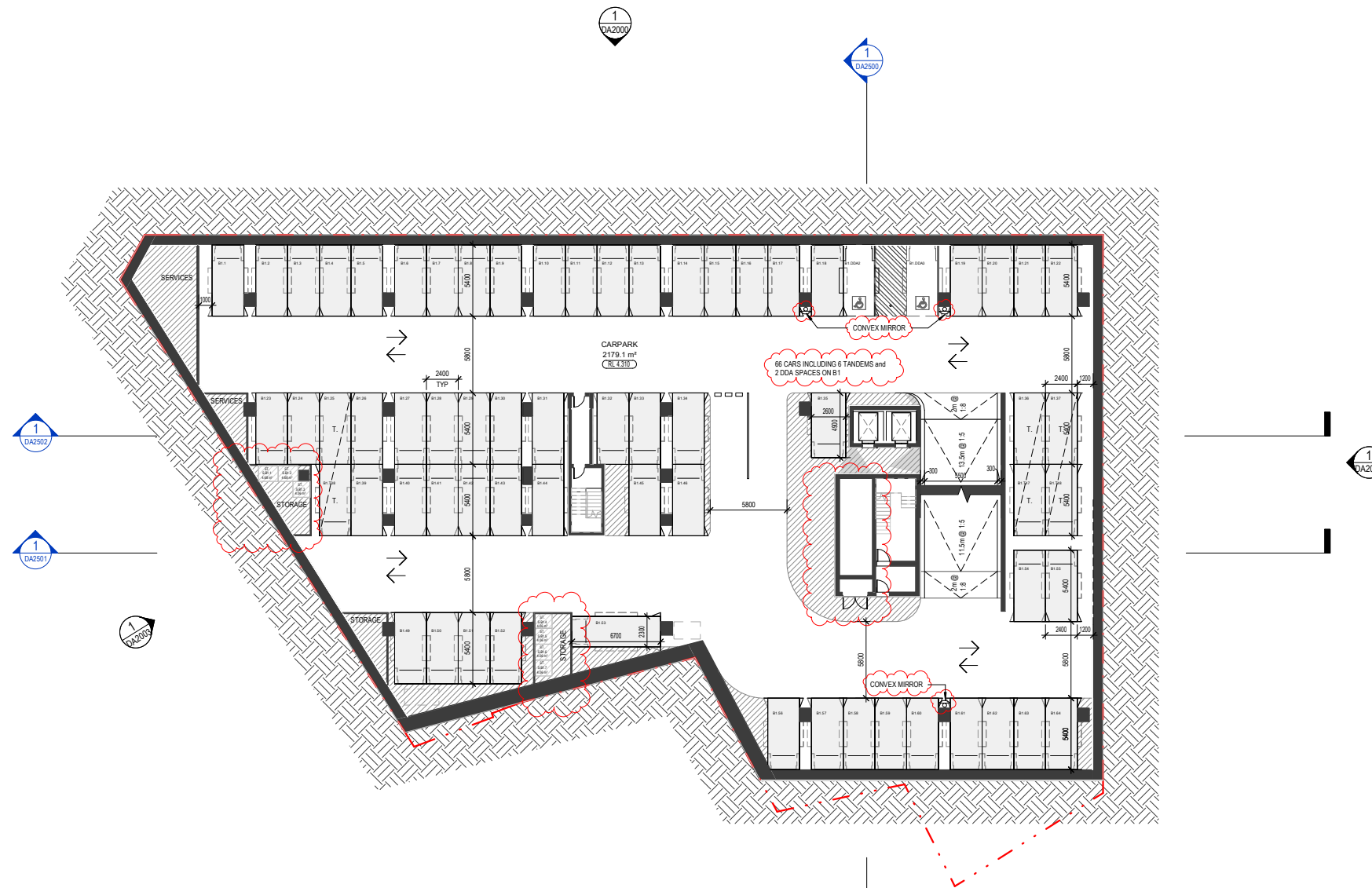
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project
 89-97 Young Street - Frankston

drawing
 Basement 2 Plan

drawing no. DA1098 issue 3

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- TYPICAL ESU NOTES**
- 30KL RWIT FOR TOILET FLUSHING AND IRRIGATION
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Nominated Architect
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issue	amendment	date
1	Town Planning Issue	13.12.22
2	Town Planning RFI	17.05.23
3	Town Planning RFI	08.09.23



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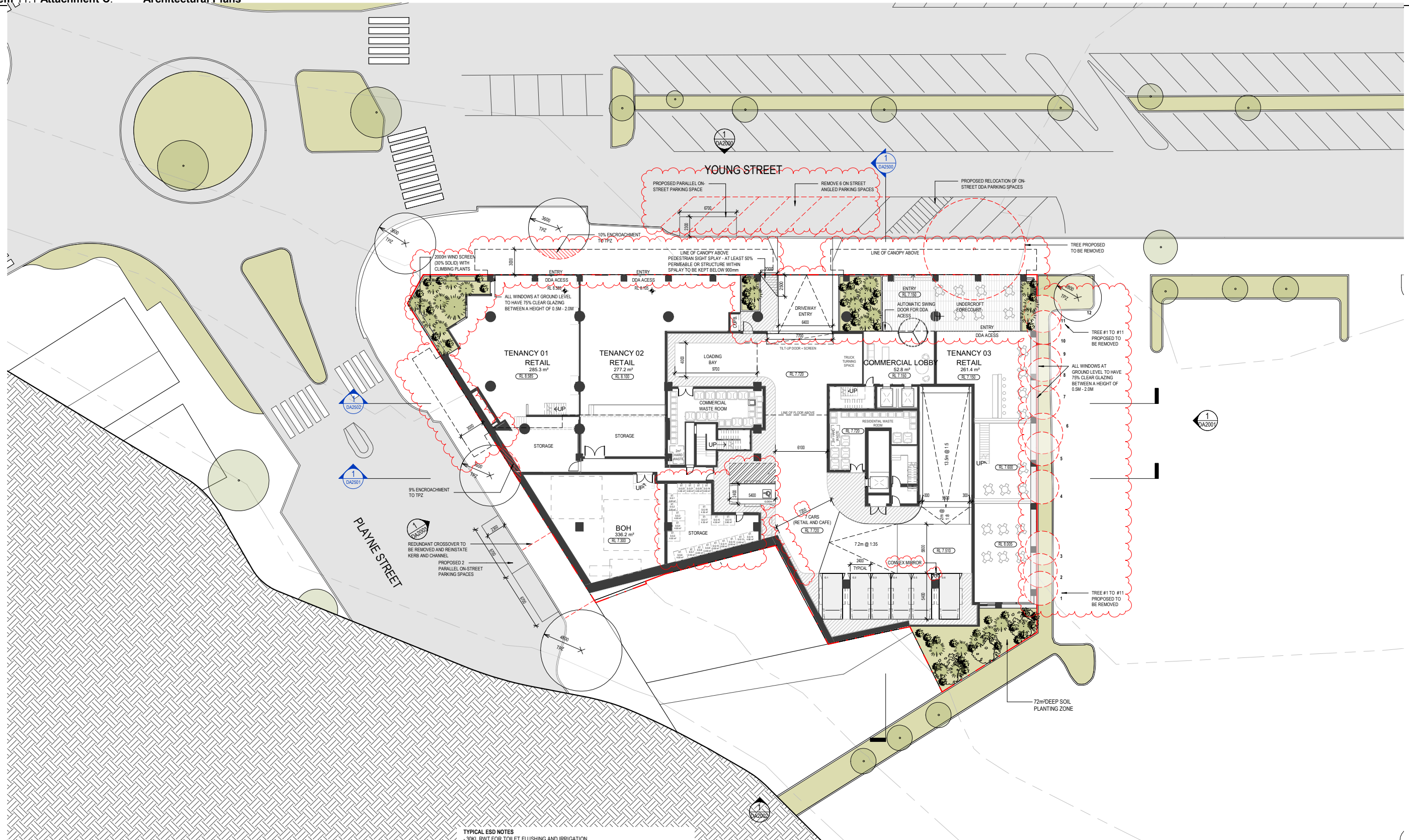
checked	JP	scale	1 : 200@A1
drawn	MB	project no	220006

project
 89-97 Young Street - Frankston

drawing
 Basement 1 Plan

drawing no.	issue
DA1099	3

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TYPICAL ESD NOTES

- 30KL RWIT FOR TOILET FLUSHING AND IRRIGATION
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2	Town Planning RFI	08.09.23

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APPROXIMATE DEEP SOIL PLANTING
 GROUND = 72M
 UPPER GROUND = 12.5M
 REFER TO LANDSCAPE DRAWINGS FOR REMAINING DEEP SOIL PLANTED ZONES

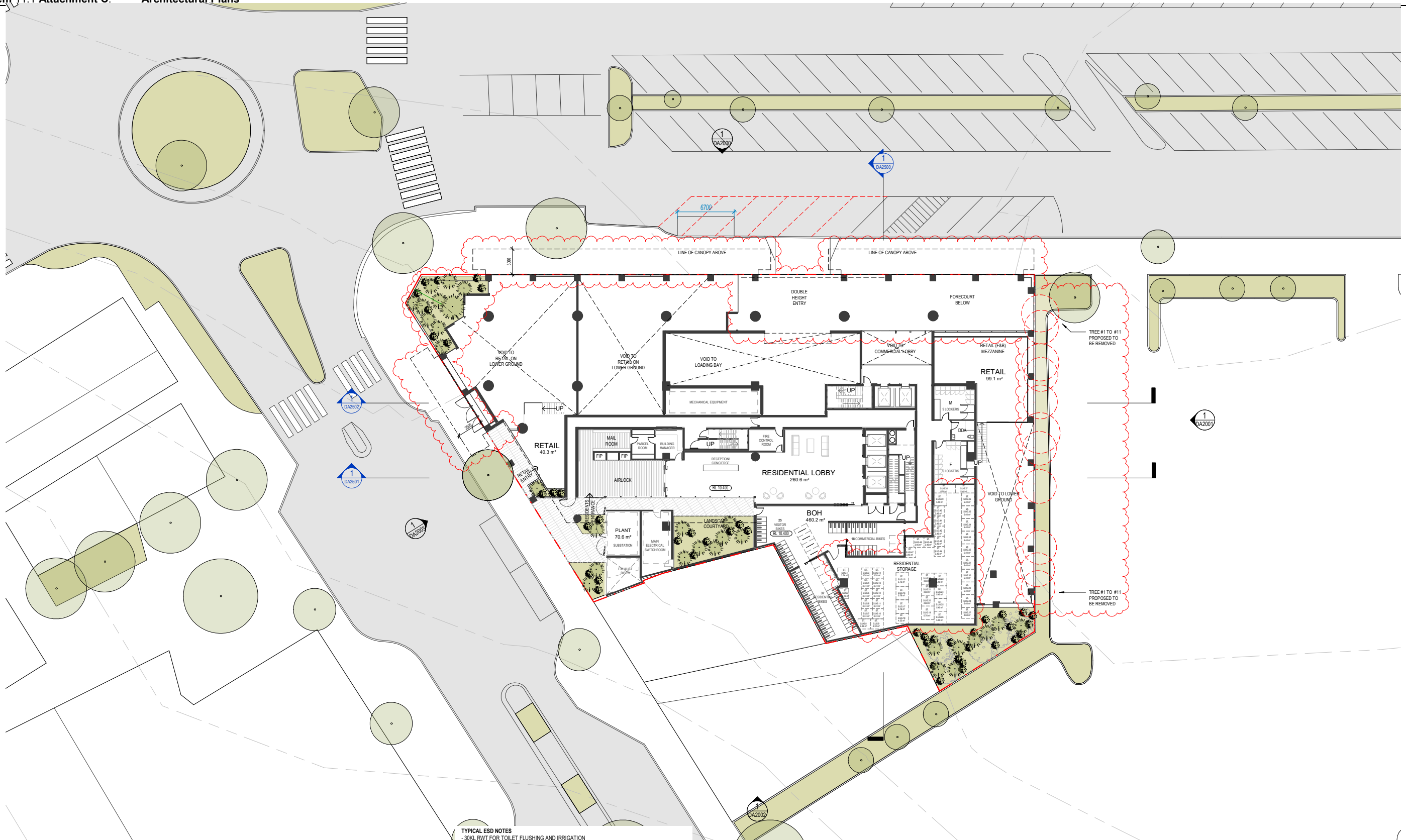
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drawn	MB	project no	220006

project
 89-97 Young Street - Frankston

drawing
 Ground Floor Plan

drawing no.	issue
DA1100	2



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- TYPICAL ESD NOTES**
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APPROXIMATE DEEP SOIL PLANTING
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UPPER GROUND = 12.5M
REFER TO LANDSCAPE DRAWINGS FOR REMAINING DEEP SOIL PLANTED ZONES

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project 89-97 Young Street - Frankston
drawing Upper Ground Floor Plan

checked	JP	scale	1 : 200@A1
drawn	MB	project no	220006

drawing no.	issue
DA1100A	3



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project 89-97 Young Street - Frankston

drawing Level 1 Plan

drawing no. DA1101 issue 3

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project
89-97 Young Street - Frankston

drawing
Level 2 Plan

drawing no.	issue
DA1102	3



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drawn	MB	project no	220006

project
89-97 Young Street - Frankston

drawing
Level 3 Plan

drawing no.	issue
DA1103	2



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1	Town Planning Issue	13.12.22
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drawn MB project no 220006

project 89-97 Young Street - Frankston

drawing Level 4 Plan

drawing no. DA1104 issue 2



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drawn	MB	project no	220006

project
89-97 Young Street - Frankston

drawing
Level 5 Plan

drawing no.	issue
DA1105	2



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drawn	MB	project no	220006

project 89-97 Young Street - Frankston

drawing Level 6 Plan

drawing no.	issue
DA1106	2



TYPICAL ESD NOTES

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drawn	MB	project no	220006

project
 89-97 Young Street - Frankston

drawing
 Level 7 Plan

drawing no.	issue
DA1107	2

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Nominated Architect
 Ray Brown, NSWARB 6359

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1	Town Planning Issue	13.12.22
2	Town Planning RFI	08.09.23



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drawn	MB	project no	220006

project
 89-97 Young Street - Frankston

drawing
 Level 8 Plan

drawing no.	issue
DA1108	2



- TYPICAL ESD NOTES**
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project
89-97 Young Street - Frankston

drawing
Level 9 Plan

drawing no.	issue
DA1109	2



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drawing
Level 10 Plan

drawing no.	issue
DA1110	2

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drawn	MB	project no	220006

project
89-97 Young Street - Frankston

drawing
Level 11 Plan

drawing no.	DA1111	issue	2
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 drawn MB project no 220006

project 89-97 Young Street - Frankston

drawing Level 12 Plan

drawing no. DA1112 issue 3



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project
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drawing
Level 13 Plan

drawing no.	issue
DA1113	3

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TYPICAL ESD NOTES

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project
89-97 Young Street - Frankston

drawing
Level 14 Plan

drawing no.	DA1114	issue	3
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drawing
Level 15 Plan

drawing no.	issue
DA1115	3



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project
89-97 Young Street - Frankston

drawing
Level 16 Plan

drawing no.	issue
DA1116	3



TYPICAL ESD NOTES

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drawing
Level 17 Plan

drawing no.	issue
DA1117	3



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3	Town Planning RFI	08.09.23



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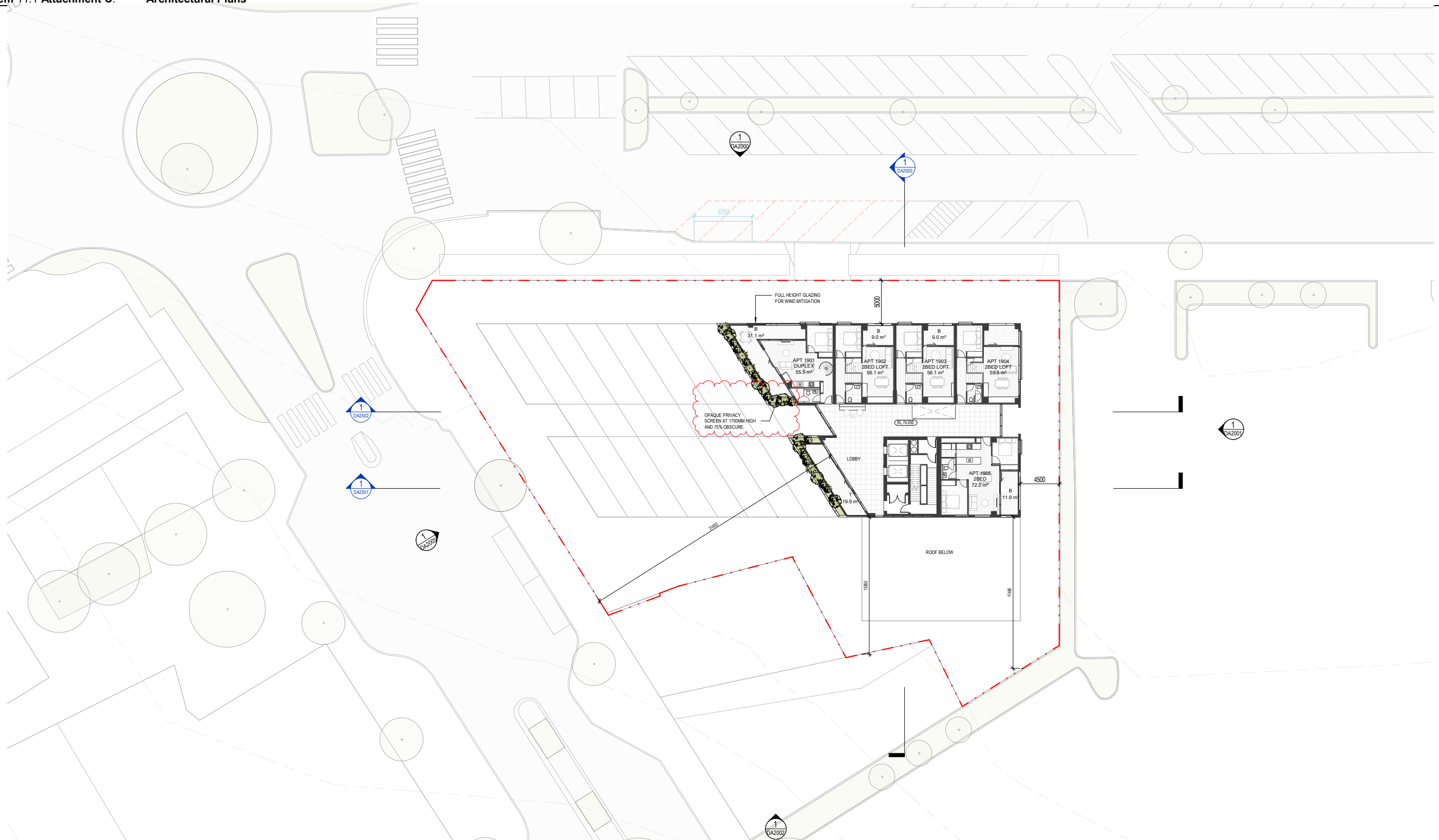
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checked	JP	scale	1 : 200@A1
drawn	MB	project no	220006

project
89-97 Young Street - Frankston

drawing
Level 18 Plan

drawing no.	issue
DA1118	3



TYPICAL ESD NOTES

- 30KL RWTF FOR TOILET FLUSHING AND IRRIGATION
- ALL APARTMENTS AND COMMERCIAL TENANCIES TO HAVE INDIVIDUAL UTILITY METERS
- ALL MAJOR COMMON AREA ENERGY USERS TO BE SEPARATELY METERED
- WATER EFFICIENT GARDEN IRRIGATED WITH RAINWATER
- INDIVIDUAL APARTMENTS TO ACHIEVE A MINIMUM 5.5 STAR NATHERS RATING AND AN AVERAGE 7 STAR RATING OVERALL
- A/C SYSTEMS TO BE 3 STARS OR WITHIN ONE STAR OF THE MOST EFFICIENCY EQUIVALENT CAPACITY UNIT AVAILABLE (OR EQUIVALENT EER/COE)
- PLUMBING FIXTURES WITH FOLLOWING WELS RATINGS:
 - TOILETS: 4 STAR
 - BATHROOM AND KITCHEN TAPS: 6 STAR
 - SHOWERHEADS: 3 STAR (+6.0 BUT ≤7.5 L/MIN)
 - URINALS: 5 STAR
 - DISHWASHERS: 5 STAR
- 80% OF CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTE TO BE DIVERTED FROM LANDFILL
- 95% OF SOLID TIMBER TO BE FSC OR PEFC CERTIFIED
- BULK THERMAL INSULATION TO INCLUDE 50% RECYCLED CONTENT AND HAVE ZERO ODP
- ALL REFRIGERANTS TO HAVE ZERO ODP
- AT LEAST 90% OF ALL STRUCTURAL STEEL USED IN THE PROJECT WILL BE SOURCED FROM A RESPONSIBLE STEEL MAKER; AND
- AT LEAST 90% OF REINFORCING STEEL USED IN THE PROJECT WILL BE PRODUCED USING ENERGY REDUCING PROCESSED IN ITS MANUFACTURE

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Nominated Architect
Ray Brown, NSWARB 6359

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issue	amendment	date
1	Town Planning Issue	13.12.22
2	Town Planning RFI	17.05.23
3	Town Planning RFI	08.09.23

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checked JP scale 1 : 200@A1
drawn MB project no 220006

project 89-97 Young Street - Frankston

drawing Level 19 Plan

drawing no. DA1119 issue 3



BAL01	1100H MID-GREY POWDERCOATED STEEL BALUSTRADE
BT01	MID-GREY POWDERCOATED ALUMINIUM BATTENS
CL01	MID-GREY ALUMINIUM SPANDREL CLADDING
CL02	OFF-WHITE CONCRETE FINISH
CL03	MID-GREY POWDERCOATED CANOPY FINISH WITH SGN01 SOFFIT CLADDING
CL04	BLUESTONE CLADDING
CON02	FORMLINER PATTERNED NATURAL CONCRETE FINISH
CON03	VERTICAL PANELS WITH PIGMENT CONCRETE FINISH
CON04	HORIZONTAL PANELS WITH PATTERNED FORMLINER AND PIGMENTED CONCRETE FINISH
FT01	MID-GREY WINDOW FRAMES
GT01	TOWER TINTED GLAZING
GT02	LOW-E COATED HIGH PERFORMANCE GLAZING
GT03	RETAIL CLEAR GLAZING
LV01	MID-GREY POWDERCOATED CHEVRON LOUVRES
MT01	WHITE POWDERCOATED 6MM ALUMINIUM FINS AND SURROUNDS
MT02	MID-GREY POWDERCOATED 6MM ALUMINIUM FINS AND SURROUNDS

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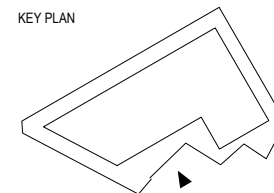
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KEY PLAN



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checked	JP	scale	1 : 250@A1
drawn	MB	project no	220006

project
89-97 Young Street - Frankston

drawing
South Elevation

drawing no.	issue
DA2002	3

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89 Young Street, Frankston, 3199
Clause 58 Report

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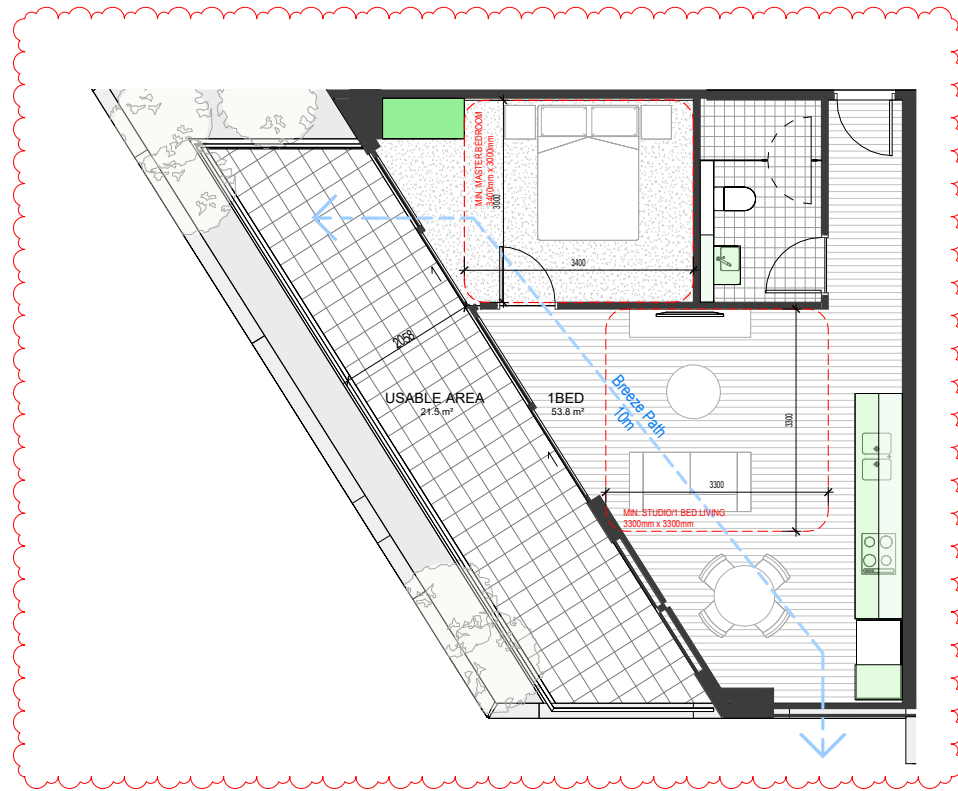
Rev. 7

220006

27/03/2022

LEVEL	Number	Type	Bed	Bath	D24 Functional Layout	D25 Room Depth	D26 Windows	Storage (Int) 1	Storage (Ext) 1	Ext. Storage assigned (if applicable)	Storage (Total) 1	D20 Storage Compliance	D27 Natural Ventilation (min 40%)	D19 Private Open Space	D17 Accessibility (min 50%)
Level 02	2.01	2-2	2	2	✓	✓	✓	16.7m³	0m³	--	16.7m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	2.02	2-1	2	2	✓	✓	✓	11.2m³	3m³	S.B3.1	14.0m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
Level 03	3.01	2-2	2	2	✓	✓	✓	16.7m³	0m³	--	16.7m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	3.02	2-1	2	2	✓	✓	✓	11.2m³	3m³	S.B3.2	14.0m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	3.03	S-1	0	1	✓	✓	✓	5.1m³	3m³	S.B3.3	8.0m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	3.04	L-1	1	1	✓	✓	✓	10.3m³	0m³	--	10.3m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	3.05	L-1	1	1	✓	✓	✓	10.3m³	0m³	--	10.3m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	3.06	3-1	3	2	✓	✓	✓	20.8m³	0m³	--	20.8m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	3.07	2-6	2	2	✓	✓	✓	10.3m³	4m³	S.B2.1	14.0m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	3.08	2-4	2	2	✓	✓	✓	18.6m³	0m³	--	18.6m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	3.09	2-4	2	2	✓	✓	✓	18.6m³	0m³	--	18.6m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	3.10	2-3	2	2	✓	✓	✓	11.2m³	3m³	S.B3.4	14.0m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
Level 04/7/10	4.01	2-2	2	2	✓	✓	✓	16.7m³	0m³	--	16.7m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	4.02	2-1	2	2	✓	✓	✓	11.2m³	3m³	S.B3.5	14.0m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	4.03	S-1	0	1	✓	✓	✓	5.1m³	3m³	S.B3.6	8.0m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	4.04	L-1	1	1	✓	✓	✓	10.3m³	0m³	--	10.3m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	4.05	L-1	1	1	✓	✓	✓	10.3m³	0m³	--	10.3m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	4.06	3-1	3	2	✓	✓	✓	20.8m³	0m³	--	20.8m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	4.07	2-6	2	2	✓	✓	✓	10.3m³	4m³	S.B2.2	14.0m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	4.08	2-4	2	2	✓	✓	✓	18.6m³	0m³	--	18.6m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	4.09	2-4	2	2	✓	✓	✓	18.6m³	0m³	--	18.6m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	4.10	2-3	2	2	✓	✓	✓	11.2m³	3m³	S.B3.7	14.0m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
Level 05	5.01	2-2	2	2	✓	✓	✓	16.7m³	0m³	--	16.7m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	5.02	2-1	2	2	✓	✓	✓	11.2m³	3m³	S.G.1	14.0m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	5.03	S-1	0	1	✓	✓	✓	5.1m³	3m³	S.G.2	8.0m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	5.04	L-1	1	1	✓	✓	✓	10.3m³	0m³	--	10.3m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	5.05	L-1	1	1	✓	✓	✓	10.3m³	0m³	--	10.3m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	5.06	3-1	3	2	✓	✓	✓	20.8m³	0m³	--	20.8m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	5.07	2-6	2	2	✓	✓	✓	10.3m³	4m³	S.B1.1	14.0m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	5.08	2-4	2	2	✓	✓	✓	18.6m³	0m³	--	18.6m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	5.09	2-4	2	2	✓	✓	✓	18.6m³	0m³	--	18.6m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	5.10	L-1	1	1	✓	✓	✓	6.5m³	4m³	S.B1.2	10.0m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
Level 06	6.01	2-2	2	2	✓	✓	✓	16.7m³	0m³	--	16.7m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	6.02	2-1	2	2	✓	✓	✓	11.2m³	3m³	S.G.8	14.0m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	6.03	S-1	0	1	✓	✓	✓	5.1m³	3m³	S.G.9	8.0m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	6.04	L-1	1	1	✓	✓	✓	10.3m³	0m³	--	10.3m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	6.05	L-1	1	1	✓	✓	✓	10.3m³	0m³	--	10.3m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	6.06	3-1	3	2	✓	✓	✓	20.8m³	0m³	--	20.8m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	6.07	2-6	2	2	✓	✓	✓	10.3m³	4m³	S.B1.6	14.0m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	6.08	2-4	2	2	✓	✓	✓	18.6m³	0m³	--	18.6m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	6.09	2-4	2	2	✓	✓	✓	18.6m³	0m³	--	18.6m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	6.10	L-1	1	1	✓	✓	✓	6.9m³	3m³	S.G.10	10.0m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
Level 7	7.01	2-2	2	2	✓	✓	✓	16.7m³	0m³	--	16.7m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	7.02	2-1	2	2	✓	✓	✓	11.2m³	3m³	S.G.19	14.0m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	7.03	S-1	0	1	✓	✓	✓	5.1m³	3m³	S.G.20	8.0m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	7.04	L-1	1	1	✓	✓	✓	10.3m³	0m³	--	10.3m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	7.05	L-1	1	1	✓	✓	✓	10.3m³	0m³	--	10.3m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	7.06	3-1	3	2	✓	✓	✓	20.8m³	0m³	--	20.8m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	7.07	2-6	2	2	✓	✓	✓	10.3m³	4m³	S.B1.7	14.0m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	7.08	2-4	2	2	✓	✓	✓	18.6m³	0m³	--	18.6m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	7.09	2-4	2	2	✓	✓	✓	18.6m³	0m³	--	18.6m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	7.10	L-2	2	2	✓	✓	✓	8.7m³	5m³	S.UG.15	14.0m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
Level 8	8.01	2-2	2	2	✓	✓	✓	16.7m³	0m³	--	16.7m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	8.02	2-1	2	2	✓	✓	✓	11.2m³	3m³	S.G.22	14.0m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	8.03	S-1	0	1	✓	✓	✓	5.1m³	3m³	S.UG.1	8.0m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	8.04	L-1	1	1	✓	✓	✓	10.3m³	0m³	--	10.3m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	8.05	L-1	1	1	✓	✓	✓	10.3m³	0m³	--	10.3m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	8.06	3-1	3	2	✓	✓	✓	20.8m³	0m³	--	20.8m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	8.07	2-6	2	2	✓	✓	✓	10.3m³	4m³	S.G.3	14.0m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	8.08	2-4	2	2	✓	✓	✓	18.6m³	0m³	--	18.6m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	8.09	2-4	2	2	✓	✓	✓	18.6m³	0m³	--	18.6m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	8.10	2-3	2	2	✓	✓	✓	11.2m³	3m³	S.UG.2	14.0m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
Level 9	9.01	2-2	2	2	✓	✓	✓	16.7m³	0m³	--	16.7m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	9.02	2-1	2	2	✓	✓	✓	11.2m³	3m³	S.UG.3	14.0m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	9.03	S-1	0	1	✓	✓	✓	5.1m³	3m³	S.UG.4	8.0m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	9.04	L-1	1	1	✓	✓	✓	10.3m³	0m³	--	10.3m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	9.05	L-1	1	1	✓	✓	✓	10.3m³	0m³	--	10.3m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	9.06	3-1	3	2	✓	✓	✓	20.8m³	0m³	--	20.8m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	9.07	2-6	2	2	✓	✓	✓	10.3m³	4m³	S.G.4	14.0m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	9.08	2-4	2	2	✓	✓	✓	18.6m³	0m³	--	18.6m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	9.09	2-4	2	2	✓	✓	✓	18.6m³	0m³	--	18.6m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	9.10	L-1	1	1	✓	✓	✓	6.9m³	3m³	S.UG.5	10.0m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
Level 10	10.01	2-2	2	2	✓	✓	✓	16.7m³	0m³	--	16.7m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	10.02	2-1	2	2	✓	✓	✓	11.2m³	3m³	S.UG.12	14.0m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	10.03	S-1	0	1	✓	✓	✓	5.1m³	3m³	S.UG.13	8.0m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	10.04	L-1	1	1	✓	✓	✓	10.3m³	0m³	--	10.3m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	10.05	L-1	1	1	✓	✓	✓	10.3m³	0m³	--	10.3m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	10.06	3-1	3	2	✓	✓	✓	20.8m³	0m³	--	20.8m³	✓	✓	✓	✓

LEVEL	Number	Type	Bed	Bath	D24 Functional Layout	D25 Room Depth	D26 Windows	Storage (Int) 1	Storage (Ext) 1	Ext. Storage assigned (if applicable)	Storage (Total) 1	D20 Storage Compliance	D27 Natural Ventilation (min 40%)	D19 Private Open Space	D17 Accessibility (min 50%)
Level 11	11.07	2-6	2	2	✓	✓	✓	10.3m³	4m³	S.G.4	14.0m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	11.08	2-4	2	2	✓	✓	✓	18.6m³	0m³	--	18.6m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	11.09	2-4	2	2	✓	✓	✓	18.6m³	0m³	--	18.6m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	11.10	L-2	2	2	✓	✓	✓	8.7m³	5m³	S.UG.23	14.0m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	11.11	L-2	2	2	✓	✓	✓	8.7m³	5m³	S.UG.24	14.0m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	11.12	L-2	2	2	✓	✓	✓	8.7m³	5m³	S.UG.25	14.0m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	11.13	L-2A	2	2	✓	✓	✓	8.7m³	5m³	S.UG.26	14.0m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	11.14	2-3	2	2	✓	✓	✓	11.2m³	3m³	S.UG.14	14.0m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	11.15	1-1	1	1	✓	✓	✓	10.3m³	0m³	--	10.3m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
	11.16	2-8	2	2	✓	✓	✓	9.6m³	4m³	S.G.5	14.0m³	✓	✓	✓	✓
Level 12	12.01	2-2	2	2	✓	✓									

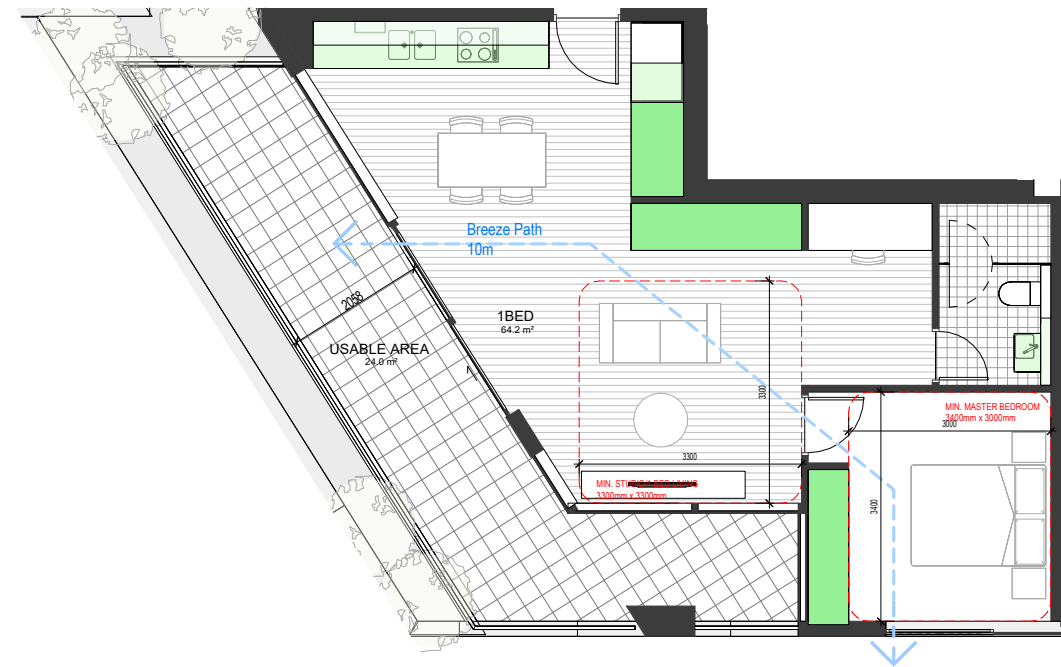


1 1 Bed 1 Bath Type 1-3
 DA2000 SCALE: 1 : 50

FULL HEIGHT (m²)	1.9
UNDER BENCH (m²)	2.3
OVERHEAD (m²)	0.9

INTERNAL STORAGE (m3)	5.1
-----------------------	-----

MIN OUTSIDE STORAGE SUPPLIED (m3)	5.1
-----------------------------------	-----



2 1 Bed 1 Bath Type 1-4
 DA2000 SCALE: 1 : 50

FULL HEIGHT (m²)	10.1
UNDER BENCH (m²)	2.5
OVERHEAD (m²)	0.9

INTERNAL STORAGE (m3)	13.5
-----------------------	------

MIN OUTSIDE STORAGE SUPPLIED (m3)	
-----------------------------------	--

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Nominated Architect
 Ray Brown, NSWARB 6359

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issue	amendment	date
1	Town Planning Issue	13.12.22
2	Town Planning RFI	17.05.23

APARTMENT PLAN LEGEND

- STORAGE COLOUR CODE
- STORAGE IN FULL HEIGHT
 - STORAGE UNDER BENCH
 - STORAGE OVERHEAD

NATURAL VENTILATION



BREEZE PATH THROUGH THE DWELLING BETWEEN 5 METRES TO 18 METRES.

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checked JP scale 1 : 50@A1

drawn MB project no 220006

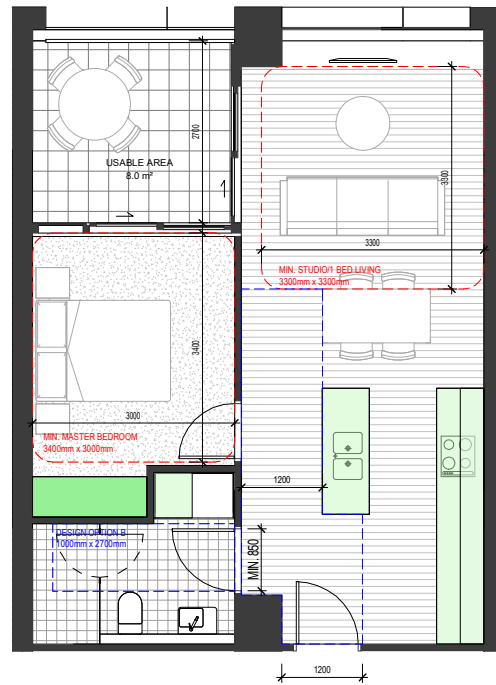
project 89-97 Young Street - Frankston

drawing Apartment Types - Sheet 2

drawing no. issue

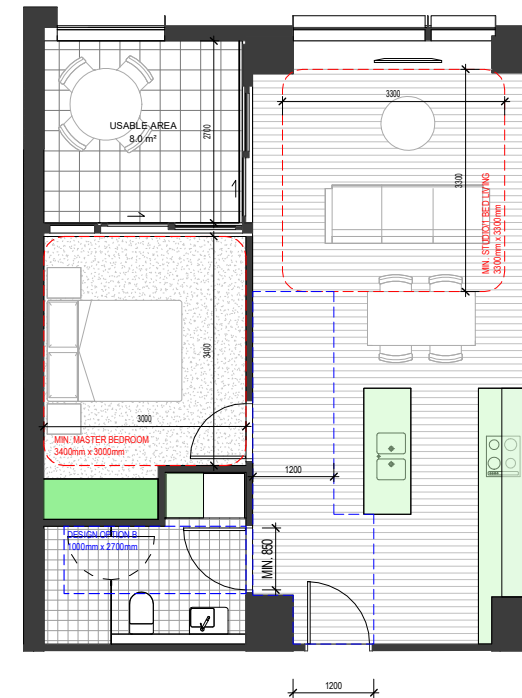
DA7511 2

22/05/2023 5:10:50 PM



1 1 Bed 1 Bath Type 1-5
 DA2000 SCALE: 1: 50

FULL HEIGHT (m²)	2.4
UNDER BENCH (m²)	3
OVERHEAD (m²)	0.8
INTERNAL STORAGE (m3)	6.5
MIN OUTSIDE STORAGE SUPPLIED (m3)	3.5



2 1 Bed 1 Bath Type 1-5A
 DA2000 SCALE: 1: 50

FULL HEIGHT (m²)	2.4
UNDER BENCH (m²)	3
OVERHEAD (m²)	0.6
INTERNAL STORAGE (m3)	6
MIN OUTSIDE STORAGE SUPPLIED (m3)	4

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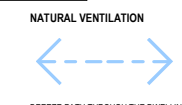
Nominated Architect
 Ray Brown, NSWARB 6359

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issue	amendment	date
1	Town Planning Issue	13.12.22

APARTMENT PLAN LEGEND

- STORAGE COLOUR CODE**
- STORAGE IN FULL HEIGHT
 - STORAGE UNDER BENCH
 - STORAGE OVERHEAD



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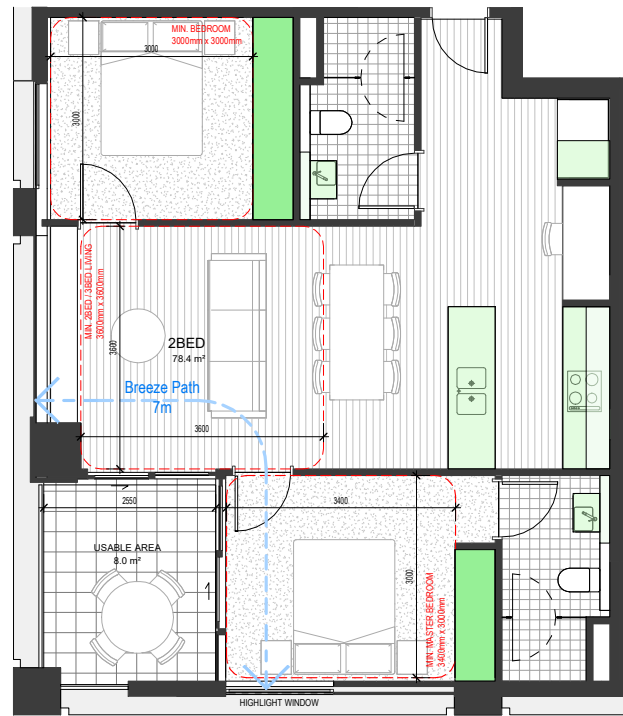
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project 89-97 Young Street - Frankston

drawing Apartment Types - Sheet 3

drawing no. DA7512 issue 1

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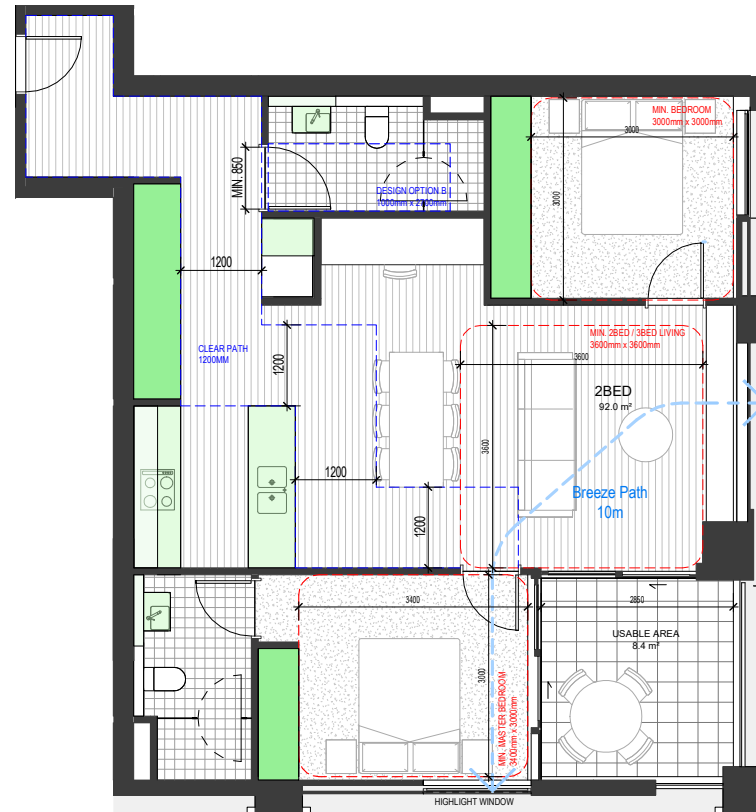


1 2 Bed 2 Bath Type 2-1
 DA2000 SCALE: 1:50

FULL HEIGHT (m ²)	7.1
UNDER BENCH (m ²)	3.4
OVERHEAD (m ²)	0.7

INTERNAL STORAGE (m3)	11.2
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MIN OUTSIDE STORAGE SUPPLIED (m3)	2.8
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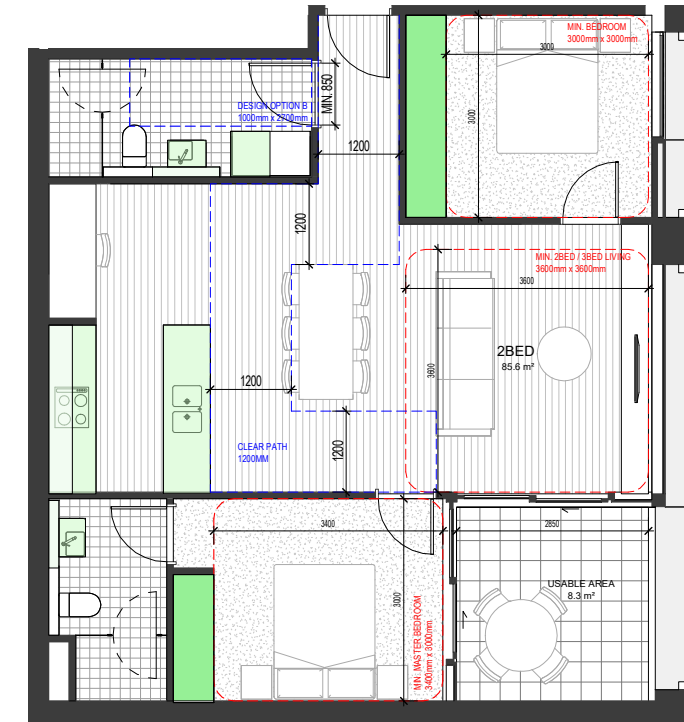


2 2 Bed 2 Bath Type 2-2
 DA2000 SCALE: 1:50

FULL HEIGHT (m ²)	12.5
UNDER BENCH (m ²)	3.4
OVERHEAD (m ²)	0.8

INTERNAL STORAGE (m3)	16.7
-----------------------	------

MIN OUTSIDE STORAGE SUPPLIED (m3)	-
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3 2 Bed 2 Bath Type 2-3
 DA2000 SCALE: 1:50

FULL HEIGHT (m ²)	7
UNDER BENCH (m ²)	3.4
OVERHEAD (m ²)	0.8

INTERNAL STORAGE (m3)	11.2
-----------------------	------

MIN OUTSIDE STORAGE SUPPLIED (m3)	2.8
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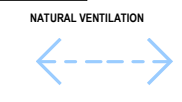
Nominated Architect
 Ray Brown, NSWARB 6359

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issue	amendment	date
1	Town Planning Issue	13.12.22

APARTMENT PLAN LEGEND

- STORAGE COLOUR CODE
- STORAGE IN FULL HEIGHT
 - STORAGE UNDER BENCH
 - STORAGE OVERHEAD



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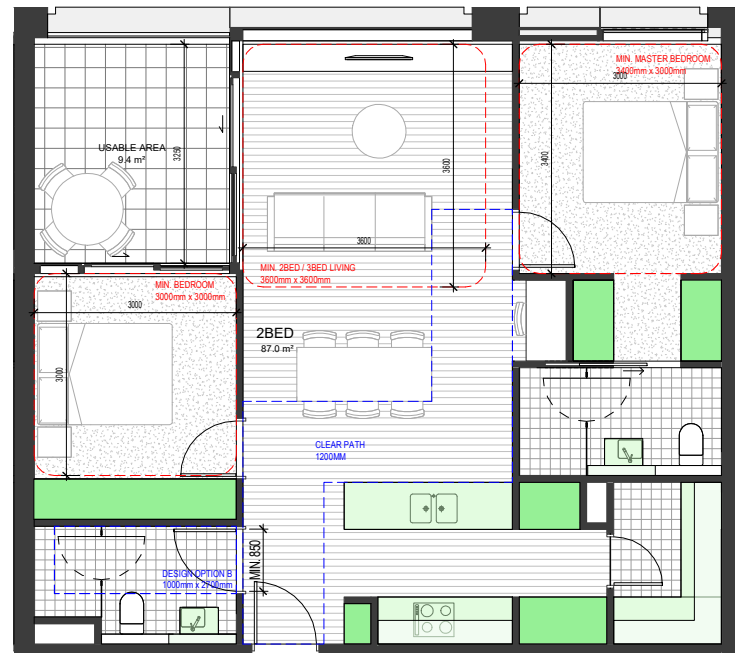
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project
 89-97 Young Street - Frankston

drawing
 Apartment Types - Sheet 4

drawing no. DA7520 issue 1

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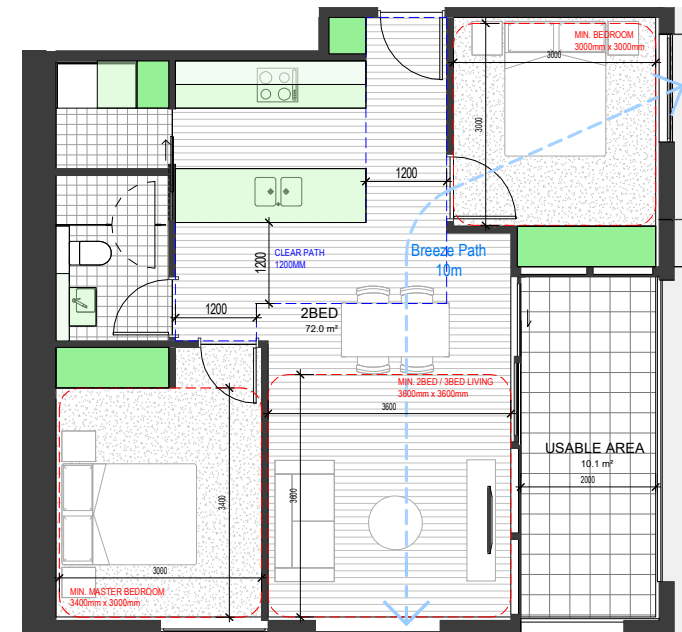


1 2 Bed 2 Bath Type 2-4
 DA2000 SCALE: 1 : 50

FULL HEIGHT (m³)	12
UNDER BENCH (m³)	4.5
OVERHEAD (m³)	2.1

INTERNAL STORAGE (m³)	18.6
-----------------------	------

MIN OUTSIDE STORAGE SUPPLIED (m³)	-
-----------------------------------	---



2 2 Bed 1 Bath Type 2-5
 DA2000 SCALE: 1 : 50

FULL HEIGHT (m³)	6.8
UNDER BENCH (m³)	3.8
OVERHEAD (m³)	0.8

INTERNAL STORAGE (m³)	11.4
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MIN OUTSIDE STORAGE SUPPLIED (m³)	2.6
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issue	amendment	date
1	Town Planning Issue	13.12.22

APARTMENT PLAN LEGEND

- STORAGE COLOUR CODE**
- STORAGE IN FULL HEIGHT
 - STORAGE UNDER BENCH
 - STORAGE OVERHEAD

NATURAL VENTILATION



BREEZE PATH THROUGH THE DWELLING BETWEEN 5 METRES TO 18 METRES.

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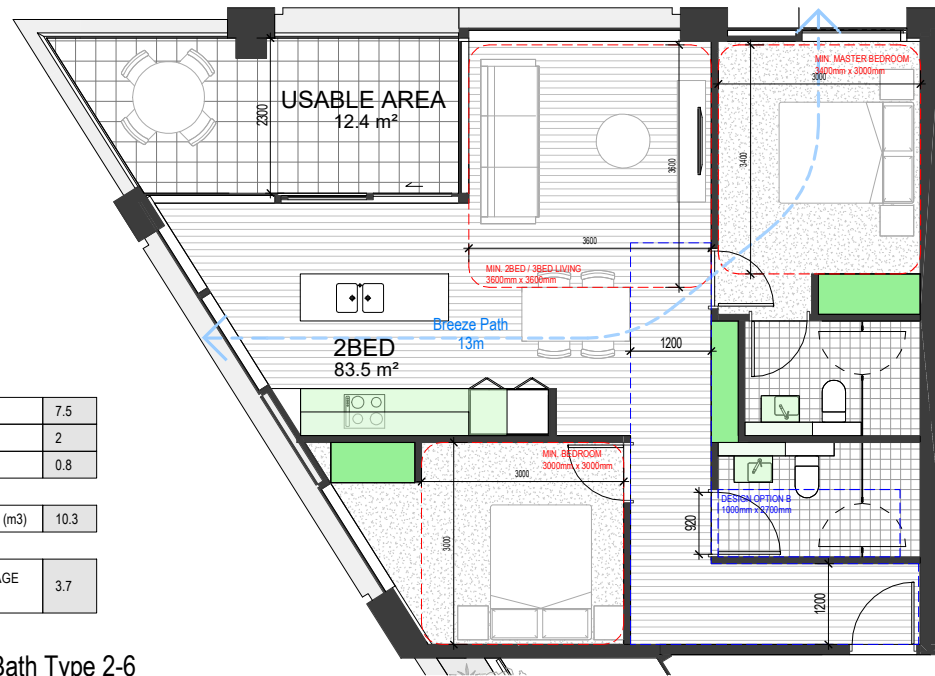
project 89-97 Young Street - Frankston

drawing Apartment Types - Sheet 5

drawing no. issue

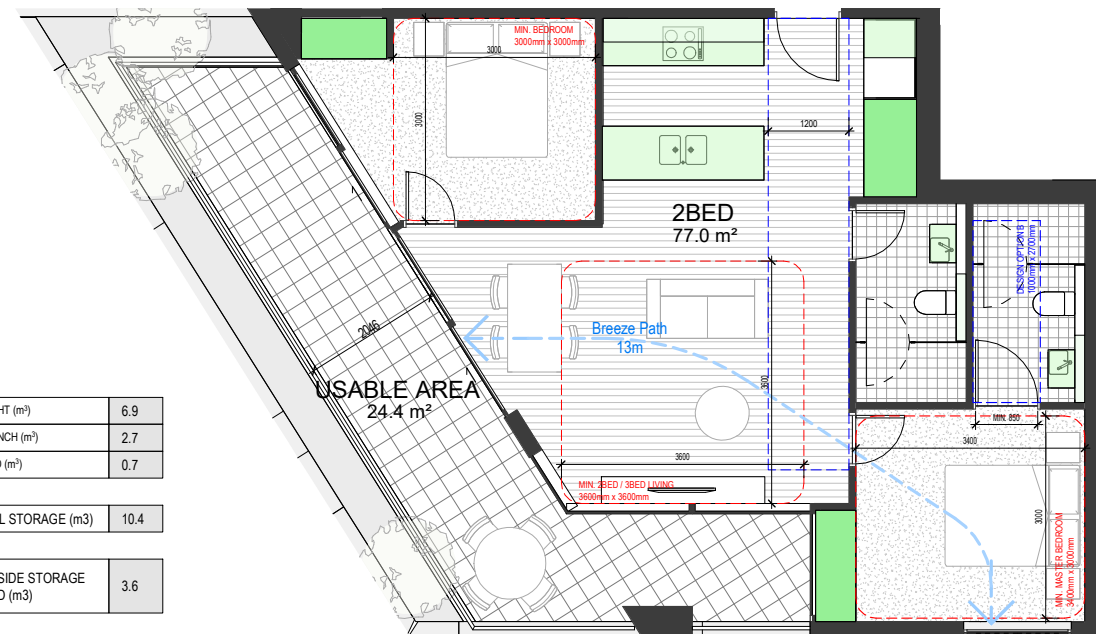
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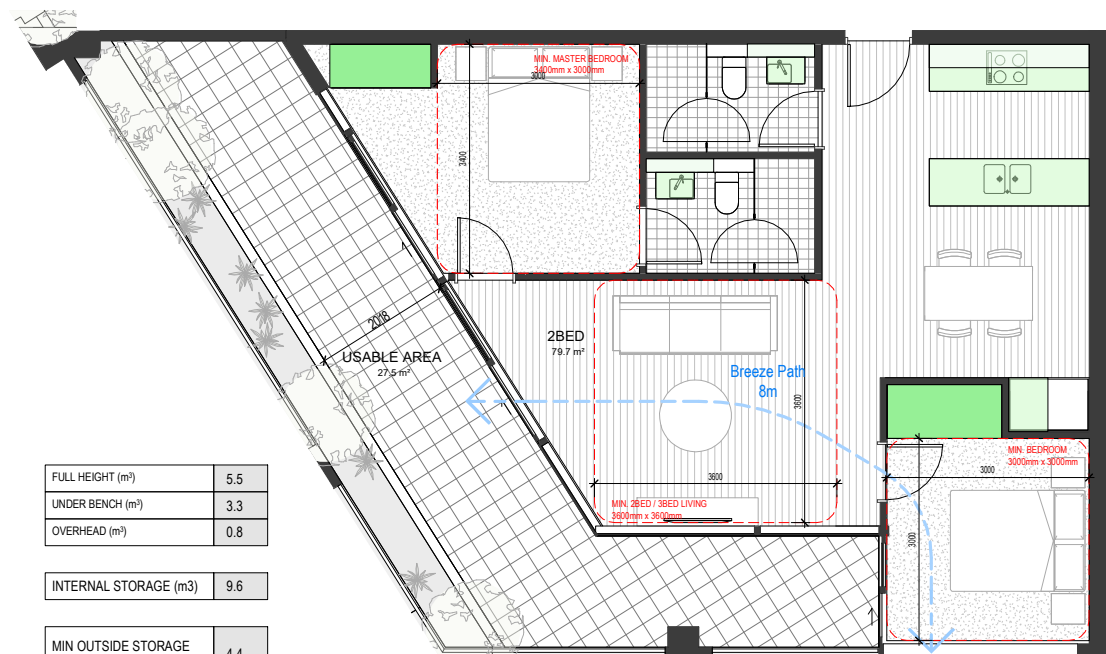
FULL HEIGHT (m²)	7.5
UNDER BENCH (m²)	2
OVERHEAD (m²)	0.8
INTERNAL STORAGE (m3)	
	10.3
MIN OUTSIDE STORAGE SUPPLIED (m3)	
	3.7

1 2 Bed 2 Bath Type 2-6
 DA2000 SCALE: 1 : 50



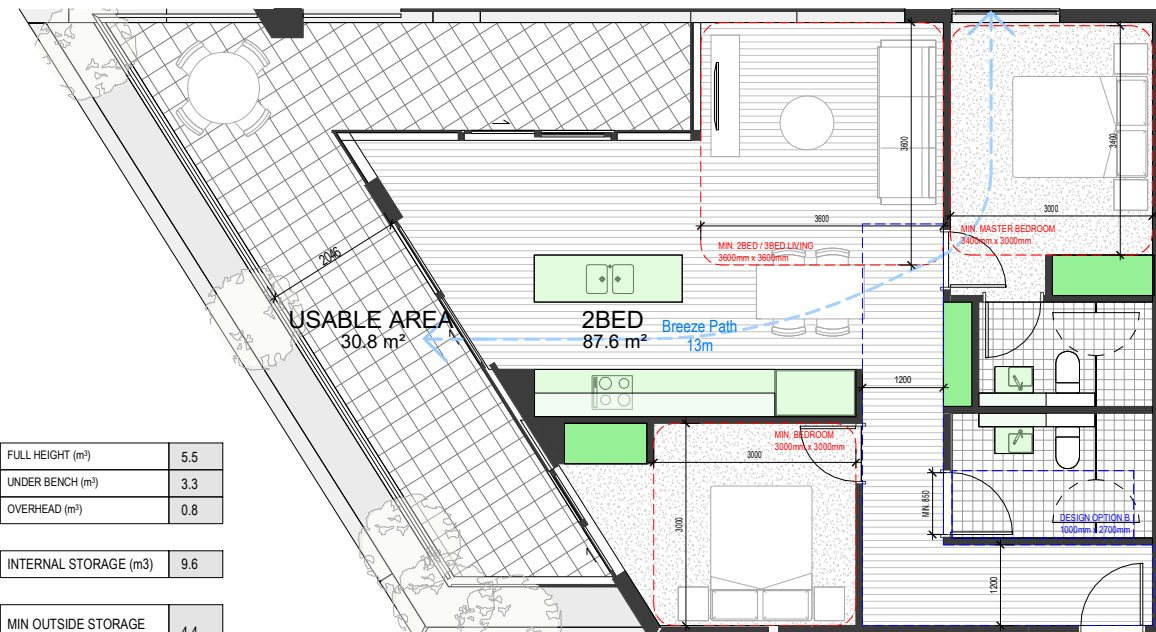
FULL HEIGHT (m²)	6.9
UNDER BENCH (m²)	2.7
OVERHEAD (m²)	0.7
INTERNAL STORAGE (m3)	
	10.4
MIN OUTSIDE STORAGE SUPPLIED (m3)	
	3.6

2 2 Bed 2 Bath Type 2-7
 DA2000 SCALE: 1 : 50



FULL HEIGHT (m²)	5.5
UNDER BENCH (m²)	3.3
OVERHEAD (m²)	0.8
INTERNAL STORAGE (m3)	
	9.6
MIN OUTSIDE STORAGE SUPPLIED (m3)	
	4.4

3 2 Bed 2 Bath Type 2-8
 DA2000 SCALE: 1 : 50



FULL HEIGHT (m²)	5.5
UNDER BENCH (m²)	3.3
OVERHEAD (m²)	0.8
INTERNAL STORAGE (m3)	
	9.6
MIN OUTSIDE STORAGE SUPPLIED (m3)	
	4.4

4 2 Bed 2 Bath Type 2-9
 DA2000 SCALE: 1 : 50

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issue	amendment	date
1	Town Planning Issue	13.12.22

APARTMENT PLAN LEGEND

- STORAGE COLOUR CODE
- STORAGE IN FULL HEIGHT
- STORAGE UNDER BENCH
- STORAGE OVERHEAD

NATURAL VENTILATION



BREEZE PATH THROUGH THE DWELLING BETWEEN 5 METRES TO 18 METRES.

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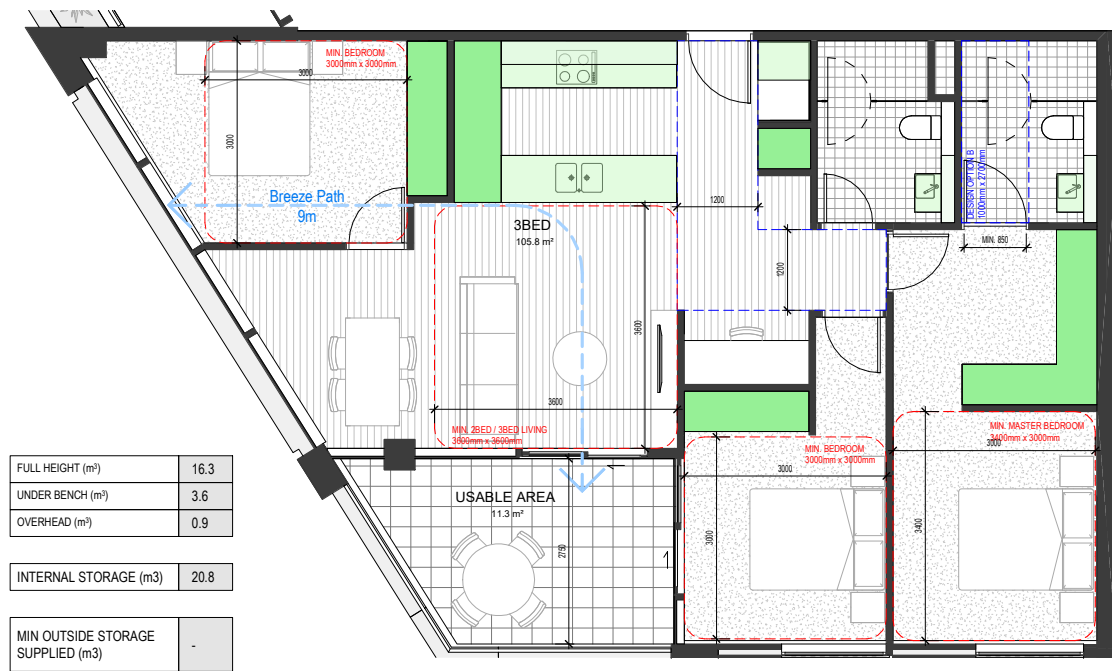
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project 89-97 Young Street - Frankston

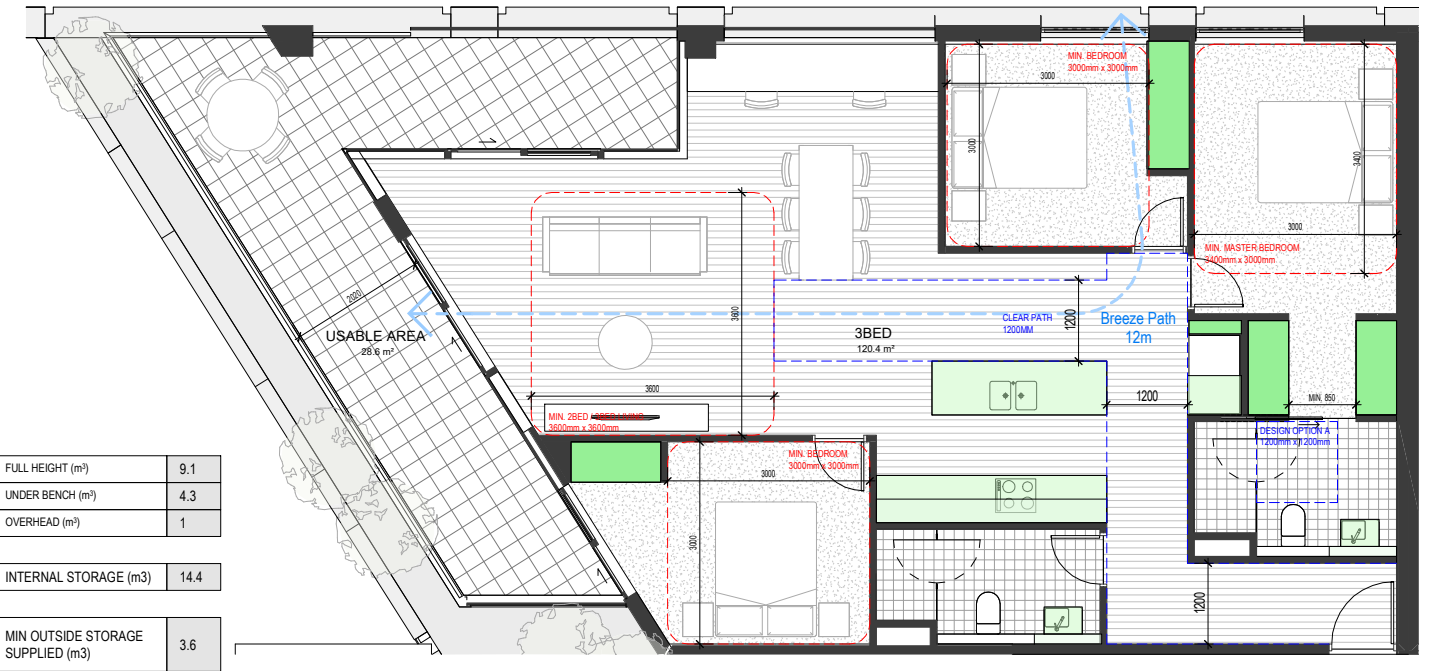
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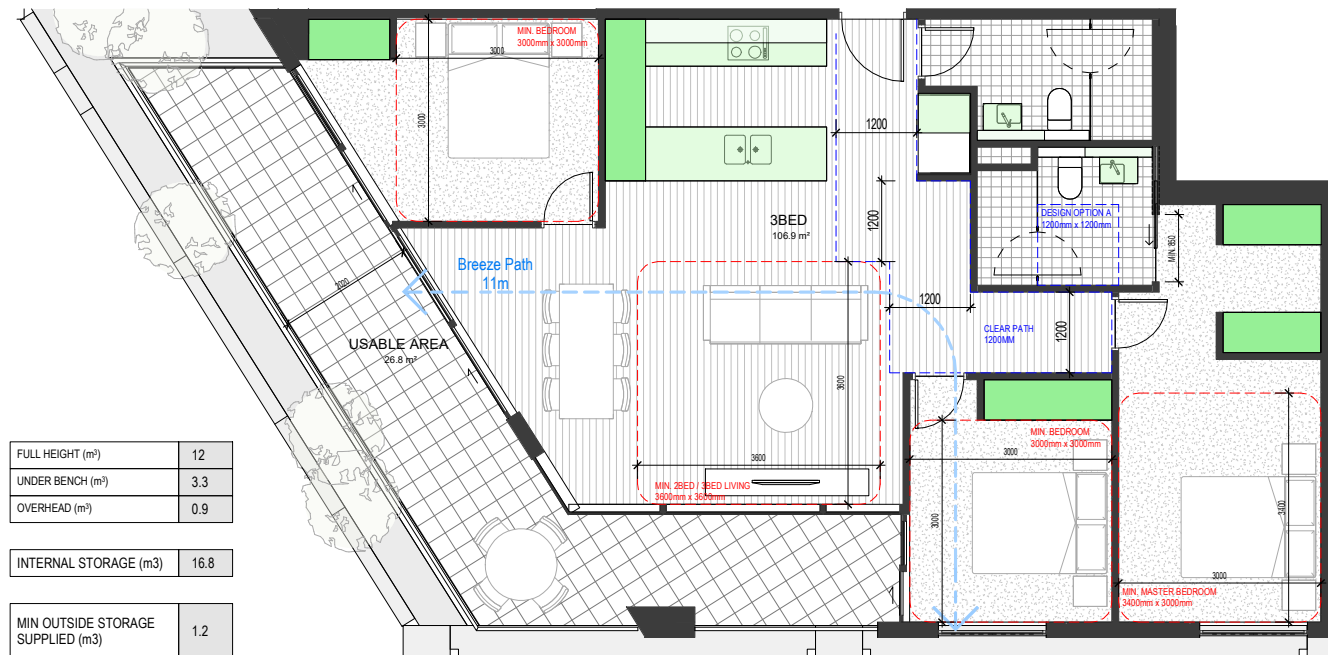
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1 3 Bed 2 Bath Type 3-1
 DA2000 SCALE: 1 : 50



2 3 Bed 2 Bath Type 3-2
 DA2000 SCALE: 1 : 50



3 3 Bed 2 Bath Type 3-3
 DA2000 SCALE: 1 : 50

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issue	amendment	date
1	Town Planning Issue	13.12.22

APARTMENT PLAN LEGEND

- STORAGE COLOUR CODE
- STORAGE IN FULL HEIGHT
 - STORAGE UNDER BENCH
 - STORAGE OVERHEAD

NATURAL VENTILATION



BREEZE PATH THROUGH THE DWELLING BETWEEN 5 METRES TO 18 METRES.

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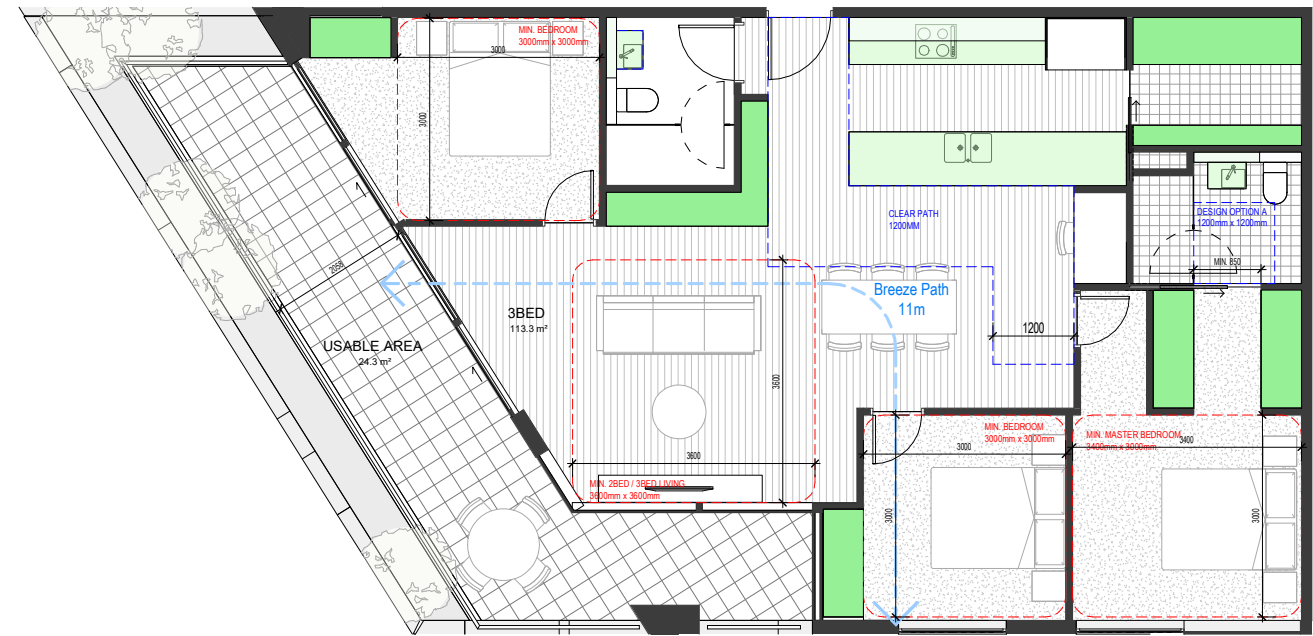
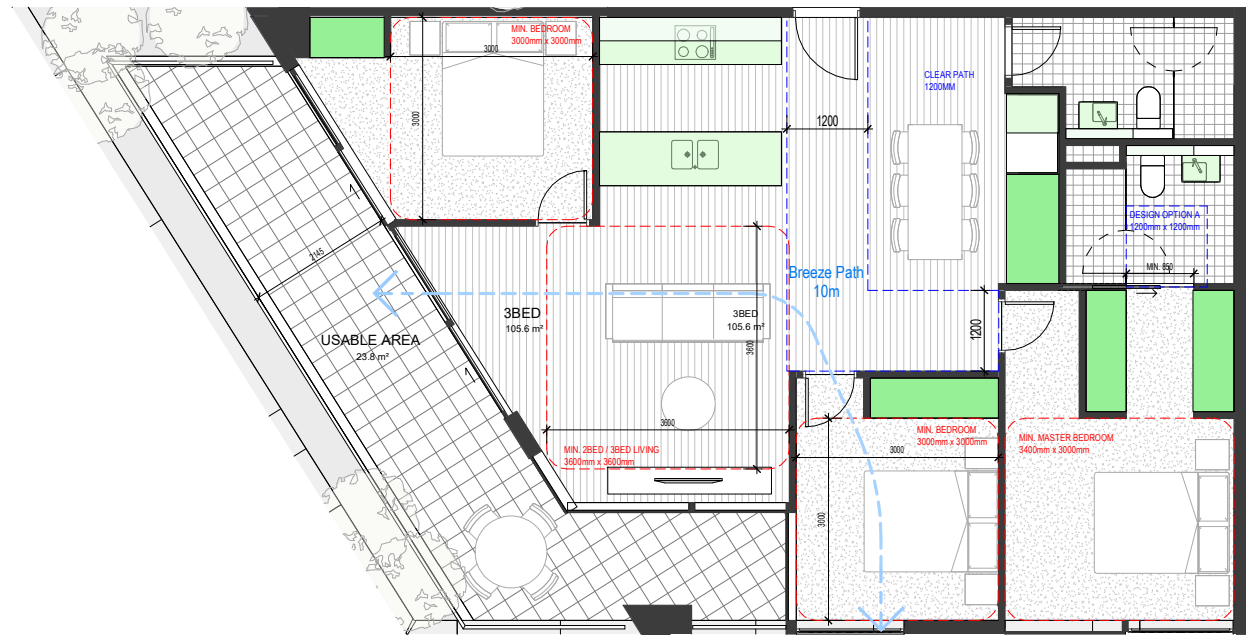
project 89-97 Young Street - Frankston

drawing Apartment Types - Sheet 7

drawing no. issue

DA7531 1

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1 3 Bed 2 Bath Type 3-4
DA2000 SCALE: 1 : 50

2 3 Bed 2 Bath Type 3-5
DA2000 SCALE: 1 : 50

FULL HEIGHT (m ²)	12.5
UNDER BENCH (m ²)	3.9
OVERHEAD (m ²)	0.8

INTERNAL STORAGE (m ³)	17.2
------------------------------------	------

MIN OUTSIDE STORAGE SUPPLIED (m ³)	0.8
--	-----

FULL HEIGHT (m ²)	19.2
UNDER BENCH (m ²)	4.4
OVERHEAD (m ²)	0.9

INTERNAL STORAGE (m ³)	24.5
------------------------------------	------

MIN OUTSIDE STORAGE SUPPLIED (m ³)	-
--	---

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1	Town Planning Issue	13.12.22

APARTMENT PLAN LEGEND

- STORAGE COLOUR CODE**
- STORAGE IN FULL HEIGHT
 - STORAGE UNDER BENCH
 - STORAGE OVERHEAD

NATURAL VENTILATION



BREEZE PATH THROUGH THE DWELLING BETWEEN 5 METRES TO 18 METRES.

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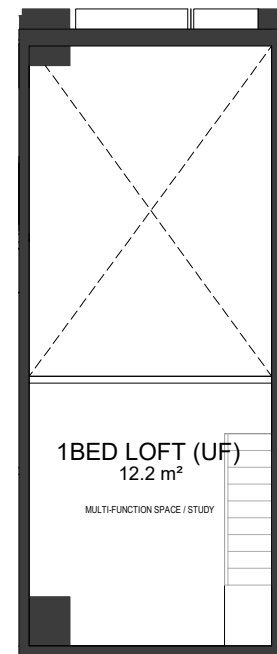
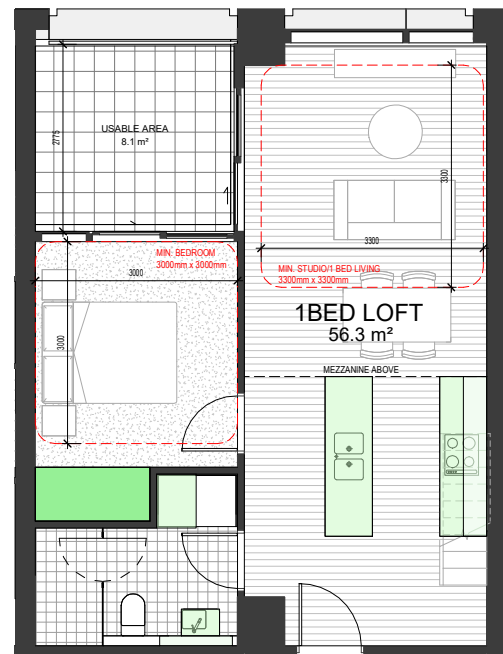
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project 89-97 Young Street - Frankston

drawing Apartment Types - Sheet 8

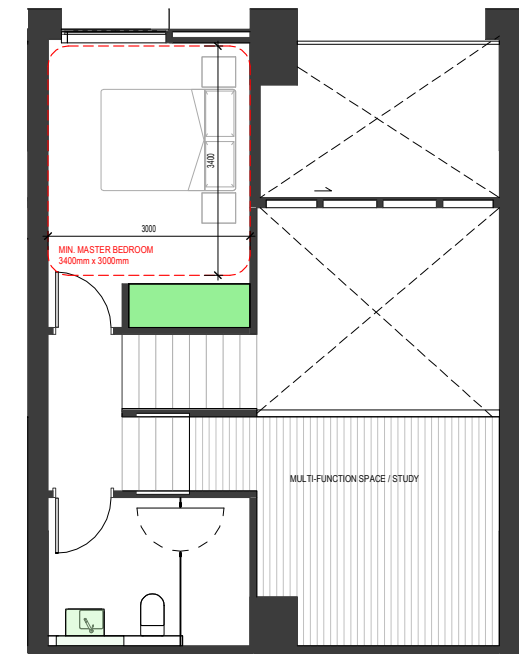
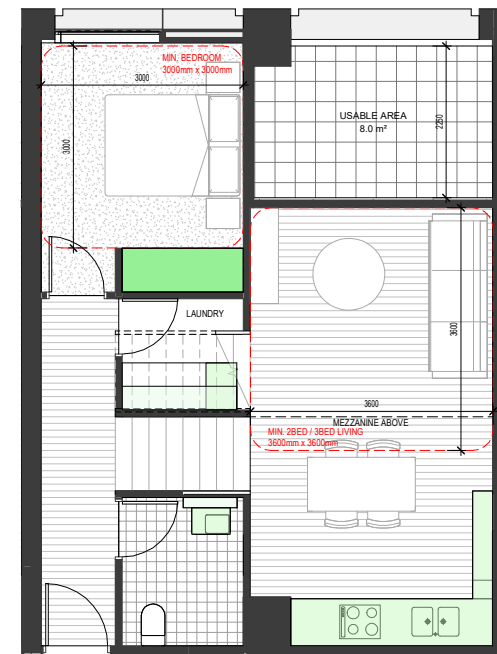
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1 Loft L-1 Base Level
 DA2000 SCALE: 1:50

2 Loft L-1 Upper Level
 DA2000 SCALE: 1:50



3 Loft L-2 Base level
 DA2000 SCALE: 1:50

4 Loft L-2 Upper Level
 DA2000 SCALE: 1:50

FULL HEIGHT (m²)	3.12
UNDER BENCH (m²)	3.2
OVERHEAD (m²)	0.6

INTERNAL STORAGE (m3)	6.9
-----------------------	-----

MIN OUTSIDE STORAGE SUPPLIED (m3)	3.1
-----------------------------------	-----

FULL HEIGHT (m²)	5.6
UNDER BENCH (m²)	2.5
OVERHEAD (m²)	0.6

INTERNAL STORAGE (m3)	8.7
-----------------------	-----

MIN OUTSIDE STORAGE SUPPLIED (m3)	5.3
-----------------------------------	-----

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issue	amendment	date
1	Town Planning Issue	13.12.22

APARTMENT PLAN LEGEND

- STORAGE COLOUR CODE**
- STORAGE IN FULL HEIGHT
 - STORAGE UNDER BENCH
 - STORAGE OVERHEAD

NATURAL VENTILATION



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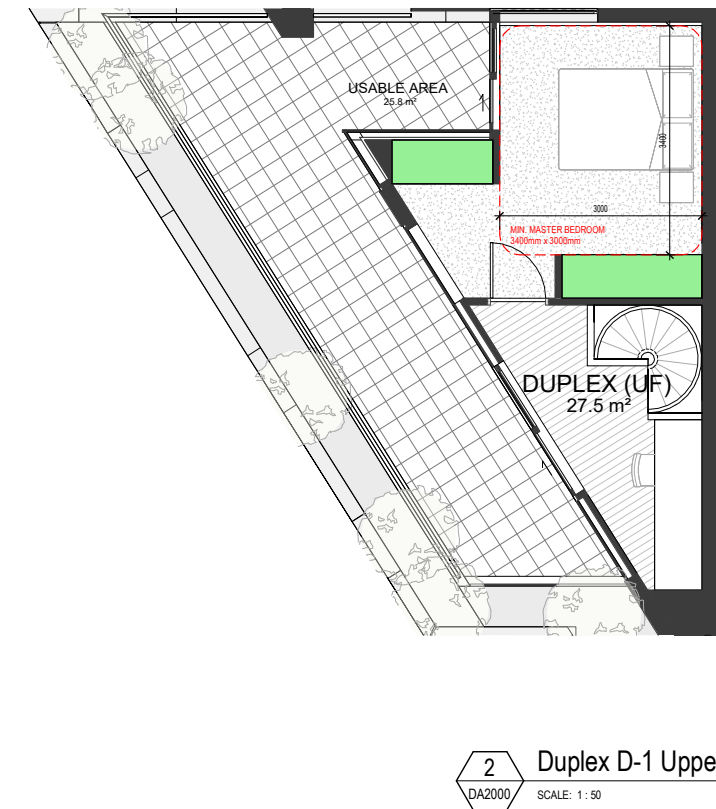
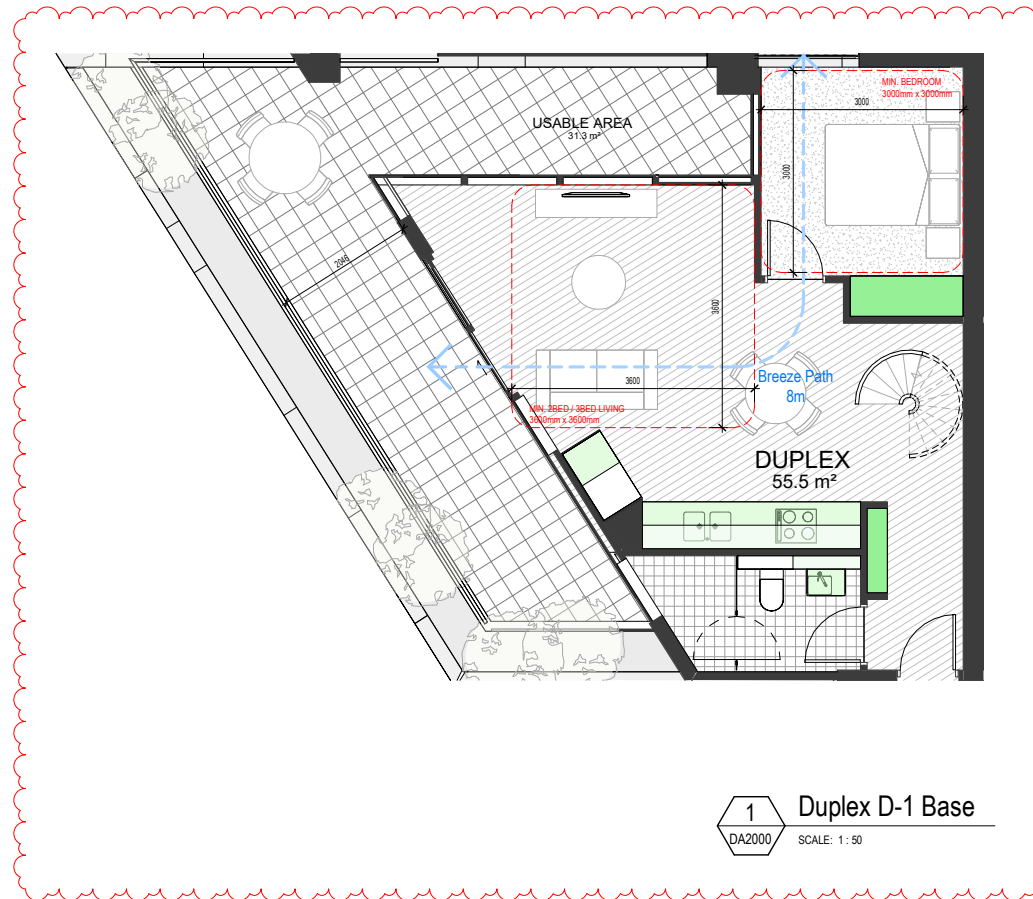
project
 89-97 Young Street - Frankston

drawing
 Apartment Types - Sheet 9

drawing no. issue

DA7533 1

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FULL HEIGHT (m²)	8.8
UNDER BENCH (m²)	2.2
OVERHEAD (m²)	0.9
INTERNAL STORAGE (m³)	11.9
MIN OUTSIDE STORAGE SUPPLIED (m³)	2.1

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1	Town Planning Issue	13.12.22
2	Town Planning RFI	17.05.23

APARTMENT PLAN LEGEND

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 - STORAGE UNDER BENCH
 - STORAGE OVERHEAD

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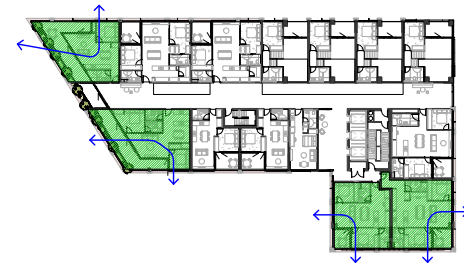
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project
 89-97 Young Street - Frankston

drawing
 Apartment Types - Sheet 11

drawing no.	issue
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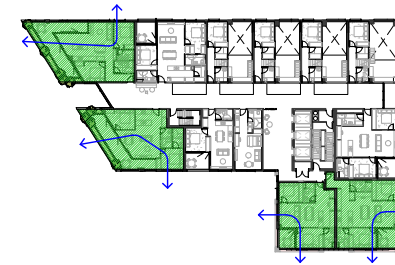
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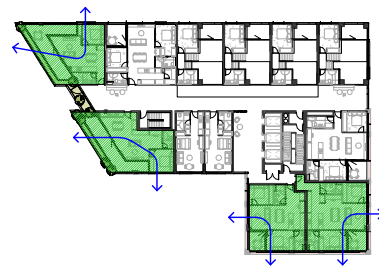
Level 11



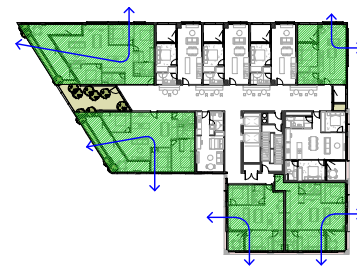
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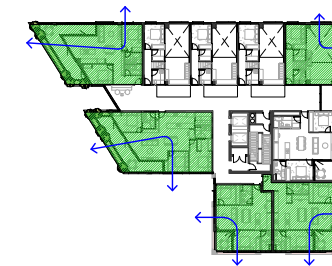
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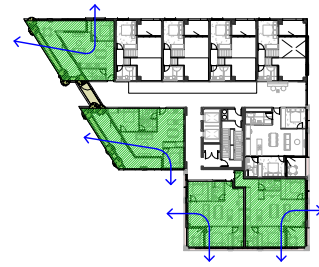
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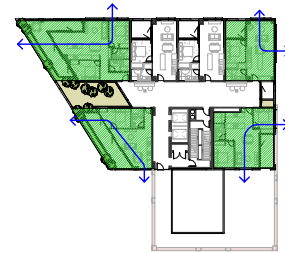
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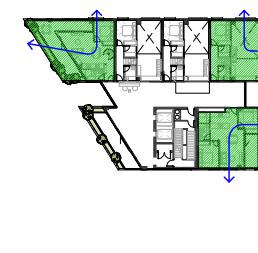
Level 16



Level 17



Level 18



Level 19

LEGEND

Apartment Complying with Clause 58 D27 in regards to natural ventilation

Breeze Path

Apartment Count (Total) :178

Compliant Apartment

BADS Cross Ventilation :77 (43.3%)

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issue	amendment	date
1	Town Planning Issue	13.12.22

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project
 89-97 Young Street - Frankston

drawing
 BADS Cross Ventilation Diagrams -
 Sheet 2

drawing no. issue

DA7601 1

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Consideration of City Planning Reports

PLANNING SCHEME AMENDMENT C152FRAN (ADMINISTRATIVE AMENDMENT)

Planning Scheme Amendment C152fran documents

Meeting Date: 11 December 2023

Attachment: B

Planning and Environment Act 1987

**FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME
 AMENDMENT C152fran
 EXPLANATORY REPORT**

Who is the planning authority?

This amendment has been prepared by the Frankston City Council, which is the planning authority for this amendment.

Land affected by the amendment

The amendment applies to multiple properties across the municipality including public open space, roads and private property.

A mapping reference table is attached at **Attachment 1** to this Explanatory Report.

What the amendment does

The amendment seeks to correct errors and irregularities within the Frankston Planning Scheme including spelling errors, incorrect property addresses, zoning, overlay and mapping irregularities.

Specifically, the amendment:

Planning Policy Framework

- Amends Clause 15.01-5L Neighbourhood Character to correct spelling errors.

Zoning

Land / Area affected	Mapping reference	Changes to Planning Scheme	Explanation
29 Quarrion Drive, Carrum Downs	Frankston C152fran 017znMap02 Frankston	Partially rezone from Public Use Zone (PUZ) to General Residential Zone (GRZ)	A section of this property is zoned incorrectly. Rezoning is required to align the zone to the property boundary.
31S Quarrion Drive, Carrum downs	Frankston C152fran 017znMap02 Frankston	Rezone from General Residential Zone (GRZ) to Public Use Zone (PUZ)	The existing GRZ does not align with the use of the site which is public use and owned by United Energy.
13 Black Sheoak Place, Langwarrin	Frankston C152fran 003znMap08 Exhibition	Partially rezone from Low Density Residential Zone (LDRZ) to General Residential Zone (GRZ)	A section of this property is zoned incorrectly. Rezoning is required to align the zone to the property boundary.
78 Cranbourne Road, Frankston	Frankston C152fran 004znMap04 Exhibition	Partially rezones from General Residential Zone (GRZ) to	A section of this property is zoned incorrectly. Rezoning is required to align the

OFFICIAL

		Commercial 1 Zone (C1Z)	zone to the property boundary.
258R-260R Frankston-Flinders Road, Frankston-south	Frankston C152fran 001znMap07 Exhibition	Rezone from Public Use Zone (PUZ) to Public Park and Recreation Zone (PPRZ)	The PUZ does not align with the use of the site which is Public Open Space. Rezoning will reflect the use and ownership of the site.
McClelland Drive	Frankston C152fran 028znMaps05_06_08 Exhibition Frankston C152fran 029znMaps05_08	Rezone from Transport Road Zone 2 (TRZ2) to Transport Road Zone (TRZ3)	The TRZ2 does not align with the use of the road which is consistent with TRZ3
McCormicks Drive	Frankston C152fran 027znMaps03_06 Exhibition	Rezone from Transport Road Zone 2 (TRZ2) to Transport Road Zone (TRZ3)	The TRZ2 does not align with the use of the road which is consistent with TRZ3
Beach Street	Frankston C152fran 026znMaps04_05 Exhibition	Rezone from Transport Road Zone 2 (TRZ2) to Transport Road Zone (TRZ3)	The TRZ2 does not align with the use of the road which is consistent with TRZ3
5R Overport Road, Frankston	Frankston C152fran 021znMap07 Exhibition	Rezone from Commercial 1 Zone (C1Z) to Public Park and Recreation Zone (PPRZ)	The C1Z does not align with the use of the site which is Public Open space. Rezoning will reflect the use and ownership.
39 Wells Street, Seaford	Frankston C152fran 022znMap04 Exhibition	Rezone from Industrial 1 Zone (IN1Z) to Public Park and Recreation Zone (PPRZ)	The IN1Z does not align with the use of the site which is Public Open space. Rezoning will reflect the use and ownership.
28 Nepean Highway, Seaford	Frankston C152fran 002znMap01 Exhibition	Rezone from Public Use Zone (PUZ) to General Residential Zone (GRZ)	The PUZ does not align with the use of the site which is residential. Rezoning will reflect the use and ownership.
600N Nepean Highway, Frankston	Frankston C152fran 031znMaps04_07 Exhibition	Rezone from Special Use Zone – Schedule 3 (SUZ3) to Public Conservation and Recreation Zone (PCRZ) Delete Special Use Zone – Schedule 3	The SUZ3 is redundant and expired on 1 November 2022. The zoning is not consistent with the balance of zoning within Port Phillip Bay. Rezoning to PCRZ is consistent with the use and ownership of the site.
Units 1-12, 46-47 Nepean Highway, Seaford	Frankston C152fran 002znMap01 Exhibition	Partially rezones from Public Park and Recreation Zone (PPRZ) to General	A section of this property is zoned incorrectly. Rezoning is required to align the

		Residential Zone (GRZ)	zone to the property boundary.
48 Nepean Highway, Seaford	Frankston C152fran 002znMap01 Exhibition	Partially rezone from Public Park and Recreation Zone (PPRZ) to General Residential Zone (GRZ)	A section of this property is zoned incorrectly. Rezoning is required to align the zone to the property boundary.
Units 1-3, 1 Bendemere Rise, Langwarrin	Frankston C152fran 018znMap06 Exhibition	Partially rezones from Commercial 1 Zone (C1Z) to General Residential Zone (GRZ)	A section of this property is zoned incorrectly. Rezoning is required to align the zone to the property boundary.

Overlays

Land / Area affected	Mapping reference	Changes to Planning Scheme	Explanation
20 Derna Crescent, Frankston	Frankston C152fran 012d-esoMap05 Exhibition	Remove from Environmental significance Overlay – Schedule 4 (ESO4)	Significant tree has been removed.
15 Luxton Terrace, Seaford	Frankston C152fran 009d-esoMap1 Exhibition	Remove from Environmental significance Overlay – Schedule 4 (ESO4)	Significant tree has been removed.
17 Luxton Terrace, Seaford	Frankston C152fran 009d-esoMap1 Exhibition	Remove from Environmental significance Overlay – Schedule 4 (ESO4)	Significant tree has been removed.
42 Frome Avenue, Frankston	Frankston C152fran 011d-esoMap7 Exhibition	Remove from Environmental significance Overlay – Schedule 4 (ESO4)	Significant tree has been removed.
25 Park Street, Seaford	Frankston C152fran 009d-esoMap1 Exhibition	Remove from Environmental significance Overlay – Schedule 4 (ESO4)	Significant tree has been removed.
27 Park Street, Seaford	Frankston C152fran 009d-esoMap1 Exhibition	Remove from Environmental significance Overlay – Schedule 4 (ESO4)	Significant tree has been removed.
2 The Grove, Langwarrin	Frankston C152fran 013-esoMap06 Exhibition	Remove from Environmental significance Overlay – Schedule 4 (ESO4)	Remove overlay from property as it does not have any significant trees as per the ESO4.
10a Bembridge Avenue, Frankston	Frankston C152fran 010d-esoMaps04_07 Exhibition	Remove from Environmental significance Overlay – Schedule 4 (ESO4)	Significant tree has been removed.

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64 Cliff Road, Frankston	Frankston C152fran 010d-esoMaps04_07 Exhibition	Remove from Environmental significance Overlay – Schedule 4 (ESO4)	Significant tree has been removed.
2 Armagh Road, Frankston South	N/A	Amend Environmental Significance Overlay – Schedule 4 (ESO4)	Incorrect tree species has been identified.
13 Black Sheoak Place, Langwarrin	Frankston C152fran 020d-sloMap08 Exhibition	Remove from the Significant Land Overlay – Schedule 1 (SLO1)	SLO1 incorrectly applied to privately owned land.
18 Marcus Road, Frankston South	Frankston C152fran 007d-hoMap07 Exhibition Frankston C152fran 008hoMap07 Exhibition	Amend Heritage Overlay mapping to reflect schedule listing.	The HO reference on PS Map HO7 is incorrect and doesn't reflect the schedule listing.
6 Petrie Street, Frankston South	Frankston C152fran 005d-hoMap04 Exhibition Frankston C152fran 006hoMap04 Exhibition	Amend Heritage Overlay mapping to reflect schedule listing	The HO reference on PS Map HO4 is incorrect and doesn't reflect the schedule listing.
10-11 Somme Avenue, Frankston	N/A	Amend Heritage Overlay – Schedule 11 to correct address	Address listed in the schedule is incorrect.
1 Tweed Court, Langwarrin	N/A	Amend Heritage Overlay – Schedule 36 to correct address	Original property has been subdivided and the schedule is required to be updated with new addresses.
39 Cranhaven Road, Langwarrin	N/A	Amend Heritage Overlay – Schedule 36 to correct address	Original property has been subdivided and the schedule is required to be updated with new addresses.
39a Cranhaven Road, Langwarrin	N/A	Amend Heritage Overlay – Schedule 36 to correct address	Original property has been subdivided and the schedule is required to be updated with new addresses.
40 Davey Street, Frankston	Frankston C152fran 023hoMap04 Exhibition	Amend planning maps to include Heritage Overlay – Schedule 15	The HO reference on PS Map HO4 doesn't currently include HO15.
16R Cranbourne Road, Frankston	Frankston C152fran 015d-paoMap4 Exhibition	Remove Public Acquisition Overlay – Schedule 3 (POA3)	Council acquired the land.
33 Bruarong Crescent / 28R Fenton Crescent, Frankston South	Frankston C152fran 016d-paoMap07 Exhibition	Remove Public Acquisition Overlay – Schedule 3 (POA3)	Council acquired the land.

320 Ballarto Road, Skye	Frankston C152fran 014d-paoMap06 Exhibition	Remove Public Acquisition Overlay – Schedule 2 (POA2)	Council acquired the land.
78 Cranbourne Road, Frankston	Frankston C152fran 024poMap04 Exhibition	Applies Parking Overlay – Schedule 1 (PO1) to whole of site	Correcting the zoning anomaly to C1Z to reflect the use of the land requires the balance of the site to also be covered by the PO1.
78 Cranbourne Road, Frankston	Frankston C152fran 025ddoMap04 Exhibition	Applies Design and Development Overlay – Schedule 13 (DDO13) to whole of site	Correcting the zoning anomaly to C1Z to reflect the use of the land requires the balance of the site to also be covered by the DDO13.
13 Black Sheak Place, Langwarrin	Frankston C152fran 019d-ddoMap08 Exhibition	Removes Design and Development Overlay – Schedule 4 (DDO4)	Removal of the DDO4 aligns with the removal of the incorrect partial zoning.

- Amends Clause 42.03 Significant Landscape Overlay Schedule 5 (SLO5) to correct spelling errors.
- Amends Heritage Overlay Schedule 62 (HO62) to correct spelling errors.

Operational Provisions

- Amends Clause 72.04 Incorporated Documents to remove incorporated document *Frankston Safe Boat Harbour* (Frankston City Council, June 2008).

Strategic assessment of the amendment

Why is the amendment required?

The amendment is required to ensure that the Frankston Planning Scheme is up to date and accurate by correcting spelling errors, incorrect property addresses and amending overlay, zoning and mapping irregularities in the Frankston Planning Scheme.

The correction of heritage overlay mapping errors ensures that heritage sites within the municipality are properly recognised and protected. The zone and overlay corrections will ensure that Planning Permit applications are assessed against the most relevant provisions and will also provide clarity to landowners and the community

How does the amendment implement the objectives of planning in Victoria?

The amendment implements the following objectives of planning in Victoria as outlined in section 4 (1) of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* (the Act):

- To provide for the fair, orderly, economic and sustainable use, and development of land;*
- To provide for the protection of natural and man-made resources and the maintenance of ecological processes and genetic diversity;*
- To conserve and enhance those buildings, areas or other places which are of scientific, aesthetic, architectural or historical interest, or otherwise of special cultural value;*

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- e) *To protect public utilities and other assets and enable the orderly provision and coordination of public utilities and other facilities for the benefit of the community; and*
- f) *To facilitate development in accordance with the objectives set out in paragraphs (a), (b), (c),(d) and (e).*

How does the amendment address any environmental, social and economic effects?

The amendment addresses environmental, social and economic effects by correcting the Frankston Planning Scheme to accurately reflect the correct use and zoning of private land, roads and open space. Furthermore, the updates to the overlays will ensure protection of important environmental, landscape and heritage values. The application of the correct zones and overlays will also provide certainty for landowners and the community.

Does the amendment address relevant bushfire risk?

The amendment is administrative in nature and does not impact on bushfire risk.

Does the amendment comply with the requirements of any Minister's Direction applicable to the amendment?

The following Ministers Directions are applicable to this amendment:

- Ministerial Direction – The Form and Content of Planning Schemes
- Ministerial Direction 9 – Metropolitan Planning Strategy
- Ministerial Direction 11 – Strategic Assessment of Planning Scheme Amendments
- Ministerial Direction 15 – The Planning Scheme Amendment Process

This is further detailed as follows:

Ministerial Direction 1 – The Form and Content of Planning Schemes

The amendment is consistent with this direction by using correct clause numbers and language.

Ministerial Direction 9 – Metropolitan Planning Strategy

The amendment is consistent with this direction. Key directions of the Metropolitan Planning Strategy *Plan Melbourne 2017-2050* relevant to this amendment are those relating to heritage and environment, as follows:

- Direction 4.4 – Respect Melbourne's heritage as we build for the future.
 - Policy 4.4.2 – Recognise the value of heritage when managing growth and change.
 - Policy 4.4.4 – Protect Melbourne's heritage through telling its stories.

Ministerial Direction 11 – Strategic Assessment of Amendments

The amendment complies with the requirements of Ministerial Direction No. 11 Strategic Assessment of Amendments.

Ministerial Direction 15 – The Planning Scheme Amendment Process

The process for this amendment will be consistent with the guidance provided by this Direction.

How does the amendment support or implement the Planning Policy Framework and any adopted State policy?

The amendment seeks to correct anomalies and administrative errors in the Frankston Planning Scheme and will not have any impact on state planning policy.

The amendment seeks to correct anomalies and administrative errors in the Frankston Planning Scheme and will not have any impact on local planning policy.

How does the amendment support or implement the Municipal Planning Strategy?

The amendment implements the MPS and ensures clear policy direction is provided for the use and development of land. The changes proposed are correctional, addressing known anomalies and minor errors in the scheme and as such, the amendment is consistent with the MPS.

Does the amendment make proper use of the Victoria Planning Provisions?

The amendment makes proper use of the Victoria Planning Provisions (VPPs) by correcting errors within the Frankston Planning Scheme which meets the criteria set out in:

- *Planning Practice Note 29: Ministerial Powers of Intervention in Heritage and Planning Matters 2004;* and
- *Prescribed Amendments under Regulation 8 of the Planning and Environment Regulations 2015.*

How does the amendment address the views of any relevant agency?

The Department of Transport and Planning (DTP) (previously Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP)) have been contacted regarding the proposed rezoning of McClelland Drive, McCormicks Drive and Beach Street. DTP have advised in writing that they are satisfied with the proposed zoning changes. The remainder of the amendment is administrative in nature and therefore no other relevant agencies have been contacted.

Does the amendment address relevant requirements of the Transport Integration Act 2010?

The amendment is administrative in nature and does not have an impact on the Transport Integration Act 2010.

Resource and administrative costs

What impact will the new planning provisions have on the resource and administrative costs of the responsible authority?

The amendment will not have any significant effect on the resource and administrative costs of the responsible authority as it corrects errors in the Frankston Planning Scheme.

Where you may inspect this amendment

The amendment can be inspected free of charge at the Frankston City Council website at <https://www.frankston.vic.gov.au/Home>

or

The amendment is available for public inspection, free of charge, during office hours at the following places:

Frankston City Council
30 Davey Street
Frankston, VIC, 3199

The amendment can also be inspected free of charge at the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning website at <http://www.planning.vic.gov.au/public-inspection> or by contacting the office on 1800 789 386 to arrange a time to view the amendment documentation.

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ATTACHMENT 1 - Mapping reference table

Zone Maps				
Location	Land / Area Affected	Current Zone	Proposed Zone	Mapping Reference
Carrum Downs	29 Quarrion Drive (Y LP137684)	PUZ6	GRZ	Frankston C152fran 017znMap02 Frankston
Carrum Downs	31S Quarrion Drive (1 TP905536)	GRZ	PUZ6	Frankston C152fran 017znMap02 Frankston
Langwarrin	13 Black Sheoak Place (51 PS537447)	LDRZ	GRZ	Frankston C152fran 003znMap08 Exhibition
Frankston	78 Cranbourne Road (38 LP12144)	GRZ	C1Z	Frankston C152fran 004znMap04 Exhibition
Seaford	Units 1-12 / 46-47 Nepean Highway (PS646891)	PPRZ	GRZ	Frankston C152fran 002znMap01 Exhibition
Seaford	48 Nepean Highway (PS724355)	PPRZ	GRZ	Frankston C152fran 002znMap01 Exhibition
Seaford	50 Nepean Highway (LP6890)	PPRZ	GRZ	Frankston C152fran 002znMap01 Exhibition
Seaford	28 Nepean Highway (TP 103831)	PUZ	GRZ	Frankston C152fran 002znMap01 Exhibition
Frankston South	258R-260R Frankston Flinders Road (RES1 LP112053 and RES1 LP99868)	PUZ	PPRZ	Frankston C152fran 001znMap07 Exhibition
Frankston	5R Overport Road	C1Z	PPRZ	Frankston C152fran 021znMap07 Exhibition
	McClelland Drive	TRZ2	TRZ3	Frankston C152fran 028znMaps05_06_08 Exhibition Frankston C152fran 029znMaps05_08
	McCormicks Drive	TRZ2	TRZ3	Frankston C152fran 027znMaps03_06 Exhibition

	Beach Street	TRZ2	TRZ3	Frankston C152fran 026znMaps04_05 Exhibition
Seaford	39 Wells Road (PS311547)	IN1Z	PPRZ	Frankston C152fran 022znMap04 Exhibition
Frankston	600N Nepean Highway	SUZ	PCRZ	Frankston C152fran 031znMaps04_07 Exhibition
Langwarrin	1/1 Bendemere Rise (PS420489)	C1Z	GRZ	Frankston C152fran 018znMap06 Exhibition
Langwarrin	2/1 Bendemere Rise (PS420489)	C1Z	GRZ	Frankston C152fran 018znMap06 Exhibition
Langwarrin	3/1 Bendemere Rise (PS420489)	C1Z	GRZ	Frankston C152fran 018znMap06 Exhibition
Overlay Maps				
Location	Land / Area Affected	Anomaly Description		Mapping Reference
Frankston	20 Derna Crescent (227 LP56758)	Remove from ESO4		Frankston C152fran 012d-esoMap05 Exhibition
Seaford	15 Luxton Terrace (18 LP54877)	Remove from ESO4		Frankston C152fran 009d-esoMap1 Exhibition
Seaford	17 Luxton Terrace (19 LP54877)	Remove from ESO4		Frankston C152fran 009d-esoMap1 Exhibition
Frankston	42 Frome Avenue (19 LP57601)	Remove from ESO4		Frankston C152fran 011d-esoMap7 Exhibition
Seaford	25 Park Street (14 LP11717)	Remove from ESO4		Frankston C152fran 009d-esoMap1 Exhibition
Seaford	27 Park Street (1 PS839064 and 2 PS839064)	Remove from ESO4		Frankston C152fran 009d-esoMap1 Exhibition
Langwarrin	2 The Grove (211 LP124329)	Remove from ESO4		Frankston C152fran 013-esoMap06 Exhibition
Frankston South	10a Bembridge Avenue (2 PS525816)	Remove from ESO4		Frankston C152fran 010d-esoMaps04_07 Exhibition
Frankston	64 Cliff Road (13 LP13731)	Remove from ESO4		Frankston C152fran 010d-esoMaps04_07 Exhibition
Frankston South	18 Marcus Road (1 PS532832)	Delete HO58		Frankston C152fran 007d-hoMap07 Exhibition

Frankston South	18 Marcus Road (1 PS532832)	Change to HO57	Frankston C152fran 008hoMap07 Exhibition
Frankston	6 Petrie Street (34 LP1007)	Delete HO57	Frankston C152fran 005d-hoMap04 Exhibition
Frankston	6 Petrie Street (34 LP1007)	Change to HO58	Frankston C152fran 006hoMap04 Exhibition
Frankston	16R Cranbourne Road (1 TP125602)	Remove from PAO3	Frankston C152fran 015d-paoMap4 Exhibition
Skye	320R Ballarto Road (Lot A Plan PS523127, Lot RES12 Plan PS523127, Lot RES5 Plan PS523127, Lot RES6 Plan PS523127, Lot RES8 Plan PS523127, Lot RES11 Plan PS523127, Lot RES3 Plan PS523127, Lot RES1 Plan PS523127, Lot RES9 Plan PS523127, RES6 PS 523127, RES9 PS 523127, RES11 PS 523127, Lot A PS 523127, RES8 PS 523127, RES12 PS 523127, RES1 PS 523127, RES3 PS 523127, RES5 PS 523127)	Remove from PAO2	Frankston C152fran 014d-paoMap06 Exhibition
Frankston South	33 Bruarong Crescent and 28R Fenton Crescent (RES1 PS737586)	Remove from PAO3	Frankston C152fran 016d-paoMap07 Exhibition
Langwarrin	13 Black Sheoak Place (51 PS537447)	Remove SLO1	Frankston C152fran 020d-sloMap08 Exhibition
Frankston	40 Davey Street (Crown Allotment 6 Section 4)	Apply HO15	Frankston C152fran 023hoMap04 Exhibition
Frankston	78 Cranbourne Road (38 LP12144)	Apply PO1	Frankston C152fran 024poMap04 Exhibition
Frankston	78 Cranbourne Road (38 LP12144)	Apply DDO13	Frankston C152fran 025ddoMap04 Exhibition
Langwarrin	13 Black Sheoak Place (51 PS537447)	Remove DDO4	Frankston C152fran 019d-ddoMap08 Exhibition

Planning and Environment Act 1987

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

AMENDMENT C152

INSTRUCTION SHEET

The planning authority for this amendment is the Frankston City Council.

The Frankston Planning Scheme is amended as follows:

Planning Scheme Maps

The Planning Scheme Maps are amended by a total of 30 29 attached map

sheets. **Zoning Maps**

1. Amend Planning Scheme Map Nos 01ZN, 02ZN, 03ZN, 04ZN, 05ZN, 06ZN, 07ZN, 08ZN, in the manner shown on the 13 12 attached maps marked "Frankston Planning Scheme, Amendment C152" **Overlay Maps**
2. Amend Planning Scheme Maps Nos. 4HO and 7HO in the manner shown on the 5 attached maps marked "Frankston Planning Scheme Amendment C152fr"
3. Amend Planning Scheme Maps Nos. 01ESO, 04ESO, 05ESO, 06ESO, 07ESO in the manner shown in the 5 attached maps marked "Frankston planning Scheme amendment C152fr"
4. Amend Planning Scheme Maps Nos. 04PAO, 06PAO and 07PAO in the manner shown on the 3 attached maps marked "Frankston Planning Scheme Amendment C152fr".
5. Amend Planning Scheme Maps No 08SLO in the manner shown on the attached map marked "Frankston Planning Scheme Amendment C152fr".
6. Amend Planning Scheme Map No 04PO in the manner shown on the attached map marked "Frankston Planning Scheme Amendment C152fr".
7. Amend Planning Scheme Maps No 04DDO and 08DDO in the manner shown on the attached 2 maps marked "Frankston Planning Scheme Amendment C152fr".

Planning Scheme Ordinance

The Planning Scheme Ordinance is amended as follows:

8. In **Planning Policy Framework** – replace Clause 15.01-5L with a new Clause 15.01-5L in the form of the attached document.
9. In **Overlays** – Clause 37.01 Special Use Zone, delete Schedule 3.
10. In **Overlays** – Clause 42.01 Environmental Significance Overlay, replace Schedule 4 with a new Schedule 4 in the form of the attached document.
11. In **Overlays** – Clause 42.03 Significant Landscape Overlay, replace Schedule 5 with a new Schedule 5 in the form of the attached document.

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12. In **Overlays** – Clause 43.01 Heritage Overlay, replace the Schedule with a new Schedule in the form of the attached document.
13. In **Operational Provisions** – Clause 72.04 Documents incorporated into this Planning Scheme, replace the Schedule with a new Schedule in the form of the attached document.

End of document

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FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

23/05/2019
C133fran

SCHEDULE TO CLAUSE 72.04 DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED IN THIS PLANNING SCHEME

1.0 Incorporated documents

25/11/2024
GC184 Proposed C152fran

Name of document	Introduced by:
Balmoral Offices, 12 Balmoral Walk, Frankston – September 2021	C151fran
Carrum Level Crossing Removal Project Incorporated Document, December 2017 (Amended February 2018)	GC94
Concept Plan March 2000, Restricted Retail Area Between McMahons Road and Bryan Street, Frankston	NPS1
Figure 3, ERM Flora and Fauna Investigation (May 1999)	NPS1
Frankston Bulky Goods Precinct - Stage 2 (October 2011)	C77
Frankston Safe Boat Harbour (Frankston City Council, June 2008)	€50
Gertrude Street, Frankston, Concept Plan Bird De La Couer Architects P/L Reference SK-01A (18 June 1999)	NPS1
Golf Links Road and Grant Road (Peninsula Link to Frankston-Flinders Road) Upgrade Project Incorporated Document, November 2019	GC158
Hall Road (McCormicks Road to Cranbourne-Frankston Road) Upgrade Project Incorporated Document, August 2021	GC181
Hospital Emergency Medical Services - Helicopter Flight Path Protection Areas Incorporated Document (June 2017)	GC49
Improve Frankston Station Project, Incorporated Document (February 2018)	C119
Kananook Creek Comprehensive Development Plan (May 1999)	NPS1
Kananook Train Storage Facility Project Incorporated Document (July 2017)	C117
Kristen Close, Frankston South (February 2011)	C72
Landscape Concept, Carol Frank-Mas Landscape Architects Drg. No. 2164/1a (17/06/99)	NPS1
Lathams Road (Oliphant Way to Frankston-Dandenong Road) Upgrade Project Incorporated Document, April 2019	C134fran
McClelland Drive, Langwarrin Conceptual Development Plan (May 1999)	NPS1
Olivers Hill Lot Restructuring Plan (December 2010)	C46(Part 1)
Peninsula Link Project, Incorporated Document, July 2009 (amended June 2011)	C80
Peninsula Private Hospital Master Plan (August 2013)	C74
Sandhurst Comprehensive Development Plan (May 1996)	NPS1
Seaford Road, Seaford Level Crossing Removal Project Incorporated Document, December 2017 (Amended February 2018)	GC94
Skye/Overton Road, Frankston Level Crossing Removal Project Incorporated Document (May 2017)	C116
South East Water Corporation, Head Office, Frankston (February 2013)	C90
Tree Protection Guidelines for Construction Sites (September 2005)	C37
Western Port Highway Upgrade Project Incorporated Document, August 2021	GC182
Woolworths Oxygen, Carrum Downs (February 2011)	C73

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

10/02/2022
C141fran

SCHEDULE TO CLAUSE 43.01 HERITAGE OVERLAY

1.0

Application requirements

10/02/2022
C141fran

The following application requirements apply to an application under Clause 43.01, in addition to those specified elsewhere in the planning scheme, and must accompany an application, as appropriate, to the satisfaction of the responsible authority:

- A detailed conservation management plan to identify the heritage and development potential of heritage sites.

2.0

Heritage places

20/03/2023
VC229 Proposed C152fran

The requirements of this overlay apply to both the heritage place and its associated land.

PS map ref	Heritage place	External paint controls apply?	Internal alteration controls apply?	Tree controls apply?	Solar energy system controls apply?	Outbuildings or fences not exempt under Clause 43.01-4	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 2017?	Prohibited uses permitted?	Aboriginal heritage place?
	Baxter								
HO3	St Mirins 140 Golf Links Road, Baxter	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
HO4	Blairlogie Training Centre 20 Newton Avenue, Baxter	No	No	Yes (monterey cypress row)	Yes	No	No	No	No
	Frankston/ Frankston South								
HO61	House 58 Baden Powell Drive, Frankston South	No	No	No	Yes	Yes (outbuilding)	No	No	No
HO10	Tellilya 25 Bembridge Avenue, Frankston	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
HO62	Montague Park Pre-School & Maternal Welfare Centre	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

PS map ref	Heritage place	External paint controls apply?	Internal alteration controls apply?	Tree controls apply?	Solar energy system controls apply?	Outbuildings or fences not exempt under Clause 43.01-4	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 2017?	Prohibited uses permitted?	Aboriginal heritage place?
	3/1R Bentley Place, Frankston								
HO46	Frankston Park Gates Corner of Bay Street and Plowman Place, Frankston	Yes	No	Yes (Two Canary Island Palms – Phoenix canariensis)	Yes	No	No	No	No
HO11	Tower View, now Tower House 2-310-11 (Lots 10 & 11) Bentick Street Somme Avenue, Frankston	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
HO12	House 7 Bunangib Court, Frankston	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
HO13	Ballam Park 280R Cranbourne Road, Frankston	-	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref no H652	Yes	No
HO55	Former Frankston Post Office 2-4 Davey Street, Frankston	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
HO49	Davey Street Precinct 8-18 Davey Street, Frankston	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
HO14	Plowman Residence 20 Davey Street, Frankston	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
HO15	Frankston Primary School No.1464 (1937-45 Wing) 40 Davey Street, Frankston	No	No	Yes (cypress hedge row)	Yes	No	No	No	No
HO50	Frankston Primary School (1889 Wing) 40 Davey Street, Frankston	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

PS map ref	Heritage place	External paint controls apply?	Internal alteration controls apply?	Tree controls apply?	Solar energy system controls apply?	Outbuildings or fences not exempt under Clause 43.01-4	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 2017?	Prohibited uses permitted?	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO51	St Francis Xavier Church 60 Davey Street, Frankston	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
HO63	House 4 Fenton Crescent, Frankston South	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
HO16	Lavender Lane 13 Fenton Crescent, Frankston	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
HO17	Frankston Golf Club 79-121 Golf Links Road, Frankston	No	No	Yes (mature planted australian trees & shrubs)	Yes	No	No	No	No
HO64	Somersby 30 Gould Street, Frankston	No	No	Yes(ti-trees)	Yes	No	No	No	No
HO65	Tarraleah 95 Gould Street, Frankston	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
HO66	Stern House 110 Gould Street, Frankston	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
HO18	Chancellor House 1 Gulls Way, Frankston	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
HO67	Polperro 6 Gulls Way, Frankston South	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
HO19	Tilba Tilba	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

PS map ref	Heritage place	External paint controls apply?	Internal alteration controls apply?	Tree controls apply?	Solar energy system controls apply?	Outbuildings or fences not exempt under Clause 43.01-4	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 2017?	Prohibited uses permitted?	Aboriginal heritage place?
	14 Gulls Way, Frankston								
HO20	House 6 Handley Court, Frankston	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
HO68	House 8 Harcourt Avenue, Frankston South	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
HO47	St Paul's Anglican Church 1 High Street, Frankston	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
HO52	St Andrew's Uniting Church 16-18 High Street, Frankston	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
HO21	House 6 Hillside Grove, Frankston	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
HO69	Joy Street Pre-School & Infant Welfare Centre 15R Joy Street, Frankston	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
HO70	House 8 Karina Street, Frankston South	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
HO71	Gas Project House (former) 149 Karingal Drive, Frankston	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
HO22	House 106 Kars Street, Frankston	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
HO57	Former McClune House 18 Marcus Road, Frankston South	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

PS map ref	Heritage place	External paint controls apply?	Internal alteration controls apply?	Tree controls apply?	Solar energy system controls apply?	Outbuildings or fences not exempt under Clause 43.01-4	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 2017?	Prohibited uses permitted?	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO53	Grimwade Clock Tower Median strip Nepean Highway, Frankston	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
HO23	Round House 581 Nepean Highway, Frankston South	-	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref no H966	Yes	No
HO24	Gumnuts 619 Nepean Hwy, Frankston South	-	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref no H1328	Yes	No
HO72	Kahala 644 Nepean Highway, Frankston South	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
HO73	Ael-y-bryn 648 Nepean Highway, Frankston South	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
HO25	Yamala Lodge 652 Nepean Highway, Frankston	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
HO26	Yamala Gateway 652A Nepean Highway, Frankston	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes (gateway)	No	No	No
HO27	Houston House 675 Nepean Highway, Frankston	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
HO28	The Barn 1A Palm Court, Frankston	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
HO58	House 6 Petrie Street, Frankston	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
HO56	Frankston Pier 1/9N Pier Promenade, Frankston	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

PS map ref	Heritage place	External paint controls apply?	Internal alteration controls apply?	Tree controls apply?	Solar energy system controls apply?	Outbuildings or fences not exempt under Clause 43.01-4	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 2017?	Prohibited uses permitted?	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO29	Bruce Manor 34 Pinehill Drive, Frankston	-	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref no H1998	Yes	No
HO54	Comfort Station 6R Playne Street, Frankston	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
HO30	Portland Lodge 1 Plummer Avenue, Frankston	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
HO5	Westerfield 72-118 Robinsons Road, Frankston South	-	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref no H2200	Yes	No
HO74	Former State Bank Staff College 83-99 Stotts Lane, Frankston South	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
HO75	House 19 Thames Street, Frankston South	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
HO76	House 49 Warringa Road, Frankston South	NO	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
HO32	Angliss House 8 Yamala Drive, Frankston	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
HO33	Yamala 16 Yamala Drive, Frankston	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
HO48	Frankston Railway Station - Signal Box, Part of 69 Young St, Frankston	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
	Langwarrin/ Langwarrin South								

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

PS map ref	Heritage place	External paint controls apply?	Internal alteration controls apply?	Tree controls apply?	Solar energy system controls apply?	Outbuildings or fences not exempt under Clause 43.01-4	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 2017?	Prohibited uses permitted?	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO34	Mossbank Park 140 Cranbourne Frankston Road, Langwarrin	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
HO35	Cruden Farm 60 Cranbourne Frankston Road, Langwarrin	No	No	Yes (font, side & walled gardens & trees, macedon oak & driveway trees)	Yes	No	No	No	No
HO36	Lloyd's House <u>341 Tweed Court, Langwarrin and 39 and 39A Cranhaven Road, Langwarrin</u>	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
HO1	Mulberry Hill 385 Golf Links Road, Langwarrin South	-	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref no H745	Yes	No
HO77	Woodleigh School (portion only) 485 Golf Links Road, Langwarrin South	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes (pergola)	No	No	No
HO37	Warcock 32 Myrtle Street, Langwarrin	No	No	Yes (monterey cypress row)	Yes	No	No	No	No
HO38	McClelland Gallery 390 McClelland Drive, Langwarrin	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
HO39	Langwarrin Flora & Fauna Reserve McClelland Drive Langwarrin	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
HO40	Bungalow	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

PS map ref	Heritage place	External paint controls apply?	Internal alteration controls apply?	Tree controls apply?	Solar energy system controls apply?	Outbuildings or fences not exempt under Clause 43.01-4	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 2017?	Prohibited uses permitted?	Aboriginal heritage place?
	144 North Road, Langwarrin Former front garden and Canary Island Date Palm 142 & 144 North Road and 2 & 4 Trentham Way, Langwarrin			(former front garden & Canary Island Date Palm)					
HO41	Trees North Road, Langwarrin	No	No	Yes (2 Bunya Pines at entrance & driveway trees)	Yes	No	No	No	No
HO42	St. Thomas Anglican Church 185 North Road, Langwarrin	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
	Seaford								
HO43	St Anne's Catholic Church 84 Austin Road, Seaford	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
HO44	Markalia 273 Nepean Highway, Seaford	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
HO45	Stokesay 288 Nepean Highway, Seaford	-	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref no H814	Yes	No
HO59	Former Walker House 50 Nepean Highway, Seaford	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
HO60	Former Railway Substation off Station Street, Seaford	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

23/05/2019
C133fran

SCHEDULE 5 TO CLAUSE 42.03 SIGNIFICANT LANDSCAPE OVERLAY

Shown on the planning scheme map as SLO5.

FORMER G.K. TUCKER BROTHERHOOD OF ST. LAURENCE SETTLEMENT

1.0 Statement of nature and key elements of landscape

24/04/2019
689 Proposed C152fran

The site commonly known as the G.K. Tucker Brotherhood of St. Laurence Settlement contains a mixture of remnant indigenous vegetation and mature exotic trees and shrubs which make a significant contribution to the landscape quality and character of this area.

Areas of remanent remnant indigenous vegetation have been identified on the site, this vegetation has environmental significant including providing habitat for indigenous fauna.

This land was established as low cost housing in the early 20th century by Gerard Kennedy Tucker founder of the Brotherhood of St. Lawrence. Trees that were planted as part of this development remain on the site today. These planted trees provide links to the former use of the site and as such are of historical landscape significance.

2.0 Landscape character objectives to be achieved

23/05/2019
6433fran Proposed C152fran

To protect vegetation in the area with intrinsic landscape and historical or environmental values.

- To conserve and enhance remanent remnant indigenous vegetation in the area.
- To ensure that development responds to and maintains the landscape quality of the GK Tucker Brotherhood of St. Laurence Settlement.

3.0 Permit requirement

19/10/2017
C100

A permit is required:

- To remove, destroy or lop vegetation that is listed in Table 1 to this schedule.
- For buildings and works within the tree protection zone of any tree that is listed in Table 1 to this schedule.

A permit is not required:

- For buildings and works outside the tree protection zone of any tree listed in Table 1 to this schedule.
- To prune or lop limbs less than 75mm in diameter and not more than a total of 10% of the canopy of any significant tree listed in the table to this schedule for:
 - maintaining access to existing roads, driveways and footpaths;
 - clearing within two metres of an existing permanent structure;
 - maintaining of an existing specialised pruning method such as hedging, espalier or topiary;
 - reducing overhang to neighbouring properties.
 - To remove dead and broken limbs.

All pruning works must be carried out in accordance with Australian Standard AS4373-2009 Pruning of Amenity Trees.

Before deciding on an application to remove, destroy, prune or lop any specified tree or area of vegetation, the responsible authority may require the applicant to provide a report prepared by a qualified arborist, ecologist, or botanist on the reason and need for the proposed work, options for alternative treatments and any remedial or restorative action proposed.

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

4.0

23/05/2019
C133fran

Application requirements

None specified.

5.0

23/05/2019
C133fran

Decision guidelines

Before deciding on an application to construct a building; construct or carry out works; or remove, destroy or lop any vegetation the responsible authority must consider:

- Whether the proposal has minimised any negative impacts on the valued landscape of the area.
- The reasons for removing any vegetation and the practicality of any alternative options which do not require removal of native vegetation in accordance with the Native Vegetation Framework.

Table 1 to Schedule 5

Affected Properties	Tree Number	Tree Species	Tree Protection Zone (metres)	PS Map
Road reserve/ lot 42/ 43	2	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. pryoriana</i>	4.80	Zone Map 2
Lot 1	23	<i>Eucalyptus radiata subsp. radiata</i>	5.57	Zone Map 2
Lot 3/Lot 4	29	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. pryoriana</i>	6.37	Zone Map 2
Lot 23/Road Reserve	36	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. pryoriana</i>	4.27	Zone Map 2
Lot 27	68	<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	6.00	Zone Map 2
Lot 40/Lot 41	80	<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	6.00	Zone Map 2
Lot 40/Lot 41	82	<i>Angophora costata</i>	7.20	Zone Map 2
Lot 41	83	<i>Angophora costata</i>	6.00	Zone Map 2
Lot 39/Lot 40/Lot 41	85	<i>Angophora costata</i>	6.00	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 2	121	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	3.00	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 2	122	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	7.02	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 2	123	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	7.21	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 2	124	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	1.44	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 2	125	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	3.00	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 2	126	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	3.60	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 2	127	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	1.44	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 2	128	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	3.60	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 2	129	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	5.40	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 2	130	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	2.16	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 2	131	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	4.80	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 2	132	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. pryoriana</i>	4.80	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 2	133	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	3.00	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 2	134	<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	4.80	Zone Map 2

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

Affected Properties	Tree Number	Tree Species	Tree Protection Zone (metres)	PS Map
Reserve No. 2	135	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. pryoriana</i>	2.04	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 2	136	<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	3.00	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 2	137	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	9.35	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 2	138	<i>Eucalyptus camuldulensis</i>	2.40	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 2	139	<i>Eucalyptus camuldulensis</i>	6.00	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 2	140	<i>Eucalyptus camuldulensis</i>	7.02	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 2	141	<i>Eucalyptus camuldulensis</i>	9.54	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 2	142	<i>Eucalyptus camuldulensis</i>	4.80	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 2	143	<i>Eucalyptus camuldulensis</i>	6.00	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 2	144	<i>Eucalyptus camuldulensis</i>	8.78	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 2	145	<i>Eucalyptus camuldulensis</i>	3.00	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 2	146	<i>Eucalyptus camuldulensis</i>	5.40	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 2	147	<i>Eucalyptus camuldulensis</i>	7.56	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 2	148	<i>Eucalyptus camuldulensis</i>	3.00	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 2	149	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	4.80	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 2	150	<i>Eucalyptus camuldulensis</i>	2.16	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 2	152	<i>Eucalyptus camuldulensis</i>	5.34	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 2	153	<i>Eucalyptus camuldulensis</i>	7.82	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 2	154	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. pryoriana</i>	7.34	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 2	155	<i>Eucalyptus camuldulensis</i>	2.64	Zone Map 2
Lot 52/ Reserve No. 3	161	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	3.60	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 3	163	<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	3.60	Zone Map 2
Lot 55/Lot 56	167	<i>Eucalyptus camuldulensis</i>	4.20	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 3	169	<i>Eucalyptus camuldulensis</i>	0.84	Zone Map 2
Road Reserve	188	<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	6.00	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 3	190	<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	6.68	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 3	191	<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	1.80	Zone Map 2
Reserve No.3/ Lot 134	192	<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	8.28	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 3	193	<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	8.98	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 3	196	<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	7.82	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 3	198	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	3.60	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 3	200	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	2.64	Zone Map 2
Lot 130	202	<i>Liquidamber styraciflua</i>	1.20	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 3	203	<i>Callistemon</i>	1.80	Zone Map 2

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

Affected Properties	Tree Number	Tree Species	Tree Protection Zone (metres)	PS Map
Reserve No. 3	205	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	3.60	Zone Map 2
Lot 130/Lot 131	206	<i>Photinia glabra</i> 'Rubens'	2.76	Zone Map 2
Road Reserve/ Reserve No. 3	219	<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	4.80	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 3	220	<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	0.84	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 3	221	<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	1.32	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 3	222	<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	0.84	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 3	223	<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	0.84	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 3	224	<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	0.96	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 4	225	<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	4.80	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 4	227	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. pryoriana</i>	7.37	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 4	228	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. pryoriana</i>	3.00	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 4	229	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. pryoriana</i>	3.00	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 4	230	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. pryoriana</i>	5.40	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 3	231	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. pryoriana</i>	3.00	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 3	232	<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	2.40	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 3	233	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. pryoriana</i>	3.00	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 3/ Road Reserve	234	<i>Allocasuarina cunninghamiana</i>	6.00	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 3	235	<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	1.44	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 3	236	<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	2.40	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 4	237	<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	3.24	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 4/ Road Reserve	243	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	1.80	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 4/ Road Reserve	244	<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	3.00	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 4	245	<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	4.80	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 4	247	<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	3.60	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 4	248	<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	3.84	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 4	249	<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	3.00	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 4	250	<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	3.00	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 4	251	<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	2.40	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 4	252	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. pryoriana</i>	6.49	Zone Map 2

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

Affected Properties	Tree Number	Tree Species	Tree Protection Zone (metres)	PS Map
Reserve No. 4	253	<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	3.60	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 4	254	<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	5.40	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 4	255	<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	3.60	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 4	256	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. pryoriana</i>	4.80	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 4	258	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. pryoriana</i>	3.60	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 4	259	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. pryoriana</i>	4.20	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 4	260	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. pryoriana</i>	3.60	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 4	261	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. pryoriana</i>	4.20	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 4	263	<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>	0.72	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 4	264	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. pryoriana</i>	7.60	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 3	265	<i>Eucalyptus ovata Stump</i>	1.20	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 4	266	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. Pryoriana</i>	2.64	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 4	267	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. pryoriana</i>	4.20	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 4	268	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. pryoriana</i>	4.80	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 4	269	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. pryoriana</i>	9.60	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 4	270	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. pryoriana</i>	8.63	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 4	271	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. pryoriana</i>	6.79	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 4	272	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. pryoriana</i>	6.95	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 4	274	<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	1.20	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 4	275	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. pryoriana</i>	3.00	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 4	276	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. pryoriana</i>	3.60	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 4	277	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. pryoriana</i>	6.02	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 4	279	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. pryoriana</i>	3.60	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 4	280	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. pryoriana</i>	3.60	Zone Map 2

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

Affected Properties	Tree Number	Tree Species	Tree Protection Zone (metres)	PS Map
Reserve No. 4	283	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. pryoriana</i>	6.91	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 4	284	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. pryoriana</i>	6.53	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 4	285	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. pryoriana</i>	3.60	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 4	286	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. pryoriana</i>	0.96	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 4	288	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. pryoriana</i>	7.79	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 3	290	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. pryoriana</i>	2.40	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 3/ Lot A	291	<i>Eucalyptus camuldulensis</i>	3.60	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 3/ Lot A	292	<i>Eucalyptus lehmannii</i>	9.60	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 3	293	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	0.72	Zone Map 2
Lot A	294	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	2.64	Zone Map 2
Lot A	295	<i>Allocasuarina cunninghamiana</i>	0.60	Zone Map 2
Lot A	296	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. pryoriana</i>	3.00	Zone Map 2
Lot A	297	<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>	2.64	Zone Map 2
Lot A/ Road Reserve	298	<i>Eucalyptus lehmannii</i>	2.40	Zone Map 2
Road Reserve/Lot A/Lot26	299	<i>Eucalyptus lehmannii</i>	9.60	Zone Map 2
Road Reserve/Lot A/Lot26	300	<i>Eucalyptus lehmannii</i>	0.72	Zone Map 2
Road Reserve/Lot A	301	<i>Melaleuca armillaris</i>	10.80	Zone Map 2
Road Reserve	302	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. pryoriana</i>	2.64	Zone Map 2
Road Reserve/Lot A	303	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. pryoriana</i>	4.80	Zone Map 2
Lot A/Road Reserve	304	<i>Eucalyptus lehmannii</i>	1.32	Zone Map 2
Road Reserve/Lot A	305	<i>Eucalyptus camuldulensis</i>	3.60	Zone Map 2
Lot A/Road Reserve	306	<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	4.80	Zone Map 2
Road Reserve	307	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. pryoriana</i>	2.64	Zone Map 2
Road Reserve	308	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. pryoriana</i>	3.00	
Lot A	309	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. pryoriana</i>	7.63	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 4/Road	310	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. pryoriana</i>	3.60	Zone Map 2

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

Affected Properties	Tree Number	Tree Species	Tree Protection Zone (metres)	PS Map
Reserve No. 4/Road	312	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. pryoriana</i>	3.60	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 4/Road	313	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. pryoriana</i>	4.2	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 4/Road	315	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. pryoriana</i>	3.00	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 4	316	<i>Allocasuarina cunninghamiana</i>	0.96	Zone Map 2
Reserve No.4	317	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. pryoriana</i>	6.00	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 4	318	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. pryoriana</i>	4.80	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 4/Road	319	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. pryoriana</i>	4.20	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 4/Road	321	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. pryoriana</i>	7.14	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 4/Road	323	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. pryoriana</i>	6.56	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 4	325	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. pryoriana</i>	3.00	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 4	328	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. pryoriana</i>	5.40	Zone Map 2
Lot 61/Lot 62	338	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	2.64	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 4	345	<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	4.20	Zone Map 2
Lot 110/Lot 111	347	<i>Banksia marginata</i>	1.2	Zone Map 2
Lot 110	349	<i>Banksia marginata</i>	1.20	Zone Map 2
Lot 109	350	<i>Banksia marginata</i>	1.20	Zone Map 2
Road Reserve	351	<i>Banksia marginata</i>	0.96	Zone Map 2
Road Reserve	352	<i>Banksia marginata</i>	1.44	Zone Map 2
Lot 117/Lot 118	359	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	3.00	Zone Map 2
Lot 123/Lot124	379	<i>Larix deciduas</i>	4.20	Zone Map 2
Lot 123	380	<i>Larix deciduas</i>	4.20	Zone Map 2
Lot 123	381	<i>Larix deciduas</i>	4.20	Zone Map 2
Lot 124	384	<i>Eucalyptus camuldulensis</i>	1.44	Zone Map 2
Lot 176/Reserve No. 5	395	<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	4.80	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 5	396	<i>Banksia marginata</i>	4.20	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 5	398	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	3.00	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 5	402	<i>Cedrus libani</i>	9.60	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 5	405	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	3.60	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 5	408	<i>Angophora costata</i>	6.00	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 5	412	<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	7.20	Zone Map 2

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

Affected Properties	Tree Number	Tree Species	Tree Protection Zone (metres)	PS Map
Reserve No. 5	413	<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	6.00	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 5	415	<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	12.00	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 5/Road Reserve	418	<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	6.00	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 5/Road Reserve	421	<i>Cedrus libani</i>	8.40	Zone Map 2
Lot 141/ Lot 142	422	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	2.76	Zone Map 2
Lot 141/ Lot 142	423	<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	14.40	Zone Map 2
Lot 139/Lot 140	435	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	6.00	Zone Map 2
Lot 139/Lot 140/Road Reserve	436	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	3.00	Zone Map 2
Lot 140	437	<i>Photinia glabra</i> 'Rubens'	0.72	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 5/Road Reserve	438	<i>Agonis flecuosa</i>	8.40	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 5/Road Reserve	439	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	2.76	Zone Map 2
Lot 132/Lot 133	443	<i>Cupressus torulosa</i>	3.60	Zone Map 2
Lot 132/Lot 133	444	<i>Cupressus torulosa</i>	3.60	Zone Map 2
Lot 132/Lot 133	446	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	4.20	Zone Map 2
Lot 133	447	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	3.00	Zone Map 2
Lot 133/Road Reserve	449	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	1.20	Zone Map 2
Lot 136/Lot 137	455	<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	2.40	Zone Map 2
Lot 136	456	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	3.00	Zone Map 2
Lot 135/Lot 136	457	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	3.60	Zone Map 2
Lot 135/Lot 136	458	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	2.76	Zone Map 2
Lot 129/Lot 130	461	<i>Photinia glabra</i> 'Rubens'	0.84	Zone Map 2
Lot 126	463	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	1.56	Zone Map 2
Lot 125/ Lot 133	467	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	3.00	Zone Map 2
Lot 125/ Lot 133	468	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	3.00	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 5	479	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	4.80	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 5	480	<i>Brachychiton acerifolia</i>	3.00	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 5	486	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	6.00	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 5/ Lot 177	488	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	7.20	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 5	489	<i>Brachychiton acerifolia</i>	4.80	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 5	491	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	6.00	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 5	492	<i>Lophostemon conferta</i>	4.80	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 5	493	<i>Quercus robur</i>	10.80	Zone Map 2

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

Affected Properties	Tree Number	Tree Species	Tree Protection Zone (metres)	PS Map
Reserve No. 5	494	<i>Lophostemon conferta</i>	5.40	Zone Map 2
Lot 97/Lot 98	499	<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	7.20	Zone Map 2
Road Reserve Lot 101	507	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	2.40	Zone Map 2
Lot 100	510	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	3.00	Zone Map 2
Lot 100	511	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	4.80	Zone Map 2
Lot 104/Road Reserve	515	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	4.80	Zone Map 2
Lot 106	524	<i>Quercus robur</i>	3.60	Zone Map 2
Lot 106	525	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	6.00	Zone Map 2
Lot 67/Lot 68	531	<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	5.00	Zone Map 2
Lot 65/Lot 66	535	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	6.00	Zone Map 2
Road Reserve	537	<i>Corymbia</i>	4.20	Zone Map 2
Road Reserve	538	<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	4.80	Zone Map 2
Road Reserve	539	<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	4.80	Zone Map 2
Road Reserve	542	<i>Banksia marginata</i>	2.64	Zone Map 2
Road Reserve	543	<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	0.96	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 6/Lot 72	544	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon Rosea</i>	3.60	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 6/ Lot 72	545	<i>Angophora costata</i>	4.80	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 6/Lot 72	546	<i>Banksia marginata</i>	4.20	Zone Map 2
Lot 73/Road Reserve	548	<i>Cupressus torulosa</i>	3.60	Zone Map 2
Road Reserve	549	<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	4.80	Zone Map 2
Lot 73/Lot 74/Road Reserve	550	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	3.00	Zone Map 2
Road Reserve	553	<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	4.80	Zone Map 2
Road Reserve	554	<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	4.80	Zone Map 2
Road Reserve	555	<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>	3.60	Zone Map 2
Lot 77/Lot 78/Road Reserve	564	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	6.00	Zone Map 2
Road Reserve/Lot 77	565	<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>	3.00	Zone Map 2
Lot 79/Lot 89	568	<i>Photinia glabra 'Rubens'</i>	2.40	Zone Map 2
Lot 91/Lot 92	571	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	3.00	Zone Map 2
Lot 210/Road Reserve	573	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	3.24	Zone Map 2
Road Reserve	574	<i>Eucalyptus maculata</i>	8.00	Zone Map 2
Lot 205/Lot 206	579	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	2.64	Zone Map 2
Road Reserve/Lot 205/Lot 206	580	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	5.00	Zone Map 2

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

Affected Properties	Tree Number	Tree Species	Tree Protection Zone (metres)	PS Map
Lot 204/Lot205/Road Reserve	581	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	5.00	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 6/Lot 96	586	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	6.00	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 6/Lot 73/Lot 96	587	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	9.60	Zone Map 2
Lot 82/Lot 83/ Lot 84	597	<i>Liquidambar Styraciflua</i>	7.20	
Lot 99/Lot 100/Lot 105	597a	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	7.20	Zone Map 2
Lot 82/Lot 83/Lot 84	600	<i>Quercus robur</i>	7.80	Zone Map 2
Lot 84/Lot 85/Lot 86	601	<i>Quercus robur</i>	3.84	Zone Map 2
Lot 85	602	<i>Quercus robur</i>	3.60	Zone Map 2
Lot 85	604	<i>Quercus robur</i>	3.00	Zone Map 2
Lot 217/ Lot 218	614	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	5.40	Zone Map 2
Lot 219	617	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon Rosea</i>	5.40	Zone Map 2
Lot 219	621	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon Rosea</i>	5.40	Zone Map 2
Lot 219/Road Reserve	622	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. pryoriana</i>	8.40	Zone Map 2
Lot 219	623	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	3.00	Zone Map 2
Lot 219	624	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	8.40	Zone Map 2
Lot 219	627	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	2.64	Zone Map 2
Lot 219	628	<i>Eucalyptus camuldulensis</i>	7.20	Zone Map 2
Lot 219/Road Reserve	630	<i>Eucalyptus camuldulensis</i>	6.00	Zone Map 2
Lot 219/ Lot 220/ Road Reserve	631	<i>Eucalyptus camuldulensis</i>	9.60	Zone Map 2
Lot 219/ Lot 220	632	<i>Eucalyptus camuldulensis</i>	4.80	Zone Map 2
Reserve No.7/ Road Reserve/Lot 231/CP No. 3	644	<i>Eucalyptus camuldulensis</i>	10.80	Zone Map 2
Reserve No. 8/Road Reserve/lot 226/CP No. 3	653	<i>Melaleuca armillaris</i>	4.20	Zone Map 2
Lot 226	656	<i>Melaleuca linarifolia</i>	2.40	Zone Map 2
Lot 226/Lot227/Road Reserve	659	<i>Melaleuca armillaris</i>	4.20	Zone Map 2
Lot 227/Road Reserve	660	<i>Melaleuca linarifolia</i>	3.00	Zone Map 2
Lot 227	661	<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i>	2.64	Zone Map 2
CP No. 3	667	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	8.40	Zone Map 2
CP No. 3/lot 229/Lot 230	668	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	6.00	Zone Map 2
CP No. 3	669	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	2.40	Zone Map 2
Lot 163/Lot 187/Road Reserve	697	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	7.20	Zone Map 2

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

Affected Properties	Tree Number	Tree Species	Tree Protection Zone (metres)	PS Map
Lot 163/Road Reserve	698	<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	4.80	Zone Map 2
Lot 159/Lot 160/Road Reserve	701	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	6.00	Zone Map 2
Lot 159/lot 160	702	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	6.60	Zone Map 2
Lot 156/Cp No. 2	710	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	6.00	Zone Map 2
Lot 155/Lot 156	711	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	4.80	Zone Map 2
Lot 151/Lot 152	715	<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	6.00	Zone Map 2
Lot 149/Lot 150	719	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	1.80	Zone Map 2
Lot 151/Lot 152/Road Reserve	722	<i>Cupressus torulosa</i>	4.80	Zone Map 2
Lot 166/Lot 167	734	<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	4.80	Zone Map 2
Lot 158/Lot 159	749	<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	3.0	Zone Map 2
Lot 158/Lot 159/CP No. 2 Road Reserve	750	<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	1.2	Zone Map 2
Lot 163	751	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	9.6	Zone Map 2
Lot 178/Road Reserve	763	<i>Angophora costata</i>	4.2	Zone Map 2
Lot 171/Road Reserve	765	<i>Prunus</i>	1.8	Zone Map 2

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

23/05/2019
C133fran

SCHEDULE 4 TO CLAUSE 42.01 ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE OVERLAY

Shown on the planning scheme map as ESO4.

SIGNIFICANT TREES AND AREAS OF VEGETATION

1.0

01/11/2012
C63

Statement of environmental significance

Frankston City contains many individual trees, groups of trees and areas of vegetation with special significance. Native and exotic trees and other vegetation contribute to diversity of significant trees because of landscape, habitat, horticultural or genetic value, are rare or of localised distribution, are outstanding examples of their species or are of cultural or historical significance.

2.0

08/05/2008
C44

Environmental objective to be achieved

To protect and enhance trees and areas of vegetation that have been identified as being significant and which are shown in the Table to this schedule.

3.0

04/05/2017
C113

Permit requirement

A permit is not required:

- To construct a building or carry out works outside the Tree Protection Zone of any significant tree specified in the table to this schedule.
- The Tree Protection Zone is defined as the area with a radius from the centre of the trunk equal to 12 times the diameter of the trunk, except where:
 - the measured radius is less than 2 metres, in which case the radius must be 2 metres; or
 - the measured radius is greater than 15 metres, in which case the radius must be 15 metres.
- For the purposes of calculating the Tree Protection Zone, the diameter of the trunk is measured at 1.4m above the point where it meets natural ground level.
- To remove, destroy, prune or lop any significant tree or area of vegetation which is also included in the Victorian Heritage Register.
- To remove, destroy, prune or lop any vegetation which is not listed in the Table to this schedule.
- To prune any significant tree or area of vegetation where an agreement exists between a railway carrier and the Department of Sustainability and Environment, or where pruning is the minimum amount necessary to provide for the safe operation of the rail service for the safety of the travelling public.
- The pruning or lopping of limbs is less than one-third (1/3rd) of the crown of the tree of any significant tree listed in the table to this schedule for:
 - maintaining access to existing roads, driveways and footpaths;
 - clearing within two metres of an existing permanent structure;
 - maintaining of an existing specialised pruning method such as hedging, espalier or topiary;
 - reducing overhang to neighbouring properties.
- To remove dead and broken limbs.
- For the application of fertiliser at the manufacturer's recommended dosage and intervals.
- For the treatment of pests and diseases associated with the significant tree and in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended application.
- The inspection of and treatment for termites associated with the significant tree including drilling to the minimal amount necessary.
- Watering using portable or existing fixed irrigation systems.

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

- The removal of structures and surfacing such as paving if the soil surface level and root system are not disturbed.
- For any works in accordance with a Significant Tree Management Plan prepared and endorsed within the past ten years.

Before deciding on an application to remove, destroy, prune or lop any specified tree or area of vegetation, the responsible authority may require the applicant to provide a report prepared by a qualified arborist, ecologist, or botanist on the reason and need for the proposed work, options for alternative treatments and any remedial or restorative action proposed.

*Note: Pruning of a tree is defined as removing branches (or occasionally roots) from a tree or plant using approved practices, to achieve a specified objective such as for regeneration or ornamental shaping.
Lopping is defined as the practice of cutting branches or stems between branch unions or internodes.*

4.0 Application requirements

23/05/2019
C133fran

None specified.

5.0 Decision guidelines

23/05/2019
C133fran Proposed C152fran

Before deciding on an application under this overlay, the responsible authority must consider:

- The impact of any proposal on the environmental, habitat, botanical, scientific, landscape, historical or cultural significance of any specified trees or areas of vegetation.
- The impact of the proposal on the health, appearance and stability of the tree or area of vegetation.
- Any report that identifies, describes, or deals with specified trees or areas of vegetation, including the *Frankston City Council Significant Trees Register - Tree Assessment Sheets* (June 2011) and the *National Trust (Victoria) significant tree register*.
- Any relevant report from a qualified arborist, ecologist, or botanist.
- Whether alternatives to vegetation removal, including the redesign or relocation of buildings and works, have been considered.
- The benefits of requiring a long-term maintenance program for specified trees or areas of vegetation and especially those subject to continuing works.
- Where relevant, the need for remedial or restorative works for vegetation.
- The desirability of requiring fencing and management of a Tree Protection Zone as described in *Tree Protection Guidelines for Construction Sites* (September 2005).
- Where building or works are proposed in a Tree Protection Zone, the need to undertake an assessment, prepare a management plan and provide supervision as described in *Tree Protection Guidelines for Construction Sites* (September 2005).
- The guidelines and principles of AS4970-2009 – Protection of Trees and Development Sites.

Background documents

Frankston City Council Significant Trees Register - Tree Assessment Sheets (June 2011)

Table to Schedule 4

Affected Properties	Tree Number(s)	Tree species	Property Address of Tree	PS Map
6 Abram Court, Frankston South	259	<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>	5 Angala Court	7ESO

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

Affected Properties	Tree Number(s)	Tree species	Property Address of Tree	PS Map
7 Abram Court, Frankston South	259	<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>	5 Angala Court	7ESO
25 Access Way, Carrum Downs	219	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	25 Access Way	2ESO
28 Access Way, Carrum Downs	218	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	28 Access Way	2ESO
30 Access Way, Carrum Downs	218	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	28 Access Way	2ESO
32 Access Way, Carrum Downs	227	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	32 Access Way	2ESO
10 Ajana Lane, Frankston South	32 33	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i> <i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	24 Chetwyn Court 10 Ajana Lane	7ESO
2 Ambleside Close, Frankston South	264	<i>Cupressus leylandii</i>	2 Ambleside Close	7ESO
5 Angala Court, Frankston South	259	<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>	5 Angala Court	7ESO
6 Angala Court, Frankston South	259	<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>	5 Angala Court	7ESO
2 Armagh Road, Frankston South	31 (15) 267	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> <i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i> <i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	2 Armagh Road 179 Overport Road	7ESO
44 Austin Road, Seaford	142	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	44 Austin Road	1 ESO
46 Austin Road, Seaford	142	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	44 Austin Road	1ESO
28 Baden Powell Drive, Frankston South	16	<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	28 Baden Powell Drive	7 ESO
9 Bainbridge Avenue, Seaford	95 96	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	9 Bainbridge Avenue	4ESO
1/11 Bainbridge Avenue, Seaford	95 96	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	9 Bainbridge Avenue	4 ESO
3/11 Bainbridge Avenue, Seaford	95	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	9 Bainbridge Avenue	4ESO
225 Ballarto Road, Carrum Downs	205	<i>Eucalyptus pryoriana</i>	225 Ballarto Road	5ESO
7 Bangalay Avenue, Frankston South	53	<i>Angophora costata</i>	9 Bangalay Avenue	7ESO
9 Bangalay Avenue, Frankston South	53	<i>Angophora costata</i>	9 Bangalay Avenue	7ESO
25 Bangalay Avenue, Frankston South	54	<i>Erythrina indica</i>	25 Bangalay Avenue	7ESO
5 Banjo Boulevard, Carrum Downs	214	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	205 McCormicks Road	3ESO
7 Banjo Boulevard, Carrum Downs	214	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	205 McCormicks Road	3ESO
1 Barriedale Grove, Frankston South	80 81	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> <i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	1 Barriedale Grove 1 Barriedale Grove	7ESO

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

Affected Properties	Tree Number(s)	Tree species	Property Address of Tree	PS Map
	82	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	1 Barriedale Grove	
3 Barriedale Grove, Frankston South	77 78 79 80	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> <i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	3 Barriedale Grove 1 Barriedale Grove 1 Barriedale Grove 1 Barriedale Grove	7ESO
9 Barriedale Grove, Frankston South	240 (35)	<i>Cupressuss spp.</i>	9 Barriedale Grove	7ESO
51 Bayview Road, Frankston	61	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	14 Oxford Street	7ESO
53 Bayview Road, Frankston	61	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	14 Oxford Street	7ESO
11 Beaumont Crescent, Frankston	232 233	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i> <i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	11 Beaumont Crescent 11 Beaumont Crescent	5ESO
Common Property 2D & E Bembridge Ave, Frankston South	278	<i>Eucalyptus cineria</i>	4 Bembridge Avenue	7ESO
2C, D & E Bembridge Avenue, Frankston South	278	<i>Eucalyptus cineria</i>	4 Bembridge Avenue	7ESO
3 Bembridge Avenue, Frankston South	305	<i>Quercus robur</i>	2 The Grove	7ESO
4 Bembridge Avenue, Frankston South	278	<i>Eucalyptus cineria</i>	4 Bembridge Avenue	7ESO
2/5 Bembridge Avenue, Frankston South	305	<i>Quercus robur</i>	2 The Grove	7ESO
8 Bembridge Avenue, Frankston South	26 27	<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i> <i>Fraxinus excelsior 'Aurea'</i>	8 Bembridge Avenue 8 Bembridge Avenue	7ESO
10 Bembridge Avenue, Frankston South	26	<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	8 Bembridge Avenue	7ESO
10A Bembridge Avenue, Frankston South	25	<i>Quercus robur</i>	10A Bembridge Avenue	7ESO
40 Blaxland Avenue, Frankston South	72	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	42 Blaxland Avenue	7ESO
42 Blaxland Avenue, Frankston South	72	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	42 Blaxland Avenue	7ESO
33 Bognor Avenue, Seaford	180	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	85 Railway Parade	1ESO
6 Braemar Street, Seaford	129	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	6 Braemar Street	4ESO
8 Braemar Street, Seaford	129	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	6 Braemar Street	4ESO
34 Bruarong Crescent, Frankston South	22	<i>Quercus robur</i>	36 Bruarong Crescent	7ESO
36 Bruarong Crescent, Frankston South	22	<i>Quercus robur</i>	36 Bruarong Crescent	7ESO
1 Brumbys Road, Carrum Downs	215	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	3 Brumbys Road	3ESO

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

Affected Properties	Tree Number(s)	Tree species	Property Address of Tree	PS Map
3 Brumbys Road, Carrum Downs	215	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	3 Brumbys Road	3ESO
1A Bundara Court, Frankston	85	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	3 Bundara Court	4ESO
3 Bundara Court, Frankston	85	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	3 Bundara Court	4ESO
1, 2, 3 & 4/9 Bundara Court, Frankston	84	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	11 Bundara Court	4ESO
11 Bundara Court, Frankston	84	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	11 Bundara Court	4ESO
26 Carramar Drive, Frankston	230	<i>Quercus robur</i>	3 Milford Crescent	5ESO
39 Carramar Drive, Frankston	231	<i>Eucalyptus spp.</i>	58 Washington Drive	5ESO
41 Carramar Drive, Frankston	231	<i>Eucalyptus spp.</i>	58 Washington Drive	5ESO
15 Carrington Avenue, Seaford	132	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	15 Carrington Avenue	2ESO
17 Carrington Avenue, Seaford	132	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	15 Carrington Avenue	2ESO
9 Cecil Street, Frankston	58	<i>Quercus robur</i>	20 Victoria Parade	4ESO
6 Charlotte Court, Frankston South	74	<i>Protea neriifolia</i>	8 Charlotte Court	7ESO
8 Charlotte Court, Frankston South	74	<i>Protea neriifolia</i>	8 Charlotte Court	7ESO
22 Chetwyn Court, Frankston South	33	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	10 Ajana Lane	7ESO
24 Chetwyn Court, Frankston South	32 33	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i> <i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	24 Chetwyn Court 10 Ajana Lane	7ESO
Common Property 17 Claude Street, Seaford	127	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	17 Claude Street	4ESO
3, 4 & 5/17 Claude Street, Seaford	127	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	17 Claude Street	4ESO
13, 14 & 15/17 Claude Street, Seaford	127	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	17 Claude Street	4ESO
38 Claude Street, Seaford	128	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	38 Claude Street	4ESO
40 Claude Street, Seaford	128	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	38 Claude Street	4ESO
27 Cliff Road, Frankston	310	<i>Melia azederach</i>	27 Cliff Road	4ESO
64 Cliff Road, Frankston	8 270	<i>Gorymbia ficifolia</i> <i>Quercus palustris</i>	42 Warringa Road 64 Cliff Road	4ESO
66 Clifton Grove, Carrum Downs	228	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	36 Clifton Grove	2ESO
110R Colemans Road, Carrum Downs	221 222 223	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	110R Colemans Road 110R Colemans Road 110R Colemans Road	2ESO

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

Affected Properties	Tree Number(s)	Tree species	Property Address of Tree	PS Map
	224	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	110R Colemans Road	
	225	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	110R Colemans Road	
	226	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	110R Colemans Road	
27 Corio Avenue, Frankston	250	<i>Quercus robur</i>	17R Mincha Street	7ESO
6 Cove Lane, Seaford	174	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	70-98 Eel Race Road	1ESO
	176	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	70-98 Eel Race Road	
Common Property 124 Cranbourne Road, Frankston	274	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	124 Cranbourne Road	4ESO
2 & 3/124 Cranbourne Road, Frankston	274	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	124 Cranbourne Road	4ESO
223 Cranbourne Road, Frankston	236	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	223 Cranbourne Road	5ESO
225 Cranbourne Road, Frankston	236	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	223 Cranbourne Road	5ESO
260R Cranbourne Road, Frankston	311	<i>Quercus robur</i>	280R Cranbourne Road	5ESO
280R Cranbourne Road, Frankston	306 307 (7) 311	<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i> <i>Olea europaea subsp.</i> <i>Quercus robur</i>	280R Cranbourne Road 280R Cranbourne Road 280R Cranbourne Road	5ESO
2/60 Cranbourne-Frankston Road, Langwarrin	309 (120)	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	60 Cranbourne Road	8ESO
3/60 Cranbourne-Frankston Road, Langwarrin	242 243 244	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> <i>Araucaria bidwillii</i> <i>Araucaria bidwillii</i>	60 Cranbourne-Frankston Road 60 Cranbourne-Frankston Road 60 Cranbourne-Frankston Road	8ESO
140 Cranbourne-Frankston Road, Langwarrin	302 303 304	<i>Phoenix Canriensis</i> <i>Livistonia australis</i> <i>Quercus palustris</i>	140 Cranbourne-Frankston Road 140 Cranbourne-Frankston Road 140 Cranbourne-Frankston Raod	5ESO
Common Property 39 Cranhaven Road, Langwarrin	299	<i>Quercus robur</i>	1 Tweed Court	8ESO
39 Cranhaven Road, Langwarrin	299	<i>Quercus robur</i>	1 Tweed Court	8ESO
39A Cranhaven Road, Langwarrin	299	<i>Quercus robur</i>	1 Tweed Court	8ESO

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

Affected Properties	Tree Number(s)	Tree species	Property Address of Tree	PS Map
27 Dandenong Road East, Frankston	92	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	27 Dandenong Rd East	4ESO
Common Property 29 Dandenong Road East, Frankston	92	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	27 Dandenong Rd East	4ESO
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12/93 Dandenong Road East, Frankston	93	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	97 Dandenong Rd East	4ESO
97 Dandenong Road East, Frankston	93	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	97 Dandenong Rd East	4ESO
40 Davey Street, Frankston	119 (16)	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	40 Davey Street	4ESO
2, 3, 4, 7 & 8/20-24 Davey Street, Frankston	120 121 122	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i> <i>Araucaria heterophylla</i> <i>Quercus robur</i>	20-24 Davey Street 20-24 Davey Street 20-24 Davey Street	4ESO
30R Davey Street, Frankston	308	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	30R Davey Street	4ESO
38 Dell Road, Frankston	86	<i>Ulmus spp</i>	38 Dell Road	4ESO
18 Derna Crescent, Frankston	235	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	20 Derna Crescent	5ESO
20 Derna Crescent, Frankston	235	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	20 Derna Crescent	5ESO
3 Duncan Avenue, Seaford	97	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	3 Duncan Avenue	4ESO
5 Duncan Avenue, Seaford	97	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	3 Duncan Avenue	4ESO
27 Dunstan Street, Frankston South	276 277	<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i> <i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	29 Dunstan Street 29 Dunstan Street	7ESO
29 Dunstan Street, Frankston South	276 277	<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i> <i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	29 Dunstan Street 29 Dunstan Street	7ESO
52R Eel Race Road, Seaford	161 164 165 166	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i> <i>Cactus species</i> <i>Banksia integrifolia</i> <i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	62 Wunalla Road 66 Wunalla Road 12 Seabrook Way 12 Seabrook Way	1ESO
64 Eel Race Road, Seaford	169 170 171 172 173 174	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i> <i>Banksia integrifolia</i> <i>Banksia integrifolia</i> <i>Banksia integrifolia</i> <i>Banksia integrifolia</i> <i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	70-98 Eel Race Road 70-98 Eel Race Road 70-98 Eel Race Road 70-98 Eel Race Road 70-98 Eel Race Road 70-98 Eel Race Road	1ESO
70-98 Eel Race Road, Seaford	168 169 170 171 172 173 174	<i>Angophora costata</i> <i>Banksia integrifolia</i> <i>Banksia integrifolia</i> <i>Banksia integrifolia</i> <i>Banksia integrifolia</i> <i>Banksia integrifolia</i> <i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	70-98 Eel Race Road 70-98 Eel Race Road 70-98 Eel Race Road 70-98 Eel Race Road 70-98 Eel Race Road 70-98 Eel Race Road 70-98 Eel Race Road	1ESO

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

Affected Properties	Tree Number(s)	Tree species	Property Address of Tree	PS Map
	175	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	70-98 Eel Race Road	
	176	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	70-98 Eel Race Road	
4 Elsie Avenue, Seaford	279	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	4 Elsie Avenue	4ESO
11 Fenton Crescent, Frankston South	289	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	13 Fenton Crescent	4ESO
13 Fenton Crescent, Frankston South	285	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	13 Fenton Crescent	7ESO
	286	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	13 Fenton Crescent	
	287	<i>Taxus baccata 'Fastigiata'</i>	13 Fenton Crescent	
	288	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	13 Fenton Crescent	
	289	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	13 Fenton Crescent	
	290	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	13 Fenton Crescent	
	291	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	13 Fenton Crescent	
56 Finlay Street, Frankston	87	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	56 Finlay Street	4ESO
52 Fleetwood Crescent, Frankston South	20	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	54 Fleetwood Crescent	7ESO
54 Fleetwood Crescent, Frankston South	19-20	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	54 Fleetwood Crescent	7ESO
56 Fleetwood Crescent, Frankston South	19	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	54 Fleetwood Crescent	7ESO
28 Foot Street, Frankston	237	<i>Harpephyllum caffrum</i>	28 Foot Street	7ESO
	238	<i>Harpephyllum caffrum</i>	28 Foot Street	
	239	<i>Harpephyllum caffrum</i>	28 Foot Street	
2 Forest Drive, Frankston North	195	<i>Cupressus spp.</i>	2 Forest Drive	5ESO
42 Fortescue Avenue, Seaford	108	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	42 Fortescue Avenue	4ESO
	109	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	42 Fortescue Avenue	
76 Fortescue Avenue, Seaford	110	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	78 Fortescue Avenue	4ESO
78 Fortescue Avenue, Seaford	110	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	78 Fortescue Avenue	4ESO
140 Fortescue Avenue, Seaford	112	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	142 Fortescue Avenue	4ESO
1275 Frankston-Dandenong Road, Carrum Downs	209	<i>Pinus pinea</i>	1275 Dandenong Road	2ESO
	210	<i>Pinus pinea</i>	1275 Dandenong Road	
	211	<i>Pinus pinea</i>	1275 Dandenong Road	
	212	<i>Pinus pinea</i>	1275 Dandenong Road	
130 Frankston Gardens Drive, Carrum Downs	312	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis (stand)</i>	130 Frankston Gardens Drive	2ESO
42 Frome Avenue, Frankston	60	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	42 Frome Avenue	7ESO
1 Fulham Close, Frankston South	70	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	1 Fulham Close	7ESO
5 Gateway Drive, Carrum Downs	220	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	110 Colemans Road	2ESO

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

Affected Properties	Tree Number(s)	Tree species	Property Address of Tree	PS Map
7 Gateway Drive, Carrum Downs	220	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	110 Colemans Road	2ESO
4 Geoffrey Court, Frankston	257	<i>Ulmus spp</i>	4 Geoffrey Court	4ESO
Common Property 2 George Street, Frankston	4	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	2 George Street	4ESO
	5	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	2 George Street	
	6	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	2 George Street	
1/2 George Street, Frankston	4	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	2 George Street	4ESO
	5	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	2 George Street	
1/4 George Street, Frankston	6	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	2 George Street	4ESO
123 Golf Links Road, Frankston	301	<i>Eucalyptus regnans</i>	79-121 Golf Links Road	8ESO
140 Golf Links Road, Frankston South	292	<i>Quercus robur</i>	140-150 Golf Links Road	8ESO
	293	<i>Quercus robur</i>	140-150 Golf Links Road	
	294	<i>Quercus canariensis</i>		
	295	<i>Quercus robur</i>	140-150 Golf Links Road	
	296	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	140-150 Golf Links Road	
	297	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	140-150 Golf Links Road	
	298	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	140-150 Golf Links Road 140-150 Golf Links Road 140-150 Golf Links Road 140-150 Golf Links Road 140-150 Golf Links Road	
79-121 Golf Links Road, Frankston	301	<i>Eucalyptus regnans</i>	79-121 Golf Links Road	8ESO
Common Property 66A Gould Street, Frankston	124	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	68-70 Gould Street	4ESO
3/66A Gould Street, Frankston	124	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	68-70 Gould Street	4ESO
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12/68-70 Gould Street, Frankston	124	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	68-70 Gould Street	4ESO
4 Grange Road, Frankston South	269	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>	6 Grange Road	7ESO
6 Grange Road, Frankston South	268	<i>Fraxinus spp</i>	6 Grange Road	7 ESO
	269	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>	6 Grange Road	
22 Grange Road, Frankston South	24	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	24 Grange Road	7ESO
24 Grange Road, Frankston South	23	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	24A Grange Road	7ESO
	24	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	24 Grange Road	
24A Grange Road, Frankston South	23	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	24A Grange Road	7ESO
30 Grange Road, Frankston South	21	<i>Ulmus glaba 'Lutescens'</i>	30 Grange Road	7ESO

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

Affected Properties	Tree Number(s)	Tree species	Property Address of Tree	PS Map
32 Gretana Crescent, Frankston	229	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	34 Gretana Crescent	5ESO
34 Gretana Crescent, Frankston	229	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	34 Gretana Crescent	5ESO
26 Gweno Avenue, Frankston	7	<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	Common Property at 28 Gweno Avenue	4ESO
Common Property at 28 Gweno Avenue, Frankston	7	<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	Common Property at 28 Gweno Avenue	4ESO
2 Hannah Street, Seaford	126	<i>Schinus molle</i>	4 Hannah Street	4ESO
1/2 Hannah Street, Seaford	126	<i>Schinus molle</i>	4 Hannah Street	4ESO
5/4 Hannah Street, Seaford	126	<i>Schinus molle</i>	4 Hannah Street	4ESO
11 Harcourt Avenue, Frankston South	13 14 15	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	11 Harcourt Avenue 11 Harcourt Avenue 11 Harcourt Avenue	7ESO
13 Harcourt Avenue, Frankston South	13 15	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	11 Harcourt Avenue 11 Harcourt Avenue	7ESO
1 Harry Court, Frankston South	73	<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	1 Harry Court	7ESO
3 Helen Street, Frankston	310	<i>Melia azederach</i>	27 Cliff Road	4ESO
1 Helvetia Court, Frankston	63	<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	3 Helvetia Court	7ESO
3 Helvetia Court, Frankston	63	<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	3 Helvetia Court	7ESO
43 Helvetia Court, Frankston	64	<i>Fraxinus raywoodii</i>	45 Helvetia Court	7ESO
45 Helvetia Court, Frankston	64	<i>Fraxinus raywoodii</i>	45 Helvetia Court	7ESO
3N High Street, Frankston	251 252	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i> <i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Bay Street South Bay Street South	4ESO
28 High Street, Frankston	118	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	30 High Street	4ESO
30 High Street, Frankston	118	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	30 High Street	4ESO
32 High Street, Frankston	118	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	30 High Street	4ESO
20 Hillcrest Road, Frankston	254	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	20 Hillcrest Road	8ESO
32 Hodgins Crescent, Frankston North	202	<i>Salix babylonica</i>	32 Hodgins Crescent	5ESO
7 Holroyd Street, Seaford	130	<i>Photinia robusta</i>	7 Holroyd Street	5ESO
24 Homestead Road, Langwarrin	255	<i>Schinus molle</i>	24 Homestead Road	6ESO
12 Honeysuckle Street, Frankston North	203	<i>Eucalyptus pryoriana</i>	12 Honeysuckle Street	5ESO

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

Affected Properties	Tree Number(s)	Tree species	Property Address of Tree	PS Map
14 Honeysuckle Street, Frankston North	203	<i>Eucalyptus pryoriana</i>	12 Honeysuckle Street	5ESO
1/1 Industry Boulevard, Carrum Downs	216	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	1R Industry Boulevard, Carrum Downs	2ESO
1R Industry Boulevard, Carrum Downs	216	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	1R Industry Boulevard, Carrum Downs	2ESO
8 Ireland Street, Seaford	156	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	10 Ireland Street	1ESO
10 Ireland Street, Seaford	156	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	10 Ireland Street	1ESO
22 Ithaca Road, Frankston South	17	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	24 Ithaca Road	7ESO
24 Ithaca Road, Frankston South	17	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	24 Ithaca Road	7ESO
8 James Street, Seaford	146	<i>Livistonia australis</i>	8 James Street	1ESO
4 Japonica Grove, Frankston South	40	<i>Melia azederach</i>	4 Japonica Grove	7ESO
6 Japonica Grove, Frankston South	40	<i>Melia azederach</i>	4 Japonica Grove	7ESO
17 Jasper Terrace, Frankston South	38	<i>Schinus molle</i>	17 Jasper Terrace	7ESO
Common Property 19 Jasper Terrace, Frankston South	38	<i>Schinus molle</i>	17 Jasper Terrace	7ESO
1/19 Jasper Terrace, Frankston South	38	<i>Schinus molle</i>	17 Jasper Terrace	7ESO
29 Jasper Terrace, Frankston South	37	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	29 Jasper Terrace	7ESO
Common Property 32 Jasper Terrace, Frankston	36	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	34 Jasper Terrace	7ESO
1, 2 & 3/32 Jasper Terrace, Frankston	36	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	34 Jasper Terrace	7ESO
34 Jasper Terrace, Frankston	35 36	<i>Ulmus glabra 'Lutescens'</i> <i>Grevillea robusta</i>	34 Jasper Terrace 34 Jasper Terrace	7ESO
36 Jasper Terrace, Frankston	35	<i>Ulmus glabra 'Lutescens'</i>	34 Jasper Terrace	7ESO
7 Johnstone Street, Seaford	139	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	7 Johnstone Street	1ESO
10 Johnstone Street, Seaford	134	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	5 Weatherston Road	1ESO
12 Johnstone Street, Seaford	134	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	5 Weatherston Road	1ESO
23 Johnstone Street, Seaford	138	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	23 Johnstone Street	1ESO
25 Johnstone Street, Seaford	138	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	23 Johnstone Street	1ESO
13 Jubilee Avenue, Seaford	125	<i>Quercus robur</i>	13 Jubilee Avenue	4ESO

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

Affected Properties	Tree Number(s)	Tree species	Property Address of Tree	PS Map
15 Jubilee Avenue, Seaford	125	<i>Quercus robur</i>	13 Jubilee Avenue	4ESO
Kanook Avenue, Seaford	265	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	16 Levuka Street	4ESO
23 Kananook Avenue, Seaford	107	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	23 Kananook Avenue	4ESO
50 Kananook Avenue, Seaford	103 104 105	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i> <i>Banksia integrifolia</i> <i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	50 Kananook Avenue	4ESO
62 Kananook Avenue, Seaford	101	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	64 Kananook Avenue	4ESO
64 Kananook Avenue, Seaford	101	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	64 Kananook Avenue	4ESO
69 Kananook Avenue, Seaford	102	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	69 Kananook Avenue	4ESO
71 Kananook Avenue, Seaford	102	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	69 Kananook Avenue	4ESO
85 Kananook Avenue, Seaford	100	<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	85 Kananook Avenue	4ESO
87 Kananook Avenue, Seaford	100	<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	85 Kananook Avenue	4ESO
125 Kananook Avenue, Seaford	99	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	125 Kananook Avenue	4ESO
127 Kananook Avenue, Seaford	99	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	125 Kananook Avenue	4ESO
2/49 Kars Street, Frankston	4	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	2 George Street	4ESO
10 Kilmiston Court, Frankston South	83	<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i>	10 Kilmiston Court	7ESO
12 Kilmiston Court, Frankston South	83	<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i>	10 Kilmiston Court	7ESO
66 Kirkwood Avenue, Seaford	115	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	66 Kirkwood Avenue	4ESO
1/68 Kirkwood Avenue, Seaford	115	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	66 Kirkwood Avenue	4ESO
2/68 Kirkwood Avenue, Seaford	115	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	66 Kirkwood Avenue	4ESO
3 Koel Court, Carrum Downs	204	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	3 Koel Court	2ESO
20 Lardner Road, Frankston	91	<i>Angophora costata</i>	22 Lardner Road	4ESO
22 Lardner Road, Frankston	91	<i>Angophora costata</i>	22 Lardner Road	4ESO
1/24 Lardner Road, Frankston	91	<i>Angophora costata</i>	22 Lardner Road	4ESO
21 Larool Crescent, Seaford	177	<i>Schinus molle</i>	21 Larool Crescent	1ESO

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

Affected Properties	Tree Number(s)	Tree species	Property Address of Tree	PS Map
4 Liddesdale Avenue, Frankston South	11	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	6 Liddesdale Avenue	7ESO
6 Liddesdale Avenue, Frankston South	11	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	6 Liddesdale Avenue	7ESO
10-12 Liddesdale Avenue, Frankston South	12	<i>Quercus robur</i>	12 Liddesdale Avenue	7ESO
14 Liddesdale Avenue, Frankston South	12	<i>Quercus robur</i>	12 Liddesdale Avenue	7ESO
5 Luxton Terrace, Seaford	154	<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	17 Luxton Terrace	4ESO
17 Luxton Terrace, Seaford	154	<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	17 Luxton Terrace	4ESO
3 Lyons Avenue, Frankston South	43	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	3 Lyons Avenue	7ESO
9 Lyons Avenue, Frankston South	42	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	9 Lyons Avenue	7ESO
21 Lyons Avenue, Frankston South	41	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	21 Lyons Avenue	7ESO
7 Manchelle Close, Frankston South	29 30	<i>Quercus robur</i> <i>Quercus robur</i>	7 Manchelle Close 7 Manchelle Close	7ESO
2 Margaret Avenue, Seaford	152	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	2B Margaret Avenue	1ESO
1, 2, 3 & 4/2B Margaret Avenue, Seaford	152	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	2B Margaret Avenue	1ESO
2 Martin Street Seaford	256	<i>Quercus spp</i>	45 M Miles Grove	4ESO
4 Martin Street, Seaford	256	<i>Quercus spp</i>	45 M Miles Grove	4ESO
390 McClelland Drive, Langwarrin	282 283	<i>Eucalyptus radiata</i> <i>Eucalyptus macrorhycha</i>	390 McClelland Drive 390 McClelland Drive	5ESO
38 McComb Boulevard, Frankston South	18	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	38 McComb Boulevard	7ESO
205 McCormicks Road, Carrum Downs	214	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	205 McCormicks Road	3ESO
41 McKenzie Street, Seaford	143	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	41 McKenzie Street	1ESO
43 McKenzie Street, Seaford	143	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	41 McKenzie Street	1ESO
43A McKenzie Street, Seaford	143	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	41 McKenzie Street	1ESO
4 Melva Court, Frankston	90	<i>Schinus molle</i>	4 Melva Court	4ESO
4A Melva Court, Frankston	89 90	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> <i>Schinus molle</i>	6 Melva Court 4 Melva Court	4ESO
Common Property 6 Melva Court, Frankston	89	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	6 Melva Court	7ESO
1, 2, 3 & 4/6 Melva Court, Frankston	89	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	6 Melva Court	7ESO
10 Melville Avenue, Frankston	261	<i>Populus spp.</i>	10 Melville Avenue	4ESO

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

Affected Properties	Tree Number(s)	Tree species	Property Address of Tree	PS Map
5A Marilyn Way, Frankston South	75	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	24 Mountain Avenue	7ESO
45M Miles Grove, Seaford	256	<i>Quercus spp</i>	45 Miles Grove	4ESO
1, 2, 3, 4 & 5/79-83 Miles Grove, Seaford	133	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	85 Miles Grove	4ESO
85 Miles Grove, Seaford	133	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	85 Miles Grove	4ESO
87 Miles Grove, Seaford	133	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	85 Miles Grove	4ESO
93R Miles Grove, Seaford	133	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	85 Miles Grove	4ESO
3 Milford Crescent, Frankston	230	<i>Quercus robur</i>	3 Milford Crescent	5ESO
5 Milford Crescent, Frankston	230	<i>Quercus robur</i>	3 Milford Crescent	5ESO
2A Milne Avenue, Seaford	102	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	69 Kananook Avenue	4ESO
17 Mincha Street, Frankston	245 246 247	<i>Quercus robur</i> <i>Quercus robur</i> <i>Quercus robur</i>	17R Mincha Street 17R Mincha Street 17R Mincha Street	7ESO
17R Mincha Street, Frankston	245 246 247 248 249 250	<i>Quercus robur</i> <i>Quercus robur</i> <i>Quercus robur</i> <i>Quercus robur</i> <i>Quercus robur</i> <i>Quercus robur</i>	17R Mincha Street 17R Mincha Street 17R Mincha Street 17R Mincha Street 17R Mincha Street 17R Mincha Street	7ESO
2A Mona Street, Seaford	150	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	42 Park Street	1ESO
5 Mona Street, Seaford	149	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	5 Mona Street	1ESO
62 Moorooduc Road, Frankston South	77 78 79 80 81 82	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> <i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	3 Barriedale Grove 3 Barriedale Grove 3 Barriedale Grove 3 Barriedale Grove 3 Barriedale Grove 3 Barriedale Grove	7ESO
4 Mountain Avenue, Frankston South	76	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	4 Mountain Avenue	7ESO
24 Mountain Avenue, Frankston South	75	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	24 Mountain Avenue	7ESO
18 Nareen Court, Frankston South	67	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	18 Nareen Court	7ESO
72 Nepean Highway, Seaford	184	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	72 Nepean Highway	1ESO
73 Nepean Highway, Seaford	184	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	72 Nepean Highway	1ESO
205 Nepean Highway, Seaford	185 189	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i> <i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	206 Nepean Highway 206 Nepean Highway	4ESO

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

Affected Properties	Tree Number(s)	Tree species	Property Address of Tree	PS Map
	190	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	206 Nepean Highway	
	191	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	206 Nepean Highway	
	192	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	206 Nepean Highway	
206 Nepean Highway, Seaford	185	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	206 Nepean Highway	4ESO
	186	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	206 Nepean Highway	
	189	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	206 Nepean Highway	
	190	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	206 Nepean Highway	
	191	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	206 Nepean Highway	
	192	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	206 Nepean Highway	
207 Nepean Highway, Seaford	186	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	206 Nepean Highway	4ESO
	187	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	207 Nepean Highway	
	188	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	207 Nepean Highway	
208 Nepean Highway, Seaford	187	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	207 Nepean Highway	4ESO
220 Nepean Highway, Seaford	193	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	220 Nepean Highway	4ESO
246 Nepean Highway, Seaford	116	<i>Metrosideros excelsus</i>	246 Nepean Highway	4ESO
247 Nepean Highway, Seaford	116	<i>Metrosideros excelsus</i>	246 Nepean Highway	4ESO
290 Nepean Highway, Seaford	117	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	290 Nepean Highway	4ESO
1 & 2/291 Nepean Highway, Seaford	117	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	290 Nepean Highway	4ESO
288-289 Nepean Highway, Seaford	274	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	288-289 Nepean Highway	4ESO
416-422 Nepean Highway, Frankston	271	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	416-422 Nepean Highway	4ESO
4 Netherall Street, Seaford	155	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	6 Netherall Street	1ESO
6 Netherall Street, Seaford	155	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	6 Netherall Street	1ESO
2/12 Neville Avenue, Seaford	125	<i>Quercus robur</i>	13 Jubilee Avenue	4ESO
14 Neville Avenue, Seaford	125	<i>Quercus robur</i>	13 Jubilee Avenue	4ESO
20 Newton Avenue, Langwarrin South	241 275 (11)	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> <i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	20 Newton Avenue 20 Newton Avenue	8ESO
1 Oakfield Court, Frankston South	66	<i>Betula pendula</i>	1 Oakfield Court	7ESO
3 Oakfield Court, Frankston South	66	<i>Betula pendula</i>	1 Oakfield Court	7ESO
11 Oakfield Court, Frankston South	65	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	11 Oakfield Court	7ESO
13 Oakfield Court, Frankston South	65	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	11 Oakfield Court	7ESO

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

Affected Properties	Tree Number(s)	Tree species	Property Address of Tree	PS Map
21 O'Grady Avenue, Frankston	94	<i>Populus x canadensis</i>	23 O'Grady Avenue	4ESO
23 O'Grady Avenue, Frankston	94	<i>Populus x canadensis</i>	23 O'Grady Avenue	4ESO
85 O'Gradys Road, Carrum Downs	206 207	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i> <i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	85 O'Gradys Road	2ESO
89 O'Gradys Road, Carrum Downs	206 207	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i> <i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	85 O'Gradys Road	2ESO
106 O'Gradys Road, Carrum Downs	208	<i>Eucalyptus tricarpa</i>	17 Mudlark Court	2ESO
108 O'Gradys Road, Carrum Downs	208	<i>Eucalyptus tricarpa</i>	17 Mudlark Court	2ESO
10 Overport Road, Frankston South	56	<i>Angophora costata</i>	12 Overport Road	7ESO
12 Overport Road, Frankston South	56	<i>Angophora costata</i>	12 Overport Road	7ESO
12A Overport Road, Frankston South	56	<i>Angophora costata</i>	12 Overport Road	7ESO
Common Property 79-85B Overport Road, Frankston South	55 (10)	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	85 Overport Road	7ESO
97 Overport Road, Frankston South	52 (21)	<i>Cupressus leylandii</i>	97 Overport Road	7ESO
99 Overport Road, Frankston South	52 (11)	<i>Cupressus leylandii</i>	97 Overport Road	7ESO
106 Overport Road, Frankston South	49 50 51	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i> <i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i> <i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	106 Overport Road 106 Overport Road 106 Overport Road	7ESO
131 Overport Road, Frankston South	28	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	131 Overport Road	7ESO
179 Overport Road, Frankston South	31 (2) 267	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> <i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	2 Armagh Road 179 Overport Road	7ESO
Common Property 1-3 Overton Road, Seaford	273	<i>Eucalyptus pryoriana</i>	1 Overton Road	4ESO
12 Oxford Street, Frankston	61	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	14 Oxford Street	7ESO
14 Oxford Street, Frankston	61	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	14 Oxford Street	7ESO
3 Park Street, Seaford	144	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	3A Park Street	1ESO
3A Park Street, Seaford	144	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	3A Park Street	1ESO
9 Park Street, Seaford	145	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	11 Park Street	1ESO
11 Park Street, Seaford	145	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	11 Park Street	1ESO
25 Park Street, Seaford	147	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	27 Park Street	1ESO
27 Park Street, Seaford	147	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	27 Park Street	1ESO
31 Park Street, Seaford	148	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	31 Park Street	1ESO

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

Affected Properties	Tree Number(s)	Tree species	Property Address of Tree	PS Map
33 Park Street, Seaford	148	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	31 Park Street	1ESO
42 Park Street, Seaford	150 151	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> <i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	42 Park Street 42 Park Street	1ESO
44 Park Street, Seaford	150 151	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> <i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	42 Park Street 42 Park Street	1ESO
6 Pine Street, Frankston North	198	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	6 Pine Street	4ESO
8 Pine Street, Frankston North	198	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	6 Pine Street	4ESO
20 Pine Street, Frankston North	199	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	22 Pine Street	4ESO
22 Pine Street, Frankston North	199	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	22 Pine Street	4ESO
19 Plantation Avenue, Frankston North	196	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	19 Plantation Avenue	5ESO
1, 2, 3, 4, & 5/2 Plowman Place, Frankston	123	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	2 Plowman Place	4ESO
2 Poplar Street, Frankston North	201	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	2 Poplar Street	5ESO
28 Quarrion Drive, Carrum Downs	204	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	3 Koel Court	2ESO
260-280 Quarry Road, Langwarrin	262	<i>Quercus suber</i>	260-280 Quarry Road	5ESO
84 Railway Parade, Seaford	178	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	85 Railway Parade	1ESO
85 Railway Parade, Seaford	178 180	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i> <i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	85 Railway Parade 85 Railway Parade	1ESO
4-5 Railway Parade, Seaford	136	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	4 Railway Parade	1ESO
86-96 Robinsons Road, Frankston South	281 (11)	<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	86-96 Robinsons Road	8ESO
66 Rosemary Crescent, Frankston North	200	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	68 Rosemary Crescent	5ESO
68 Rosemary Crescent, Frankston North	200	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	68 Rosemary Crescent	5ESO
70 Rosemary Crescent, Frankston North	200	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	68 Rosemary Crescent	5ESO
134 Rosslyn Avenue, Seaford	113	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	136 Rosslyn Avenue	4ESO
136 Rosslyn Avenue, Seaford	113 114	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	136 Rosslyn Avenue	4ESO
9 Rylett Court, Frankston South	259	<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>	5 Angala Court	7ESO
35 Sanders Road, Frankston South	73	<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	1 Harry Court	7ESO
11 Scott Street, Seaford	140	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	13 Scott Street	1ESO

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

Affected Properties	Tree Number(s)	Tree species	Property Address of Tree	PS Map
	141			
13 Scott Street, Seaford	140 141	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	13 Scott Street	1ESO
10 Seabrook Way, Seaford	165	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	12 Seabrook Way	1ESO
12 Seabrook Way, Seaford	165 166	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	12 Seabrook Way	1ESO
61 Summit Road, Frankston	34	<i>Erythrina indica</i>	63 Summit Road	7ESO
63 Summit Road, Frankston	34	<i>Erythrina indica</i>	63 Summit Road	7ESO
21 Sycamore Road, Frankston South	68 69	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i> <i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	23 Sycamore Road 23 Sycamore Road	7ESO
23 Sycamore Road, Frankston South	68 69	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i> <i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	23 Sycamore Road 23 Sycamore Road	7ESO
87 Sycamore Road, Frankston South	71	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	87 Sycamore Road	7ESO
1 Tara Drive, Frankston	39	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	1 Tara Drive	7ESO
3 Tara Drive, Frankston	39	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	1 Tara Drive	7ESO
22 Thames Street, Frankston South	263	<i>Ulmus glabra</i> <i>'Camperdownii'</i>	22 Thames Street	7ESO
4 The Close, Frankston South	48	<i>Erythrina indica</i>	4 The Close	7ESO
6 The Close, Frankston South	45	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	6 The Close	7ESO
8 The Close, Frankston South	45	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	6 The Close	7ESO
11 The Close, Frankston South	46	<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	11 The Close	7ESO
13 The Close, Frankston South	46	<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	11 The Close	7ESO
22 The Close, Frankston South	47	<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	24 The Close	7ESO
24 The Close, Frankston South	47	<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	24 The Close	7ESO
12 The Crest, Frankston South	44	<i>Quercus robur</i>	12 The Crest	7ESO
1 & 2/1 The Grove, Frankston South	269	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>	6 Grange Road	7ESO
2 The Grove, Frankston South	305	<i>Quercus robur</i>	2 The Grove	7ESO
4 Trentham Way, Langwarrin	280	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	4 Trentham Way	8ESO
1 Tweed Court, Langwarrin	300	<i>Quercus robur</i>	1 Tweed Court	8ESO

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

Affected Properties	Tree Number(s)	Tree species	Property Address of Tree	PS Map
Common Property 17 Verner Avenue, Frankston	248 249	<i>Quercus robur</i> <i>Quercus robur</i>	17R Mincha Street 17R Mincha Street	7ESO
17A Verner Avenue, Frankston	248	<i>Quercus robur</i>	17R Mincha Street	7ESO
17 Victoria Parade, Frankston	57	<i>Metrosideros excelsus</i>	17 Victoria Parade	4ESO
19 Victoria Parade, Frankston	57	<i>Metrosideros excelsus</i>	17 Victoria Parade	4ESO
20 Victoria Parade, Frankston	58 59	<i>Quercus robur</i> <i>Quercus palustris</i>	20 Victoria Parade 20 Victoria Parade	4ESO
36A Violet Street, Frankston South	258	<i>Quercus robur</i>	38E Violet Street	4ESO
38E Violet Street, Frankston South	258	<i>Quercus robur</i>	38E Violet Street	4ESO
44 Violet Street, Frankston South	10	<i>Erythrina indica</i>	44 Violet Street	4ESO
27 Warrain Street, Frankston	62	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	Common Property 29-31 Warrain Street	7ESO
Common Property 29-31 Warrain Street, Frankston	62	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	Common Property 29-31 Warrain Street	7ESO
5/29-31 Warrain Street, Frankston	62	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	Common Property 29-31 Warrain Street	7ESO
4 Warringa Road, Frankston	9	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	4 Warringa Road	4ESO
10 Warringa Road, Frankston	284	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	10 Warringa Road	4ESO
12 Warringa Road, Frankston	284	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	10 Warringa Road	4ESO
42 Warringa Road, Frankston	8	<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	42 Warringa Road	4ESO
51 Warringa Road, Frankston South	10	<i>Erythrina indica</i>	44 Violet Street	4ESO
58 Washington Drive, Frankston	231	<i>Eucalyptus spp.</i>	58 Washington Drive	5ESO
60 Washington Drive, Frankston	231	<i>Eucalyptus spp.</i>	58 Washington Drive	5ESO
1 Weatherston Road, Seaford	135 137	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	1 Weatherston Road	1ESO
3 Weatherston Road, Seaford	134	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	5 Weatherston Road	1ESO
5 Weatherston Road, Seaford	134	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	5 Weatherston Road	1ESO
48 Wells Road, Seaford	133	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	85 Miles Grove	4ESO
6 Williams Street, Frankston	2	<i>Ulmus spp</i>	6 Williams Street	4ESO

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

Affected Properties	Tree Number(s)	Tree species	Property Address of Tree	PS Map
1 & 2/64 Williams Street, Frankston	1	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	66 Williams Street	4ESO
66 Williams Street, Frankston	1	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	66 Williams Street	4ESO
1/68 Williams Street, Frankston	1	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	66 Williams Street	4ESO
5 & 6/6-12 Williams Street, Frankston	2	<i>Ulmus spp</i>	6 Williams Street	4ESO
10 Wise Avenue, Seaford	256	<i>Quercus spp</i>	45 Miles Grove	4ESO
1, 2, 3, 4 & 5/12-14 Wise Avenue, Seaford	256	<i>Quercus spp</i>	45 Miles Grove	4ESO
13-15 Wunalla Road, Seaford	157 158	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	17 Wunalla Road	1ESO
17 Wunalla Road, Seaford	157 158	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	17 Wunalla Road	1ESO
29 Wunalla Road, Seaford	160	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	29 Wunalla Road	1ESO
36 Wunalla Road, Seaford	159	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	36 Wunalla Road	1ESO
60 Wunalla Road, Seaford	161 163	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i> <i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	62 Wunalla Road 62 Wunalla Road	1ESO
62 Wunalla Road, Seaford	161 162 163	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i> <i>Banksia integrifolia</i> <i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	62 Wunalla Road	1ESO
64 Wunalla Road, Seaford	164	<i>Cactus species</i>	66 Wunalla Road	1ESO
66 Wunalla Road, Seaford	164	<i>Cactus species</i>	66 Wunalla Road	1ESO
14 Wynnstay Road, Seaford	153	<i>Livistonia australis</i>	14 Wynnstay Road	1ESO
16 Wynnstay Road, Seaford	153	<i>Livistonia australis</i>	14 Wynnstay Road	1ESO

Notes to Table:

- The Tree Number is the specific number for a given tree or group of trees as identified in the *Frankston City - Significant Tree Register - Tree Assessment Sheets* (June 2011). The number of trees in a group is indicated in parentheses ().
- Affected properties are sorted by house number then street name.

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

23/05/2019
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SCHEDULE 3 TO CLAUSE 37.01 SPECIAL USE ZONE

Shown on the planning scheme map as **SUZ3**.

FRANKSTON SAFE BOAT HARBOUR

Purpose

To provide for the use and development of land (including areas of sea and sea bed) as a Safe Boat Harbour, at Olivers Hill, Frankston South, in accordance with *Frankston Safe Boat Harbour Incorporated Document* (June 2008).

1-0
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Table of uses

Section 4 – Permit not required

Use	Condition
Automated collection point	Must meet the requirements of Clause 52.13-3 and 52.13-5. The gross floor area of all buildings must not exceed 50 square metres.
Boat sales	Must be brokering the sale of boats only. Must meet the requirements of the <i>Frankston Safe Boat Harbour Incorporated Document</i>
Car park	
Convenience restaurant Convenience shop	Must meet the requirements of the <i>Frankston Safe Boat Harbour Incorporated Document</i>
Informal outdoor recreation	
Market	Must meet the requirements of the <i>Frankston Safe Boat Harbour Incorporated Document</i>
Mineral exploration	
Mining	Must meet the requirements of Clause 52.08-2.
Office Recreational boat facility	Must meet the requirements of the <i>Frankston Safe Boat Harbour Incorporated Document</i>
Residential hotel	Must not include gambling premises or include the sale of liquor (off the premises) Must meet the requirements of the <i>Frankston Safe Boat Harbour Incorporated Document</i>
Restaurant Restricted recreational facility	Must meet the requirements of the <i>Frankston Safe Boat Harbour Incorporated Document</i>
Search for stone	Must not be costeaning or bulk sampling.
Ships' chandlery	Must be for the sale of goods and services reasonably necessary for the fitting out and operation of pleasure boats. Must meet the requirements of the <i>Frankston Safe Boat Harbour Incorporated Document</i>

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

Use	Condition
Store Take-away food premises	Must meet the requirements of the <i>Frankston Safe Boat Harbour Incorporated Document</i>
Wharf	Must meet the requirements of the <i>Frankston Safe Boat Harbour Incorporated Document</i>
Any other use not in Section 2 or 3	Must be any of the following: Conducted by or on behalf of a public land manager under the relevant provisions of the <i>Local Government Act 1989</i> , the <i>Reference Areas Act 1978</i> , the <i>National Parks Act 1975</i> , the <i>Fisheries Act 1995</i> , the <i>Wildlife Act 1975</i> or the <i>Forest Act 1958</i> . Conducted by or on behalf of Melbourne Water Corporation under the <i>Water Industry Act 1994</i> , the <i>Water Act 1989</i> , the <i>Marine Act 1988</i> , the <i>Port of Melbourne Authority Act 1958</i> or the <i>Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978</i> .

Section 2 – Permit required

Use	Condition
Leisure and recreation (other than Major sports and recreation facility, Motor racing track, Informal outdoor recreation or Restricted recreation facility)	Must be in conjunction with a public land use or with a Recreational boat facility.
Utility installation (other than Minor utility installation and Telecommunications facility)	
Any use in Section 4 if the Section 4 condition is not met	Must meet the mandatory public facility requirements of Section 4 and the process and plan preparation requirements of Sections 2, 3 and Appendices A1 and A2.5, of the <i>Frankston Safe Boat Harbour Incorporated Document</i>
Any other use not in Section 4 or 3	

Section 3 – Prohibited

Use
Accommodation (other than residential hotel)
Brothel
Cinema
Corrective institution
Display home
Drive-in theatre
Food and drink premises (other than convenience restaurant, restaurant, take away food premises)
Funeral parlour

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

Use
Industry (other than Automated collection point and boat repairs ancillary to Recreational boat facility)
Saleyard
Major sports and recreation facility
Motor racing track
Transport terminal (other than Heliport or Wharf)
Veterinary centre
Warehouse (other than Store)
Retail premises (other than boat sales, food and drink premises, market and shop)
Shop (other than convenience shop, ships' chandlery)

2-0

04/06/2009
G50

Use, Buildings and Works and Subdivision

A permit is not required to construct a building or construct or carry out works for a use in Section 1 of the table of uses

A permit is required to construct a building or construct or carry out works for a use in Section 2 of the table of uses

A permit is required to subdivide land

A use must not commence, a permit must not be granted and buildings or works must not be constructed or carried out until the following plans have been prepared to the satisfaction of the responsible authority as provided for in the *Frankston Safe Boat Harbour Incorporated Document* :

- The Frankston Safe Boat Harbour Concept Plan
- The Frankston Safe Harbour Master Plan
- The Frankston Safe Harbour Detailed Development Plan(s)

Use, buildings and works and subdivision must be carried out in accordance with the relevant provisions of the approved plans.

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Plan decision guidelines

Before deciding on the approval of a plan listed in Clause 2 or the amendment of an approved plan prepared pursuant to this schedule or the *Frankston Safe Boat Harbour Incorporated Document*, the responsible authority must consider:

- The State Planning Policy Framework and the Local Planning Policy Framework including the Municipal Strategic Statement and local planning policies
- The provisions and requirements of the *Frankston Safe Boat Harbour Incorporated Document*, in particular to Sections 1 & 2 and Appendix A1 and the relevant plan requirements:
- Any relevant strategy or coastal action plan for the Port Phillip Bay or Frankston marine and foreshore areas under the *Coastal Management Act 1995*;
- Views of the Technical Reference Group provided for in the *Frankston Safe Boat Harbour Incorporated Document*.

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

- Any submissions from the Department of Planning and Community Development, Parks Victoria, the Environment Protection Authority, VicRoads, the Department of Sustainability and Environment, the Department of Infrastructure, the Department of Primary Industry and the Central Coastal Board
- Any permit in force or approved plan for use or development on the land to which this schedule applies.
- Any other relevant consideration.

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Permit application requirements

An application for a permit by a person other than the relevant public land manager must be accompanied by the written consent of the public land manager, indicating that the public land manager consents generally or conditionally either:

- To the application for the permit being made.
- To the application for the permit being made and to the proposed use or development.

Use

An application to use the land must be accompanied by the following information as appropriate:

- The purpose of the use and the type of activities that will be carried out.
- The likely effects, if any, on adjoining land including noise levels, traffic volumes, hours of operation, light spill, solar access, glare and privacy
- A description of how the use meets the requirements of the Frankston Safe Boat Harbour Incorporated Document.

Buildings and Works

An application for a permit to construct a building or construct or carry out works must be accompanied by the following information:

- A plan drawn to scale which shows:
 - The boundaries and dimensions of the site.
 - Existing conditions
 - Adjoining roads
 - The location, height and purpose of buildings and works on adjoining land.
 - Relevant ground levels;
 - The layout of existing and proposed buildings and works including existing vegetation, landscape features and any environmentally sensitive areas.
 - All driveway, car parking and loading areas.
 - Proposed landscape areas.
 - All external storage and waste treatment areas.
 - Areas not required for immediate use.
 - Location of services.
 - Elevation drawings to scale showing the exterior finish, treatment, colour and materials of all buildings and works.
 - Details of the site setbacks, heights of buildings and any other information to indicate the relationship of the proposed development to adjacent areas and buildings.

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

- Roof plans to show all roof slopes and projections:
- Details of pedestrian access integration with the local pedestrian network:
- Details of geotechnical and drainage conditions of the site:

Exemption from notice and appeal

An application to use the land or construct a building or construct or carry out works which meet the specified condition, is exempt from the notice requirements of Section 52 (1) (a), (b) and (d); the decision requirements of Section 64 (1), (2) and (3) and the appeal rights of Section 82(1) of the Act:

Decision Guidelines

Before deciding on an application to use or develop land or the endorsement of any plan pursuant to a permit, the responsible authority must consider:

- The plan decision guidelines at Clause 3 of this Schedule
- The effect of the development on visual and landscape character:
- Built form and character, and the relationship of the proposed development to existing development on or near the site:
- Means of accommodating storage requirements and the effect of any outdoor storage:
- Means of providing safety and security enclosures and the effect of any fencing or enclosure:
- Lighting:
- Providing and connecting services and utilities:
- Wastewater and stormwater disposal and discharge

5.0

04/06/2009
C50

Exemptions for public and minor use and development

The requirements of Clause 2.0 and 4.0 of this schedule do not apply to:

- Construction of pathways, trails, seating, picnic tables, drinking taps, shelters, barbeques, rubbish bins, security lighting, irrigation, drainage or underground infrastructure where this is not associated with the provision of a Pleasure boat facility:
- Provision of playground equipment or sporting equipment, provided these facilities do not occupy more than 50 square metres of public land:
- Provision of navigational beacons and aids where these are not associated with the provision of a Pleasure boat facility:
- Planting or landscaping where these are not associated with the provision of a Pleasure boat facility:
- Fencing that is 1 metre or less in height above ground level:
- Use and associated development conducted by or on behalf of public land manager under the relevant provisions of the *Local Government Act 1989*, the *Reference Areas Act 1978*, the *National Parks Act 1975*, the *Fisheries Act 1995*, the *Wildlife Act 1975* or the *Forest Act 1958* that is not associated with the provision of a Pleasure boat facility:
- Use and associated development conducted by or on behalf of Melbourne Water Corporation under the *Water Industry Act 1994*, the *Water Act 1989*, the *Marine Act 1988*, the *Port of Melbourne Authority Act 1958* or the *Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978* that is not associated with the provision of a Pleasure boat facility:

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

6-0

26/04/2013
692

Expiry and commencement

The plans required to be prepared in Clause 2.0 must be prepared by 1 November 2017. The plans expire on 1 November 2022.

Where a permit is required for a use or development that is not exempted from the requirements of Clause 2.0, the permit must issue by 1 November 2022.

Where a permit is not required for a use or development that is not exempted from the requirements of Clause 2.0, the use or development must commence by 1 November 2022.

The Minister for Planning may defer the operation of this clause if a request is made in writing before the relevant date or within 3 months afterwards.

7-0

23/05/2019
6133fran

Signs

Sign requirements are at Clause 52.05. This schedule is in Category 3.

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

15.01
31/07/2018
VC148

BUILT ENVIRONMENT

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

15.01-1S

31/07/2018
VC148

Urban design

Objective

To create urban environments that are safe, healthy, functional and enjoyable and that contribute to a sense of place and cultural identity.

Strategies

Require development to respond to its context in terms of character, cultural identity, natural features, surrounding landscape and climate.

Ensure development contributes to community and cultural life by improving the quality of living and working environments, facilitating accessibility and providing for inclusiveness.

Ensure the interface between the private and public realm protects and enhances personal safety.

Ensure development supports public realm amenity and safe access to walking and cycling environments and public transport.

Ensure that the design and location of publicly accessible private spaces, including car parking areas, forecourts and walkways, is of a high standard, creates a safe environment for users and enables easy and efficient use.

Ensure that development provides landscaping that supports the amenity, attractiveness and safety of the public realm.

Ensure that development, including signs, minimises detrimental impacts on amenity, on the natural and built environment and on the safety and efficiency of roads.

Promote good urban design along and abutting transport corridors.

Policy documents

Consider as relevant:

- *Urban Design Guidelines for Victoria* (Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning, 2017)

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

15.01-1R Urban design - Metropolitan Melbourne

31/07/2018
VC148

Objective

To create a distinctive and liveable city with quality design and amenity.

Strategies

Support the creation of well-designed places that are memorable, distinctive and liveable.

Integrate place making practices into road space management.

Strengthen Melbourne's network of boulevards.

Create new boulevards in urban-growth areas and selected existing road corridors across Melbourne.

Provide spaces and facilities that encourage and support the growth and development of Melbourne's cultural precincts and creative industries.

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

15.01-1L-01 Signs

04/05/2022
VC210

Objective

To encourage signs that make a positive contribution to both the day and night-time character of an area.

Strategies - General

Ensure that signs are designed and located to minimise the impact on the surrounding area.

Encourage the consolidation of signage along identified gateway locations.

Discourage the installation of illuminated signs in residential areas.

Discourage signs on buildings that interrupt views into and within a heritage place.

Encourage temporary match related / sporting event signage on sporting facilities and recreation reserves to be limited to match days instead of permanent signage.

Discourage signs on sporting facilities, non-urban areas, recreation reserves and open spaces that are visible from beyond the site.

Avoid advertising signs near exit and entry ramps to major road corridors.

Strategies - Commercial areas

Encourage signs to be located on the main building or canopy.

Encourage a co-ordinated and consistent approach in the design and location of signs.

Ensure signs are designed and located to minimise their impact on surrounding residential areas.

Support signs that are designed to integrate with new buildings.

Avoid signs that cover ground level display windows.

Discourage above veranda and upper level façade signs.

Strategies - EastLink and Peninsula Link

Encourage modest signage that is designed and built to a high quality and shows innovation and responsiveness in its relationship to the established EastLink and Peninsula Link form.

Discourage major promotional signs and sky signs where they have an adverse visual impact in the landscape and design of the EastLink and Peninsula Link freeway corridors.

Discourage signs that promote goods, services, an event or any other matter, not provided, undertaken or sold or for hire on the land or in the building on which the sign is sited.

Policy guidelines

Consider as relevant:

- Limiting signage to premises in a residential zone to a maximum of:
 - Two signs for premises fronting a Transport Zone 2 or Transport Zone 3.
 - One sign for premises fronting a local road.

Policy document

Consider as relevant:

Outdoor Advertising Signage Design Guidelines (Frankston City Council, 2014)

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

15.01-1L-02 Urban design

10/02/2022
C141fran

Strategies

Support the retention of existing canopy trees.

Encourage the provision of sufficient areas to accommodate the planting of new canopy trees.

Encourage development to utilise rear laneways for vehicle access to prioritise frontages for pedestrians.

Ensure development reinstates redundant vehicle crossings with kerb and channel and or a footpath and nature strip.

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

15.01-2S

10/06/2022
VC216

Building design

Objective

To achieve building design and siting outcomes that contribute positively to the local context, enhance the public realm and support environmentally sustainable development.

Strategies

Ensure a comprehensive site analysis forms the starting point of the design process and provides the basis for the consideration of height, scale, massing and energy performance of new development.

Ensure development responds and contributes to the strategic and cultural context of its location.

Minimise the detrimental impact of development on neighbouring properties, the public realm and the natural environment.

Improve the energy performance of buildings through siting and design measures that encourage:

- Passive design responses that minimise the need for heating, cooling and lighting.
- On-site renewable energy generation and storage technology.
- Use of low embodied energy materials.

Ensure the layout and design of development supports resource recovery, including separation, storage and collection of waste, mixed recycling, glass, organics and e-waste.

Encourage use of recycled and reusable materials in building construction and undertake adaptive reuse of buildings, where practical.

Encourage water efficiency and the use of rainwater, stormwater and recycled water.

Minimise stormwater discharge through site layout and landscaping measures that support on-site infiltration and stormwater reuse.

Ensure the form, scale, and appearance of development enhances the function and amenity of the public realm.

Ensure buildings and their interface with the public realm support personal safety, perceptions of safety and property security.

Ensure development is designed to protect and enhance valued landmarks, views and vistas.

Ensure development considers and responds to transport movement networks and provides safe access and egress for pedestrians, cyclists and vehicles.

Encourage development to retain existing vegetation.

Ensure development provides landscaping that responds to its site context, enhances the built form, creates safe and attractive spaces and supports cooling and greening of urban areas.

Policy documents

Consider as relevant:

- *Urban Design Guidelines for Victoria* (Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning, 2017)
- *Apartment Design Guidelines for Victoria* (Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning, 2021)
- *Waste Management and Recycling in Multi-unit Developments* (Sustainability Victoria, 2019)

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

15.01-2L-01 Environmentally Sustainable Development

10/06/2022
VC216

Policy application

This policy applies to residential and non-residential development, excluding subdivision, in accordance with the thresholds detailed in this policy.

Objective

To achieve best practice in environmentally sustainable development from the design stage through to construction and operation.

Strategies

Facilitate development that minimises environmental impacts.

Encourage environmentally sustainable development that:

- Is consistent with the type and scale of the development.
- Responds to site opportunities and constraints.
- Adopts best practice through a combination of methods, processes and locally available technology that demonstrably minimise environmental impacts.

Energy performance

Reduce both energy use and energy peak demand through design measures such as:

- Building orientation.
- Shading to glazed surfaces.
- Optimising glazing to exposed surfaces.
- Inclusion of or space allocation for renewable technologies.

Integrated water management

- Reduce total operating potable water use through appropriate design measures such as water efficient fixtures, appliances, equipment, irrigation and landscaping.
- Encourage the appropriate use of alternative water sources (including greywater, rainwater and stormwater).
- Incorporate best practice water sensitive urban design to improve the quality of stormwater runoff and reduce impacts on water systems and water bodies.

Indoor environment quality

- Achieve a healthy indoor environment quality, including thermal comfort and access to fresh air and daylight, prioritising passive design over mechanical heating, ventilation, cooling and lighting.
- Reduce indoor air pollutants by encouraging use of low-toxicity materials.
- Minimise noise levels and noise transfer within and between buildings and associated external areas.

Transport

Design development to promote the use of walking, cycling and public transport, in that order; and minimise car dependency.

Promote the use of low emissions vehicle technologies and supporting infrastructure.

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

Waste management

Promote waste avoidance, reuse and recycling during the design, construction and operation stages of development.

Encourage use of durable and reusable of building materials.

Ensure sufficient space is allocated for future change in waste management needs, including (where possible) composting and green waste facilities.

Urban ecology

Protect and enhance biodiversity by incorporating natural habitats and planting indigenous vegetation.

Reduce urban heat island effects through building design, landscape design, water sensitive urban design and the retention and provision of canopy and significant trees.

Encourage the provision of space for productive gardens, particularly in larger residential developments.

Policy guidelines

Residential

A Sustainable Design Assessment (including an assessment using BESS, STORM or other methods) for:

- 2 - 9 dwellings.
- A building used for accommodation other than dwellings with a gross floor area between 50sqm and 1000sqm.

A Sustainability Management Plan (including an assessment using BESS/Green star, STORM/MUSIC or other methods) and a Green Travel Plan for:

- 10 or more dwellings.
- A building used for accommodation other than dwellings with a gross floor area of more than 1000sqm.

Non-residential

A Sustainable Design Assessment (including an assessment using BESS and STORM/MUSIC or other methods) for:

- A non-residential building with a gross floor area of 300sqm to 1000sqm.
- An extension to an existing non-residential building creating between 100sqm to 1000sqm of additional gross floor area (excluding outbuildings).

A Sustainability Management Plan (including an assessment using BESS/Green star, STORM/MUSIC or other methods) and a Green Travel Plan for:

- A non-residential building with a gross floor area of more than 1000sqm.
- An extension to an existing non-residential building creating more than 1000sqm of additional gross floor area (excluding outbuildings).

Mixed use

Applicable assessments for the residential and non-residential components of the development.

Consider as relevant the following tools to support a Sustainable Design Assessment or Sustainability Management Plan:

- *Sustainable Design Assessment in the Planning* (IMAP, 2015)

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

- *Built Environment Sustainability Scorecard 'BESS'* (Council Alliance for a Sustainable Built Environment 'CASBE')
- *Green Star* (Green Building Council of Australia)
- *Model for Urban Stormwater Improvement Conceptualisation 'MUSIC'* (Melbourne Water)
- *Nationwide House Energy Rating Scheme 'NatHERS'* (Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency)
- *Stormwater Treatment Objective - Relative Measure 'STORM'* (Melbourne Water)
- *Urban Stormwater Best Practice Environmental Management Guidelines* (Victorian Stormwater Committee, 1999)
- *Waste Management and Recycling in Multi-Unit Developments - Better Practice Guide* (Sustainability Victoria, 2018).

Commencement

This policy does not apply to applications received by the responsible authority before the gazettal date if this clause.

Expiry

This policy will expire when it is superseded by a comparable provision of the Victoria Planning Provisions.

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

15.01-2L-02 Efficiency and sustainability

10/06/2022
VC216

Strategy

Encourage energy efficient and passive design in development, including subdivisions, such as lot and building orientation, green roofs and walls, and solar and / or wind powered street lighting.

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

15.01-3S

10/06/2022
VC216

Subdivision design

Objective

To ensure the design of subdivisions achieves attractive, safe, accessible, diverse and sustainable neighbourhoods.

Strategies

In the development of new residential areas and in the redevelopment of existing areas, subdivision should be designed to create liveable and sustainable communities by:

- Creating compact neighbourhoods that have walkable distances between activities.
- Developing activity centres in appropriate locations with a mix of uses and services and access to public transport.
- Creating neighbourhood centres that include services to meet day to day needs.
- Creating urban places with a strong sense of place that are functional, safe and attractive.
- Providing a range of lot sizes to suit a variety of dwelling and household types to meet the needs and aspirations of different groups of people.
- Creating landscaped streets and a network of open spaces to meet a variety of needs with links to regional parks where possible.
- Protecting and enhancing habitat for native flora and fauna, and providing opportunities for people to experience nature in urban areas.
- Facilitating an urban structure where neighbourhoods are clustered to support larger activity centres served by high quality public transport.
- Reduce car dependency by allowing for:
 - Convenient and safe public transport.
 - Safe and attractive spaces and networks for walking and cycling.
 - Subdivision layouts that allow easy movement within and between neighbourhoods.
 - A convenient and safe road network.
- Minimising exposure of sensitive uses to air and noise pollution from the transport system.
- Being accessible to people with disabilities.
- Creating an urban structure that:
 - Responds to climate related hazards.
 - Incorporates integrated water management, including sustainable irrigation of open space.
 - Minimises peak demand on the electricity network.
 - Supports energy efficiency and solar energy generation through urban layout and lot orientation.
 - Supports waste minimisation and increased resource recovery.
- Providing utilities and services that support the uptake of renewable energy technologies, such as microgrids and energy storage systems, including batteries.

Policy documents

Consider as relevant:

- *Urban Design Guidelines for Victoria* (Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning, 2017)

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

15.01-4S

31/07/2018
VC148

Healthy neighbourhoods

Objective

To achieve neighbourhoods that foster healthy and active living and community wellbeing.

Strategies

Design neighbourhoods that foster community interaction and make it easy for people of all ages and abilities to live healthy lifestyles and engage in regular physical activity by providing:

- Connected, safe, pleasant and attractive walking and cycling networks that enable and promote walking and cycling as a part of daily life.
- Streets with direct, safe and convenient access to destinations.
- Conveniently located public spaces for active recreation and leisure.
- Accessibly located public transport stops.
- Amenities and protection to support physical activity in all weather conditions.

Policy documents

Consider as relevant:

- *Urban Design Guidelines for Victoria* (Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning, 2017)

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

15.01-4R
31/07/2018
VC148

Healthy neighbourhoods - Metropolitan Melbourne

Strategy

Create a city of 20 minute neighbourhoods, that give people the ability to meet most of their everyday needs within a 20 minute walk, cycle or local public transport trip from their home.

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

15.01-5S

09/10/2020
VC169

Neighbourhood character

Objective

To recognise, support and protect neighbourhood character, cultural identity, and sense of place.

Strategies

Support development that respects the existing neighbourhood character or contributes to a preferred neighbourhood character.

Ensure the preferred neighbourhood character is consistent with medium and higher density housing outcomes in areas identified for increased housing.

Ensure development responds to its context and reinforces a sense of place and the valued features and characteristics of the local environment and place by respecting the:

- Pattern of local urban structure and subdivision.
- Underlying natural landscape character and significant vegetation.
- Neighbourhood character values and built form that reflect community identity.

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

15.01-5L Frankston preferred neighbourhood character

40/02/2022
G1441fran Proposed C152fran

Policy application



This policy applies to development in a residential zone shown on Map 1 to this Clause.

Objective

Ensure that development is responsive to the preferred future character of the area.

Carrum Downs

CARRUM DOWNS			
Strategies		Policy guidelines	
Precincts		Precincts	Consider as relevant:
1, 2, 3 & 4	Strengthen the garden settings of the dwellings.	1 & 4	Providing low maintenance vegetation species.
		2 & 3	Providing substantial trees and shrubs as part of development.
		3	Retaining substantial substantial, established trees as part of development.
1, 2 & 3	Preserve the rhythm of dwelling spacing in the area. Site buildings to create the appearance of space.	1 & 2	Providing setbacks on at least one side boundary.
		3	Providing setbacks on all boundaries.
1, 2, 3 & 4	Ensure buildings do not dominate the streetscape.	1, 2, 3 & 4	Articulating the form and elevations of buildings.
1, 2, 3 & 4	Preserve the openness of the streetscape.	2, 3 & 4	Providing no front fences, other than along heavily trafficked roads.
		1	Providing low or open style front fences, other than along heavily trafficked roads.



Frankston

FRANKSTON			
Strategies		Policy guidelines	
Precincts		Precincts	Consider as relevant:
2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 & 9	Strengthen the garden setting.	3, 5, 6, 7, 8 & 9	Providing low maintenance vegetation species as part of development.
		5, 7 & 8	Retaining substantial, established trees as part of development.
		9	Retaining substantial trees and providing for the planting of new trees particularly on larger sites as part of development.
		2	Providing as part of development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Substantial trees and shrubs. Retaining existing substantial trees. Providing setbacks from all boundaries to accommodate trees and substantial shrubs shrubs.



FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

FRANKSTON			
Strategies		Policy guidelines	
Precincts		Precincts	Consider as relevant:
1	Enhance the garden setting and backdrop of native trees.	1	Providing as part of development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low maintenance vegetation species. ▪ Retention of existing large trees. ▪ Setbacks from at least two boundaries to accommodate large trees.
10	Minimise the loss of front garden space and the dominance of car storage facilities.	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Locating garages and carports behind the existing building line. ▪ Minimising hard paved areas in front gardens and using permeable surfaces and materials.
4, 10 & 11 4 & 10	Strengthen the coastal character of the area.	4, 10 & 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retaining existing coastal native and indigenous trees and understorey vegetation. ▪ Locating building footings outside root zones of all trees and shrubs. ▪ Providing appropriate coastal species as part of development landscaping.
	Encourage the use of materials and finishes that complement coastal vegetation and setting.	4	The use of timber or other masonry sheeting or cladding materials on external surfaces.
		10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The use of timber or other non-masonry sheeting or cladding materials or natural materials such as stone. ▪ The use of muted colours on external surfaces.
2,9	Preserve the rhythm of existing dwelling spacing.	2	Providing setbacks on both side boundaries and the rear boundary.
		9	Providing setbacks on at least one side boundary.
2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10 & 11	Ensure buildings do not dominate the streetscape.	2,6,7,8,10 & 11	Articulating the form and elevation of buildings.
		2	Providing low pitched roof forms.
		3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Providing for building heights that reflect the predominant existing building heights in the street and nearby properties. ▪ Recessing two storey elements from front facades.
		4	Locating buildings away from ridge lines.
1, 7, 8, 9 & 10	Preserve the openness of the streetscape.	1,7,8 & 9	Providing no front fences, other than along heavily trafficked roads.
		5,6,11	Providing no front fences, or low, open style fences, other than along heavily trafficked roads.
		3 & 4	Providing low or open style front fences, other than along heavily trafficked roads.
		2	Providing no front fences facing the street and low open style fences in other areas, other than along heavily trafficked roads.

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

FRANKSTON			
Strategies		Policy guidelines	
Precincts		Precincts	Consider as relevant:
		10	Providing low, open style or brush front fences other than along heavily trafficked roads.
4 & 11	Support the sharing of views to the ocean or coast.	4 & 11	Siting buildings to respond to existing view corridors to the ocean and coast of nearby properties.
10	Support the sharing of views to the ocean, creek or coast.	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Siting buildings to respond to existing view corridors to the ocean, creek or coast of nearby properties. ▪ Providing setbacks from at least one side boundary (at ground level).
4, 10, & 11	Encourage innovative architecture that respects the coastal setting.	4, 10 & 11	Incorporating building elements that contribute to a lightness of structure including balconies, verandas, open or light transparent balustrading and gable ends.
		4 & 10	Designing buildings to respond to the dominant characteristics of the area and the site.
4 & 11	Minimise site disturbance and impact of buildings on the landscape.	4 & 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Utilising the existing contours of the site or step down the site. ▪ Minimising the use of retaining walls and battering of slopes.
1, 3, 5, 7 & 8	Preserve the rhythm of existing dwelling spacing.	1,3,5,7 & 8	Providing setbacks on at least one side boundary.
		4,6 & 11	Providing setbacks on both side boundaries.
4	Protect the escarpment landform west of Cliff Road		Providing setbacks from the escarpment edge.
10	Enhance residential interface with the beach and creek environments.	10	<p>Where a site adjoins the beach or Kananook Creek:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Locating building mass away from the beach or creek. ▪ Setting back the second storey component of any building from the ground floor beach or creek elevation, a distance of at least the ground floor building height. ▪ Minimising hard surfaces on sites adjoining the beach and creek environment. ▪ Encouraging low or no fences on creek boundary. Designing any high fences to be transparent or mesh.



Frankston North

FRANKSTON NORTH			
Strategies		Policy guidelines	
Precincts		Precincts	Consider as relevant:
1 & 2	Preserve the rhythm of existing dwelling spacing.	1 & 2	Providing setbacks on both side boundaries.

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

FRANKSTON NORTH			
Strategies		Policy guidelines	
Precincts		Precincts	Consider as relevant:
1 & 2	Preserve the openness of the streetscape.	1 & 2	Providing low or open style front fences, other than along heavily trafficked roads.
1 & 2	Ensure that buildings do not dominate the streetscape.	1 & 2	Encouraging low pitched roof forms.
1 & 2	Strengthen the garden settings.	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Providing low maintenance vegetation species and native trees as part of development. ▪ Retaining existing native trees.
		2	Providing low maintenance species as part of development.

Frankston South

FRANKSTON SOUTH			
Strategies		Policy guidelines	
Precincts		Precincts	Consider as relevant:
1, 2, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, & 14	Minimise site disturbance and impact of the building on the landscape.	1, 2, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 & 14	Utilizing the existing contours of the site or stepping down the site.
1 & 8	Strengthen the continuous flow of vegetation across the landscape.	1 & 8	Providing open front fencing or post and wire style fencing, other than along heavily trafficked roads.
2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12 & 14	Preserve the openness of the streetscape.	2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 12 & 14	Providing no front fences, other than along heavily trafficked roads.
		4, 6, & 9	Providing no front fences or low, open style front fences, other than along heavily trafficked roads.
6, 9, 10, 11, 13 & 14	Minimise the loss of front garden space and the dominance of car storage facilities.	6,9,10,11 & 13	Locating garages and car ports behind the line of the front dwelling. 
		6, 9 & 11	Minimising paving in front yards, including the driveway.
		14	Locating garages and car ports behind the line of the dwelling, or beside the dwelling within the roofline.
2, 5 & 13	Encourage a garden setting.	2	Retaining substantial native trees and understorey and indigenous vegetation, and provide for the planting of new native trees as part of development. 
		5	Providing substantial trees and shrubs as part of development.
		13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Providing indigenous and native vegetation as part of development. ▪ Retaining substantial native trees and providing for the planting of new native trees and understorey.

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

FRANKSTON SOUTH			
Strategies		Policy guidelines	
Precincts		Precincts	Consider as relevant:
3	Strengthen the garden settings and the former pastoral landscape.	3	Providing as part of development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low maintenance vegetation species. ▪ Retention of substantial trees and any remnant vegetation. ▪ The planting of new native trees.
4	Strengthen the garden settings of the dwellings and rural treed backdrop.	4	Providing as part of development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The planting of substantial trees and shrubs. ▪ Retention of substantial trees and indigenous vegetation.
6	Encourage the extension of the Sweetwater Creek vegetation qualities into the surrounding residential area and to strengthen the garden settings of the dwellings.	6	Providing as part of development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retention of substantial native trees. ▪ The planting of new native trees and understorey. ▪ Locating building footings outside of root zones. ▪ Providing setbacks from at least two boundaries to accommodate large trees. ▪ Providing setbacks on sites greater than 700 square metres, from all boundaries to accommodate large trees and other vegetation.
9, 10, 11 & 14.	Strengthen the coastal bush settings and the relationship to the landscape of the Sweetwater Creek environs.	10 & 11	Providing as part of development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Indigenous coastal species, particularly in areas visible from the street. ▪ Retention of substantial native trees. ▪ New native trees and understorey.
		9 & 14	Providing as part of development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Substantial trees and shrubs and indigenous vegetation in areas visible from the street. ▪ Setbacks from at least two boundaries sufficient distance to accommodate substantial vegetation. ▪ Retention of substantial trees. ▪ The planting of new native trees and understorey. ▪ Locating building footings outside of root zones.
12	Strengthen the coastal character of the area by planting of appropriate coastal species.	12	Providing as part of development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retention of existing coastal native and indigenous trees and understorey vegetation.

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

FRANKSTON SOUTH			
Strategies		Policy guidelines	
Precincts		Precincts	Consider as relevant:
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The planting of appropriate coastal species. Locating building footings outside of root zones.
1	Strengthen the vegetation dominated landscape and the relationship to the vegetation qualities of the Sweetwater Creek environs.	1	<p>Providing as part of development substantial native trees and shrubs including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retention of substantial, established native trees and understorey vegetation. The planting of new native trees. Space for the planting of substantial vegetation. Locating building footings outside of root zones for established and new trees.
7 & 8	Strengthen the rural bush setting and the relationship to the landscape of the Sweetwater Creek environs.	7 & 8	<p>Providing as part of development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Native and indigenous coastal trees and understorey, particularly in areas visible from the street. Retention of substantial native trees and indigenous vegetation.
		7	Providing setbacks from both side and rear boundaries to accommodate substantial trees as part of development.
		8	<p>Siting and designing buildings to incorporate space for the planting of substantial vegetation.</p> <p>Locating building footings outside root zones.</p>
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 & 14	Preserve the rhythm of existing dwelling spacing.	4 & 5	Providing setbacks on one side boundary.
		2 & 6	Providing setbacks on both side boundaries and the rear boundary.
		3, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13 & 14	Providing setbacks on both side boundaries and the rear boundary.
		1 & 8	Providing setbacks on all boundaries.
		6	Providing setbacks on both side boundaries and the rear boundary for lots greater than 700sqm.
		9	Providing setbacks on at least one side boundary and preferably all side and rear boundaries.
1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13 & 14	Ensure adequate spaces are provided for the retention and planting of vegetation.	6, 9, 10, 11 & 14	Minimising building site coverage.
		1, 7, 8 & 13	Minimising building site coverage and areas covered by impervious surfaces.

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

FRANKSTON SOUTH			
Strategies		Policy guidelines	
Precincts		Precincts	Consider as relevant:
6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 & 14	Enhance the residential interface with the creek environment on sites adjacent to Sweetwater Creek.	6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 & 14	Where a site adjoins Sweetwater Creek: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locating building mass away from the creek. Setting buildings at least 10 metres from the creek reserve boundary or from any slope of 10% or greater. Minimising hard surfaces on sites adjoining the creek. Providing no or low fences on creek boundary. Designing any high fences to be transparent or mesh.
13	Enhance the residential interface with the coast and creek environments on adjoining sites.	13	Where a site adjoins the coast, or Kackeraboite Creek: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locating building mass away from the coast or creek. Setting back the second storey component of any building from the ground floor coast or creek elevation a distance of at least the ground floor building height.
7, 10, 11 & 12,	Ensure new buildings do not dominate the streetscape and the wider landscape setting.	7, 8, 10, 11 & 12	Articulating the form and elevation of buildings.
		12	Locating buildings away from ridgelines.
2, 3 & 14	Ensure buildings do not dominate the streetscape.	2, 3 & 14	Articulating the form and elevation of buildings.
12	Provide for reasonable sharing of views to the ocean or coast.	12	Siting buildings to respond to existing view corridors to the ocean or coast from nearby properties.
12 & 13	Encourage innovative architecture that respects the coastal settings.	12, 13	Incorporating as part of development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building elements and details that contribute to a lightness of structure including balconies, verandas, light transparent balustrading and gable ends. Timber or other non-masonry sheeting or cladding materials.
		12	Incorporating as part of development subdued colours on external finishes.
		13	Incorporating as part of development rendering, bagging or painted masonry surfaces.
13	Maintain the openness of the streetscape.	13	Providing open style front fences other than along highly trafficked roads.

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

Langwarrin

LANGWARRIN			
Strategies		Policy guidelines	
Precincts		Precincts	Consider as relevant:
1, 2, 3, 4 & 6	Strengthen the garden settings and encourage the retention and planting of indigenous vegetation.	1, 2, 3 & 4	Providing as part of development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low maintenance vegetation species. ▪ Retention of large, established trees. ▪ The planting of new native and indigenous trees, particularly on larger sites. ▪ Adequate space for tree planting.
		6	Providing as part of development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Substantial trees and shrubs. ▪ Retention of large, established trees and understorey. ▪ The planting of new native trees. ▪ Space for the planting of substantial vegetation. ▪ Locating building footings outside root zones.
5	Strengthen the garden settings.	5	Providing as part of development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low maintenance vegetation species. ▪ Retention of large, established trees. ▪ The planting of new native trees, particularly on larger sites. ▪ Adequate space for tree planting.
1, 2, 3, 4 & 5	Maintain the openness of the streetscape.	1, 2, 3, 4 & 5	Providing low open style front fences.
6	Preserve the existing rhythm of dwelling spacing.	6	Providing set backs from all boundaries to create a semi rural setting with space for generous landscaping.
1, 2, 4 & 6	Encourage building elements that respects the creekside or any wetland environment and do not dominate the landscape.	1, 2, 4 & 6	Where a site adjoins Boggy Creek or a wetland: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Locating building mass away from the creek or wetland. ▪ Setting back the second storey component of any building from the ground floor creek or wetland elevation a distance of at least the ground floor building height.
2, 5 & 6	Minimise site disturbance and impact of buildings on the landscape.	2, 5 & 6	Utilizing the existing contours of the site or step down the site as part of development.
1, 2, 3, 4 & 5	Preserve the rhythm of existing dwelling spacing.	1, 2 & 3	Providing setbacks on at least one side boundary and preferably both.
		4 & 5	Providing setbacks on both side boundaries.
1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6	Ensure buildings do not dominate the streetscape.	1, 2, 3, 4 & 5	Articulating the form and elevation of buildings.

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

LANGWARRIN			
Strategies		Policy guidelines	
Precincts		Precincts	Consider as relevant:
		6	Providing muted colours and tones on external finishes.
6	Enhance the continuous flow of vegetation across the landscape.	6	Providing no fencing or post and wire style fencing, other than along heavily trafficked roads.
3	Encourage building elements that respects the creekside or any wetland environment and do not dominate the landscape.	3	Where a site adjoins Boggy Creek, Little Boggy Creek or a wetland: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locating building mass away from the creek or wetland. Setting back the second storey component of any building from the ground floor creek or wetland elevation a distance of at least the ground floor building height.

Langwarrin South

LANGWARRIN SOUTH			
Strategies		Policy guidelines	
Precincts		Precincts	Consider as relevant:
1	Strengthen the native vegetation dominated streetscapes.	1	Providing as part of development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landscaping that includes substantial trees and vegetation. Retention of large, established trees and understorey. The planting of new native trees. Siting and designing buildings to incorporate space for the planting of substantial vegetation. Locating building footings outside of root zones.
1	Minimise site disturbance and impact of the building on the landscape.	1	Utilizing existing contours of the site or step down the site.
1	Preserve the existing rhythm of dwelling spacing.	1	Providing set backs from all boundaries to create a semi rural setting with space for generous landscaping.
1	Ensure buildings do not dominate the streetscape and wider landscape setting.	1	Providing muted colours and tones on external finishes.
1	Enhance the continuous flow of vegetation across the landscape.	1	Providing no fencing or post and wire style fencing other than along heavily trafficked roads.
1	Encourage building elements that respects any wetland environment and do not dominate the landscape.	1	Where a site adjoins a wetland: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locating building mass away from the wetland. Setting back the second storey component of any building from the ground floor wetland elevation a

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

LANGWARRIN SOUTH			
Strategies		Policy guidelines	
Precincts		Precincts	Consider as relevant:
			distance of at least the ground floor building height.

Seaford

SEAFORD			
Strategies		Policy guidelines	
Precincts		Precincts	Consider as relevant:
4, 5 & 7	Strengthen the coastal garden settings.	4, 5 & 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retaining existing coastal native and indigenous trees and understorey. Locating footings outside root zones. Providing coastal vegetation species, including trees, with an emphasis on indigenous species as part of development.
		4	The use of timber or other non-masonry sheeting or cladding materials in streets where weatherboard predominates.
4, 5 & 7	Encourage building elements that respects the creekside environment and do not dominate the landscape.	4	Where a site adjoins Kananook Creek: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locating building mass away from the creek. Setting back the second storey component of any building from the ground floor creek elevation a distance of at least the ground floor building height.
		7	Where a site adjoins Kananook Creek: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locating building mass away from the creek. Setting back the second and third storey component of any building from the creek elevation a distance of at least the height of the floor below. Minimising hard surfaces on sites adjoining the creek environment. Providing no or low fences on creek boundary. Designing any high fences to be transparent or mesh. Retaining creekside vegetation. Providing for revegetation.
		5	Where a site adjoins Kananook Creek or the Seaford Wetlands: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locating building mass away from the creek or wetlands. Setting back the second storey component of any building from the ground floor creek or wetland elevation

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

SEAFORD			
Strategies		Policy guidelines	
Precincts		Precincts	Consider as relevant:
			a distance of at least the ground floor building height.
1, 3, 6, 8 & 9	Strengthen the garden settings.	1	Providing as part of development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low maintenance vegetation species. Retention of existing native trees. The planting of indigenous trees and shrubs.
		3 & 6	Providing low maintenance plants, with an emphasis on indigenous species as part of development.
		6	Retaining large, established native trees as part of development.
		8 & 9	Providing low maintenance vegetation species as part of development.
2	Strengthen the garden settings and backdrop of canopy trees.	2	Providing as part of development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low maintenance vegetation species. Areas for the planting of trees and other substantial vegetation. Retention of large, established trees. Setbacks from a side or rear boundary a sufficient distance to accommodate at least one large tree, and more trees on larger sites.
1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8 & 9,	Ensure buildings do not dominate the streetscape.	1 & 2	Providing low pitched roof forms.
		4	Providing skillion, flat, single pitch or low pitched roof forms.
		3, 4, 7, 8 & 9	Articulating the form and elevations of buildings.
5 & 6	Ensure that buildings do not dominate the streetscape and wider landscape setting.	5 & 6	For buildings adjoining the Wetlands minimising visual impact when viewed from the wetlands reserve through the use of massing, forms, muted colours and materials.
		5	Providing low pitched roof forms.
6	Encourage building elements that respect the wetland environment and do not dominate the landscape.		Where a site adjoins the Seaford Wetlands: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locating building mass away from the wetlands. Setting back the second storey component of any building from the ground floor wetland elevation a distance of at least the ground floor building height.
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 & 9	Preserve the openness of the streetscape.	1, 3, 5, 5 & 6	Providing no or low, open style front fences, other than on heavily trafficked roads.
		2 & 9	Providing low or open style front fences other than on heavily trafficked roads.

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

SEAFORD			
Strategies		Policy guidelines	
Precincts		Precincts	Consider as relevant:
		7	Providing open style front fences, other than along heavily trafficked roads, or using vegetation as a screening device.
		8	Providing no front fences, other than on heavily trafficked roads.
5 & 7	Encourage innovative architecture that respects and compliments the coastal settings and vegetation.	5 & 7	Incorporating timber or other non-masonry sheeting or cladding materials.
		7	Providing as part of development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subdued colours on external finishes. Building elements and details that contribute to a lightness of structure including balconies, verandas, light transparent balustrading and gable ends.
7	Minimise the impact of buildings over two storeys on the streetscape.	7	Recessing parts of buildings over two (2) storeys: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> From the facade of lower levels. At least three (3) metres from the front facade.
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 & 9	Preserve the rhythm of existing dwelling spacing.	1, 3, 4, 5 & 6	Providing setbacks that allow for tree planting.
		8 & 9	Providing setbacks on at least one boundary.
		2	Providing setbacks on at least one side boundary and preferably both.
		7	Providing setbacks on both side boundaries.
7	Preserve sharing of views to the ocean, creek or coast.	7	Sitting buildings to respond to view corridors to the ocean, creek or coast from nearby properties and public areas.

Skye

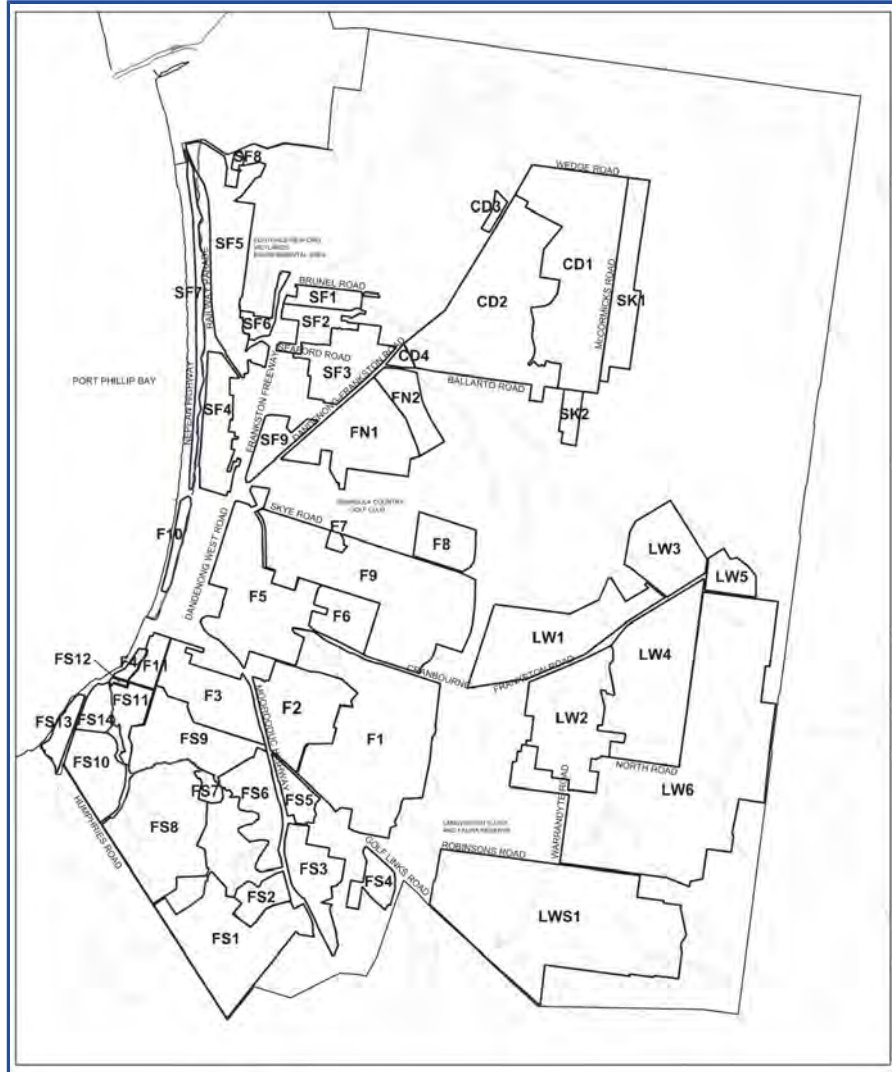
SKYE			
Strategies		Policy guidelines	
Precincts		Precincts	Consider as relevant:
1 & 2	Strengthen the garden settings.	1 & 2	Providing low maintenance vegetation species as part of development.
1 & 2	Preserve the rhythm of existing dwelling spacing.	1 & 2	Providing setbacks on at least one side boundary.
1 & 2	Ensure that buildings do not dominate the streetscape.	1 & 2	Articulating the form and elevations of buildings.
1 & 2	Preserve the openness of the streetscape.	1 & 2	Providing no front fences, other than on heavily trafficked roads.

Policy documents

Consider as relevant:

- *Frankston City Neighbourhood Character Study, including all Neighbourhood Character Precinct brochures (Planisphere and John Curtis Pty Ltd, 2002)*

Frankston City Council – Neighbourhood Character Precincts – Map 1



FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

15.01-6S Design for rural areas

31/07/2018
VC148

Objective

To ensure development respects valued areas of rural character.

Strategies

Ensure that the siting, scale and appearance of development protects and enhances rural character.

Protect the visual amenity of valued rural landscapes and character areas along township approaches and sensitive tourist routes by ensuring new development is sympathetically located.



Site and design development to minimise visual impacts on surrounding natural scenery and landscape features including ridgelines, hill tops, waterways, lakes and wetlands.





Planning Scheme Amendment C152fran



'Administrative Amendment' Supporting information

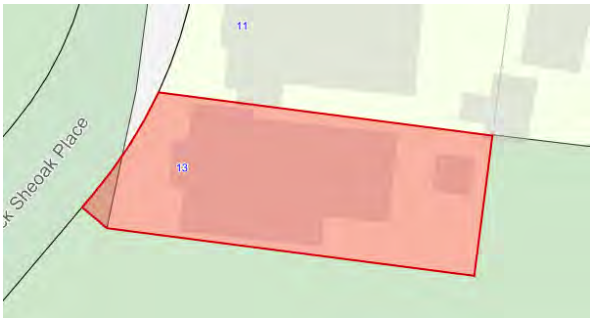
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6. Department of Transport Email	
7. Council Resolution	

Overlays					
	Schedule	Address	Proposed Change	Justification	Evidence
Environmental Significance Overlay	ESO4	20 Derna Crescent, Frankston	Remove the ESO from the property and remove <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> from ESO4.	Tree removed.	 <p><i>Corymbia citriodora</i> at 20 Derna Street in April 2013 (Google Maps)</p>  <p><i>Corymbia citriodora</i> at 20 Derna Street in June 2015 (Google Maps)</p>
	ESO4	15 & 17 Luxton Terrace, Seaford	Remove the ESO from the property and remove <i>Corymbia ficifolia</i> from ESO4.	Tree removed.	 <p><i>Corymbia ficifolia</i> at 15 & 17 Luxton Terrace in March 2013 (Google Maps)</p>  <p>15 & 17 Luxton Terrace in June 2015 (Google Maps)</p>




	ESO4	42 Frome Avenue, Frankston	Remove the ESO from the property and remove <i>Ailanthus altissima</i> from ESO4.	Tree removed.		
<p><i>Ailanthus altissima</i> at 42 Frome Avenue in May 2017 (Google Maps)</p>	<p>42 Frome Avenue, November 2019 (Google Maps)</p>					
	ESO4	25 & 27 Park Street, Seaford	Remove the ESO from the property and remove <i>eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> from ESO4.	Tree removed.		
<p><i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> 25 & 27 Park Street, June 2015 (Google Maps)</p>	<p>25 & 27 Park Street, February 2019 (Google Maps)</p>					

	ESO4	2 The Grove, Langwarrin	Remove Environmental Significance Overlay- Schedule 4 from parcel on PS Map No 6ESO.	Environmental Significance Overlay – Schedule 4 should not apply to the land. The Grove, Langwarrin is not listed in the schedule to the overlay.	Appendix 1 – ESO – Schedule 4	
	ESO4	10a Bembridge Avenue, Frankston South	Remove the ESO from the property and remove <i>Quercus robur</i> from ESO4.	Tree removed.	 <p><i>Quercus robur</i> at 10A Bembridge Avenue, June 2015 (Google Maps)</p>	 <p>10a Bembridge Avenue. 2021</p>

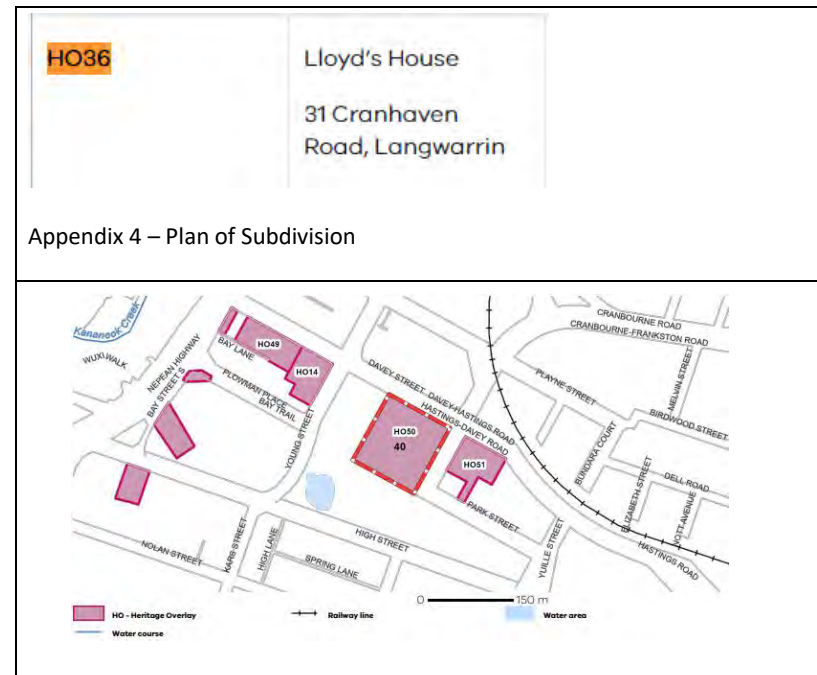
	ESO4	64 Cliff Road, Frankston	Remove the ESO from the property and remove <i>Quercus palustris</i> from ESO4.	<i>Quercus palustris</i> was damaged by storms in 2021. A permit has since been granted to remove the tree (208/2021/VS).	Appendix 2 – Planning Permit 208/2021/VS					
	ESO4	2 Armagh Road, Frankston South	Amend ESO4 to state <i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i> instead of <i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> .	Incorrect species identified.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>2 Armagh Road, Frankston South</td> <td>31 (15) 267</td> <td><i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> <i>Cupressus sempervirens</i></td> <td>2 Armagh Road 179 Overport Road</td> <td>7ESO</td> </tr> </table> <p>Excerpt of Environmental Significance Overlay – Schedule 4. Page 9.</p>	2 Armagh Road, Frankston South	31 (15) 267	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> <i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	2 Armagh Road 179 Overport Road	7ESO
2 Armagh Road, Frankston South	31 (15) 267	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> <i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	2 Armagh Road 179 Overport Road	7ESO						
Significant Landscape Overlay	SLO1	13 Black Sheoak Place, Langwarrin	Remove SLO1	<p>Overlay incorrectly applied to land. There is not significant landscaping on the site.</p> <p>Note: see zoning for additional changes.</p>	 <p>Overlay applies to a small section of land at the front of the site.</p>					

Heritage Overlay	HO57	18 Marcus Road, Frankston South	Amend map to reflect HO57 as per the Planning Scheme – Clause 43.01 Heritage Overlay.	The HO reference on PS Map HO7 is incorrect and identifies HO58.
	HO58	6 Petrie Street, Frankston	Amend map to reflect HO58 as per the Planning Scheme – Clause 43.01 Heritage Overlay.	The HO reference on PS Map HO4 is incorrect and identifies HO57.

<table border="1"> <tr> <td>HO57</td> <td>Former McClune House 18 Marcus Road, Frankston South</td> <td>No</td> </tr> </table>	HO57	Former McClune House 18 Marcus Road, Frankston South	No	
HO57	Former McClune House 18 Marcus Road, Frankston South	No		
<p>Excerpt from Heritage Overlay Schedule</p>	<p>Planning Scheme Map</p>			
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>HO58</td> <td>House 6 Petrie Street, Frankston</td> <td>Ye</td> </tr> </table>	HO58	House 6 Petrie Street, Frankston	Ye	
HO58	House 6 Petrie Street, Frankston	Ye		
<p>Excerpt from Heritage Overlay</p>	<p>Planning Scheme Map</p>			

	HO11	10-11 Somme Avenue, Frankston	Correct address in the Heritage Overlay to 10-11 Somme Avenue, Frankston	Incorrect address.	 <p>Appendix 3 – Property Report</p>
	HO36	1 Tweed Court, Langwarrin	Correct address in the Heritage Overlay	Incorrect address – property has been subdivided.	 <p>Appendix 4 – Plan of Subdivision</p>
	HO36	39 Cranhaven Road, Langwarrin	Correct address in the Heritage Overlay	Incorrect address - property has been subdivided.	 <p>Appendix 4 – Plan of Subdivision</p>

	HO36	39A Cranhaven Road, Langwarrin	Correct address in Heritage Overlay	Incorrect address - property has been subdivided.
	HO15	40 Davey Street, Frankston	Include on Planning Scheme Map	Property not included on Planning Scheme Map.



Public Acquisition Overlay	PAO3	16R Cranbourne Road, Frankston	Remove Public Acquisition Overlay	Council acquired land.
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	PAO2
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320R
Ballarto
Road, Skye

Remove
Public
Acquisition
Overlay

Council
acquired land.



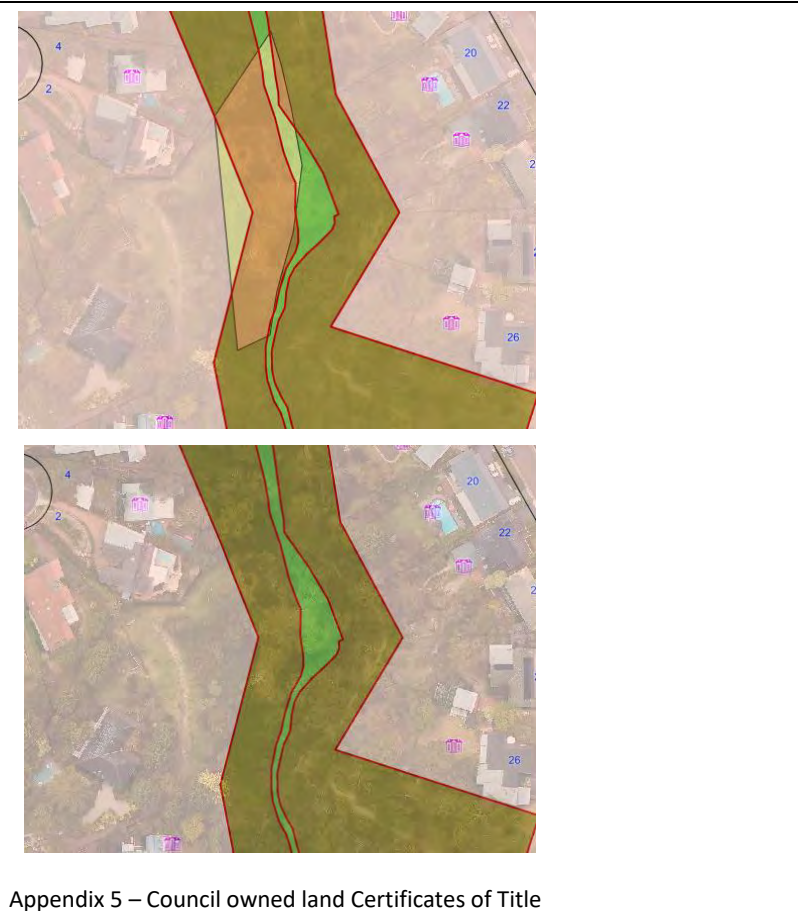
Appendix 5 – Council owned land Certificates of Title

	PA03
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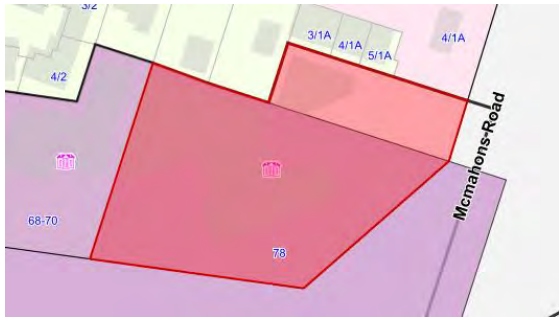

28R Fenton
Crescent,
Frankston
South


Remove
Public
Acquisition
Overlay

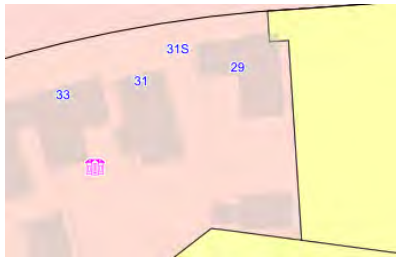
Council
acquired land.

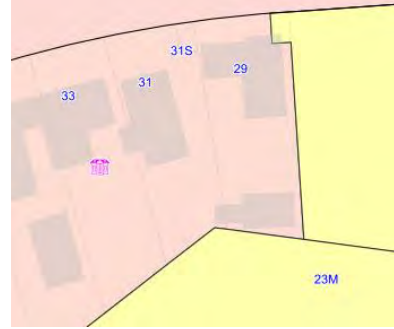



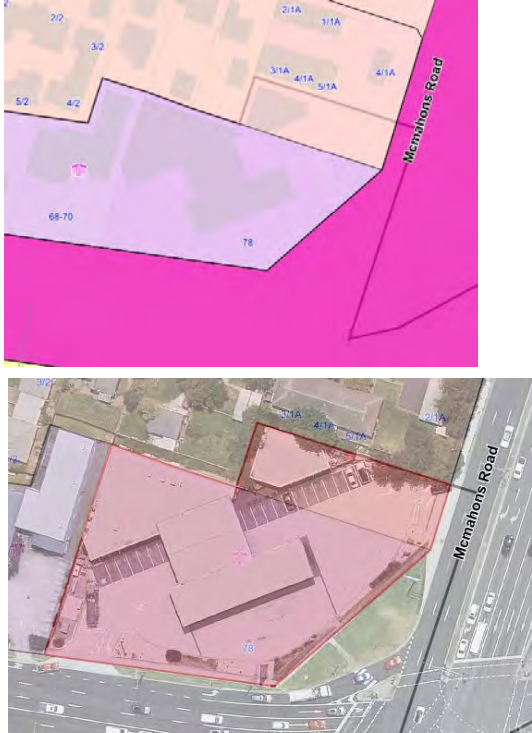
Appendix 5 – Council owned land Certificates of Title


<p>Parking Overlay</p>	<p>PO1</p>	<p>78 Cranbourne Road, Frankston</p>	<p>Apply Parking Overlay</p>	<p>Overlay incorrectly applied to land. Note: see zoning for additional changes.</p>	 <p>Parking Overlay currently part applies to land.</p>
<p>Design and Development Overlay</p>	<p>DDO4</p>	<p>13 Black Sheoak Place, Langwarrin</p>	<p>Removed DDO4</p>	<p>Overlay incorrectly applied to land. Note: see zoning for additional changes.</p>	 <p>DDO4 part applies to land which is incorrectly zoned LDRZ.</p>

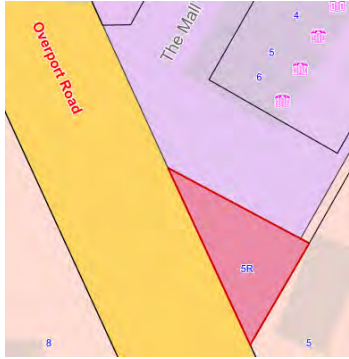
	DDO13	78 Cranbourne Road, Frankston	Apply DDO13	<p>Overlay incorrectly applied to land.</p> <p>Note: see zoning for additional changes.</p>	 <p>DDO13 part applies to land.</p>
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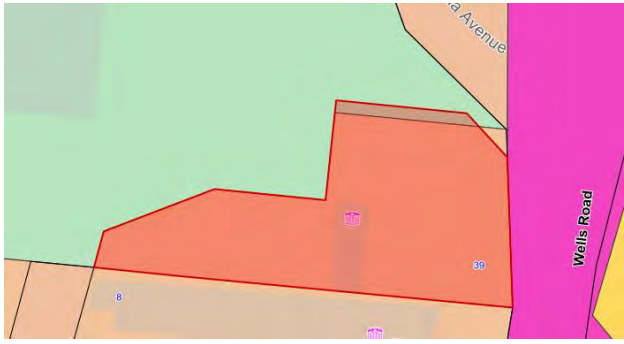
Zones			
Address	Proposed Change	Justification	Evidence
29 Quarrion Drive, Carrum Downs	Remove Public Use Zone – Schedule 6 and apply General Residential Zone.	A small portion of 29 Quarrion Drive is zoned PUZ6, when it should be GRZ.	 <p>29 Quarrion Drive, Carrum Downs</p>



<p>31S Quarrion Drive, Carrum Downs</p>	<p>Remove General Residential Zone and apply Public Use Zone – Schedule 6.</p>	<p>Zone previously applied to the wrong land at 29 Quarrion Drive, Carrum downs.</p>	 <p>31S Quarrion Drive, Carrum Downs</p>
<p>13 Black Sheoak Place, Langwarrin</p>	<p>Rezone part of property from Low Density Residential Zone to General Residential Zone</p>	<p>Zone incorrectly applied. General Residential Zone is consistent with the balance of the property and neighbouring properties.</p>	

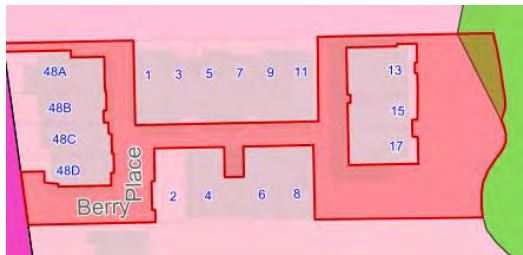
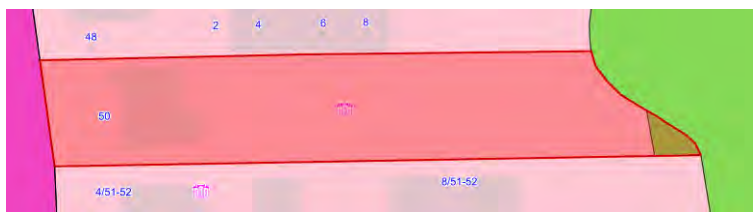
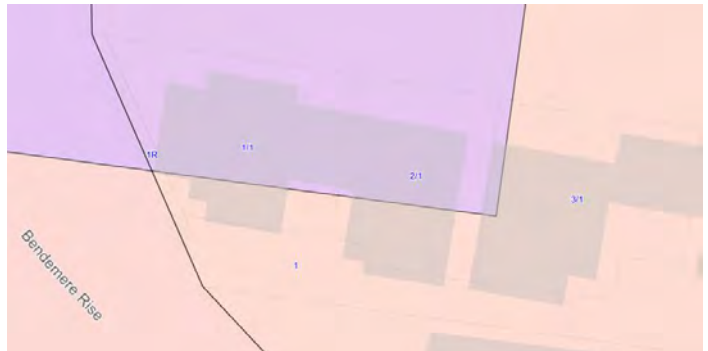
<p>78 Cranbourne Road, Frankston</p>	<p>Rezone part of the property from General Residential Zone to Commercial 1 Zone.</p>	<p>Zone incorrectly applied.</p> <p>Part of the property is zoned Residential 1 Zone. Rate records indicate the property is commercial (Burger Days). Also, part of the accessway to McMahons Road is located on the property.</p>	
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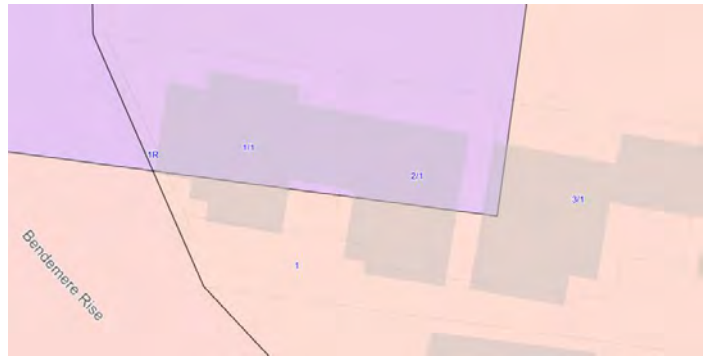
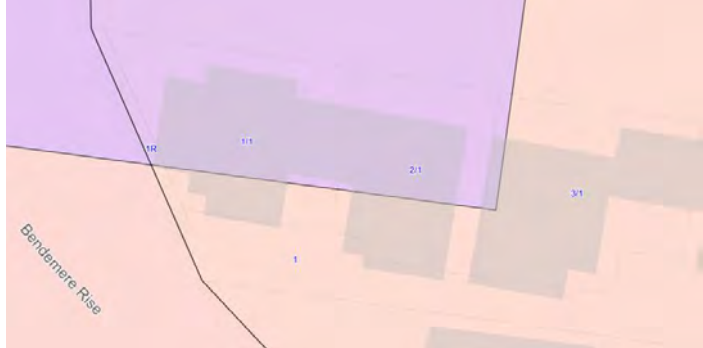
<p>258-260R Frankston-Flinders Road, Frankston South</p>	<p>Rezone from Public Use Zone to Public park and Recreation Zone.</p>	<p>Zone incorrectly applied.</p> <p>Ally Reserve currently has two zonings, Public Use Zone and Public Park and Recreation Zone.</p>	
<p>McClelland Drive</p>	<p>Rezone from Transport Road Zone 2 to Transport Road Zone 3</p>	<p>Considered to be a significant municipal road</p>	<p>Appendix 6 – Email from Department of Transport dated 17/03/2022</p>


McCormicks Drive	Rezone from Transport Road Zone 2 to Transport Road Zone 3	Considered to be a significant municipal road	Appendix 6– Email from Department of Transport dated 17/03/2022
Beach Street	Rezone from Transport Road Zone 2 to Transport Road Zone 3	Considered to be a significant municipal road	Appendix 6 – Email from Department of Transport dated 17/03/2022
5R Overport road, Frankston	Rezone from Commercial 1 Zone to Public Park and Recreation Zone	Council decision to meet public open space requirements.	 <p>Appendix 7 – Council Resolution</p>

<p>39 Wells Street, Seaford</p>	<p>Rezone from Industrial 1 Zone to Public Park and Recreation Zone</p>	<p>Council acquired land.</p>	 <p>Appendix 5 – Council Owned Land Certificates of Title</p>
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<p>28 Nepean Highway, Seaford</p>	<p>Rezone from Public Use Zone to General Residential Zone</p>	<p>Zone incorrectly applied. Land has a current residential use.</p>	
<p>7/46-47 Nepean Highway, Seaford</p>	<p>Rezone part of property from Public Park and Recreation Zone to General Residential Zone</p>	<p>Part incorrectly zoned PPRZ. General Residential Zone is consistent with the zoning of the remaining property and neighbouring properties.</p>	

<p>48 Nepean Highway, Seaford</p>	<p>Rezone part of property from Public Park and Recreation Zone to General Residential Zone</p>	<p>Part incorrectly zoned PPRZ. General Residential Zone is consistent with the zoning of the remaining property and neighbouring properties.</p>	
<p>50 Nepean Highway, Seaford</p>	<p>Rezone part of property from Public Park and Recreation Zone to General Residential Zone</p>	<p>Part incorrectly zoned PPRZ. General Residential Zone is consistent with the zoning of the remaining property and neighbouring properties.</p>	
<p>1/1 Bendemere Rise, Langwarrin</p>	<p>Rezone part of the property from Commercial 1 Zone to General Residential Zone.</p>	<p>Part incorrectly zoned C1Z. General Residential Zone is consistent with the balance of the property and use.</p>	

<p>2/1 Bendemere Rise, Langwarrin</p>	<p>Rezone part of the property from Commercial 1 Zone to General Residential Zone.</p>	<p>Part incorrectly zoned C1Z. General Residential Zone is consistent with the balance of the property and use.</p>	
<p>3/1 Bendemere Rise, Langwarrin</p>	<p>Rezone part of the property from Commercial 1 Zone to General Residential Zone.</p>	<p>Part incorrectly zoned C1Z. General Residential Zone is consistent with the balance of the property and use.</p>	

<p>600N Nepean Highway, Frankston</p>	<p>Rezone from Special Use Zone 3 to Public Conservation and Resource Zone</p>	<p>To align with the balance of zoning within Port Phillip Bay</p>	 A map showing a coastal area with a blue body of water on the left. A green area is highlighted, representing the rezoning area. A road labeled '600N Nepean Highway' is shown running along the coast. The map also shows a residential area with a grid of streets and a small orange area.
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Spelling Errors					
	Schedule	Address	Proposed Change	Justification	Evidence
Significant landscape Overlay	HO5		<p>Clause 42.03-1 from 'Areas of remanent indigenous vegetation have been identified on the site, this vegetation has environmental significant including providing habitat for indigenous fauna.' to 'Areas of remnant indigenous vegetation have been identified on the site, this vegetation has environmental significant including providing habitat for indigenous fauna.'</p> <p>Clause 42.03-2 from 'To conserve and enhance remanent indigenous vegetation in the area.' to 'To conserve and enhance remnant indigenous vegetation in the area.'</p>	Spelling Error - Remanent	<p>Statement of nature and key elements of landscape</p> <p>The site commonly known as the G.K. Tucker Brotherhood of St. Laurence Settlement contains a mixture of remnant indigenous vegetation and mature exotic trees and shrubs which make a significant contribution to the landscape quality and character of this area.</p> <p>Areas of remanent indigenous vegetation have been identified on the site, this vegetation has environmental significant including providing habitat for indigenous fauna.</p> <p>This land was established as low cost housing in the early 20th century by Gerard Kennedy Tucker founder of the Brotherhood of St. Laurence. Trees that were planted as part of this development remain on the site today. These planted trees provide links to the former use of the site and as such are of historical landscape significance.</p> <p>Landscape character objectives to be achieved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To protect vegetation in the area with intrinsic landscape and historical or environmental values. To conserve and enhance remanent indigenous vegetation in the area. To ensure that development responds to and maintains the landscape quality of the GK Tucker Brotherhood of St. Laurence Settlement.

<p>Clause 15.01-5L</p>			<p>Frankston preferred neighbourhood character – Seaford. Delete repetition of number '5' and replace with number '4'</p>	<p>Spelling Error</p>	<p>Seaford</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="4">SEAFORD</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2">Strategies</th> <th colspan="2">Policy guidelines</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2">Precincts</th> <th>Precincts</th> <th>Consider as relevant:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 & 9</td> <td>Preserve the openness of the streetscape.</td> <td>1, 3, 5, 5 & 6</td> <td>Providing no or low, open style front fences, other than on heavily trafficked roads.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>2 & 9</td> <td>Providing low or open style front fences, other than on heavily trafficked roads.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>7</td> <td>Providing open style front fences, other than along heavily trafficked roads, or using vegetation as a screening device.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>8</td> <td>Providing no front fences, other than on heavily trafficked roads.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	SEAFORD				Strategies		Policy guidelines		Precincts		Precincts	Consider as relevant:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 & 9	Preserve the openness of the streetscape.	1, 3, 5, 5 & 6	Providing no or low, open style front fences, other than on heavily trafficked roads.			2 & 9	Providing low or open style front fences, other than on heavily trafficked roads.			7	Providing open style front fences, other than along heavily trafficked roads, or using vegetation as a screening device.			8	Providing no front fences, other than on heavily trafficked roads.
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<p>Heritage Overlay</p>	<p>HO62</p>	<p>3/1R Bentley Place, Frankston</p>	<p>Change spelling of 'Scholl' to 'School'</p>	<p>Spelling Error</p>	<p>Heritage places</p> <p>The requirements of this overlay apply to both the heritage place and its associated land.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>PS map ref</th> <th>Heritage place</th> <th>External paint controls apply?</th> <th>Internal alteration controls apply?</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>HO62</td> <td>Montague Park Pre-Scholl & Maternal Welfare Centre 3/1R Bentley Place, Frankston</td> <td>No</td> <td>No</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	PS map ref	Heritage place	External paint controls apply?	Internal alteration controls apply?	HO62	Montague Park Pre-Scholl & Maternal Welfare Centre 3/1R Bentley Place, Frankston	No	No																				
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Appendix 1

Environmental Significance Overlay – Schedule 4

23/05/2019
C133fran

SCHEDULE 4 TO CLAUSE 42.01 ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE OVERLAY

Shown on the planning scheme map as ESO4 .

SIGNIFICANT TREES AND AREAS OF VEGETATION

1.0
01/11/2012
C63

Statement of environmental significance

Frankston City contains many individual trees, groups of trees and areas of vegetation with special significance. Native and exotic trees and other vegetation contribute to diversity of significant trees because of landscape, habitat, horticultural or genetic value, are rare or of localised distribution, are outstanding examples of their species or are of cultural or historical significance.

2.0
08/05/2008
C44

Environmental objective to be achieved

To protect and enhance trees and areas of vegetation that have been identified as being significant and which are shown in the Table to this schedule.

3.0
04/05/2017
C113

Permit requirement

A permit is not required:

- To construct a building or carry out works outside the Tree Protection Zone of any significant tree specified in the table to this schedule.
- The Tree Protection Zone is defined as the area with a radius from the centre of the trunk equal to 12 times the diameter of the trunk, except where:
 - the measured radius is less than 2 metres, in which case the radius must be 2 metres; or
 - the measured radius is greater than 15 metres, in which case the radius must be 15 metres.
- For the purposes of calculating the Tree Protection Zone, the diameter of the trunk is measured at 1.4m above the point where it meets natural ground level.
- To remove, destroy, prune or lop any significant tree or area of vegetation which is also included in the Victorian Heritage Register.
- To remove, destroy, prune or lop any vegetation which is not listed in the Table to this schedule.
- To prune any significant tree or area of vegetation where an agreement exists between a railway carrier and the Department of Sustainability and Environment, or where pruning is the minimum amount necessary to provide for the safe operation of the rail service for the safety of the travelling public.
- The pruning or lopping of limbs is less than one-third (1/3rd) of the crown of the tree of any significant tree listed in the table to this schedule for:
 - maintaining access to existing roads, driveways and footpaths;
 - clearing within two metres of an existing permanent structure;
 - maintaining of an existing specialised pruning method such as hedging, espalier or topiary;
 - reducing overhang to neighbouring properties.
- To remove dead and broken limbs.
- For the application of fertiliser at the manufacturer's recommended dosage and intervals.
- For the treatment of pests and diseases associated with the significant tree and in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended application.
- The inspection of and treatment for termites associated with the significant tree including drilling to the minimal amount necessary.

- Watering using portable or existing fixed irrigation systems.
- The removal of structures and surfacing such as paving if the soil surface level and root system are not disturbed.
- For any works in accordance with a Significant Tree Management Plan prepared and endorsed within the past ten years.

Before deciding on an application to remove, destroy, prune or lop any specified tree or area of vegetation, the responsible authority may require the applicant to provide a report prepared by a qualified arborist, ecologist, or botanist on the reason and need for the proposed work, options for alternative treatments and any remedial or restorative action proposed.

Note: Pruning of a tree is defined as removing branches (or occasionally roots) from a tree or plant using approved practices, to achieve a specified objective such as for regeneration or ornamental shaping.

Lopping is defined as the practice of cutting branches or stems between branch unions or internodes.

4.0
23/05/2019
C133fran

Application requirements

None specified.

5.0
23/05/2019
C133fran

Decision guidelines

Before deciding on an application under this overlay, the responsible authority must consider:

- The impact of any proposal on the environmental, habitat, botanical, scientific, landscape, historical or cultural significance of any specified trees or areas of vegetation.
- The impact of the proposal on the health, appearance and stability of the tree or area of vegetation.
- Any report that identifies, describes, or deals with specified trees or areas of vegetation, including the *Frankston City Council Significant Trees Register - Tree Assessment Sheets* (June 2011) and the *National Trust (Victoria) significant tree register*.
- Any relevant report from a qualified arborist, ecologist, or botanist.
- Whether alternatives to vegetation removal, including the redesign or relocation of buildings and works, have been considered.
- The benefits of requiring a long-term maintenance program for specified trees or areas of vegetation and especially those subject to continuing works.
- Where relevant, the need for remedial or restorative works for vegetation.
- The desirability of requiring fencing and management of a Tree Protection Zone as described in *Tree Protection Guidelines for Construction Sites* (September 2005).
- Where building or works are proposed in a Tree Protection Zone, the need to undertake an assessment, prepare a management plan and provide supervision as described in *Tree Protection Guidelines for Construction Sites* (September 2005).
- The guidelines and principles of AS4970-2009 – Protection of Trees and Development Sites.

Background documents

Frankston City Council Significant Trees Register - Tree Assessment Sheets (June 2011)

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

Table to Schedule 4

Affected Properties	Tree Number(s)	Tree species	Property Address of Tree	PS Map
6 Abram Court, Frankston South	259	<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>	5 Angala Court	7ESO
7 Abram Court, Frankston South	259	<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>	5 Angala Court	7ESO
25 Access Way, Carrum Downs	219	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	25 Access Way	2ESO
28 Access Way, Carrum Downs	218	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	28 Access Way	2ESO
30 Access Way, Carrum Downs	218	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	28 Access Way	2ESO
32 Access Way, Carrum Downs	227	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	32 Access Way	2ESO
10 Ajana Lane, Frankston South	32 33	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i> <i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	24 Chetwyn Court 10 Ajana Lane	7ESO
2 Ambleside Close, Frankston South	264	<i>Cupressus leylandii</i>	2 Ambleside Close	7ESO
5 Angala Court, Frankston South	259	<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>	5 Angala Court	7ESO
6 Angala Court, Frankston South	259	<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>	5 Angala Court	7ESO
2 Armagh Road, Frankston South	31 (15) 267	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> <i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	2 Armagh Road 179 Overport Road	7ESO
44 Austin Road, Seaford	142	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	44 Austin Road	1 ESO
46 Austin Road, Seaford	142	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	44 Austin Road	1ESO

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

Affected Properties	Tree Number(s)	Tree species	Property Address of Tree	PS Map
28 Baden Powell Drive, Frankston South	16	<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	28 Baden Powell Drive	7 ESO
9 Bainbridge Avenue, Seaford	95 96	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	9 Bainbridge Avenue	4ESO
1/11 Bainbridge Avenue, Seaford	95 96	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	9 Bainbridge Avenue	4 ESO
3/11 Bainbridge Avenue, Seaford	95	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	9 Bainbridge Avenue	4ESO
225 Ballarto Road, Carrum Downs	205	<i>Eucalyptus pryoriana</i>	225 Ballarto Road	5ESO
7 Bangalay Avenue, Frankston South	53	<i>Angophora costata</i>	9 Bangalay Avenue	7ESO
9 Bangalay Avenue, Frankston South	53	<i>Angophora costata</i>	9 Bangalay Avenue	7ESO
25 Bangalay Avenue, Frankston South	54	<i>Erythrina indica</i>	25 Bangalay Avenue	7ESO
5 Banjo Boulevard, Carrum Downs	214	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	205 McCormicks Road	3ESO
7 Banjo Boulevard, Carrum Downs	214	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	205 McCormicks Road	3ESO
1 Barriedale Grove, Frankston South	80 81 82	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> <i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	1 Barriedale Grove 1 Barriedale Grove 1 Barriedale Grove	7ESO
3 Barriedale Grove, Frankston South	77 78 79 80	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> <i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	3 Barriedale Grove 1 Barriedale Grove 1 Barriedale Grove 1 Barriedale Grove	7ESO

Affected Properties	Tree Number(s)	Tree species	Property Address of Tree	PS Map
			1 Barriedale Grove	
9 Barriedale Grove, Frankston South	240 (35)	<i>Cupressuss spp.</i>	9 Barriedale Grove	7ESO
51 Bayview Road, Frankston	61	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	14 Oxford Street	7ESO
53 Bayview Road, Frankston	61	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	14 Oxford Street	7ESO
11 Beaumont Crescent, Frankston	232 233	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i> <i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	11 Beaumont Crescent 11 Beaumont Crescent	5ESO
Common Property 2D & E Bembridge Ave, Frankston South	278	<i>Eucalyptus cineria</i>	4 Bembridge Avenue	7ESO
2C, D & E Bembridge Avenue, Frankston South	278	<i>Eucalyptus cineria</i>	4 Bembridge Avenue	7ESO
3 Bembridge Avenue, Frankston South	305	<i>Quercus robur</i>	2 The Grove	7ESO
4 Bembridge Avenue, Frankston South	278	<i>Eucalyptus cineria</i>	4 Bembridge Avenue	7ESO
2/5 Bembridge Avenue, Frankston South	305	<i>Quercus robur</i>	2 The Grove	7ESO
8 Bembridge Avenue, Frankston South	26 27	<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i> <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> 'Aurea'	8 Bembridge Avenue 8 Bembridge Avenue	7ESO
10 Bembridge Avenue, Frankston South	26	<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	8 Bembridge Avenue	7ESO
10A Bembridge Avenue, Frankston South	25	<i>Quercus robur</i>	10A Bembridge Avenue	7ESO

Affected Properties	Tree Number(s)	Tree species	Property Address of Tree	PS Map
40 Blaxland Avenue, Frankston South	72	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	42 Blaxland Avenue	7ESO
42 Blaxland Avenue, Frankston South	72	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	42 Blaxland Avenue	7ESO
33 Bognor Avenue, Seaford	180	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	85 Railway Parade	1ESO
6 Braemar Street, Seaford	129	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	6 Braemar Street	4ESO
8 Braemar Street, Seaford	129	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	6 Braemar Street	4ESO
34 Bruarong Crescent, Frankston South	22	<i>Quercus robur</i>	36 Bruarong Crescent	7ESO
36 Bruarong Crescent, Frankston South	22	<i>Quercus robur</i>	36 Bruarong Crescent	7ESO
1 Brumbys Road, Carrum Downs	215	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	3 Brumbys Road	3ESO
3 Brumbys Road, Carrum Downs	215	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	3 Brumbys Road	3ESO
1A Bundara Court, Frankston	85	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	3 Bundara Court	4ESO
3 Bundara Court, Frankston	85	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	3 Bundara Court	4ESO
1, 2, 3 & 4/9 Bundara Court, Frankston	84	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	11 Bundara Court	4ESO
11 Bundara Court, Frankston	84	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	11 Bundara Court	4ESO
26 Carramar Drive, Frankston	230	<i>Quercus robur</i>	3 Milford Crescent	5ESO
39 Carramar Drive, Frankston	231	<i>Eucalyptus spp.</i>	58 Washington Drive	5ESO

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

Affected Properties	Tree Number(s)	Tree species	Property Address of Tree	PS Map
41 Carramar Drive, Frankston	231	<i>Eucalyptus spp.</i>	58 Washington Drive	5ESO
15 Carrington Avenue, Seaford	132	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	15 Carrington Avenue	2ESO
17 Carrington Avenue, Seaford	132	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	15 Carrington Avenue	2ESO
9 Cecil Street, Frankston	58	<i>Quercus robur</i>	20 Victoria Parade	4ESO
6 Charlotte Court, Frankston South	74	<i>Protea neriifolia</i>	8 Charlotte Court	7ESO
8 Charlotte Court, Frankston South	74	<i>Protea neriifolia</i>	8 Charlotte Court	7ESO
22 Chetwyn Court, Frankston South	33	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	10 Ajana Lane	7ESO
24 Chetwyn Court, Frankston South	32 33	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i> <i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	24 Chetwyn Court 10 Ajana Lane	7ESO
Common Property 17 Claude Street, Seaford	127	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	17 Claude Street	4ESO
3, 4 & 5/17 Claude Street, Seaford	127	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	17 Claude Street	4ESO
13, 14 & 15/17 Claude Street, Seaford	127	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	17 Claude Street	4ESO
38 Claude Street, Seaford	128	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	38 Claude Street	4ESO
40 Claude Street, Seaford	128	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	38 Claude Street	4ESO
27 Cliff Road, Frankston	310	<i>Melia azederach</i>	27 Cliff Road	4ESO
64 Cliff Road, Frankston	8	<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	42 Warringa Road	4ESO

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

Affected Properties	Tree Number(s)	Tree species	Property Address of Tree	PS Map
	270	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	64 Cliff Road	
66 Clifton Grove, Carrum Downs	228	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	36 Clifton Grove	2ESO
110R Colemans Road, Carrum Downs	221	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	110R Colemans Road	2ESO
	222	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	110R Colemans Road	
	223	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	110R Colemans Road	
	224	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	110R Colemans Road	
	225	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	110R Colemans Road	
	226	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	110R Colemans Road	
27 Corio Avenue, Frankston	250	<i>Quercus robur</i>	17R Mincha Street	7ESO
		<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	70-98 Eel Race Road	
		<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	70-98 Eel Race Road	
Common Property 124 Cranbourne Road, Frankston	274	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	124 Cranbourne Road	4ESO
2 & 3/124 Cranbourne Road, Frankston	274	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	124 Cranbourne Road	4ESO
223 Cranbourne Road, Frankston	236	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	223 Cranbourne Road	5ESO
225 Cranbourne Road, Frankston	236	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	223 Cranbourne Road	5ESO
260R Cranbourne Road, Frankston	311	<i>Quercus robur</i>	280R Cranbourne Road	5ESO
280R Cranbourne Road, Frankston	306 307 (7)	<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i> <i>Olea europaea</i>	280R Cranbourne Road	5ESO

Affected Properties	Tree Number(s)	Tree species	Property Address of Tree	PS Map
	311	<i>subsp. Quercus robur</i>	280R Cranbourne Road 280R Cranbourne Road	
2/60 Cranbourne-Frankston Road, Langwarrin	309 (120)	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	60 Cranbourne Road	8ESO
3/60 Cranbourne-Frankston Road, Langwarrin	242 243 244	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> <i>Araucaria bidwillii</i> <i>Araucaria bidwillii</i>	60 Cranbourne-Frankston Road 60 Cranbourne-Frankston Road 60 Cranbourne-Frankston Road	8ESO
140 Cranbourne-Frankston Road, Langwarrin	302 303 304	<i>Phoenix Canriensis</i> <i>Livistonia australis</i> <i>Quercus palustris</i>	140 Cranbourne-Frankston Road 140 Cranbourne-Frankston Road 140 Cranbourne-Frankston Raod	5ESO
Common Property 39 Cranhaven Road, Langwarrin	299	<i>Quercus robur</i>	1 Tweed Court	8ESO
39 Cranhaven Road, Langwarrin	299	<i>Quercus robur</i>	1 Tweed Court	8ESO
39A Cranhaven Road, Langwarrin	299	<i>Quercus robur</i>	1 Tweed Court	8ESO
27 Dandenong Road East, Frankston	92	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	27 Dandenong Rd East	4ESO
Common Property 29 Dandenong Road East, Frankston	92	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	27 Dandenong Rd East	4ESO
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12/93 Dandenong Road East, Frankston	93	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	97 Dandenong Rd East	4ESO
97 Dandenong Road East, Frankston	93	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	97 Dandenong Rd East	4ESO

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

Affected Properties	Tree Number(s)	Tree species	Property Address of Tree	PS Map
40 Davey Street, Frankston	119 (16)	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	40 Davey Street	4ESO
2, 3, 4, 7 & 8/20-24 Davey Street, Frankston	120 121 122	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i> <i>Araucaria heterophylla</i> <i>Quercus robur</i>	20-24 Davey Street 20-24 Davey Street 20-24 Davey Street	4ESO
30R Davey Street, Frankston	308	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	30R Davey Street	4ESO
38 Dell Road, Frankston	86	<i>Ulmus spp</i>	38 Dell Road	4ESO
18 Derna Crescent, Frankston	235	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	20 Derna Crescent	5ESO
20 Derna Crescent, Frankston	235	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	20 Derna Crescent	5ESO
3 Duncan Avenue, Seaford	97	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	3 Duncan Avenue	4ESO
5 Duncan Avenue, Seaford	97	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	3 Duncan Avenue	4ESO
27 Dunstan Street, Frankston South	276 277	<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i> <i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	29 Dunstan Street 29 Dunstan Street	7ESO
29 Dunstan Street, Frankston South	276 277	<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i> <i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	29 Dunstan Street 29 Dunstan Street	7ESO
52R Eel Race Road, Seaford	161 164 165 166	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i> <i>Cactus species</i> <i>Banksia integrifolia</i> <i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	62 Wunalla Road 66 Wunalla Road 12 Seabrook Way 12 Seabrook Way	1ESO
64 Eel Race Road, Seaford	169 170 171 172	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i> <i>Banksia integrifolia</i> <i>Banksia integrifolia</i> <i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	70-98 Eel Race Road 70-98 Eel Race Road 70-98 Eel Race Road	1ESO

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

Affected Properties	Tree Number(s)	Tree species	Property Address of Tree	PS Map
	173 174	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i> <i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Road 70-98 Eel Race Road 70-98 Eel Race Road 70-98 Eel Race Road	
70-98 Eel Race Road, Seaford	168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176	<i>Angophora costata</i> <i>Banksia integrifolia</i> <i>Banksia integrifolia</i> <i>Banksia integrifolia</i> <i>Banksia integrifolia</i> <i>Banksia integrifolia</i> <i>Banksia integrifolia</i> <i>Banksia integrifolia</i> <i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	70-98 Eel Race Road 70-98 Eel Race Road 70-98 Eel Race Road 70-98 Eel Race Road 70-98 Eel Race Road 70-98 Eel Race Road 70-98 Eel Race Road 70-98 Eel Race Road 70-98 Eel Race Road 70-98 Eel Race Road	1ESO
4 Elsie Avenue, Seaford	279	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	4 Elsie Avenue	4ESO
11 Fenton Crescent, Frankston South	289	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	13 Fenton Crescent	4ESO
13 Fenton Crescent, Frankston South	285 286 287 288 289 290 291	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i> <i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i> <i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i> <i>Taxus baccata</i> <i>'Fastigiata'</i> <i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i> <i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i> <i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	13 Fenton Crescent 13 Fenton Crescent 13 Fenton Crescent 13 Fenton Crescent 13 Fenton Crescent 13 Fenton Crescent 13 Fenton Crescent	7ESO

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

Affected Properties	Tree Number(s)	Tree species	Property Address of Tree	PS Map
		<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>		
56 Finlay Street, Frankston	87	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	56 Finlay Street	4ESO
52 Fleetwood Crescent, Frankston South	20	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	54 Fleetwood Crescent	7ESO
54 Fleetwood Crescent, Frankston South	19-20	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	54 Fleetwood Crescent	7ESO
56 Fleetwood Crescent, Frankston South	19	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	54 Fleetwood Crescent	7ESO
28 Foot Street, Frankston	237 238 239	<i>Harpephyllum caffrum</i> <i>Harpephyllum caffrum</i> <i>Harpephyllum caffrum</i>	28 Foot Street 28 Foot Street 28 Foot Street	7ESO
2 Forest Drive, Frankston North	195	<i>Cupressus spp.</i>	2 Forest Drive	5ESO
42 Fortescue Avenue, Seaford	108 109	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i> <i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	42 Fortescue Avenue 42 Fortescue Avenue	4ESO
76 Fortescue Avenue, Seaford	110	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	78 Fortescue Avenue	4ESO
78 Fortescue Avenue, Seaford	110	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	78 Fortescue Avenue	4ESO
140 Fortescue Avenue, Seaford	112	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	142 Fortescue Avenue	4ESO
1275 Frankston-Dandenong Road, Carrum Downs	209 210 211 212	<i>Pinus pinea</i> <i>Pinus pinea</i> <i>Pinus pinea</i> <i>Pinus pinea</i>	1275 Dandenong Road 1275 Dandenong Road 1275 Dandenong	2ESO

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

Affected Properties	Tree Number(s)	Tree species	Property Address of Tree	PS Map
			Road 1275 Dandenong Road	
130 Frankston Gardens Drive, Carrum Downs	312	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> (stand)	130 Frankston Gardens Drive	2ESO
42 Frome Avenue, Frankston	60	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	42 Frome Avenue	7ESO
1 Fulham Close, Frankston South	70	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	1 Fulham Close	7ESO
5 Gateway Drive, Carrum Downs	220	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	110 Colemans Road	2ESO
7 Gateway Drive, Carrum Downs	220	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	110 Colemans Road	2ESO
4 Geoffrey Court, Frankston	257	<i>Ulmus spp</i>	4 Geoffrey Court	4ESO
Common Property 2 George Street, Frankston	4 5 6	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i> <i>Phoenix canariensis</i> <i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	2 George Street 2 George Street 2 George Street	4ESO
1/2 George Street, Frankston	4 5	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i> <i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	2 George Street 2 George Street	4ESO
1/4 George Street, Frankston	6	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	2 George Street	4ESO
123 Golf Links Road, Frankston	301	<i>Eucalyptus regnans</i>	79-121 Golf Links Road	8ESO
140 Golf Links Road, Frankston South	292 293 294	<i>Quercus robur</i> <i>Quercus robur</i> <i>Quercus</i>	140-150 Golf Links Road 140-150 Golf	8ESO

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

Affected Properties	Tree Number(s)	Tree species	Property Address of Tree	PS Map
	295 296 297 298	<i>canariensis</i> <i>Quercus robur</i> <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> <i>Tilia cordata</i> <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Links Road 140-150 Golf Links Road 140-150 Golf Links Road 140-150 Golf Links Road 140-150 Golf Links Road	
79-121 Golf Links Road, Frankston	301	<i>Eucalyptus regnans</i>	79-121 Golf Links Road	8ESO
Common Property 66A Gould Street, Frankston	124	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	68-70 Gould Street	4ESO
3/66A Gould Street, Frankston	124	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	68-70 Gould Street	4ESO
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12/68-70 Gould Street, Frankston	124	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	68-70 Gould Street	4ESO
4 Grange Road, Frankston South	269	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>	6 Grange Road	7ESO
6 Grange Road, Frankston South	268 269	<i>Fraxinus spp</i> <i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>	6 Grange Road 6 Grange Road	7 ESO
22 Grange Road, Frankston South	24	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	24 Grange Road	7ESO
24 Grange Road, Frankston South	23 24	<i>Ulmus procera</i> <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	24A Grange Road 24 Grange Road	7ESO
24A Grange Road, Frankston South	23	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	24A Grange Road	7ESO
30 Grange Road, Frankston South	21	<i>Ulmus glaba</i> <i>'Lutescens'</i>	30 Grange Road	7ESO

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

Affected Properties	Tree Number(s)	Tree species	Property Address of Tree	PS Map
32 Gretana Crescent, Frankston	229	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	34 Gretana Crescent	5ESO
34 Gretana Crescent, Frankston	229	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	34 Gretana Crescent	5ESO
26 Gweno Avenue, Frankston	7	<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	Common Property at 28 Gweno Avenue	4ESO
Common Property at 28 Gweno Avenue, Frankston	7	<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	Common Property at 28 Gweno Avenue	4ESO
2 Hannah Street, Seaford	126	<i>Schinus molle</i>	4 Hannah Street	4ESO
1/2 Hannah Street, Seaford	126	<i>Schinus molle</i>	4 Hannah Street	4ESO
5/4 Hannah Street, Seaford	126	<i>Schinus molle</i>	4 Hannah Street	4ESO
11 Harcourt Avenue, Frankston South	13 14 15	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	11 Harcourt Avenue 11 Harcourt Avenue 11 Harcourt Avenue	7ESO
13 Harcourt Avenue, Frankston South	13 15	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	11 Harcourt Avenue 11 Harcourt Avenue	7ESO
1 Harry Court, Frankston South	73	<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	1 Harry Court	7ESO
3 Helen Street, Frankston	310	<i>Melia azederach</i>	27 Cliff Road	4ESO
1 Helvetia Court, Frankston	63	<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	3 Helvetia Court	7ESO

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

Affected Properties	Tree Number(s)	Tree species	Property Address of Tree	PS Map
3 Helvetia Court, Frankston	63	<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	3 Helvetia Court	7ESO
43 Helvetia Court, Frankston	64	<i>Fraxinus raywoodii</i>	45 Helvetia Court	7ESO
45 Helvetia Court, Frankston	64	<i>Fraxinus raywoodii</i>	45 Helvetia Court	7ESO
3N High Street, Frankston	251 252	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i> <i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Bay Street South Bay Street South	4ESO
28 High Street, Frankston	118	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	30 High Street	4ESO
30 High Street, Frankston	118	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	30 High Street	4ESO
32 High Street, Frankston	118	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	30 High Street	4ESO
20 Hillcrest Road, Frankston	254	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	20 Hillcrest Road	8ESO
32 Hodgins Crescent, Frankston North	202	<i>Salix babylonica</i>	32 Hodgins Crescent	5ESO
7 Holroyd Street, Seaford	130	<i>Photinia robusta</i>	7 Holroyd Street	5ESO
24 Homestead Road, Langwarrin	255	<i>Schinus molle</i>	24 Homestead Road	6ESO
12 Honeysuckle Street, Frankston North	203	<i>Eucalyptus pryoriana</i>	12 Honeysuckle Street	5ESO
14 Honeysuckle Street, Frankston North	203	<i>Eucalyptus pryoriana</i>	12 Honeysuckle Street	5ESO
1/1 Industry Boulevard, Carrum Downs	216	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	1R Industry Boulevard, Carrum Downs	2ESO

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

Affected Properties	Tree Number(s)	Tree species	Property Address of Tree	PS Map
1R Industry Boulevard, Carrum Downs	216	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	1R Industry Boulevard, Carrum Downs	2ESO
8 Ireland Street, Seaford	156	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	10 Ireland Street	1ESO
10 Ireland Street, Seaford	156	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	10 Ireland Street	1ESO
22 Ithaca Road, Frankston South	17	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	24 Ithaca Road	7ESO
24 Ithaca Road, Frankston South	17	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	24 Ithaca Road	7ESO
8 James Street, Seaford	146	<i>Livistonia australis</i>	8 James Street	1ESO
4 Japonica Grove, Frankston South	40	<i>Melia azederach</i>	4 Japonica Grove	7ESO
6 Japonica Grove, Frankston South	40	<i>Melia azederach</i>	4 Japonica Grove	7ESO
17 Jasper Terrace, Frankston South	38	<i>Schinus molle</i>	17 Jasper Terrace	7ESO
Common Property 19 Jasper Terrace, Frankston South	38	<i>Schinus molle</i>	17 Jasper Terrace	7ESO
1/19 Jasper Terrace, Frankston South	38	<i>Schinus molle</i>	17 Jasper Terrace	7ESO
29 Jasper Terrace, Frankston South	37	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	29 Jasper Terrace	7ESO
Common Property 32 Jasper Terrace, Frankston	36	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	34 Jasper Terrace	7ESO
1, 2 & 3/32 Jasper Terrace, Frankston	36	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	34 Jasper Terrace	7ESO
34 Jasper Terrace,	35	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	34 Jasper Terrace	7ESO

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

Affected Properties	Tree Number(s)	Tree species	Property Address of Tree	PS Map
Frankston	36	<i>'Lutescens'</i> <i>Grevillea robusta</i>	34 Jasper Terrace	
36 Jasper Terrace, Frankston	35	<i>Ulmus glabra</i> <i>'Lutescens'</i>	34 Jasper Terrace	7ESO
7 Johnstone Street, Seaford	139	<i>Eucalyptus</i> <i>camaldulensis</i>	7 Johnstone Street	1ESO
10 Johnstone Street, Seaford	134	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	5 Weatherston Road	1ESO
12 Johnstone Street, Seaford	134	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	5 Weatherston Road	1ESO
23 Johnstone Street, Seaford	138	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	23 Johnstone Street	1ESO
25 Johnstone Street, Seaford	138	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	23 Johnstone Street	1ESO
13 Jubilee Avenue, Seaford	125	<i>Quercus robur</i>	13 Jubilee Avenue	4ESO
15 Jubilee Avenue, Seaford	125	<i>Quercus robur</i>	13 Jubilee Avenue	4ESO
Kanook Avenue, Seaford	265	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	16 Levuka Street	4ESO
23 Kananook Avenue, Seaford	107	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	23 Kananook Avenue	4ESO
50 Kananook Avenue, Seaford	103 104 105	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i> <i>Banksia integrifolia</i> <i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	50 Kananook Avenue	4ESO
62 Kananook Avenue, Seaford	101	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	64 Kananook Avenue	4ESO
64 Kananook Avenue, Seaford	101	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	64 Kananook Avenue	4ESO

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

Affected Properties	Tree Number(s)	Tree species	Property Address of Tree	PS Map
69 Kananook Avenue, Seaford	102	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	69 Kananook Avenue	4ESO
71 Kananook Avenue, Seaford	102	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	69 Kananook Avenue	4ESO
85 Kananook Avenue, Seaford	100	<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	85 Kananook Avenue	4ESO
87 Kananook Avenue, Seaford	100	<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	85 Kananook Avenue	4ESO
125 Kananook Avenue, Seaford	99	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	125 Kananook Avenue	4ESO
127 Kananook Avenue, Seaford	99	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	125 Kananook Avenue	4ESO
2/49 Kars Street, Frankston	4	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	2 George Street	4ESO
10 Kilmiston Court, Frankston South	83	<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i>	10 Kilmiston Court	7ESO
12 Kilmiston Court, Frankston South	83	<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i>	10 Kilmiston Court	7ESO
66 Kirkwood Avenue, Seaford	115	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	66 Kirkwood Avenue	4ESO
1/68 Kirkwood Avenue, Seaford	115	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	66 Kirkwood Avenue	4ESO
2/68 Kirkwood Avenue, Seaford	115	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	66 Kirkwood Avenue	4ESO
3 Koel Court, Carrum Downs	204	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	3 Koel Court	2ESO
20 Lardner Road, Frankston	91	<i>Angophora costata</i>	22 Lardner Road	4ESO
22 Lardner Road, Frankston	91	<i>Angophora costata</i>	22 Lardner Road	4ESO

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

Affected Properties	Tree Number(s)	Tree species	Property Address of Tree	PS Map
1/24 Lardner Road, Frankston	91	<i>Angophora costata</i>	22 Lardner Road	4ESO
21 Larool Crescent, Seaford	177	<i>Schinus molle</i>	21 Larool Crescent	1ESO
4 Liddesdale Avenue, Frankston South	11	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	6 Liddesdale Avenue	7ESO
6 Liddesdale Avenue, Frankston South	11	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	6 Liddesdale Avenue	7ESO
10-12 Liddesdale Avenue, Frankston South	12	<i>Quercus robur</i>	12 Liddesdale Avenue	7ESO
14 Liddesdale Avenue, Frankston South	12	<i>Quercus robur</i>	12 Liddesdale Avenue	7ESO
5 Luxton Terrace, Seaford	154	<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	17 Luxton Terrace	1ESO
17 Luxton Terrace, Seaford	154	<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	17 Luxton Terrace	1ESO
3 Lyons Avenue, Frankston South	43	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	3 Lyons Avenue	7ESO
9 Lyons Avenue, Frankston South	42	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	9 Lyons Avenue	7ESO
21 Lyons Avenue, Frankston South	41	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	21 Lyons Avenue	7ESO
7 Manchelle Close, Frankston South	29 30	<i>Quercus robur</i> <i>Quercus robur</i>	7 Manchelle Close 7 Manchelle Close	7ESO
2 Margaret Avenue, Seaford	152	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	2B Margaret Avenue	1ESO
1, 2, 3 & 4/2B Margaret Avenue, Seaford	152	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	2B Margaret Avenue	1ESO

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

Affected Properties	Tree Number(s)	Tree species	Property Address of Tree	PS Map
2 Martin Street Seaford	256	<i>Quercus spp</i>	45 M Miles Grove	4ESO
4 Martin Street, Seaford	256	<i>Quercus spp</i>	45 M Miles Grove	4ESO
390 McClelland Drive, Langwarrin	282 283	<i>Eucalyptus radiata</i> <i>Eucalyptus macrorhycha</i>	390 McClelland Drive 390 McClelland Drive	5ESO
38 McComb Boulevard, Frankston South	18	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	38 McComb Boulevard	7ESO
205 McCormicks Road, Carrum Downs	214	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	205 McCormicks Road	3ESO
41 McKenzie Street, Seaford	143	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	41 McKenzie Street	1ESO
43 McKenzie Street, Seaford	143	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	41 McKenzie Street	1ESO
43A McKenzie Street, Seaford	143	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	41 McKenzie Street	1ESO
4 Melva Court, Frankston	90	<i>Schinus molle</i>	4 Melva Court	4ESO
4A Melva Court, Frankston	89 90	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> <i>Schinus molle</i>	6 Melva Court 4 Melva Court	4ESO
Common Property 6 Melva Court, Frankston	89	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	6 Melva Court	7ESO
1, 2, 3 & 4/6 Melva Court, Frankston	89	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	6 Melva Court	7ESO
10 Melville Avenue, Frankston	261	<i>Populus spp.</i>	10 Melville Avenue	4ESO
5A Marilyn Way, Frankston South	75	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	24 Mountain Avenue	7ESO
45M Miles Grove, Seaford	256	<i>Quercus spp</i>	45 Miles Grove	4ESO

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

Affected Properties	Tree Number(s)	Tree species	Property Address of Tree	PS Map
1, 2, 3, 4 & 5/79-83 Miles Grove, Seaford	133	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	85 Miles Grove	4ESO
85 Miles Grove, Seaford	133	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	85 Miles Grove	4ESO
87 Miles Grove, Seaford	133	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	85 Miles Grove	4ESO
93R Miles Grove, Seaford	133	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	85 Miles Grove	4ESO
3 Milford Crescent, Frankston	230	<i>Quercus robur</i>	3 Milford Crescent	5ESO
5 Milford Crescent, Frankston	230	<i>Quercus robur</i>	3 Milford Crescent	5ESO
2A Milne Avenue, Seaford	102	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	69 Kananook Avenue	4ESO
17 Mincha Street, Frankston	245 246 247	<i>Quercus robur</i> <i>Quercus robur</i> <i>Quercus robur</i>	17R Mincha Street 17R Mincha Street 17R Mincha Street	7ESO
17R Mincha Street, Frankston	245 246 247 248 249 250	<i>Quercus robur</i> <i>Quercus robur</i> <i>Quercus robur</i> <i>Quercus robur</i> <i>Quercus robur</i> <i>Quercus robur</i>	17R Mincha Street 17R Mincha Street 17R Mincha Street 17R Mincha Street 17R Mincha Street 17R Mincha Street	7ESO
2A Mona Street, Seaford	150	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	42 Park Street	1ESO

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

Affected Properties	Tree Number(s)	Tree species	Property Address of Tree	PS Map
5 Mona Street, Seaford	149	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	5 Mona Street	1ESO
62 Moorooduc Road, Frankston South	77 78 79 80 81 82	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i> <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> <i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	3 Barriedale Grove 3 Barriedale Grove 3 Barriedale Grove 3 Barriedale Grove 3 Barriedale Grove 3 Barriedale Grove 3 Barriedale Grove 3 Barriedale Grove	7ESO
4 Mountain Avenue, Frankston South	76	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	4 Mountain Avenue	7ESO
24 Mountain Avenue, Frankston South	75	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	24 Mountain Avenue	7ESO
18 Nareen Court, Frankston South	67	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	18 Nareen Court	7ESO
72 Nepean Highway, Seaford	184	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	72 Nepean Highway	1ESO
73 Nepean Highway, Seaford	184	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	72 Nepean Highway	1ESO
205 Nepean Highway, Seaford	185 189 190 191 192	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i> <i>Ulmus x hollandica</i> <i>Ulmus x hollandica</i> <i>Ulmus x hollandica</i> <i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	206 Nepean Highway 206 Nepean Highway 206 Nepean Highway 206 Nepean Highway 206 Nepean Highway 206 Nepean Highway	4ESO
206 Nepean Highway, Seaford	185 186	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	206 Nepean Highway	4ESO

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

Affected Properties	Tree Number(s)	Tree species	Property Address of Tree	PS Map
	189 190 191 192	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i> <i>Ulmus x hollandica</i> <i>Ulmus x hollandica</i> <i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	206 Nepean Highway 206 Nepean Highway 206 Nepean Highway 206 Nepean Highway 206 Nepean Highway	
207 Nepean Highway, Seaford	186 187 188	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i> <i>Phoenix canariensis</i> <i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	206 Nepean Highway 207 Nepean Highway 207 Nepean Highway	4ESO
208 Nepean Highway, Seaford	187	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	207 Nepean Highway	4ESO
220 Nepean Highway, Seaford	193	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	220 Nepean Highway	4ESO
246 Nepean Highway, Seaford	116	<i>Metrosideros excelsus</i>	246 Nepean Highway	4ESO
247 Nepean Highway, Seaford	116	<i>Metrosideros excelsus</i>	246 Nepean Highway	4ESO
290 Nepean Highway, Seaford	117	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	290 Nepean Highway	4ESO
1 & 2/291 Nepean Highway, Seaford	117	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	290 Nepean Highway	4ESO
288-289 Nepean Highway, Seaford	274	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	288-289 Nepean Highway	4ESO
416-422 Nepean Highway, Frankston	271	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	416-422 Nepean Highway	4ESO
4 Netherall Street, Seaford	155	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	6 Netherall Street	1ESO

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

Affected Properties	Tree Number(s)	Tree species	Property Address of Tree	PS Map
6 Netherall Street, Seaford	155	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	6 Netherall Street	1ESO
2/12 Neville Avenue, Seaford	125	<i>Quercus robur</i>	13 Jubilee Avenue	4ESO
14 Neville Avenue, Seaford	125	<i>Quercus robur</i>	13 Jubilee Avenue	4ESO
20 Newton Avenue, Langwarrin South	241 275 (11)	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> <i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	20 Newton Avenue 20 Newton Avenue	8ESO
1 Oakfield Court, Frankston South	66	<i>Betula pendula</i>	1 Oakfield Court	7ESO
3 Oakfield Court, Frankston South	66	<i>Betula pendula</i>	1 Oakfield Court	7ESO
11 Oakfield Court, Frankston South	65	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	11 Oakfield Court	7ESO
13 Oakfield Court, Frankston South	65	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	11 Oakfield Court	7ESO
21 O'Grady Avenue, Frankston	94	<i>Populus x canadensis</i>	23 O'Grady Avenue	4ESO
23 O'Grady Avenue, Frankston	94	<i>Populus x canadensis</i>	23 O'Grady Avenue	4ESO
85 O'Gradys Road, Carrum Downs	206 207	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i> <i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	85 O'Gradys Road	2ESO
89 O'Gradys Road, Carrum Downs	206 207	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i> <i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	85 O'Gradys Road	2ESO
106 O'Gradys Road, Carrum Downs	208	<i>Eucalyptus tricarpa</i>	17 Mudlark Court	2ESO

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

Affected Properties	Tree Number(s)	Tree species	Property Address of Tree	PS Map
108 O'Gradys Road, Carrum Downs	208	<i>Eucalyptus tricarpa</i>	17 Mudlark Court	2ESO
10 Overport Road, Frankston South	56	<i>Angophora costata</i>	12 Overport Road	7ESO
12 Overport Road, Frankston South	56	<i>Angophora costata</i>	12 Overport Road	7ESO
12A Overport Road, Frankston South	56	<i>Angophora costata</i>	12 Overport Road	7ESO
Common Property 79-85B Overport Road, Frankston South	55 (10)	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	85 Overport Road	7ESO
97 Overport Road, Frankston South	52 (21)	<i>Cupressus leylandii</i>	97 Overport Road	7ESO
99 Overport Road, Frankston South	52 (11)	<i>Cupressus leylandii</i>	97 Overport Road	7ESO
106 Overport Road, Frankston South	49 50 51	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i> <i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i> <i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	106 Overport Road 106 Overport Road 106 Overport Road	7ESO
131 Overport Road, Frankston South	28	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	131 Overport Road	7ESO
179 Overport Road, Frankston South	31 (2) 267	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> <i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	2 Armagh Road 179 Overport Road	7ESO
Common Property 1-3 Overton Road, Seaford	273	<i>Eucalyptus pryoriana</i>	1 Overton Road	4ESO
12 Oxford Street, Frankston	61	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	14 Oxford Street	7ESO
14 Oxford Street,	61	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	14 Oxford Street	7ESO

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

Affected Properties	Tree Number(s)	Tree species	Property Address of Tree	PS Map
Frankston				
3 Park Street, Seaford	144	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	3A Park Street	1ESO
3A Park Street, Seaford	144	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	3A Park Street	1ESO
9 Park Street, Seaford	145	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	11 Park Street	1ESO
11 Park Street, Seaford	145	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	11 Park Street	1ESO
25 Park Street, Seaford	147	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	27 Park Street	1ESO
27 Park Street, Seaford	147	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	27 Park Street	1ESO
31 Park Street, Seaford	148	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	31 Park Street	1ESO
33 Park Street, Seaford	148	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	31 Park Street	1ESO
42 Park Street, Seaford	150 151	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> <i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	42 Park Street 42 Park Street	1ESO
44 Park Street, Seaford	150 151	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> <i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	42 Park Street 42 Park Street	1ESO
6 Pine Street, Frankston North	198	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	6 Pine Street	4ESO
8 Pine Street, Frankston North	198	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	6 Pine Street	4ESO
20 Pine Street, Frankston North	199	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	22 Pine Street	4ESO
22 Pine Street,	199	<i>Liquidambar</i>	22 Pine Street	4ESO

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

Affected Properties	Tree Number(s)	Tree species	Property Address of Tree	PS Map
Frankston North		<i>styraciflua</i>		
19 Plantation Avenue, Frankston North	196	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	19 Plantation Avenue	5ESO
1, 2, 3, 4, & 5/2 Plowman Place, Frankston	123	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	2 Plowman Place	4ESO
2 Poplar Street, Frankston North	201	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	2 Poplar Street	5ESO
28 Quarrion Drive, Carrum Downs	204	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	3 Koel Court	2ESO
260-280 Quarry Road, Langwarrin	262	<i>Quercus suber</i>	260-280 Quarry Road	5ESO
84 Railway Parade, Seaford	178	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	85 Railway Parade	1ESO
85 Railway Parade, Seaford	178 180	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i> <i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	85 Railway Parade 85 Railway Parade	1ESO
4-5 Railway Parade, Seaford	136	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	4 Railway Parade	1ESO
86-96 Robinsons Road, Frankston South	281 (11)	<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	86-96 Robinsons Road	8ESO
66 Rosemary Crescent, Frankston North	200	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	68 Rosemary Crescent	5ESO
68 Rosemary Crescent, Frankston North	200	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	68 Rosemary Crescent	5ESO
70 Rosemary Crescent, Frankston North	200	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	68 Rosemary Crescent	5ESO
134 Rosslyn Avenue, Seaford	113	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	136 Rosslyn Avenue	4ESO

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

Affected Properties	Tree Number(s)	Tree species	Property Address of Tree	PS Map
136 Rosslyn Avenue, Seaford	113 114	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	136 Rosslyn Avenue	4ESO
9 Rylett Court, Frankston South	259	<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>	5 Angala Court	7ESO
35 Sanders Road, Frankston South	73	<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	1 Harry Court	7ESO
11 Scott Street, Seaford	140 141	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	13 Scott Street	1ESO
13 Scott Street, Seaford	140 141	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	13 Scott Street	1ESO
10 Seabrook Way, Seaford	165	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	12 Seabrook Way	1ESO
12 Seabrook Way, Seaford	165 166	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	12 Seabrook Way	1ESO
61 Summit Road, Frankston	34	<i>Erythrina indica</i>	63 Summit Road	7ESO
63 Summit Road, Frankston	34	<i>Erythrina indica</i>	63 Summit Road	7ESO
21 Sycamore Road, Frankston South	68 69	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i> <i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	23 Sycamore Road 23 Sycamore Road	7ESO
23 Sycamore Road, Frankston South	68 69	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i> <i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	23 Sycamore Road 23 Sycamore Road	7ESO
87 Sycamore Road, Frankston South	71	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	87 Sycamore Road	7ESO
1 Tara Drive, Frankston	39	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	1 Tara Drive	7ESO

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

Affected Properties	Tree Number(s)	Tree species	Property Address of Tree	PS Map
3 Tara Drive, Frankston	39	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	1 Tara Drive	7ESO
22 Thames Street, Frankston South	263	<i>Ulmus glabra</i> <i>'Camperdownii'</i>	22 Thames Street	7ESO
4 The Close, Frankston South	48	<i>Erythrina indica</i>	4 The Close	7ESO
6 The Close, Frankston South	45	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	6 The Close	7ESO
8 The Close, Frankston South	45	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	6 The Close	7ESO
11 The Close, Frankston South	46	<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	11 The Close	7ESO
13 The Close, Frankston South	46	<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	11 The Close	7ESO
22 The Close, Frankston South	47	<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	24 The Close	7ESO
24 The Close, Frankston South	47	<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	24 The Close	7ESO
12 The Crest, Frankston South	44	<i>Quercus robur</i>	12 The Crest	7ESO
1 & 2/1 The Grove, Frankston South	269	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>	6 Grange Road	7ESO
2 The Grove, Frankston South	305	<i>Quercus robur</i>	2 The Grove	7ESO
4 Trentham Way, Langwarrin	280	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	4 Trentham Way	8ESO
1 Tweed Court, Langwarrin	300	<i>Quercus robur</i>	1 Tweed Court	8ESO
Common Property 17 Verner Avenue, Frankston	248 249	<i>Quercus robur</i> <i>Quercus robur</i>	17R Mincha Street	7ESO

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

Affected Properties	Tree Number(s)	Tree species	Property Address of Tree	PS Map
			17R Mincha Street	
17A Verner Avenue, Frankston	248	<i>Quercus robur</i>	17R Mincha Street	7ESO
17 Victoria Parade, Frankston	57	<i>Metrosideros excelsus</i>	17 Victoria Parade	4ESO
19 Victoria Parade, Frankston	57	<i>Metrosideros excelsus</i>	17 Victoria Parade	4ESO
20 Victoria Parade, Frankston	58 59	<i>Quercus robur</i> <i>Quercus palustris</i>	20 Victoria Parade 20 Victoria Parade	4ESO
36A Violet Street, Frankston South	258	<i>Quercus robur</i>	38E Violet Street	4ESO
38E Violet Street, Frankston South	258	<i>Quercus robur</i>	38E Violet Street	4ESO
44 Violet Street, Frankston South	10	<i>Erythrina indica</i>	44 Violet Street	4ESO
27 Warrain Street, Frankston	62	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	Common Property 29-31 Warrain Street	7ESO
Common Property 29-31 Warrain Street, Frankston	62	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	Common Property 29-31 Warrain Street	7ESO
5/29-31 Warrain Street, Frankston	62	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	Common Property 29-31 Warrain Street	7ESO
4 Warringa Road, Frankston	9	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	4 Warringa Road	4ESO
10 Warringa Road, Frankston	284	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	10 Warringa Road	4ESO
12 Warringa Road,	284	<i>Metasequoia</i>	10 Warringa Road	4ESO

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

Affected Properties	Tree Number(s)	Tree species	Property Address of Tree	PS Map
Frankston		<i>glyptostrobooides</i>		
42 Warringa Road, Frankston	8	<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	42 Warringa Road	4ESO
51 Warringa Road, Frankston South	10	<i>Erythrina indica</i>	44 Violet Street	4ESO
58 Washington Drive, Frankston	231	<i>Eucalyptus spp.</i>	58 Washington Drive	5ESO
60 Washington Drive, Frankston	231	<i>Eucalyptus spp.</i>	58 Washington Drive	5ESO
1 Weatherston Road, Seaford	135 137	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	1 Weatherston Road	1ESO
3 Weatherston Road, Seaford	134	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	5 Weatherston Road	1ESO
5 Weatherston Road, Seaford	134	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	5 Weatherston Road	1ESO
48 Wells Road, Seaford	133	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	85 Miles Grove	4ESO
6 Williams Street, Frankston	2	<i>Ulmus spp</i>	6 Williams Street	4ESO
1 & 2/64 Williams Street, Frankston	1	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	66 Williams Street	4ESO
66 Williams Street, Frankston	1	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	66 Williams Street	4ESO
1/68 Williams Street, Frankston	1	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	66 Williams Street	4ESO
5 & 6/6-12 Williams Street, Frankston	2	<i>Ulmus spp</i>	6 Williams Street	4ESO
10 Wise Avenue, Seaford	256	<i>Quercus spp</i>	45 Miles Grove	4ESO

FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

Affected Properties	Tree Number(s)	Tree species	Property Address of Tree	PS Map
1, 2, 3, 4 & 5/12-14 Wise Avenue, Seaford	256	<i>Quercus spp</i>	45 Miles Grove	4ESO
13-15 Wunalla Road, Seaford	157 158	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	17 Wunalla Road	1ESO
17 Wunalla Road, Seaford	157 158	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	17 Wunalla Road	1ESO
29 Wunalla Road, Seaford	160	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	29 Wunalla Road	1ESO
36 Wunalla Road, Seaford	159	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	36 Wunalla Road	1ESO
60 Wunalla Road, Seaford	161 163	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i> <i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	62 Wunalla Road 62 Wunalla Road	1ESO
62 Wunalla Road, Seaford	161 162 163	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i> <i>Banksia integrifolia</i> <i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	62 Wunalla Road	1ESO
64 Wunalla Road, Seaford	164	<i>Cactus species</i>	66 Wunalla Road	1ESO
66 Wunalla Road, Seaford	164	<i>Cactus species</i>	66 Wunalla Road	1ESO
14 Wynnstay Road, Seaford	153	<i>Livistonia australis</i>	14 Wynnstay Road	1ESO
16 Wynnstay Road, Seaford	153	<i>Livistonia australis</i>	14 Wynnstay Road	1ESO

Notes to Table:

- The Tree Number is the specific number for a given tree or group of trees as identified in the *Frankston City - Significant Tree Register - Tree Assessment Sheets* (June 2011). The number of trees in a group is indicated in parentheses ().
- Affected properties are sorted by house number then street name.

Appendix 2

Planning Permit – 208/2021/VS



PLANNING PERMIT

FORM 4 Section 63 & 86

PERMIT NUMBER:	208/2021/VS
RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY:	Frankston City Council
PLANNING SCHEME:	Frankston Planning Scheme
ADDRESS OF THE LAND:	64 Cliff Road, Frankston 3199
THE PERMIT ALLOWS:	To remove one (1) substantial tree in an Environmental Significance Overlay Schedule 4 (ESO4)

THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS APPLY TO THIS PERMIT:

Amended Plans

1. Before the tree removal starts, amended plans to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority must be submitted to and approved by the Responsible Authority. When approved, the plans will be endorsed and will then form part of the permit. The plans must be drawn to scale with dimensions. The plans must be substantially in accordance with the plans submitted with the application but modified to show:
 - a. Replanting in accordance with Condition 4.

No Alterations or Changes

2. The tree removal as shown on the endorsed plans must not be altered without the prior written consent of the Responsible Authority.

Completion of Works

3. Once the development has started it must be continued and completed to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority.

Replanting

4. Upon the completion of the site re-development the planting of one advanced containerised canopy tree is required to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority:
 - a) The tree is to be a species capable of a minimum mature height of 12m.
 - b) The tree is to be a minimum height of 2.0m and minimum pot/container size of 100Lt at time of planting.
 - c) All tree stock used must be in accordance with AS2303-2015 Tree Stock for Landscape Use.
 - d) The tree is not to be planted during October – April.

Date Issued: 8 December 2021

Signature for the
Responsible Authority

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Lynne Robinson".



PLANNING PERMIT

PERMIT NUMBER: 208/2021/V5

Conditions Continued –

5. Replacement planting and landscaping works as shown on the endorsed plan(s) must be provided to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority and thereafter maintained to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority. Failure of landscaping and replacement trees to reach a mature age shall be a breach of this condition.

Permit Expiry

6. This permit will expire if:
 - a. The tree removal is not completed within one (1) year of the date of this permit.In accordance with Section 69 of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987*, an application may be submitted to the Responsible Authority for an extension of the periods referred to in this condition.

Permit Notes

A. Asset Protection Permit

Prior to the commencement of construction the operator of this planning permit must obtain a non-refundable Asset Protection Permit from Council's Engineering Services Department.

B. Extension of Time

Section 69 of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* provides that before the permit expires or within 6 months afterwards, the owner or occupier of the land to which the permit applies may ask the responsible authority for an extension of time. Please note, if a request is made out of time, the Responsible Authority cannot consider the request and the permit holder will not be able to apply to VCAT for a review of the matter.

Any extension of time request must be lodged with the relevant administration fee.

C. Variation to Planning Permit

Any request for a variation to this Permit shall be lodged with the relevant fee as determined under the Planning & Environment (Fees) Regulations 2016.

Date Issued: 8 December 2021

Signature for the
Responsible Authority

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Dyane Kolicina".

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT THIS PERMIT

WHAT HAS BEEN DECIDED?

The Responsible Authority has issued a permit.

(Note: This is not a permit granted under Division 5 or 6 of Part 4 of the **Planning and Environment Act 1987**.)

CAN THE RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY AMEND THIS PERMIT?

The Responsible Authority may amend this permit under Division 1A of Part 4 of the **Planning and Environment Act 1987**.

WHEN DOES A PERMIT BEGIN?

A permit operates:

- from the date specified in the permit, or
- if no date is specified, from:
 - (i) the date of the decision of the Victorian Civil & Administrative Tribunal, if the permit was issued at the direction of the Tribunal, or
 - (ii) the date on which it was issued, in any other case.

WHEN DOES A PERMIT EXPIRE?

1. A permit for the development of land expires if:
 - the development or any stage of it does not start within the time specified in the permit, or
 - the development requires the certification of a plan of subdivision or consolidation under the **Subdivision Act 1988** and the plan is not certified within two years of the issue of the permit, unless the permit contains a different provision; or
 - the development or any stage is not completed within the time specified in the permit, or if no time is specified, within two years after the issue of the permit or in the case of a subdivision or consolidation within 5 years of the certification of the plan or subdivision or consolidation under the **Subdivision Act 1988**.
2. A permit for the use of land expires if:
 - the use does not start within the time specified in the permit, or if no time is specified, within two years after the issue of the permit, or
 - the use is discontinued for a period of two years.
3. A permit for the development and use of land expires if:
 - the development or any stage of it does not start within the time specified in the permit; or
 - the development or any stage of it is not completed within the time specified in the permit, or if no time is specified, within two years after the issue of the permit; or
 - the use does not start within the time specified in the permit, or if no time is specified, within two years after the completion of the development, or
 - the use is discontinued for a period of two years.
4. If a permit for the use of land or the development and use of land or relating to any of the circumstances mentioned in Section 6A(2) of the **Planning and Environment Act 1987**, or to any combination of use, development or any of those circumstances requires the certification of a plan under the **Subdivision Act 1988**, unless the permit contains a different provision:
 - the use or development of any stage is to be taken to have started when the plan is certified; and
 - the permit expires if the plan is not certified within two years of the issue of the permit.
5. The expiry of a permit does not affect the validity of anything done under the permit before the expiry.

WHAT ABOUT APPEALS?

- The person who applied for the permit may apply for a review of any condition in the permit unless it was granted at the direction of the Victorian Civil & Administrative Tribunal, in which case no right of review exists.
 - An application for review must be lodged within 60 days after the permit was issued, unless a notice of decision to grant a permit has been issued previously, in which case the application for review must be lodged within 60 days after the giving of that notice.
 - An application for review is lodged with the Victorian Civil & Administrative Tribunal.
 - An application for review must be made on an Application for Review form which can be obtained from the Victorian Civil & Administrative Tribunal, and be accompanied by the applicable fee.
 - An application for review must state the grounds upon which it is based.
 - An application for review must also be served on the Responsible Authority.
 - Details about applications for review and the fees payable can be obtained from the Victorian Civil & Administrative Tribunal.
- Application for review forms and guides are available at www.vcat.vic.gov.au, Ground Floor 55 King Street Melbourne or by contacting VCAT customer service on (03) 9628-9777.

(LAST PAGE OF PERMIT)

Appendix 3

Property Report 10-11 Somme Avenue

PLANNING PROPERTY REPORT



Environment,
Land, Water
and Planning

From www.planning.vic.gov.au at 05 January 2023 11:22 AM

PROPERTY DETAILS

Address: **10-11 SOMME AVENUE FRANKSTON 3199**
 Lot and Plan Number: **More than one parcel - see link below**
 Standard Parcel Identifier (SPI): **More than one parcel - see link below**
 Local Government Area (Council): **FRANKSTON** www.frankston.vic.gov.au
 Council Property Number: **237625**
 Planning Scheme: **Frankston** [Planning Scheme - Frankston](#)
 Directory Reference: **Melway 102 A5**

This property has 2 parcels. For full parcel details get the free Property report at [Property Reports](#)

UTILITIES

Rural Water Corporation: **Southern Rural Water**
 Melbourne Water Retailer: **South East Water**
 Melbourne Water: **Inside drainage boundary**
 Power Distributor: **UNITED ENERGY**

STATE ELECTORATES

Legislative Council: **SOUTH-EASTERN METROPOLITAN**
 Legislative Assembly: **FRANKSTON**

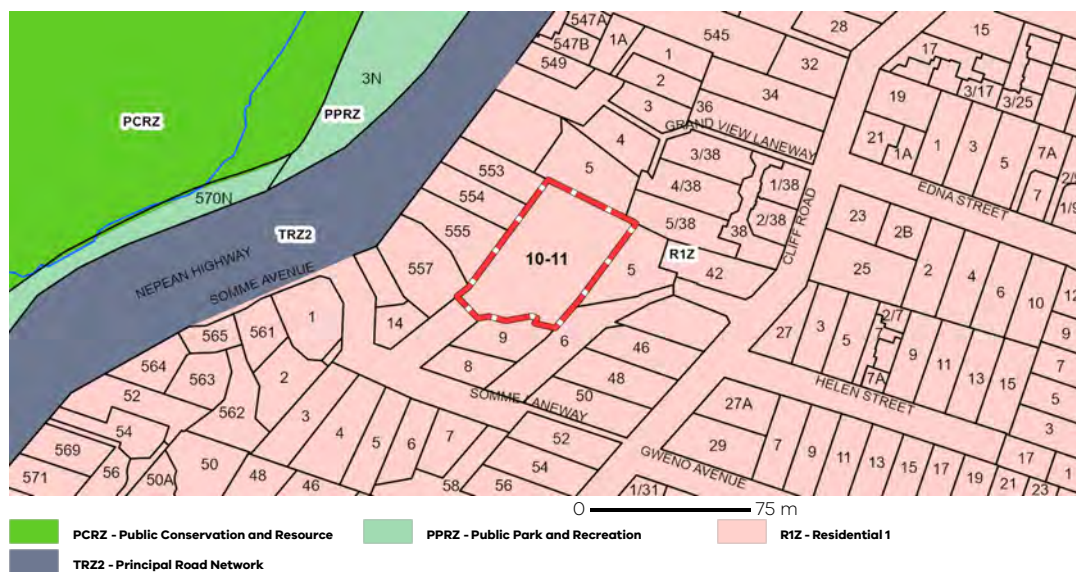
OTHER

Registered Aboriginal Party: **Bunorong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation**

[View location in VicPlan](#)

Planning Zones

[GENERAL RESIDENTIAL ZONE \(R1Z\)](#)
[SCHEDULE TO THE GENERAL RESIDENTIAL ZONE \(R1Z\)](#)



Note: labels for zones may appear outside the actual zone - please compare the labels with the legend.

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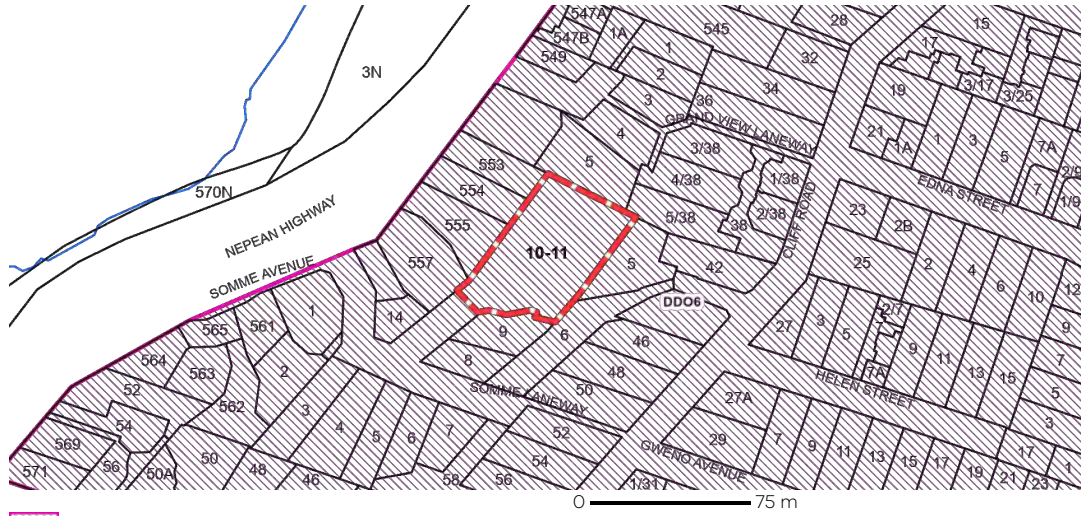
PLANNING PROPERTY REPORT



Environment,
Land, Water
and Planning

Planning Overlays

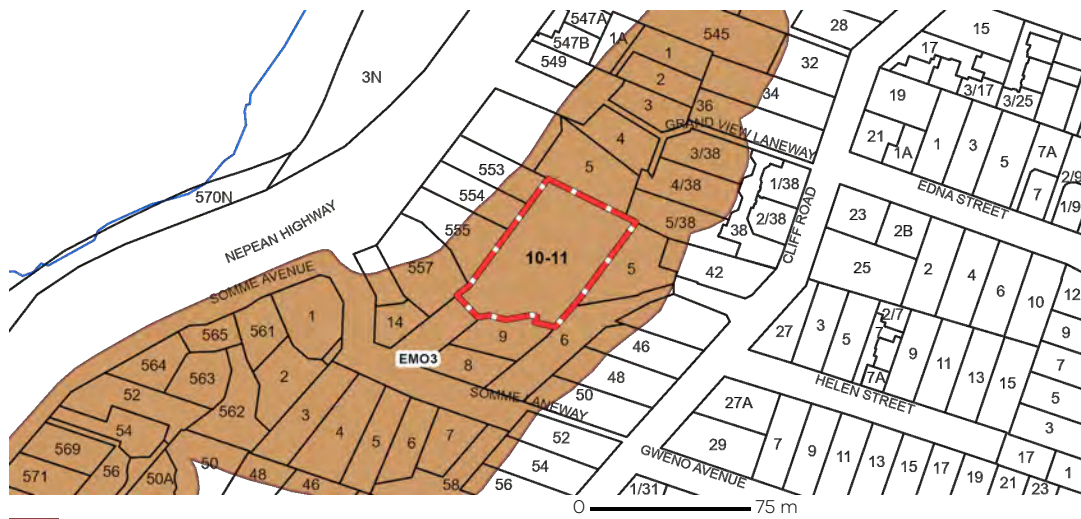
[DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OVERLAY \(DDO\)](#)
[DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OVERLAY - SCHEDULE 6 \(DDO6\)](#)



DDO - Design and Development Overlay

Note: due to overlaps, some overlays may not be visible, and some colours may not match those in the legend

[EROSION MANAGEMENT OVERLAY \(EMO\)](#)
[EROSION MANAGEMENT OVERLAY - SCHEDULE 3 \(EMO3\)](#)



EMO - Erosion Management Overlay

Note: due to overlaps, some overlays may not be visible, and some colours may not match those in the legend

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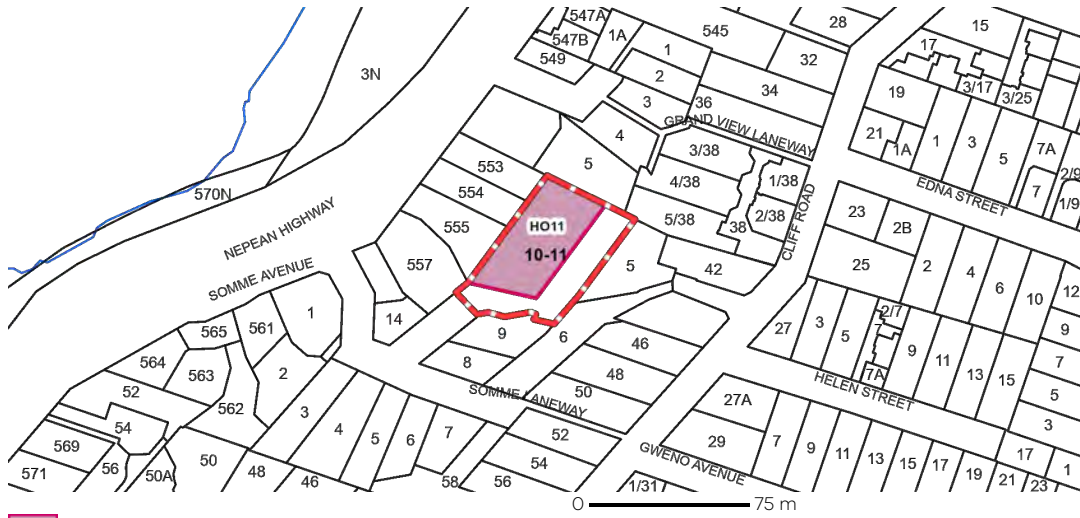
PLANNING PROPERTY REPORT



Planning Overlays

[HERITAGE OVERLAY \(HO\)](#)

[HERITAGE OVERLAY - SCHEDULE \(HO1\)](#)



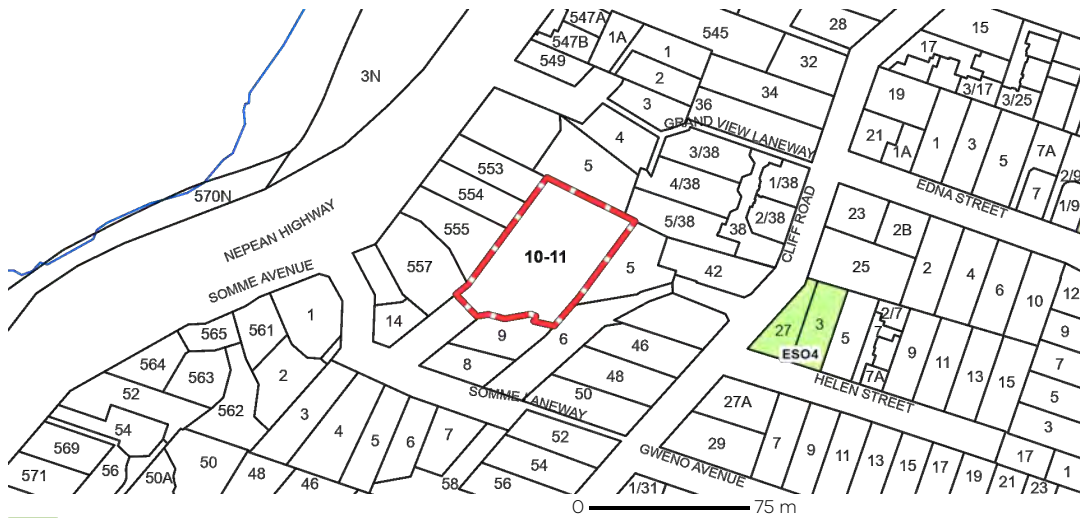
HO - Heritage Overlay

Note: due to overlaps, some overlays may not be visible, and some colours may not match those in the legend

OTHER OVERLAYS

Other overlays in the vicinity not directly affecting this land

[ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE OVERLAY \(ESO\)](#)



ESO - Environmental Significance Overlay

Note: due to overlaps, some overlays may not be visible, and some colours may not match those in the legend

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PLANNING PROPERTY REPORT



Environment,
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Areas of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Sensitivity

All or part of this property is an 'area of cultural heritage sensitivity'.

'Areas of cultural heritage sensitivity' are defined under the Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018, and include registered Aboriginal cultural heritage places and land form types that are generally regarded as more likely to contain Aboriginal cultural heritage.

Under the Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018, 'areas of cultural heritage sensitivity' are one part of a two part trigger which require a 'cultural heritage management plan' be prepared where a listed 'high impact activity' is proposed.

If a significant land use change is proposed (for example, a subdivision into 3 or more lots), a cultural heritage management plan may be triggered. One or two dwellings, works ancillary to a dwelling, services to a dwelling, alteration of buildings and minor works are examples of works exempt from this requirement.

Under the Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006, where a cultural heritage management plan is required, planning permits, licences and work authorities cannot be issued unless the cultural heritage management plan has been approved for the activity.

For further information about whether a Cultural Heritage Management Plan is required go to <http://www.aav.nrms.net.au/aavQuestion1.aspx>

More information, including links to both the Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 and the Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018, can also be found here - <https://www.aboriginalvictoria.vic.gov.au/aboriginal-heritage-legislation>



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Notwithstanding this disclaimer, a vendor may rely on the information in this report for the purpose of a statement that land is in a bushfire prone area as required by section 32C (b) of the Sale of Land 1962 (Vic).

PLANNING PROPERTY REPORT



Environment,
Land, Water
and Planning

Further Planning Information

Planning scheme data last updated on 21 December 2022.

A **planning scheme** sets out policies and requirements for the use, development and protection of land. This report provides information about the zone and overlay provisions that apply to the selected land. Information about the State and local policy, particular, general and operational provisions of the local planning scheme that may affect the use of this land can be obtained by contacting the local council or by visiting <https://www.planning.vic.gov.au>

This report is NOT a **Planning Certificate** issued pursuant to Section 199 of the **Planning and Environment Act 1987**. It does not include information about exhibited planning scheme amendments, or zonings that may affect the land. To obtain a Planning Certificate go to Titles and Property Certificates at Landata - <https://www.landata.vic.gov.au>

For details of surrounding properties, use this service to get the Reports for properties of interest.

To view planning zones, overlay and heritage information in an interactive format visit <https://mapshare.maps.vic.gov.au/vicplan>

For other information about planning in Victoria visit <https://www.planning.vic.gov.au>

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PLANNING PROPERTY REPORT



Environment,
Land, Water
and Planning

Designated Bushfire Prone Areas

This property is not in a designated bushfire prone area.
No special bushfire construction requirements apply. Planning provisions may apply.

Where part of the property is mapped as BPA, if no part of the building envelope or footprint falls within the BPA area, the BPA construction requirements do not apply.

Note: the relevant building surveyor determines the need for compliance with the bushfire construction requirements.



Designated BPA are determined by the Minister for Planning following a detailed review process. The Building Regulations 2018, through adoption of the Building Code of Australia, apply bushfire protection standards for building works in designated BPA.

Designated BPA maps can be viewed on VicPlan at <https://mapshare.vic.gov.au/vicplan/> or at the relevant local council.

Create a BPA definition plan in [VicPlan](#) to measure the BPA.

Information for lot owners building in the BPA is available at <https://www.planning.vic.gov.au>.

Further information about the building control system and building in bushfire prone areas can be found on the Victorian Building Authority website <https://www.vba.vic.gov.au>. Copies of the Building Act and Building Regulations are available from <http://www.legislation.vic.gov.au>. For Planning Scheme Provisions in bushfire areas visit <https://www.planning.vic.gov.au>.

Native Vegetation

Native plants that are indigenous to the region and important for biodiversity might be present on this property. This could include trees, shrubs, herbs, grasses or aquatic plants. There are a range of regulations that may apply including need to obtain a planning permit under Clause 52.17 of the local planning scheme. For more information see [Native Vegetation \(Clause 52.17\)](#) with local variations in [Native Vegetation \(Clause 52.17\) Schedule](#).

To help identify native vegetation on this property and the application of Clause 52.17 please visit the Native Vegetation Information Management system <https://nvm.delwp.vic.gov.au/> and [Native vegetation \(environment.vic.gov.au\)](https://www.environment.vic.gov.au) or please contact your relevant council.

You can find out more about the natural values on your property through NatureKit [NatureKit \(environment.vic.gov.au\)](https://www.environment.vic.gov.au)

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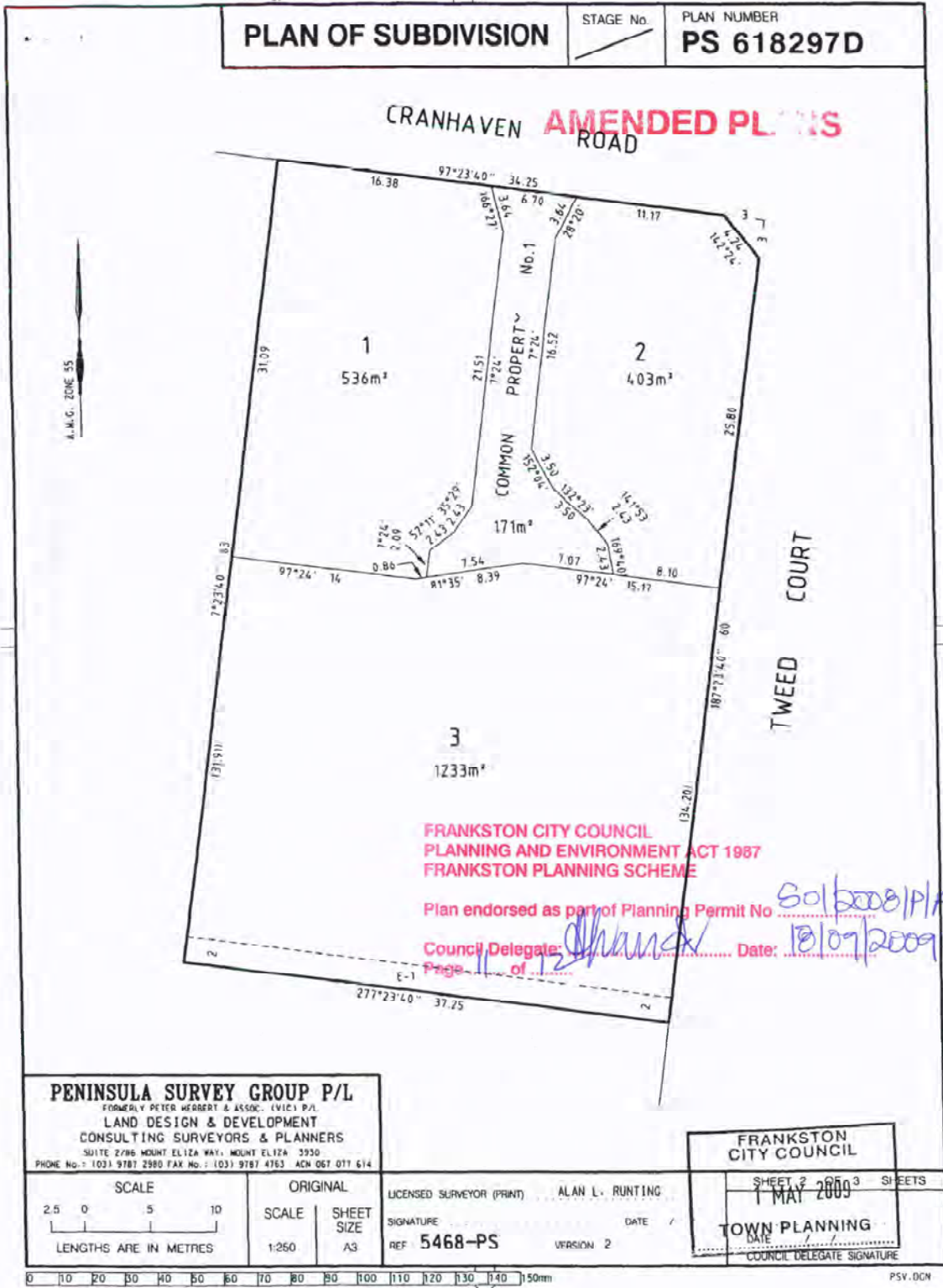
Notwithstanding this disclaimer, a vendor may rely on the information in this report for the purpose of a statement that land is in a bushfire prone area as required by section 32C (b) of the Sale of Land 1962 (Vic).

Appendix 4

Plan of Subdivision

PLAN OF SUBDIVISION		STAGE No. / EDITION	LRS USE ONLY	PLAN NUMBER PS 618297D
LOCATION OF LAND PARISH: LANGWARRIN TOWNSHIP: _____ SECTION: _____ CROWN ALLOTMENT: 49A (PART) CROWN PORTION: _____ LRS BASE RECORD: TITLE REFERENCE/S: VOL 9970 FOL 857 LAST PLAN REFERENCE /S LP 215597C (1 DT 1) POSTAL ADDRESS: 1 TWEED COURT, (at time of subdivision) LANGWARRIN, 3910 MGA Co-ordinates (of approx centre of land in plan) E 340,725 ZONE 55 N 5,775,070		COUNCIL CERTIFICATION AND ENDORSEMENT COUNCIL NAME: FRANKSTON CITY REF: 47 / 2009 / S / v1 1. This plan is certified under Section 6 of the Subdivision Act 1988. 2. This plan is certified under Section 11 (7) of the Subdivision Act 1988 Date of original certification under Section 6. / / 3. This is a statement of compliance issued under Section 21 of the Subdivision Act 1988. OPEN SPACE (i) A requirement for public open space under Section 16 of the Subdivision Act 1988 has /has not been made. (ii) The requirement has been satisfied. (iii) The requirement is to be satisfied in Stage No. _____ Council Delegate _____ Council Seal _____ Date / / _____ Re-certified under Section 11 (7) of the Subdivision Act 1988 Council Delegate _____ Council Seal _____ Date / / _____		
VESTING OF ROADS AND/ OR RESERVES		NOTATIONS		
Identifier	Council/Body /Person	STAGING: This is not a staged subdivision. PLANNING PERMIT No. 501/2008 / P DEPTH LIMITATION: DOES NOT APPLY The land being subdivided is shown enclosed by thick continuous lines.		
Nil	Nil	FRANKSTON CITY COUNCIL PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987 FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME Plan endorsed as part of Planning Permit No. 501/2008/PA Council Delegate: <i>[Signature]</i> Date: 18/09/2009. Page ... 10 of ... 12.		
EASEMENT INFORMATION		LRS USE ONLY		
LEGEND: E - Encumbering Easement, Condition in Crown Grant in the Nature of an Easement or Other Encumbrance A - Appurtenant Easement R - Encumbering Easement (Road) Easements and Rights pursuant to Section 12 (2) of the Subdivision Act 1988 applies to all the land on this plan.		STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE / EXEMPTION STATEMENT RECEIVED <input type="checkbox"/> DATE / / _____ LRS USE ONLY PLAN REGISTERED _____ TIME _____ DATE / / _____ Assistant Registrar of Titles SHEET 1 OF 3 SHEETS		
Easement Reference	Purpose	Width (Metres)	Origin	Land Benefited /in Favour of
E-1	DRAINAGE & SEWERAGE	2	LP 215597C	LOTS ON LP 215597C
PENINSULA SURVEY GROUP P/L FORMERLY PETER HERBERT & ASSOC. (VIC) P/L LAND DESIGN & DEVELOPMENT CONSULTING SURVEYORS & PLANNERS SUITE 2/86 MOUNT ELIZA WAY, MOUNT ELIZA 3930 PHONE No.: (03) 9181 2980 FAX No.: (03) 9181 4763 ACN 067 077 614		LICENSED SURVEYOR (PRINT) ALAN L. RUNITING SIGNATURE _____ DATE / / _____ REF: 5468-PS VERSION 2		ORIGINAL SHEET SIZE A3





AMENDED PLANS

OWNERS CORPORATION SCHEDULE	STAGE No.	PLAN NUMBER
		PS 618297D

Owners Corporation No. 1 Plan No. PS 618297D

Land affected by Owners Corporation: LOTS 1, 2 & 3 AND COMMON PROPERTY No.1

Limitations of Owners Corporation: Unlimited

Notations:

FRANKSTON CITY COUNCIL
 PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987
 FRANKSTON PLANNING SCHEME

Plan endorsed as part of Planning Permit No. 501/2008/PHA

Council Delegate: Date: 18/09/2009.

Page 12 of 12

Lot Entitlement and Lot Liability								
Lot	Entitlement	Liability	Lot	Entitlement	Liability	Lot	Entitlement	Liability
1	100	100						
2	100	100						
3	100	100						
Total			Total			Total		
Total	300	300	Total			Total		

PENINSULA SURVEY GROUP P/L FORMERLY PETER HERBERT & ASSOC. (VIC) P/L LAND DESIGN & DEVELOPMENT CONSULTING SURVEYORS & PLANNERS SUITE 2/86 MOUNT ELIZA WAY, MOUNT ELIZA 3930 PHONE No.: (03) 9787 2980 FAX No.: (03) 9787 4763 ACN 067 077 614	LICENSED SURVEYOR (PRINT)	ALAN L. RUNTING	SHEET 3 OF 3 SHEETS
	SIGNATURE	DATE / /	DATE / /
	REF: 5468-PS	VERSION 2	COUNCIL DELEGATE SIGNATURE
			ORIGINAL SHEET SIZE A3

DELEGATE REPORT - TOWN PLANNING

Planning Application No.:	501/2008/P/A
Proposal:	A three (3) dwelling development and three (3) lot subdivision including retention of the existing dwelling (on one lot), and the construction of a single storey dwelling and a double storey dwelling on the remaining two lots; associated works and vegetation removal in accordance with the endorsed plan/s
Applicant:	J Kogakis
Address Of Land:	1 Tweed Court, Langwarrin
Contact Officer:	Helen Francis

Development plans were lodged on 6 for approval pursuant to Condition 1 of the Planning Permit.

Condition 1 requires the following:

"Before the development starts, amended plans to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority must be submitted to be approved by the Responsible Authority. When approved, the plans will be endorsed and will then form part of the permit. The plans must be drawn to scale with dimensions and three copies must be provided. The plans must be generally in accordance with the plans submitted with the application prepared by Fast Track Plans and Permits, but modified to show: -

- a) Lots and dwellings to have consistent numbering.
- b) Fencing at the southern end of the main driveway and north of the existing dwelling modified to a 1.0 metre high flat-head timber picket fence.
- c) The Dwelling 2 garage moved closer to the dwelling by not less than 2.0 metres.
- d) Deletion and reinstatement of the crossover to the central driveway to Cranhaven Road and reinstatement of the nature strip area and footpath.
- e) Dwellings 1 & 2 provided with eaves and solar protection to north and west facing windows.
- f) Deletion of the 1.8 metre high brush fence along the central driveway for a distance of not less than 23.0 metres measured from the Cranhaven Road frontage.
- g) Notation that the common property (existing driveway to Cranhaven Road) must not be sealed or have any extraction of soil.
- h) A Landscape Plan as required by Condition 5 of this permit.
- i) A Tree Management Plan as required by Condition 6 of this permit.

Appendix 5

Certificates of Title of Council Owned Land

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The Victorian Government acknowledges the Traditional Owners of Victoria and pays respects to their ongoing connection to their Country, History and Culture. The Victorian Government extends this respect to their Elders, past, present and emerging.

REGISTER SEARCH STATEMENT (Title Search) Transfer of Land Act 1958
VOLUME 11957 FOLIO 944 Security no : 124097535382J
Produced 12/05/2022 10:25 AM

LAND DESCRIPTION

Lot 1 on Title Plan 125602L (formerly known as part of Crown Allotment 11 Section C Township of Frankston Parish of Frankston).
PARENT TITLE Volume 09004 Folio 727
Created by instrument AQ648331B 18/01/2018

REGISTERED PROPRIETOR

Estate Fee Simple
Sole Proprietor
FRANKSTON CITY COUNCIL of 30 DAVEY STREET FRANKSTON VIC 3199
[AQ648331B](#) 18/01/2018

ENCUMBRANCES, CAVEATS AND NOTICES

Any encumbrances created by Section 98 Transfer of Land Act 1958 or Section 24 Subdivision Act 1988 and any other encumbrances shown or entered on the plan set out under DIAGRAM LOCATION below.

DIAGRAM LOCATION

SEE [TP125602L](#) FOR FURTHER DETAILS AND BOUNDARIES

ACTIVITY IN THE LAST 125 DAYS

NIL

-----END OF REGISTER SEARCH STATEMENT-----

Additional information: (not part of the Register Search Statement)

Street Address: "MEDICAL SUITE" 16R CRANBOURNE ROAD FRANKSTON VIC 3199

ADMINISTRATIVE NOTICES

NIL

eCT Control 09862R FRANKSTON CITY COUNCIL
Effective from 20/02/2018

DOCUMENT END

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REGISTER SEARCH STATEMENT (Title Search) Transfer of Land Act 1958
VOLUME 11812 FOLIO 543 Security no : 124097538221X
Produced 12/05/2022 11:20 AM

LAND DESCRIPTION
Reserve 1 on Plan of Subdivision 737586F.
PARENT TITLE Volume 11416 Folio 063
Created by instrument AM954659R 20/07/2016

REGISTERED PROPRIETOR
Estate Fee Simple
Sole Proprietor
FRANKSTON CITY COUNCIL of 30 DAVEY STREET FRANKSTON VIC 3199
[AN651996C](#) 16/03/2017

ENCUMBRANCES, CAVEATS AND NOTICES
COVENANT as to part [D152297](#)

Any encumbrances created by Section 98 Transfer of Land Act 1958 or Section 24 Subdivision Act 1988 and any other encumbrances shown or entered on the plan set out under DIAGRAM LOCATION below.

DIAGRAM LOCATION
SEE [PS737586F](#) FOR FURTHER DETAILS AND BOUNDARIES

ACTIVITY IN THE LAST 125 DAYS

NIL

-----END OF REGISTER SEARCH STATEMENT-----

Additional information: (not part of the Register Search Statement)

Street Address: "SWEETWATER CREEK LOWER" 28R FENTON CRESCENT FRANKSTON SOUTH VIC 3199

ADMINISTRATIVE NOTICES
NIL

eCT Control 09862R FRANKSTON CITY COUNCIL
Effective from 16/03/2017

DOCUMENT END

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REGISTER SEARCH STATEMENT (Title Search) Transfer of Land Act 1958
VOLUME 11450 FOLIO 955 Security no : 124097537000A
Produced 12/05/2022 10:56 AM

LAND DESCRIPTION

Lot A on Plan of Subdivision 523127J.
PARENT TITLE Volume 10936 Folio 784
Created by instrument AK643414B 09/10/2013

REGISTERED PROPRIETOR

Estate Fee Simple
As to 1 of a total of 2 equal undivided shares
Sole Proprietor
FRANKSTON CITY COUNCIL of 30 DAVEY STREET FRANKSTON VIC 3199
[AN651996C](#) 16/03/2017

ENCUMBRANCES, CAVEATS AND NOTICES

Any encumbrances created by Section 98 Transfer of Land Act 1958 or Section 24 Subdivision Act 1988 and any other encumbrances shown or entered on the plan set out under DIAGRAM LOCATION below.

AGREEMENT Section 173 Planning and Environment Act 1987
[AD968132K](#) 28/10/2005

DIAGRAM LOCATION

SEE [P5523127J](#) FOR FURTHER DETAILS AND BOUNDARIES

ACTIVITY IN THE LAST 125 DAYS

NIL

-----END OF REGISTER SEARCH STATEMENT-----

Additional information: (not part of the Register Search Statement)

OTHER TITLES WITH INTERESTS AFFECTING THIS LAND
11450/956

Street Address: "BALLARTO LINK" 320R BALLARTO ROAD SKYE VIC 3977

ADMINISTRATIVE NOTICES

NIL

eCT Control 09862R FRANKSTON CITY COUNCIL
Effective from 16/03/2017

DOCUMENT END

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REGISTER SEARCH STATEMENT (Title Search) Transfer of Land Act 1958
VOLUME 11450 FOLIO 956 Security no : 124097537064F
Produced 12/05/2022 10:58 AM

LAND DESCRIPTION

Lot A on Plan of Subdivision 523127J.
PARENT TITLE Volume 10936 Folio 784
Created by instrument AK643414B 09/10/2013

REGISTERED PROPRIETOR

Estate Fee Simple
As to 1 of a total of 2 equal undivided shares
Sole Proprietor
FRANKSTON CITY COUNCIL of 30 DAVEY STREET FRANKSTON VIC 3199
[AN651996C](#) 16/03/2017

ENCUMBRANCES, CAVEATS AND NOTICES

Any encumbrances created by Section 98 Transfer of Land Act 1958 or Section 24 Subdivision Act 1988 and any other encumbrances shown or entered on the plan set out under DIAGRAM LOCATION below.

AGREEMENT Section 173 Planning and Environment Act 1987
[AD968132K](#) 28/10/2005

DIAGRAM LOCATION

SEE [P5523127J](#) FOR FURTHER DETAILS AND BOUNDARIES

ACTIVITY IN THE LAST 125 DAYS

NIL

-----END OF REGISTER SEARCH STATEMENT-----

Additional information: (not part of the Register Search Statement)

OTHER TITLES WITH INTERESTS AFFECTING THIS LAND
11450/955

Street Address: "BALLARTO LINK" 320R BALLARTO ROAD SKYE VIC 3977

ADMINISTRATIVE NOTICES

NIL

eCT Control 09862R FRANKSTON CITY COUNCIL
Effective from 16/03/2017

DOCUMENT END

REGISTER SEARCH STATEMENT (Title Search) Transfer of Land Act 1958

VOLUME 12327 FOLIO 219

Security no : 124103004135M

Produced 05/01/2023 12:16 PM

LAND DESCRIPTION

Lot 1 on Plan of Subdivision 311547S.

PARENT TITLE Volume 10074 Folio 610

Created by instrument AU623204P 27/07/2021

REGISTERED PROPRIETOR

Estate Fee Simple

Sole Proprietor

FRANKSTON CITY COUNCIL of 30 DAVEY STREET FRANKSTON VIC 3199

[AU623204P](#) 27/07/2021

ENCUMBRANCES, CAVEATS AND NOTICES

Any encumbrances created by Section 98 Transfer of Land Act 1958 or Section 24 Subdivision Act 1988 and any other encumbrances shown or entered on the plan set out under DIAGRAM LOCATION below.

DIAGRAM LOCATION

SEE [PS311547S](#) FOR FURTHER DETAILS AND BOUNDARIES

ACTIVITY IN THE LAST 125 DAYS

NIL

-----END OF REGISTER SEARCH STATEMENT-----

Additional information: (not part of the Register Search Statement)

Street Address: 39 WELLS ROAD SEAFORD VIC 3198

ADMINISTRATIVE NOTICES

NIL

eCT Control 17829T RUSSELL KENNEDY

Effective from 27/08/2021

DOCUMENT END

Appendix 6

Department of Transport Email



Department of Transport

Sam Lowther
Frankston City Council
PO Box 490
Frankston VIC 3199

GPO Box 2392
Melbourne, VIC 3001 Australia
Telephone: +61 3 9651 9999
www.transport.vic.gov.au
DX 201292

Dear Sam

DEPARTMENT REFERENCE NO: **ENQ 1717/22**
FRANKSTON ROAD ZONE ANOMALIES

Thank you for the correspondence received by the Department of Transport (Head, Transport for Victoria) on 4 February 2022.

DoT understands that Council have identified some roads which are zoned Transport Zone 2 (formerly Road Zone, Category 1) but are not declared roads, and accordingly are intending to prepare a Planning Scheme Amendment to change the zoning of these roads to Transport Zone 3 (formerly Road Zone, Category 2).

The roads in question:

1. Beach Street
2. McClelland Drive
3. McCormicks Road

DoT has reviewed its records and agrees with Council that all three of these roads are in fact municipal roads under the management of Council, not declared arterial roads.

However, whilst the Ministerial Direction "The Form and Content of Planning Schemes" requires that declared arterial roads and freeways be shown as Transport Zone 2 on the planning scheme maps, it does not preclude municipal roads from also being shown as Transport Zone 2 on the maps. Accordingly, the Head, Transport for Victoria does not assume that the existence of these roads in the Transport Zone 2 is necessarily an anomaly.

Notwithstanding, the Head, Transport for Victoria would have no objection to a Planning Scheme Amendment to rezone these roads from Transport Zone 2 to Transport Zone 3.

Should you have any enquiries regarding this matter, please contact James Coutts on 9881 8055 or mseplanning@roads.vic.gov.au.

Yours sincerely

James Coutts
Senior Planner – Statutory Planning
Under delegation from the Head, Transport for Victoria
17 / 03 / 2022



Appendix 7

Council Resolution

COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES	13	05 September 2022 2022/CM13
--------------------------------	-----------	--

12.6 Proposed Replacement of Public Open Space for approved Council land disposals (Part of 331R Cranbourne Road Frankston and Lathams Road Carrum Downs)

(DW Corporate and Commercial Services)

Council Decision

Moved: Councillor Tayler

Seconded: Councillor Baker

That Council:

1. Supports the inclusion of the land at 5R Overport Road Frankston in the next Tidy Up Planning Scheme Amendment process pursuant to s.20 Part 2 of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987*;
2. Acknowledges the inclusion of 5R Overport Road Frankston is to address the requirement to replace the public open space at 331R Cranbourne Road Frankston and Latham's Road Carrum Downs pursuant to s.20(4) of the *Subdivision Act 1988*, which has been sold to the Department of Transport in association with projects to redevelop Karingal Hub and duplicate Latham's Road; and
3. Receives a future report on the outcome of the Tidy Up Planning Scheme Amendment process, in so far as it relates to 5R Overport Road Frankston, on completion of the statutory procedures.

Carried Unanimously

Note: Refer to page 4 of these Minutes where this item was Block Resolved

Chairperson's initials.....

Consideration of Reports of Officers

DRAFT COASTAL AND MARINE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

Draft Coastal and Marine Management Plan

Meeting Date: 11 December 2023

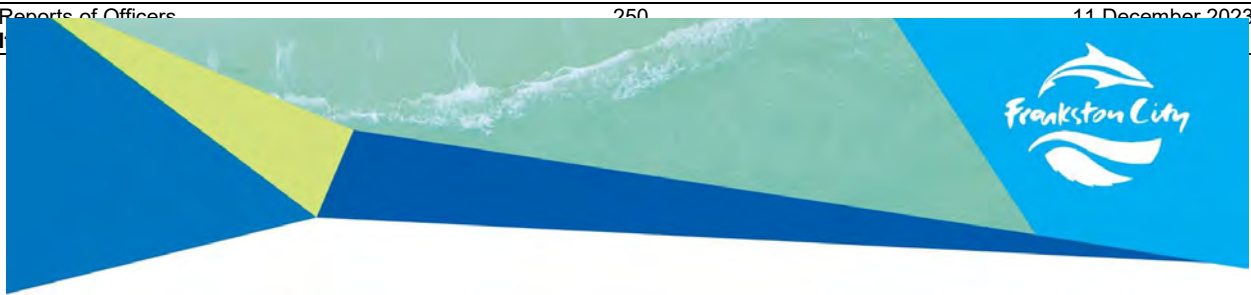
Attachment: A



DRAFT

Coastal and Marine Management Plan

2024



Acknowledgement of Country

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



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

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

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

Statement of Significance

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

Plan on a Page

Purpose to guide Frankston City toward achieving its long-term vision that will ensure the protection and enhancement of the values associate with its Coastal Crown land.

Timeframe 2024 (adoption) → 5-year review → 2034

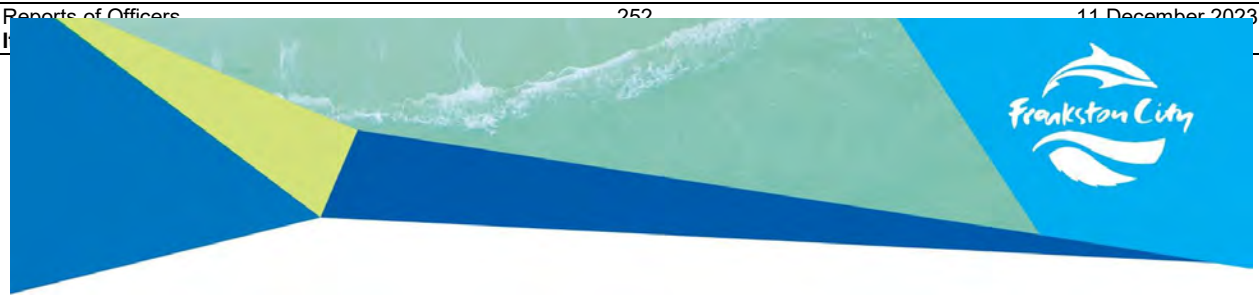
Vision We are leaders in enhancing **resilience** and protecting **bio-cultural diversity** of Frankston City's coastal and marine environment.

Aspirations



Plan in numbers

- 5 Aspirations
- 6 Precincts
- 9.5 kilometres of coastline
- 88 hectares of coastal Crown land reserve
- 71 Actions



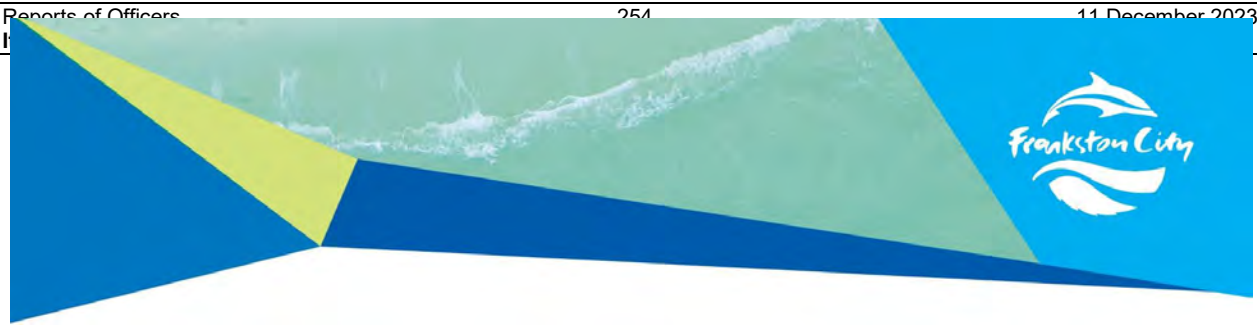
Document version history		
Draft CMMP	Internal	August 2023
Draft CMMP	DEECA review	September 2023
Draft CMMP	Council Draft approval for public exhibition	December 2023
Draft CMMP	Public exhibition	February 2024

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

DRAFT

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1. Introduction

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

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

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

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

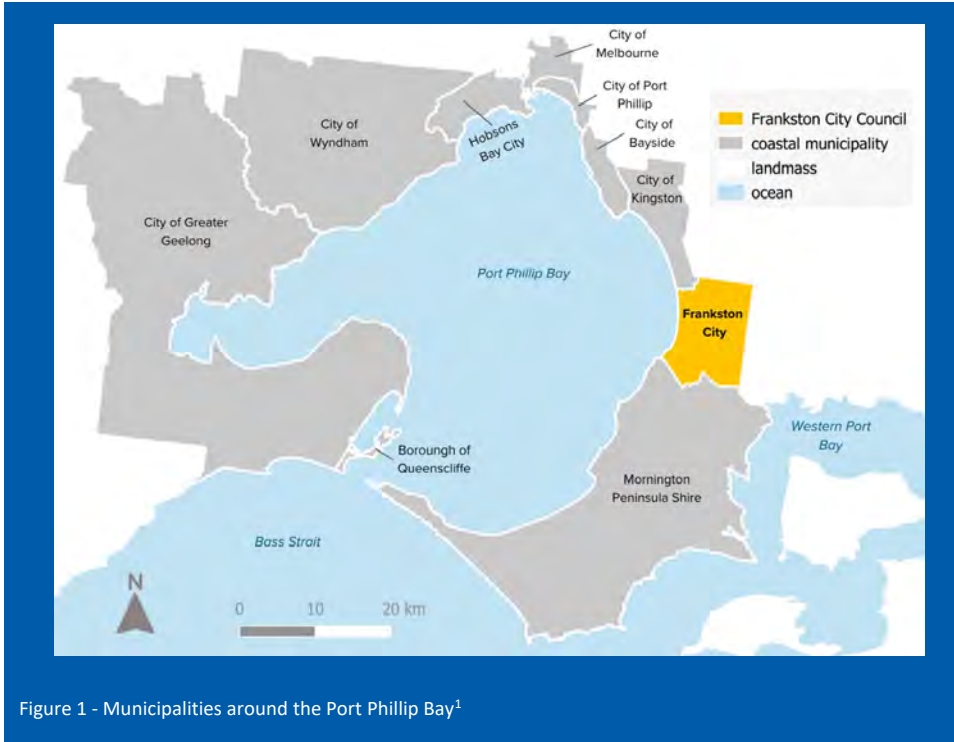
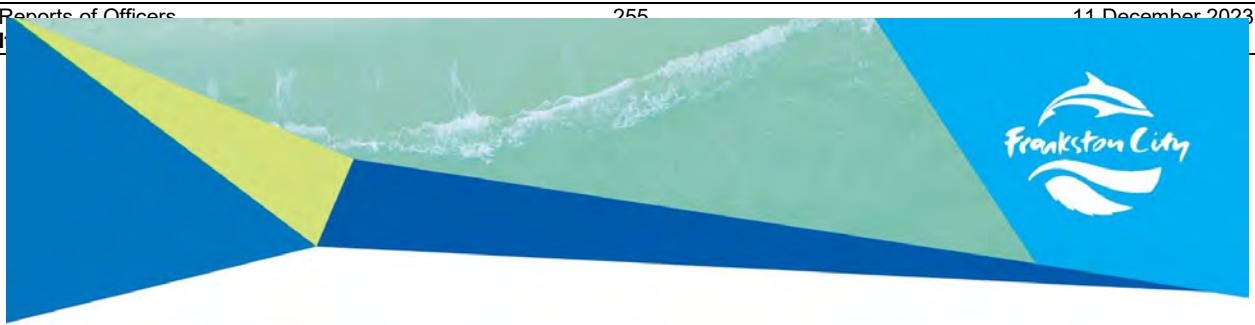


Figure 1 - Municipalities around the Port Phillip Bay¹

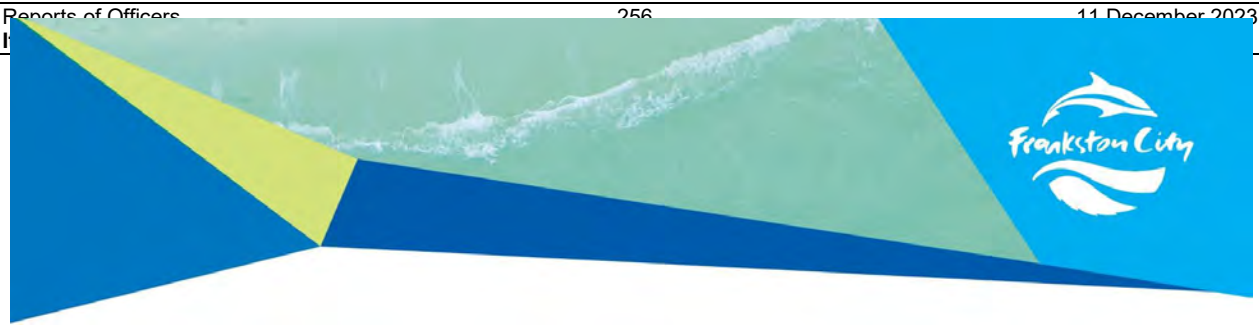
1.1 Strategic context

The CMMP is used to guide the use of marine and coastal areas that directly relates to Council’s role as the Committee of Management. Its alignment with state and municipal level strategic documents is detailed in the following sections.

State Level

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

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



A state level decision making is guided by the Planning and Decision Pathway. The diagram detailing this approach can be found in Annexe 1 along with an overview of additional Victorian Government guidelines and strategic documents that have been taken into consideration in the development of this CMMP. Table 1 details the current components of the Victorian coastal and marine planning framework. Together, they provide the base for coastal and marine planning decisions.

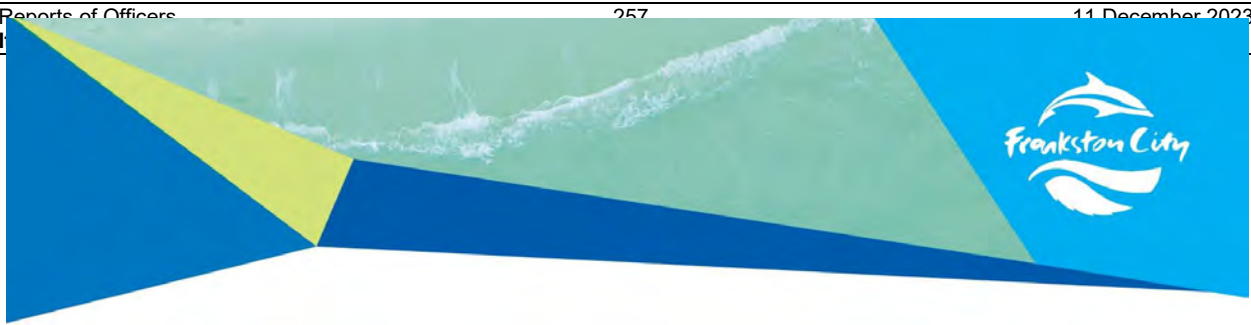
Table 1 – Victorian coastal and marine planning framework

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

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

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

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



<p>LOCAL PLANS</p>	<p><i>Coastal & Marine Management Plans (CMMPs)</i></p>	<p>CMMPs are required under Part 7 Division 1 of the Act. Their purpose under Section 57(2) <i>“is to provide direction for the future local management of an area of marine and coastal Crown land.”</i>¹</p> <p>Alignment of actions within the local CMMPs with key objectives of the Victorian marine and coastal planning framework is detailed in Chapter 0.</p>
<p>SITE APPROVALS</p>	<p>Site approvals provide consent for use and development on marine and coastal Crown land. The Victorian Planning Provisions improve policy alignment that integrates state, regional and local policy. These provisions are consulted to guide actions relating to planning and development.</p>	

Local level

Consistent with the new State Government Policy and Strategy, the CMMP aims to strengthen involvement of the local community and the Traditional Custodians of the Land and Sea Country in its marine and coastal area management and climate change adaptation planning.

The planning principles within the CMMP are integrated, consider connectivity to surrounding areas and compatibility with adjacent land uses. The CMMP sets out the vision, aspirations, priorities, and actions for the management of Frankston City’s coastal and marine areas, all of which were informed by extensive community engagement. Each action has been designed to align with the guiding principles of the Planning and Decision Pathway set out in the Marine and Coastal Policy (2020) aiming to achieve the objectives outlined in Table 2 through fostering stewardship, knowledge, engagement, and collaboration.

Five coastal and marine aspirations have emerged from the community and stakeholder engagement and the analysis of key values, issues, and opportunities. These aspirations are used as themes to categorise actions based on community priorities. Table 2 shows their alignment to the Marine and Coastal Policy (2020) objectives, however, specific actions might meet additional Policy objectives to those aligned below.

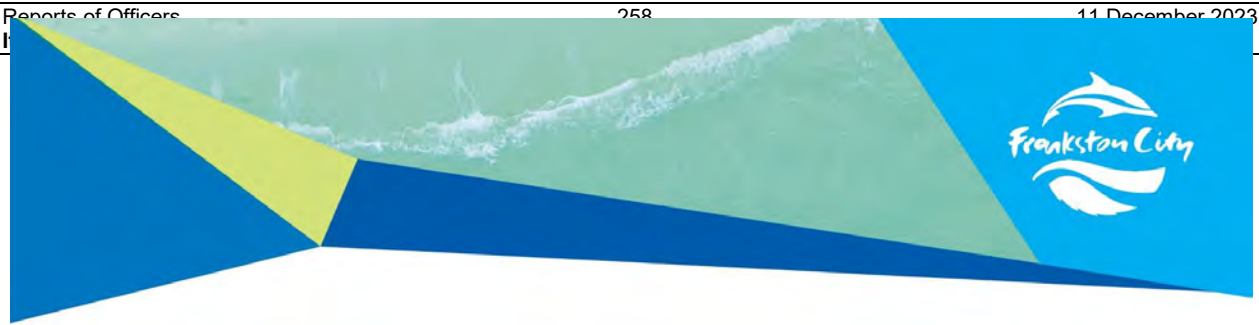


Table 2 – Alignment of State-level objectives with local aspirations

Victorian Marine and Coastal Policy objectives		Frankston City's CMMP aspirations				
		1 Culture and connections	2 Environmental stewardship	3 Climate change impacts and safety	4 Access, amenity, and recreation	5 Planning and development
MCP1	Acknowledge Traditional Custodians' rights, aspirations, and knowledge					
MCP2	Protect and enhance the marine and coastal environment					
MCP3	Respect natural processes and strengthen resilience to climate change					
MCP4	Use and develop sustainably					
MCP5	Stewardship, knowledge, engagement and collaboration					

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

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

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

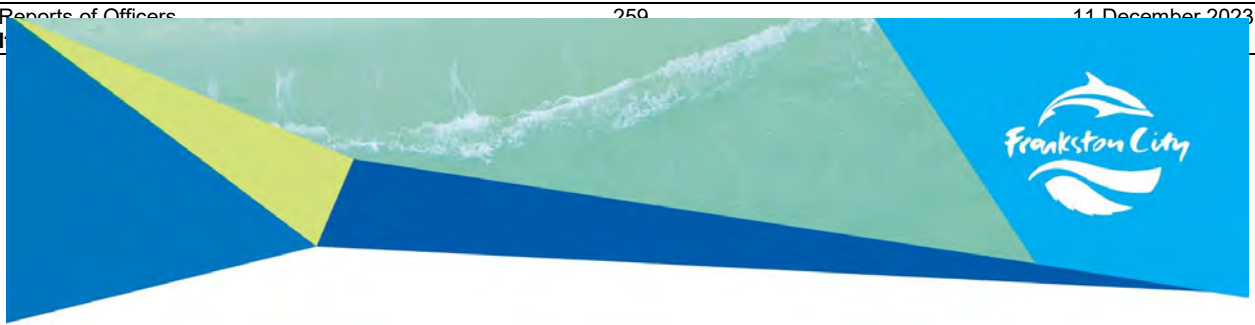


Table 3 – Frankston coastal and marine management planning

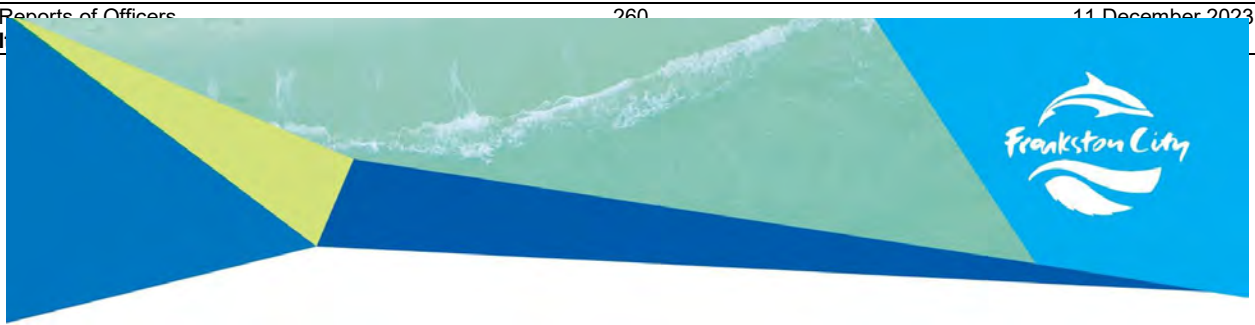
<p><i>Coastal Management Plan</i> 2016-2026 <i>(The Plan)</i></p>	<p>The Plan (2016) aligns with Coastal Management Act (1995) and associated policies and strategies, which have now been superseded. Three key themes were used to structure this Plan under the previous framework:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: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

1.2 Management context

Current management of the coastal and marine areas is shared between Frankston City Council, as the Committee of Management, and other agencies, such as the Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA), Melbourne Water, Parks Victoria, and others whose role is detailed in Appendix 3. The interface between the foreshore reserve and areas managed by other agencies are considered in the CMMP where they directly impact upon the management of the Crown land reserve and where management of the reserve directly affects other remits.

While some locations and assets are under shared management arrangements, all use, development and works on marine and coastal Crown land requires consent under the Act. Applications for consent are made to DEECA, where they are assessed under the Act and relevant coastal and environmental legislation, plans, and strategies for consistency.

The foreshore reserve in Frankston City is Crown land reserved under the Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978. A Committee of Management is appointed by the responsible Minister 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.



Under the Act, Councils, as the Committees of Management, are required to develop a CMMP and update it no later than five years after adoption. The CMMP relates to marine and coastal Crown land that is defined by the Act (2018) as:

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

The CMMP addresses and prioritises management actions to balance competing uses of the Crown land reserve. Management of the marine and coastal environment must be science based and consider all current and future risks in a systemic way to be effective. The integrated approach used in this CMMP identifies interactions of environmental, emergency, land, resource, and asset management, as well as their long-term requirements.

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

The waters of Port Phillip Bay are currently managed by Parks Victoria and any management actions strictly related to the marine area in the CMMP fall under shared responsibility and influence. In keeping with the aspiration of achieving an integrated marine, coastal and catchment management, the CMMP recognises the importance of identifying and, where feasible, addressing issues that influence or are influenced by our management of the foreshore reserve.

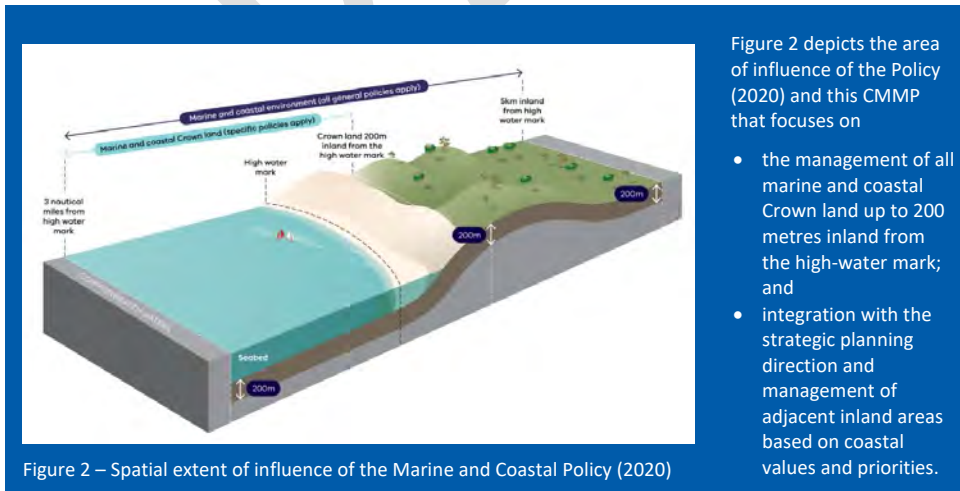
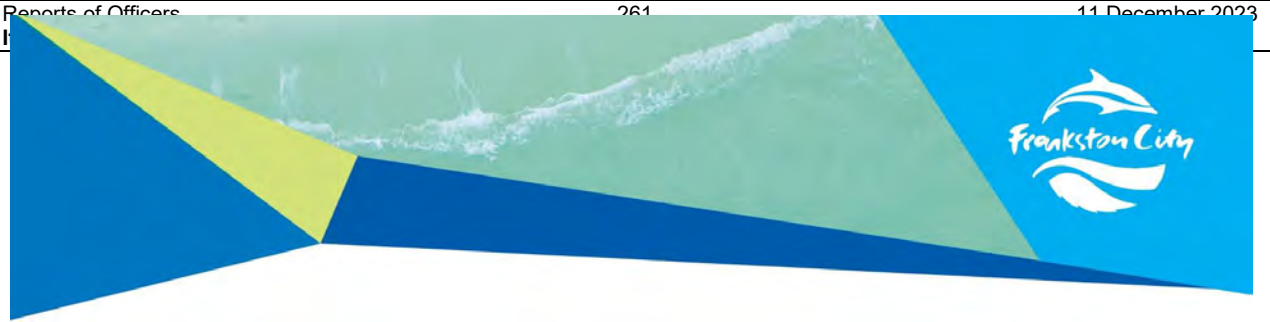


Figure 2 – Spatial extent of influence of the Marine and Coastal Policy (2020)



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

The CMMP considers each precinct's unique values, issues, and opportunities (see Chapter 6) that were identified by our community and inform planning outcomes. An emphasis on environmental stewardship and consideration of natural coastal processes ensures that actions are targeted and fit for purpose to achieving long-term resilience. The additional focus on accessibility and connectivity achieves integration across the precincts.

The precincts include:

- Precinct 1: Olivers Hill (Gulls Way to Waterfront Playground)
- Precinct 2: Frankston (Waterfront Playground to Wells Street)
- Precinct 3: Long Island (Wells Street to Mile Bridge)
- Precinct 4: Seaford Foreshore (Mile Bridge to Seaford Road)
- Precinct 5: Seaford Pier (Seaford Road to Victor Avenue)
- Precinct 6: Seaford North (Victor Avenue to Osprey Lane)

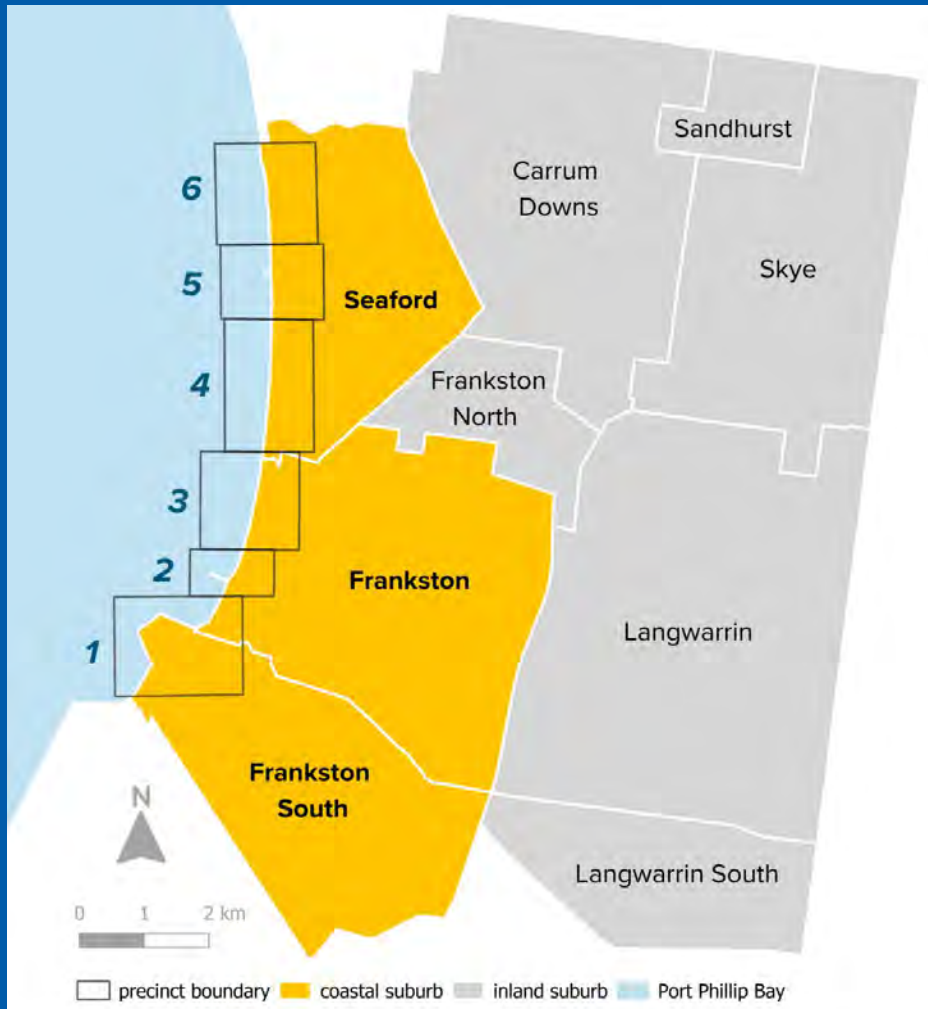


Figure 3 – Coastal suburbs and Coastal and Marine Management Plan precincts

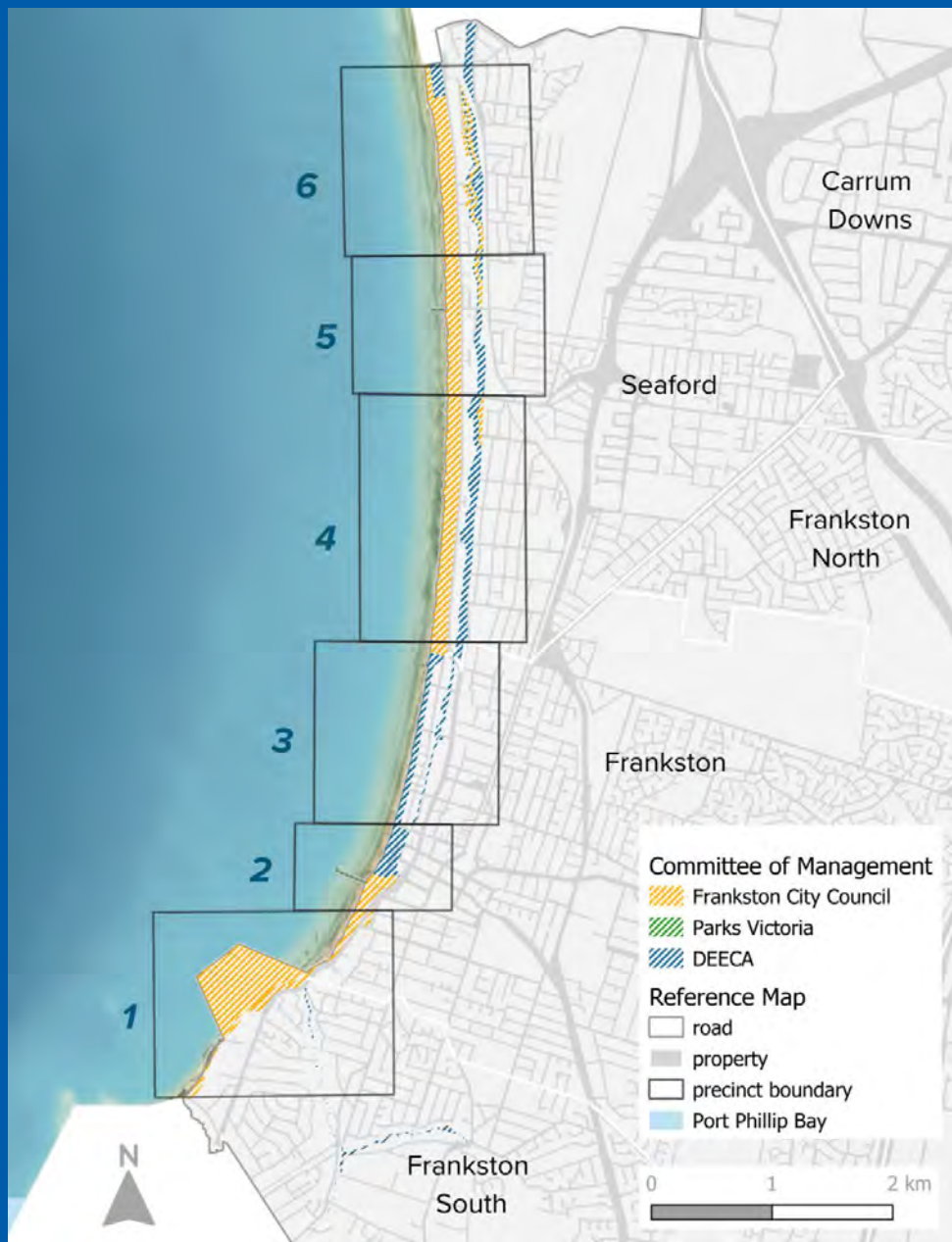
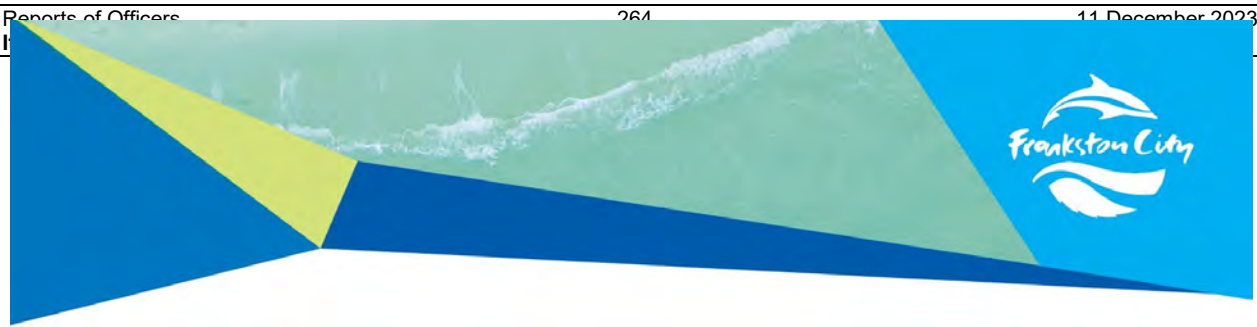


Figure 4 – Committees of Management in Frankston City's coastal area⁵

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



1.3 Operational context

As an appointed Committee of Management of the Crown land reserve, Council is responsible for the management, improvement, maintenance, and control of the land for the purposes for which it is reserved.⁶

Council has a general consent⁷ under the Act for low risk uses and developments that are part of the day to day maintenance of the land. Works must be consistent with the CMMP and any other plans, policies and guidelines applicable to the land. Any planned uses, works and development on coastal Crown land should be consulted with the responsible officer to ensure they align with the aspirations, objectives and priorities outlined in the CMMP.

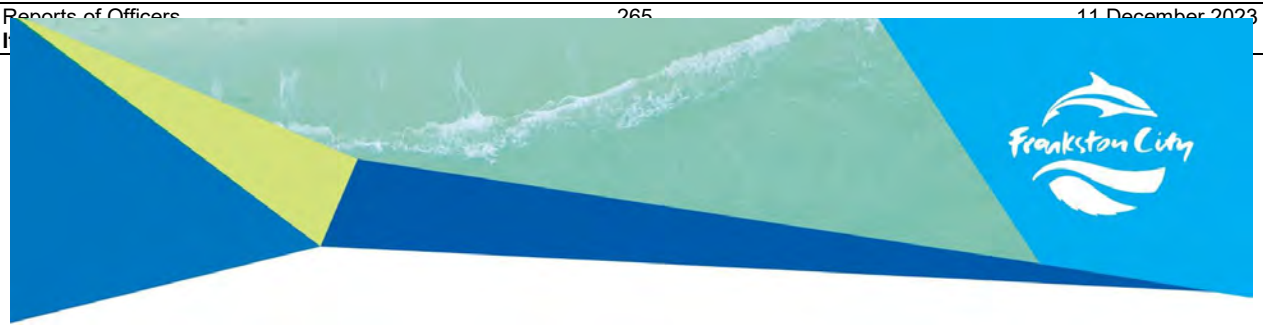
The operational priorities guiding on-ground improvement and maintenance of the coastal reserve are set as part of the municipality-wide framework featuring:

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

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

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

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



Vegetation management on coastal Crown land

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

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

Maintenance of vegetation may be issued for specific purposes only. Decisions that involve, or lead to, the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation, must apply the three-step approach in accordance with the *Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation* (DEECA, 2017):

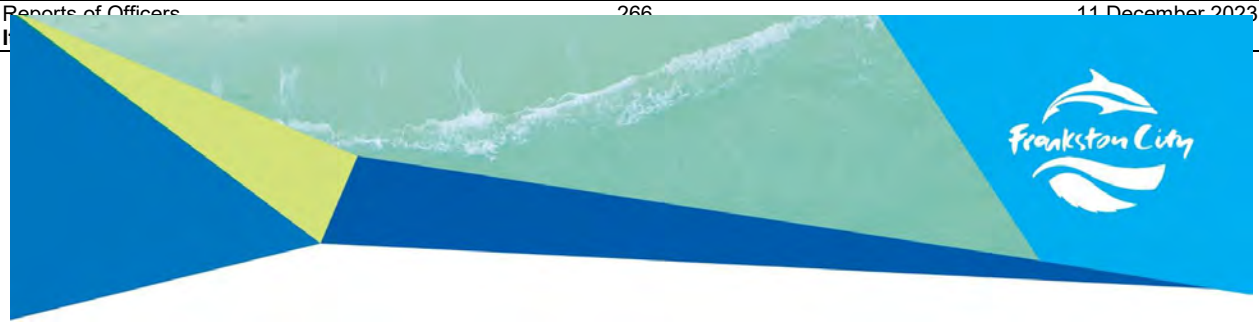
- Avoid the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation.
- Minimise impacts from the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation that cannot be avoided.
- Provide an offset to compensate for the biodiversity impact from the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation.

Built infrastructure management on coastal Crown land

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

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

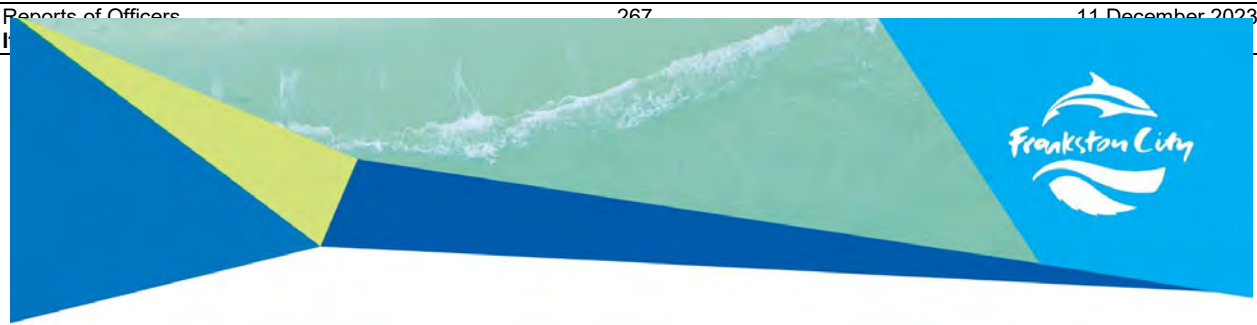
- the type of activities supported by the adjacent nodes and associated facilities;
- exposure of the location to coastal processes (e.g. sand accretion, storm bite, eroding shoreline);
- close proximity to and/or impact on sensitive native vegetation.



Structures and facilities need to be located and designed to take account of natural coastal trends, such as whether stretches of coast are eroding or building up over time, erosion of steep or rocky coastline, and dune formation and movement. The following principles are taken into consideration:

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

DRAFT



2. Frankston City coastal and marine zone

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

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

Building our understanding of the dynamic natural processes that continue to shape Frankston City's coastline is essential to plan for and manage change effectively. Successful implementation of the Plan will also be guided by new studies, reports and datasets made available throughout the life of this Plan. The following sections provide a brief overview of the current conditions and future challenges that frame the key priorities and actions featured in the CMMP. Chapter 1 offers further detail on the current values, issues and opportunities as identified by our community and key stakeholders.

2.1 Cultural Heritage

Aboriginal Heritage

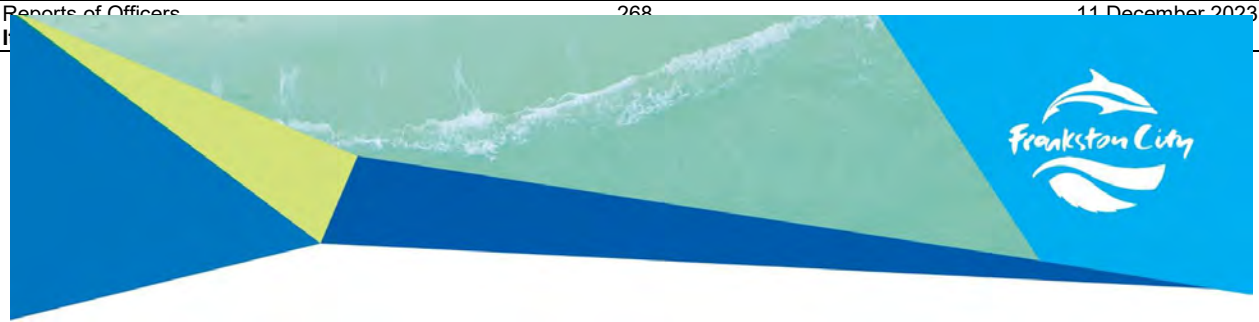
Frankston City coastal and marine areas are part of the traditional lands of the Bunurong people of the Kulin Nation. The Bunurong people have a strong connection to Land and Sea Country and play a vital role in caring for Country across the region.

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

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

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

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



Settlement Heritage

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

During the 1960s and 70s Frankston transformed into a consolidated service centre and became a major focus for activity in the Mornington Peninsula region. Frankston was no longer a holiday destination, but a permanent base for many residents.

Since the early 2000s, major rejuvenation of the waterfront has been undertaken. Frankston City Council has sought to redefine Frankston as a recreation and tourist destination and emphasise the relationship between central Frankston and the Bay.

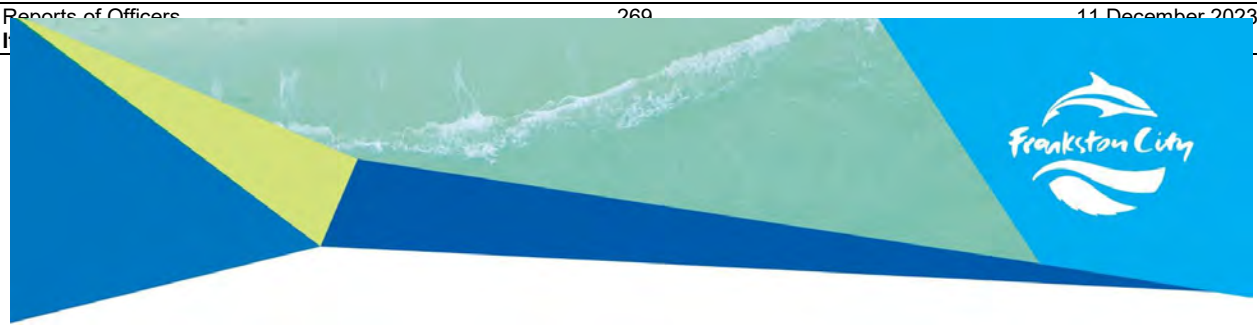
The historical trajectory of the foreshore reserve in Seaford differs from Frankston. Far less developed, the foreshore reserve in Seaford is one of the few remaining substantial, continuous strands of natural coastal vegetation near Melbourne and one of the oldest reserves in the Frankston municipality.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

Notable heritage landmarks of the foreshore reserve include the Frankston and Seaford Piers, the Kananook Creek Bridges, and the Coastal Arts Discovery Trail.

2.2 Community connection to coast

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

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



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

2.3 Natural Landscapes

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

Coastal Processes

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

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

Beaches

There are two main beaches, which are located throughout Seaford and Frankston suburbs. Seaford Foreshore is approximately 55ha, 5km in length with an average width of 100m comprising of mostly unbroken sandy beaches backed by dense coastal vegetation. Frankston Foreshore is approximately 15ha, 2.7km in length with an average width of 30m prominently open coastal dune scrub with beaches separated by Kananook Creek, Frankston Waterfront ending at Olivers Hill seawall.

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

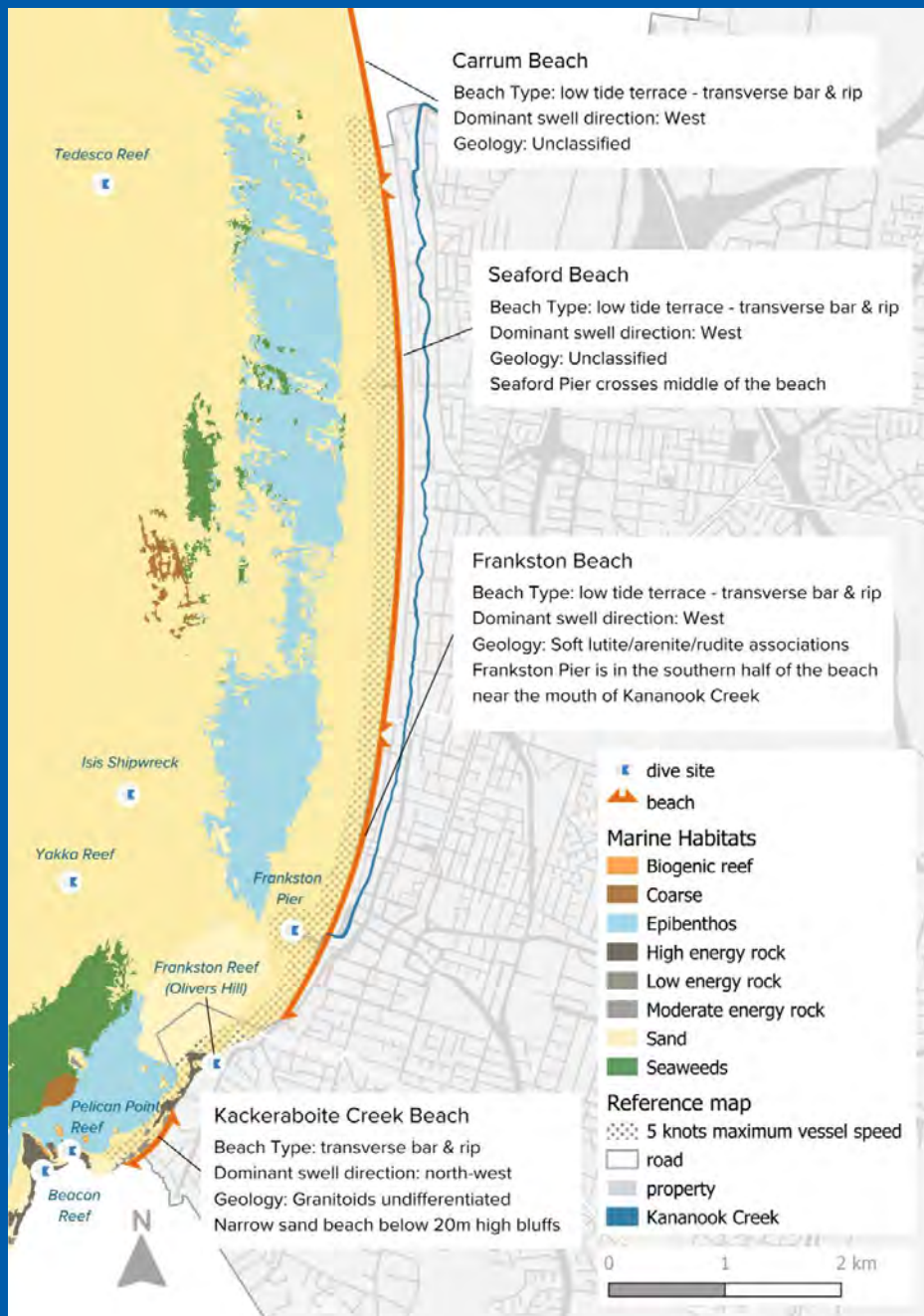
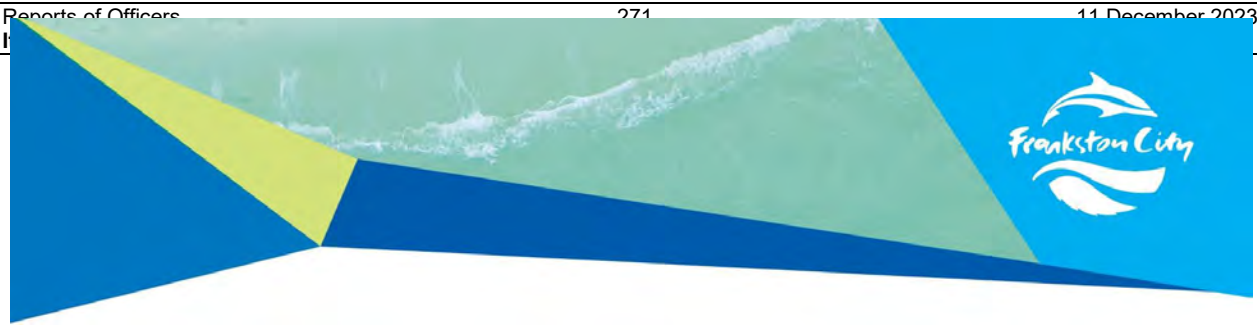


Figure 5 – Marine features within 3 nautical miles of Frankston City coastline¹⁰

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



Ecosystem and Habitats

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

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

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.

Waterways

Frankston's coastline intersects with several significant waterways including Kananook, Sweetwater and Kackeraboite Creeks. Kananook Creek, originally rising from the Carrum Swamp has been an integral feature of the foreshore reserve in Frankston. Where Kananook Creek meets the bay has been altered substantially over the years and regularly dredged to allow for boating access.

Lower Sweetwater Creek in its southernmost reach enters two large barrel drains, which take it under the Nepean Highway and Olivers Hill Carpark then into Port Phillip Bay. Kackeraboite Creek resides in Mornington Peninsula Shire Council with the mouth entering Davey's Bay. Occasionally the mouth will reside with Frankston City dependant on sand movement.

Geological Significance

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

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

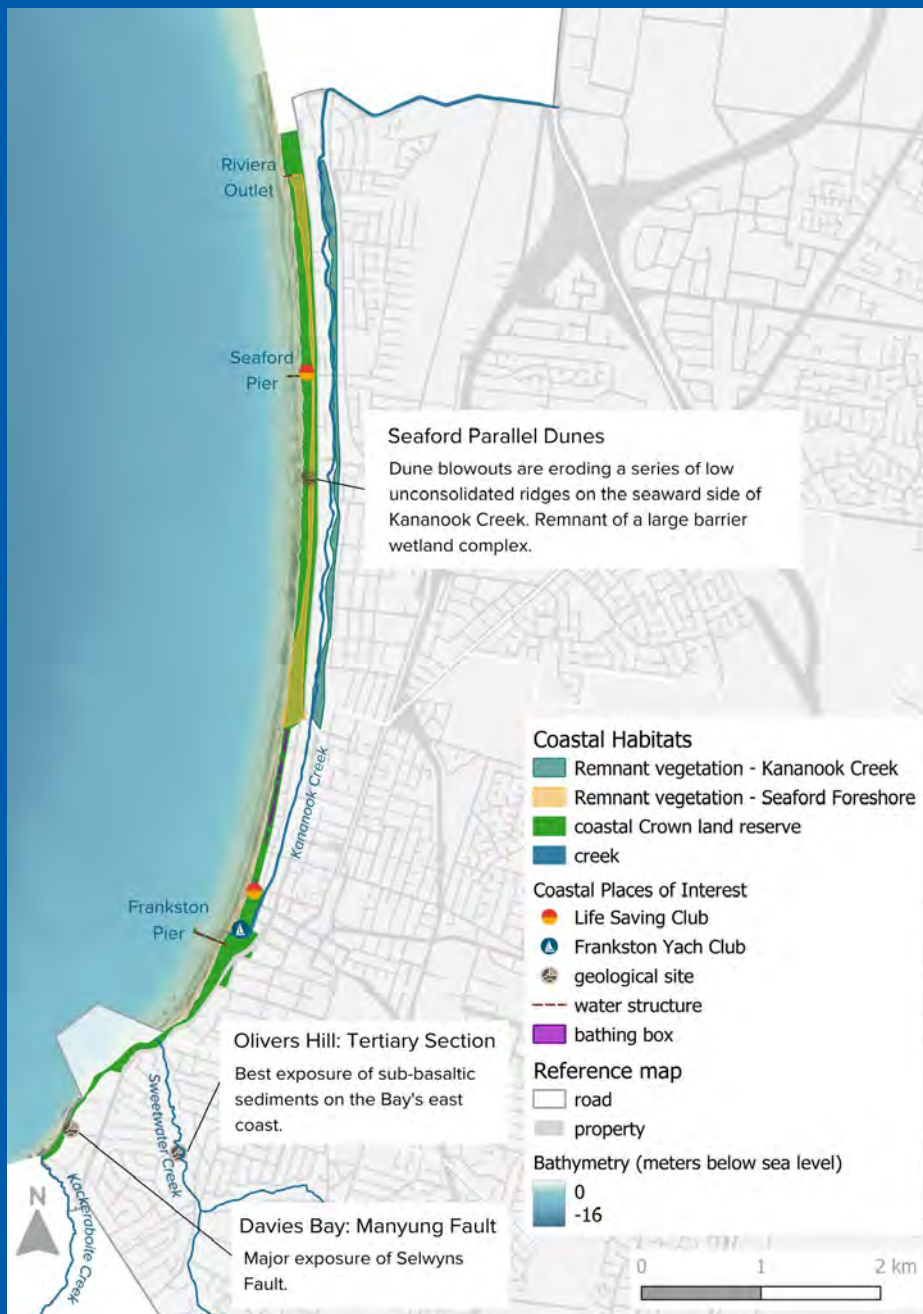
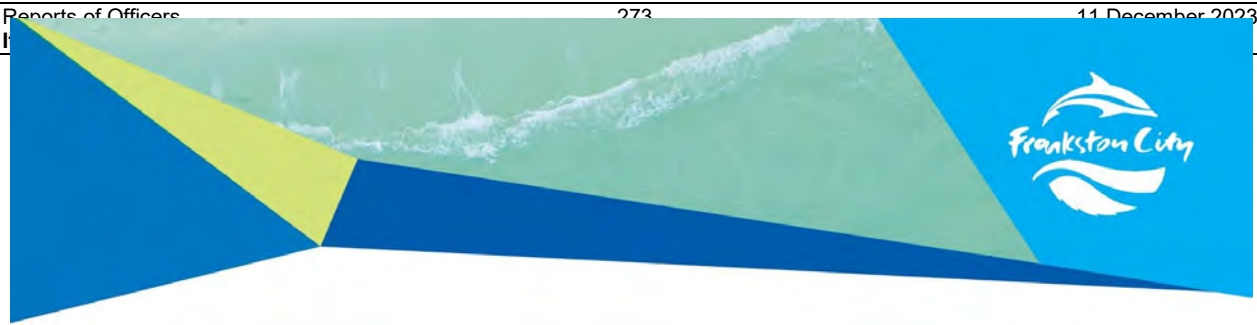


Figure 6 - Coastal features within 200 meters of high-water mark¹¹

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



2.4 Current uses and future challenges

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

Population Growth and tourism

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

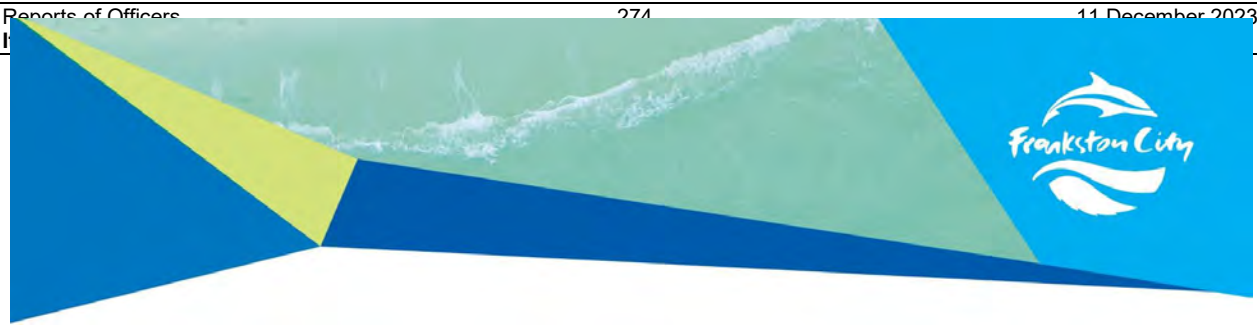
Coastal Hazards and Climate Change

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

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

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

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



Vegetation health and fragmentation

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

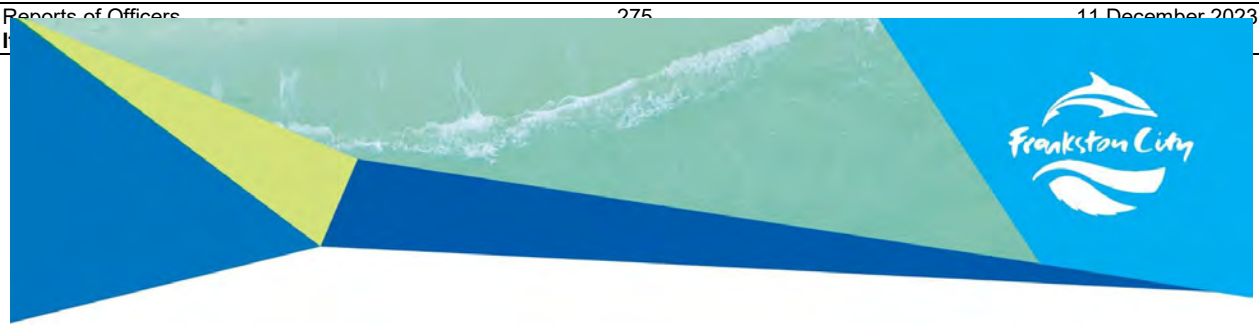
Water quality

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

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

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

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



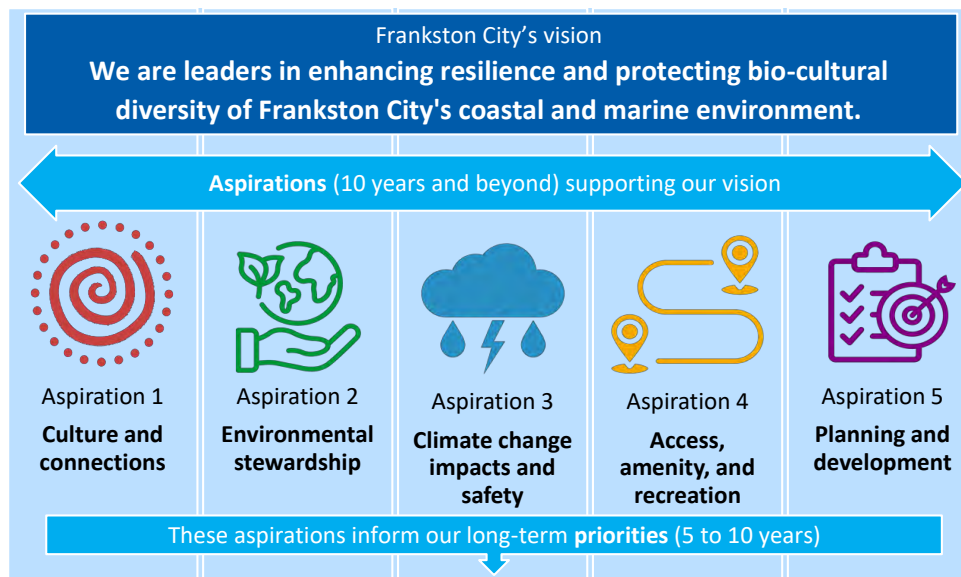
3. Coast-wide Objectives and Actions

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

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

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

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



A. Meaningfully engage Aboriginal Victorians to assist with implementation of recommendations for coastal precincts made by the Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation (BLCAC).



B. Create opportunities for cultural knowledge and community education of Bunurong cultural places, place names, stories, and knowledge, guided by BLCAC as to appropriate and respectful implementation.



C. Foster local leadership by supporting community groups and the community through education, mentoring, funding, and capacity building to collaboratively implement CMMP actions alongside Council for sustainable coastal management.



D. Protect and enhance environmental values of precincts by focusing on respecting natural coastal processes, and recognising the importance of marine life, intact dune systems, coastal vegetation reserves, and waterways.



E. Improve the water quality and overall health of Sweetwater Creek, Kananook Creek, and the Bay around Frankston and Seaford (stormwater, sewerage, and creek outlets).



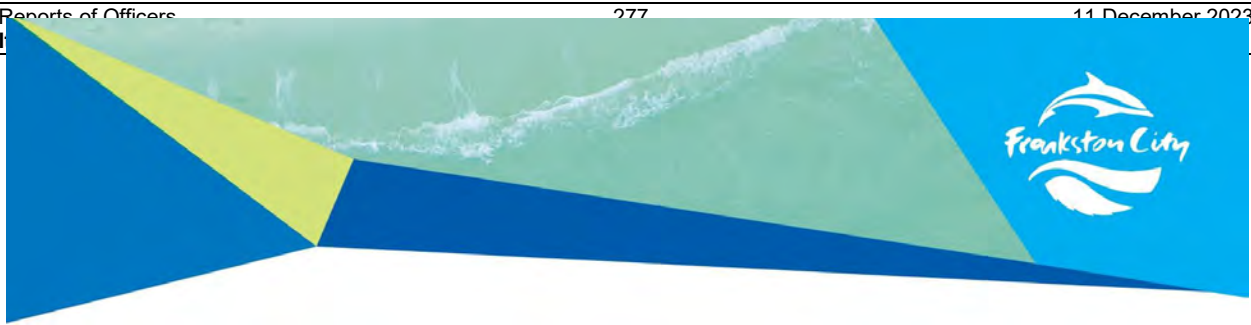
F. Increase climate resilience of coastal areas to coastal hazards and the impacts of climate change, including the Frankston community, the natural environment, coastal built form and assets, and planning systems for future development.



G. Improve connectivity, amenity, and accessibility of each precinct through connecting them to adjacent residential and commercial areas (east-west); walkways between precincts (north-south), and around each precinct



H. Manage coastal areas sustainably to offer recreation, amenity, social connection and commercial opportunities that enhance the liveability of Frankston and Seaford towards the Frankston Metropolitan Activity Centre Structure Plan (FMAC) goal of being a lifestyle and metropolitan capital for the South East.



Action reference system

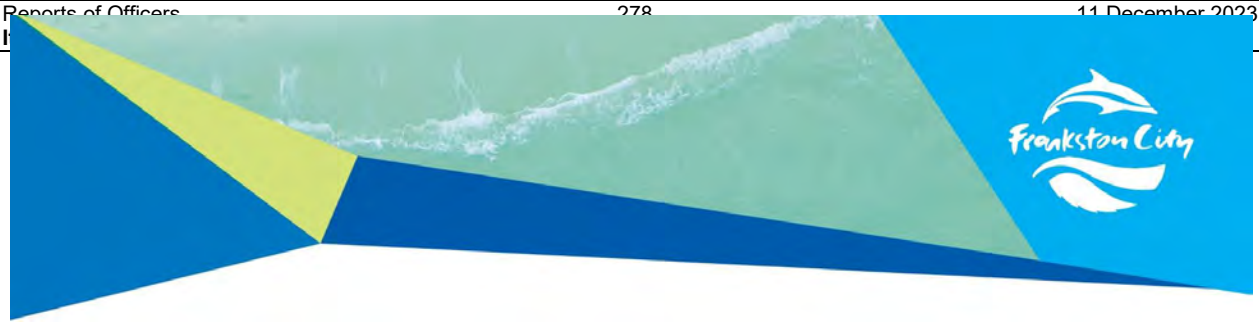
The reference number system was developed to ensure each action has a unique reference number. For coast-wide actions, these apply across all precincts, therefore, the prefix 'C' has been used. For all other precinct action matrices, the first digit relates to the precinct number, the second digit relates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

For example:
Action C2.3 relates to Coast-wide action, aspiration 2 Environmental Stewardship, action 3
Action 3.5.2 relates to Precinct 3 Long Island, aspiration 5 Planning and Development, action 2

In total, there are 72 actions coast-wide and across the six precincts.

Indicative Costs	Existing budget	Existing budget allocation
	\$	Low (< \$50,000)
	\$\$	Medium (\$50,000 - \$100,000)
	\$\$\$	High (\$100,000 - \$200,000)
	\$\$\$\$	Very High (> \$200,000)

Timeframe for delivery	Ongoing	Existing standards and processes or actions for implementation into Council's business as usual service delivery
	0 - 3	Start implementing by year 3 from adoption
	3 - 5	Start implementing by year 5 from adoption
	5 - 7	Start implementing by year 7 from adoption




3.1 Culture and connections

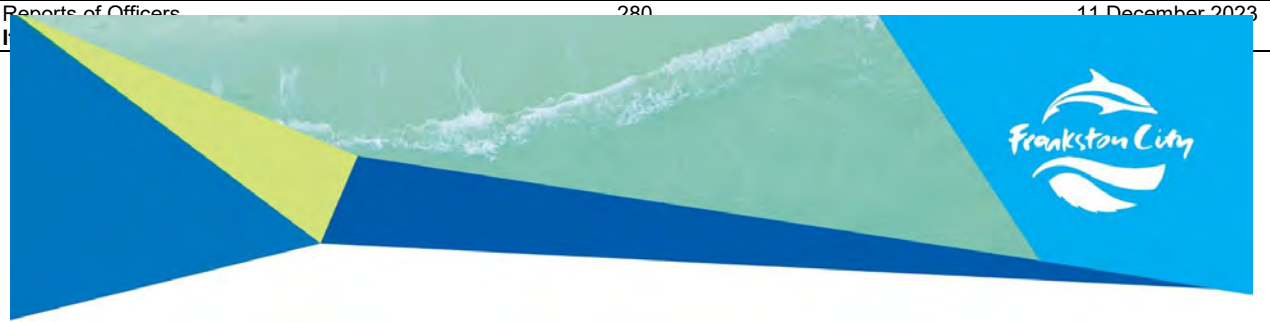
Actions under the first aspiration seek to value and protect the heritage and the strong connections of our community to the coast and the water of the Bay. The environmental and cultural heritage values of the foreshore reserve are shared and communicated through the installation of interpretation signage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

Many descendants of the Bunurong continue to live on Country and take an active role in maintaining and protecting their cultural heritage. Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in Victoria is also protected through the *Aboriginal Heritage Act (2006)* and the *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations (2018)*. In practical terms, the provisions of the Act require assessment of any land where there is potential for Aboriginal cultural heritage to be disturbed by development. The foreshore reserve is located within an area of *cultural heritage sensitivity*.¹⁴ Some works within the foreshore reserve will require a *Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP)*. This should be investigated in the early project planning and scoping stages of all foreshore projects.

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

¹⁴ Understand why areas of cultural heritage sensitivity are defined and where they are located. Source: [Cultural heritage sensitivity | First Peoples - State Relations \(firstpeoplesrelations.vic.gov.au\)](https://www.firstpeoplesrelations.vic.gov.au/cultural-heritage-sensitivity)

ID	Coast-wide action	Timeframe	Cost	Delivery
	Aspiration 1 Culture and connections			
C1.1	<p>Implement recommendations made by BLCAC. Potential actions may include (to be advised by BLCAC) use of dual signage to mark key environmental and cultural features (e.g., Sweetwater Creek - Narringaling).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. examine, explore and implement ways to manage and protect cultural values, cultural places and stories of the Bunurong People. 2. recognise and promote important cultural values and experiences of coastal and marine areas, through meaningful and considered communication and appropriate activities. This could include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - cultural education and training days - walking trails along previous Songlines - cultural practices in the natural environment and in its management 3. increase knowledge and understanding of traditional natural resource management practices and local vegetation species. 4. Ensure collaboration with the Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation for any projects or works located in or near recognised culturally sensitive areas within marine and coastal zones via initiatives which work towards co-management and support the Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation teams to work on Country. 5. investigate opportunities to establish and develop partnerships (incl. possible ranger and training programs). 	TBC	TBD	Council, BLCAC and others
C1.2	Increase awareness of bio-cultural diversity and the connection between cultural and environmental aspects of managing the marine and coastal environment.	Ongoing	\$	Council, BLCAC and others

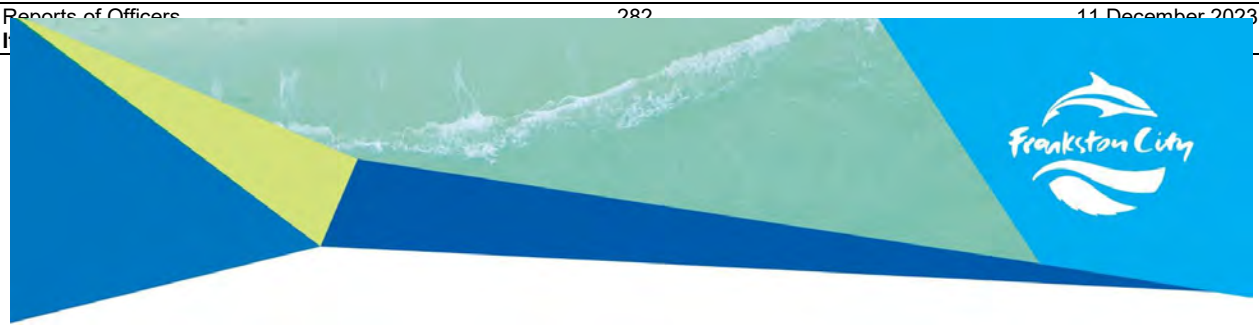


3.2 Environmental stewardship

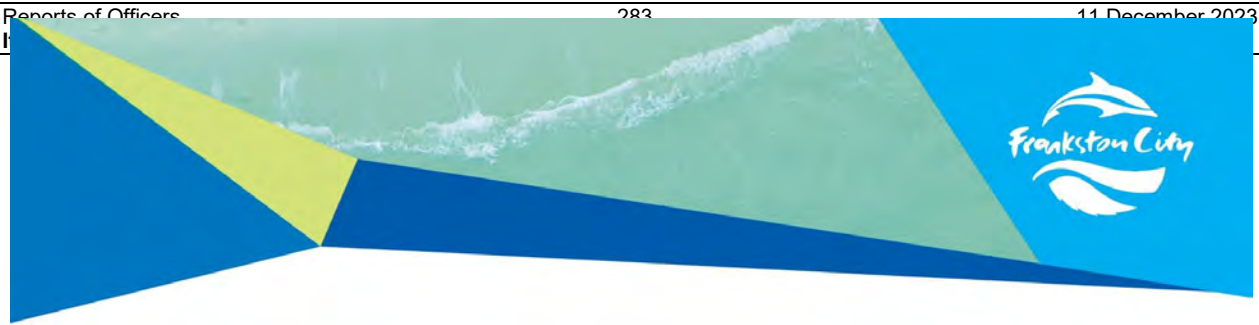
The health and quality of habitats in the foreshore reserve and coastal waters are threatened by many processes. The actions aligned with this aspiration seek to either mitigate the stressors or support our marine and coastal habitats to effectively adapt to them. Finding a balance between use and enjoyment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

- Invasion by weeds and feral animals from adjacent properties, that overrun indigenous species;
- Pruning or complete removal of native trees and vegetation without approval to improve views from private property;
- Encroachment of gardens, fences and other structures into the reserve impacting on the coastal dune ecosystem;
- Unauthorised paths and tracks leading from private land into the reserve and access tracks through sensitive coastal vegetation areas resulting in trampling of vegetation 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;
- An influx of nutrients from water run-off and drainage systems into the bay;
- Impacts on the marine habitat directly or by pollution from boating, personal water craft (jet-skis), fishing, and infrastructure development;
- Litter left on the beach or by storm-water run-off, particularly during peak use times.

ID	Coast-wide action	Timeframe	Cost	Delivery
	Aspiration 2 Environmental stewardship			
C2.1	Partner with and support local community groups to strengthen environmental stewardship through improving habitat management and monitoring, clean-up, citizen science and education activities.	Ongoing	\$	Council, BLCAC, Community
C2.2	Develop, promote and contribute to a marine and coastal knowledge base with an emphasis on citizen science monitoring program. Work with the community and partner agencies to establish local, ongoing monitoring and reporting of coastal and marine changes	Ongoing	\$	Council, Community
C2.3	Investigate and implement water quality and drainage improvements, prioritising network upgrades with direct impact on foreshore water quality. Upgrade the existing and introduce new assets such as pollutant traps at outfalls and gutter guards along the foreshore and adjacent catchment areas. Support improvements in upstream catchments in line with integrated water and catchment management principles.	03 - 05	\$\$\$\$	Council, MW, SEW, BBV
C2.4	Continue to improve management and monitoring of the ecological function of the reserve based on best practice, latest knowledge and data, informing weed control, pest animal management, prescribed burning and revegetation.	Ongoing	\$\$	Council, BLCAC
C2.5	Review and update the Flora and Fauna Assessment of the foreshore reserve to include an updated inventory of flora and fauna. Support the implementation of actions in the Biodiversity Action Plan (2021) and Urban Forest Action Plan (2020) to protect coastal habitats.	0 - 3	\$	Council
C2.6	Investigate opportunities for protection and restoration of marine habitats such as seagrass beds, shoreline and intertidal shellfish reefs. Through collaborative partnerships, identify nature-based solutions such as living shorelines to improve marine habitats and coastal defences.	3 - 5	\$	Council, Parks Vic
C2.7	Ensure the outputs and recommendations of the ABM project ' <i>Assessing and Reducing Night-time Lighting Impacts on Marine and Coastal Animals in Port Phillip Bay</i> ' are considered and incorporated during the planning, design and delivery of coastal projects and activation of the foreshore.	0 - 3	Existing budget	Council
C2.8	Protect and enhance our dunes by minimising vegetation and dune disturbance through best practice weed management, access control, establishing and maintaining structurally diverse native vegetation. Continue to build regional and site-specific understanding of natural coastal processes. Respect and minimise the interference with marine and coastal processes in areas where they contribute to dune stabilisation and other long-term coastal adaptation objectives.	Ongoing	Existing budget	Council, DEECA



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



3.3 Climate change impacts and safety

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

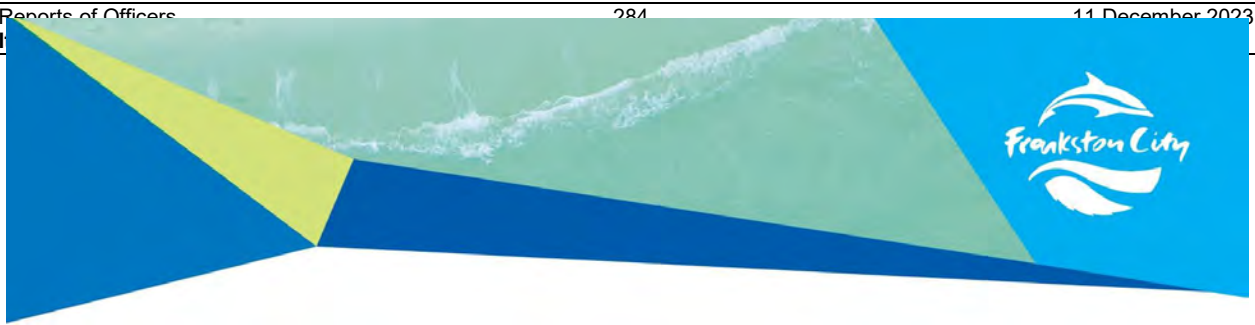
- increased coastal vulnerability during storm events;
- recession of beaches and foreshore areas;
- flooding of public infrastructure in low lying areas;
- flooding of private assets in low lying areas;
- loss of road access due to coastal inundation and/or flooding;
- loss of native vegetation and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


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

Adaptation principles

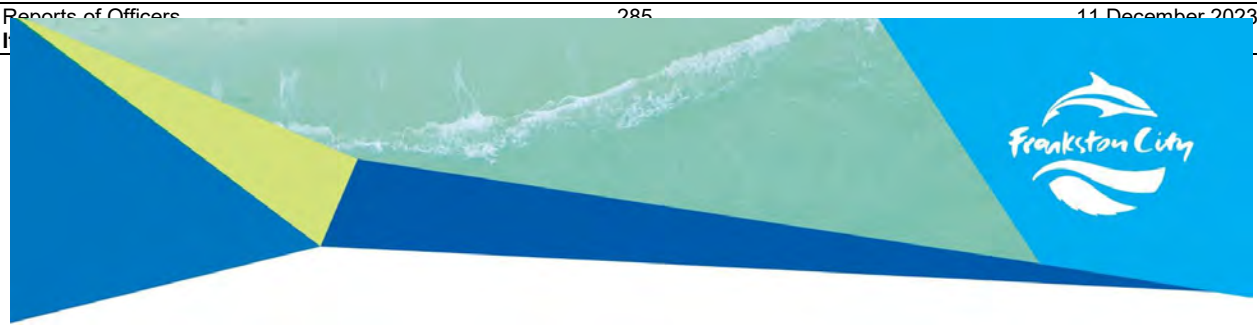
Decisions regarding adaptation to climate change and coastal hazards must be informed by the best available technical information. There are opportunities to mitigate these impacts through appropriate planning, research and investigation. It is important that planning and management decisions along the foreshore are made in view of these risks and with long-term adaptation in mind.

Guiding principles for adaptation - Coastal risk management hierarchy		
1	Non-intervention	the first preference is when coastal hazards do not require intervention due to the risk posed being considered acceptable or tolerable.
2	Avoid	identify future no-build areas and use of land use planning to prevent new development in risk-prone areas.
3	Nature-based solutions	use of vegetation, reinstallation of dune systems and other methods to reinstate natural coastal processes and provide erosion buffering and wave energy diffusion.
4	Accommodate	continue current land use and modify the built form to accommodate and withstand the impact of coastal hazards
5	Retreat	withdraw, relocate or abandon assets that are at risk. Ecosystems are likely to retreat landwards as sea levels rise.
6	Protect	use hard structures such as seawalls to protect land from coastal hazards. These may be prohibitively expensive, especially in the long term. This is the least preferable adaptation option.



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





3.4 Access, amenity and recreation

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

Access and Parking

Several access points support visitation 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 ramp, Seaford Pier and Keast Park. The Nepean Highway creates a significant barrier to pedestrian access between the foreshore reserve and central Frankston, Seaford village and residential areas. For optimum pedestrian connectivity, some of these access points require upgrading (in addition to adjacent pedestrian road crossing of Nepean Highway), whilst others could be removed to reduce degradation of dune vegetation and maintenance costs.

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

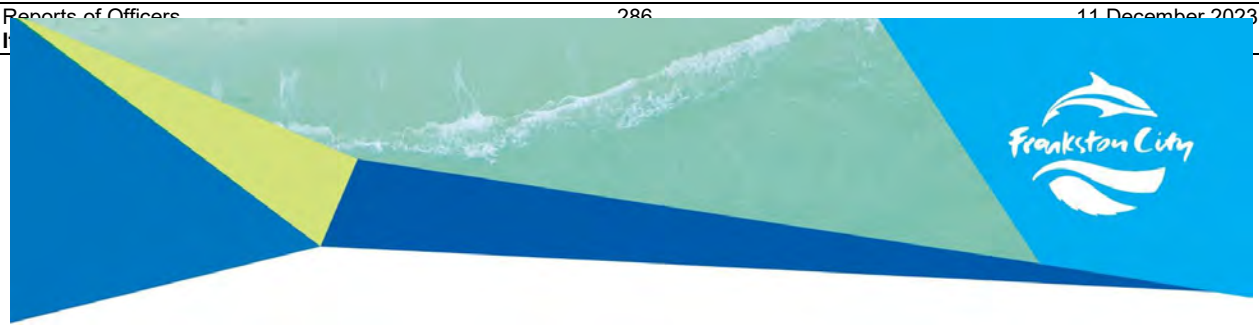
Capitalising on the close proximity of public transport to the foreshore reserve, in particular Seaford and Frankston railway stations, underpins the response to encouraging a range of access modes. The use of active transport to access and move between precincts also complements this approach.

Connectivity

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

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

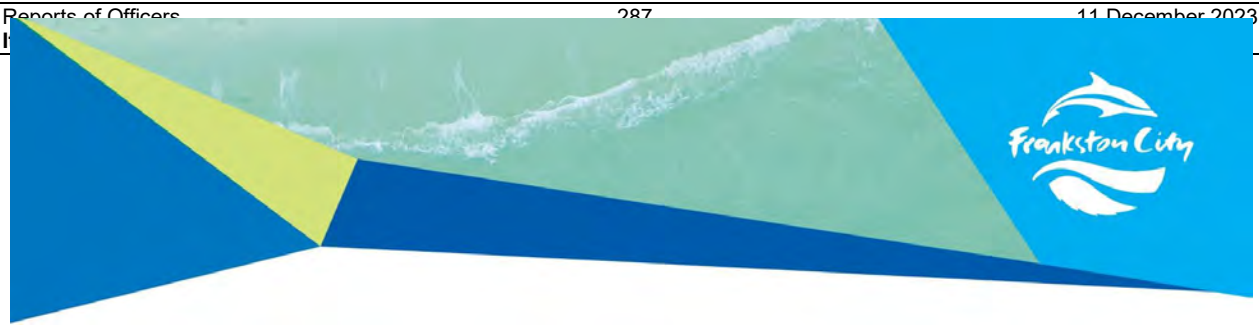
Improving pedestrian links between central Frankston and the foreshore reserve has been highlighted as a priority during the CMMP engagement. It will require changes to built infrastructure as well as behavioural change.



Recreation and Events

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


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



Amenity

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

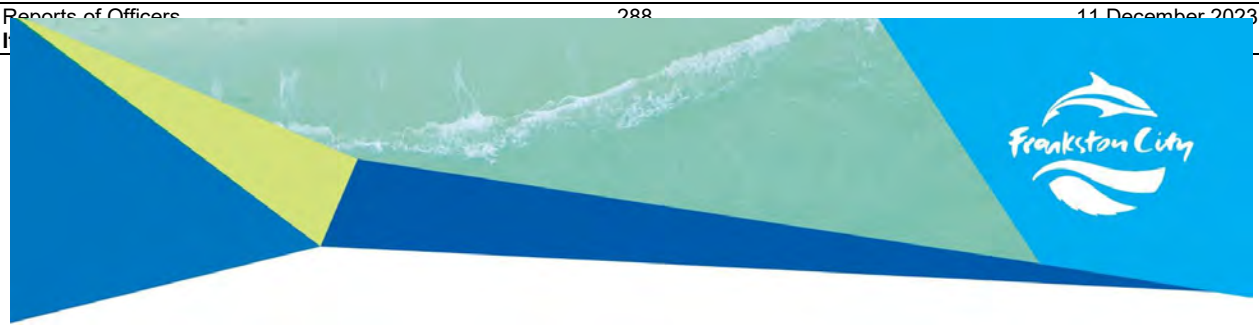
- be rationalised, consider existing activity and recreational nodes,
- demonstrate a functional need to be near or on the coast,
- minimise local environmental and character impact,
- aim at creating, improving or enhancing high aesthetic standards in both natural and built environments.

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

3.5 Planning and development

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

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



NODES

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

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

- multi-purpose community buildings;
- public toilets;
- accessible pathways and ramps;
- car parking, bike racks and links to public transport;
- general play and fitness spaces.

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

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

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

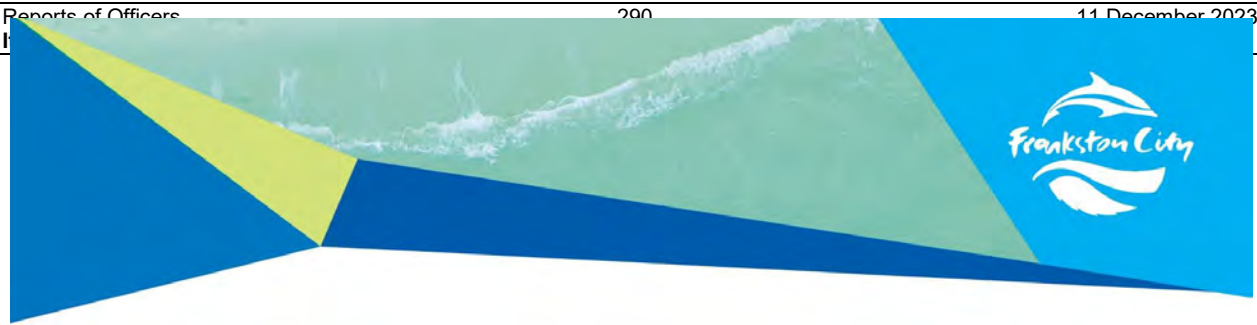
TRACKS

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

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

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

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



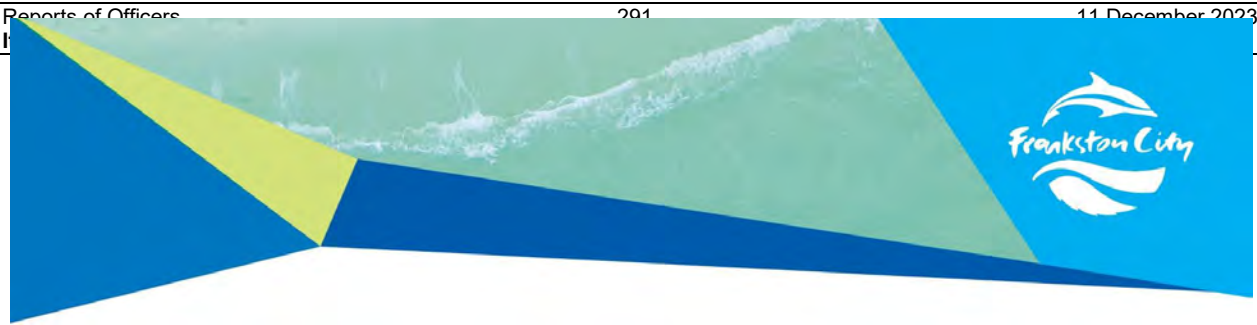
4. Precinct Plans

4.1 Precinct 1 Olivers Hill

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

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

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



VISION

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

PRECINCT PRIORITIES

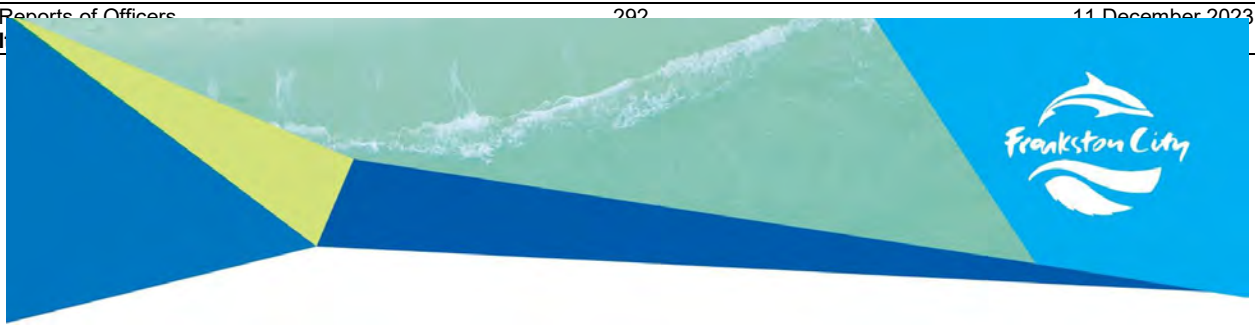
- Improve connectivity and accessibility around Olivers Hill, including pathways from Frankston South to Frankston Waterfront through the precinct, amenable active travel routes along the coastal foreshore, and safe transit from surrounding residential and commercial areas.
- Increase the climate resilience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




Olivers Hill is one of the primary points of access to the foreshore connecting to the southern end of the foreshore boardwalk. Olivers Hill itself is renowned for its spectacular sea views yet the Olivers Hill lookout provides little amenity or support for visitation. The precinct also features one of the municipality's two district level¹⁵ boat ramps that provides boats access directly into Port Phillip Bay. This boat ramp is only usable in calm conditions as it is not protected from wave action and has only limited access at low tide.

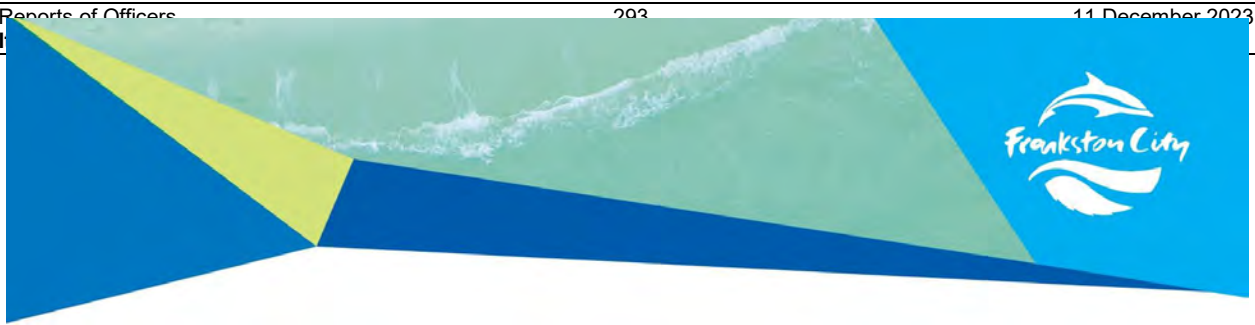
The existing recreation node is heavily modified and lacks amenity, however, it is also rich with potential for redevelopment. The area has seen recent changes in the frequency and level of use. Better support for all forms of recreation, including boating, swimming, cycling, walking, promenading, dining, barbecues and picnics is required.



Future development will need to address constrained spaces and limits for car parking to meet the increased demand, especially during peak visitation times. Spaces need to be carefully managed to support existing uses as well as adapt to changing pressures on the site from storm surge and overtopping.

¹⁵ A district level 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. ([Recreational Boating Facilities framework 2014](#))



ID	Precinct 1 Olivers Hill action	Timeframe	Cost	Delivery
	Aspiration 1 Culture and connections			
1.1.1	Implement BLCAC recommendations, including protection of cultural heritage places at Olivers Hill.	TBD	TBD	Council, BLCAC, others
	Aspiration 2 Environmental stewardship			
1.2.1	Identify degraded areas where natural regeneration processes are hampered by invasive weeds, natural recruitment processes are not occurring or where highly exposed or degraded areas would be suited to planting. a) Provide specific revegetation survival targets based on a bioregional EVC benchmark to ensure adequate species diversity and habitat improvement. b) Determine appropriate monitoring programs such as annual surveys of indicator species to measure success in improving ecological health. c) Identify prioritised sites suited to habitat corridor improvement to Kananook Creek, Sweetwater Creek and Kackeraboite Creek.	Ongoing	\$	Council, DEECA
1.2.2	Investigate feasibility for water quality improvements of lower reaches of Sweetwater Creek and drainage maintenance. Assess the condition of relevant foreshore and riparian land assets and the required service levels to identify effective solutions.	5 - 7	\$\$	Council
1.2.3	Promote fishing litter education through the use of educational signage, additional bins and community clean up days (particularly focused on lines, lures, etc.).	Ongoing	\$	Council, Community, Fisheries, Vic Parks
1.2.4	Investigate the health and composition of both natural and artificial marine habitats in the waters of Olivers Hill Precinct and the possibility to support and restore rocky reefs, intertidal reefs and sea grass beds or install additional artificial reefs to improve habitat and water quality.	3 - 5	\$	Council, Universities, Community, PPBEC
	Aspiration 3 Climate change impacts and safety			
1.3.1	Continue to monitor the stability of Oliver’s Hill, document points of change that require risk assessment, and where feasible, explore stabilisation measures.	Ongoing	\$\$	Council
1.3.2	Undertake a review of private property encroachments, staircases, informal tracks and infrastructure between Kackeraboite Creek/Gulls Way border of the Olivers Hill Precinct and Olivers Hill boat ramp. Work with relevant stakeholders to investigate ongoing viability of assets.	3 - 5	\$	Council



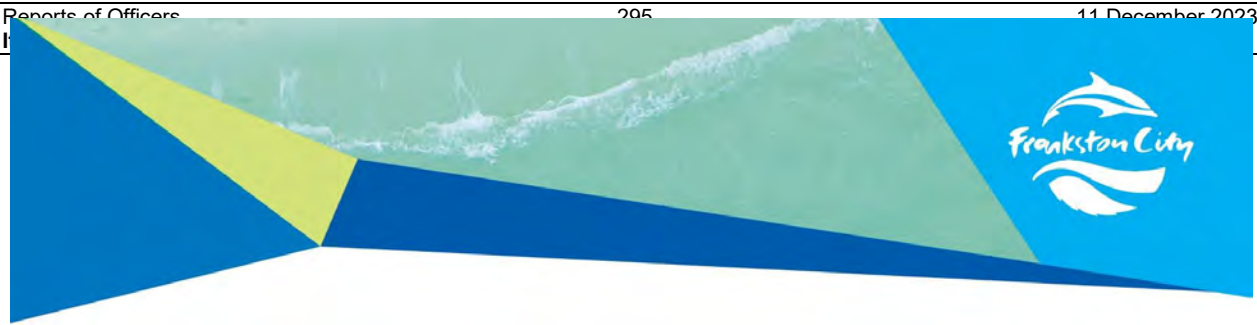
ID	Precinct 1 Olivers Hill action	Timeframe	Cost	Delivery
1.3.3	Undertake a review of storm water drains that discharge through the Crown land reserve in Olivers Hill Precinct. Where possible, relocate and consolidate to reduce erosion on cliff faces and improve the visual amenity of the area. This action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





Amenities	Dive site	5 knot speed zone
Bike Rack	Tracks and nodes	Municipal boundary
Drinking Fountain	Level 1	Precinct action by aspiration [42]
Seat	Level 2	Access, amenity, and recreation [10]
Boat ramp	Level 3	Climate change impacts and safety [10]
Lookout	Access node	Culture and connections [6]
Toilet	Activity node	Environmental stewardship [11]
Places of Interest	Recreation node	Planning and development [5]
Life saving club	Sensitive Natural Area	
Yacht Club	Natural watercourse	
Dog freeroam area	Coastal Crown land boundary	

Figure 7 Precinct 1 Olivers Hill map



4.2 Precinct 2 Frankston

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

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

VISION

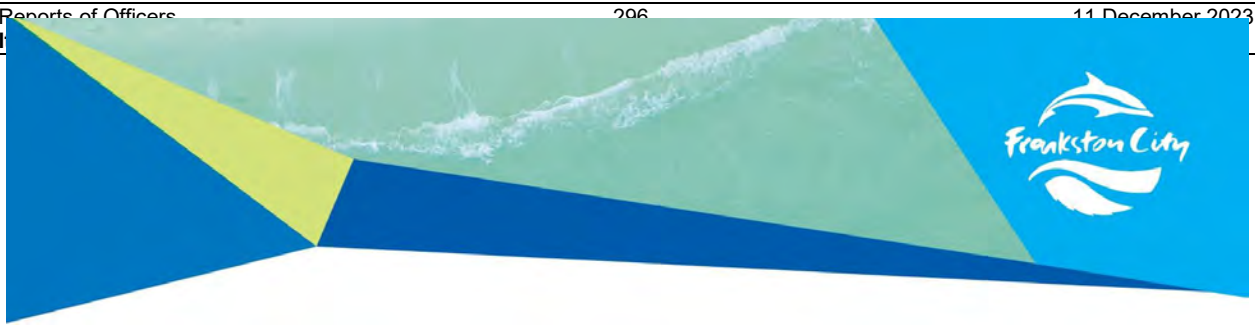
Frankston is a regional destination hub that celebrates Frankston Beach and Kananook Creek, connecting economic and activity nodes that offer a diversity of cultural features for the community and tourists to enjoy.





PRECINCT PRIORITIES

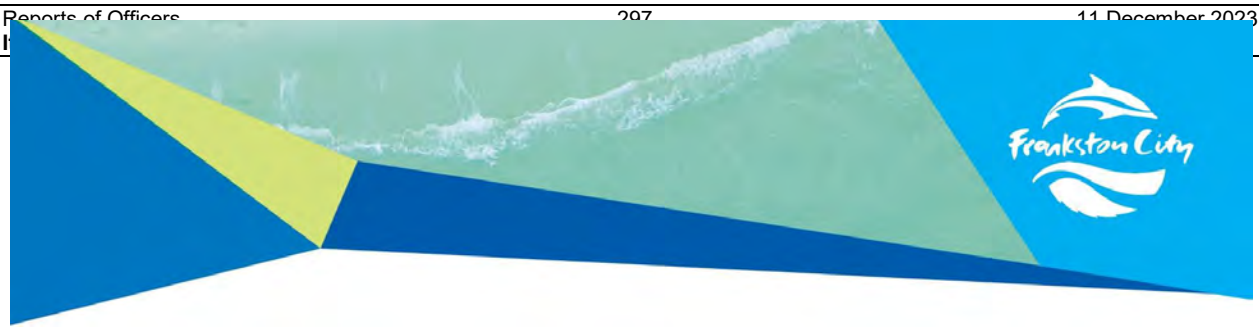
- Protect Frankston as a beach of high value focusing on improved accessibility, water quality, marine diversity, and coastal resilience.
- Support economic and tourism opportunities to accommodate for cultural change and population increases over time, considering coastal dependency of built form and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


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

¹⁶ Crime Prevention Victoria 2005, Safer Design Guidelines for Victoria. Source: <https://www.planning.vic.gov.au/guides-and-resources/guides/urban-design-guidelines-for-victoria>



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



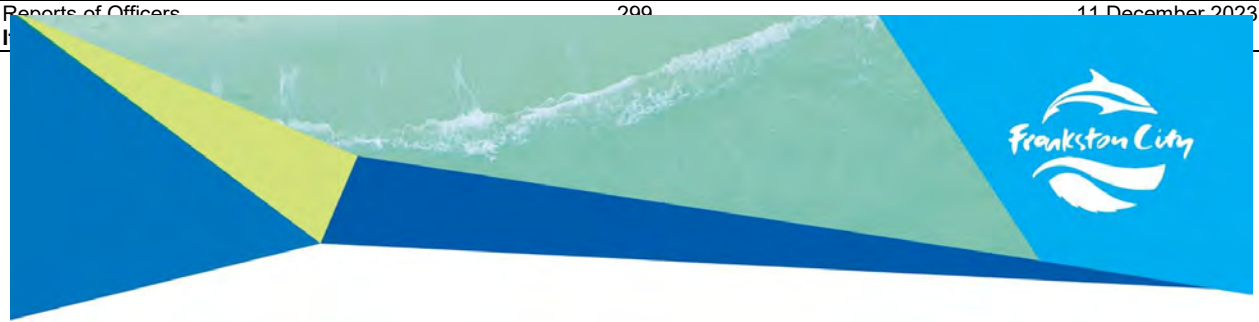
ID	Precinct 2 Frankston action	Timeframe	Cost	Delivery
2.4.2	Investigate opportunities and implement universal access to the beach, sand and water areas at the Frankston Waterfront, linking to existing DDA car parking and access paths to ensure a continuous path of travel.	3 - 5	\$\$	Council, DEECA,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

DRAFT



Amenities	Dive site	5 knot speed zone
Bike Rack	Tracks and nodes	Municipal boundary
Drinking Fountain	Level 1	Precinct action by aspiration [42]
Seat	Level 2	Access, amenity, and recreation [10]
Boat ramp	Level 3	Climate change impacts and safety [10]
Lookout	Access node	Culture and connections [6]
Toilet	Activity node	Environmental stewardship [11]
Places of Interest	Recreation node	Planning and development [5]
Life saving club	Sensitive Natural Area	
Yacht Club	Natural watercourse	
Dog freeroam area	Coastal Crown land boundary	

Figure 8 Precinct 2 Frankston map



4.3 Precinct 3 Long Island

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

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

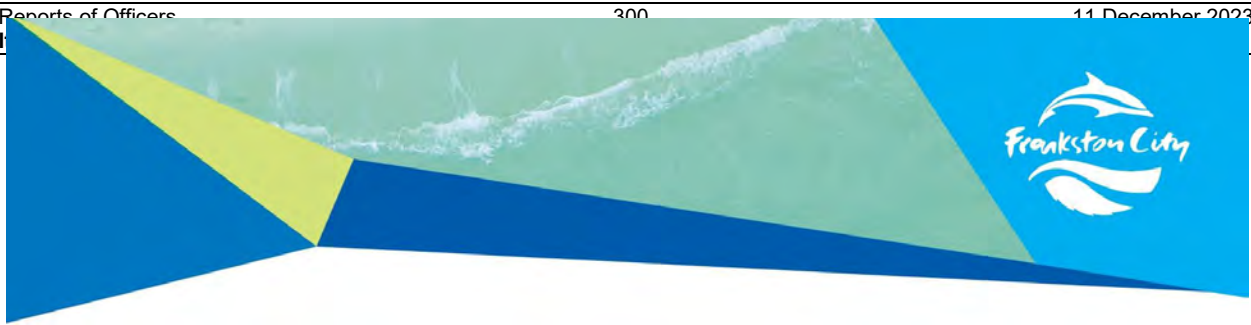
VISION

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

PRECINCT PRIORITIES

- Encourage environmental stewardship of foreshore coastal vegetation systems to reduce tree vandalism, encourage growth of native species, and reduce informal access tracks.
- Investigate coastal hazards exposure, risk and vulnerability to beach foreshore and residential lots, including erosion, storm-tide inundation, sea level rise for long-term resilience planning.
- Review beach access and public coastal land access active travel pathways, parking and entry points to benefit the wider Frankston community.
- Review zoning and planning controls to consider and maintain built form character, height limits, medium density lots and coastal dependence for long-term coastal adaptation to climate change.

The Long Island Tennis Club is a single use, non-coastal dependent facility that sits within the foreshore reserve outside a designated activity node. Future change of use or expanding use of this facility would need to be assessed according to the principles of the Victorian Marine and Coastal Policy and Strategy, and the CMMP and would require coastal consent from DEECA. Opportunities exist to better support casual access through improved walking paths throughout the foreshore reserve.








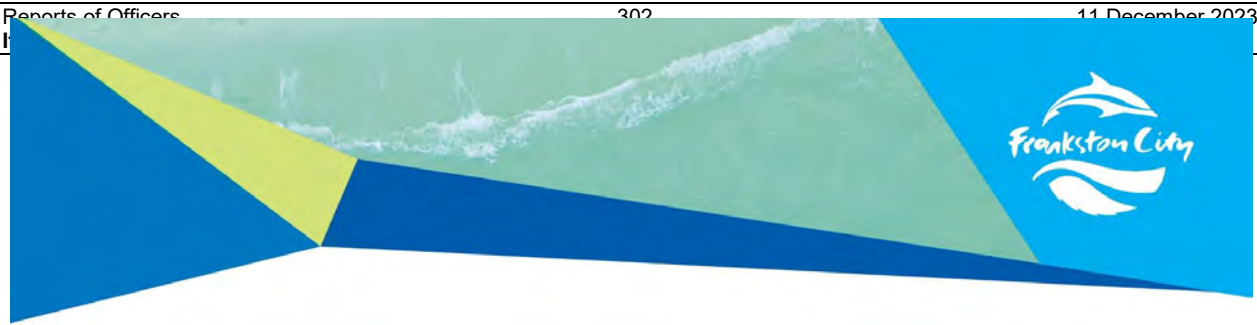
ID	Precinct 3 Long Island action	Timeframe	Cost	Delivery
 Aspiration 1 Culture and connections				
3.1.1	Implement BLCAC recommendations, including protection of cultural heritage places at Long Island.	TBD	TBD	Council, BLCAC, others
 Aspiration 2 Environmental stewardship				
3.2.1	Identify opportunities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



Figure 9 Precinct 3 Long Island map



4.4 Precinct 4 Seaford South

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

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

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

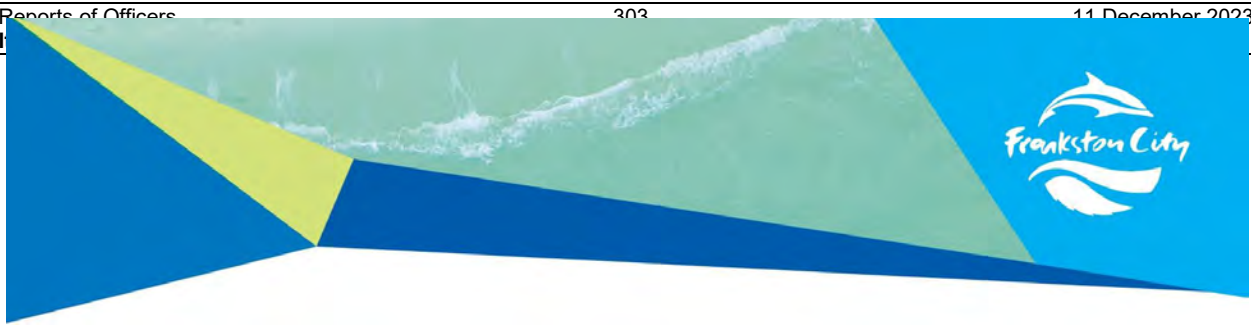
VISION

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

PRECINCT PRIORITIES

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

As a visitor destination, the highly vegetated area along Seaford beach is valued for its naturalness and sense of remoteness. In order to maintain these qualities, only passive, low impact recreational activity is appropriate outside of identified recreation nodes in the adjacent precincts, such as the Seaford Life Saving Club.








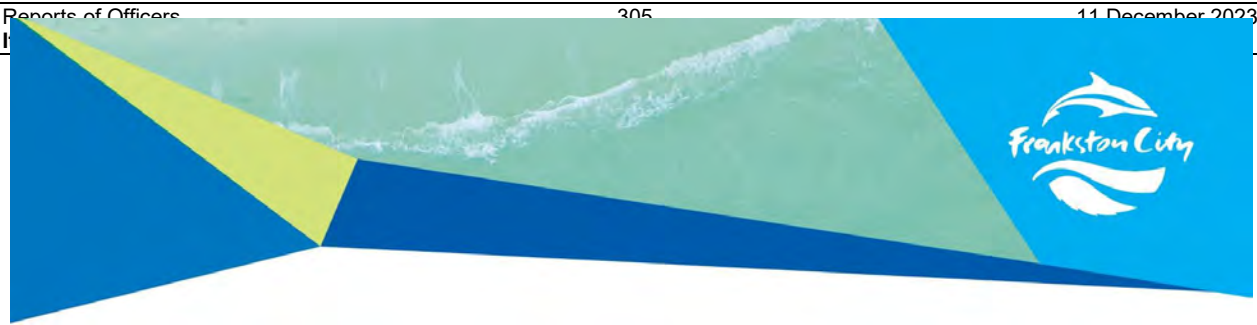
ID	Precinct 4 Seaford South action	Timeframe	Cost	Delivery
	Aspiration 1 Culture and connections			
4.1.1	Implement BLCAC recommendations, including protection of cultural heritage places at Seaford South.	TBD	TBD	Council, BLCAC, others
	Aspiration 2 Environmental stewardship			
4.2.1	Promote Seaford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





Figure 10 Precinct 4 Seaford South map



4.5 Precinct 5 Seaford Pier

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

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

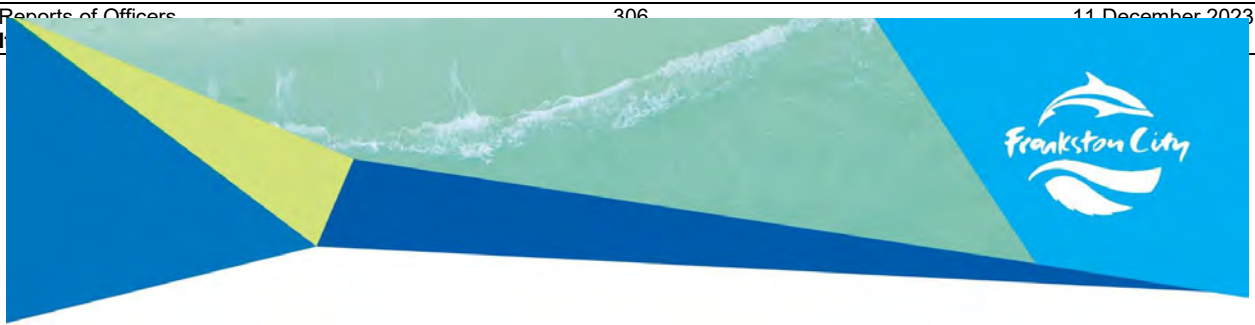
VISION

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

PRECINCT PRIORITIES

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

Kananook Creek has a wide well-established vegetated green space on the landward bank, being the Kananook Creek Gardens and Kananook Creek Reserve. Landward of the Kananook Creek is the Seaford Railway Station and railway line. East of the railway line there is residential housing, several recreational reserves, a skatepark, a soccer club, Edithvale wetlands and Seaford Primary School.








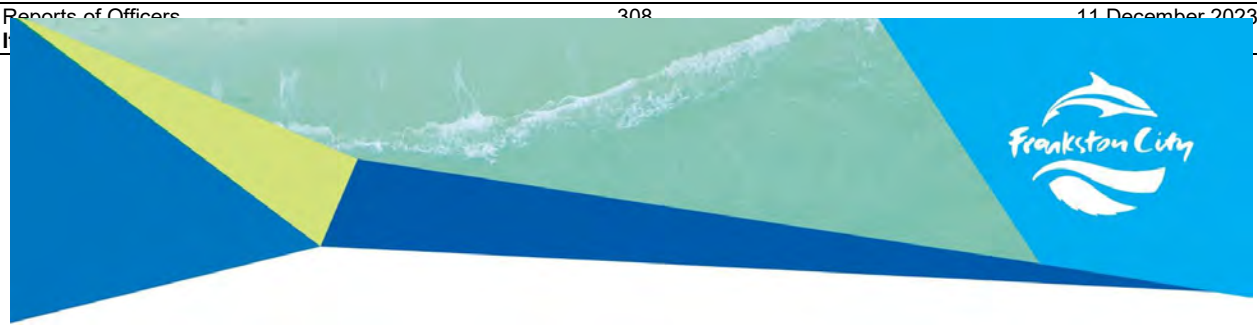
ID	Precinct 5 Seaford Pier action	Timeframe	Cost	Delivery
	Aspiration 1 Culture and connections			
5.1.1	Implement BLCAC recommendations, including protection of cultural heritage places at Seaford Pier.	TBD	TBD	Council, BLCAC, others
	Aspiration 2 Environmental stewardship			
	<i>See coast-wide actions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





Figure 11 Precinct 5 Seaford Pier map



4.6 Precinct 6 Seaford North

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

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

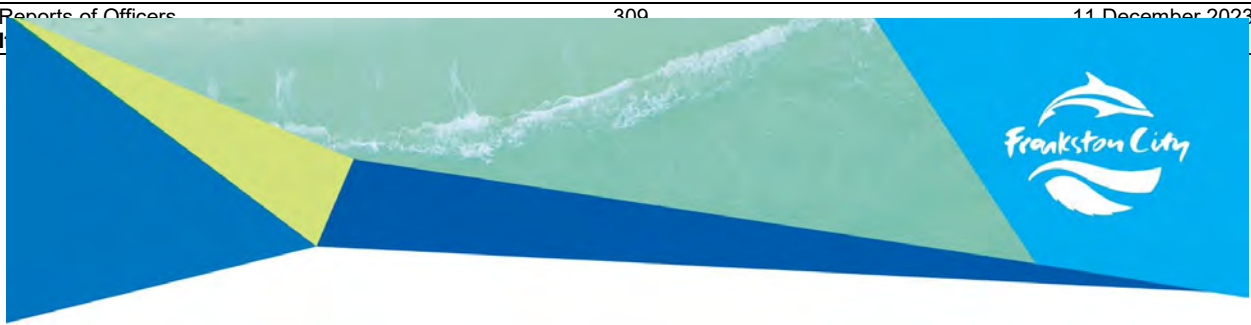
VISION

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

PRECINCT PRIORITIES

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

On the eastern bank of Kananook Creek is Kananook Reserve which is a wide well-established vegetated green space. Landward of the Kananook Creek is the railway line. East of the railway line there are areas of residential housing, the Armstrong Reserve Playground, a tennis club, and a dog park.







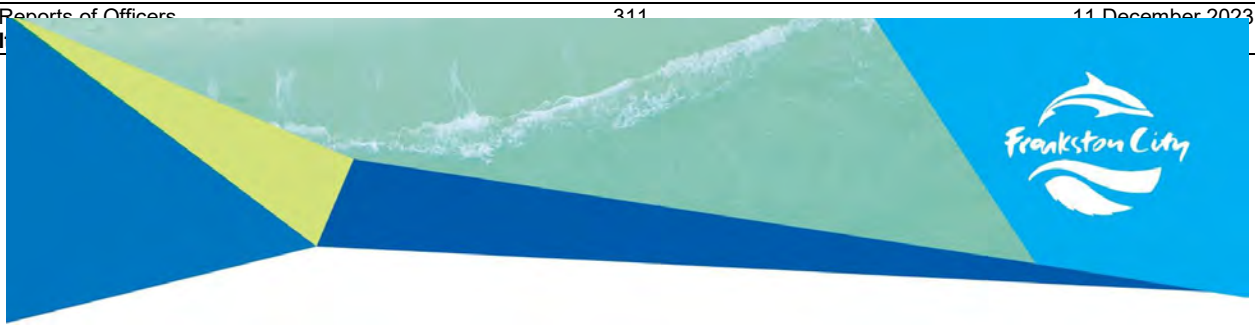
ID	Precinct 6 Seaford North action	Timeframe	Cost	Delivery
 Aspiration 1 Culture and connections				
6.1.1	Implement BLCAC recommendations, including protection of cultural heritage places at Seaford North.	TBD	TBD	Council, BLCAC, others
 Aspiration 2 Environmental stewardship				
6.2.1	Increase opportunities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



Figure 12 Precinct 6 Seaford North map



5. Implementation and reporting

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

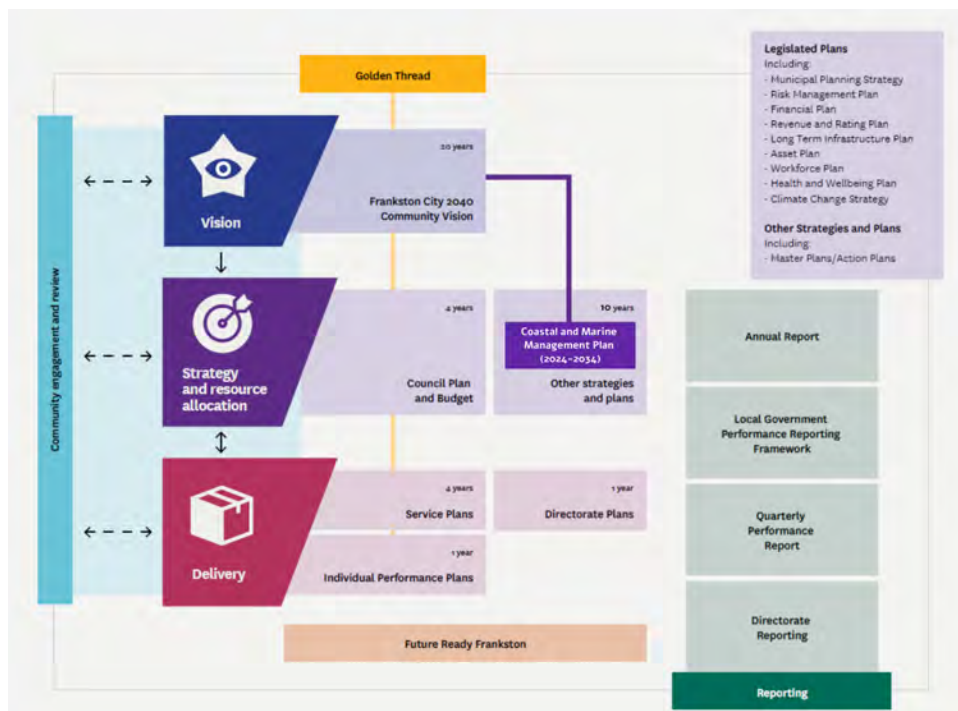
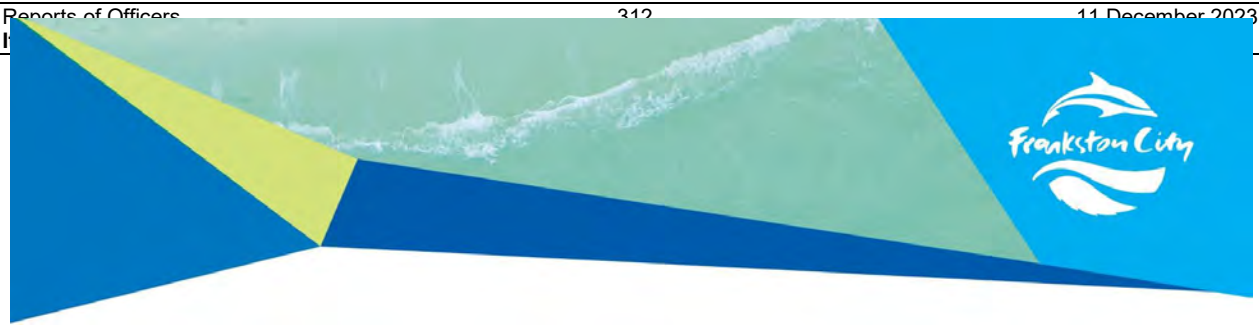


Figure 13 – Frankston City Council Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework

Council will report on progress of the CMMP actions annually with a review in five years from its adoption as required under the Act. The reporting and review will be supported by:

- Developing a monitoring and evaluation framework for reporting on progress that aligns with the State Government’s Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Improvement (MERI) framework.



- **Monitoring:** How is the action/activity progressing in terms of timing, cost and change in scope?
 - **Evaluation:** Has the action/activity led to the desired change and met stakeholder expectations?
 - **Reporting:** Is the delivery of actions/activities efficient and appropriate to support the CMMP vision and key priorities? How has the CMMP contributed to positive changes in the Foreshore Reserve (in terms of protecting and improving environmental, social, economic values)
 - **Improvement:** How can adaptive improvements be integrated into the implementation of an action/activity?
- Implementing processes to improve access to and integration of external and internal monitoring data; facilitate adaptive management; increase accountability.
 - Updating actions to inform the five-year review that will incorporate new data and information (such as those gained through vulnerability and hazard assessments, condition reports, Victorian Resilient Coasts – adapting to 2100+ project outputs) to ensure that Council stays on track to meet or exceed the ambition set out by the coast-wide and precinct-specific actions upon the adoption of this CMMP.

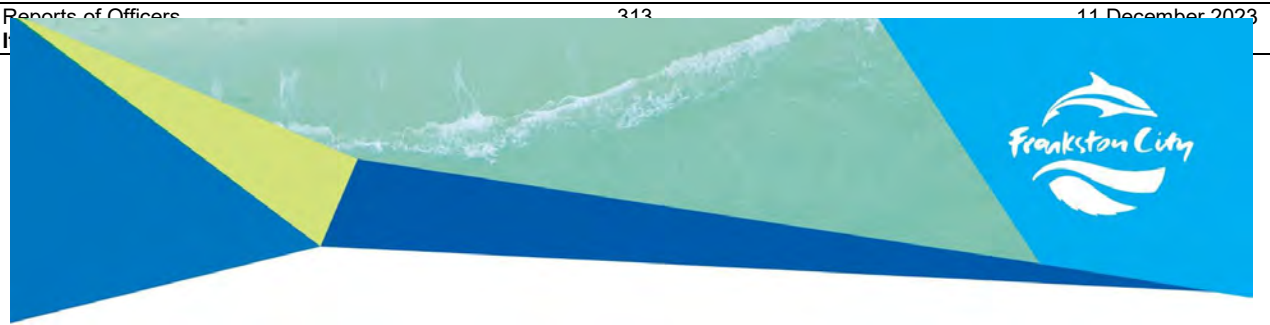
Funding

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

Funding opportunities might include:

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

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



6. Values, issues, and opportunities

Stakeholder and community engagement has been a significant and critical part of the CMMP development process. The following chapter gives an overview of the values, issues and opportunities (VIO) identified by our community and key stakeholders in the early stages of the project. Their input informed the vision and key priorities for the next 10 years. Appendix 4 provides further detail about the development and consultation outputs and the full VIO and engagement reports can be found on Council's website.¹⁷

The purpose of identifying values is:

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

From understanding the values in coastal and marine areas, the issues and opportunities surrounding these values were identified in accordance with CMMP Draft Guidelines.

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

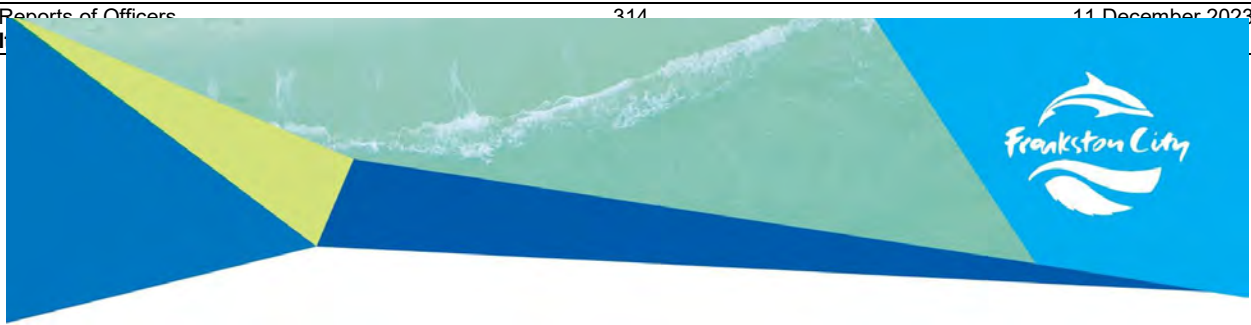
No matter what time of the year, rain hail or shine, the community uses the foreshore on a daily basis; with Frankston Waterfront, Olivers Hill and Long Island precincts utilised the most.

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

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

The key objectives in the Marine and Coastal Policy (2020) were used in the following sections to categorise values, issues, and opportunities of relevance to the coastal and marine areas of Frankston and Seaford foreshore.

¹⁷ All engagement information and outputs can be found on engage.frankston.vic.gov.au/CMMP



MCP1	Acknowledge Traditional Custodians’ rights, aspirations, and knowledge
	This objective seeks to ensure Traditional Custodians’ rights and obligations are embedded locally into planning and management of the marine and coastal environment. This includes current and future generations of Traditional Custodians’ ability to care for and respect Country through self-determination.
	Frankston Context It is respectfully acknowledged that the Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation (BLCAC) is the Registered Aboriginal Party responsible for managing the Aboriginal cultural heritage of the land and waters where Frankston City Council is situated.
	Collaboration with Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation A dedicated consultancy project has been initiated between Frankston City Council and the Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation to self-determine involvement and contribution to the CMMP. Council is currently collaborating with Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation in identifying Traditional Custodians’ rights and aspirations for Frankston and Seaford coastal and marine areas. BLCAC cultural values and actions will form part of the CMMP. The outcomes of this collaboration will help inform and shape the drafting and finalisation of the CMMP as well as other coastal and marine projects.
	Values [TBD by BLCAC]
	Issues [TBD by BLCAC]
Opportunities [TBD by BLCAC]	

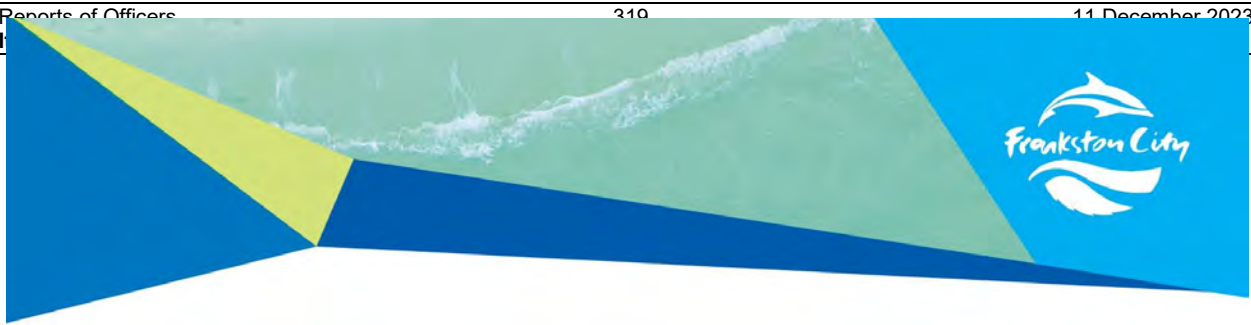
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MCP2	Protect and enhance the marine and coastal environment	
	This objective relates to the value of the marine and coastal Crown land, ecosystems and habitats, natural features and landscapes, cultural values and heritage sites.	
	Frankston Context	
	The environmental values of marine and coastal areas of Frankston and Seaford are highly valued by the local community, as summarised by an anonymous Engage Frankston contribution:	
	<i>“Having a healthy and biodiverse coastal ecosystem is the most important factor enabling the community having a great coastal experience.”</i>	
	Values	
Biodiverse and connected ecosystems such as habitat linkages and green corridors, vegetation buffers, fauna nesting sites, fish habitat, and conservation areas.	Recreational use including swimming, snorkelling, diving, fishing, watercraft, boating, walking, running, bike riding, picnicking and other recreational activities in Frankston City’s coastal areas.	
Intact and healthy vegetation such as native remnant vegetation and the specific coastal ecological vegetation classes of Coast Banksia woodland, coastal dune scrub and coastal dune grassland.	Views, sunset vantage points and scenery that naturalised coastal areas provide. Visual amenity provided by vegetation in buffering the sight/sounds of carparks, roads, and development.	
Presence of native fauna in a variety of ecosystems such as marine life, birdlife, and other types of native fauna.	The beach and its naturalised processes, uninterrupted vistas, and environmental connections, provide mental wellbeing and enjoyment. Safe and clean water quality of litter-free beaches and waterways.	
Issues		
Edge-effects and encroachment on natural environments through informal tracks and unlawful private development.	Environmental vandalism such as damage and unapproved removal of coastal vegetation on Crown land.	
Safe boat harbour negatively impacting beach amenity.	Degradation of the natural environment and ecology not improving.	
Water quality in creeks and waterways, negatively impacting the water quality of oceanic waters off-shore of beaches with the key sources being plastics, siltation, stormwater run-off and wet-weather flows.	Introduced species impacting natural environments, including non-native flora species, as well as domestic and feral animals harming native flora and fauna.	
Litter on beaches and other terrestrial areas of coastal Crown land.		
Opportunities		
Coastal dune rehabilitation.	Consider the installation of additional artificial reefs to provide further habitat for marine life.	
Use of nature-based solutions and careful consideration of use and type of protection structures.	Point-source pollution control and consideration of wet-weather flows.	
Consider removing informal tracks and formalising select tracks to limit disturbance to dune systems and coastal vegetation reserve areas.	Installation of litter traps to prevent plastics and other forms of litter from entering waterways.	
Development controls and land use planning considerations to mitigate encroachments.	Educational and awareness-raising activities, including the installation of additional signage.	
Installing environmentally responsive amenity infrastructure and systems to prioritise and support passive, low-carbon recreation modes and community connection to nature.	Coastal clean-up activities to remove litter from beaches and waterways. Consideration of alternative dredging methods to keep the mouth of Kananook Creek open.	

MCP3	Respect natural processes and strengthen resilience to climate change	
	This objective relates to the marine and coastal processes of the project area in the context of coastal compartments and coastal hazard risks associated with climate change.	
	Frankston Context	
	The Frankston coastline is a largely natural coastline, exposed to wave energy from the north-northwest through west to southwest across the deepest sections of Port Phillip Bay. Community stakeholder workshops identified general concern about climate change and the potential impact on coastal processes and coastal areas in terms of amenity, recreation, safety, and potential future cost (e.g., costly erosion mitigation works).	
	Values	
	<p>The value of the current built form and community infrastructure situated in coastal precincts, including public use buildings such as lifesaving clubs, restaurants, privately owned bathing boxes and residential properties.</p> <p>The amenity value of beach access and the naturalised coastline (without the presence of protective structures).</p> <p>The recreational value of shallow Bay waters and sandbars offshore enables safe swimming, snorkelling and diving opportunities. Interestingly, sandbars were raised as a stand-alone value several times by various stakeholder groups.</p>	<p>Existing protective structures are also valued, including the buffering coastal dune systems, resilient coastal vegetation in the northern precincts, and the rock wall at Olivers Hill.</p> <p>Waterway connectivity between creek outlets and the Bay is valued for environmental function and boating access, with the importance of maintaining an open entrance of Kananook Creek into the Bay specifically recognised.</p>
Issues		
<p>The boat ramp is exposed to high-energy waves and is not suitable for safe harbour during a storm event.</p> <p>The proposal for a boat harbour at Oliver’s Hill as an issue, for its potential impact on coastal processes and visual amenity of the precinct (naturalised rather than modified).</p> <p>Sections of the coastline (e.g., Olivers Hill or Kananook Creek) that are very popular will become narrower as the sea level rises, resulting in less accommodation for natural beach recession to occur during storms.</p> <p>Erosion impacting beach access, beach width and endangering infrastructure, vegetation, built form.</p>	<p>Cliff instability at Olivers Hill due to ongoing erosion of the bank and vegetation loss.</p> <p>Low-lying sections of the road, especially at the bottom of Olivers Hill are subject to storm tide inundation, both currently and into the future. Spray also can spill across the road during large storm events.</p> <p>Storm-tide inundation upstream in Kananook Creek affects the properties adjoining this waterway in Long Island, Kananook and Seaford.</p> <p>While maintaining the entrance of Kananook Creek for safe passage was valued, community perspectives saw the current dredging methods as an issue.</p>	
Opportunities		
<p>Continued and enhanced protection of existing habitats. Revegetation of additional areas to improve erosion and storm-tide buffer. Education of the benefits to discourage removal of coastal vegetation on Crown and private land and promotion of revegetation on private land.</p> <p>Clear and unambiguous planning and development controls for the coastline to follow the principles of coastal-dependant development and the coastal hazard risk hierarchy.</p>	<p>Dredge plan for Kananook Creek and findings from maintenance evaluation studies to be publicised in an engaging and easy to understand way.</p> <p>Assess the impact of additional artificial reefs on coastal processes.</p> <p>Evaluate coastal inundation hazards in low-lying foreshore area to proactively manage environmental flows and stormwater drainage, and to understand baseline interruptions due to storm action or climate change.</p>	

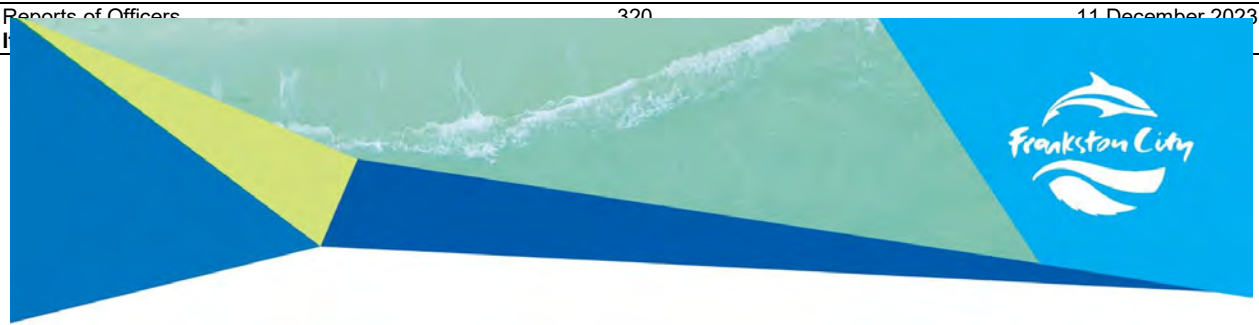
MCP4	Use and develop sustainably	
	The purpose of this objective is to consider the use of marine and coastal land for enhanced access, development, and sustainable management into the future.	
	Frankston Context	
	Frankston City includes large areas of Crown land in the marine and coastal zone. The existing uses range from precincts aligned around amenity and community access to more natural ‘untouched’ areas. Key activity nodes are present in each precinct and serve various uses from nature-based recreation to dining.	
	Values	
	<p>Beach access through universal, DDA compliant access points is important, including carparking passes for residents, non-car dependent travel through pathways and safe crossings.</p> <p>Providing recreational amenity for walking, running, biking, swimming, snorkelling, diving, fishing, use of boats and non-powered watercraft and other activities.</p> <p>The focal points for recreation (Olivers Hill, Frankston waterfront, Seaford Pier) provide a balance to the undeveloped beach areas in the northern precincts.</p>	<p>Existing infrastructure such as including playgrounds, seating and lawned areas, boardwalks, beach access stairs/ramps, water fountains, toilet blocks, shade provision.</p> <p>Public space for events and festivals at Frankston Waterfront is important for economic stimulus and community activation near the main Frankston commercial precinct.</p> <p>The existing natural ‘family friendly’ beach areas are unique around Port Phillip Bay where intact naturalised foreshore, protected dune systems and coastal vegetation are seen as an amenity.</p>
Issues		
<p>Provision of car parking to cater for peak times during summer and weekends, particularly with the popularity of the area as a beach destination for visitors and tourists.</p> <p>Safe/easy to navigate connectivity for pedestrians between key activity nodes in Frankston City across the highway to the beach and foreshore areas, particularly crossing the Nepean Highway.</p> <p>Path continuity between precincts to facilitate greater recreation and non-car dependant beach Access.</p>	<p>Community responsibility and Council management issues including facility maintenance, dog poo, graffiti, cleaning, litter and rubbish bins particularly in high traffic areas.</p> <p>Legacy assets/amenities in marine and coastal crown land that are not coastally dependent.</p> <p>Decline in commercial activity near the Frankston waterfront.</p> <p>Balancing competition for land use and pressure to develop marine and coastal Crown land for public use with the need to protect the environmental integrity of natural areas.</p>	
Opportunities		
<p>Identify and coordinate access needs, including removing informal existing access points and enhancing priority access areas.</p> <p>Investigate and enhance connections between the existing coastal public space and nearby commercial precincts.</p>	<p>Providing of additional servicing and facilities such as rubbish bins, particularly for peak use periods.</p> <p>Review and implement required enforcement measures for competing site uses.</p> <p>Development being responsive to the coastal setting in its design, alignment, purpose and functionality.</p>	

MCP5	Stewardship, knowledge, engagement and collaboration	
	This objective relates to increasing community stewardship and collaborative management of the marine and coastal environment, including use of citizen science, volunteering, and sustainable funding for long-term implementation to protect values, mitigate issues and embrace opportunities.	
	Frankston Context	
	Engage Frankston is the Council run platform used to engage the local community and other stakeholders. This is an interactive platform, where Council provides project updates and progress bulletins, and the community can contribute through the login portal function of the platform for two-way information exchange.	
	Additionally, community reference groups such as Frankston’s Foreshore Advisory Committee (FAC) have been established to enable community-led advice and input at all stages of major project development. Collaboration with other stakeholders such as neighbouring councils, state agencies, schools and research groups is also proactively sought by Council for enhanced project outcomes.	
	Values	
An engaged community motivated to participate in local planning and coastal management.	Traditional caring for Country and custodianship of Aboriginal peoples and present-day involvement of Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation in coastal management, stewardship and planning activities.	
Enthusiastic local community groups and stakeholders.	Existing initiatives and projects (e.g. CoastSnap)	
Issues		
Jurisdictional ambiguity regarding roles of Council and other agencies (Parks Victoria, MW, BBV, DEECA, etc.)	Ineffective coordination of community group activities and local projects.	
	Lack of funding for implementation of coastal management actions	
Opportunities		
Council engagement with community groups and Landcare groups for revegetation and dune care activities.	Promotion of citizen science programs such as CoastSnap.	
Implement community education through programs, signage, Council websites and social media channels and improve understanding of history and cultural heritage, environmental processes, governance.	Promote Traditional Owner walking tours and cultural activities related to coastal management. Involvement of nearby school visits, educational activities and tourism.	



Appendix 1 – Victorian Planning Decision Pathway



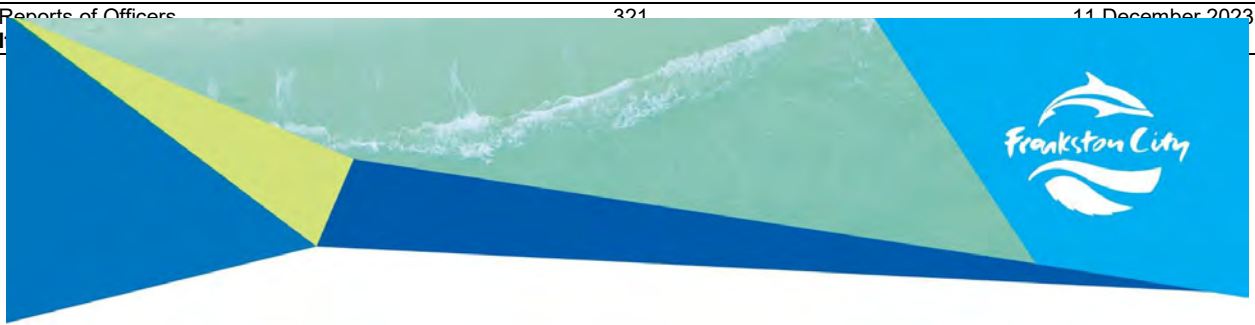


Additional Victorian Government Guidelines

<p>Victoria’s Resilient Coast</p>	<p>Victoria’s Resilient Coast – Adapting for 2100+ provides a state-wide approach for coastal hazard resilience and adaptation. This includes a framework, guidelines, and support for Local Government, land managers and their communities to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable place-based, leading practice and long-term coastal hazard adaptation. • Build on the directions in the Marine and Coastal Policy 2020. <p>The state-wide approach was developed through a collaborative process, including a project partnership with Traditional Owners, and a Working Group including representatives from coastal Councils, Committees of Management, Catchment Management Authorities, government agencies, water authorities and peak body groups.¹⁸</p>
<p>Marine Spatial Planning Framework</p>	<p>The Marine Spatial Planning Framework provides guidance to enable consistent and coordinated marine environment management across the areas of environmental health, sustainable growth, marine related and dependant economies, and climate adaptation planning. This Framework is important to enable social and economic benefits, while ensuring environmental protection of marine environments.</p> <p>This Framework was developed through an evidence-based approach using best-practice principles. The function of the Framework is to integrate and enhance collaboration between multiple sectors and users of the marine environment and to provide a methodology for strategic and integrated planning. While the Framework doesn’t create marine plans, it outlines the process, components, and methodology for marine spatial planning to help guide planning and decision-making by considering the marine system as a whole.</p> <p>The output of the Marine Spatial Planning process is a Marine Plan, which is a strategic document that helps to structure and guide management decisions in the area to which the plan applies.</p> <p>DEECA is leading the implementation of the Marine Spatial Framework, including engagement with Traditional Owners and Aboriginal communities, industry, government agencies, and the wider community.¹⁹</p>

¹⁸ State Government of Victoria 2023. Victoria’s Resilient Coast – Adapting for 2100+. Source: [Marine and coasts - Marine and coasts](#)

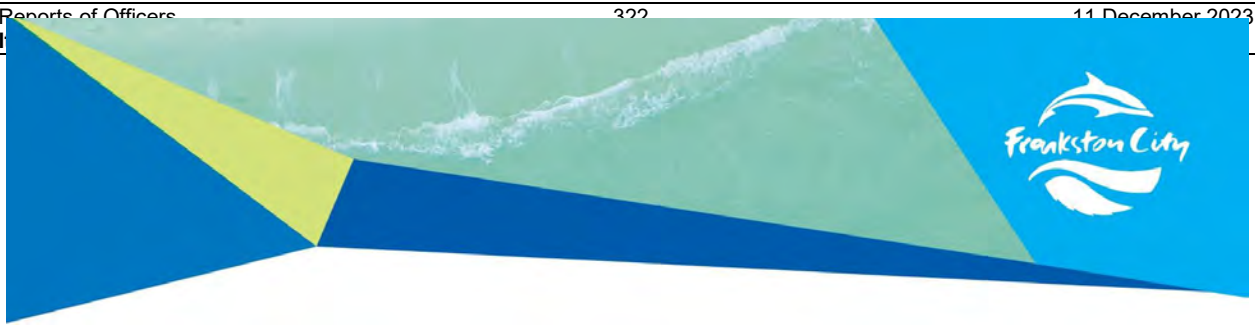
¹⁹ State Government of Victoria 2023. Marine Spatial Planning. Source: [Marine Spatial Planning \(marineandcoasts.vic.gov.au\)](#)



<p>Victorian Planning Provisions</p>	<p>Under the Planning and Environment Act 1987 regulates development under local and state-wide decision-making processes. Local councils are the responsible authorities for local planning matters, assessing permit applications against the planning scheme.²⁰</p> <p>The Victoria Planning Provisions are a part of the Planning Policy Framework to improve policy alignment, based on a three-tier structure that integrates state, regional and local policy. The VPP is a document containing a set of planning provisions for state-wide reference to enable consistency and coordination how state and regional policy can be applied in a local context with a planning scheme.</p> <p>VPP 12 is of particular relevance, as it discusses coastal inundation and erosion and 12.01.2S provides an overlay for land that is subject to inundation.</p> <p>In the context of managing climate change impacts, VPP 13 Environmental Risks and Amenity provides provisions specific to natural hazard, climate change and coastal hazards including requirements listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural hazards and climate change; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Development minimises the impacts of natural hazards and adapt to climate change; and ○ Risk areas are identified using best available climate change science. • Coastal inundation and erosion; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Plans include sea level rise of not less than 0.8 metres by 2100; and ○ Developable land subject to hazards is identified and managed to ensure future development is not at risk. <p>These provisions can be consulted to inform the development of the CMMP and guide actions relating to planning and development.</p>
<p>Guidelines for the management of existing bathing boxes and boatsheds on marine and coastal Crown land (2022)</p>	<p>These guidelines have been prepared by DEECA. They outline the best practice for the management and maintenance of existing bathing boxes and boatsheds on marine and coastal Crown land.</p> <p>The guidelines are intended to provide direction to land managers, decision-makers and bathing boxes and boatsheds licensees, about the management and maintenance of these existing structures located on marine and coastal Crown land.</p> <p>The guidelines are to be used alongside the Victorian Marine and Coastal Policy , which outlines the directions for planning and managing Victoria’s coastlines and marine environment.²¹</p>

²⁰ State Government of Victoria 2023. Planning and Policy Framework translation. Source: [Planning](#)

²¹ State Government of Victoria 2023. Guidelines. Source: [Guidelines \(marineandcoasts.vic.gov.au\)](#)



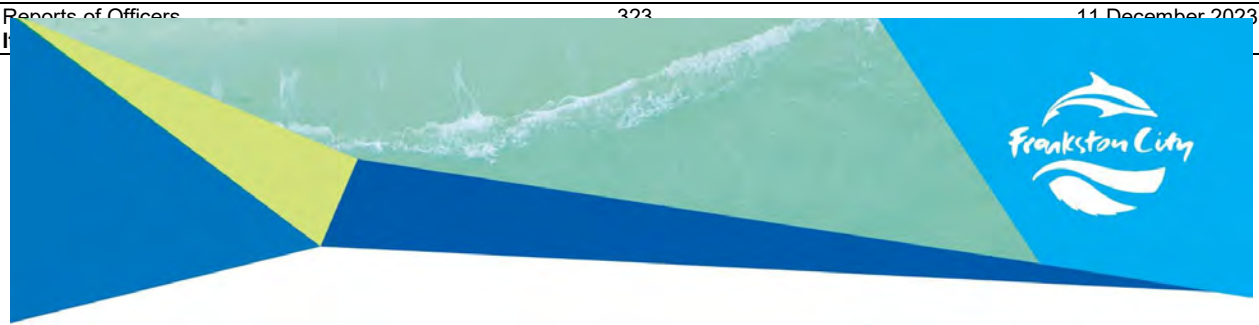
Siting and Design Guidelines for Structures on the Victorian Coast (2020)

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

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

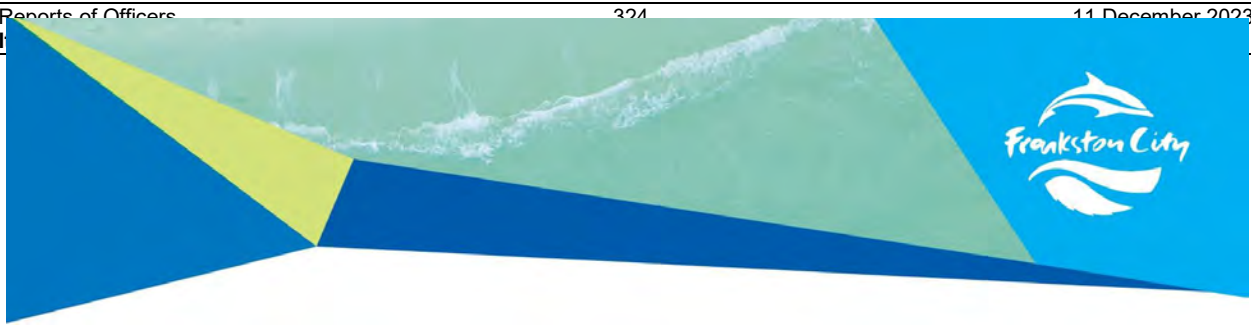
The guidelines are to be used alongside the Victorian Marine and Coastal Policy, which outlines the directions for planning and managing Victoria’s coastlines and marine environment.¹⁴

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Appendix 2 – Council strategic documents

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



Environmental Protection

Biodiversity Action Plan 2021 The management of coastal biodiversity areas are a key consideration in this plan. Several coastal Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs) are identified. Biodiversity and its protection is a key value identified during CMMP stakeholder consultation, not only in the coastal vegetation reserve in Seaford and Keast Park precincts, but also in the rich diversity of marine life present offshore. CMMP precinct plans will look for alignment with actions in this Plan that relate to the coastal fringe (particularly section 3.6).

Urban Forest Action Plan 2020 The urban coastal landscape character is identified as a key value for Frankston in this Plan. Several coastal species are also identified as key trees in Frankston’s urban forest, to be protected and expanded.

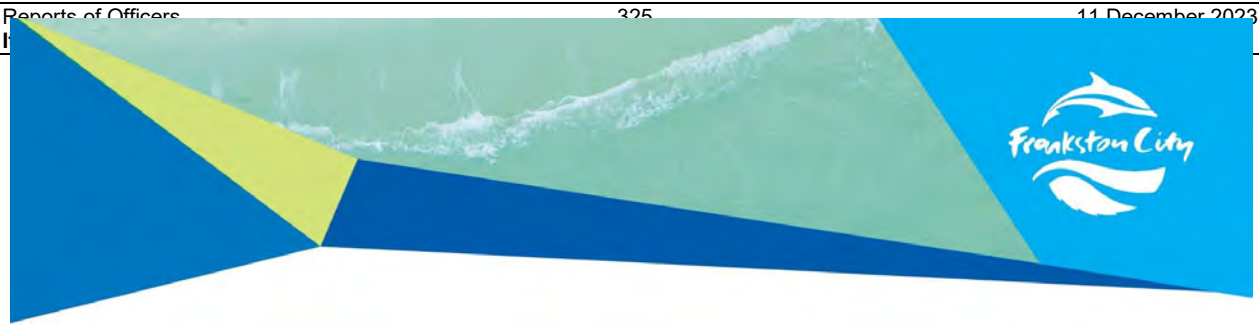
A range of co-benefits of trees are identified, including amenity, health, and climate adaptation; which are key components for precinct plans to consider.

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

Climate Change Strategy 2023 The updated CMMP framework and draft guidelines place a greater focus on coastal hazard resilience. The updated Climate Change strategy identifies our coastline as one of the key vulnerabilities and includes actions to develop pathway adaptations and advocacy for State leadership and strategic investment in coastal climate change.

Recreation and Amenity

Open Space Strategy 2021 Amenity provision is a key consideration in precinct planning. The objectives, strategies, actions associated with open space planning is important to align with in the CMMP for an integrated and consistent approach to be achieved.



Frankston Play Strategy 2020-2030

Specifically, this Plan identifies connection between play spaces and surrounding coastal environments as a priority towards ‘valued open space’.

Local Park Action Plan 2021

Specifically, this Plan identifies coastal space as a key type of open space in Frankston that is of value, and to plan for how these areas are managed and protected over time.

Health and Wellbeing Plan 2021-2025

Amenity and safety were key values, issues and opportunities raised by stakeholders during CMMP consultation.
Aligning CMMP actions with this Plan is important for a coordinated and integrated approach to facilitated community safety and wellbeing.

Leisure Strategy 2021 - 2029

This Strategy refers to the high-value coastal scenery, beaches and foreshore offers the community and the importance of these landscapes for mental health, wellbeing and recreation. This strategy includes an action to support CMMP implementation in encouraging recreation and leisure in foreshore areas, through ongoing development and promotion.

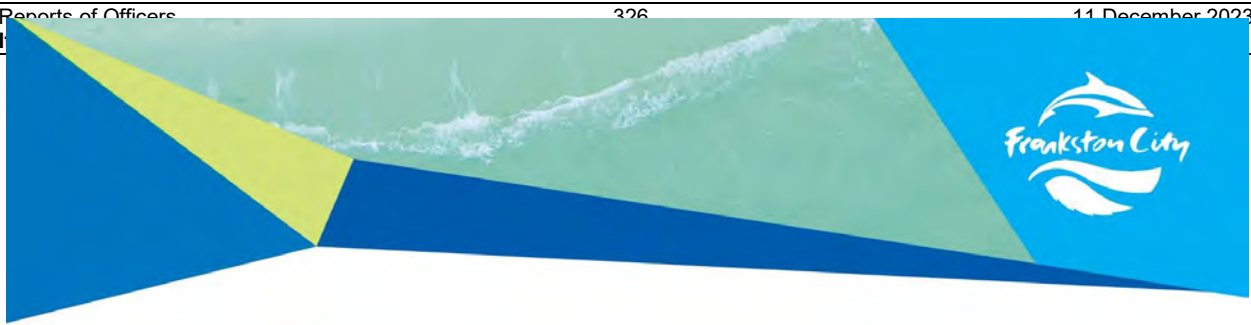
Sustainable Development

Long Term Infrastructure Plan 2021 - 2031

This Plan identifies coastal management as a priority for Frankston, detailing the aspects of the coast that are of value including tourism, recreation, infrastructure, services, and vegetation. This plan includes capital works improvements along the coast and recognises the importance of operational performance and collaborations for effective coastal management.
The high cost of storm surge and inundation on coastal infrastructure is recognised in this Plan, as well as the potential asset loss due to sea level rise. CMMP precinct planning needs to consider and align with planned infrastructure works for coastal precincts outlined in LTIP appendices.

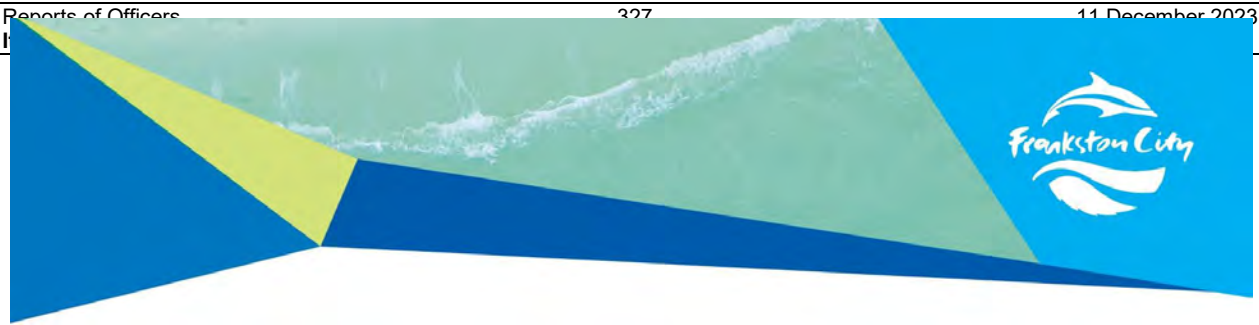
Asset Plan 2023 - 2032

The CMMP needs to consider existing and future assets planned for Frankston in the coastal precincts to enable an informed, strategic and coordinated approach to land use planning. This Plan identifies coastal hazards and corrosion as a risk to Frankston’s existing and future assets. This Plan also reports the management of open space assets along the 11km of Frankston’s foreshore meets current service needs. The CMMP considers and plans for future service needs of coastal precincts.



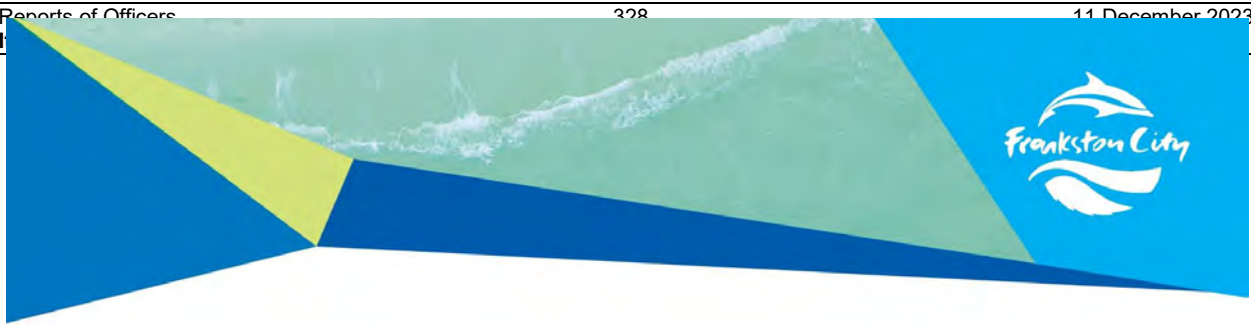
<p>Integrated Water Plan 2016 - 2026</p>	<p>This Plan mentions the impact of salt water intrusion and sea level rise on water management, as well as key issues such as water quality of waterways and the bay. An action in this plan (P-Pol-13) tasks the CMMP with identifying integrated water management priorities for the foreshore and coastal areas, focused on waterway protection.</p> <p>The water quality of waterways and the marine environment was a key issue repeatedly raised by stakeholders during CMMP consultation. Additionally, the future management of coastal precincts should consider water sensitive design to be climate resilient, environmentally sustainable, and responsive to the objectives of the Integrated Water Action Plan (and Draft Climate Strategy).</p>
<p>Stewardship and Engagement</p>	
<p>Engagement framework</p>	<p>The Engagement Plan used to plan CMMP precinct planning targeted stakeholder engagement was informed by Frankston’s Engagement Framework. This Framework can inform the implementation of continued public participation for CMMP actions over time.</p>

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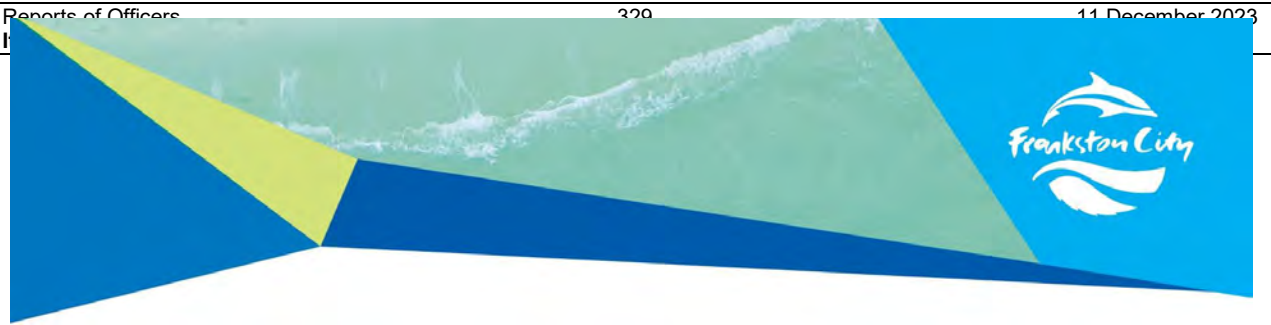
Appendix 3 – Stakeholder roles and responsibilities

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



<p>South East Water</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Vic Roads</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Victorian Coastal Council</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Association of Bayside Municipalities</p>	<p>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.</p>

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Appendix 4 - Consultation and engagement

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



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Consideration of Reports of Officers

DRAFT COASTAL AND MARINE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

Consultation Report October 2022

Meeting Date: 11 December 2023

Attachment: B



Post Consultation Report

CMMP Precinct Plans – Post Consultation Report

Frankston City Council

7 October 2022



Document Status

Version	Doc type	Reviewed by	Approved by	Date issued
01	Draft report			19 September 2022
02	FCC review			3 October 2022
03	Final report			4 October 2022
03a	Minor corrections			7 October 2022

Project Details

Project Name	CMMP Precinct Plans – Post Consultation Report
Client	Frankston City Council
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Document Number	22020309_R03_V03a_Post_Consultation_Outcomes_Final_Report



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7 October 2022

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

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

Dear Cameron,

CMMP Precinct Plans – Post Consultation Report

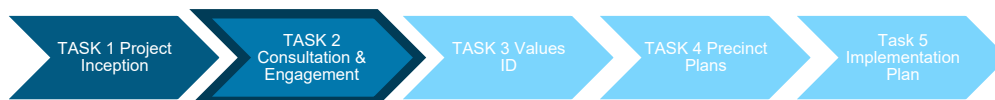
We are pleased to provide Council with the finalised Post Consultation Report as a part of the Coastal and Marine Management Plan Precinct Plans, following the targeted stakeholder engagement completed as a part of this project.

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

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

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

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



Yours sincerely

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



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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of engaging stakeholders

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

1.2 Scope of engagement activities

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

1.2.1 Overview of engagement activities completed

Table 1-1 Overview of engagement activities conducted

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



1.3 Alignment with guiding principles identified in Engagement Plan

1.3.1 AIP2 Spectrum of Public Participation

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

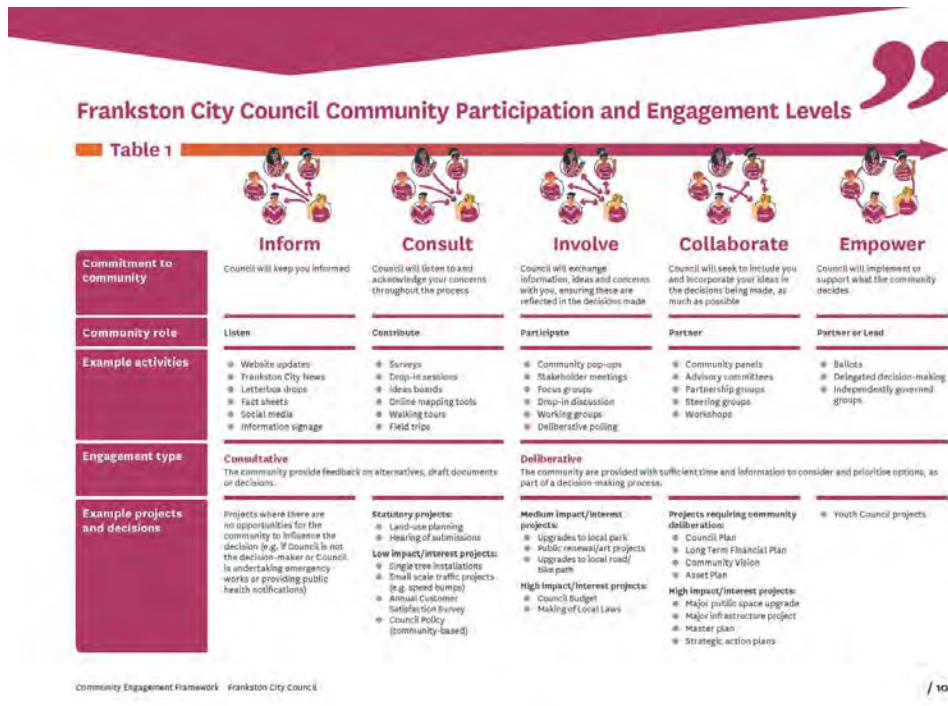


Figure 1-1 Council's use of IAP2's Public Participation Spectrum (Community Engagement Policy, 2021).

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

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

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



1.3.2 Application of Council's engagement principles



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







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

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

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

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



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



2 APPROACH

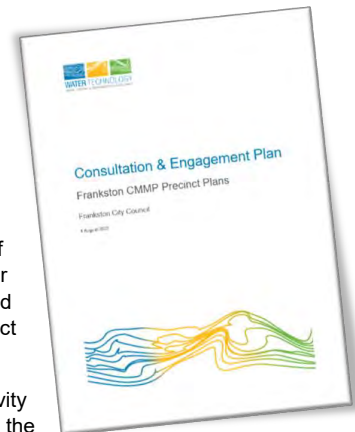
2.1 Activity planning and design

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

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

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

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



2.1.1 Division of tasks

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

The project team provided the following services:

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

Council delivered the following tasks:

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



2.2 Workshop facilitation

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

2.2.1 Workshop Activities

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

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

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

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

Table 2-1 Overview of workshop activities completed

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

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



2.2.2 Online workshops approach

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

2.2.3 In-person workshops approach

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



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

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



2.3 Workshop outputs analysis

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

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

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

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

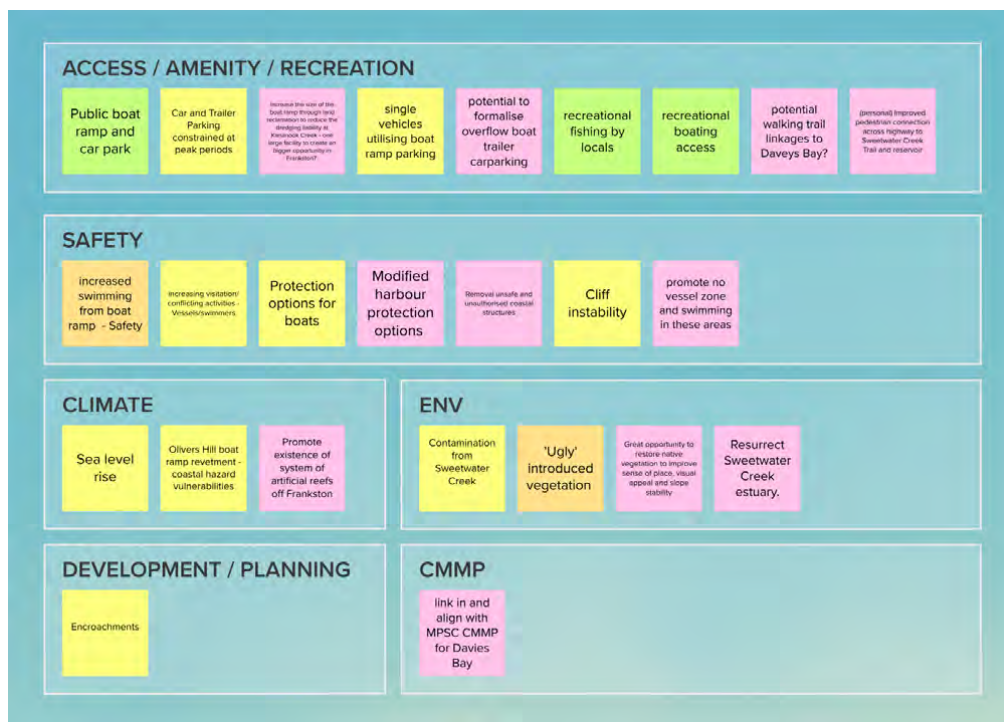


Figure 2-2 Example of thematic analysis process (Agencies online workshop, Olivers Hill Precinct comments)



2.3.1 Data limitations

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

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

2.3.1.1 Data limitations mitigation

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

2.3.2 Outputs

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

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



3 KEY METRICS

3.1 Participation

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

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

Table 3-1 Total number of attendees

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

3.2 Responses

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

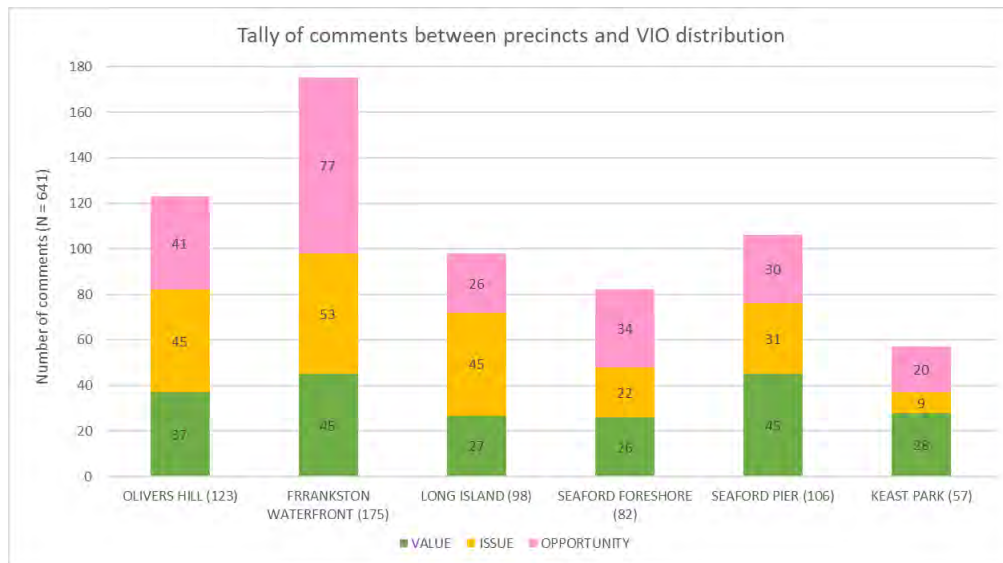


Figure 3-1 Comments received from stakeholders during workshops



3.2.1 Mentimeter activity responses

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

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

Table 3-2 Participation metrics for Mentimeter activities

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

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

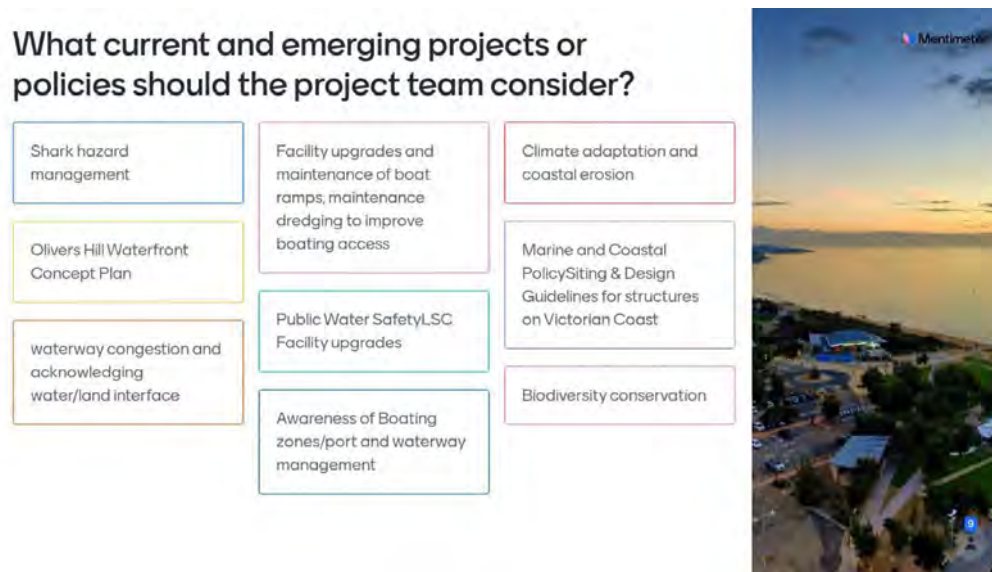


Figure 3-2 Responses received from workshop participants through Mentimeter



4 PRECINCT-BASED FINDINGS

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

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

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

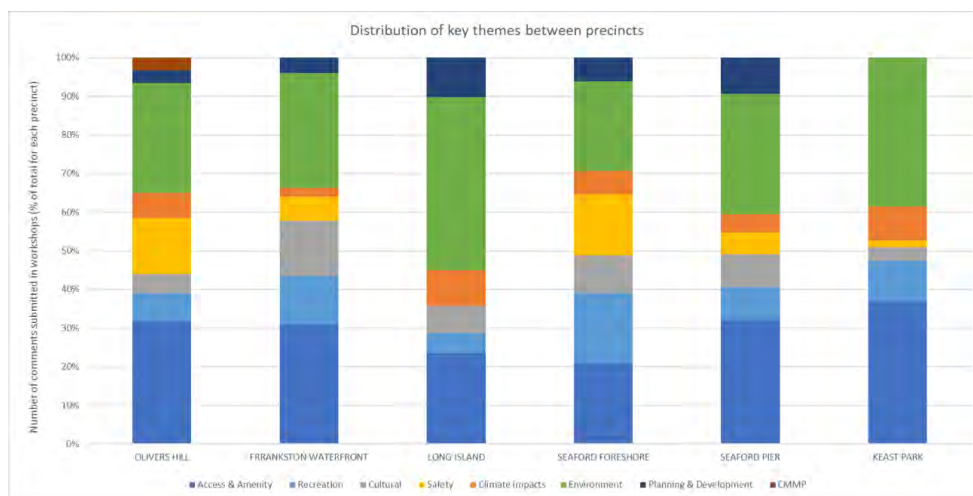


Figure 4-1 Distribution of key theme representation between precincts

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

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

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



4.1 Olivers Hill Precinct

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Table 4-1 Olivers Hill – Stakeholder VIO matrix

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



4.2 Frankston Waterfront Precinct

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Table 4-2 Frankston Waterfront – Stakeholder VIO matrix

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



4.3 Long Island Precinct

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Issue: 'Public parking'. – FAC member

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



Table 4-3 Long Island – Stakeholder VIO matrix

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



4.4 Seaford Foreshore Precinct

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Table 4-4 Seaford Foreshore – Stakeholder VIO matrix

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



4.5 Seaford Pier Precinct

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Table 4-5 Seaford Pier – Stakeholder VIO matrix

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



4.6 Keast Park Precinct

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

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

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

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

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

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



Table 4-6 Keast Park – Stakeholder VIO matrix

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



5 COUNCIL-LED ENGAGEMENT

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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



6 SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

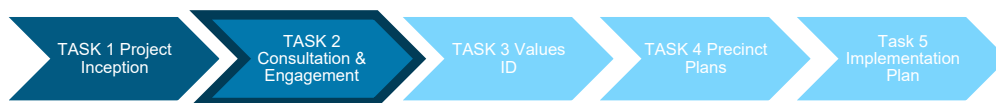


Figure 6-1 CMMP Precinct Planning project scope

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APPENDIX A WORKSHOP ATTENDANCE





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

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

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APPENDIX B MENTIMETER OUTPUTS





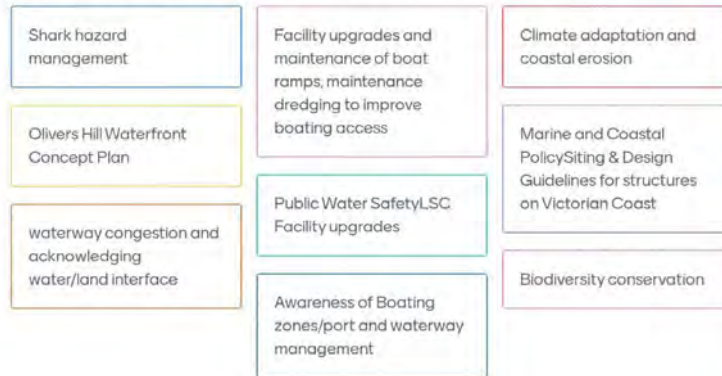
B-1 Introductory questions

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

Who is in the room today?



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



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

What's your favourite thing about the coast?

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



What's your favourite thing about the coast?

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



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

What do you love about the coast?

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



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

What do you love about the coast?

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



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

Olivers Hill visioning



Frankston Waterfront visioning



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Long Island



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Seaford Foreshore visioning



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Seaford Pier visioning



Keast Park visioning



Press to show image



22020309_R03_V03a_Post_Consultation_Outcomes_Final_Report



APPENDIX C VIRTUAL WHITEBOARD OUTPUTS





C-1 State Agency stakeholder online workshop

Figure C-1 State Agencies - General comments

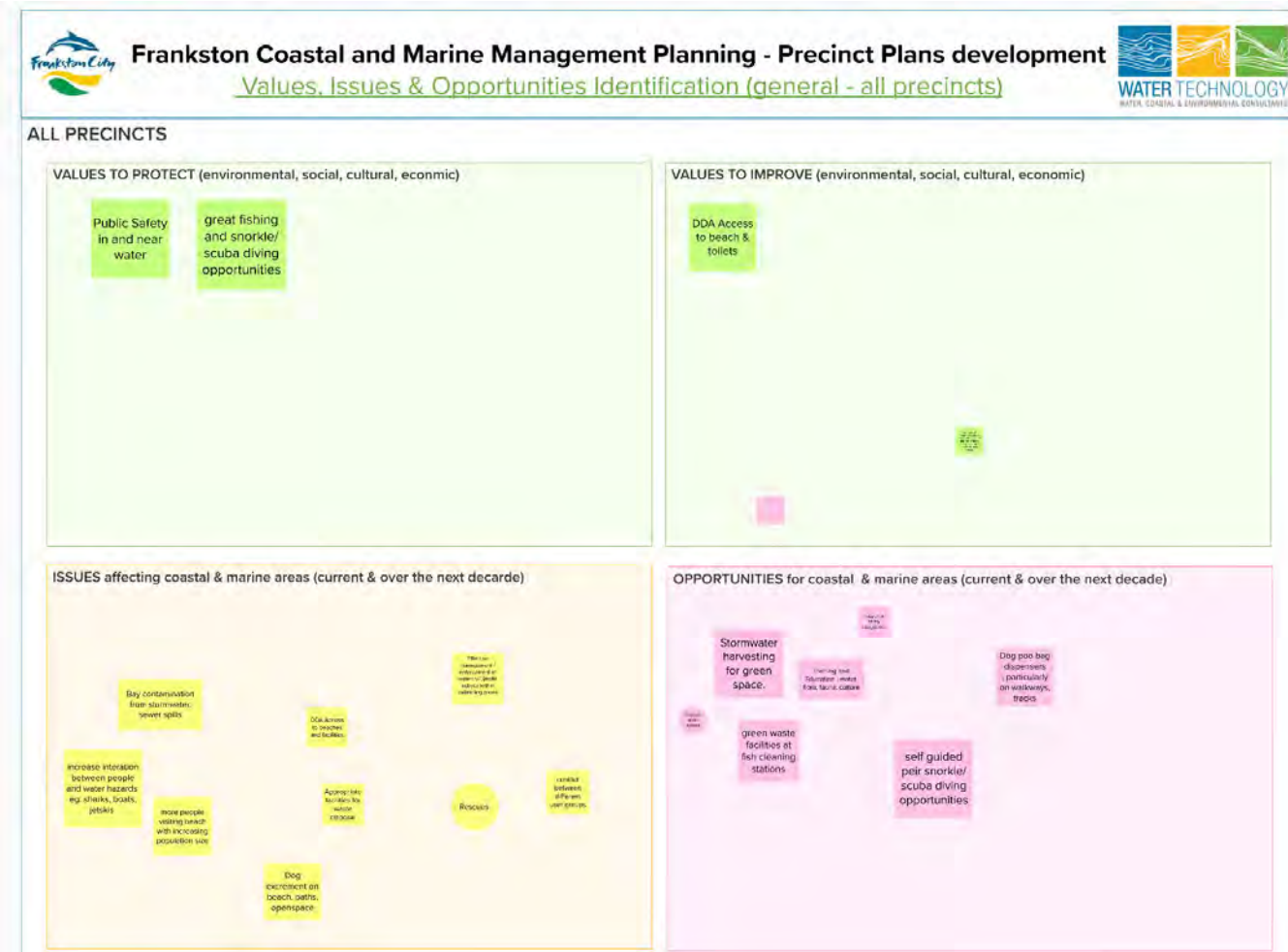
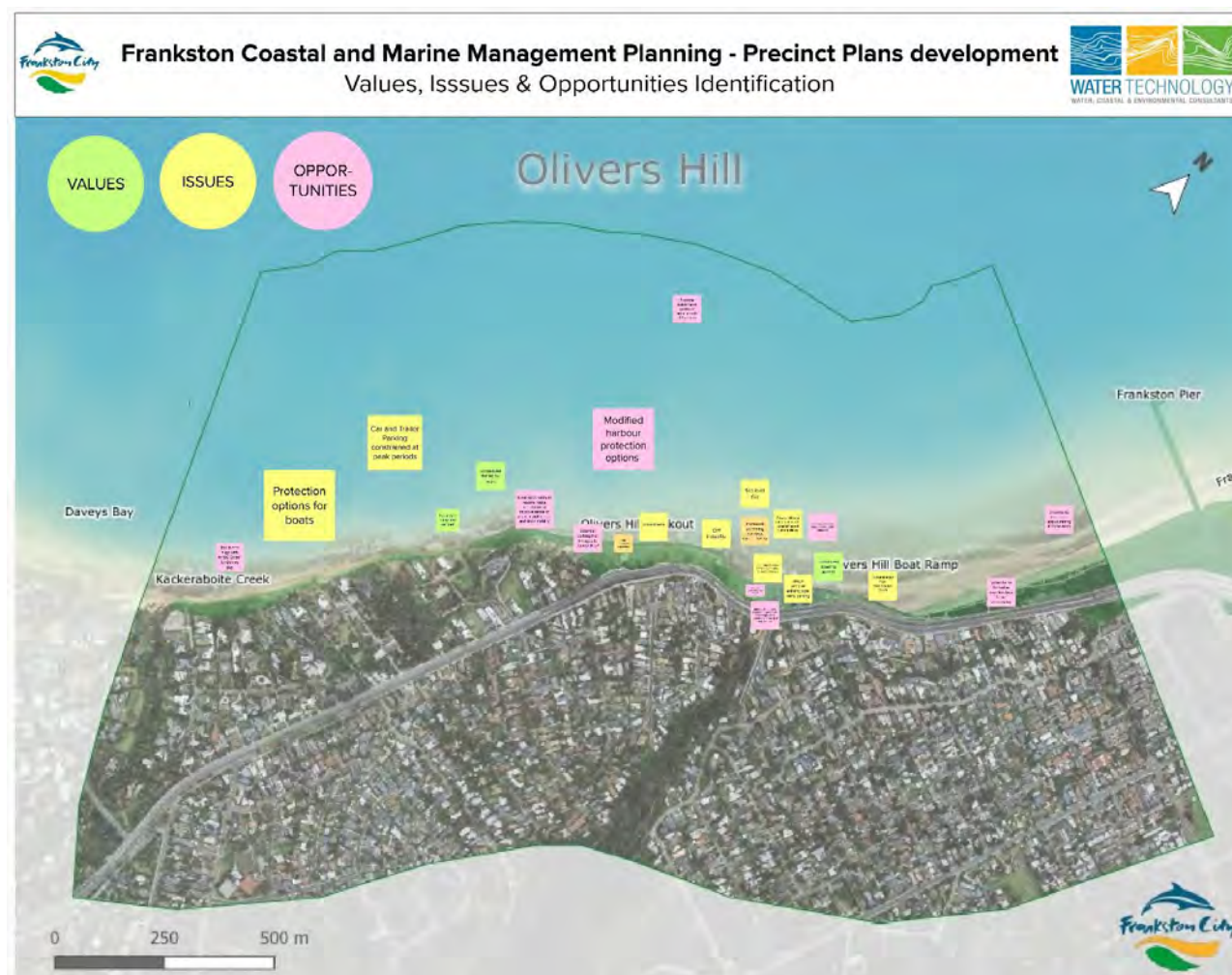


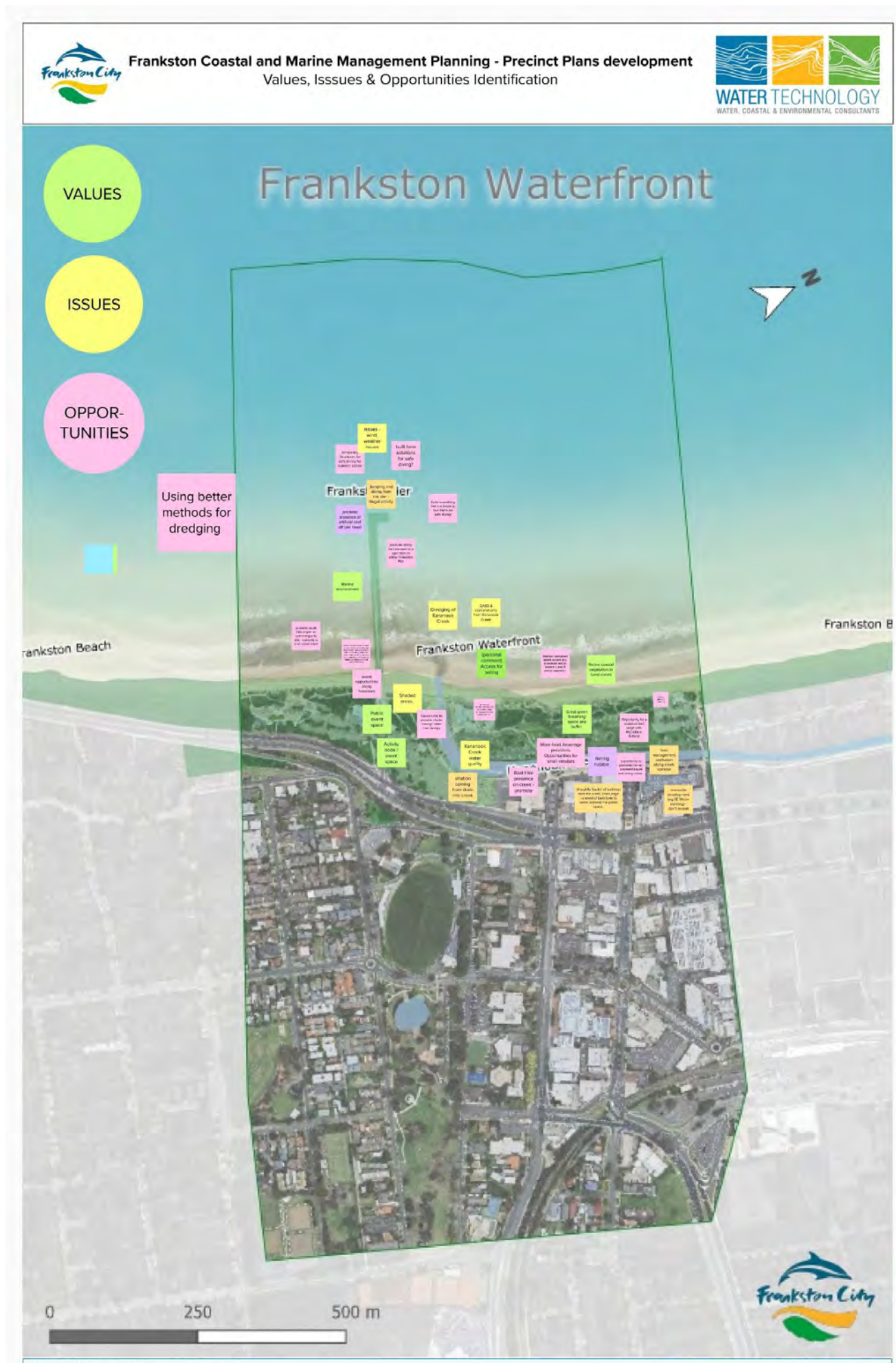
Figure C-2 State Agencies – Olivers Hill comments



22020309_R03_V03a_Post_Consultation_Outcomes_Final_Report



Figure C-3 State Agencies – Frankston Waterfront comments



22020309_R03_V03a_Post_Consultation_Outcomes_Final_Report



Figure C-4 State Agencies – Long Island comments



Figure C-5 State Agencies – Seaford Foreshore comments



22020309_R03_V03a_Post_Consultation_Outcomes_Final_Report



Figure C-6 State Agencies – Seaford Pier comments

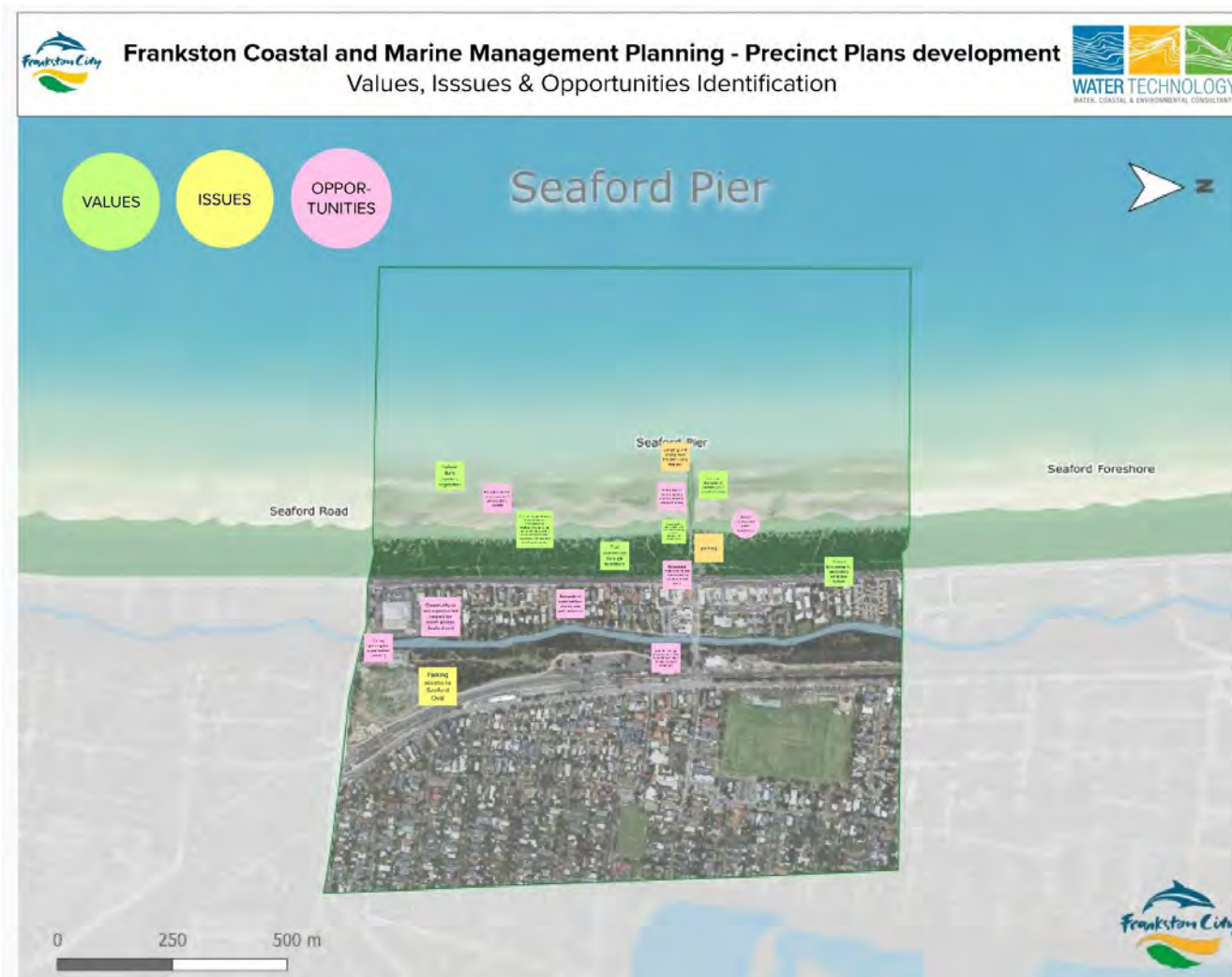


Figure C-7 State Agencies – Keast Park comments

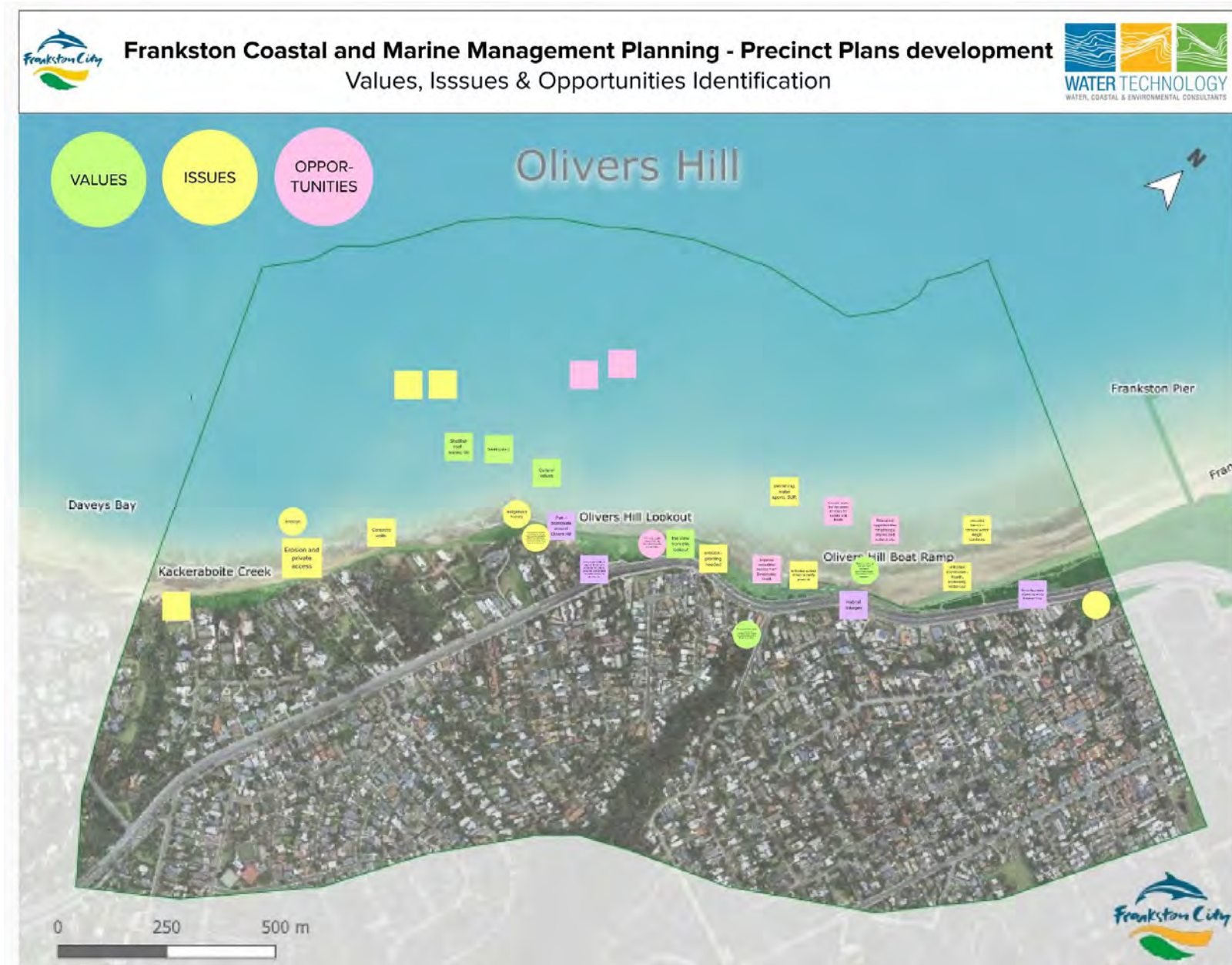


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C-2 Community Stakeholders workshop

Figure C-8 Community Stakeholders – Olivers Hill comments



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Figure C-9 Community Stakeholders – Frankston Waterfront comments



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Figure C-10 Community Stakeholders – Long Island comments

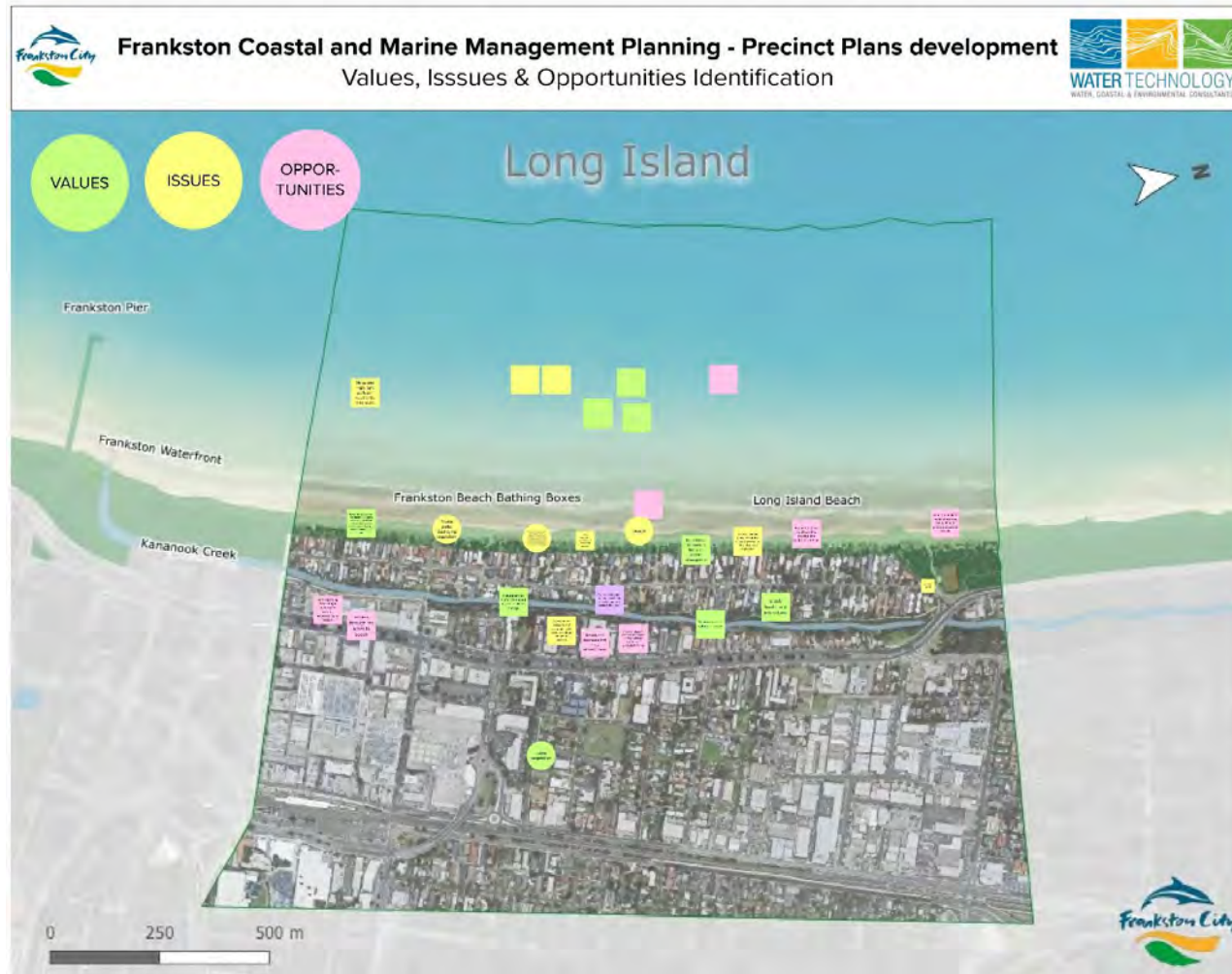
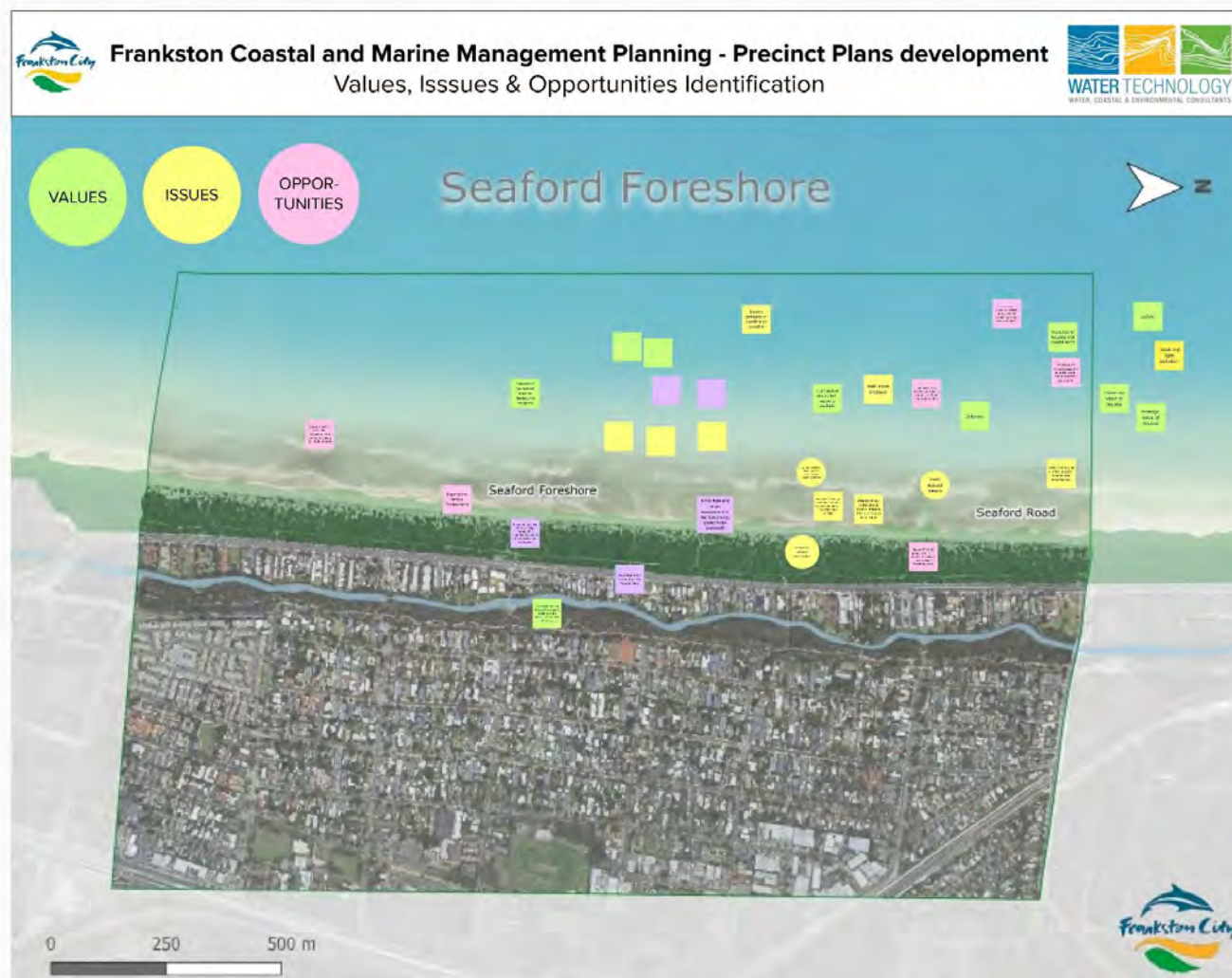


Figure C-11 Community Stakeholders – Seaford Foreshore comments



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Figure C-12 Community Stakeholders – Seaford Pier comments

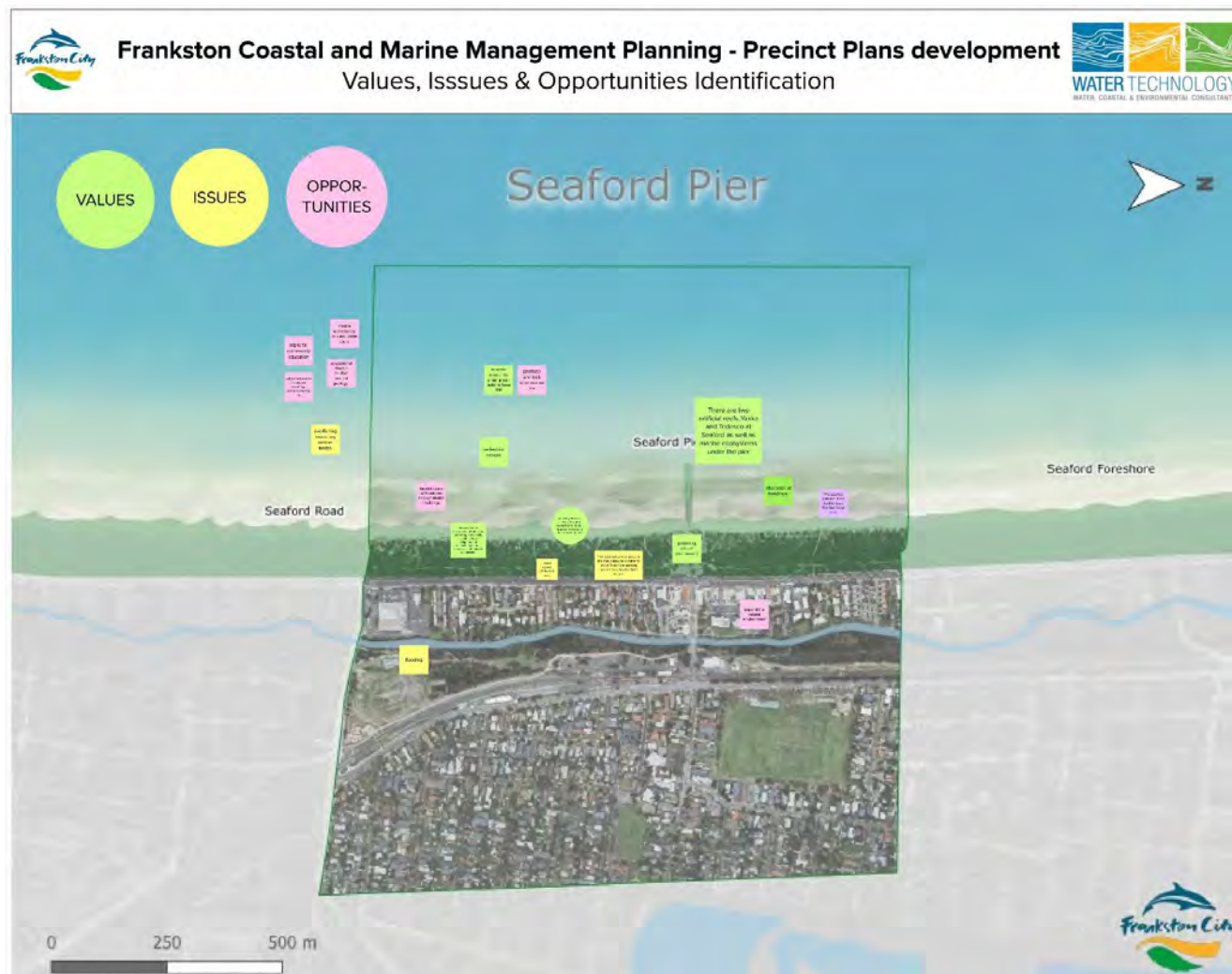
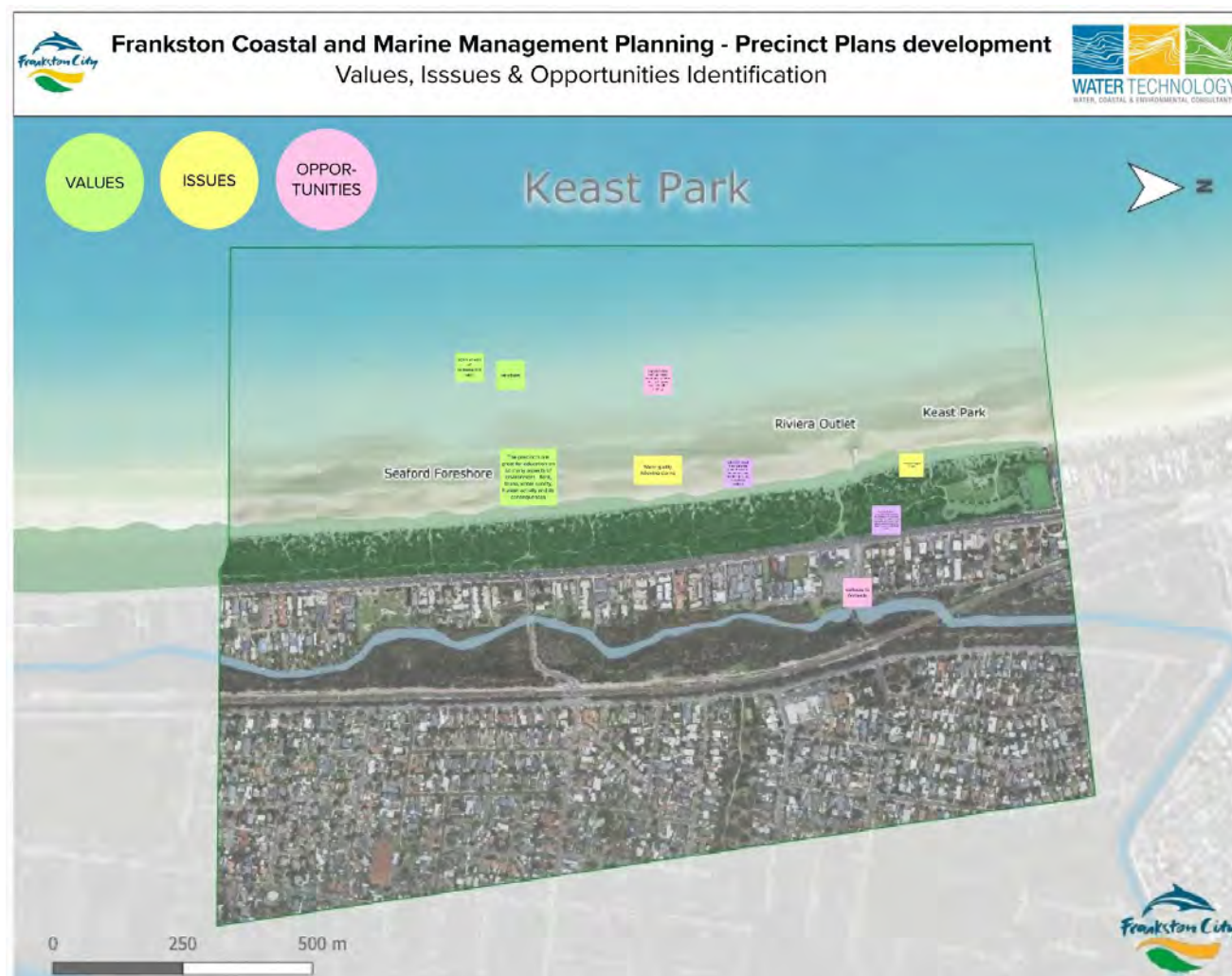


Figure C-13 Community Stakeholders – Keast Park comments

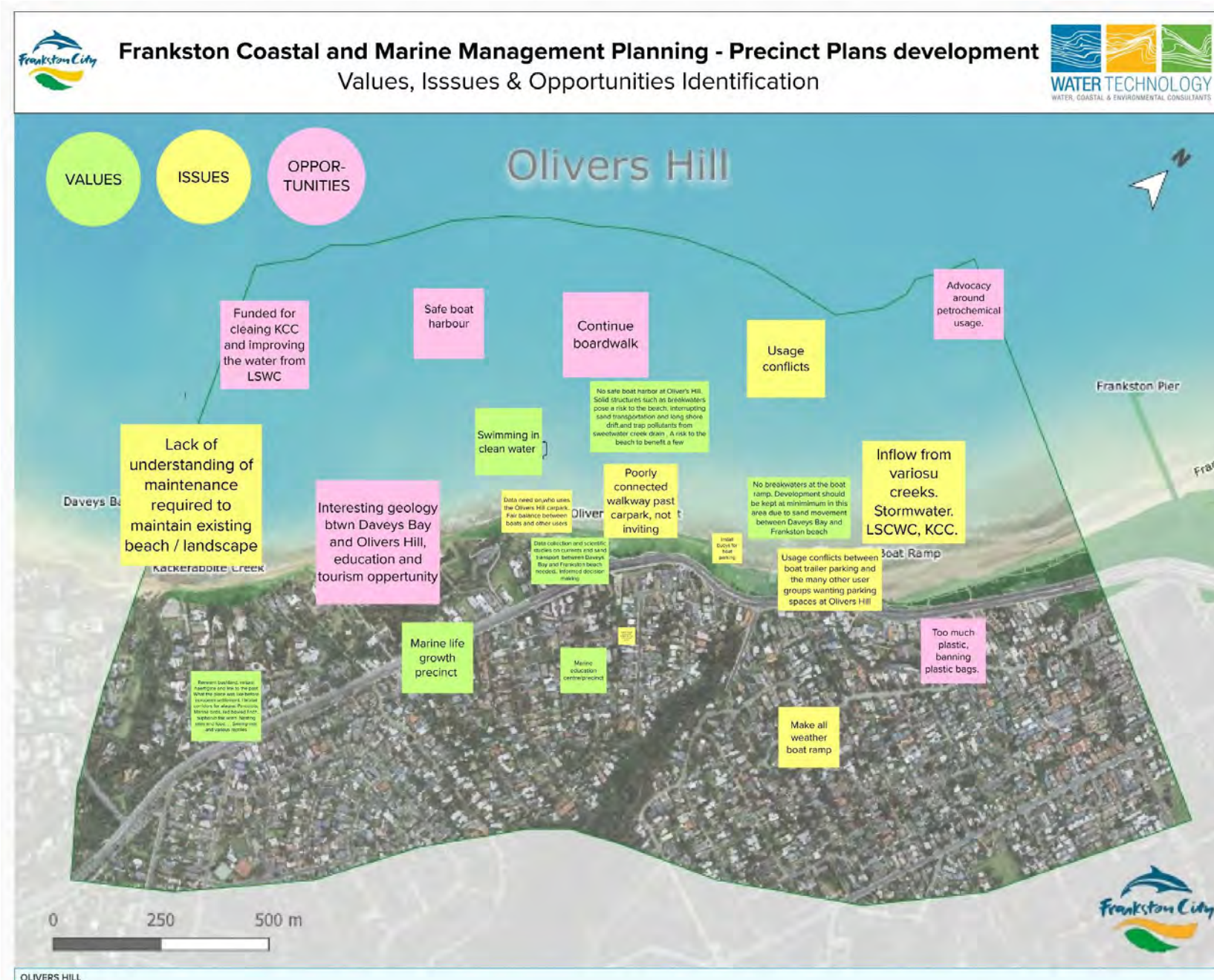


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C-3 FAC stakeholder online workshop

Figure C-14 FAC Stakeholders – Olivers Hill comments



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Figure C-15 FAC Stakeholders – Frankston Waterfront comments



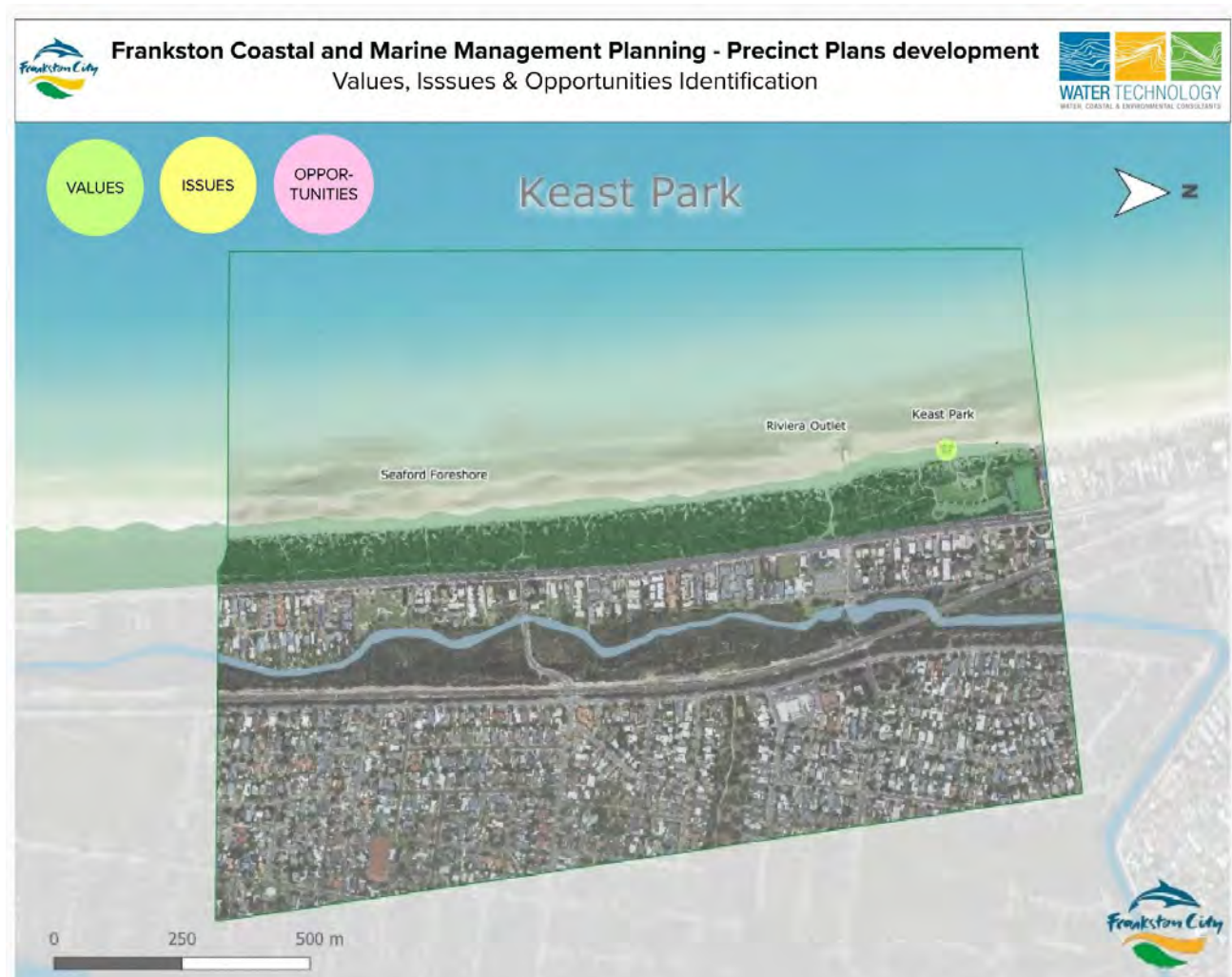
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Figure C-18 FAC Stakeholders – Seaford Pier comments



Figure C-19 FAC Stakeholders – Keast Park comments



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APPENDIX D COPY OF WORKSHOP PRESENTATION SLIDES





Coastal Management Planning - Precinct Plans development

Water Technology
Introduction, engagement activities & project overview
Monday 15th August, 3pm – 3:45pm



1

Bunurong Country

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




2

Agenda

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

Purpose of today's meeting:

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



3

Our project team

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



Cameron Ashwood
PROJECT MANAGER



Gildas Colleter
PROJECT DIRECTOR

Tahlia Rossi
PROJECT MANAGER

Chris Charles
PRINCIPAL SPATIAL ANALYST

Spatial analysis lead

Richard Sharp
SENIOR PLANNER

Chris Beadle
PRINCIPAL ENGINEER

AIP2 engagement lead

Toby Devlin
SENIOR ENGINEER

Esther Colleter
COASTAL DESIGNER

Design lead

Coastal planning lead

Coastal engineering lead

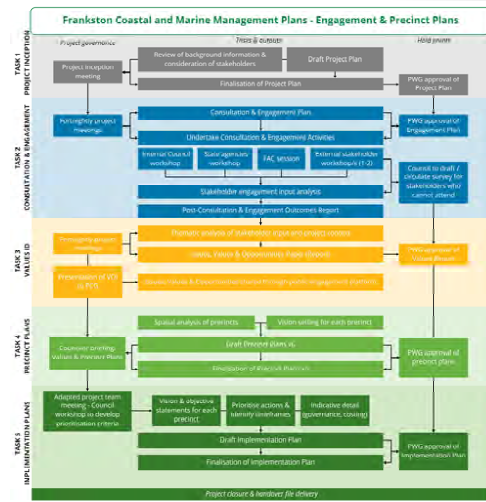


4

Project overview

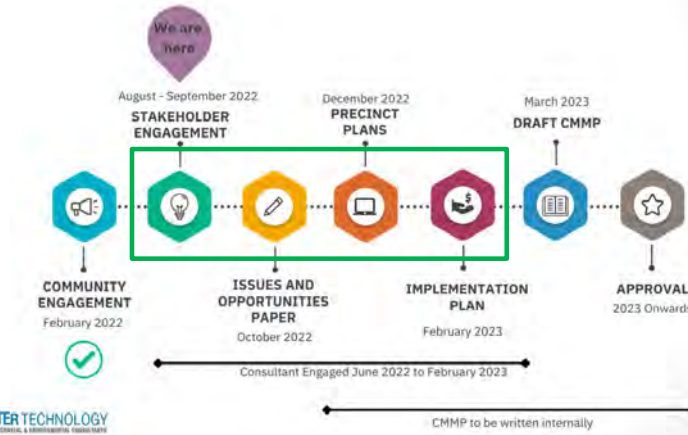
Purpose:
Complete **stakeholder engagement** and **precinct planning** tasks to support Council's development of their updated Coastal Management Plan.

Project timeframe:
July 2022 – February 2023



5

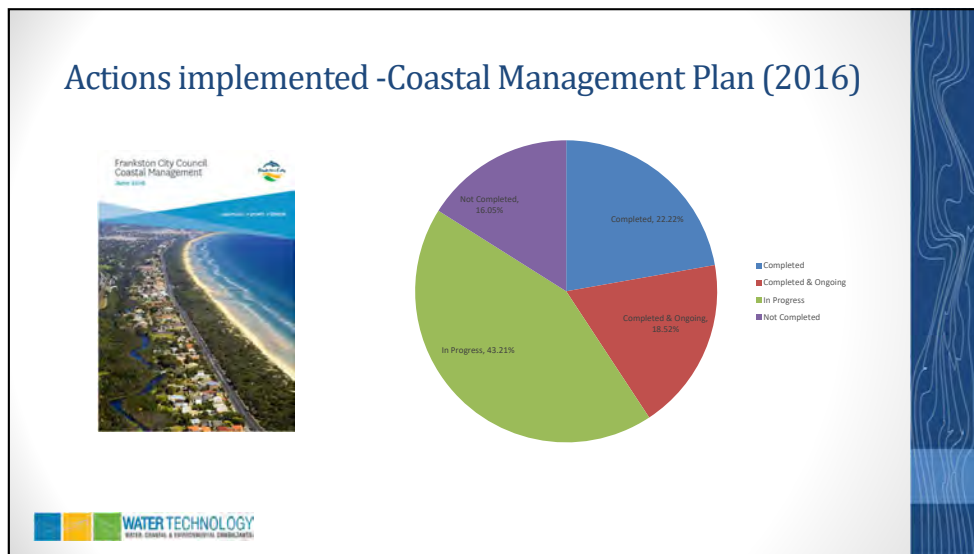
Broader CMMP Timeline (outside this project)



6



7



8

CMMP - Background



9

CMMP - Policy context



Planning and Decision Pathway



10

CMMP - Public consultation



Complete our Questionnaire

[Click here](#)

Show us on the Map!

[Click here](#)

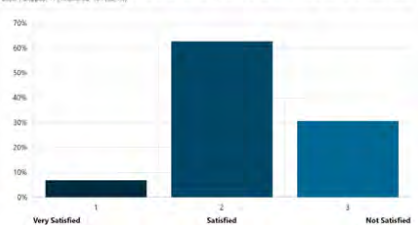




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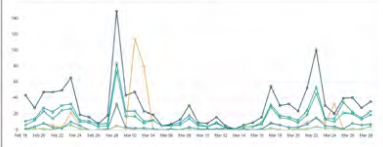
Public consultation findings

13. From the areas you visit are you satisfied with current management and maintenance of our marine and coastal assets?
Score: 1 (Strongly Disagree) - 3 (Strongly Agree)



Satisfaction Level	Percentage
Very Satisfied	10%
Satisfied	65%
Not Satisfied	25%

Performance Summary
Information regarding key visitation and utilization metrics for your site or project.



1,227 Views	681 Visits	552 Visitors	398 Contributors	157 Contribution Points	39 Followers
-------------	------------	--------------	------------------	-------------------------	--------------


Views - The number of times a Visitor views any page on a Site.
Visits - The number of times your website is accessed from a single device.
Visitors - The number of unique public or end users for a Site. A Visitor is only counted once, even if they visit a Site several times in one day.
Contributors - The total number of individuals or devices identified through the participation links.
Contribution Points - The unique number of visitors who have not submitted a Contribution on a Site through the participation links.
Followers - The number of visitors who have subscribed to a project using the Twitter handle.


Key Statistics
The most interesting about the activity

252 Points	0 Attachments	19 Total Likes
10 Followers	0 Comments	1 Long Video Seen

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

Points by Location
Map overview of points contributed by participants.






12

Engagement plan

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

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

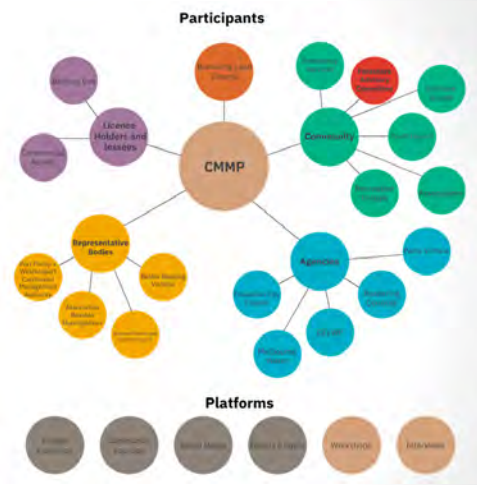



13

Council-led engagement

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

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





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Engagement – who are we engaging?



Community Stakeholders

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



State / other Government Stakeholders

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



15

Engagement activities– engagement type






- Internal Council Workshop
- State Agencies Workshop
- Community stakeholders workshop
- Councillor briefing
- Foreshore Advisory Committee workshop
- Extended project team workshop



16

Engagement – modes

- 
• Online workshops via MS Teams using MURAL
- 
• In-person workshops using MURAL template with pens/paper/sticky notes
- 
• Councillor briefing via MS Teams



17

Engagement activities – values identification via MURAL

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



18

Engagement Activities – in-person workshops

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



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Example workshop overview- community stakeholders

Purpose:

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

Overview:

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

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



20

Use of engagement outputs



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



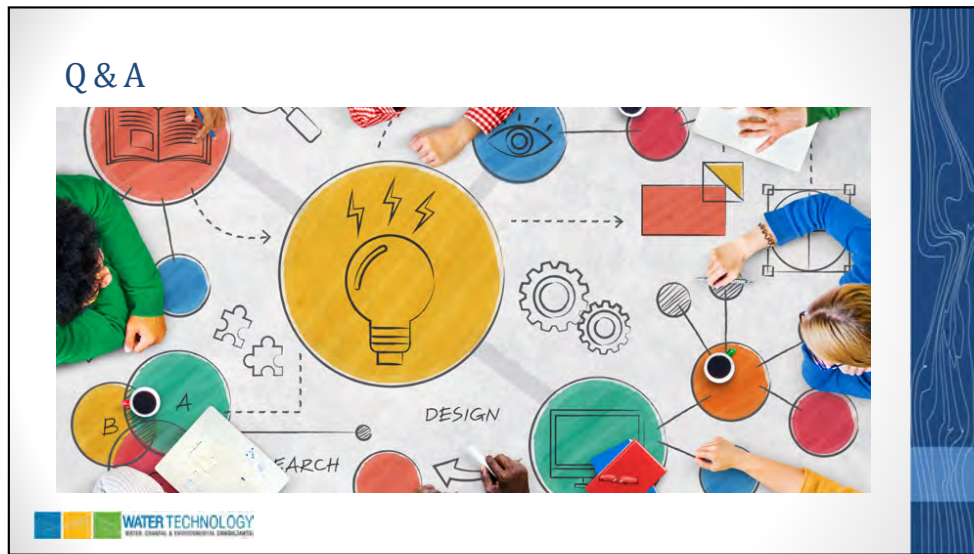
21

Next steps

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



22



23



1



2

1

Our project team

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Spatial analysis lead

AIP2 engagement lead

Design lead

Coastal planning lead

Coastal engineering lead




3

Agenda

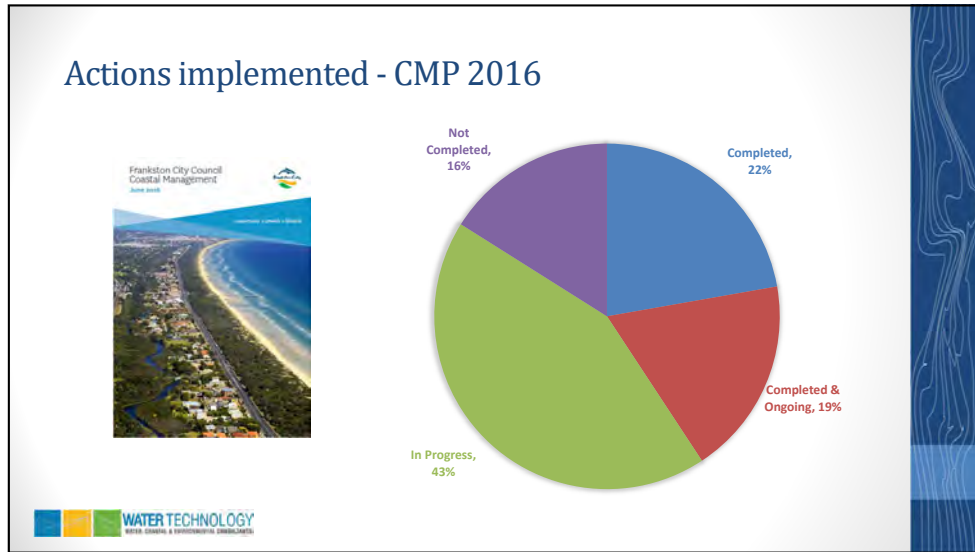
Our project team want to further understand what State preferences, expectations & requirements are for future management of these areas. We want to take an integrated approach between State and Local jurisdiction areas.

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

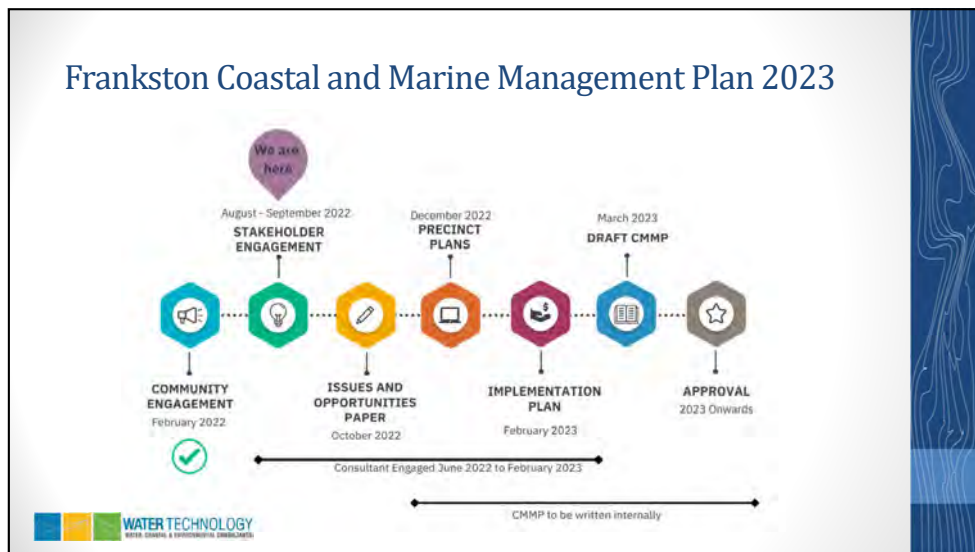


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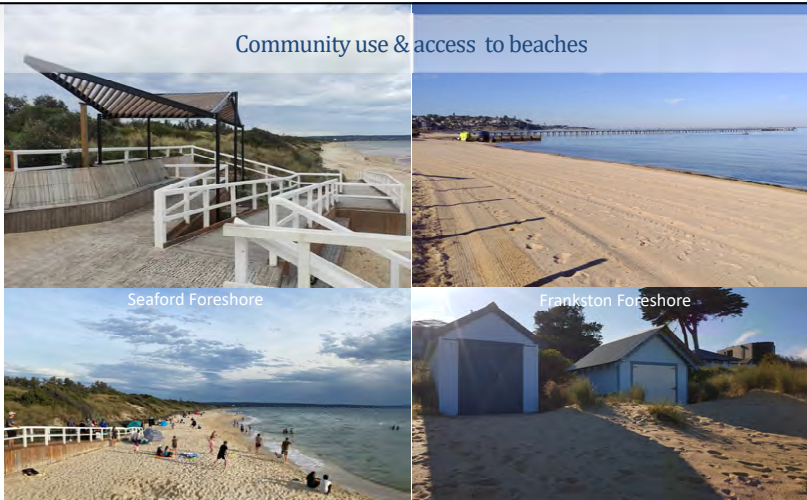
Coastal Precincts

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

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



Community use & access to beaches



Protecting environmental values



Remnant coastal vegetation

Waterways - Kananook Creek

Ecological Vegetation Classes supported:

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

Seaford Foreshore Reserve



11

Assets, infrastructure & land use



Keast Park Playground & Pavilion

Olivers Hill

Seaford Pier

Frankston Waterfront



12

6

Mentimeter Activity

- ID of emerging State Agency projects, policies & objectives that are of relevance to the CMMP
- Go to [menti.com](https://www.menti.com), code **4391 7016**



13

Frankston CMMP 2023



14

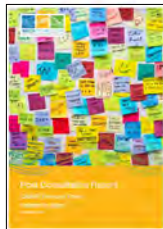
7

CMMP 2023- Completed initial public consultation



15

Values, Issues & Opportunities



Guiding objectives from Marine & Coastal Strategy

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

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


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




16

8

MURAL Activity - 30 mins




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




17

Activity discussion - 20 mins



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



18

9

Community Stakeholder Workshop – Tuesday 30th August 2022

Coastal Management Planning

Values, Issues & Opportunities identification
for Frankston Precincts

 WATER TECHNOLOGY
WATER, COASTAL & ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

 Frankston City Council

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

1

Bunurong Country

We acknowledge and pay respect to the
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2

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Chris Charles
PRINCIPAL SPATIAL ANALYST

Design lead



Chris Beadle
PRINCIPAL ENGINEER



Esther Colleter
COASTAL DESIGNER




3

Agenda

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

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



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2

Mentimeter Activity

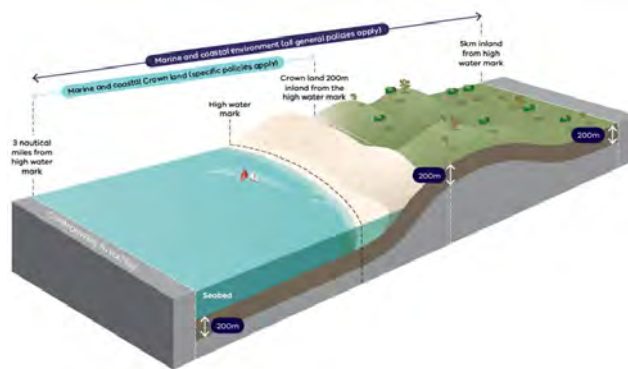
What's do you love about the coast?

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



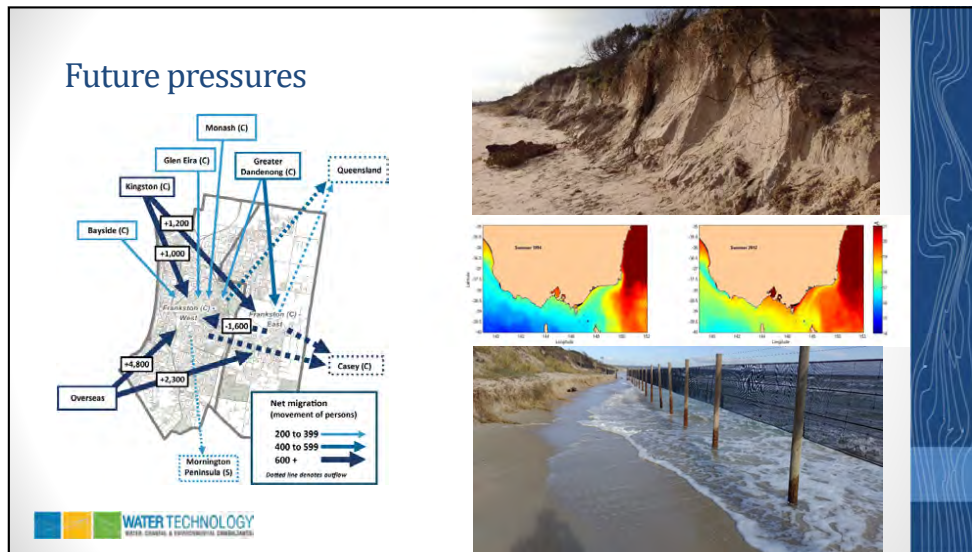
5

Why is coastal planning important?



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What is a Coastal & Marine Management Plan?

STATE LEGISLATION	Marine and Coastal Act 2018
POLICIES AND STRATEGIES	Marine and Coastal Policy (2019)
	Marine and Coastal Strategy (2022)
LOCAL PLANS	Coastal and Marine Management Plans
SITE APPROVALS	Consent for use and development on marine and coastal Crown Land

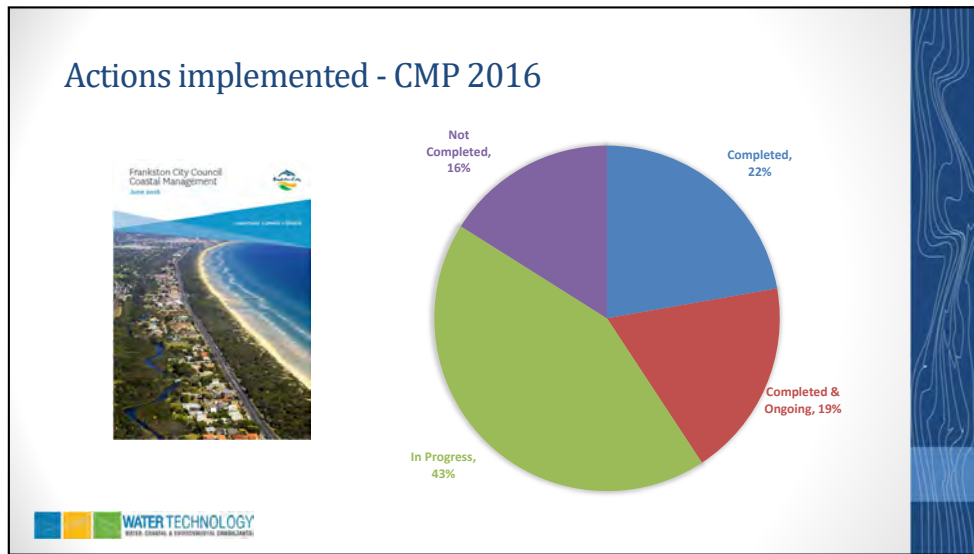
- Required by State legislation
- Strategic document that guides use of coastal areas
- Has a planning horizon of 10 years, reviewed every 5 years
- Guides Council in future budgets and projects for coastal areas
- Summarizes the coastal and marine environment
- Presents values, issues & opportunities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

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

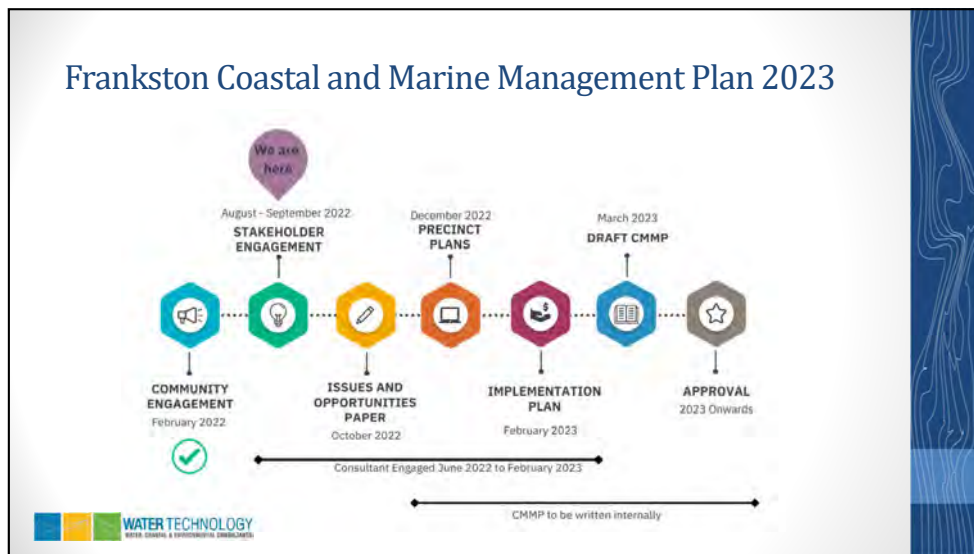
WATER TECHNOLOGY
 WATER CONSULTING & ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING

8

4



9



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5



11

CMMP 2023- Completed initial public consultation

Engage Frankston!

Complete our Questionnaire
[Click Here](#)

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

WATER TECHNOLOGY
WATER CONSULTANTS & ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERS



12

6

Coastal Precincts

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

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



13

Community use & access to beaches



Seaford Foreshore

Frankston Foreshore



14

7

Protecting environmental values



Remnant coastal vegetation

Waterways - Kananook Creek

Ecological Vegetation Classes supported:

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

Seaford Foreshore Reserve



15

Assets, infrastructure & land use



Keast Park Playground & Pavilion

Olivers Hill

Seaford Pier

Frankston Waterfront



16

8

Your involvement is valued!




Why have asked for your input in this project?

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

How will your contributions be used?

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



17


MURAL Activity - 30 mins

VALUES

ISSUES

OPPORTUNITIES

- Think about the following questions:
 - **What do you value most about these precincts?**
 - **What are current and future management issues facing these areas?**
 - **What are current and future opportunities in these precincts?**
- In the MURAL online whiteboard, use colour-coded sticky notes for precinct-based responses:
 - **GREEN sticky notes are for VALUES**
 - **YELLOW sticky notes are for ISSUES**
 - **PINK sticky notes are for OPPORTUNITIES**
- We'll spend ~5 mins on each precinct map. If you finish early, think about values, issues & opportunities that apply **generally** here.
 - For comments that are **precinct-specific**, add your comments to maps around the room.
 - For comments that apply generally across all coastal areas of Frankston, add notes to the general board.



18

9


MURAL discussion - 20 mins

VALUES

ISSUES

OPPORTUNITIES

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



19

What's next?

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

Provide ongoing feedback:

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

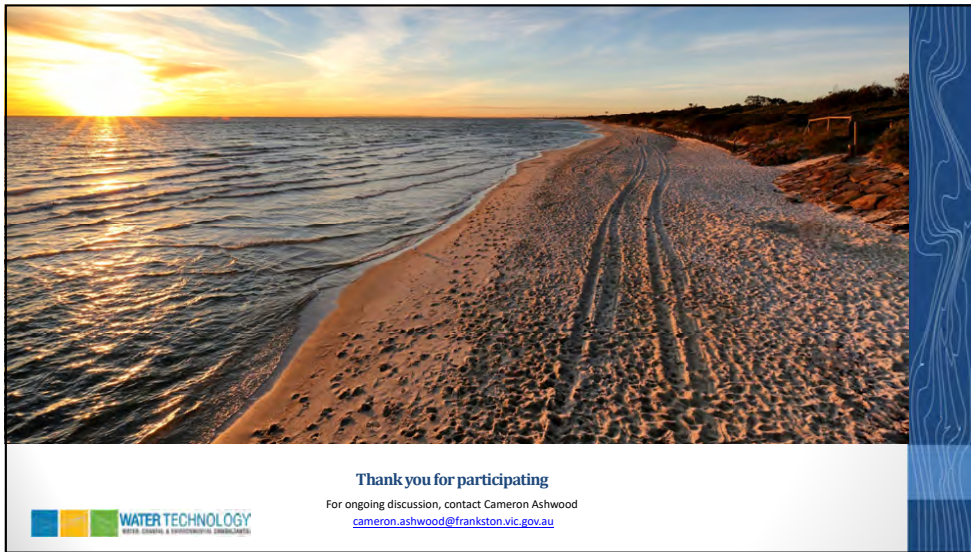






20

10



Community Stakeholder Workshop – Thursday 1st September 2022



Coastal Management Planning Values, Issues & Opportunities identification for Frankston Precincts

 WATER TECHNOLOGY
WATER SERVICES & ENVIRONMENTAL APPLICATIONS

 Frankston City Council

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

1

Bunurong Country

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



2

1

Our project team

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










Coastal planning lead



Coastal engineering lead



Spatial analysis lead



AIP2 engagement lead



Design lead




3

Agenda

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

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



4

2

Mentimeter Activity

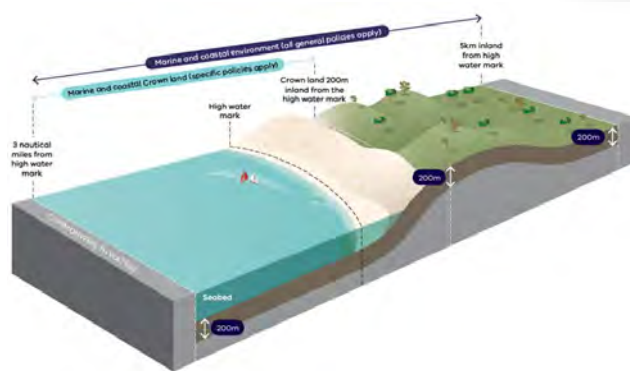
What's do you love about the coast?

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



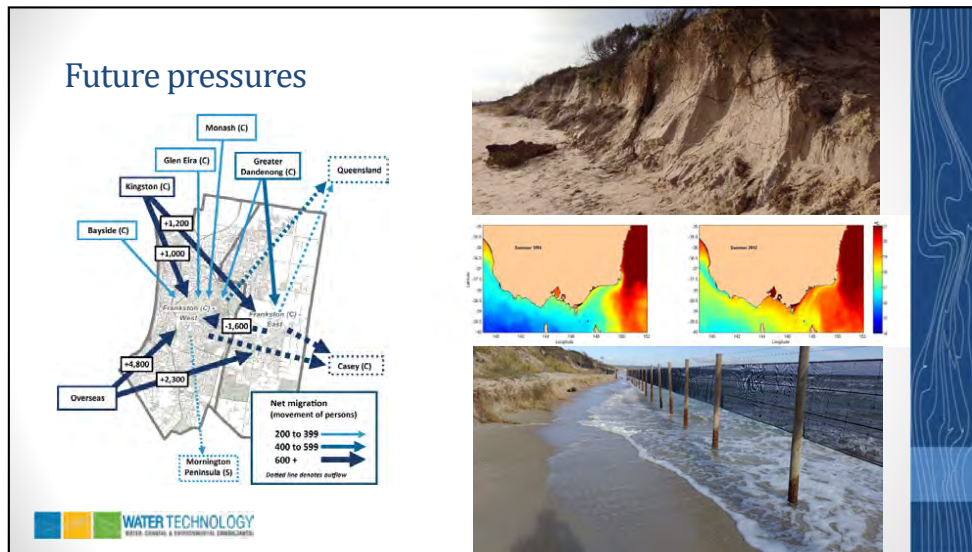
5

Why is coastal planning important?



6

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7

What is a Coastal & Marine Management Plan?

STATE LEGISLATION	Marine and Coastal Act 2018
POLICIES AND STRATEGIES	Marine and Coastal Policy (2019)
	Marine and Coastal Strategy (2022)
LOCAL PLANS	Coastal and Marine Management Plans
SITE APPROVALS	Consent for use and development on marine and coastal Crown Land

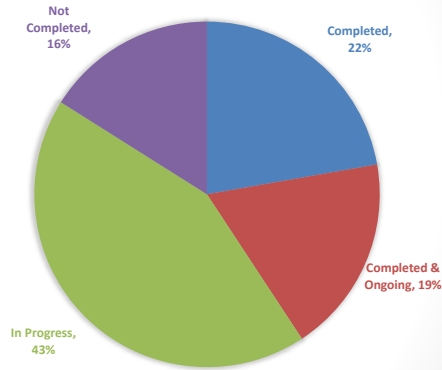
- Required by State legislation
- Strategic document that guides use of coastal areas
- Has a planning horizon of 10 years, reviewed every 5 years
- Guides Council in future budgets and projects for coastal areas
- Summarizes the coastal and marine environment
- Presents values, issues & opportunities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

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

WATER TECHNOLOGY
WATER CONSULTING & INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

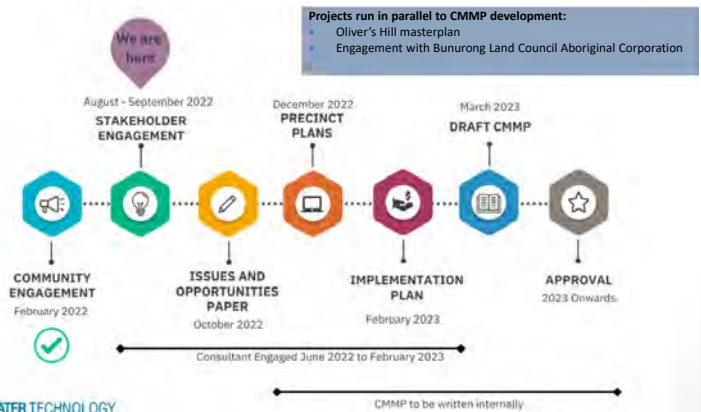
8

Actions implemented - CMP 2016



9

Frankston Coastal and Marine Management Plan 2023



10

5

CMMP 2023- Completed initial public consultation



Complete our Questionnaire

[Click here](#)

Show us on the Map!

[Click here](#)







11

Coastal Precincts

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

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

12

6



13



14

7



15

Your involvement is valued!

Why have asked for your input in this project?


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

How will your contributions be used?


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

16

Workshop Activity - 40 mins




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




17

Activity discussion - 10 mins



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



18





9

What's next?


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

Provide ongoing feedback:

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




19



Thank you for participating

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



20

10



Foreshore Advisory Committee Workshop – Thursday 1st September 2022

Coastal Management Planning

Values, Issues & Opportunities identification for Frankston Precincts

 WATER TECHNOLOGY
WATER SERVICES & ENVIRONMENTAL APPLICATIONS

 Frankston City Council

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

1



Bunurong Country

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2

1

Mentimeter Activity – coastal values

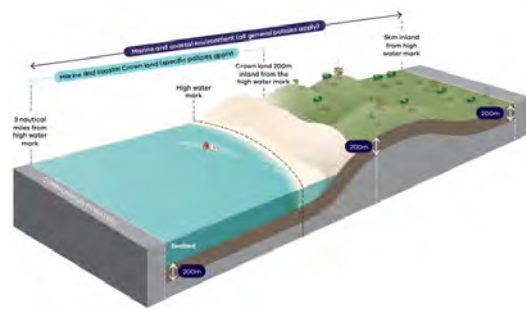
- Scan this QR with your phone or go to menti.com, enter code 2753 9550



5

Refresher - why is coastal planning important?

STATE LEGISLATION	Marine & Coastal Act 2018
POLICIES AND STRATEGIES	Marine and Coastal Policy (MCP) (2019)
	Marine and Coastal Strategy (MCS) (2022)
LOCAL PLANS	Coastal and Marine Management Plans
SITE APPROVALS	Consent for use and development on marine and coastal Crown Land

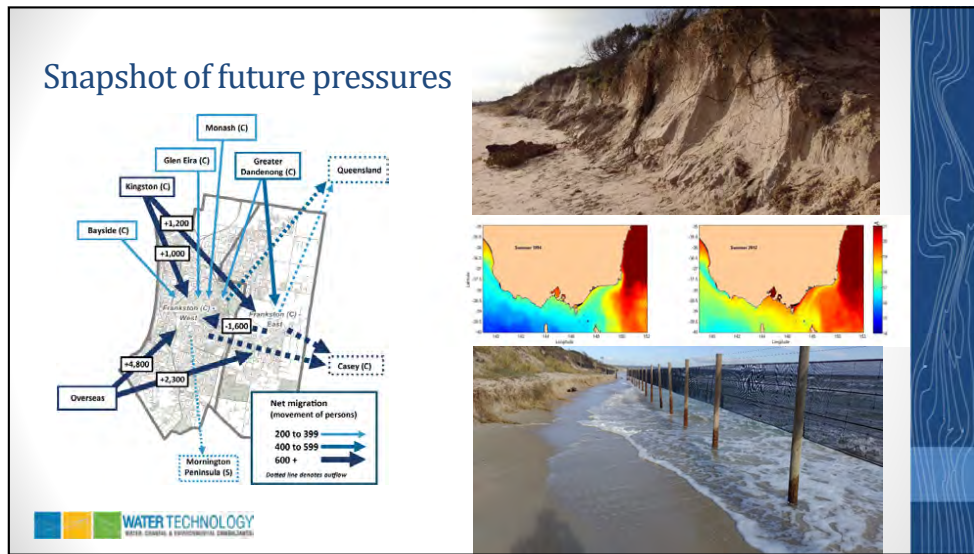


Developing a CMMP at a local level enables a consistent approach to be taken across Victoria to implement State policy, while being context-specific and responsive to the needs and values of local communities.

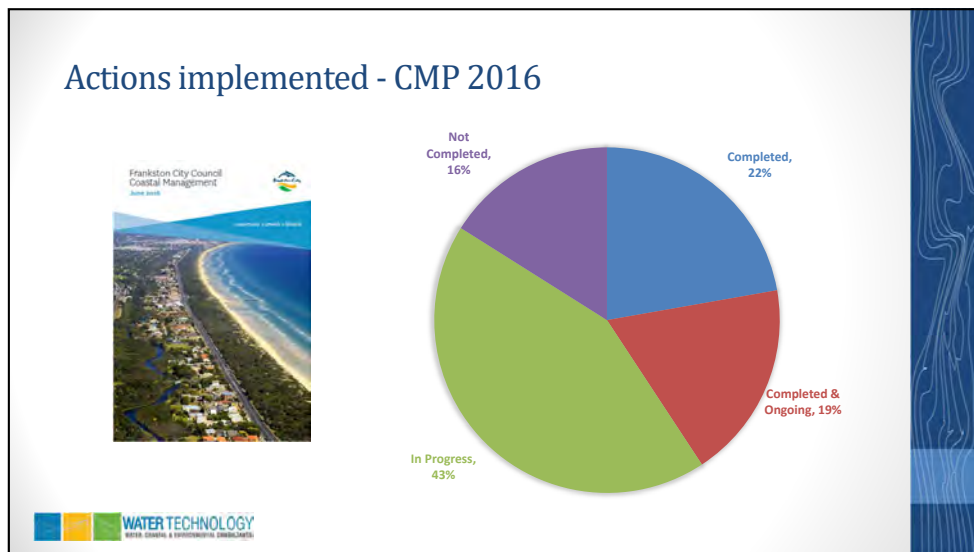


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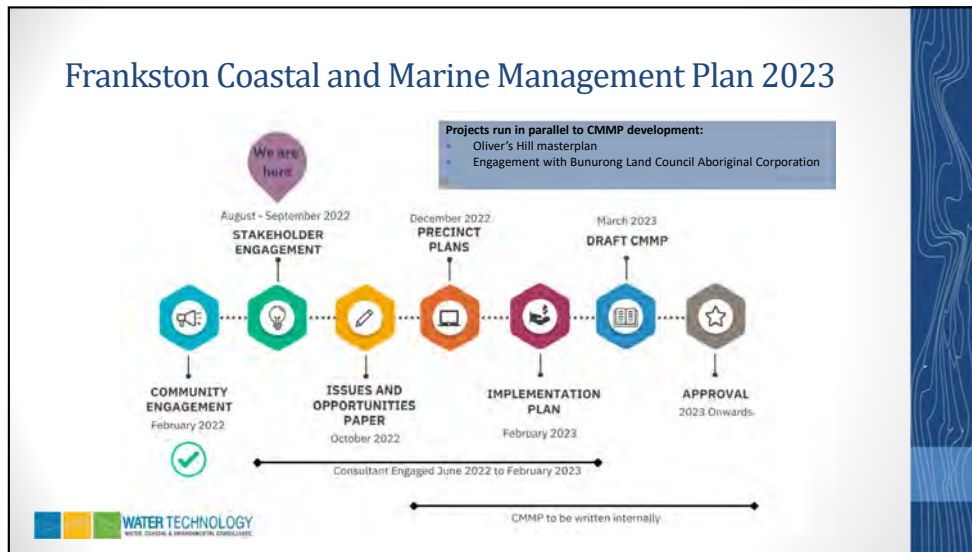
3



7



8



9

CMMP 2023- Completed initial public consultation

Engage Frankston!

Complete our Questionnaire
[Click Here](#)

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

WATER TECHNOLOGY
WATER CONSULTANTS & ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERS

10

5

Quick overview of our coastal precincts

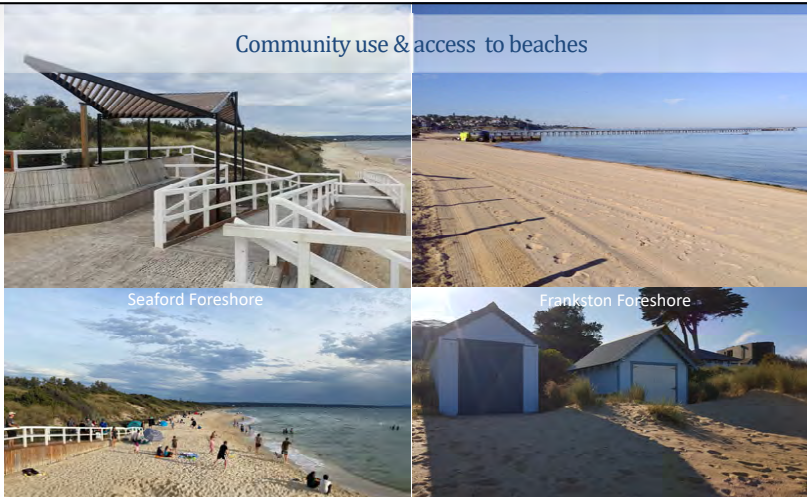
- **Oliver's Hill** (Gulls Way to Waterfront Playground)
- **Frankston Waterfront** (Waterfront Playground to Wells Street)
- **Long Island** (Wells Street to Mile Bridge)
- **Seaford Foreshore** (Mile Bridge to Seaford Road)
- **Seaford Pier** (Seaford Road to Emergency Marker 123)
- **Keast Park**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

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



11

Community use & access to beaches



6

12

Protecting environmental values



Remnant coastal vegetation

Waterways - Kananook Creek

Ecological Vegetation Classes supported:

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

Seaford Foreshore Reserve



13

Assets, infrastructure & land use



Keast Park Playground & Pavilion

Olivers Hill

Seaford Pier

Frankston Waterfront



14

7

Your role in contributing to precinct planning

ID of touch points with FAC

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

How your input will be used

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

Inform
Consult
Involve
Collaborate
Empower

15

VIO Activity - 45 mins

VALUES

ISSUES

OPPORTUNITIES

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

16

Precinct vision statement brainstorming - 20 mins

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



Example vision statement from Frankston CMP 2016



17

Mentimeter Activity – vision brainstorming

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



18




9

What's next?


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

Provide ongoing feedback:

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




19



Thank you for participating

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



20

10



APPENDIX E ADDITIONAL STAKEHOLDER COMMENTRY



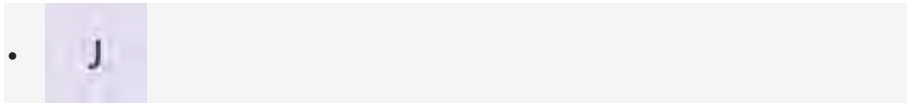


E-1 MS Teams chat records from online community workshop

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

22020309_R03_V03a_Post_Consultation_Outcomes_Final_Report

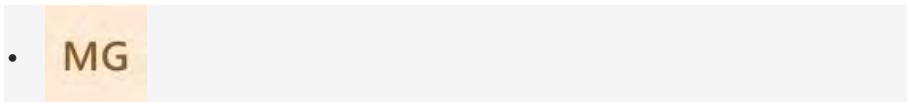
Message List



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

Janet (Guest)6:44 pm

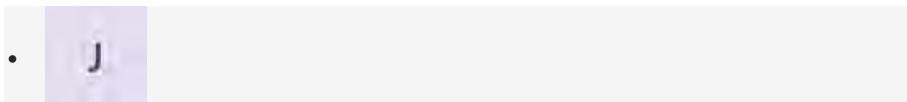
Long Island precinct - the boatsheds are a wonderful asset for owners but also for other users in terms of shelter, atmosphere etc



Agree Janet by Maureen Griffin (Guest)

Maureen Griffin (Guest)6:45 pm

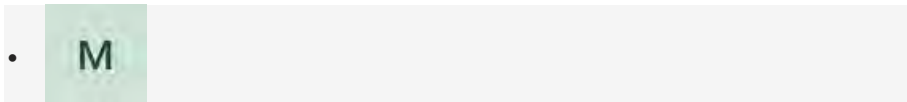
Agree Janet



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

Janet (Guest)6:47 pm

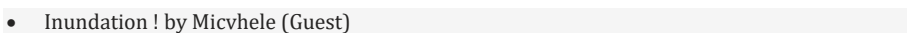
Issue of marrum grass - holds the dunes but swamps the indigenous vegetation



AN INDUNATION OVERLAY APPLIES by Micvhele (Guest)

Micvhele (Guest)6:51 pm

AN INDUNATION OVERLAY APPLIES



Inundation ! by Micvhele (Guest)

Micvhele (Guest)6:52 pm

Inundation !

• **RK**

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

Russell Taylor KCA (Guest)6:52 pm

1

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

• **M**

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

Micvhele (Guest)6:54 pm

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

•

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

Cameron Ashwood6:55 pm

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

• **RK**

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

Russell Taylor KCA (Guest)6:55 pm

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

• **MG**

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

Maureen Griffin (Guest)6:56 pm

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

- **M**

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

Micvhele (Guest)6:56 pm

High buildings dominate the skyline and views.

- **MG**

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

Maureen Griffin (Guest)6:58 pm

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

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

Maureen Griffin (Guest)6:59 pm

Great comment re expansion of nat env Richard

- **M**

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

Micvhele (Guest)6:59 pm

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

- Wooley Reef! by Micvhele (Guest)

Micvhele (Guest)7:00 pm

Wooley Reef!

- **RK**

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

Russell Taylor KCA (Guest)7:00 pm

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

- **MG**

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

Maureen Griffin (Guest)7:00 pm

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

- **M**

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

Micvhele (Guest)7:01 pm

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

- **RK**

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

Russell Taylor KCA (Guest)7:02 pm

1

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

- **M**

Also fresh water entering bay. by Micvhele (Guest)

Micvhele (Guest)7:02 pm

Also fresh water entering bay.

• **RK**

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

Russell Taylor KCA (Guest)7:04 pm

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

• **M**

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

Micvhele (Guest)7:07 pm

Litter traps at all drain entry points to bay.

• **RK**

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

Russell Taylor KCA (Guest)7:16 pm

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

• **MG**

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

Maureen Griffin (Guest)7:17 pm

Noise and night light pollution need to be minimised - value

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

Maureen Griffin (Guest)7:18 pm

Sustainability of any new houses

• **RK**

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

Russell Taylor KCA (Guest)7:21 pm

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

•

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

Paul Sorensen7:23 pm

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

• **MG**

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

Maureen Griffin (Guest)7:24 pm

Environmental enhancement creates economic/tourist opportunities.

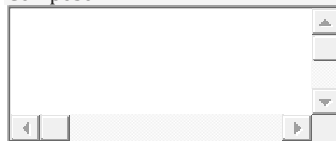
• **RK**

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

Russell Taylor KCA (Guest)7:25 pm

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

Compose



- Copy



E-2 Email correspondence from participants following workshops

22020309_R03_V03a_Post_Consultation_Outcomes_Final_Report

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

Caution: External
Email.

FYI



Cameron Ashwood >> Coastal Planning and Policy Officer
Environmental Policy and Planning >> City Futures
Operations Centre >> 3 Buna Avenue Seaford >> PO Box 490 Frankston
VIC 3199
Telephone: +61 3 9768 1647 >> Mobile: +61 438 074 638
frankston.vic.gov.au >> Cameron.Ashwood@frankston.vic.gov.au



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

Thank you Cameron.

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

Opportunity One

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Opportunity Two

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

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

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

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

Opportunity Three

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



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

Many thanks and kind regards

Michele McKinlay

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

Hi everyone,

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

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

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

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

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

Regards, Cam



Cameron Ashwood >> Coastal Planning and Policy Officer
Environmental Policy and Planning >> City Futures
Operations Centre >> 3 Buna Avenue Seaford >> PO Box 490
Frankston VIC 3199
Telephone: +61 3 9768 1647 >> Mobile: +61 438 074 638
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From: [Cameron Ashwood](#)
To: [Tablia Rossi](#)
Subject: FW: FAC - The 6 Beach Precincts - Values, Issues & Opportunities
Date: Wednesday, 7 September 2022 2:07:57 PM

Caution: External
Email.

101



Cameron Ashwood >> Coastal Planning and Policy Officer
Environmental Policy and Planning >> City Futures
Operations Centre >> 3 Buna Avenue Seaford >> PO Box 490 Frankston
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From: Michael Telleson <mteleson@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, 5 September 2022 6:51 PM
To: Cameron Ashwood <Cameron.Ashwood@frankston.vic.gov.au>
Cc: Councillor Brad Hill <crhill@frankston.vic.gov.au>
Subject: FAC - The 6 Beach Precincts - Values, Issues & Opportunities

Hi Cam,

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

Note:

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

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

KEAST PARK

(A) North of "Riviera Outlet":

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

(B) South of Riviera Outlet.

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

SEAFORD PIER

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

helpful.

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

SEAFORD FORESHORE

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

LONG ISLAND

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

FRANKSTON WATERFRONT

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

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

OLIVERS HILL

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

Regards,

--

Michael Tellesson
Seaford VIC
M: 0401 641 252
E: mtellesson@gmail.com

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

Caution: External
Email.



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

Hi Cam

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thanks,

Jenni Alexander 0425 732 645

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

Hi Jenni,

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

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



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

Regards, Cam

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Environmental Policy and Planning >> City Futures
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From: jlbandb <jlbandb@tpg.com.au>
Sent: Sunday, 4 September 2022 9:11 PM
To: Cameron Ashwood <Cameron.Ashwood@frankston.vic.gov.au>
Subject: Re: Coastal and Marine Management Plan - Community Workshop (In-Person)

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

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

Jenni Alexander, Resident

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

Hi everyone,

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

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

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

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

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

Regards, Cam



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

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

Thank you for the feedback, Cameron.

Michele

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

Hi Michele,

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

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

Regards, Cam



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

Thank you Cameron.

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

Opportunity One

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Opportunity Two

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

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

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

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

Opportunity Three

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



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

Many thanks and kind regards

Michele McKinlay

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

Hi everyone,

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

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

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

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

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

Regards, Cam



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

22020309_R03_V03a_Post_Consultation_Outcomes_Final_Report



Frankston Beach Association Inc.

Preserving the beach for all to use

FRANKSTON COASTAL AND MARINE MANAGEMENT PLAN

SUBMISSION BY FRANKSTON BEACH ASSOCIATION INC.

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

The Precincts are

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

<http://www.frankstonbeach.org.au> email: fbainc2006@hotmail.com
Registration Number - A0031686R ABN - 68 874 762 644
Secretary: Joan Cavanagh, PO Box 5092, South Frankston, 3199
Tel: 0409 001 838

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

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

<p>Environmental Values -marine and coastal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Within UNESCO’s Mornington Peninsula and Western Port Biosphere Reserve *Iconic, panoramic views from Olivers Hill; sight lines across bay to Melbourne, You Yangs *Varied landscapes and geological, geomorphological and scenic features ranging from steep cliffs, rocky reefs to lower sand dunes and soft sandy beach *Sweetwater and Kackeraboite Creeks and outlets to bay *Sand dunes which function as a natural protective buffer to coastal hazards *Scattered Indigenous coastal vegetation *Sheltered and less publicly accessible beach spot (Daveys Bay) that allows for quiet enjoyment without high visitor number pressures *Diverse marine ecosystems e.g., Wooley Reef *Diverse marine species e.g. at Wooley Reef; visiting dolphins *Terrestrial species such as sea and shore birds; invertebrates; reptiles 	<p>Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Challenge of keeping our beaches and waterways naturalistic, the preference of Victorian beach users (as per beach user surveys) *The legacy of past coastal management and modification by European activities e.g., quarrying, engineering works, shoreline modification *Infrastructure impeding natural coastal functions such as seasonal sand movement e.g., seawalls, rock revetments, boat ramps *Limited available local data e.g., no recent audit of flora and fauna and the vulnerability status of species *Challenges for bird nesting and breeding and for foraging areas with increased visitation *Vegetation removal e.g., for carparks, private beach access, bay views *Lack of vegetation along slip road to Olivers Hill’s asphalted carpark; no shade trees *Catchment impacts e.g., sediment/rubbish/ debris laden discharge flowing from Sweetwater Creek to the bay leading to poor bay water quality and lingering large plumes after rain events *Freshwater from catchment impacting health of bay species e.g., seagrasses *Fragmentation of coastal vegetation and habitat primarily for constructions such as carparks *Litter, rubbish on beaches esp. plastics *Pest species- weeds esp on Olivers Hill 	<p>Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Curtail over-development of foreshores and adjoining residential land (Olivers Hill) to support an expanded band of coastal vegetation for cliff stability, habitat value and as a buffer against storm hazards *Meaningfully address the depletion of coastal vegetation and fauna, and the causes of coastal habitat loss, and transition to alternative best practice measures *Support water quality improvements in upstream catchments and prioritise foreshore drains for maintenance and improvement; introduce pollutant traps at outfalls to bay e.g., mouth of Sweetwater Creek *Address level of fishing litter that washes up on beaches e.g., fishing lines and lures; provide disposal bins for fishing litter (e.g., at boat ramps) *Ensure extra rubbish bin emptying services in peak beach use periods *Apply strategic mosaic removals of invasive weeds on Olivers Hill to minimise erosion *Add sourced indigenous plants with temporary protection devices at Olivers Hill to aid cliff stabilisation and reduce wave and wind impacts *Discontinue inappropriate private access tracks to beach to protect cliffs
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<p>Natural Processes, Climate Change, Hazards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Emerging climate changes *Selwyn Fault- land slips *Seawall (at base Olivers Hill) and supporting rock revetment *Rock revetments, path to Daveys Bay *Geo-bag wall (Daveys Bay) *Beach dune protection fencing /boardwalk *Past beach renourishment (2014) to counteract erosion *Marine rescue and first aid services (at boat ramps) *Beach patrols /Council’s all-terrain vehicle *Planning Scheme provisions in this precinct designate different roles for different areas: PCRZ recognises areas for public recreation and open space; PPRZ protects areas of conservation significance. They also provide for commercial activity where appropriate. SUZ3 extends into the bay and EMO relates to adjoining residential land *Ministerial approval is needed for foreshore developments *Safety signage e.g., landslide warning; no swimming in poor bay health conditions *CoastSnap Station- photographic recording of changes to coastline 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Pest species impacting biodiversity e.g., foxes *Private structures on coastal foreshore such as staircases potentially undermining cliffs *Pressures on environments from number of visitors and demands for increased facilities and social and entertainment uses <p>Natural Processes, Climate Change, Hazards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Selwyn Fault, cliff instability, land slips and slumping; need for sand bagging, revetments *Modifications to coasts from changing climate impacts e.g., from rising sea levels *Uncertain outcomes when relying on ‘Rule of Thumb’ sea level projections; need for precautionary principle *Increasing frequency and severity of storm events - sand shift exacerbation, beach erosion, infrastructure damage *Increasing threats to cultural heritage and historic heritage sites from storm events, sea level rise *Noise pollution e.g., from jet skis, drones – associated hooning, harassment of marine creatures e.g., dolphins; motorised craft proximity to swimming zones. *Artificial night light pollution from light spill, transgress and transfer *Unnecessary coastal artificial night lighting disrupting ecosystems and natural circadian rhythms of wildlife *Built structure impediments to natural processes such as transfer of sediments e.g., boat ramps 	<p>Natural Processes, Climate Change, Hazards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Council to complete a Climate Change Management and Action Plan as a priority and provide leadership on climate change *Develop a digital terrain model of Frankston’s coastal area with data layers e.g., built form, vegetation, topography, inundation overlays, areas of climate change and hazard vulnerability *Undertake hazard mapping- identify natural and built assets on foreshore (such as seawall, geo-bag wall, revetments, boardwalk) that are vulnerable to climate change impacts. *Identify preferred adaptation options for hazard ‘hot spots’. *Identify low lying areas susceptible to future inundation from coastal processes such as storm events, rising sea levels e.g., carpark area at Olivers Hill *Monitor cliff stability, Olivers Hill through to Daveys Bay; determine where natural processes should continue to occur *Mitigate key threats to marine environments, where they are achievable, such as by minimising modifications to the coast *Actively protect sand dunes/cliffs with revegetation
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<p>Uses and Developments *Frankston’s foreshore is a key component of the city but services a much wide catchment as the most accessible beach for around 800,000 residents from surrounding areas. *Olivers Hill is a designated Recreation Node *Unstructured walking path to Daveys Bay *Diverse passive and active uses for enjoyment, recreation, health and well-being - water based activity(e.g., swimming, kayaking, boating). - land based (e.g., walks, beach games, yoga) *a residential area directly abuts the foreshore reserve south of Olivers Point * Mobile food vans Built Infrastructure & Assets *Seawall</p>	<p>* Drain discharges directly onto beaches from private and authorised drains *Poor visibility of pedestrians when entering Olivers Hill carpark opposite Liddesdale Avenue *Unsafe entry to Olivers Hill carpark for turning traffic from the east side of the highway *Unsafe mix of cars, boats, trailers, food vans, pedestrians at Olivers Hill carpark</p> <p>Uses and Development *No environmental or built form overlays apply to the foreshores *Overcrowded carpark at Olivers Hill and overflow parking in residential streets *Overtopping of jetty, occasionally limiting boat launching and retrieval *Proposed new amenity block potentially increasing footprint of current structure *Unpopular line marking configurations at Olivers Hill carpark which disallow parked vehicles to have front line access to scenic bay views *Limited bike racks for cyclists at public access points *Unknown if a strategy document is available for commercial operators</p>	<p>as a natural buffer to storm hazards *Investigate traffic light installation at Liddesdale Avenue for safer vehicle and pedestrian movement to the foreshore *Redesign the southern entry to Olivers Hill carpark with an improved sightline for drivers entering from Olivers Hill for the safety of currently concealed pedestrians moving around in the carpark *Address all safety factors for vehicles and pedestrians entering and moving within the Olivers Hill carpark *Ensure the access of emergency vehicles to the often-overcrowded carpark at Olivers Hill *Review the condition of surfaces in pathways to foreshore for DDA compliance</p> <p>Uses and Developments *Require all plans, developments and uses to comply with legislation, State Govt policy and strategy *Prepare a Precinct Master Plan to guide new developments on foreshore e.g., the intended construction of a new amenity block *Ensure private/commercial operators on foreshore are providing a net community benefit *Review lease conditions and guidelines for commercial use of public space to incorporate objectives of the CMMP policy *Work with Parks Victoria to review current recreational zones (swimming and watercraft) and with relevant authorities to improve enforcement of regulations</p>
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<p>*Jetty and boat ramps *Olivers Hill Lookout, telescope *Carparks *Fencing *Boardwalk to reduce dune incursions *Amenities blocks *Signage</p> <p>Stewardship and Engagement *FCC Climate Change Plan is in train *Existing Council plans include Health and Wellbeing Plan 2021-25; Open Space Strategy 2016-36; Biodiversity Action plan 2021-36 *Education and awareness via Friends' Group communications e.g., newsletters; stalls at markets, events; social media platforms *Council/Community Consultations - 'Have Your Say' *Volunteer beach clean-ups e.g., 3199 Beach Patrol; Clean Up Australia Day *Volunteer action groups e.g., Frankston Beach Association; Action Sweetwater *Coastal grants support community-led projects that enhance natural coastal and waterway values</p>	<p>Stewardship and Engagement *Lack of identification of areas of cultural significance requiring protection *The number of commercial operators on coastal crown land is increasing *Community lacks knowledge of applicable recreation zones and regulations e.g., boating only zones *Methods for reporting incidents and breaches are not apparent e.g., abalone poaching *Limited engagement of students/schools in coastal environmental projects *Private intrusions into foreshores e.g., drains, staircases *Overcrowded carparks in peak periods and limited arrangements for overflow</p>	<p>(e.g., for jet ski speeds, hooning, separation distances * Explore opportunities for nearby visitor accommodation, in an area well positioned for contemporary eco-tourism *Explore the potential to add a zone to maps for identified areas of high ecological, landscape or cultural heritage value *Consider if conditions are suitable for a jetty end-of-life replacement, e.g., with a floating pontoon or changes to the jetty to address overtopping *Review shared use pathways (bicycles, e-Bikes, scooters, pedestrians, dog walkers) for problems and conflicts *Review and potentially reconfigure line markings in Olivers Hill carpark to meet user preferences</p> <p>Stewardship and Engagement *Build the expertise of the CoM as they transition to primary responsibility for the management, planning and decision making of the marine-coastal area *Harness the power of community members to extend the capacity of the CoM to manage the coastal environment *Map all <i>Activity, Recreation</i> and <i>Access nodes</i> and specified <i>Zones</i> within the precinct (e.g., swimming only zones). *Publish map in the Council's mailed newsletter to all residents and on social media platforms *The area lends itself to nature- based tourism to which investment could be directed * Develop new programs for the 'next generation' of coastal</p>
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	<p>*Limited bike racks in carparks</p>	<p>carers, equipping them with knowledge and skills e.g., a curriculum-based 'Coast Guardians Program' for middle secondary level with hands-on work at a designated site over the year.</p> <p>*Encourage involvement of university undergraduates, such as those taking courses in ecosystem management and conservation, to undertake conservation projects; investigate with relevant faculties the potential for course credits to encourage participation.</p> <p>*Partner with Parks Victoria, the Local Ports Manager responsible for the bay from the mean high watermark, to offer conservation programs</p> <p>*Liaise with 'Birds Australia' to improve knowledge of sea and shore birds</p> <p>*Promote school holiday programs e.g., ranger- led coast rambles; biodiversity explorations up close using digital microscopes; bush tucker</p> <p>*Promote citizen science projects e.g., CoastSnap iPhone photographing of changing coastline; digital Snap-Send-Solve reporting.</p> <p>*CoM to assist with providing platforms to assist volunteer groups to recruit members</p> <p>*Council personnel to attend occasional community events and markets with an interactive environmental education trailer</p> <p>*Improve community and industry stewardship by encouraging abutting landowners to plant indigenous plants on properties</p>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none">*Actively support campaigns to reduce litter*Provide channels and instructions for reporting of incidents e.g., poor water quality; accident incidents; jet ski hooning/harassment of dolphins
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Precinct Two: Waterfront to Wells Street

VALUES	ISSUES	OPPORTUNITIES
<p>Heritage * The Bunurong custodians of Frankston’s land and waters and the Bunurong Land Council are the Recognised Aboriginal Party *Aboriginal heritage sites - Dunes; Kananook Creek *Early European development of historic value-Frankston Pier Long history of boating, fishing in Kananook Creek</p>	<p>Heritage *Limited engagement with the traditional custodians of the land and water *Uncertain identification of sites/items of Aboriginal significance e.g., at beach, Kananook Creek *Limited knowledge of Aboriginal history, language e.g., place names adopted by pioneer settlers</p>	<p>Heritage *Actively engage with the Bunurong, traditional custodians of the local land and waters, to add to the awareness of Aboriginal cultural heritage and to guide the protection, restoration and culturally sensitive development and use of the coastal area. * Include a vision statement and relevant parts of the CMMP in dual languages using an appropriate First Nations language * Include a glossary in the CMMP with Aboriginal words and their English meaning *Add to coastal arts and sculptures with works on the foreshore /creek promenade by Aboriginal people with Aboriginal themes e.g., bollard art *Continue associations with historic practices in Frankston e.g., fishing *Value and protect early European and historic developments e.g., Frankston Pier</p>
<p>Environment *Major creek-Kananook Creek; realigned outlet to bay *Pumped water into creek * Drainage into creek *‘Yakka’ artificial reef (one hundred concrete modules) and colonisation by marine species primarily for fishing * Diverse marine ecosystems and species e.g., under pier marine species e.g., sea horses, fish species *Open spaces- Long Island Foreshore Reserve, partly</p>	<p>Environment *Challenge of maintaining naturalistic beaches and foreshores with the pressures from increased population and visitation numbers and the increasing demands for increased facilities and uses * Beach users’ enjoyment of beaches for relaxation and recreational activities that engage with nature, such as walking, swimming, bird watching, can be restricted by too many structured events</p>	<p>Environment *Permit only shore-based developments which have a marine or coastal function *Improve stormwater management e.g., introduce pollutant traps at stormwater outlets into Kananook Creek before rubbish enters bay. *Maintain fencing /pathways to control pedestrian movements across sandy beach *Review mechanical beach cleaning for effects on sand</p>

<p>vegetated; cleared McComb's Reserve; Waterfront reserve, grassed areas</p>	<p>and services e.g. market events * Depletion of bay resources e.g., overfishing; unmonitored effects of substantial numbers of released nursery-raised fish *Past alteration to Kananook Creek mouth and modification of coastline; regular closing over of creek mouth *Catchment impacts e.g., discharge from Kananook Creek drains leading to poor bay water quality, plumes in bay; sedimentation build up at mouth of creek, rubbish and debris *Saltwater intrusion into key natural waterway (i.e., pumped water from Patterson Lakes into Kananook Creek); altered conditions for riparian vegetation *Regular dredging at creek mouth needed to maintain an open channel for boating; high costs *Indigenous vegetation removal e.g., for carparks, buildings, BBQ/picnic facilities *Fragmentation of coastal vegetation and habitat *Replacement of endemic coastal vegetation with mown exotic grassed areas at waterfront *Litter, rubbish esp plastics *Pest plant species- weeds *Pest fauna species impacting biodiversity e.g., cats</p>	<p>stability, loss of material for bird nests; trial hand cleaning in selected, sensitive areas *Revegetate gaps in riparian zone along Kananook Creek *Revegetate where needed to minimise sand drift *Consider aesthetics of locations for rubbish receptacles</p>
<p>Natural processes-Risks and Hazards *Climate change impacts, increasing storm surges causing beach erosion, damage to infrastructure e.g., pier *Dune protection- fencing, boardwalk affected by storm events</p>	<p>Natural Processes, Risks and Hazards *Impairments to prized views and vistas e.g., creek-adjacent high rise commercial and residential structures dominating skylines and vistas or disallowing visual and physical connections from CBD through to creek and bay.</p>	<p>Natural Processes Risks and Hazards *Council to implement a Climate Change Management and Action Plan as a priority * Undertake hazard mapping- identify natural and built assets vulnerable to climate change impacts, and preferred adaptation methods</p>

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

VALUES	ISSUES	OPPORTUNITIES
<p>Heritage *The Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation is the Recognised Aboriginal Party (RAP), and the Bunurong as a Traditional Owner of the south-eastern Kulin nation representing the Traditional Lands of the Bunurong language group, ancestors, place, and cultural environment *The Long Island beach is bordered to the east by the Kananook Creek which was a favoured location by the traditional occupants especially for eel catching and fishing *There is a European history of beach boxes on the Long Island foreshore which have survived, despite a council demolition order in the 1970s which was reversed after a public petition *Smaller size housing lots in Gould Street along Kananook Creek reflect past residential uses by the fishing community</p> <p>Environments *Foreshore dune vegetation depletion has been redressed in part by plantings of tens of thousands of sourced endemic species *Plastics on the foreshore are a major problem *Varied marine species are found in bay including stingrays, flounder, visiting dolphins</p>	<p>Heritage *Limited engagement with the Traditional Owner *Cultural heritage values along Long Island Beach are not well recognised *Potential conflicts between cultural heritage preservation and foreshore infrastructure *Ad-hoc tracks across dunes potentially negatively impacting cultural heritage</p> <p>Environments *No audits of marine species *Thefts of plants from the foreshore *Foreshore vegetation vandalism to secure bay views *Exotic weed species that have escaped gardens, or have been planted, that are a threat to the ecological integrity of the foreshore *Ad-hoc access tracks through the foreshore reserve resulting in foot traffic erosion and negative impacts on the quality of vegetation</p>	<p>Heritage *Partner with traditional owners for meaningful education on Aboriginal rights, aspirations, and knowledge *In collaboration with traditional custodians, identify places of cultural heritage and appropriate methods to protect them</p> <p>Environments *Ensure beach boxes are well maintained and not impeding natural processes *Authority to enforce regulations to protect foreshore vegetation *Continue to target weed species and undertake revegetation to enhance the natural values of the foreshore *Consolidate pedestrian tracks through the foreshore behind the dunes; close and revegetate ad-hoc tracks</p>

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

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

DRAFT COASTAL AND MARINE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

**Values, Issues & Opportunities Paper November
2022**

Meeting Date: 11 December 2023

Attachment: C



Frankston CMMP Precinct Plans

Values, Issues & Opportunities

Frankston City Council

16 November 2022



Document Status

Version	Doc type	Reviewed by	Approved by	Date issued
01	Draft report	Gildas Colleter	Gildas Colleter	18 Oct 2022
02	FCC review	Cameron Ashwood	PWG / ECG	10 Nov 2022
03	Final report	Tahlia Rossi	Gildas Colleter	16 Nov 2022

Project Details

Project Name	Values, Issues & Opportunities
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Document Number	22020309_R02_V02_Values_Issues_Opportunities_Report



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

Water Technology acknowledges the Bunurong people of the Kulin Nation as the Traditional Custodians of the lands and waters in and around Frankston City, and value and recognise local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures, heritage, and connection to land as a proud part of a shared identity for Frankston City. We pay respect to Elders past and present and recognise their importance in maintaining knowledge, traditions, and culture in Frankston's community.

We also respectfully acknowledge the Bunurong Land Council as the Registered Aboriginal Party responsible for managing the Aboriginal cultural heritage of the land and waters where Frankston City Council is situated, and understand a separate project is currently underway between Frankston City Council and Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation to inform and shape the Frankston Coastal and Marine Management Plan 2023 – 2033.

It is understood Council engaged with Elder Uncle Mik and his son Erik to perform an acknowledgment of Country and Smoking Ceremony to commence the CMMP project and associated community engagement¹. We shall be guided by our Elders and "be careful with our feet, tread softly, gently and carefully", while we "seek to produce a reasonable, rational and responsible" Coastal and Marine Management Plan.



Figure 1-1 Elder Uncle Mik conducting Welcome to Country and Smoking Ceremony to commence CMMP

¹ Frankston City Council YouTube Channel, *Welcome to Country with Elder Uncle Mik*. Posted: February 9, 2022. Available: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qnMMSoSTctw>



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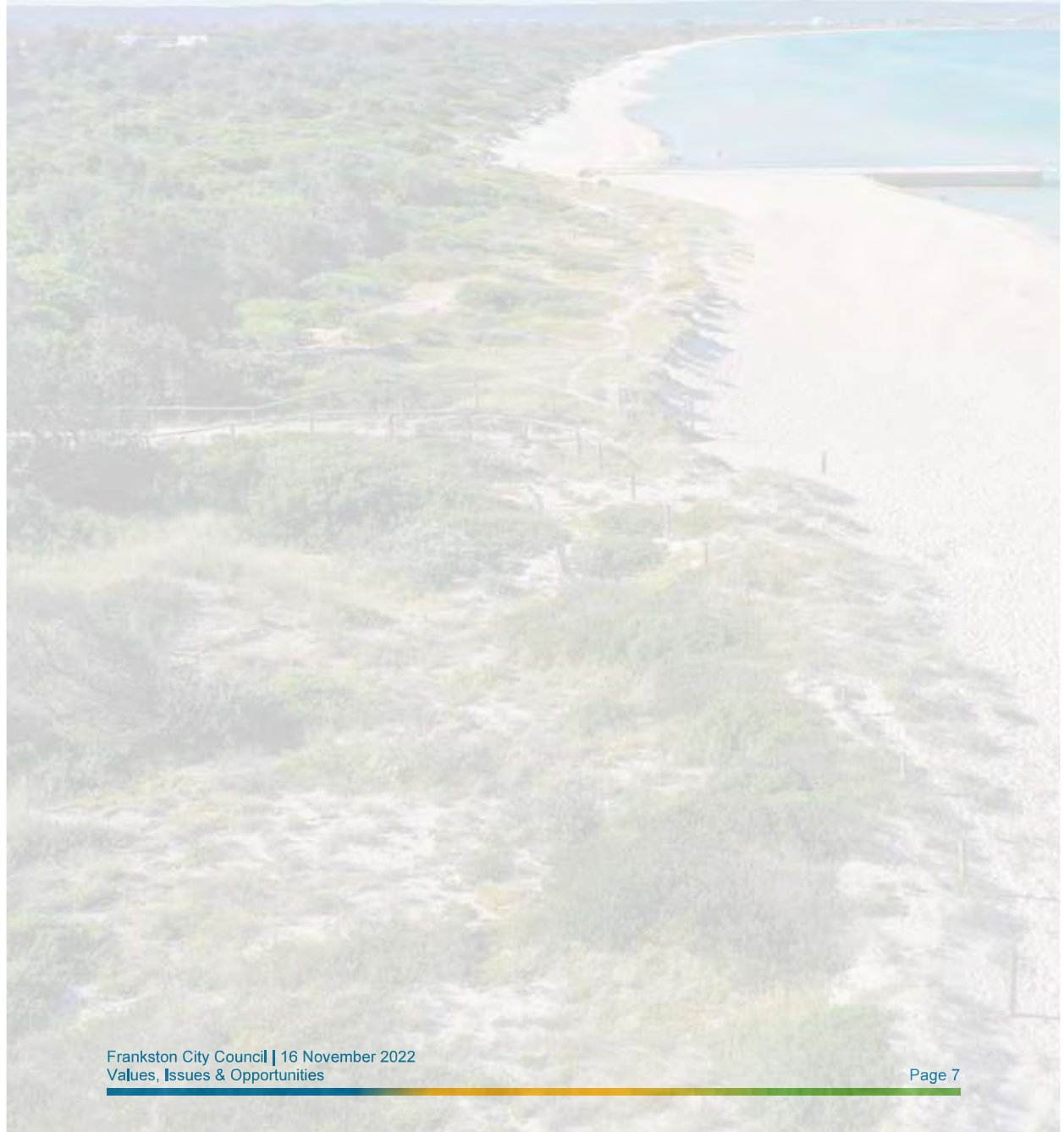
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PART A – COASTAL PLANNING CONTEXT





1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of report

This report has been drafted to provide a summary of the values, issues and opportunities of Frankston’s coastal and marine areas that are being considered in the preparation of precinct plans that will form a component of Frankston City Council’s (Council) updated Coastal and Marine Management Plan 2023 (CMMP). This report is authored to be a public document, and subject to a public consultation period in accordance with State policy guidelines and Council’s commitment to best practice public participation in planning matters.

To provide context to the coastal values, issues and opportunities identified, summary information is provided about coastal planning, the State coastal policy framework, and other Council plans and strategies that are of relevance to the CMMP. Further information is provided about the scope of CMMPs and what areas this plan relates to in Frankston in section 1.3.

1.2 The role of coastal planning

Planning for current and future use and management of coastal areas is important to mitigate and adapt to pressures on coastlines, take a coordinated, strategic, and informed approach to planning and development, and be responsive to local communities and environments.

Key pressures on coastal settlements and environments include population growth and land management practices such as tourist visitation. Likewise, climate change impacts and natural coastal processes need to be considered, including changes in rainfall and temperature patterns, increased frequency, and intensity of natural hazards (e.g., flooding, bushfires, and heatwaves). Coastal-specific hazards to plan for include shoreline erosion, saltwater intrusion and storm-tide inundation, and sea level rise.

Additionally, having a planning framework enables consistency in approach across states and regions and enables efficiencies in applying a standardised, peer-reviewed methodology for planning. In Victoria, the coastal planning framework includes state legislation, supported by policies and strategies, and adapted to the local context through local planning instruments.

Further information is provided about the Marine and Coastal Act, Policy, and Strategy in section 2.

1.3 Coastal planning in Frankston

Under the *Marine and Coastal Act 2018*, coastal councils are required to develop a CMMP and update no later than 5 years after the commencement of the plan. Frankston has an existing Coastal Management Plan which was adopted in 2016. Since then, a new framework of state legislation and policy has been released. Subsequent CMMP amendments may be approved by the Minister.

A CMMP is now being prepared by Council, to align with recent State legislation and policy which redefines the strategic direction and scope of these plans; with a particular focus on inclusion of acknowledging Traditional Owners’ rights and considering the marine environment as a part of coastal planning. Therefore, the existing Frankston *Coastal Management Plan 2016* will be superseded by the *Frankston Coastal and Marine Management Plan 2023*.





1.3.1 Frankston Coastal Management Plan 2016

The Coastal Management Plan 2016 aligns with *Coastal Management Act 1995* and associated policies and strategies, which have now been superseded. Under this previous planning coastal planning framework, three key themes were used to structure this Plan, being:

- **Value and Protect** focused on ecosystem health, weed management, water quality, cultural and heritage.
- **Plan and Act** focused on coastal processes, hazards, asset protection, and stewardship.
- **Use and Enjoy** focused on access and connectivity, tourism, recreation, boating and infrastructure.



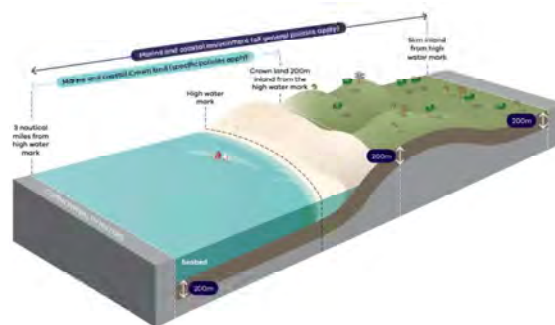
This Plan identified 80 actions in coastal areas to be implemented between 2016 and 2026. The implementation plan categorised these actions into the short, medium and long term. The review of this Plan was conducted in 2021, which identified that 40% of actions were completed, 43% were in progress or partly completed, and 16% were not started.

The 2016 Plan was limited because it lacked 'spatial sense', meaning the specific locations where actions would be implemented were not clearly defined, and the Frankston foreshore was not divided into unique precincts. Additionally, Council departmental restructure and an absence of Officer resourcing was found to hinder effective promotion and plan implementation.

The update of this plan from its 2016 version to align with the new planning framework is considered an opportunity to strengthen the sentiment of the current plan, continuing beneficial actions implemented under the 2016 Plan assessment of the suitability of incomplete actions for inclusion in the new plan, and inclusion of additional actions.

1.3.2 Frankston Coastal and Marine Management Plan 2023

CMMPs relate to marine and coastal Crown land. This is defined in the Marine and Coastal Act (2018) as: *Marine and coastal Crown land is the area up to 200 metres inland from the high-water mark. This also includes land more than 200 metres inland of the high-water mark of the sea where that land is reserved under the Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978 for the purpose of the protection of the coastline.* A depiction of this is shown in Figure 1-1.



Source: DELWP 2019

Figure 1-1 Spatial definition of coastal and marine Crown land, being the area where CMMPs apply



The Coastline covers the 9.5 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. The study area for the CMMP includes coastal Crown land, shown as the highlighted area on Figure 1-3. However, planning needs to be integrated, consider connectivity to surrounding areas and compatibility with adjacent land uses.

The coastal precincts within the CMMP extend from Osprey Lane at the northern border of the municipality to Kackeraboite Creek at the southern border of the municipality. This includes the suburbs of Seaford, Frankston and Frankston South. The updated CMMP has designated the 11km stretch of coastal Crown land within the local government area into 6 precincts for planning purposes. These include:

- **Precinct 1: Oliver’s Hill** (Gulls Way to Waterfront Playground)
- **Precinct 2: Frankston Waterfront** (Waterfront Playground to Wells Street)
- **Precinct 3: Long Island** (Wells Street to Mile Bridge)
- **Precinct 4: Seaford Foreshore** (Mile Bridge to Seaford Road)
- **Precinct 5: Seaford Pier** (Seaford Road to Victor Avenue)
- **Precinct 6: Keast Park** (Victor Avenue to Osprey Lane)

These precincts contain many places of value, including Frankston Waterfront and Seaford Foreshore beaches and activity nodes, as well as significant ecosystems, habitats & waterways. A map of the marine and coastal Crown land the CMMP applies to is presented in Figure 1-3. Additionally, a map of each of the 6 precincts is provided in Appendix A.

The CMMP will set out the vision, objectives and actions for the management of the Frankston and Seaford coastal and marine areas and aims to strengthen Traditional Owner engagement and Frankston’s adaptation planning for climate change.

This is a strategic document to guide the use of coastal areas over the next decade and will be reviewed every 5 years. Developing a CMMP at a local level enables a consistent approach to be taken across Victoria to implement State policy, while being context-specific and responsive to the needs and values of local communities.

The process for developing a CMMP involves several stages and tasks, including extensive community and stakeholder engagement and consultation, engaging the Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation, and working alongside Water Technology to prepare several components that will form the basis of the updated CMMP. This includes:

- Targeted stakeholder consultation and post-consultation report;
- Identification of values, issues and opportunities for coastal and marine Crown land; and
- Development of precinct plans and associated implementation plan.

Additionally, the CMMP is being developed in parallel with concept planning of Olivers Hill carpark and Council’s updated Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan.



Figure 1-2 CMMP timeline as detailed on the Engage Frankston project page

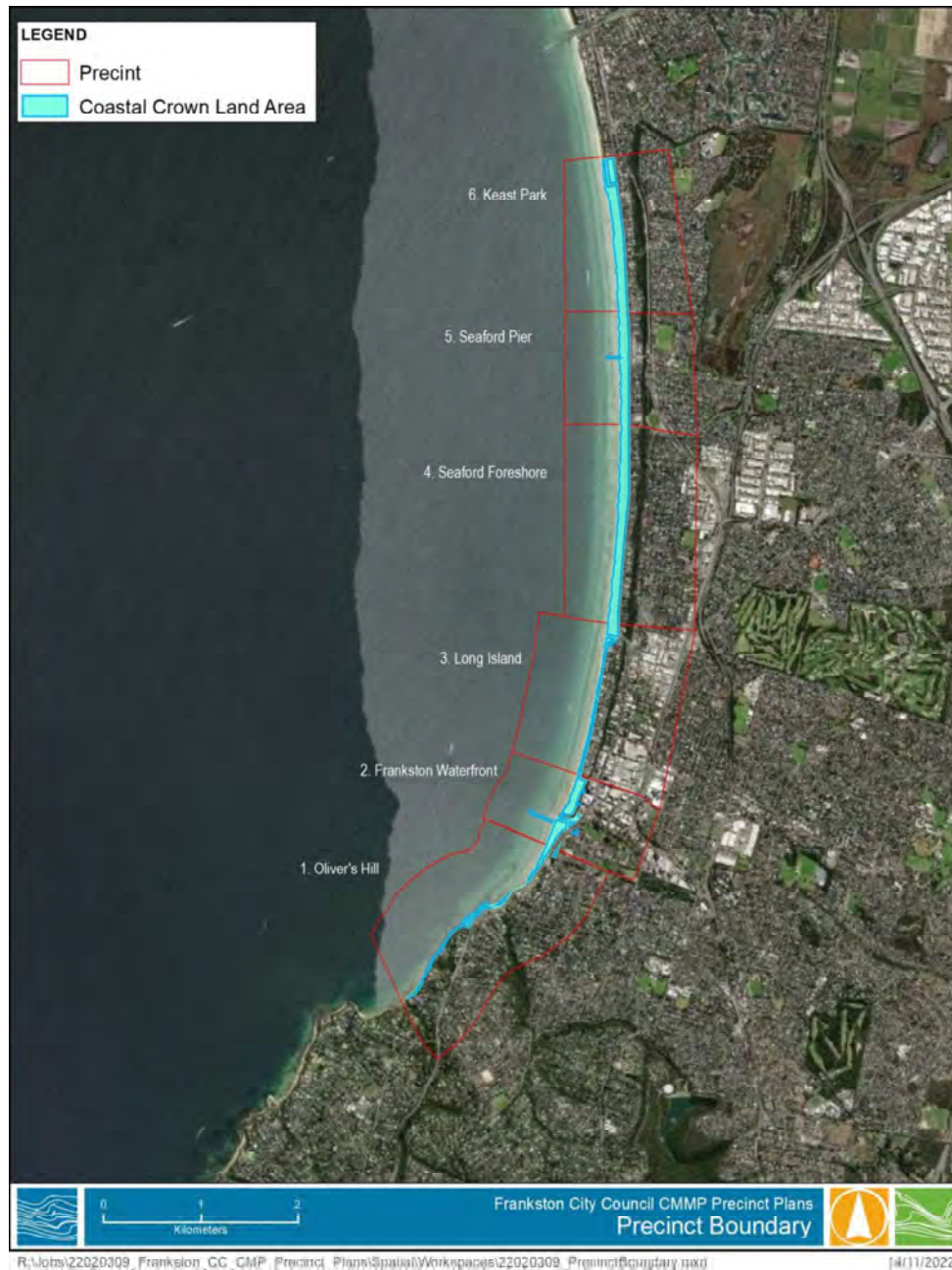


Figure 1-3 Map of Frankston showing the 6 precinct areas (note: coastal Crown land encompasses 200m inland and 2 nautical miles offshore from HAT)

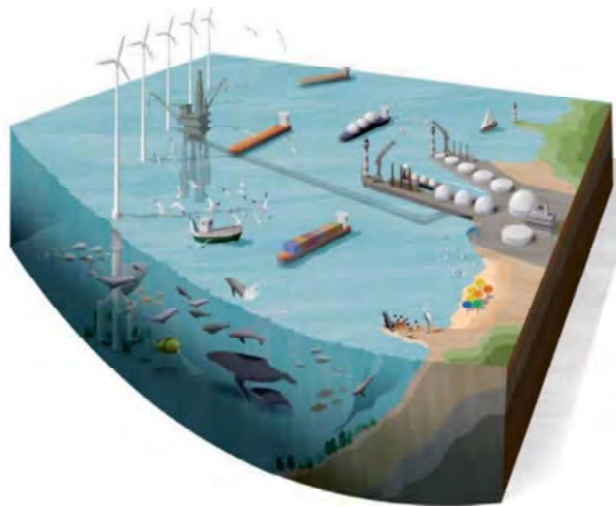


2 POLICY CONTEXT

2.1 Victorian marine and coastal planning framework

2.1.1 Overview

The Marine and Coastal Act (2018) and associated Marine and Coastal Policy (2022) and Marine and Coastal Strategy (2022) provide objectives and guiding principles for the planning and management of Victoria's coastline. This is in accordance with state-wide initiatives for coastal hazards and marine spatial planning. Marine and coastal areas present a complex interaction of social, cultural, economic, and environmental values, with various stakeholder interests. This is demonstrated by Figure 2-1, where industry, ecosystems, transport, and amenity values are represented.



Source: DELWP 2019

Figure 2-1 Visual representation of the various values and interests in the marine and coastal environment

The Marine and Coastal Act, Policy, and Strategy is the key legislative policy framework governing the marine and coastal areas of Victoria and requires Crown land managers to prepare a CMMP. Understanding these policies' requirements is essential in the development of Frankston's CMMP 2023. A brief summary of the key purpose of each policy instrument is provided in the following sections.

2.1.2 Marine and Coastal Act 2018

The *Marine and Coastal Act 2018*² (the Act) regulates management of marine and coastal environments across Victoria. The Act seeks to facilitate an integrated and coordinated approach to planning and managing marine and coastal environments. This includes coastline protection from long-term climate change, population growth and aging infrastructure challenges. One of the guiding principles of the Act is to: *To respect natural processes in planning for and managing current and future risks to people and assets from coastal hazards and climate change.*

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



The Act is the primary legislative document governing these environments and outlines the principles and objectives for planning and management to ensure that these environments are adequately cared for so that future generations may also experience and enjoy their multiple benefits. Two key objectives of the Act include:

- Coastline protection and the ability to address the long-term challenges of climate change, population growth and ageing coastal structures; and
- ensuring an integrated and coordinated whole-of-government approach to protect and manage Victoria's marine and coastal environment.

This Act includes the establishment of the Marine and Coastal Council and the framework for the Policy and Strategy, spatial planning framework and range of guidelines for how land managers can implement the requirements and objectives in these policy documents.

Under Part 7 Division 1 of the Act, coastal and marine management plans are required. Section 57(2) defines the purpose of CMMPs as: *to provide direction for the future local management of an area of marine and coastal Crown land*. Further information is provided about the scope of a CMMP, as well as the requirement to align with Marine and Coastal Policy and Strategy.

2.1.3 Marine and Coastal Policy 2020

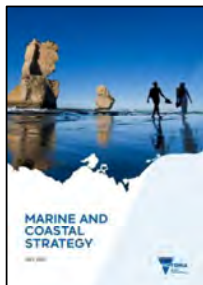


Under the Act, the state-wide Marine and Coastal Policy³ (the Policy) facilitates effective planning, management, and sustainable use of these areas. As a part of this, the Marine Spatial Framework establishes a process for achieving integrated and coordinated planning in Victoria.

The Policy sets a 15-year vision for *"A healthy, dynamic and biodiverse marine and coastal environment that is valued in its own right, and that benefits the Victorian community, now and in the future"*, providing guidance for marine and coastal environmental management, including all public and private land.

Managing coastal hazard risk is addressed explicitly in Chapter 6 of this policy. This section suggests a pathway approach to decision-making is adopted as best practice.

2.1.4 Marine and Coastal Strategy 2022



The Draft Marine and Coastal Strategy⁴ (the Strategy) identifies how the vision outlined in the Act and Policy will be achieved. It is the first of three strategies that will outline priority actions to achieve the intended outcomes of the Policy. As the first strategy, it lays the foundations for the subsequent strategies.

Several actions of the Strategy relate to managing coastal hazards, with a focus on adapting to the impacts of climate change. The development of the Victoria's Resilient Coasts program has been initiated as a part of this strategy to create and adopt a state-wide approach to improve long term resilience and adaptation to coastal hazards, including state-wide hazard mapping, adaptation framework and guidelines.

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

⁴ State Government of Victoria (2014). Marine and Coastal Strategy. Available: www.marineandcoasts.vic.gov.au



2.1.5 Victoria's Resilient Coast

Victoria's Resilient Coast – Adapting for 2100+ provides a state-wide approach for coastal hazard resilience and adaptation. This includes a framework, guidelines, and support for Local Government, land managers and their communities to:

- Enable place-based, leading practice and long-term coastal hazard adaptation.
- Build on the directions in the Marine and Coastal Policy 2020.

The state-wide approach was developed through a collaborative process, including a project partnership with Traditional Owners, and a Working Group including representatives from coastal Councils, Committees of Management, Catchment Management Authorities, government agencies, water authorities and peak body groups.⁵

2.1.6 Marine Spatial Planning Framework

The Marine Spatial Planning Framework⁶ provides guidance to enable consistent and coordinated marine environment management across the areas of environmental health, sustainable growth, marine related and dependant economies, and climate adaptation planning. This Framework is important to enable social and economic benefits, while ensuring environmental protection of marine environments.

This Framework was developed through an evidence-based approach using best-practice principles. The function of the Framework is to integrate and enhance collaboration between multiple sectors and users of the marine environment and to provide a methodology for strategic and integrated planning. While the Framework doesn't create marine plans, it outlines the process, components, and methodology for marine spatial planning to help guide planning and decision-making by considering the marine system as a whole.

The output of the Marine Spatial Planning process is a Marine Plan, which is a strategic document that helps to structure and guide management decisions in the area to which the plan applies.

The Department of Environment is leading the implementation of the Marine Spatial Framework, Land, Water and Planning, including engagement with Traditional Owners and Aboriginal communities, industry, government agencies, and the wider community.

2.1.7 Victoria Planning Provisions

Under the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* regulates development under local and state-wide decision-making processes. Local councils are the responsible authorities for local planning matters, assessing permit applications against the planning scheme.

The Victoria Planning Provisions are a part of the Planning Policy Framework to improve policy alignment, based on a three-tier structure that integrates state, regional and local policy. The VPP is a document containing a set of planning provisions for state-wide reference to enable consistency and coordination how state and regional policy can be applied in a local context with a planning scheme.⁷

VPP 12 is of particularly relevance to consider, as it discusses coastal inundation and erosion and 12.01.2S provides an overlay for land that is subject to inundation. In the context of managing climate change impacts,

⁵ State Government of Victoria (2022). *Victoria's Resilient Coast – Adapting for 2100+ program*. Available: <https://www.marineandcoasts.vic.gov.au>

⁶ State Government of Victoria (2022). *Marine Spatial Planning*. Available: <https://www.marineandcoasts.vic.gov.au>

⁷ State Government of Victoria (2022). *Planning Policy Framework translation*. Available: www.planning.vic.gov.au



VPP 13 Environmental Risks and Amenity provides provisions specific to natural hazard, climate change and coastal hazards including requirements listed below:

- Natural hazards and climate change;
 - Development minimises the impacts of natural hazards and adapt to climate change; and
 - Risk areas are identified using best available climate change science.
- Coastal inundation and erosion;
 - Plans include sea level rise of not less than 0.8 metres by 2100; and
 - Developable land subject to hazards is identified and managed to ensure future development is not at risk.

These provisions can be consulted to inform the development of the CMMP and guide actions relating to planning and development.

2.1.8 Coastal and Marine Management Plan Draft Guidelines 2022

The Coastal and Marine Management Plan Guidelines⁸ (the guidelines) is in draft form (dated February 2022) to reflect the changes to the Act and Policy and support local land managers in preparing a CMMP that aligns with these policy amendments. The new Act and Policy has a strong emphasis on Integrated Coastal Zone Management and the marine environment, as well as facilitating self-determination of Traditional Owners' role and knowledge of coastal management.

These guidelines define the role and scope of a CMMP, the consultation, drafting and approval process local land managers should undertake, and key considerations for how to contextualise the objectives of the Act and Policy for coastal settlements and environments. This is structured by the framework of *establish, inform, construct and implement, monitor and report* as the stages of CMMP development.

These guidelines also provide a checklist of key components required to form a CMMP, including defining the area and vision of the CMMP for the local context, identifying collaboration opportunities with Traditional Owners and other stakeholders, identifying the values and challenges relevant to coastal Crown land, identifying the strategic direction of the Plan, and what resources and monitoring will be required.

The planning and decision pathway set out by these guidelines identifies the guiding principles from the overarching policy framework and how these should be used in decision-making for the management of coastal areas. A key component of this is the 5 themes identified in the Marine and Coastal Policy, being:

- **Traditional Owners' rights, aspirations, and knowledge** - Current and future generations of Traditional Owners care for and respect Country through self-determination.
- **Protect and enhance the marine and coastal environment** - Including ecosystems and habitats, natural features and landscapes, Cultural values, and heritage sites
- **Respect natural processes and strengthen resilience to climate change** - Including Managing coastal hazards, emergency response and preparedness. Adaptation pathways – Avoid, protect, retreat etc
- **Use and develop sustainably** - Including coastal settlement planning, coastal industries, recreation and tourism, buildings structures access
- **Stewardship, Knowledge, Engage and Collaborate** - Engagement with the community, citizen science, volunteer as well as sustainable funding.

⁸ The State of Victoria Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning 2022, *Coastal and Marine Management Plan Draft Guidelines, February 2022*. Not publicly available.



These 5 themes form a structure to apply the guiding principles and objectives of the policy framework to the local context. Therefore, the values, issues and opportunities identified for Frankston and Seaford are categorised into these themes. The planning and decision pathway from the guidelines is shown in Figure 2-2.

Planning and Decision Pathway

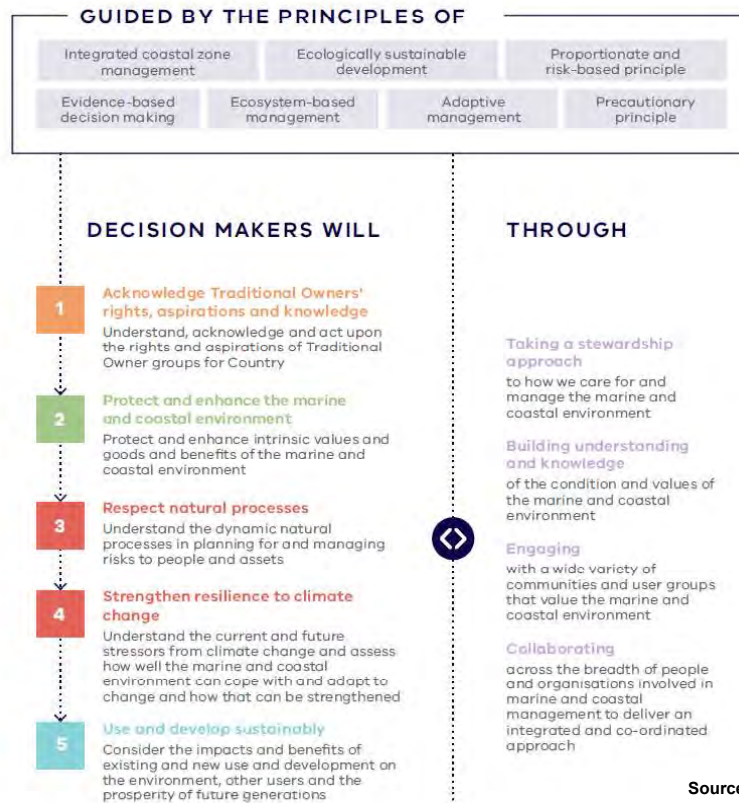


Figure 2-2 Planning and decision pathway as defined by the Draft CMMP guidelines 2022

2.1.9 Additional guidelines

In addition to CMMP guidelines, there is a dedicated guideline⁹ to provide direction for land managers and decision-makers in managing and maintaining existing bathing boxes and boatsheds in Victoria. As Crown land is a public asset for residents and tourists, many environmental, social, cultural and economic values need to be balanced in these areas.

⁹ The State of Victoria Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning 2022. *Guidelines for the management of existing bathing boxes and boatsheds on marine and coastal Crown land*, March 2022. Available: <https://www.marineandcoasts.vic.gov.au/coastal-management/guidelines>



These structures are vulnerable to coastal hazards, including storms, erosion, and sea level rise, and may negatively impact natural coastal processes. Appropriate management of these sites is essential to minimise the impact on environmental and cultural values and risk to public safety. In Frankston, there are 59 bathing boxes and boatsheds situated on the foreshore.

There is also the 'Sitting and Design Guidelines for Structures on the Victorian Coast'¹⁰ which provides best practice advice in line with the Marine and Coastal Policy, including considerations for how to adapt to future population and climate pressures on Victoria's coastline. This guideline is of use to local land managers and individuals, community groups, designers, architects, and developers.

2.2 Council plans and strategies

Council has a number of strategies and strategic planning documents whose visions and actions are important to consider when developing the CMMP. Actions identified in precinct plans and the overarching CMMP should align and contribute to the implementation of other strategic directions, as well as identify new actions for the sustainable management of the coast.

It is understood a key strategy governing strategic planning actions in Frankston is the Community Vision 2040¹¹. This plan sets the strategic direction for the next 20 years, intended to inform the Council's decision-making, long-term resourcing and medium-term strategic plans and policies, having been developed in collaboration with key stakeholders and community members.

As a part of this strategy, it is understood Frankston City Council has adopted six themes to guide its strategies and plans that impact the community. These themes are:

- Healthy families and communities
- Vibrant and inclusive communities
- Natural environment and climate action
- Connected places and spaces
- Industry, employment and education
- Advocacy, governance and innovation

While the actions of the CMMP will be focused on coastal management, they ultimately work to achieve the community vision for Frankston.

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

'Our Community Vision' - Frankston City Council

Additional strategies and plans of relevance to consider are summarised Table 2-1. This is not an exhaustive list that highlights key strategy documents being considered.

¹⁰ The State of Victoria Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning 2022, *Guidelines for the management of existing bathing boxes and boatsheds on marine and coastal Crown land*, May 2020. Available: <https://www.marineandcoasts.vic.gov.au/coastal-management/guidelines>

¹¹ Frankston City Council, *Community Vision 2040*. Available: (online) <https://www.frankston.vic.gov.au/Our-Community/Community-Development/Community-Vision-2040>

Table 2-1 Overview of Council strategic documents of relevance to CMIMP development

Theme	Strategy / Plan title	Role of strategic document	Relevance to CMIMP
Overarching	Community Vision 2040	Outlines community aspiration to be incorporated into strategic planning and decision-making. Requirement of the <i>Local Government Action 2020</i> .	This community vision and associated themes are central to all Council planning documents and to be considered in precinct plans and the wider CMIMP.
	Council Plan and Budget 2021 - 2025	Overarching plan within Council's integrated Planning and Reporting Framework outlining governance, community engagement, public transparency, strategic planning, financial management and service performance over the next 5 years. Requirement of the <i>Local Government Action 2020</i> .	The Council budget is central to all planning documents and projects. Frankston's beaches and coastline are listed as a key value to be protected by this Budget Plan. This is representative of the community feedback received for Community Vision 2040 creation. This budget also commits \$40,000 to the CMIMP and maintaining Frankston's natural and coastal reserves.
	Coastal Management Plan 2016	This Plan identified 80 actions in coastal areas to be implemented between 2016 and 2026. In the implementation plan, these actions were categorised into short, medium, and long term and related to the themes of Value and Protect, Plan and Act, and Use and Enjoy.	The current management plan is being reviewed and updated to better align with updated legislative and policy frameworks from the Victorian State Government concerning the management of marine and coastal Crown land.
Traditional Owner's Rights	Reconciliation Action Plan 2020 - 2022	The model of Reconciliation is to build a respectful relationship between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders and the broader community in Frankston City. A RAP recognises Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural protocols and works closely with the Bunurong Land Council, the local Recognised Aboriginal Party. The RAP will also explore opportunities to increase employment of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders across Council, influence decision making, increase opportunities for participation and give the community a voice for their own self-determination. This RAP focuses on three areas: Relationships, Respect, and Opportunities.	The CMIMP will support the implementation of the RAP, particularly Action 2 in strengthening mutually beneficial relationships with Traditional Custodians and Elders, Action 3 in maintaining Council's engagement and communication with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders and Action 11 in observing cultural protocols. Additionally, CMIMP can consider opportunities to implement RAP actions on coastal Crown land, such as Action 15 acknowledgement of Traditional Custodians and place names on Council signage, Action 20 opportunities for the community to learn of culture and histories, Action 21 arts and culture, and Action 22 participation in governance (e.g., in CMIMP implementation).
Environmental protection	Biodiversity Action Plan 2021	This Plan collates biodiversity data, identifies knowledge gaps and future threats, and presents an action plan for targeted biodiversity enhancement.	The management of coastal biodiversity areas are a key consideration in this plan. Several coastal Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs) are identified. Biodiversity is a key value identified during CMIMP stakeholder consultation, not only in the coastal vegetation reserve in Seaford and Keast Park precincts, but also in the rich diversity of marine life present directly offshore for Frankston's beaches. Protection of biodiversity is a priority according to the stakeholders consulted. CMIMP precinct plans will look for alignment with actions in this Plan that relate to the coastal fringe (particularly section 3.6).
	Urban Forest Action Plan 2020	This Plan sets out targeted actions for protecting, managing and enhancing trees across Frankston (regardless of tree species, location, origin, or ownership), recognising the important role urban forests provide.	The urban coastal landscape character is identified as a key value for Frankston in this Plan. Several coastal species are also identified as key trees in Frankston's urban forest, to be protected and expanded. A range of co-benefits of trees are identified, including amenity, health, and climate adaptation; which are key components for precinct plans to consider.
	Domestic Animal Management Plan	This Plan sets out actions to develop ways to improve current practices and sets the future vision and goals for effective, safe and environmentally responsible domestic animal management in Frankston.	Domestic animal issues were identified during community engagement and stakeholder consultation, including dog poo on beaches and in coastal areas, and domestic animals endangering native fauna and fauna in coastal reserve areas.
Climate change resilience	Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation Plan 2011	The Plan is currently being updated. The superseded Plan from 2011 identified Frankston being significantly exposed to climate extremes and natural hazards such as storm surges, coastal inundation, floods, bushfires and heat waves. The updated Climate Change Strategy will guide Frankston City Council and the Frankston community towards net zero greenhouse gas emissions and prepare for the impacts of climate change, therefore, combining both mitigation and adaptation into a single Strategy and Action Plan. The Strategy is based on the latest climate change science, incorporates input from Council's key strategic documents and the community. The delivery timeframe for the Strategy is 2030.	The actions in this plan address these issues and maybe prioritised for coastal precincts. The updated CMIMP framework and draft guidelines place a greater focus on coastal hazard resilience. The updated Climate Change strategy includes actions to develop pathway adaptations and advocacy for State leadership and strategic investment in coastal climate change.

Theme	Strategy / Plan title	Role of strategic document	Relevance to CMMP
Recreation and amenity	Open Space Strategy 2021	This Strategy recognises open space provision is a fundamental component of quality of life. This is a 20-year plan which analyses the existing and future community open space needs and identifies implementation actions for the nine neighbourhoods of Frankston.	Amenity provision is a key consideration in precinct planning. The objectives, strategies, actions associated with open space planning is important to align with in the CMMP for an integrated and consistent approach to be achieved.
	Frankston Play Strategy 2020-2030	As a sub-set of the Open Space Strategy, the Draft Strategy (2021) sits alongside other open space planning documents and focuses on play spaces as a key component of open spaces in Frankston. This Plan provides a framework for improvement and key outcomes to be achieved.	Specifically, this Plan identifies connection between play spaces and surrounding coastal environments as a priority towards 'valued open space'.
	Local Park Action Plan 2021	As a sub-set of the Open Space Strategy, this Draft Plan identifies the benefits, current state and prioritised actions for small and large parks across Frankston to improve amenity, safety, sustainability and recreation values of open space for the community.	Specifically, this Plan identifies coastal space as a key type of open space in Frankston that is of value, and to plan for how these areas are managed and protected over time.
	Health and Wellbeing Plan 2021-2025	This Plan sets the strategic direction for achieving well planned, liveable, safe, and equitable communities. Six priorities are identified as <i>Healthy and active communities; Fair and inclusive communities; Mental wellbeing and resilience; Climate action for community wellbeing; Gender equality and respectful relationships; and Safe communities.</i>	Amenity and safety were key values, issues and opportunities raised by stakeholders during CMMP consultation. Aligning CMMP actions with this Plan is important for a coordinated and integrated approach to facilitated community safety and wellbeing.
	Leisure Strategy 2021-2029	This Strategy outlines the drivers for encouraging and providing facilities for an active and healthy community. Actions focus on reducing barriers and increasing awareness for the community, accessible and high-quality facilities, encouraging active travel and connection with nature, social connectivity and governance.	This Strategy refers to the high-value coastal scenery, beaches and foreshore offers the community and the importance of these landscapes for mental health, wellbeing and recreation. This strategy includes an action to support CMMP implementation in encouraging recreation and leisure in foreshore areas, through ongoing development and promotion.
	Long Term Infrastructure Plan 2021 - 2031	This Plan seeks to grow the economy, build communities, and enhance the environment in managing \$1.52 B worth of infrastructure. Actions centre on planning integration, prioritisation of funding, asset management optimisation, continued service delivery, and leverage technology for enhanced service delivery.	This Plan identifies coastal management as a priority for Frankston, detailing the aspects of the coast that are of value including tourism, recreation, infrastructure, services, and vegetation. This plan includes capital works improvements along the coast and recognises the importance of operational performance and collaborations for effective coastal management. The high cost of storm surge and inundation on coastal infrastructure is recognised in this Plan, as well as the potential asset loss due to sea level rise. CMMP precinct planning needs to consider and align with planned infrastructure works for coastal precincts outlined in LTP appendices.
Sustainable development	Asset Plan 2023 - 2032	The Asset Plan relates to the management of physical assets including buildings and facilities, roads and carparks, bridges, major culverts and pedestrian structures, pathways, stormwater drainage, open space and natural assets. It is a 10-year Plan detailing how Council's community vision will be implemented through asset management, maintenance, and future provision.	The CMMP needs to consider existing and future assets planned for Frankston in the coastal precincts to enable an informed, strategic and coordinated approach to land use planning. This Plan identifies coastal hazards and corrosion as a risk to Frankston's existing and future assets. This Plan also reports the management of open space assets along the 11km of Frankston's foreshore meets current service needs. The CMMP considers and plans for future service needs of coastal precincts.
	Integrated Water Plan 2016 - 2026	This Plan spans potable water use, water quality, how water supplies and natural water bodies are managed. Additionally, an integrated approach is promoted, with Frankston's transition to a water sensitive city planned for through staged actions.	This Plan mentions the impact of salt water intrusion and sea level rise on water management, as well as key issues such as water quality of waterways and the bay. An action in this plan (P-Pol-13) tasks the CMMP with identifying integrated water management priorities for the foreshore and coastal areas, focused on waterway protection. The water quality of waterways and the marine environment was a key issue repeatedly raised by stakeholders during CMMP consultation. Additionally, the future management of coastal precincts should consider water sensitive design to be climate resilient, environmentally sustainable, and responsive to the objectives of the Integrated Water Action Plan (and Draft Climate Strategy).
	Engagement framework	The Community Engagement Framework outlines the engagement principles, purpose, scope, and types of engagement Council undertakes. This is aligned with best practice principles from the International Association for Public Participation (IAP2).	The Engagement Plan used to plan CMMP precinct planning targeted stakeholder engagement was informed by Frankston's Engagement Framework. This Framework can inform the implementation of continued public participation for CMMP actions over time.
Stewardship and engagement			



WATER TECHNOLOGY
WATER, COASTAL & ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

PART B – VALUES, ISSUES, OPPORTUNITIES IDENTIFICATION



3 VIO IDENTIFICATION PROCESS

3.1 Purpose

The purpose of identifying values is to understand what is important to the community and what is of value culturally, environmentally, and economically, to focus on what to protect, enhance and plan for the next decade. As identified in the Port Phillip & Western Port Regional Catchment Strategy¹²:

Coastal environments are the interface between marine and terrestrial ecosystems and are vital to their productivity, health and resilience. They are highly valued economically, hold significant geological and cultural sites and are visited by millions of people annually for a range of recreational activities.

From understanding the values in coastal and marine areas, the issues and opportunities surrounding these values can be identified in accordance with CMMP Draft Guidelines.

3.2 Considerations

The following inputs have been used to identify values, issues, and opportunities of relevance to the coastal and marine areas of Frankston and Seaford:

- Review of relevant policy, strategies, and studies;
- Community engagement and targeted stakeholder consultation findings;
- Identification of values, issues, and opportunities during site visitation of precincts; and
- Coastal planning experience and strategic analysis.

Further information about how community inputs have been used is provided in the following section.

3.2.1 Informed by community and stakeholder perspectives

A number of public and identified stakeholder engagement and consultation activities have been conducted to support the inception of the CMMP 2023 project. A summary of activities and participation is provided in Table 3-1.

These activities focused on informing participants about the CMMP and gathering perspectives on the current and future values, issues, and opportunities for each coastal precinct to be considered in CMMP preparation. A significant amount of feedback was received through these activities.

Table 3-1 Overview of CMMP engagement and consultation activities

Activity	Contributors	Invited	Participation rate
Council led community engagement and stakeholder consultation			
Interactive map responses	253 drop pins	<i>Publicly advertised</i>	NA
Community survey	157 responses	<i>Publicly advertised</i>	NA
Conservation & Research workshop	4 participants	18 participants	22%
LGA discussion	6 participants	2 Councils	100%
Secondary College workshop	2 schools	2 schools	100%

¹² Melbourne Water 2022, *DRAFT – submitted to Minister for government consideration*. Available: <https://portphillipwesternport.rcs.vic.gov.au/themes/coasts/>



Activity	Contributors	Invited	Participation rate
Water Technology led stakeholder consultation			
Internal Council Stakeholders (online)	20 participants	35 participants	57%
State Agencies Stakeholders (online)	8 participants	14 participants	57%
Community Stakeholders (online)	12 participants	<i>Publicly advertised</i>	NA
Community Stakeholders (in-person)	15 participants	<i>Publicly advertised</i>	NA
FAC Stakeholders (in-person)	8 participants	11 participants	73%

The Engage Frankston webpage¹³ managed by Council is used to advertise upcoming activities as well as providing transparency about project purpose, scope, and progression.

A post-consultation outcomes report was provided to Council following targeted stakeholder consultation designed and led by Water Technology. This report summarised the methods used, and analysis of key findings based on the 600+ comments generated through stakeholder workshops. The distribution of comments relating to values, issues and opportunities is shown in Figure 3-1.

While the comments were spatially structured by precinct during engagement activities, the key themes and sentiments that apply across the Frankston coastline have been analysed and represented in the following sections of this report.

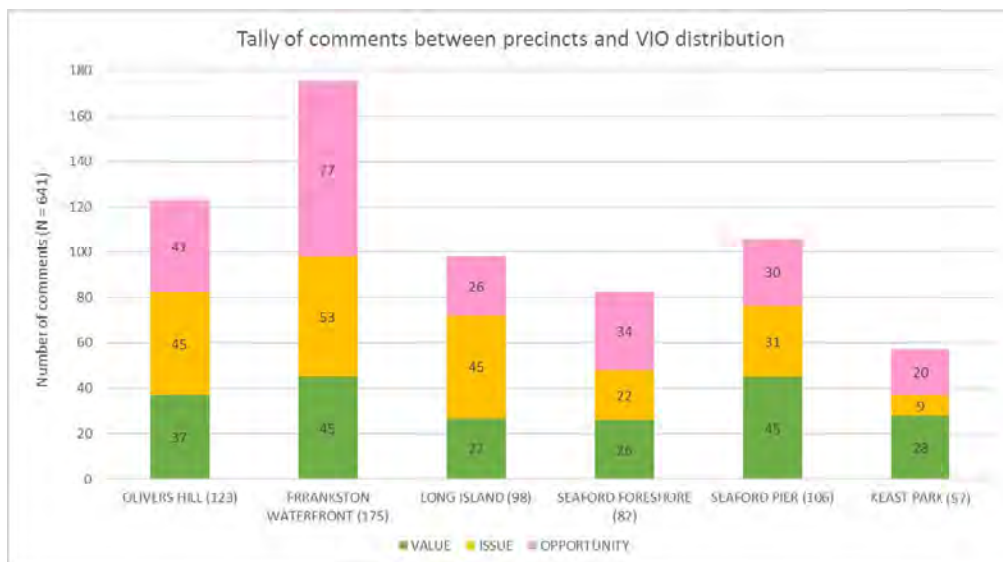


Figure 3-1 Excerpt from post-consultation report detailing the distribution of comments

Findings from targeted stakeholder engagement activities outcomes analysis are fit for progressing into the following stages of the CMMP Precinct Planning project. During this phase of the project,

¹³ Frankston City Council 2022, Coastal and Marine Management Plan. Available: <https://engage.frankston.vic.gov.au/CMMP>



thematic analysis has enabled the following key themes to be identified across the 6 precincts, being:

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

A copy of precinct-based values, issues, and opportunities matrices from the Post-Consultation Report (Water Technology, 2022) are presented in Appendix B. Additionally, overarching sentiment about what is valued in Frankston from community survey responses found:

- No matter what time of the year, rain hail or shine the community uses the foreshore on a daily basis; with Frankston Waterfront, Oliver's Hill and Long Island utilised the most.
- The community enjoy keeping active by walking and swimming along the coastline and relaxing on the beautiful beaches.
- Having a healthy and biodiverse coastal ecosystem was important to have a great coastal experience.

3.3 Alignment with State policy objectives

The following sections are organised by the key objectives present in the State marine and coastal management policy framework, being:

- Traditional Owners' rights, aspirations, and knowledge;
- Protect and enhance the marine and coastal environment;
- Respect natural processes and strengthen resilience to climate change;
- Use and develop sustainably; and
- Stewardship, knowledge, engagement, and collaboration.

The values, issues and opportunities have been categorised by these overarching objectives rather than being precinct-based. Further detail relating to the value, issues and opportunities categorised into precinct-based outputs can be found in the Post-Consultation Report and summarised in matrices in Appendix B.

The values, issues and opportunities identified in the following sections represent all areas of marine and coastal Crown land along the 11km stretch of coastline between Frankston and Seaford, with some site-specific commentary provided when relevant to the State objective theme.



4 TRADITIONAL OWNERS' RIGHTS, ASPIRATIONS AND KNOWLEDGE

This objective seeks to ensure Traditional Owners rights and obligations are embedded locally into planning and management of the marine and coastal environment. This includes current and future generations of Traditional Owners care for and respect Country through self-determination.

4.1 Frankston context

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

4.1.1 Collaboration with Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation

A dedicated consultancy project has been initiated between Frankston City Council and the Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation (BLCAC) to self-determine involvement and contribution to the CMMP. Council is currently collaborating with Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation in identifying Traditional Owners' rights and aspirations for Frankston and Seaford coastal and marine areas. BLCAC cultural values and actions will form part of the CMMP. The scope of works of this ongoing collaboration includes:

- inception meeting with BLCAC Elders or knowledge holders,
- Site visit with BLCAC Elders or knowledge holders,
- Aboriginal Cultural Values Report, and
- Final meeting with BLCAC Elders or knowledge holders.

The outcomes of this collaboration will help inform and shape the drafting and finalisation of the CMMP.

4.1.2 Council's Draft Reconciliation Action Plan

In addition to the direction provided through collaborating with BLCAC, the CMMP will seek to align with key actions in Council's Reconciliation Action Plan (RAP). The CMMP has an opportunity to support the implementation of the RAP, particularly Action 2 in strengthening mutually beneficial relationships with Traditional Custodians and Elders, Action 3 in strengthening Council's engagement and communication with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders, and Action 11 in observing cultural protocols.

Additionally, CMMP can consider opportunities to implement RAP actions on coastal Crown land, such as Action 15 acknowledgement of Traditional Custodians and place names on Council signage, Action 20 opportunities for the community to learn of culture and histories, Action 21 arts and culture, and Action 22 participation in governance (e.g., in CMMP implementation).

Ultimately, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander representatives will inform the involvement, actions and objectives.





5 PROTECT AND ENHANCE THE MARINE AND COASTAL ENVIRONMENT

This objective relates to marine and coastal values, ecosystems and habitats, natural features and landscapes, cultural values, and heritage sites (to be informed by engagement with BLCAC).

5.1 Frankston context

Frankston has many coastal and marine natural assets, including beaches, coastal waterways, native vegetation reserves and ecosystem types, intact natural coastal protection structures, and geological features. Refer to the *Section 5 Supporting Information* yellow textbox to read a summary of the natural landscapes present within coastal Crown land.

5.2 Values

Based on findings from community stakeholder consultation, it is understood the environmental values of marine and coastal areas of Frankston and Seaford is highly valued by the local community, as summarised by Engage Frankston:

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

The key marine and coastal environmental values have been categorised into the following sections.

5.2.1 Intrinsic value of natural assets

A variety of **natural assets** were identified as having intrinsic value, and providing amenity, beautiful scenery, and recreational values, including:

- Reefs, sandbars, and marine life;
- Beaches and areas of naturalised foreshore/shorelines (without protective structures);
- Dune systems and coastal vegetation classes; and
- Wetlands, creeks and riparian vegetation around waterways.

Additionally, the following specific elements of natural assets were identified as having significant value:

- Biodiverse and **connected ecosystems** such as habitat linkages and green corridors, vegetation buffers, fauna nesting sites, fish habitat, and conservation areas.
- Intact and **healthy vegetation** such as native remnant vegetation and the specific coastal ecological vegetation classes of coastal banksia woodland, coastal dune scrub and coastal dune grassland.
- Presence of **native fauna** in a variety of ecosystems such as marine life, birdlife, and other types of native fauna.

5.2.2 Clean and natural environment

Not only are the presence of these natural assets valued, but the quality of these environments is also of importance. This includes:

- Safe and clean **water quality** of beaches and waterways (while this was also identified as an issue and opportunity).

Align with Council's Biodiversity Action Plan, Domestic Animal Management Plan & Integrated Water Plan, as well as State initiatives such as the Port Phillip Environmental Management Plan



- A **litter-free** natural environment.

5.2.3 Amenity value of naturalised environments

The human-use of naturalised areas is a significant value as it includes:

- **Recreational use** including swimming, snorkelling, diving, fishing, watercraft, boating, walking, running, bike riding, picnicking and other recreational activities in Frankston's coastal areas.
- **Views, sunset vantage points and scenery** that naturalised coastal areas provide. **Visual amenity** provided by vegetation in buffering the sight/sounds of carparks, roads, and development.
- **The beach** its naturalised processes, its uninterrupted vista, its environmental connections, provide mental wellbeing and enjoyment.



Figure 5-1 The intact environmental values of the coastline being 'untouched' is highly valued

5.3 Issues

Aligning with what is valued about the natural marine and coastal environment in Frankston, several current and future issues were identified. From the community survey, in terms of the natural environment, it is understood the community is most concerned about:

- Degradation of the natural environment and ecology is not improving
- Safe boat harbour negatively impacting beach amenity
- Stormwater pollution



Additional issues align with what is identified to be of value. These are categorised as follows:

- **Water quality** in creeks and waterways, negatively impacting the water quality of oceanic waters offshore of beaches. The community and stakeholders perceive the key sources of pollution to be:
 - Plastics and other types of litter in waterways and the ocean.
 - Siltation and sediment, originating in waterways and from dredging methods used in Frankston.
 - Wet-weather flows including stormwater and sewage overflow contributing to nutrient unbalance and pollutants, causing odour issues and litter.
- **Litter** on beaches and other terrestrial areas of coastal Crown land.
- **Introduced species** impacting natural environments, including:
 - Non-native flora species / weeds out-competing native species in vegetation reserve areas.
 - Domestic and feral animals harming native flora and endangering native fauna.
- **Edge-effects** and encroachment on natural environments:
 - Informal tracks through vegetation reserves and dune causing damage to vegetation and ecosystem health, as well as introducing edge effects.
 - Unlawful development, such as unapproved protection structures (e.g., retaining walls), and boat landings.
 - Encroachments and the impact of development in Crown land.
- **Environmental vandalism** has been reported to occur along the coastal fringe, including:
 - Unapproved removal of coastal vegetation on Crown land;
 - Damage to coastal vegetation (e.g., breaking of branches, carving into trunks etc.).



Figure 5-2 Environmental vandalism - Banksia tree removal, damage, and unlawful pruning



5.4 Opportunities

The community survey identified the following key opportunities to protect and enhance the natural environment:

- Coastal dune rehabilitation.
- Education on litter and dune protection.
- Ensure the natural environment is protected for future generations.

Opportunities to enhance and protect the values identified as well as mitigate the issues listed include:

- Prioritise **preserving the naturalised, uninterrupted nature** and protection of **visual amenity values** of the beach and coastal environments as a central theme of the CMMP. Opportunities to increase this value include:
 - Revegetation, weed removal and other vegetation management activities in dunes and coastal vegetation reserve areas.
 - Ongoing monitoring of environmental health.
 - Development controls and land use planning considerations to mitigate encroachments.
 - Use of nature-based solutions and careful consideration of use and type of protection structures.
- Further enhance the **biodiversity and connectivity of ecosystems** through aligning with actions in the *Biodiversity Action Plan* and:
 - Consider removing informal tracks and formalising select tracks to limit disturbance to dune systems and coastal vegetation reserve areas.
 - Implement the actions in the *Domestic Animal Management Plan* and consider maintenance / extended use of fencing to exclude domestic and feral animals from entering dune systems and coastal vegetation reserve areas.
 - Consider the installation of additional artificial reefs to enable further substrate/habitat for marine life¹⁴.
- Improve **water quality** through the implementation of the *Integrated Water Plan* actions and consideration of a suite of strategies, including:
 - Consideration of alternative dredging methods to keep the mouth of Kananook Creek open
 - Point-source pollution control and consideration of wet-weather flows
 - Installation of litter traps to prevent plastics and other forms of litter from entering waterways
 - Educational and awareness-raising activities, including the installation of additional signage
 - Coastal clean-up activities to remove litter from beaches and waterways
- Further support **recreational use** and continued enjoyment of **sunset vantage points and scenery** through installing environmentally responsive amenity infrastructure and systems to prioritise and support passive, low-carbon recreation modes and community connection to nature.

¹⁴ Note - Artificial reefs:

- Community sentiment was favorable to installation of additional reefs. State sentiment encouraged further promotion of existing artificial reefs as infrastructure that is of value for environmental recreation and tourism.
- Artificial reefs may be located offshore and at a depth deeper than of 5.0m to not degrade natural coastal processes. Further studies and consideration would be required to explore this opportunity.



SECTION 5 SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Overview of natural landscapes within Frankston's coastal Crown Land

Beaches

There are two main beaches, which are located throughout Seaford and Frankston. Seaford Foreshore is approximately 55ha, 5km in length with an average width of 100m comprising of mostly unbroken sandy beaches backed by dense coastal vegetation. Frankston Foreshore is approximately 15ha, 2.7km in length with an average width of 30m prominently open coastal dune scrub with beaches separated by Kananook Creek, Frankston Waterfront ending at Olivers Hill seawall. Frankston beach was renourished in 2014 with 15,000 cubic metres of sand.

Ecosystem and Habitats

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

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

Waterways

Frankston's coastline intersects with several significant waterways including Kananook, Sweetwater and Kackeraboite Creeks. Kananook Creek, originally rising from the Carrum Swamp has been an integral feature of the foreshore reserve in Frankston. Where Kananook Creek meets the bay has been altered substantially over the years and regularly dredged to allow for boating access.

Lower Sweetwater Creek in its southernmost reach the creek enters two large barrel drains, which take the creek under the Nepean Highway and Olivers Hill Carpark then into Port Phillip Bay. Kackeraboite Creek resides in Mornington Peninsula Shire Council with the mouth entering Davey's Bay. Occasionally the mouth will reside with Frankston City dependant on sand movement.

Geological Significance

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

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

Information supplied by Frankston City Council, 2022.



6 RESPECT NATURAL PROCESSES AND STRENGTHEN CLIMATE RESILIENCE

This objective relates to the marine and coastal processes of the project area in the context of coastal compartments and coastal hazard risks associated with climate change.

6.1 Frankston context

The Frankston coastline is a largely natural coastline, exposed to wave energy from the north-northwest through west to southwest across the deepest sections of Port Phillip Bay.

The highly seasonal wind climate within Port Phillip Bay results in a distinctive summer and winter coastal process pattern, with northerly winds dominating in winter driving sand south and the dominant southerly winds in summer reversing the sediment transport and pushing sand back towards the north.

The exposed coastline also allows more significant waves to cause storm erosion on the beach, shifting sand from the beach into the dunes. Higher storms in winter generally shift material offshore to the bars to travel south before calmer summer conditions shift sand to the inshore bars where there is a northerly drift. Seasonal and annual variation of the land-water and sand-vegetation buffer results in erosion and accretion along the foreshore.

For the coastline north of Long Island, a wide vegetated buffer separates the Nepean Highway from the water line. Fencing is limited along the highway, however present in some parts along the bushland track running parallel to the coastline. Several informal tracks are present cutting through the nature reserve, used to access the water directly, presumably made/used by residents living along the highway.

South of Long Island, residential, community and commercial buildings are located close to the coastline, and boat boxes are situated among the coastal vegetation. The training walls of Kananook Creek trap the northerly summer and southerly winter transport to the south and north, respectively. This material can build up and bypass the training walls, requiring dredging to maintain navigation into Kananook Creek.

At the southern end of the Council coastline the land reclaimed for car parking to access the Oliver's Hill boat ramp is stabilised by a vertical seawall and rock rubble. The nearshore bars along the coastline here illustrate the past natural alignment of the coastline in response to the wave climate.

6.2 Values

Community stakeholder workshops identified general concern about climate change and the potential impact on coastal processes and coastal areas in terms of amenity, recreation, safety, and potential future cost (e.g., costly erosion mitigation works). This represents several underlying values, including:

- **The value of the current built form and community infrastructure** situated in coastal precincts, including public use buildings such as lifesaving clubs, restaurants, privately owned bathing boxes and residential properties.
- **The amenity value of beach access** and the naturalised coastline (without the presence of protective structures)
- **The recreational value of shallow Bay waters and sandbars offshore enables** safe swimming, snorkelling and diving opportunities. Interestingly, *sandbars* were raised as a stand-alone value several times by various stakeholder groups

■■■
Consider findings of the State-wide coastal hazard vulnerability assessment (DELWP)], & coordinate with Council's Climate Change Strategy (in-development)
■■■



- **Existing protective structures** are also valued, including the buffering coastal dune systems, resilient coastal vegetation in the northern precincts, and the rock wall at Oliver's Hill.
- **Waterway connectivity between** creek outlets and the Bay is valued for environmental function and boating access, with the importance of maintaining an open entrance of Kananook Creek into the Bay specifically recognised.



Figure 6-1 Waterway access infrastructure on Kananook Creek, Frankston Waterfront Precinct

6.3 Issues

Several issues relating to coastal processes and climate change risk were identified, summarised in the following sections.

6.3.1 Protection and access for boats

- The boat ramp is exposed to high-energy waves and is not suitable for safe harbour during a storm event.
- Community perspectives on the **need** for (or lack of need for) and **location of a boat harbour** was heavily represented in consultation responses.
 - Community perception represent the proposal for a boat harbour at Oliver's Hill as an issue, for its potential impact on coastal processes and visual amenity of the precinct (naturalised rather than modified).



- While maintaining the entrance of Kananook Creek for safe passage was valued, community perspectives saw the current **dredging methods** as an issue. This was based on its impact on visual amenities, and increased siltation in the water around Kananook Creek entrance, negatively impacting water quality and potentially marine life.

In relation to Kananook Creek entrance, it is understood that to control the location of the mouth of the creek training walls have been built. To reduce the need for dredging, these training walls may be extended further offshore (for example, in place at Martha Cove, Safety Beach) to block the sediment from bypassing the walls into the channel. However, constructing walls to this length would result in significant changes to the coastline. Therefore, this is not recommended without sand bypassing, which essentially would require some form of dredging. Some form of optimisation of the dredging works may improve the management of the Creek entrance.

6.3.2 Coastal hazards and climate change impacts

Key coastal hazards were identified as current and future issues, including:

- **Coastal erosion –**
 - impacting beach access, beach width and endangering infrastructure, vegetation, built form and other assets (including concern over boat ramps).
 - **Cliff instability** at Olivers Hill was also identified as an issue and ongoing erosion of the bank due to weathering and vegetation loss.
- **Storm-tide inundation –**
 - Low-lying sections of the road, especially at the bottom of Olivers Hill are subject to **storm tide inundation**, both currently and into the future. Spray also can spill across the road during large storm events.
 - **Storm-tide Inundation** upstream in Kananook Creek affects the properties adjoining this waterway in Long Island, Kananook and Seaford.



Figure 6-2 Example of coastal erosion of beach and dunes into the vegetation reserve, Seaford foreshore

Additionally, the impact of worsening coastal hazards and the impacts of climate change is identified as a key issue.

■ **Sea level rise (SLR)–**

- Future risk to long-term recession of the coast could continue into the foreshore and dune vegetation, as well as impacting built form and coastal infrastructure.

- If loss of vegetation occurs, this will lead to enhanced seasonal and long-term erosion of the coastline

- Sections of the coastline (e.g., Olivers Hill or Kananook Creek) that are very popular will become narrower as the sea level rises, resulting in less accommodation for natural beach recession to occur during storms.

- **Built form adaptation** – the protection or rebuilding of coastal assets such as lifesaving clubhouses, restaurants, or bathing boxes will require alignment with State policy requirements and consider the coastal hazard risk hierarchy of *avoid, accommodate, retreat, protect*.

- Additionally, consideration of coastal-dependency of the development, and the end of design life in the context of erosion and sea level rise is an ongoing issue to manage.

■ **Future impacts to coastal processes -**

- Any **interruption** of the coastal processes will cause issues along the coast (e.g., the Melbourne Water outlet just south of Keast Park). An interruption may be caused by changed climatic conditions or altered substrate / installation of man-made structures into the marine environment.

- Sand dunes are likely to grow with rising sea levels and recession of coastline (sand will move from dune to nearshore area with SLR), which may pose an issue for existing built form and coastal infrastructure (e.g., beach access stairwells may become buried etc.).

- The beach alignment has developed in response to the existing wind climate. **Significant changes to the wind climate** in Port Phillip Bay in the future associated with the effects of climate change could result in erosion or accretion in new areas.



Climate change is an issue of importance to stakeholders and the Frankston community alike. In particular, the need to plan for coastal erosion and sea level rise for enhanced coastal resilience and protect the values present in coastal areas was consistent from all stakeholder groups, in relation to all 6 precincts. This is also consistent with other findings from previous community consultations in Frankston:

In 2019, Frankston City Council declared a Climate Emergency. A survey designed to understand community sentiment found 80% of respondents are 'extremely concerned' or 'very concerned' about climate change.

Climate Change Community Survey 2020¹⁵

6.4 Opportunities

Opportunities centre around coastal hazard adaptation and include the following general engineered and nature-based solutions:

- Continued and enhanced **protection of existing vegetation**, including coastal banksia woodland, coastal dune scrub and coastal dune grassland areas.
- **Revegetation** of additional areas to promote the use of vegetation as an erosion and storm-tide buffer.
- **Education of the benefits of vegetation** to discourage removal of coastal vegetation on Crown and private land and promotion of revegetation on private land.
- Clear and unambiguous **planning and development controls** for the coastline to follow the principles of coastal-dependant development and the coastal hazard risk hierarchy.
- **Dredge plan for Kananook Creek** and findings from feasibility or evaluation studies relating to the effectiveness of existing methods in operation to be publicised in an engaging and easy to understand way (in response to community perception that dredging methods should be altered).
- Assess the impact of **additional artificial reefs** on coastal processes.
- Evaluate the coastal inundation hazards in low-lying foreshore area to proactively manage environmental flows and stormwater drainage, and to understand "business as usual" interruptions due to storm action or climate change.

¹⁵ Point Advisory 2020, *Climate Change Community Survey Summary Report*. Available: <https://www.frankston.vic.gov.au/Community-and-Health/Environment/Climate-and-energy/Climate-change-survey-results-2020>



Figure 6-3 Example revegetation activities occurring along the coastal Crown land in Frankston



SECTION 6 SUPPORTING INFORMATION - Coastal processes and climate change

Overview of coastal processes functionality in Frankston

- Coastal processes are highly seasonal – sand migrates north in summer, south in winter
- Winter storms bring sand offshore into bar system, summer storms rebuild the beach
- Sand moves along the shore in lobes
- Vegetated dune reduces erosion both from storm waves and winds
- Structures on the beach will cause erosion on the down drift side (alternating during the year)
- Kananook Creek training walls designed to prevent closing and migration of creek entrance. Sand builds up and reforms, blocking entrance to creek

Overview of key climate risks

- Coastal hazards include storm-surge / storm-tide inundation, and erosion
- Climate change is causing extreme weather events to increase in frequency and intensity, accelerating and worsening the impact of coastal hazards
- Additional impacts such as changed rainfall and temperature have various impacts on climatic conditions and long-term weather patterns, which in turn affect coastal processes (such as wind patterns)

Overview of future climate impacts in Frankston

- CoastAdapt provides sea level rise projection data for Frankston to be an increase of 5.8mm/year under a low emissions scenario (RCP6.0) and 10.4mm/year under a very high emissions scenario (RCP8.5).
- Sea level rise causing future recession of beach and loss/damage to coastal infrastructure and built form (such as surf clubs, bathing boxes, walking tracks, fences etc).
- Dune destabilisation may occur through loss of vegetation as a result of increased erosion, resulting in a further narrowing of beach where dune buffers are not present.

Guiding principles for adaptation - Coastal risk management hierarchy

- **Non-intervention**- the first preference is when coastal hazards do not require intervention due to the risk posed being considered *acceptable* or *tolerable*.
- **Avoid** – identify future no-build areas and use of land use planning to prevent new development in risk-prone areas.
- **Nature-based solutions** – use of vegetation, reinstallation of dune systems and other methods to reinstate natural coastal processes and provide erosion buffering and wave energy diffusion.
- **Accommodate** – continue current land use and modify the built form to accommodate and withstand the impact of coastal hazards
- **Retreat** – withdraw, relocate or abandon assets that are at risk. Ecosystems are likely to retreat landwards as sea levels rise.
- **Protect** – use hard structures such as seawalls to protect land from coastal hazards. These may be prohibitively expensive, especially in the long term. This is the least preferable adaptation option.

Note: Additional CoastAdapt projection data information can be found in Appendix C.



7 USE AND DEVELOP SUSTAINABLY

The purpose of this objective is to consider the use of marine and coastal land for enhanced access, development, and sustainable management into the future.

7.1 Frankston context

Frankston includes large areas of Crown land in the marine and coastal zone. The existing uses range from precincts aligned around amenity and community access to more natural 'untouched' areas. Visitor access to the beach and coast is adjacent to both residential land and commercial precincts.

The coastal foreshore areas hold cultural, recreational, social, tourism and economic value, and as such has a part in shaping Frankston. How this land is managed and used over the next decade is an important planning consideration, particularly in the consideration of how values across all State objectives are protected and enhanced, and what future values may emerge over time.

Key activity nodes are present in each precinct and serve various uses from nature-based recreation to dining. Olivers Hill boat ramp, Frankston Waterfront and Keast Park are key activity nodes with built form and modified foreshores and beach access areas, Long Island is a largely residential precinct serving local access points rather than as key activity node, and the Seaford Foreshore and Pier precincts are dominated by the naturalised coastal interface dunes and the vegetation reserve. Activity nodes in these precincts are localised to the designed car park entry points, however, several informal tracks provide disburged access through the coastal banksia woodland.

7.2 Values

Access and amenity was the category in targeted community workshops that raised a high number of comments, as well as some that related directly to planning and development. Detail about key values are summarised in the following sections, in addition to overarching values identified in public consultation, being:

- Beautiful clean sand and safe swimming spaces.
- Recreational opportunities.
- Great facilities.
- Ability to walk the dogs.
- Boardwalks.
- Nippers and Life Saving Clubs.

7.2.1 Access and connectivity

- **Beach access** is an important value with many facets, including:
 - Value all being able to access beach and coastal areas and value universal access points where wheelchair accessibility is provided for.
 - Carparking passes for residents are valued (while low car parking supply is generally noted as an issue) in supporting the local community accessing the beach.
 - Pathways and crossings to enable non-car dependant travel to the beach are of value.
 - Safe access to and around coastal precincts through roads and paths is valued.

Align with Council's Asset Plan, Long Term Infrastructure Plan, Integrated Water Action Plan, & Urban Forest Action Plan



7.2.2 Recreational use of precincts

- Marine and coastal land is valued for **recreational amenity** it provides, for walking, running, biking, swimming, snorkelling, diving, fishing, and other activities.
- Use of **boats and non-powered watercraft** is also a key part of recreation in coastal precincts and of value to the community.
- The focal points for recreation (Olivers Hill, Frankston waterfront, Seaford Pier) provide a **balance** to the undeveloped beach areas in the northern precincts.

7.2.3 Amenity provision

- **Existing infrastructure** is of value (including playgrounds, seating and lawned areas, boardwalks, beach access stairs/ramps, water fountains, toilet blocks, shade provision etc.)
- **Public space for events and festivals** at Frankston Waterfront is important for economic stimulus and community activation near the main Frankston commercial precinct
- **Diversity of spaces** between precincts provides amenity and caters for various desired uses, from developed to naturalised, and from temporary to permanent vendors.

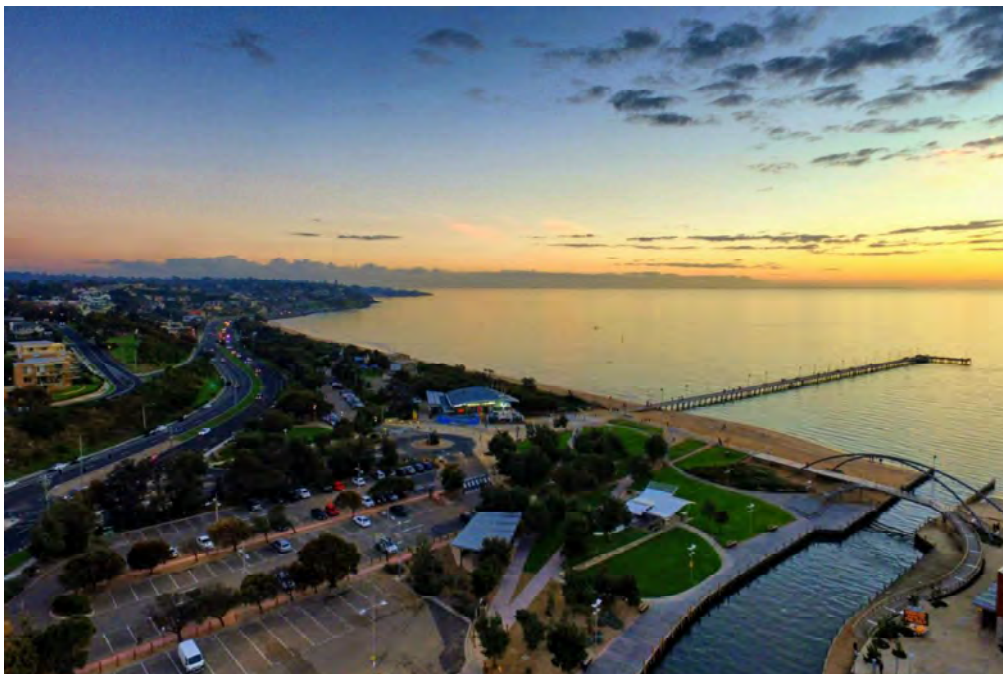


Figure 7-1 Frankston Waterfront showing the multiple uses in this precinct

7.2.4 Built form and local character

- The existing **natural 'family friendly' beach** areas are unique around Port Phillip Bay.
- **Building character** of inter-generationally owned residential lots is of note and of value to some residents.



- Additionally, the **architectural style** of the built form in Keast Park was noted as desirable and valued by community stakeholders.
- The value of development being responsive to the coastal setting in its design, alignment, purpose and functionality.
- Additionally, **the lack of built form** is of value – with areas of **intact naturalised foreshore**, protected dune systems and coastal vegetation (as opposed to a cleared and fully developed coastal fringe which occurs in many other locations in Port Phillip Bay).

7.3 Issues

Considering this list of values, several current and future issues were identified, including:

- **Access –**
 - Provision of **car parking** to cater for peak times during summer and weekends, particularly with the popularity of the area as a beach destination for visitors and tourists (car parking and appropriate beach access points limited), particularly along the Nepean highway
 - Safe/easy to navigate **connectivity** for pedestrians between key activity nodes in Frankston city across the highway to the beach and foreshore areas, particularly crossing the Nepean Highway
 - **Path continuity** between precincts to facilitate greater recreation and non-car dependant beach access
- **Management –**
 - Community responsibility and Council management issues including **facility maintenance, dog poo, graffiti, cleaning, litter and rubbish bins** particularly in high traffic areas.
 - Managing **competing uses** within the same space (jet skis, swimmers, boating, dog walking, etc.).
- **Development –**
 - Balancing **competition for land use** and pressure to develop marine and coastal Crown land for public use with the need to protect the environmental integrity of natural areas.
 - **Legacy assets/amenities** in marine and coastal crown land that are not coastally dependent
 - **Decline in commercial activity** near the Frankston waterfront
 - **Encroachments** of development and unlawful structures on natural areas and waterways

7.4 Opportunities

Several opportunities to further protect and enhance the sustainable use of marine and coastal areas are identified, including:

- **Access –**
 - Identify and coordinate access needs, including removing informal existing access points and enhancing priority access areas.
 - Providing additional accessibility infrastructure to enable universal access at key activity nodes.
 - Investigate and enhance connections between the existing coastal public space and nearby commercial precincts.
- **Management –**
 - Identify and coordinate ongoing maintenance and management activities (beach cleaning, etc.)



- Providing of additional servicing and facilities such as rubbish bins, particularly for peak use periods.
- Review (and update if required) the existing arrangement for different site uses, including jet ski access, fishing, boating, swimming, and dog beach areas.
- Review and implement required enforcement measures for the above uses (dog access, jet skis, etc.)
- **Development –**
 - Prepare planning controls and policies to limit inappropriate development.
 - Using the Siting and Design Guidelines, identify existing Council assets without coastal dependency and prepare adaptation plans before end-of-life.
 - Implement the DELWP “siting and design guidelines” into the planning of council works.
 - Protect and preserve natural areas of environmental significance for future generations in balance with developed areas for public use.
 - Upgrades to amenity infrastructure such as seating, shade and boardwalks, and community buildings.

SECTION 7 SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Development consideration for CMMP – use of activity nodes

Activity nodes provide a focus for managing recreation demand and enhancing links between the foreshore reserve, retail and commercial districts of Frankston and Seaford. The Frankston Waterfront is the primary activity node and the main hub for concentrated activity such as large-scale events and commercial activities.

Recreation 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. These areas include Olivers Hill, Mile Bridge, Seaford Life Saving Club and Keast Park. Defining activity nodes serves to:

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

Information supplied by Frankston City Council, 2022.



8 STEWARDSHIP, KNOWLEDGE, ENGAGE AND COLLABORATE

This objective relates to increasing community stewardship and collaborative management of the marine and coastal environment, including use of citizen science, volunteering, and sustainable funding for long-term implementation to protect values, mitigate issues and embrace opportunities.

Align with Frankston's
Engagement Framework
& best practice principles

8.1 Frankston context

Engage Frankston is the Council run platform used to engage the local community and other stakeholders. This is an interactive platform, where Council provides project updates and progress bulletins, and the community can contribute through the login portal function of the platform for two-way information exchange. Advertisement of upcoming engagement events, links to surveys and other interactive consultation opportunities are also posted on this platform.

Frankston City Council recognises the importance of collaborative and strategic partnerships based on common objectives and relevant expertise in securing vital funding investments and influence decision-making at all levels to benefit the community now and into the future.

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



Figure 8-1 Council-led engagement at the Frankston Waterfront festival to commence CMMP project



8.2 Values

- An engaged community motivated to participate in local planning and coastal management.
- Enthusiastic local community groups and stakeholders.
- Historical custodianship of Traditional Owners and present-day involvement of Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation (BLCAC) in coastal management, stewardship and planning activities.
- Clearly defined CMMP framework to enable a coordinated, strategic approach to coastal management.
- Existing initiatives and projects to engage the local community (such as Engage Frankston, CoastSnap)

8.3 Issues

- Jurisdictional ambiguity regarding roles of Council and other agencies (Parks Victoria, MSV, BBV, DELWP, etc.).
- Challenges in effective coordination of community group activities and local projects with broader resources and other programs.
- Commonly there can be a lack of funding for implementation of coastal management actions.

8.4 Opportunities

- Creation of a well-defined project governance structure of implementation of the CMMP – that includes a clear delineation of roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders across the coastal zone.
- Encourage and support local community groups such as ‘friends of’ groups to champion and action local projects – including dune care in coastal reserves.
- Council engagement with community groups and Landcare groups for revegetation and dune care activities.
- Implement community education through programs, signage, Council websites and social media channels regarding:
 - **History:** Enhanced communication of Indigenous history, including collaboration with Traditional Owners.
 - **Environmental Processes:** Coastal process and coastal hazard risks.
 - **Governance:** Roles and responsibilities various agencies and jurisdictions.
- A specific Frankston design guideline may be envisaged to promote cultural values and identity of the coastal amenities, this could extend across the council to other discipline via a Human Centric Design process¹⁶.
- Promotion of citizen science programs such as CoastSnap.
- Identification and promotion of local coastal features/spaces for nearby school visits, educational activities and tourism.
- Promote Traditional Owner walking tours and cultural activities related to coastal management
- Envisage hybrid funding model for coastal amenities, where public and private investments are made for specific projects (time, cost, quality definition). The duration of such projects may be limited and subject to short-term land use agreements, to promote sustainable coastal adaptation to climate change.

¹⁶ State Government of Victoria 2022, Introduction to human-centred design. Available: <https://www.vic.gov.au/introduction-human-centred-design>



- Promote sustainable use of sediment when dredging and working with nature as business as usual for Council
- Review and consider opportunities for Blue Carbon investment along the coast. While the Emission Reduction scope may be spatially constrained, this will assist in formulating future Coastal Management Plan beyond the 2023 Plan

Citizen Science Case Study – CoastSnap

The University of New South Wales Water Research Laboratory and the New South Wales Government partnered to develop CoastSnap in 2017. Beginning with two pilot sites at Manly and North Narrabeen beaches, the tools and techniques were developed to make simple and accurate community beach monitoring a reality. Through this process, it was discovered that communities and their visitors love learning about dynamic coasts by getting involved as community beach scientists. From its humble beginnings on Sydney's Northern Beaches, CoastSnap is now a global phenomenon.

There are two CoastSnap stations in Frankston, located at Olivers Hill lookout and the Seaford Pier. These stations consist of educational signage about the app and program, and a phone frame to enable consistent images to be collected and uploaded by beach visitors. Example images from Seaford Pier are shown below.



This project demonstrates how the community can be engaged in coastal monitoring and management. Other projects where public and community group collaboration could benefit CMMP implementation should be explored, to foster shared ownership of outcomes, local-leadership and awareness raising while contributing additional resources and perspectives for the protection and enhancement of marine and coastal environments.

Information referenced from NSW Government and CoastSnap: <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/research-and-publications/your-research/citizen-science/get-involved/coastsnap>



9 SUMMARY

Coastal areas are of immense value to coastal communities and hold importance culturally, environmentally, socially, and economically and for tourism. In turn, these areas are used for a variety of purposes and functions, which can serve competing interests, as well as in conflict with natural coastal processes and the impacts of climate change; as well as adapting to the pressure of increasing coastal in-migration and tourism.

A review of the coastal planning context is presented in Part A to summarise the importance aligning with the *Marine and Coastal Act 2018*, Marine and Coastal Policy 2020, and the Marine and Coastal Strategy 2022, among other key State policy guidance and initiatives to support local governments in sustainably managing Victoria’s coastal areas. Additionally, this section reviews key Council strategic planning documents for consideration in Frankston’s Coastal and Marine Management Plan 2023 development project.

The inputs of the State marine and coastal management planning framework, Council’s strategic directions, and values, issues and opportunities identified in extensive community and stakeholder consultation (summarised in the Post-Consultation Report delivered to Council in a separate document) will be used to draft precinct-based actions in the next phase of this project, as represented in Figure 9-1.

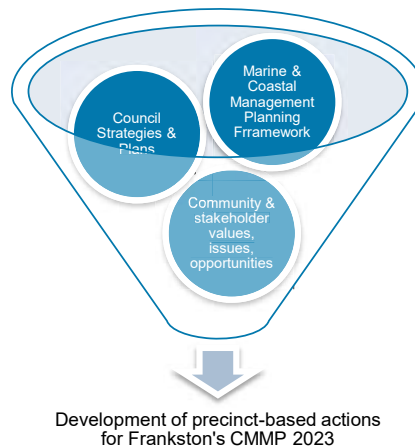


Figure 9-1 Overview of inputs to-date in project for next phase development

The presentation of values, issues and opportunities related to Frankston’s coastline are overarching and a summary of many hundreds of comments and considerations gathered through background review and community and stakeholder consultation inputs. These have been structured by the 5 key State policy objectives, being:

- Traditional Owners’ rights, aspirations, and knowledge;
- Protect and enhance the marine and coastal environment;
- Respect natural processes and strengthen resilience to climate change;
- Use and develop sustainably; and
- Stewardship, knowledge, engagement, and collaboration.



APPENDIX A COASTAL CROWN LAND PRECINCT MAPS





Frankston Waterfront





Long Island



Frankston Pier

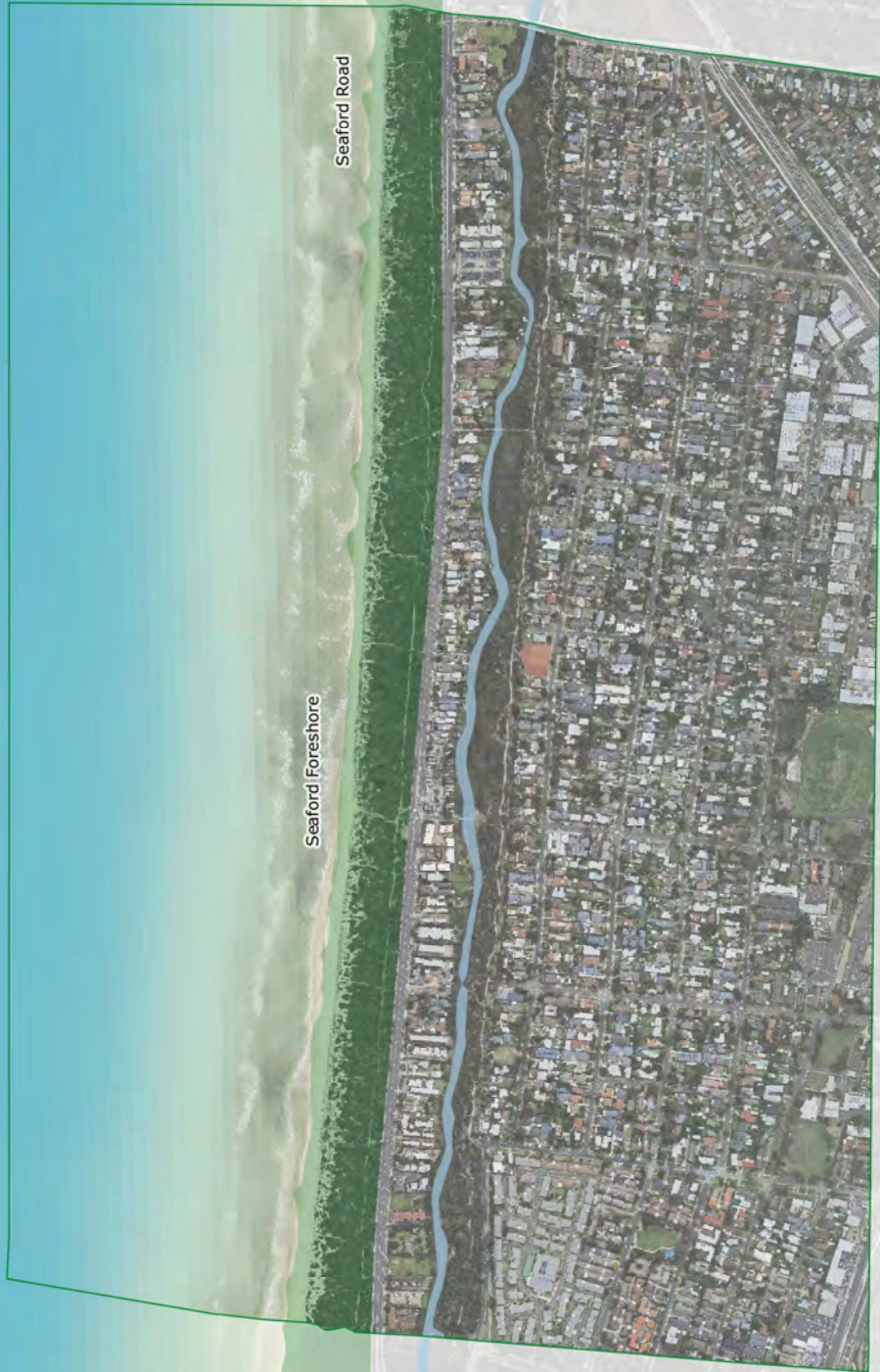
Frankston Waterfront

Kananook Creek





Seaford Foreshore



0 250 500 m



Seaford Pier



Seaford Foreshore

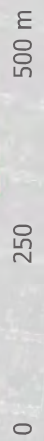
Seaford Pier

Seaford Road





Keast Park





APPENDIX B PRECINCT-BASED VIO MATRICES (EXCERPT FROM POST-CONSULTATION REPORT)



B-1 Precinct 1 – Olivers Hill

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



PRECINCT 2 – FRANKSTON WATERFRONT		VALUES		ISSUES		OPPORTUNITIES		175
		State agencies	Comm-unity	FAC	State agencies	Comm-unity	FAC	
7	Planning & Development Encroachments, prevent overscale development (e.g. SE Water Building), area between yacht / lifesaving clubs unsuitable for development, non-coastal dependant development unwanted Urban renewal – improve built form in commercial zone, McCombs Park renewal, Land use – management confusion along creek corridor, building height interrupts views	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
					1	1	-	3
					1	1	-	2
					1	1	-	2

B-3 Precinct 3 – Long Island

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



PRECINCT 3 – LONG ISLAND		VALUES		ISSUES		OPPORTUNITIES		98
		State agencies	Community	State agencies	Community	State agencies	Community	
	Land use – Overdevelopment – reduce infill development, discourage residential development, non-coastal-dependent development (e.g. Long Island Tennis Club); Different land managers along waterway corridor; Utilities connections to bathing boxes; Stronger planning controls for greater safety / climate resilience	-	-	3	-	-	3	6

B-4 Precinct 4 – Seaford Foreshore

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

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PRECINCT 4 – SEAFORD FORESHORE		VALUES		ISSUES		OPPORTUNITIES		82
		State agencies	Comm-unity	FAC	State agencies	Comm-unity	FAC	Total
	Land use – confusion over management of creek corridor	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	Climate resilience – need for climate resilience of residential areas, coastal areas	-	-	-	1	-	2	3

B-5 Precinct 5 – Seaford Pier

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

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PRECINCT 5 – SEAFORD PIER		VALUES	ISSUES	OPPORTUNITIES	106						
	Vegetation – dune vegetation, increase reserve areas, weed management needed (road corridors), damage to vegetation, valued banksia woodland, valued tea-tree in foreshore	3	4	1	2	-	-	2	-	12	
10	Planning & Development Built form character – protect / maintain / replicate building character as along foreshore, anti-high-rise preferences, beautification of highway corridor, 'bad / cheap' development adverse impact on amenity of area, duplicate Keast Park style development in Seaford	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	4
	Preference for minimal development – valued current 'pristine' state, anti-development on crown land	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	6	6

B-6 Precinct 6 – Keast Park

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



APPENDIX C COASTADAPT - CLIMATE IMPACTS IN FRANKSTON





CoastAdapt

Home > Resource centre > Tools > Sea-level rise and future climate information for coastal councils

Sea-level rise and future climate information for coastal councils

Frankston

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Frankston, Vic

Sea-level rise

Inundation maps

Temperature

Rainfall

Year 2050

Year 2100

Very high greenhouse gases

Low greenhouse gases

Very high greenhouse gases

Satellite base map
Very high greenhouse gas scenario (RCP8.5 2050)

Satellite base map
Low greenhouse gas scenario (RCP4.5 2100)

Satellite base map
Very high greenhouse gas scenario (RCP8.5 2100)

Topographic base map
Very high greenhouse gas scenario (RCP8.5 2050)

Topographic base map
Low greenhouse gas scenario (RCP4.5 2100)

Topographic base map
Very high greenhouse gas scenario (RCP8.5 2100)



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Sea-level rise and future climate information for coastal councils

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Sea-level rise

Inundation maps

Temperature

Rainfall



Observed average (1981-2010)



Low greenhouse gas scenario (RCP4.5)



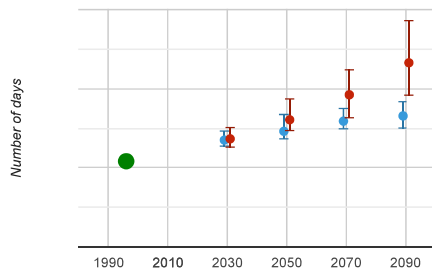
Very high greenhouse gas scenario (RCP8.5)



Range between highest and lowest model estimates

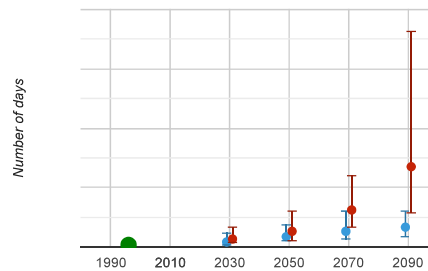
Hot days:

Mean annual number of days with maximum temperature greater than 30°C



Warm nights:

Mean annual number of nights with minimum temperature greater than 25°C

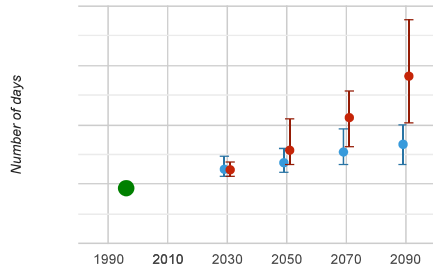


Heatwaves:

Average of longest run of days in each year with maximum temperature greater than 30°C

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Want to know more about the present-day coast?
see **Frankston** in Shoreline Explorer

23 April 2017



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Sea-level rise

Inundation maps

Temperature

Rainfall



Observed average (1981-2010)



Low greenhouse gas scenario (RCP4.5)



Very high greenhouse gas scenario (RCP8.5)



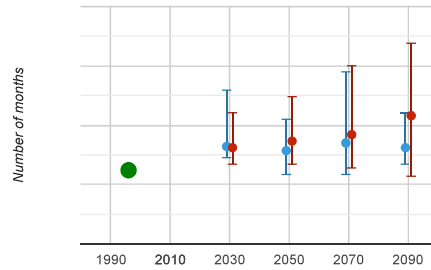
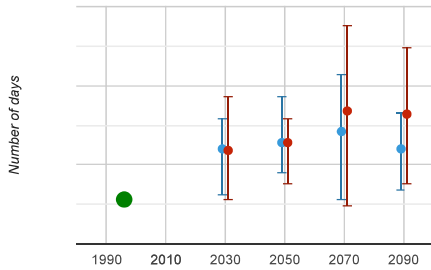
Range between highest and lowest model estimates

Very wet days:

Mean annual number of days when rainfall exceeds the observed 99.9th percentile

Dry conditions:

Mean annual (May to Apr) number of months when total rainfall is less than the historic 10th percentile



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Sea-level rise and future climate information for coastal councils

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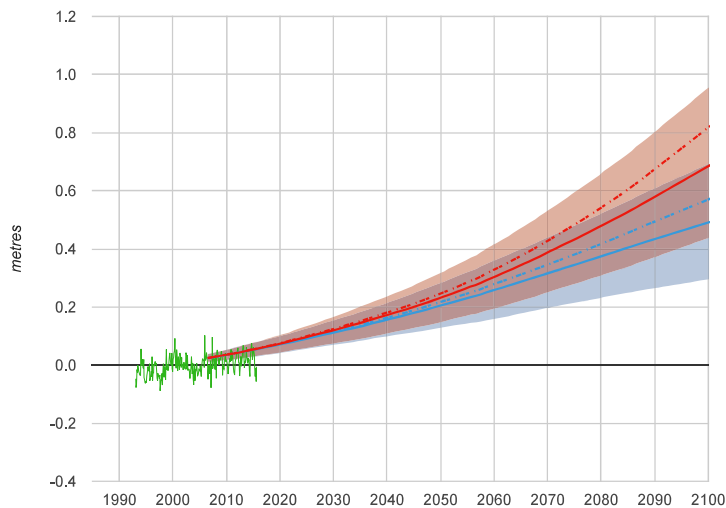
Frankston, Vic

- Sea-level rise**
- Inundation maps
- Temperature
- Rainfall

Select greenhouse gas scenarios

[What are RCP scenarios?](#)

- Very low greenhouse gas scenario (RCP2.6)
- Low greenhouse gas scenario (RCP4.5)
- High greenhouse gas scenario (RCP6.0)
- Very high greenhouse gas scenario (RCP8.5)



- Observed data (Satellite)
- Solid lines show median sea-level rise relative to an average from 1986 to 2005
- Dashed lines show allowances for each scenario
- Shaded areas show the likely range for each scenario

Sea-level rise:

https://coastadapt.com.au/sea-level-rise-information-all-australian-coastal-councils#VIC_FRANKSTON

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(relative to an average calculated between 1986 and 2005)

Date (unit)	Greenhouse gas scenario (RCP)			
	Very low (RCP2.6)	Low (RCP4.5)	High (RCP6.0)	Very high (RCP8.5)
2030 (m)	0.11 (0.07-0.16)	0.11 (0.07-0.16)	0.11 (0.06-0.15)	0.12 (0.08-0.17)
2050 (m)	0.20 (0.12-0.28)	0.21 (0.13-0.29)	0.20 (0.12-0.28)	0.24 (0.15-0.32)
2070 (m)	0.29 (0.17-0.40)	0.32 (0.20-0.44)	0.31 (0.19-0.43)	0.39 (0.25-0.54)
2090 (m)	0.37 (0.21-0.53)	0.44 (0.27-0.61)	0.44 (0.27-0.63)	0.58 (0.38-0.81)
Rate of change at 2100 (mm/yr)	4.0 (1.6-6.3)	5.8 (3.1-8.5)	6.9 (4.0-10.0)	10.4 (6.5-15.0)

See observed satellite data only >

Allowances:

(relative to an average calculated between 1986 and 2005)

Date (unit)	Greenhouse gas scenario (RCP)			
	Very low (RCP2.6)	Low (RCP4.5)	High (RCP6.0)	Very high (RCP8.5)
2030 (m)	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.13
2050 (m)	0.21	0.22	0.21	0.25
2070 (m)	0.31	0.35	0.34	0.43
2090 (m)	0.42	0.50	0.51	0.68



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23 April 2017



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Consideration of Reports of Officers

ADOPTION OF SAFER COMMUNITIES POLICY AND STRATEGY

Draft Safer Communities Strategy

Meeting Date: 11 December 2023

Attachment: B



**Draft
Safer Communities
Strategy 2023**

Acknowledgement of Country

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

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

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

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Executive Summary

About this Strategy

The Safer Communities Strategy provides Frankston City Council with the strategic direction for how we will work with our community and partners over the next ten years to create a safe, fair and inclusive municipality where people feel safe, well connected and empowered to participate in community life.

The Strategy is aligned with the Community Vision, Council Plan and other key Council strategies and has been developed on principles of diversity and inclusion to take a strengths-based approach in building upon Frankston City’s rich community and place-based assets in its aspiration for safer communities.

Our Vision Statement

Frankston City is a safe, fair and inclusive community that values diversity, connection and participation.

Our guiding principles

The following guiding principles underpin and shape our Strategy and set out how we will work to implement our vision for safer communities in Frankston City:

- Aboriginal self-determination and cultural safety
- Gender equity and intersectionality
- Diversity, inclusion and human rights
- Primary prevention focused
- Partnerships and collaboration
- Evidence informed and outcomes focused

Our Strategic Priorities

Our strategic priorities are organised into four long-term outcomes to achieve our aspiration for safer communities in Frankston City. Each strategic priority is supported by primary prevention focused strategies based on what we know works, and will be delivered through initiatives that target areas for where local government policy and planning can best influence safer communities.

	OUTCOMES	STRATEGIC PRIORITIES
1	Community strength and connection	Build strong, inclusive and connected communities
2	Healthy and safe behaviours	Strengthen community wellbeing and resilience
3	Well planned and liveable communities	Build well planned liveable environments for safety
		Improve access to safe and secure housing
4	Collaboration, innovation and empowerment	Strengthen leadership, partnerships and community empowerment

About our Safer Communities Strategy

The Safer Communities Strategy 2023-2033 (the Strategy) provides Frankston City Council with the strategic direction for how we will work with our community and partners over the next ten years to create a safe, fair and inclusive municipality where people feel safe, well connected and empowered to participate in community life.

The Strategy identifies our strategic priorities and key strategies to guide Council and its partners in taking collaborative approaches towards four long-term outcomes. These outcomes aspire for our City to be renowned for its well planned, liveable and safe environments with healthy, strong and empowered communities. Together,

these outcomes form the foundation for safer communities.

The implementation of this Strategy will support the facilitation of strategic partnerships and enable more integrated and innovative approaches to community safety and crime prevention.

A strengths-based and primary prevention approach

The Strategy has been developed on principles of diversity and inclusion, and takes a strengths-based approach in building upon Frankston City's rich community and place-based assets in its aspiration for safer communities.

The Strategy has adopted crime prevention theory in its development of evidence-based primary prevention strategies that aim to strengthen those protective factors known to reduce risk of offending and unsafe behaviours and improve perceptions of safety. These strategies also include environmental

approaches aimed at modifying the physical environment to build strong connections between people and public spaces, improve perceptions of safety and reduce opportunities for crime. They also include social and structural approaches that focus on addressing underlying social and economic causes of crime.¹

Enhancing protective factors alongside an understanding of the causes and contexts within which crimes are committed enables crime prevention activities to be targeted more effectively and where they are needed most.²



Source: Victorian Department of Justice and Community Safety

What are safer communities?

At its core, being safe is a fundamental human right that extends to everyone – we all have the right to feel safe and respected, and to live our lives free from harm, irrespective of our unique attributes such as age, abilities, Aboriginality, culture, gender, sexual orientation, socio-economic situation, religion or faith. Human rights provide a framework for dignity, equality and mutual respect fostering a more just and inclusive society.

Building upon this, safer communities are environments where everyone has the right to go about their daily activities without fear, or risk of harm or injury. Safer communities not only enable people to be safe, but to also feel safe, whether at home, at work or when moving around streets and public places. Safer communities enable people to feel valued and treated in a culturally respectful manner, and have meaningful opportunities to fully and freely participate in community life and decisions that impact them.

Safer communities are also places where people take responsibility for their behaviours and work together to create safe and attractive environments for everyone who lives, works and visits them.

It's important for us to understand that not all people within a community experience the same levels or perceptions of safety. Each person's experiences and perceptions of safety will be influenced by their range of experiences, expectations, characteristics of their identity and background. Fair and inclusive strategies are required to respond to this.



It's also important for us to understand the relationship between crime, fear of crime and feelings of safety and how this impacts individuals and communities. Evidence shows a relationship between crime with greater levels of harm, like violent crime, and feelings of safety and engagement in the community. Due to the risk of significant harm, fear of violent crime is usually greater than actual rates of violent crime.

Safer communities are not just therefore measured by the level of crime within an area. They are also measured by the level of risk of harm or injury, as well as the levels of wellbeing, resilience, community strength, perceptions of public spaces and access to safe and secure housing. They are also measured through an intersectional lens to understand and address the unique needs and experiences of individuals and communities.

Fair and inclusive communities are safer communities

Fair and inclusive communities are essential for safer communities. People must feel safe, respected and free from any form of discrimination to be able to fully and freely participate in social, cultural and civic life within a community.

Fair and inclusive communities are fostered by removing structural barriers and enhancing community building initiatives that enable people to feel included, valued and have their say.

Research shows a strong association between community building and perceptions of safety, and suggests that through pro-social activities that foster

community cohesion and connectedness, worry of crime is reduced.³

When people feel more positive about their neighbourhood and feel connection and trust in their community, they are more likely to get involved in community building to address local issues. This has the compounding effect of building capacity to respond to community safety challenges in the future.⁴

While a socially inclusive and cohesive community improves perceived safety by fostering trust and connections, the actual safety that occurs as a result goes on to contribute to a more a cohesive society, building and strengthening each other.⁵



Safer communities takes a whole community

This Strategy recognises safer communities as being a shared responsibility between Victoria Police, all three tiers of government, government agencies, service providers, businesses, community groups and individuals.

A whole-of-community approach involves everyone taking responsibility in contributing towards safer communities. By working together as a whole community, we can be more impactful in building strong and vibrant communities and achieving safer environments for people to live, work and visit.

Safer communities are also a shared responsibility across all areas of Council. We are committed to taking coordinated approaches in delivering our policies, programs and services and broadening our understanding of community needs to strengthen community safety outcomes and improve perceptions of safety.



Federal and State Government	Develops a range of policies and legislation, and provides grant opportunities that aim to reduce crime, improve safety and increase community empowerment.
Local Government	Provides a range of services, programs and activities that contribute to safer communities. Has local laws responsibilities, also contributes through place management and community building. Refers reports of safety concerns from the community to Victoria Police, and seeks advice and collaboration on safety issues.
Victoria Police	The primary law enforcement agency of Victoria, responsible for upholding the law to promote a safe, secure and orderly society.
Service providers	Provides health and social services to the community, including for victims or perpetrators of crime, and vulnerable and marginalised members of the community.
Business, community and individuals	Contributes through safe and responsible behaviours, reporting, helping others and building community connections.

Our vision for safer communities

Frankston City is a safe, fair and inclusive community that values diversity, connection and participation.

Our guiding principles

We have developed six guiding principles to underpin and shape our Strategy and set out how we will work to implement our vision for safer communities in Frankston City.

Aboriginal self-determination and cultural safety	We will recognise that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples have the right understanding and knowledge of local community needs, priorities and aspirations to deliver culturally appropriate solutions. We will strive to create and maintain environments that are safe for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, and where all people are treated in a culturally respectful manner.
Gender equity and intersectionality	We will respect and value people without discrimination, regardless of their gender. We will use inclusive language and terms to promote gender equality and inclusion. We will apply an intersectional gender lens to recognise and understand multiple and overlapping forms of discrimination and disadvantage.
Diversity, inclusion and human rights	We will be inclusive, culturally aware and responsive to the needs of individuals in creating safer communities. We will recognise that an individual's identity includes their gender, age, Aboriginality, disability, culture, religion or faith, sexuality and lived experiences. We will respect each person's human right to be treated fairly and have the ability to make genuine choices in their lives.
Primary prevention focused	We will work to address the underlying cause of crime and harm to stop them before they occur through primary prevention strategies that build community strength and resilience.
Partnerships and collaboration	We will partner and collaborate with the community and a diverse range of stakeholders to understand the needs and aspirations of our community. We will work together taking a whole-of-community approach and collectively work towards common goals for the greatest impact.
Evidence informed and outcomes focussed	We will use evidence to design, implement and improve our work. We will integrate best available research with peoples' lived experience to be responsive to evolving community needs. We will demonstrate measurable outcomes through evaluation and performance measurement.

Our outcomes and strategic priorities

Our strategic priorities are organised into four long-term outcomes. Each strategic priority is supported by primary prevention focused strategies based on what we know works, and will be

delivered through initiatives that target areas for where local government policy and planning can influence safer communities.

OUTCOMES	STRATEGIC PRIORITIES	AREAS OF INFLUENCE
1 Community strength and connection	Build strong, inclusive and connected communities	Inclusion, belonging and social cohesion Respect and value of diversity Gender equality and family violence prevention
2 Healthy and safe behaviours	Strengthen community wellbeing and resilience	Safe and responsible behaviours Access to services Community resilience and inclusive recovery
3 Well planned and liveable communities	Build well planned liveable environments for safety	Safe and accessible public spaces Placemaking CPTED Road, pedestrian and cycling safety Safe online environments
	Improve access to safe and secure housing	Safe and secure housing Safety and wellbeing of people experiencing or at risk of homelessness
4 Collaboration, innovation and empowerment	Strengthen leadership, partnerships and community empowerment	Cross sector partnerships Collaboration and coordination Whole-of-council approaches Community empowerment Organisational culture

Context

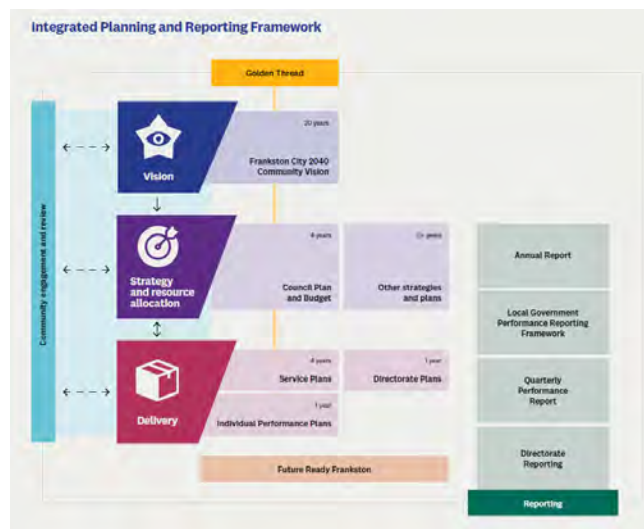
Frankston City Council is taking an integrated planning approach to the development of its policies, strategies and plans to ensure that we are working towards a set of shared outcomes that incorporate our community’s long-term aspirations for the future of the municipality.

Our integrated planning approach

Council’s integrated planning approach has been formalised through the introduction of our Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework. This Framework connects our community’s long-term aspirations in the Community Vision 2040 with Council’s long-term resourcing strategies and medium term strategic plans and policies, in particular the Council Plan and Budget (see Figure 1).

The connection between the Community Vision 2040, Council Plan and all other strategies, policies and plans forms a ‘golden thread’ through our plans to strengthen our journey towards achieving our shared outcomes.

Figure 1: Frankston City Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework



Community Vision 2040

The Community Vision 2040 is our community’s long-term vision and aspirations for the future of our City, providing a description of what our community wants for the future of our municipality, in terms of its look, feel and

liveability. The Community Vision 2040 sets the direction for our whole community, inspiring us all to work together to create a future for our City that our community wants to see, live and experience. Our community vision is:

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

Our shared outcomes

This Strategy supports the delivery of our Council Plan 2021-2025 and Community Vision 2040, forming part of the ‘golden thread’ contributing towards achieving our shared outcomes.

This connection with our shared outcomes continues its journey from this Strategy to other plans, where the Strategy’s priorities and key strategies will be resourced for implementation.



Planning with an intersectionality lens

Intersectionality refers to the way that different characteristics of a person’s identity can expose them to multiple layers of discrimination and marginalisation.⁶

Attitudes, systems and structures in society and organisations can interact to create inequality and result in exclusion. These include sexism, racism, homophobia, biphobia, transphobia, intersex discrimination, ableism, ageism and stigma.⁷ When these characteristics intersect, there is greater risk of being exposed to discrimination and marginalisation.

Research tells us that intersectionality can result in increased risk of social isolation, harm and crime. It also tells us that experiences and perceptions of safety are impacted by gender and other intersecting characteristics of a person’s identity, and that feeling and being safe in our community is not shared equally.

For example, women are much more likely than men to be a victim of family violence. Furthermore, women with disability are almost twice as likely as women without disability to have experience physical or sexual violence by a cohabiting partner over a 12-month period.⁸

It is vital we look beyond the population as a whole to better understand the unique needs and experiences of different sub-population groups and identities in working towards safer communities.

This Strategy has been informed by careful examination of the data through

an intersectional gender lens, and considers the disproportionate safety risks that may be experienced within our community by the following groups as a result of attitudes, systems and structures creating inequality and exclusion:

Women

Culturally and linguistically diverse communities

Older people

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities

Young people

LGBTQIA+ communities
People with disability



Policy context

Creating safer communities in Frankston City involves Council operating within a policy structure that includes Council’s own strategies, policies and plans (see Figure 2), as well as broader Federal and State Government policies, and the global human rights context.

The Federal and State Governments are responsible for developing laws, legislation and the overarching strategies and frameworks that guide public health,

safety and crime prevention activities at a national or state level. They deliver and fund key services and supports such as health, education, transport and police.

The Federal and State Governments also both have statutory responsibilities in emergency planning. As such, local government is strongly influenced and directed by Australian and Victorian legislation, policies and plans (see Figure 3 for a full list).

Figure 2: Frankston City Council policies, strategies and plans aligned with this Strategy

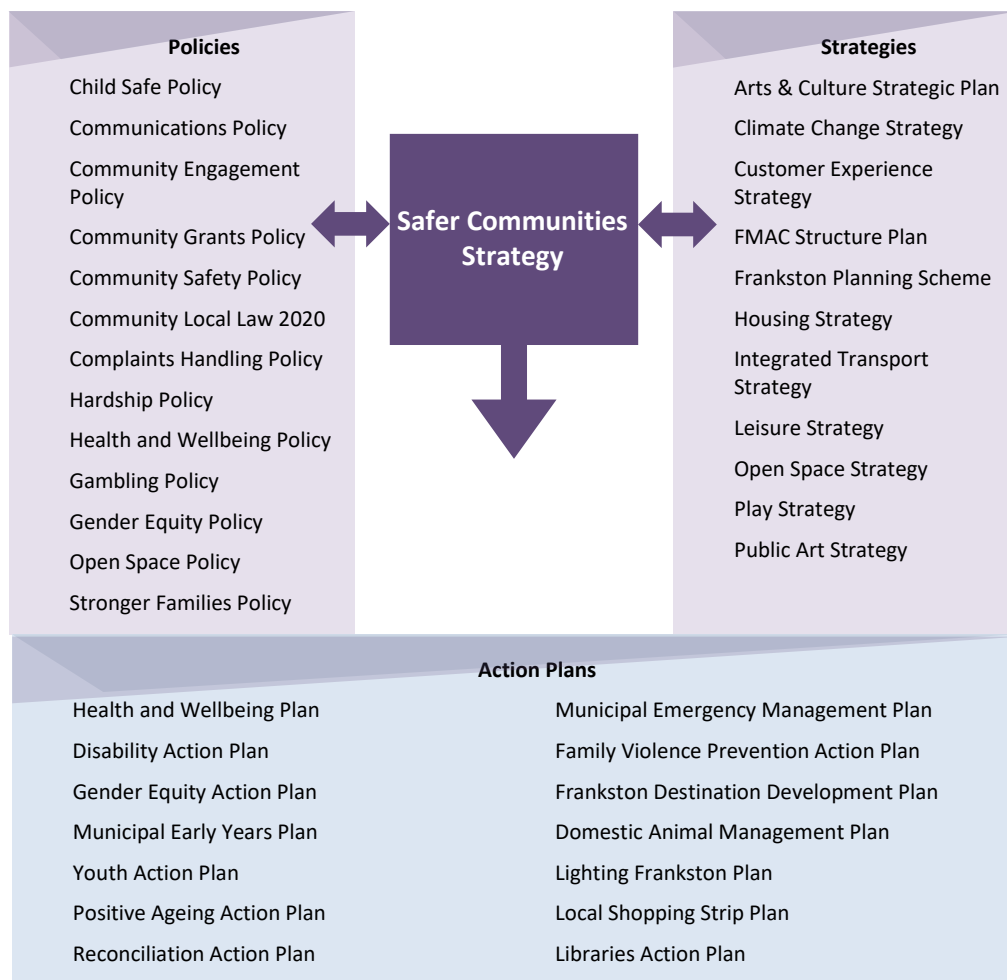


Figure 3: Federal and State Government policies, strategies and plans

Federal Government legislation, policy and plans

Age Discrimination Act 2004	National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children 2022-32
Australia’s Disability Strategy 2021-31	National Strategy for Disaster Resilience (2011)
National Alcohol Strategy 2019-2028	Parliamentary Inquiry into Locally Based Approaches to Community Safety and Crime Prevention (2012)
Family Violence Protection Act 2008	
National Crime Prevention Framework (2012)	
National Drug Strategy 2017-2026	
National Injury Prevention Strategy 2020-2030	

State Government legislation, policy and plans

Disability Act 2006	Victorian Aboriginal Local Government Strategy 2021
Equal Opportunity Act 2010	Victorian Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities Act 2006
Dhelk Dja: Safe Our Way (2018)	Victorian Crimes Act 1958
Everybody Matters: Inclusion and Equity Statement (10 year vision)	Victorian Crime Prevention Strategy
Inclusive Victoria: State Disability Plan 2022-26	Victorian Emergency Management Act 1986
Graffiti Prevention Act 2007	Victorian Gender Equality Act 2020
Liquor Control Reform Act 1998	Victorian Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Action Plan
Local Government Act 2020	Victoria Police Capability Plan 2016-25
Pride in our Future: Victoria’s LGBTIQ+ Strategy 2022-32	Victorian Public Health and Wellbeing Plan 2019-23
Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008	Victorian Road Safety Strategy 2021-2030
Our promise Your future – Victoria’s youth strategy 2022–2027	Urban Design Guidelines for Victoria
Racial and Religious Tolerance Act 2001	
Safe and Strong: A Victorian Gender Equality Strategy	

The role of local government in safer communities

Local government plays an important role in helping to create safer communities. Whereas crime prevention is primarily the responsibility of state government, local government can make a significant contribution through its responsibilities and functions, as well as its understanding

of local needs and partnerships to facilitate local solutions.

This Strategy will strive to ensure that Frankston City is a safe, fair and inclusive community that values diversity, connection and participation by fulfilling the following roles:

Deliver	Deliver: community, family and health services; infrastructure and community assets, including libraries, community centres and kindergartens; and arts and cultural programs, festivals and events.	Partner	Facilitate partnerships and collaborative action between stakeholders to strengthen outcomes.
Planner	Plan services, land use, public and open spaces, community infrastructure, climate change adaptation and social change.	Advocate	Work with other stakeholders to advocate for legislative reforms, policy changes and increased resourcing to meet local needs.
Place manager	Place manage, maintain and activate council-owned facilities, property, assets and open spaces.	Community builder	Build community strength through community development, community grants, support for community and sporting groups and community engagement.
Compliance and safety	Uphold compliance with local laws and state government regulations for food safety, alcohol and smoke free outdoor areas, building codes, parking and traffic management. Develop emergency management plans in partnership with other agencies.	Employer	Employ a skilled and capable workforce and support the development of staff to deliver high quality services to the public.

Council has an ongoing commitment to working in partnership in order to deliver improved safety outcomes for the community.

Our key partners for the implementation of this Strategy include (but are not limited to) the following:



<p>Local Safety Committee</p>	<p>Brings together representatives from Victoria Police, Frankston City Council, government agencies, shopping centre managers, Neighbourhood Watch and others to collaborate in working towards improving community safety for a safe and inclusive community.</p>	<p>Municipal Emergency Management Planning Committee</p>	<p>Brings together representatives from Victoria Police, Frankston City Council, emergency services, emergency relief providers and community health services to maintain the Municipal Emergency Management Plan for Frankston City.</p>
<p>Emergency services</p>	<p>Includes Victoria Police, VicSES, Country Fire Authority and Fire Rescue Victoria.</p>	<p>Emergency relief providers</p>	<p>Includes Community Support Frankston, Australia Red Cross and local support and relief agencies.</p>
<p>Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation</p>	<p>The area’s Registered Aboriginal Party and Traditional Owner organisation representing the Bunurong people of the South-Eastern Kulin Nation.</p>	<p>Government departments and agencies</p>	<p>Including (but not limited to): Department of Health; Department of Transport; Department of Families, Fairness and Housing; Department of Environment, Land and Planning; VicRoads; Emergency Management Victoria; and Sports & Recreation Victoria.</p>

How this strategy was developed

This Strategy has been developed through a collaborative process with the community and a diverse range of stakeholders, along with extensive research and data analysis to gain insight into the current crime and safety issues impacting our community.

The development of this Strategy took place over four key stages of engagement, as outlined at Figure 4. A review was also undertaken of national, state and local policy influencing safer communities, along with evidenced-based crime prevention and safety approaches.

A Gender Impact Analysis (GIA) was conducted to analyse the research and data through an intersectional gender lens to identify the safety issues as

experienced by different population groups in the community. The GIA found that gender inequality significantly impacts women’s safety and wellbeing and highlighted the need for this Strategy to contain strategies and initiatives that promote attitudes, behaviours and social norms that normalise gender equality and prioritise the individual, social and economic needs of Frankston City’s diverse community, increasing visibility, inclusion and community support of diversity.

Figure 4: Strategy development



Community engagement

In preparing this Strategy we sought an understanding of our community’s key safety concerns, what action Council could take to address these and their vision for safer communities.

We engaged with the community through online surveys, pop-up consultations in Frankston’s City Centre and in reserves and social media posts. A Mini Frankston City workshop was also held to explore some of the key issues in further detail.

To seek a diverse and inclusive range of views and experiences we held targeted workshops and attended community events to engage with the following networks:

- Local Safety Committee
- Municipal Emergency Management Planning Committee
- Child and Family Partnership
- Family Violence Network
- Disability Access and Inclusion Committee

- Youth Council
- Positive Ageing Ambassadors
- LGBTQIA+ Collaborative

We also engaged with a range of other stakeholders, like Monash University and Taskforce.

Overwhelmingly, the safety of public spaces was identified as the top safety concern by our community. Concerns primarily related to feelings of safety in public spaces, particularly at night, while using public transport and in Frankston’s city centre. Much of this concern focused on fear of being the victim of crime, assault or harassment. Concerns also related to the amenity of public spaces and how lighting, graffiti and cleanliness impact perceptions of safety.

Our community engagement was conducted on six discussion topics, with the main safety concerns identified by the community for each topic being as follows:

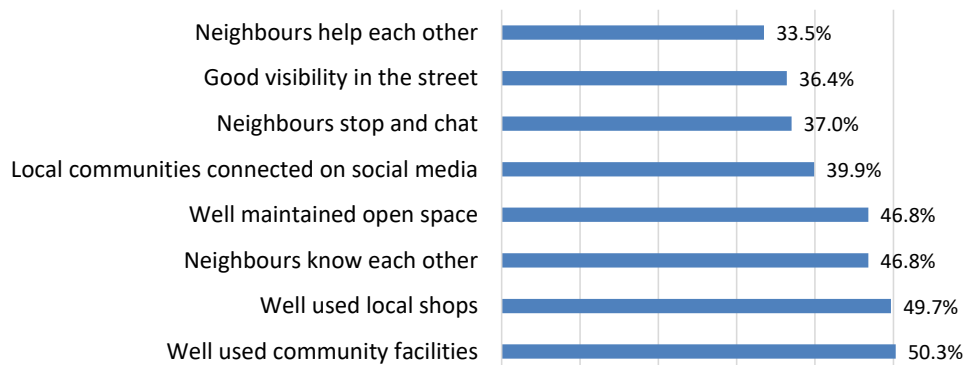
1. Safe and resilient communities	2. Safety in public spaces	3. Harm reduction
<p>Safety of vulnerable people during extreme weather events and emergencies</p> <p>Safety and inclusion of emergency relief centres</p> <p>Long term social and economic impacts of emergency events</p>	<p>Safety of public spaces at night</p> <p>Personal safety in Frankston’s city centre, parks and reserves</p> <p>Road safety</p> <p>Lighting, cleanliness and graffiti</p>	<p>Harms from alcohol, drugs or gambling within the community</p> <p>People having access to support services</p> <p>Impact of crime and violence</p>

4. Safe and respectful relationships	5. Reducing homelessness	6. Safe and inclusive communities
Violence against women Sexual harassment Attitudes and behaviours that condone violence	Access to safe, secure and affordable housing Health and safety of people experiencing homelessness Access to support services	Community connection Lack of social connection Racism, ageism and other forms of discrimination Neighbourhood trust

When asked our community to describe what a safe community looks and feels like to determine our vision for safer communities, the key themes identified were:

- Feeling safe and secure, both during the day and at night
- Being free from violence, harassment or abuse
- Vibrant and welcoming City
- Connection and sense of belonging
- Kindness, empathy and helping others
- Diverse and inclusive

Figure 5: What our community told us their local community does well and contributes to safer communities



Our community identified some key ways in which Council can take action to help create safer communities. The top five actions identified were as follows:

1. Create and maintain safe and accessible public spaces, parks and reserves
2. Work with specialist support services to assist vulnerable community members
3. Work with emergency services like Victoria Police and the Ambulance Service to respond to community safety issues
4. Work with services and community groups on initiatives to reduce harms from alcohol, drugs and gambling
5. Create and maintain community facilities

Our community profile

Frankston City is located on the eastern shores of Port Phillip Bay within Metropolitan Melbourne, approximately 40 kilometres south of Melbourne CBD. The municipality covers an area of about 131 square kilometres.

Our City is known for its 11 kilometres of pristine coastline, award-winning beaches and natural bushland, vibrant lifestyle and growing business, arts, education and health facilities.

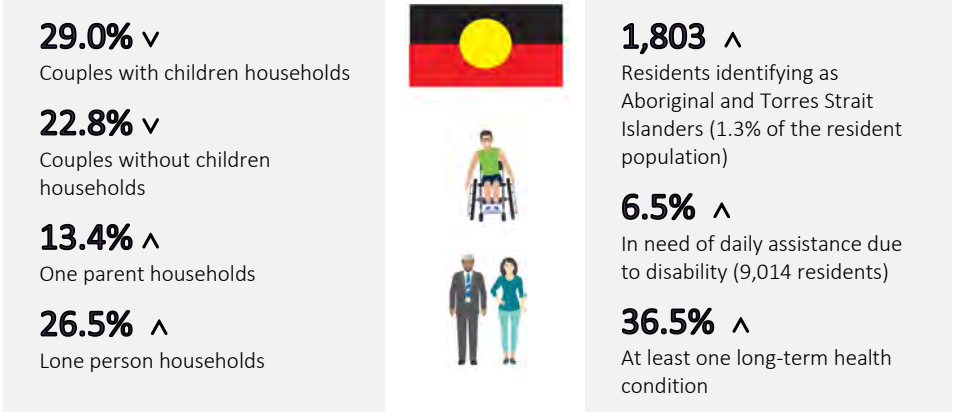
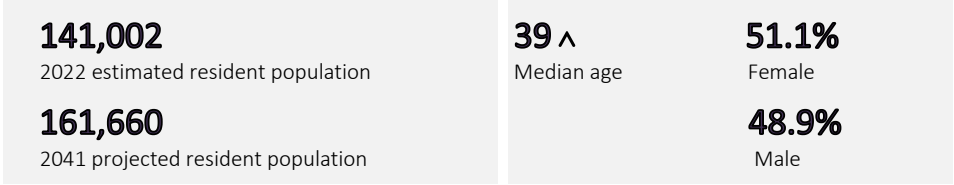
The Traditional Custodians of the land in and around Frankston City are the

Bunurong peoples, part of the language group known as the Kulin Nation. The country of the Bunurong peoples extends from Werribee Creek to the Tarwin River and Wilson’s Promontory.

Our community profile has been developed from the .id community profile, which derives statistics from the Australian Bureau of Statistics 2021 Census.

A detailed crime and safety profile can be viewed at engage.frankston.vic.gov.au/a-safer-community

^ Higher than Greater Melbourne average
 ▼ Lower than Greater Melbourne average
<> Similar to Greater Melbourne average



21.4% √

Born overseas

11.3% √

Speaks a language other than English at home

1.4% √

Speaks English not well or not at all

Top 5 birthplaces for residents born overseas

United Kingdom **6.5%**

New Zealand **2.1%**

India **1.2%**

Philippines **0.9%**

China **0.8%**

42.1% √

Belongs to a faith group

50.6% ^

No religion

14.8% <>

Young people aged 12 to 24 years

22.6% ^

Older people aged 60 years plus

18.7% √

Holds a university qualification

23.4% ^

Holds a trade qualification

63.3% √

Workforce participation rate

9.3% ^

Young people disengaged with employment and education (15 to 24 years of age)



14.3% √

Very low income households

22.9% ^

Low income households

22.3% ^

Moderate income households

27.0% √

Households renting

39.6% ^

Households with a mortgage

26.4% √

Households fully owned

785

Estimated homelessness

83.8% √

Very low income households in rental stress

57.5% ^

Low income households in rental stress

25.6% ^

Moderate income households in rental stress

Community safety profile

Over time the crime rate in Frankston City has been declining and perceptions of safety improving. While these improvements are encouraging, Frankston City still experiences ongoing safety issues that impact how our community and visitors participate, engage and move around the City.

Property and deception offences accounted for nearly half of all criminal

incidents recorded in Frankston City for 2022, making it the most commonly recorded principle offence. While the rates of property and deception offences are showing a declining trend, the rates of crimes against the person have been declining at a much slower rate and remain to be well above the Victorian average.

Total Criminal Incidents 2016–2022

Year ending December

Year	Number	Rate per 100,000 population
2022	9,180	6,547.3
2021	8,340	5,842.7
2016	12,484	8,949.0

FAMILY VIOLENCE RATE

HIGHEST IN METRO MELBOURNE

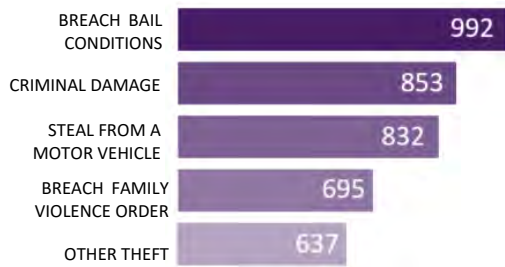
OFFENCE RATE

4TH HIGHEST IN SOUTHERN REGION

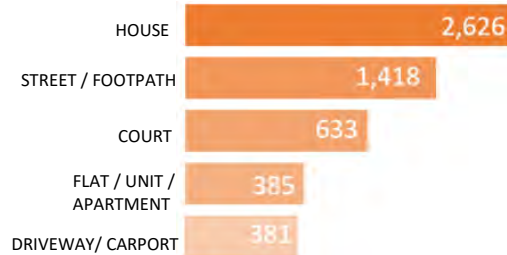
CRIMINAL INCIDENT RATE

8TH HIGHEST IN METRO MELBOURNE

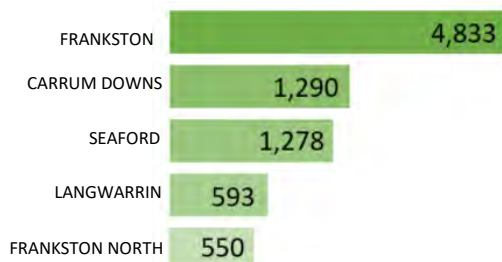
Top 5 offences 2022



Top 5 locations 2022



Top 5 suburbs 2022



Top 5 victim reports 2022

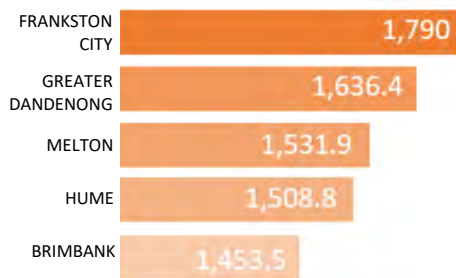


Family violence

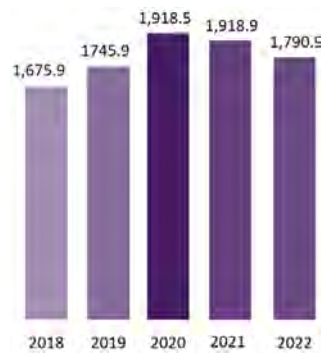
Family violence is a significant issue impacting the safety of residents in Frankston City. The rate of family violence incidents recorded by Victoria Police continues to be higher than all other Metro Melbourne areas, and also higher than both the Southern Metropolitan and Victorian averages.

Data recorded by Victoria Police shows that females are three times more likely than males to be the victim of family violence incidents in Frankston City. Nearly half of victims are aged between 25-44 years, and people aged 55+ are increasingly being recorded as the victim.

Top 5 Metro Melbourne LGAs, family violence rates 2022
 Melbourne Metropolitan LGAs



Frankston City rate of reported family violence incidents, 2018-2022

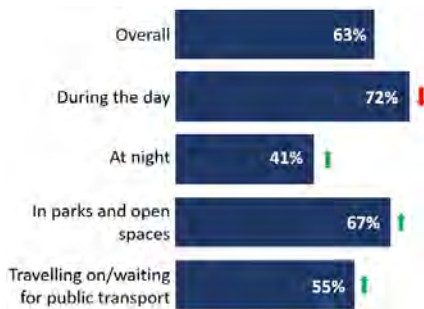


Perceptions of safety

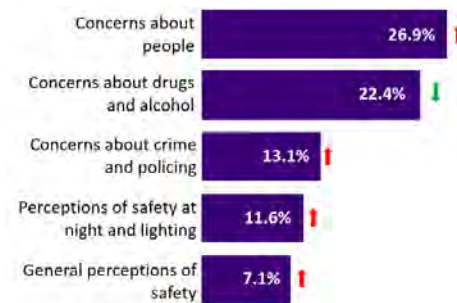
The Frankston City Annual Customer Satisfaction Survey enables us to track how safe people are feeling in our City. This helps us to identify the areas that may need more investment to improve perceptions of safety and remove barriers for participation. The 2023 survey showed the overall perception of living in Frankston City as being very strong.

However, our community nominated safety, policing and crime as the second top issue for Frankston City, which is an increase from previous years and was a more commonly nominated when compared to the Metro Melbourne average.

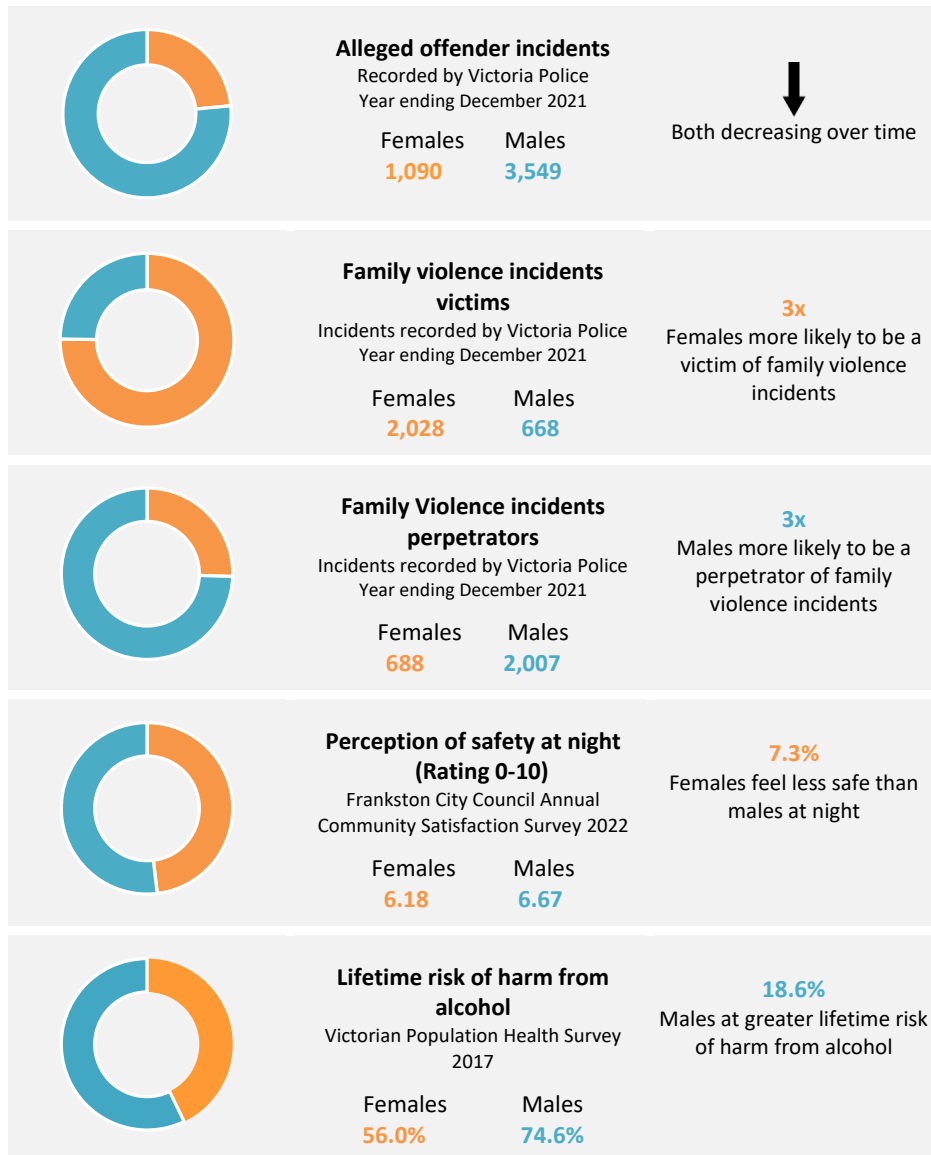
Perceptions of safety in public places (very safe)



Top 5 reasons for feeling unsafe



Gender analysis



Safer Communities Strategy

Outcomes and strategic priorities

Community
strength
and
connection

1

PRIORITY 1.1

Building strong and connected communities

Neighbourhoods and cities thrive when everyone feels safe, valued and included as part of their community. Everyone has the right to feel safe and respected in their relationships and be free from the fear of violence within their homes and in the community.

A welcoming, inclusive and cohesive community where people feel valued and their differences respected enables people to feel safe, enjoy a sense of belonging and able to participate in social, cultural and civic life.

Research shows a strong association between community strength and perceptions of safety. People who trust their neighbours and see them as willing and able to help address local problems are significantly less likely to worry about crime. This demonstrates how community safety strategies that aim to build social capital and community connection can have significant and meaningful benefits to people who worry about crime, as well as to the broader community.⁹ The 2023 Annual Community Satisfaction Survey for Frankston City showed that 56% of residents feel part of their local community, and 61% feel that they can turn to their neighbours for help.

It is against the law to discriminate against someone because of a personal characteristic protected by the law, such as disability, or vilify a person or group of people on the basis of their race or religion or behave in a way that is racially offensive.¹⁰ Victorian adults who frequently experience racism are almost five times more likely than those who do not to have poor mental health.

Feelings and experiences of safety can vary between population groups. An Australian study into perceptions of crime found that women worry more about the risk of physical and sexual assault, while those who spoke a language other than English were more concerned with harassment that derived from discrimination and prejudice.¹¹ The 2023 Annual Community Satisfaction Survey showed that 61% of residents agreed that Frankston City is supportive of people from diverse cultures and backgrounds.

Family violence is a preventable violation of human rights that involves coercive and abusive behaviours designed to intimidate, humiliate, undermine and isolate, resulting in fear and insecurity.¹² It also involves an escalating spiral of violence that can include physical and sexual abuse, as well as psychological, emotional, cultural, spiritual and financial abuse.¹³

Family violence affects all family members, however data shows the majority of victims to be women and their children and the majority of perpetrators to be men. Intimate partner violence is the leading preventable contributor to death, disability and illness in Victorian women aged 15–44.¹⁴ Stopping these forms of violence before they start requires a primary prevention approach.

Our strategies What we know works	Our initiatives How we will deliver this
<p>Strengthen respect and value of diversity within the community to prevent discrimination and reduce stigma</p>	<p>Support and promote public events and festivals that celebrate inclusion and diversity to increase visibility, representation and intercultural connections.</p> <p>Support and promote partnerships and initiatives that showcase the strengths of diverse community groups and build respect and value for diversity within the community.</p> <p>Acknowledge Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples as Australia’s Traditional Owners and actively work towards reconciliation.</p>
<p>Strengthen inclusion, belonging and community connections to improve social cohesion and perceptions of safety</p>	<p>Deliver targeted action plans to facilitate activities that promote and support social inclusion across the lifespan.</p> <p>Facilitate opportunities for people to connect with others in their neighbourhood to support people to feel safe.</p> <p>Promote and support safe and inclusive opportunities for volunteering.</p> <p>Support local sports clubs, community groups and businesses to embed equality and inclusive practices and create safe and welcoming environments.</p>
<p>Promote and normalise gender equality to prevent gendered violence and all forms of violence against women, children and older people</p>	<p>Embed a whole-of-council primary prevention response to gendered violence and all forms of violence against women, children and older people.</p> <p>Strengthen organisational capability to use data for intersectional gender analysis to support the delivery of equitable services and facilities.</p> <p>Foster collaborative partnerships to deliver education and awareness raising activities and advocacy to promote and normalise gender equality.</p>

How we will measure progress	Desired result
Proportion of people who agree they feel part of the local community Frankston City Annual Community Satisfaction Survey	Increase
Proportion of people who agree they could turn to the neighbours for help Frankston City Annual Community Satisfaction Survey	Increase
Proportion of people who agree they are proud of and enjoy living in the local area Frankston City Annual Community Satisfaction Survey	Increase
Proportion of people who agree Frankston is welcoming and supportive of people from diverse cultures and backgrounds Frankston City Annual Community Satisfaction Survey	Increase
Proportion of residents satisfied with Council's arts and cultural events, programs and activities Frankston City Annual Community Satisfaction Survey	Increase
Proportion of people who volunteer Australian Bureau of Statistics Census	Increase
Rate of family violence incidents recorded by Victoria Police (per 100,000 population) – total persons, affected family member and other parties Crime Statistics Agency Victoria	Decrease
Rate of family incidents recorded by Victoria Police (per 100,000 population – affected family member, affected family member aged 55 and above Crime Statistics Agency Victoria	Decrease
Rate of offences recorded by Victoria Police (per 100,000 population) - sexual offences, total persons Crime Statistics Agency Victoria	Decrease
Proportion of females who spend more than 15 hours per week carrying out unpaid domestic work compared to males Australian Bureau of Statistics Census	Decrease
Proportion of females who undertake unpaid carer roles compared to males Australian Bureau of Statistics Census	Decrease
Proportion of females who undertake unpaid childcare roles compared to males Australian Bureau of Statistics Census	Decrease

Note: All measures collected through the Frankston City Annual Community Satisfaction survey will be monitored by total respondents, by local area of respondents and by respondent profile (i.e. gender, age group, etc); all measures collected will be disaggregated by gender and other demographics where possible to enable intersectional gender analysis.

Healthy and safe
behaviours

2

PRIORITY 2.1

Strengthen community wellbeing and resilience

Strengthening community wellbeing and resilience intersect to not only improve the safety of individuals and the broader community, but to also improve mental and physical health. Resilient communities are able to overcome challenges and reduce the risks of harmful and unsafe behaviours to enjoy good wellbeing. But resilience is not something communities can achieve on their own. It requires working together through formal and informal networks and supports, and reaching out to the most vulnerable in our community who are at most risk of isolation, unsafe behaviours and poor health and wellbeing.

Natural disasters and emergencies can have a significant impact on the health and safety of our communities, as well as wide ranging social and economic flow-on effects, some of which may worsen risk factors for crime and unsafe behaviours. These risk factors can be reduced by strengthening community resilience.

Community resilience often refers to the ways in which communities prepare for and respond to natural disasters and emergencies. The capacity of a community to do this is dependent upon having positive social connections and the ability of community members to draw together.

Likewise, harms from gambling, alcohol and other drugs have a significant impact on the health and safety of an individual and the broader community. The misuse of alcohol and other drugs contributes to many health, social and economic harms, including injury, chronic health conditions, road trauma, violence, healthcare and law enforcement costs and can contribute to people remaining trapped in cycles of poverty and disadvantage.

The consumption of alcohol is widespread, with an established drinking

culture prevalent within many social and cultural activities. There are 262 licensed premises^{xv} in Frankston City and on average households only have to travel up to 1km from home to reach a packaged liquor outlet.^{xvi}

Gambling is an activity that affects the quality of life of many people, with research linking it to poor mental health, poverty and chronic health conditions. Emerging evidence links gambling with the perpetration of violent and non-violent offences, including domestic and family violence.^{xvii}

Local government plays an important role in balancing the contribution that licenced premises and gaming venues have on the vibrancy and activation of local areas, with the management of the social, economic, health and safety impacts of harms relating to gambling, alcohol and other drugs.

This outcome area is strongly linked to our statutory Health & Wellbeing Plan to encourage a joined up approach to strengthening community wellbeing and resilience in order to improve outcomes in the prevention and minimisation of harms.

Our strategies What we know works	Our initiatives How we will deliver this
Engage and support the community to practice safe and responsible behaviours to prevent harm and crime	Deliver targeted education and awareness initiatives to prevent crime and encourage safe and responsible behaviours. Work in partnership to minimise the impact of alcohol and other drugs on the community Support and promote safe environments in council-owned facilities to prevent harms from drugs, alcohol and gambling. Collaborate to deliver programs that promote safe behaviours and encourage participation in alternative recreational activities.
Collaborate with community services to improve access to support services for people and communities in need	Partner with Victoria Police, emergency services and community groups to strengthen positive relationships with the community. Collaborate with community organisations to engage the community and encourage participation in programs that provide support and positive pathways. Raise awareness of how to report crimes and seek assistance.
Build community resilience and inclusive recovery to reduce the safety impacts of climate change and emergencies	Partner with emergency services to ensure arrangements are in place to plan for, respond to and recover from emergencies that could occur in Frankston City. Build partnerships with service providers to identify the vulnerabilities of communities most at risk of being adversely affected by climate change and emergencies and collaborate on culturally safe and inclusive responses. Educate and empower the community to understand and minimise the impacts of climate change and emergencies, with a focus on those communities most at risk of being adversely affected.

How we will measure progress	Desired result
Rate of criminal incidents recorded by Victoria Police (per 100,000 population): all crimes – total persons, females, males and age Crime Statistics Agency Victoria	Decrease
Rate of criminal incidents recorded by Victoria Police (per 100,000 population): crimes against the person – total persons, females, males and age Crime Statistics Agency Victoria	Decrease
Rate of criminal incidents recorded by Victoria Police (per 100,000 population): property and deception offences: crimes against the person – total persons, females, males and age Crime Statistics Agency Victoria	Decrease
Number of public nuisance offences Crime Statistics Agency Victoria	Decrease
Rate of victim reports recorded by Victoria Police (per 100,000 population) – total persons, females, males and age Crime Statistics Agency Victoria	Decrease
Rate of ambulance attendances and/or hospitalisation due to alcohol intoxication only (per 100,000) – total persons, males, females and age AODstats Turning Point	Decrease
Rate of ambulance attendances and/or hospitalisation due to illicit and/or pharmaceutical drugs (per 100,000) – total persons, males, females and age AODstats Turning Point	Decrease
Proportion of young people disengaged from education, training and employment Australian Bureau of Statistics Census	Decrease
Number of people on income support Department of Social Services	Decrease
Total Electronic Gaming Machine (EGM) player losses per year Victorian Gambling and Casino Control Commission	Decrease
Proportion of adults at increased risk of alcohol-related injury on a single occasion of drinking Victorian Population Health Survey	Decrease
Number of graffiti management requests per year Frankston City Council	Decrease
Number of animal management requests per year Frankston City Council	Decrease
Number of excess deaths relating to heatwaves Coroners Court Victoria	Decrease

Well planned and
liveable
communities

3

PRIORITY 3.1

Build well planned and liveable environments for safety

Crime and unsafe behaviours are the result of a complex relationship between social and environmental factors and cannot be 'designed out'. However, good design and activation of public spaces can be part of a broader approach to community safety and crime prevention.

If a public space feels safe, accessible and welcoming and looks attractive, it is more likely to be well used and loved by all members of the community providing visibility and passive surveillance, as well as opportunities for social connection.

The process of creating safe public spaces requires careful consideration of many features, including social, spatial, economic and environmental factors. This includes the use of Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED), a crime prevention approach used by local government in the urban design of public spaces to create safe and comfortable public spaces that reduce opportunities for crime to occur.

Placemaking is another approach being used locally to activate public places and improve perceptions of safety. This is the collaborative process of creating high quality, attractive and vibrant places that people feel connected to and want to live, work, play and learn in. Placemaking usually involves a combination of short-term activations, like outdoor dining and food trucks, and longer term management of the space and amenity improvements like lighting, signage, street art, play equipment and shade structures.

Graffiti, property damage and illegal dumping of waste and materials are some of the more common illegal activities occurring in public places in Frankston City

that can have a detrimental impact to the amenity and perceived safety of an area.

Train stations and public transport stops are often identified as places where people do not feel safe and can be a barrier to the use of public transport, even though public transport is one of the safest ways to travel.

Crime hot spots, small geographical areas where crime and unsafe behaviour clusters, are also places where people do not feel safe and require tailored crime prevention and reduction strategies along with good design and activation.

Similar to crime hot spots, road accident black spots are locations where there has been a number of fatalities and accidents. Council works collaboratively with other stakeholders, such as Victoria Police, state government authorities, local business and the community itself to protect and maintain the safety and amenity of public places and community infrastructure, which includes our roads.

It's important to note the way we use and perceive the safety of public spaces are unique and specific to our lived experiences. Evidence shows that women are more likely to feel unsafe in public spaces and feel as though a space is not designed with them in mind. This is particularly true for women who experience other intersecting forms of marginalisation.¹⁸

Our strategies What we know works	Our initiatives How we will deliver this
Create safe, vibrant and welcoming public spaces through inclusive placemaking	Ensure public spaces look and feel safe and welcoming for the whole community. Strengthen community connection with public places to increase feelings of belonging and safety. Ensure Frankston City’s Centre and other activity centres are vibrant, activated and highly valued.
Ensure public spaces are well planned, maintained and managed to reduce risk and improve perceptions of safety	Deliver high standards of cleanliness and maintenance of public places to enhance visual amenity and minimise hazards and risk of injury. Deliver a well maintained CCTV network. Deliver education and awareness raising of how the community can maintain safe and attractive public spaces. Provide well planned and maintained community infrastructure that is safe, inclusive and accessible.
Improve the safety and accessibility of public transport and roads for all users, including pedestrians and cyclists	Develop policies and plans that improve the safety of roads and shared pathways for all users, including pedestrians and cyclists. Deliver education and awareness raising campaigns that promote road safety.
Promote safe and inclusive online environments and digital security	Drive continuous improvement of Council’s digital platforms to ensure a safe and enjoyable online customer experience. Ensure Council’s social media spaces are safe and enjoyable for the community to engage in. Promote and support education, awareness raising and activities to improve online safety and digital security within the community.

How we will measure progress	Desired result
Proportion of people feeling safe in public areas - overall Frankston City Annual Community Satisfaction Survey	Increase
Proportion of people feeling safe in public areas – at night, during the day Frankston City Annual Community Satisfaction Survey	Increase
Proportion of people feeling safe in public areas – travelling on/waiting for public transport Frankston City Annual Community Satisfaction Survey	Increase
Proportion of people feeling safe in public areas – in parks and open spaces Frankston City Annual Community Satisfaction Survey	Increase
Proportion of people feeling safe in public areas – at the beach and foreshore Frankston City Annual Community Satisfaction Survey	Increase
Proportion of people feeling safe in public areas – at Wells St Entertainment Precinct Frankston City Annual Community Satisfaction Survey	Increase
Proportion of people who agree the Frankston City community is vibrant, accessible and engaging Frankston City Annual Community Satisfaction Survey	Increase
Proportion of residents satisfied with Council’s design of public spaces Frankston City Annual Community Satisfaction Survey	Increase
Proportion of people who agree Frankston City is an age friendly community Frankston City Annual Community Satisfaction Survey	Increase
Proportion of people who agree Frankston City is a child friendly community Frankston City Annual Community Satisfaction Survey	Increase
Number of road fatalities per person annually Traffic Accident Commission Statistics	Decrease
Proportion of residents ‘very satisfied’ with selected Council services and facilities: public toilets; provision and maintenance of playgrounds; animal management; maintenance and cleaning of shopping strips; litter collection in public areas; footpath maintenance and repairs; local traffic management; provision and maintenance of street trees; and provision & maintenance of parks, gardens, reserves. Frankston City Annual Community Satisfaction Survey	Increase

Note: All measures collected through the Frankston City Annual Community Satisfaction survey will be monitored by total respondents, by local area of respondents and by respondent profile (i.e. gender, age group, etc); all measures collected will be disaggregated by gender and other demographics where possible to enable intersectional gender analysis.

Well planned
and liveable
communities

3

PRIORITY 3.2

Improve access to safe and secure housing

Access to safe and secure housing is considered to be a basic human right. Not having access to housing and being homeless is a significant threat to personal safety, making a person much more vulnerable to crime, violence and abuse.

Homelessness rates in Frankston City are growing and impacting different groups of people. This is resulting from a range of complex and intersecting social, economic and housing market factors. For example, rapidly rising property prices and private rental costs combined with a lack of availability and affordability of housing means that many households are living in housing stress (which occurs when housing costs exceed 30 percent of household income among those on a low income), which in turn increases their risk of falling into homelessness.

The experience of homelessness is not just about having a roof over your head. The Australian Bureau of Statistics defines someone as homeless if their current living arrangement is in a dwelling that is inadequate, has no tenure, has a short and not extendable tenure, or does not allow them to have control of, or access to, space for social relations.

Whereas rough sleeping the most visible form of homelessness it only makes up a small proportion of homelessness, the majority of homelessness is 'hidden'. It includes those in supported accommodation for the homeless, rooming houses, sleeping in cars, severely overcrowded dwellings, couch-surfing or staying in other temporary types of accommodation.

The 2021 Inquiry into Homelessness in Australia highlighted that homelessness

can have a profound and long-term impact on a person's safety and security. Research shows that compared to the general population, people who are homeless experience significantly higher rates of death, disability, mental health conditions and chronic illness and are 13 times more likely to have experienced violence and 47 times more likely to have been victims of theft.¹⁹ Visible homelessness can also contribute to broader community perceptions of safety in public spaces.

The ABS Census 2021 shows that in Australia the rates of homelessness are higher for males (55.9%), but 81.7% of the increase of people experiencing homelessness since the last Census were females. Data from the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare shows that the top three reasons for people seeking homelessness assistance in Victoria in 2021-22 as being financial difficulties, family and domestic violence and housing crisis.

A 'one size fits all' solution won't solve this issue and requires tailored solutions, including increased access to social and affordable housing and a more effective homelessness service system.

Primary responsibility for homelessness and social housing lies with state and federal governments. Local government has a supporting role through education, advocacy and working in partnership.

Our strategies What we know works	Our initiatives How we will deliver this
Collaborate to strengthen access to safe and secure housing and end all forms of homelessness	Use policy, planning and data to strengthen housing security and prevent homelessness.
	Advocate for increased investment to support the delivery of homeless services and safe and secure housing that meets community needs.
	Collaborate to raise awareness and strengthen pathways into safe and secure housing.
Support the safety and wellbeing of people experiencing or at risk of homelessness	Lead a whole-of-council response to homelessness.
	Collaborate to support a coordinated service system response to rough sleeping and homelessness.
	Support individuals and families experiencing hardship to help prevent homelessness.

How we will measure progress	Desired result
Estimated homelessness count Australian Bureau of Statistics Census	Decrease
Number of people rough sleeping Frankston Zero	Decrease
Number of people on the Victorian Housing Register that have Frankston City as the preferred waiting list area Homes Victoria	Decrease
Unmet demand for affordable housing (Housing Monitor) - gap by % id. Housing Monitor	Decrease
Housing diversity (proportion of dwellings by 1, 2 and 3+ bedrooms) id. Housing Monitor	Increase
Proportion of households living in rental stress - by very low, low and moderate incomes id. Housing Monitor	Decrease
Proportion of private rentals affordable to very low, low and moderate income households id. Housing Monitor	Increase
Proportion of housing sales affordable to very low, low and moderate income households id. Housing Monitor	Increase

How we will measure progress	Desired result
Proportion of residents satisfied with the availability of housing that meets the needs of the community Frankston City Annual Community Satisfaction Survey	Increase
Proportion of residents satisfied with the affordability of housing Frankston City Annual Community Satisfaction Survey	Increase
Proportion of residents satisfied with planning for population growth by all levels of government Frankston City Annual Community Satisfaction Survey	Increase

Collaboration,
innovation and
empowerment

4

PRIORITY 4.1

Strengthen leadership, partnerships and community empowerment

Creating a safer community is everyone's responsibility. A strong, capable and culturally safe organisation and workforce is best placed to lead and coordinate local partnerships and cross-sector collaboration to help create safer communities. Empowering the community to be actively involved in decision-making not only brings people together with a shared interest, it also builds their capacity to manage future challenges and build resilience.

The community is at the centre of all that Council does, and we believe that the community has the knowledge and expertise to be best placed to know what solutions will be most successful in their neighbourhoods. With the right resources and opportunities, communities can be empowered to actively participate in identifying local safety issues, develop ways to address these and be involved in implementing local initiatives to improve safer communities.

Being involved in the decisions that impact their lives helps build community capacity and resilience to manage their own and others safety. Research shows that being invested in achieving positive outcomes develops a sense of shared responsibility and increased community cohesion.

Integrating our work across Council acknowledges our role and shared responsibility in creating safer communities. This involves the coordination of departmental teams and services, along with external organisations and the community to work in collaboration. Partnerships add value by leveraging the collective expertise, knowledge and perspectives from across

multiple sectors to find effective solutions to complex issues. It is through the coordination of people, skills and resources all working toward shared outcomes that has the greatest impact.

The Victorian Crime Prevention Strategy and National Crime Prevention Framework both emphasise the importance of a shared and collaborative approaches as being essential to successful crime prevention strategies. They also highlight and recommend the need for a strong evidence base and use of local data to inform resource allocation, enable outcomes to be measured and an ongoing cycle of continuous improvement.

With a culture built on respect, diversity and inclusion, organisations are more likely to attract and retain staff, employees have improved health and wellbeing, increased productivity and innovation. Diverse and inclusive workplaces encourage open dialogue, collaboration, and the sharing of different perspectives that can enhance customer service, improve communication and build stronger relationships both within the organisation and the community.²⁰

Our strategies What we know works	Our initiatives How we will deliver this
Build strategic partnerships to strengthen collaboration and coordinated approaches to safer communities	Build and maintain multi-agency partnerships to foster collaboration on local issues impacting safer communities. Share knowledge and evidence-based research to drive service system improvements and foster coordinated harm and crime prevention initiatives. Lead a whole-of-council approach to safer communities to enable innovative and collaborative initiatives that balance outcomes of amenity, inclusion, safety and city vibrancy.
Empower the community through safe and inclusive community engagement, co-design and Aboriginal self-determination	Create opportunities for the community to actively contribute to planning processes and decisions that affect them. Empower the community to identify local needs, co-design initiatives and lead change in their local areas to prevent crime and improve perceptions of safety. Collaborate with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and Traditional Owners to support and promote Aboriginal-led action and Aboriginal self-determination.
Lead a safe, equitable and inclusive organisational culture where all staff, volunteers and customers feel safe, respected and valued	Embed inclusive practice into organisational culture. Create culturally safe, inclusive and welcoming services and facilities through policy, procedures and process design. Strive for internal and external communications to be culturally safe, inclusive and welcoming. Continue Council’s commitment to creating and maintaining child safe environments.

How we will measure progress	Desired result
Proportion of residents satisfied with Council’s representation, lobbying and advocacy on behalf of the community Frankston City Annual Community Satisfaction Survey	Increase
Proportion of residents satisfied with Council’s community consultation and engagement Frankston City Annual Community Satisfaction Survey	Increase

How we will measure progress	Desired result
Proportion of people feeling they can have a real say on issues important to them Victorian Population Health Survey	Increase
Proportion of residents satisfied with Council's customer service Frankston City Annual Community Satisfaction Survey	Increase
Proportion of residents satisfied with Council's responsiveness to local community needs Frankston City Annual Community Satisfaction Survey	Increase
Frankston City Council Staff Engagement Survey percentage of staff that rate 'I have a strong sense of': Feeling safe at work to be the person I am; Being included by others around me; Being treated with respect. Frankston City Council	Increase
Number of Gender Impact Assessments completed annually Frankston City Council	Increase

Delivering this Strategy

The successful delivery of this Strategy requires collaborative and integrated approaches, both internally and externally, in taking joined up action to deliver prevention focused strategies and initiatives to achieve the strategic outcomes required for safer communities in Frankston City.

Implementation

The outcomes and strategic priorities outlined in this Strategy will be progressed through the implementation of an Action Plan. The Action Plan contains strategies and initiatives that are prevention-based and outcomes-focused to affect change and impact long-term safety and wellbeing. The strategies and initiatives have a set of actions for how they will be delivered, along with the timeframe within which they will aim to be delivered.

All actions aim to be delivered within the 10-year lifecycle of this Strategy (long term), with action commencing within the short to medium term (1 to 6 years)

The implementation of this Action Plan will be overseen by the Safer Communities Department, however all Council Departments will have a role in its resourcing and implementation.

Monitoring and evaluation

Delivering the Action Plan will be a process of continuous improvement allowing for flexible and responsive implementation. As such, the Action Plan will be reviewed and updated regularly throughout the Plan's 10-year lifecycle, in line with the Council Plan and Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework.

By doing so, Council will have the opportunity to reflect on the way the Action Plan is being implemented and draw upon evidence in order to make improvements and achieve better results.

This review will also accommodate any key policy changes occurring at all levels of government, key service system changes, as well as any changing needs of the community.

The Strategy's outcomes and strategic priorities will be fully evaluated at the end of the 10-years, based on the strategic indicators outlined within the Strategy for how we will measure impact. All indicators that are able to be disaggregated by gender will be.

Safer Communities Strategy

Action Plan

OUTCOME

1 Community strength and connection

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1.1

Build strong, inclusive and connected communities

STRATEGIES:

- 1.1 Strengthen respect and value of diversity within the community to prevent discrimination and reduce stigma
- 1.2 Strengthen inclusion, belonging and community connections to improve social cohesion and perceptions of safety
- 1.3 Promote and normalise gender equality to prevent gendered violence and all forms of violence against women, children and older people

STRATEGY 1.1.

Strengthen respect and value of diversity within the community to prevent discrimination and reduce stigma

INITIATIVES	WHAT WE WILL DO	COUNCIL LEAD	OUR ROLE	IMPLEMENTATION TIME FRAME
1.1a Support and promote public events and festivals that celebrate inclusion and diversity to increase visibility, representation and intercultural connections	1.1.1 Deliver a calendar of events to promote inclusion, cultural national celebrations and cultural expression.	Community Strengthening and Arts & Culture	Partner, community builder and advocate	Ongoing
	1.1.2 Work with the Frankston City Cultural and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) Network and community leaders to support and promote religious and cultural events.	Community Strengthening	Partner, community builder and advocate	Short-term

INITIATIVES	WHAT WE WILL DO	COUNCIL LEAD	OUR ROLE	IMPLEMENTATION TIME FRAME
1.1b Support and promote partnerships and initiatives that showcase the strengths of diverse community groups and build respect and value for diversity within the community	1.1.3 Coordinate community advisory groups and networks with diverse lived experience to strengthen Council's knowledge and understanding of diversity and inclusion.	Community Strengthening	Partner, community builder and advocate	Ongoing
	1.1.4 Frankston Libraries, Arts Centre and Cube 37 deliver collections, exhibitions, installations and performances that reflect the diversity of the community and showcase the experiences and contributions of diverse communities and migrant populations.	Arts & Culture	Deliver and community builder	Ongoing
	1.1.5 Partner with community organisations and cultural community leaders to explore initiatives that can be delivered from council-owned community centres and neighbourhood houses to encourage cross-cultural learning, reduce discrimination and build respect and value for diversity.	Community Strengthening	Partner and community builder	Ongoing
	1.1.6 Partner with organisations and groups like Headspace and the Peninsula Pride Youth Alliance to raise awareness, increase visibility and promote diversity to improve the health and safety of LGBTQIA+ communities.	Community Strengthening	Partner, community builder and advocate	Ongoing

INITIATIVES	WHAT WE WILL DO	COUNCIL LEAD	OUR ROLE	IMPLEMENTATION TIME FRAME
	1.1.7 Promote training and support provided by the Australian Human Rights Commission and other providers to community groups to support anti-discrimination within the community.	Community Strengthening	Community builder	Medium-term
	1.1.8 Work with the Disability, Access and Inclusion Committee to build awareness of the social model of disability and the characteristics of social environments that are disabling rather than the individual's characteristics.	Community Strengthening	Community builder and advocate	Ongoing
1.1c Acknowledge Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people as Australia's Traditional Owners and actively work towards reconciliation	1.1.9 Continue to formally acknowledge First Nations people in policies, communications, Council meetings and at public events.	All departments	Community builder	Ongoing
	1.1.10 Consult with the Bunurong Land Council to explore opportunities to incorporate Aboriginal history and culture in public spaces.	City Futures, Building Infrastructure and Capital Works Delivery	Partner and deliver	Ongoing
	1.1.11 Partner with First Nations peoples and Traditional Owners and Nairn Marr Djambana to provide non-Indigenous people with opportunities to learn about local history, First Nations knowledge and culture and the ongoing impacts of colonialism.	All departments	Partner and community builder	Short-term

INITIATIVES	WHAT WE WILL DO	COUNCIL LEAD	OUR ROLE	IMPLEMENTATION TIME FRAME
	1.1.12 Partner in activities to build awareness, understanding and respect of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander culture and history, including through arts programming.	Community Strengthening, Arts and Culture	Community build and advocate	Ongoing
	1.1.13 Promote and support the provision of community infrastructure for Nairm Marr Djambana as space to provide meaningful cultural connection and wellbeing for First Nations peoples.	Community Strengthening	Deliver, partner and advocate	Short-term

STRATEGY 1.2				
Strengthen inclusion, belonging and community connections to improve social cohesion and perceptions of safety				
INITIATIVES	WHAT WE WILL DO	COUNCIL LEAD	OUR ROLE	IMPLEMENTATION TIME FRAME
1.2a Deliver targeted action plans to facilitate activities that promote and support social inclusion across the lifespan	1.2.1 Regularly review, update and strengthen the following targeted action plans, taking an intersectional gender lens: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Municipal Early Years Plan 2021-2025 • The Youth Action Plan 2022-2026 • The Positive Ageing Action Plan 2021-2025 • The Disability Action Plan 2021-2025 • The Reconciliation Action Plan • Family Violence Prevention Action Plan 	Community Strengthening and Family Health Support Services	Planner, partner, deliver and community builder	Ongoing
1.2b Facilitate opportunities for people to connect with others in their neighbourhood to support people to feel safe	1.2.2 Support the Frankston City Social Inclusion Action Group (SIAG) to work with the community to identify local issues and solutions and facilitate community led and co-design initiatives to prevent social isolation and enhance wellbeing, which may include projects that connect feelings of safety with mental wellbeing.	Community Strengthening	Partner, community builder and advocate	Short-term

INITIATIVES	WHAT WE WILL DO	COUNCIL LEAD	OUR ROLE	IMPLEMENTATION TIME FRAME
	1.2.3 Strengthen local Neighbourhood Watch programs to raise community awareness, build capability for people maintain safe home and neighbourhood environments and help people feel safe and connected to their community.	Safer Communities	Community builder	Short-term
	1.2.4 Explore opportunities to strengthen connections between the community, community organisations and the Municipal Vulnerable Persons Register to support older people and more vulnerable community members feel safe and connected to their community.	Safer Communities and Family Health Support Services	Community builder	Long-term
	1.2.5 Explore ways to support new residents to feel welcome and build connections, such as events to welcome new residents from culturally and religiously diverse backgrounds during Harmony Week and programs delivered at community centres and neighbourhood houses.	Customer Service and Experience and Community Strengthening	Community builder	Medium-term

INITIATIVES	WHAT WE WILL DO	COUNCIL LEAD	OUR ROLE	IMPLEMENTATION TIME FRAME
	1.2.6 Manage and maintain council-owned community infrastructure across the municipality to facilitate opportunities for the community to connect and participate in a diverse range of activities and programs that strengthen community connections, intercultural connections, friendship and allyship.	Community Strengthening, Arts and Culture, Family Health Support Services and Building Services	Deliver, partner and community builder	Ongoing
	12.7 Explore opportunities to strengthen the accessibility and inclusiveness of Council and community run events to support connections within local communities.	Arts and Culture	Deliver, partner and community build	Ongoing
1.2c Promote and support safe and inclusive opportunities for volunteering	1.2.8 Deliver the Impact Volunteering program to promote and support volunteering and build the capacity of volunteer managers through the provision of training and networking opportunities.	Community Strengthening	Community builder	Ongoing
	1.2.9 Continue to build connections between volunteers and volunteer organisations, with promotion targeted at groups identified as being at greater risk of social isolation.	Community Strengthening	Community builder	Ongoing

INITIATIVES	WHAT WE WILL DO	COUNCIL LEAD	OUR ROLE	IMPLEMENTATION TIME FRAME
	1.2.10 Support community organisations and clubs to grow and train their volunteer base to incorporate gender equality, intersectional inclusion and equality.	Community Strengthening	Community builder	Ongoing
1.2d Support local sports clubs, community groups and businesses to embed equality and inclusive practices and create safe and welcoming environments	1.2.11 Regularly review the Frankston City Leisure Strategy and Frankston City Health and Wellbeing Plan to drive continuous improvement of diversity and inclusion within sports clubs and community groups.	Community Strengthening	Planner, partner and deliver	Medium
	1.2.12 Explore ways to build greater inclusion and safe environments into sports clubs and community groups leasing council-owned facilities through seasonal tenancy agreements, service level agreements and facility user obligations to encourage equal opportunities for participation and zero tolerance for discriminatory attitudes and behaviours.	Community Strengthening	Partner and community builder	Medium
	1.2.13 Work with sports clubs to implement the Victorian Government’s Fair Access Policy Roadmap and ensure all sporting facilities in Frankston City achieve gender equitable access and use policies by 1 July 2024.	Community Strengthening	Partner and community builder	Immediate

INITIATIVES	WHAT WE WILL DO	COUNCIL LEAD	OUR ROLE	IMPLEMENTATION TIME FRAME
	1.2.14 Support sports clubs to implement the Frankston City Sorts Club Gender Inclusive Self-Assessment Tool.	Community Strengthening	Partner and community builder	Ongoing
	1.2.15 Promote Access for all Abilities Play program to the community to find inclusive sport and recreation activities and programs.	Community Strengthening	Partner and community builder	Short-term
	1.2.16 Support sports clubs and community groups to participate in campaigns, programs and workshops that aim to build inclusive sporting environments.	Community Strengthening	Partner and community builder	Medium-term
	1.2.17 Promote the Welcome Here Project to the local business community to encourage environments that are visibly welcoming and inclusive for LGBTQI+ communities, and promote businesses who sign up.	City Futures and Community Strengthening	Partner and community build	Medium-term

STRATEGY 1.3. Promote and normalise gender equality to prevent gendered violence and all forms of violence against women, children and older people				
INITIATIVES	WHAT WE WILL DO	COUNCIL LEAD	OUR ROLE	IMPLEMENTATION TIME FRAME
1.3a Embed a whole-of-council primary prevention response to gendered violence and all forms of violence against women, children and older people	1.3.1 Develop and commence implementation of a Family Violence Prevention Action Plan to embed a whole-of-council model that supports a strategic primary prevention approach and alignment with Council’s other targeted plans.	Community Strengthening	Planner, partner, deliver and community builder	Short-term
	1.3.2 Explore a range of primary prevention initiatives to be delivered through universal services, community centres, cultural and recreation programs, including initiatives that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support men and boys to develop healthy masculinities and positive supportive male peer relationships; • Promote equal and healthy family relationships; and • Build partnerships with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community organisations to support local programs. 	Community Strengthening	Planner, deliver and community builder	Medium-term

INITIATIVES	WHAT WE WILL DO	COUNCIL LEAD	OUR ROLE	IMPLEMENTATION TIME FRAME
<p>1.3b Strengthen organisational capability to use data for intersectional gender analysis to support the delivery of equitable services and facilities</p>	<p>1.3.3 Explore resources and methods to build the capability of Council staff to collect and analyse gender-disaggregated data to enable the delivery of gender equitable services and facilities.</p>	<p>People & Culture and Diversity & Inclusion Group</p>	<p>Planer</p>	<p>Medium-term</p>
	<p>1.3.4 Seek advice from specialist family violence and elder abuse services and experts in the drivers of gendered violence when designing primary prevention initiatives and evaluation frameworks.</p>	<p>Community Strengthening and Family Health Support Services</p>	<p>Planer, partner and deliver</p>	<p>Short-term</p>
	<p>1.3.5 Continue to build capability of Council staff to deliver family violence primary prevention initiatives through training and other targeted education programs, including on how to anticipate and respond to resistance and backlash.</p>	<p>People & Culture and Diversity & Inclusion Group</p>	<p>Employer and community builder</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>

INITIATIVES	WHAT WE WILL DO	COUNCIL LEAD	OUR ROLE	IMPLEMENTATION TIME FRAME
<p>1.3c Foster collaborative partnerships to deliver education and awareness raising activities and advocacy to promote and normalise gender equality</p>	<p>1.3.6 Collaborate and partner with local, regional and community networks and organisations on the prevention of all forms of violence against women, children and older people, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women’s Health in the South East (WHISE) to implement the Promoting Respect & Equity Together Strategy • MAV Gender Equality and Prevention Violence and all forms of Violence Against Women Network • South Metro Dhelk Dja Action Group • Peninsula Health’s Respecting Seniors Network 	<p>Community Strengthening</p>	<p>Partner, deliver and advocate</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>
	<p>1.3.7 Partner in educational and awareness raising activities to build awareness and understanding within the community of the drivers of gendered violence, how to stop it before it starts and how to safely take bystander action.</p>	<p>Community Strengthening</p>	<p>Partner and community builder</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>

OUTCOME
2 Building safer communities through healthy and safe behaviours

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2.1

Strengthen wellbeing and resilience within the community

STRATEGIES:

- 2.1 Engage and support the community to practice safe and responsible behaviours to prevent harm.
- 2.2 Collaborate with community services to improve access to support services for people and communities in need.
- 2.3 Build community resilience and inclusive recovery to reduce the safety impacts of climate change and emergencies.

STRATEGY 2.1

Engage and support the community to practice safe and responsible behaviours to prevent harm

INITIATIVES	WHAT WE WILL DO	COUNCIL LEAD	OUR ROLE	IMPLEMENTATION TIME FRAME
2.1a Deliver targeted education and awareness raising initiatives to prevent crime and promote safe behaviours	2.1.1 Participate in Community Safety Month annually to raise awareness whole-of-community approaches to safer communities.	Safer Communities	Community builder	Medium-term
	2.1.2 Partner with Victoria Police, emergency services and community organisations to deliver education and awareness to the community and local businesses on how to keep safe, with a focus on the most prevalent crimes in Frankston City and how to prevent them from occurring.	Safer Communities	Partner and community builder	Medium-term

INITIATIVES	WHAT WE WILL DO	COUNCIL LEAD	OUR ROLE	IMPLEMENTATION TIME FRAME
	2.1.3 Provide information, support and advice on safety to families with young children, young people and older people through Council’s universal service provision.	Family Health Support Services and Community Strengthening	Deliver	Ongoing
	2.1.4 Through the Health & Wellbeing Plan, work in partnership with public health services and other organisations to deliver health promotion initiatives that educate and raise awareness of harms relating to tobacco and vaping, gambling, alcohol and other drugs and of the support services available.	City Futures and Community Strengthening	Partner and community builder	Short-term
	2.1.5 Partner with the Alliance for Gambling Reform and Gambler’s Help Southern to implement awareness raising campaigns that minimise gambling harm, including participation in Gambling Harm Awareness Week.	City Futures	Partner and advocate	Ongoing
	2.1.6 Through the Health and Wellbeing Plan, support the promotion of specialist services and community programs for people seeking help for alcohol and other drug issues.	City Futures	Partner and community builder	Short-term

INITIATIVES	WHAT WE WILL DO	COUNCIL LEAD	OUR ROLE	IMPLEMENTATION TIME FRAME
<p>2.1.b Work in partnership to minimise the impact of alcohol and other drugs on the community</p>	<p>2.1.7 Through the Health and Wellbeing Plan, partner with public health services and other agencies to prevent harms from alcohol and other drugs and improve alcohol culture.</p>	<p>City Futures and Community Strengthening</p>	<p>Partner and community builder</p>	<p>Short-term</p>
	<p>2.1.8 Work with Peninsula Health, SEMPHN and other agencies to scope the establishment of a local consortium of local health services, community services, local government, government departments, Victoria Police, businesses and community groups to take a multi-sector approach in the exploration and identification of innovative solutions to prevent harms relating to alcohol and other drugs.</p>	<p>City Futures and Safer Communities</p>	<p>Partner and community builder</p>	<p>Medium-term</p>
	<p>2.1.9 Through the Health & Wellbeing Plan, work in partnership to advocate to state government for ongoing funding to enhance Peninsula Health’s integrated model of care and improve the geographical dispersal of treatment options for the provision of pharmacotherapy for opioid addiction.</p>	<p>City Futures and Safer Communities</p>	<p>Partner and community builder</p>	<p>Short-term</p>

INITIATIVES	WHAT WE WILL DO	COUNCIL LEAD	OUR ROLE	IMPLEMENTATION TIME FRAME
	2.1.10 Partner with the Municipal Liquor Forum coordinated by Victoria Police to identify safety issues and amenity impacts and develop strategies to encourage and promote best practice and safe behaviours in and around licenced premises.	City Futures and Safer Communities	Partner and community builder	Short-term
2.1b Support and promote safe environments in council owned facilities to prevent harms from drugs, alcohol and gambling	2.1.11 Partner with community health organisations to support smoke free environments in council and community settings.	Community Strengthening	Partner and community builder	Ongoing
	2.1.12 Support sports clubs to build their capacity to prevent harm through participation in the Good Sports Program.	Community Strengthening	Partner and community builder	Ongoing
2.1c Collaborate to deliver programs that promote safe behaviours and encourage participation in alternative recreational activities	2.1.13 Through the Health & Wellbeing Plan, build partnerships to collaborate on public health prevention initiatives to promote safe behaviours and prevent harms, improving the health and safety of individuals and the broader community.	Community Strengthening and City Futures	Partner, engage and educate	Short-term
	2.1.14 Deliver programs in libraries, community centres and neighbourhood houses that provide an alternative recreational activity to local gaming venues in the evenings.	Arts & Culture and Community Strengthening	Deliver and community builder	Ongoing

INITIATIVES	WHAT WE WILL DO	COUNCIL LEAD	OUR ROLE	IMPLEMENTATION TIME FRAME
	2.1.15 Partner to advocate on legislative reform to reduce harms from vaping, gambling and alcohol and other drugs.	City Futures	Advocate	Ongoing
	2.1.16 Partner with community health to monitor research and statistical data to better understand the community's needs relating to harms from vaping and tobacco-use, gambling and alcohol and other drugs.	City Futures	Planner and advocate	Ongoing

STRATEGY 2.2

Collaborate with community services to improve access to support services for people and communities in need

INITIATIVES	WHAT WE WILL DO	COUNCIL LEAD	OUR ROLE	IMPLEMENTATION TIME FRAME
2.2a Partner with Victoria Police, emergency services and community groups to strengthen positive relationships with the community	2.2.1 Support Victoria Police and emergency services to build and strengthen positive relationships within the community by providing opportunities for interaction and connection at community engagement activities and events, promoting Neighbourhood Policing and Coffee with Cop initiatives.	Safer Communities and Community Relations	Partner and community build	Ongoing

INITIATIVES	WHAT WE WILL DO	COUNCIL LEAD	OUR ROLE	IMPLEMENTATION TIME FRAME
2.2b Collaborate with community organisations to engage the community and encourage participation in programs that provide support and positive pathways	2.2.2 Partner with community organisations delivering initiatives to support vulnerable community members and address the causes and drivers of crime, like Big hART, TaskForce and YSAS.	Community Strengthening	Partner and community builder	Ongoing
	2.2.3 Participate in the PIVOT youth crime prevention program to support young people who have had repeated contact with the justice system through assertive outreach and case management.	Community Strengthening	Partner and community builder	Short-term
	2.2.4 Partner with schools and community organisations to deliver youth engagement programs that support disengaged young people to build connections and make positive transitions, including the What Program and Project-Y Project.	Community Strengthening	Partner, deliver and community builder	Short-term
	2.2.5 Partner with the RAD-FMP to deliver the Employment Pathways project to better integrate partnerships amongst employers, education and training providers to improve pathways into employment for disadvantaged young people.	Community Strengthening	Partner and community builder	Short-term

INITIATIVES	WHAT WE WILL DO	COUNCIL LEAD	OUR ROLE	IMPLEMENTATION TIME FRAME
	2.2.6 Participate in the Job and Skills Network Frankston to support active linkages and coordination between education providers, skills, workers and employers to improve pathways into employment.	City Futures	Partner and community builder	Short-term
	2.2.7 Investigate initiatives that build mental wellbeing and resilience, such as the Achievement Program in early childhood settings to improve social and emotional wellbeing and resilience.	City Futures, Community Strengthening and Family Health Support Services	Partner, deliver and community builder	Medium-term
2.2c Raise awareness of how to report crimes and seek assistance	2.2.8 Partner with Victoria Police and victim support services to share information through Council’s publications on how to report a crime and seek assistance, and to raise awareness on how reporting crime can increase personal safety and assist people in getting support.	Safer Communities	Partner and community builder	Short-term
	2.2.9 Promote use of the Victorian Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission’s reporting tool to report experiences of racism, sexual harassment or discrimination of any kind.	Safer Communities	Community builder	Short-term

INITIATIVES	WHAT WE WILL DO	COUNCIL LEAD	OUR ROLE	IMPLEMENTATION TIME FRAME
	2.2.10 Partner with Victoria Police to provide information to the community, traders and local businesses about where to seek assistance if they become a victim of crime.	Safer Communities	Community builder	Short-term
	2.2.11 Promote information on crisis and support lines and other resources to help people stay safe.	Safer Communities, Community Strengthening, City Futures and Family Health Support Services	Community builder	Short-term

STRATEGY 2.3

Build community resilience and inclusive recovery to reduce the safety impacts of climate change and emergencies

INITIATIVES	WHAT WE WILL DO	COUNCIL LEAD	OUR ROLE	IMPLEMENTATION TIME FRAME
2.3a Partner with emergency services to ensure arrangements are in place to plan for, respond to and recover from emergencies that could occur in Frankston City	2.3.1 Drive continuous improvement of the multi-stakeholder Municipal Emergency Management Plan and sub-plans to consider the impacts of climate change and emergencies, with a focus on the evolving needs of communities most at risk of being adversely affected.	Safer Communities	Deliver, partner and compliance & safety	Ongoing

INITIATIVES	WHAT WE WILL DO	COUNCIL LEAD	OUR ROLE	IMPLEMENTATION TIME FRAME
	2.3.2 Promote accessible community spaces for people without adequate heating and cooling to provide options for community members during extreme weather events.	Safer Communities	Community builder	Short-term
	2.3.3 Ensure diverse communities are being considered and consulted in local climate-change emergency preparedness and recovery activities.	Safer Communities	Community builder	Ongoing
2.3b Build partnerships with service providers to identify the vulnerabilities of communities most at risk of being adversely affected by climate change and emergencies and collaborate on culturally safe and inclusive responses	2.3.4 Advocate to State Government for improvements to the Vulnerable Persons in Emergencies Policy to enable strengthened shared responsibility, concise intelligence and support for those who need it.	Safer Communities	Advocate	Short-term
	2.3.5 Partner with emergency relief and recovery agencies to identify and safely refer people experiencing violence or abuse during and after emergencies to encourage fair and sustainable recovery.	Safer Communities	Partner and community builder	Medium-term

INITIATIVES	WHAT WE'LL DO	COUNCIL LEAD	OUR ROLE	IMPLEMENTATION TIME FRAME
2.3c Educate and empower the community to understand and minimise the impacts of climate change and emergencies, with a focus on those communities most at risk of being adversely affected	2.3.6 Implement the Frankston City Climate Change Strategy to build the community's capacity for climate action and resilience to the impacts of climate change.	Sustainable Assets	Planner, deliver, partner and community builder	Ongoing
	2.3.7 Collaborate with emergency services and the community to explore opportunities to improve information and resources to be accessible and meet the needs of diverse communities and services.	Safer Communities	Advocate, partner and community builder	Medium-term
	2.3.8 Share and promote information and resources on climate change, its expected impacts on the community and adaptation responses to improve resilience.	Sustainable Assets	Community builder	Ongoing
	2.3.9 Support and facilitate community-led programs that build climate literacy and emergency preparedness, particularly with residents most at risk of being adversely affected.	Sustainable Assets	Community build	Ongoing

OUTCOME

3 Well planned and liveable communities

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3.1

Build well planned and liveable environments for safety

STRATEGIES:

- 3.1 Create safe, vibrant and welcoming public spaces through inclusive placemaking
- 3.2 Ensure public spaces are well planned, maintained and managed to improve accessibility and perceptions of safety
- 3.3 Improve the safety and accessibility of public transport and road users, including pedestrians and cyclists
- 3.4 Promote safe and inclusive online environments

STRATEGY 3.1

Create safe, vibrant and welcoming public spaces through inclusive placemaking

INITIATIVES	WHAT WE WILL DO	COUNCIL LEAD	OUR ROLE	IMPLEMENTATION TIME FRAME
3.1a Ensure public spaces look and feel safe and welcoming for the whole community	3.1.1 Explore the development of a CPTED Policy and implementation guidelines to embed crime prevention principles into Council-led projects and strengthen community safety outcomes for public spaces.	Safer Communities and City Futures	Planner and place manager	Medium-term

INITIATIVES	WHAT WE WILL DO	COUNCIL LEAD	OUR ROLE	IMPLEMENTATION TIME FRAME
	3.1.2 Explore the development of a Placemaking Framework to outline Council’s placemaking principles and approach to guide the design and delivery of safe and activated public spaces for the wellbeing of our community.	City Futures	Planner, deliver and place manager	Medium-term
	3.1.3 Draw upon evidence-based frameworks in the planning and design of projects to ensure the community is at the centre of the design of public spaces, such as Welcoming Cities Standard, Child Friendly Cities, Age Friendly Cities and Communities and Universal Design Principles.	All Departments as required	Planner and place manager	Medium-term
	3.1.4 Implement the Wayfinding Strategy to deliver wayfinding information systems and simple, clear and connected signage to support safe navigation and journeys.	City Futures and capital works delivery	Deliver	Medium-term
	3.1.5 Implement the Lighting Frankston Plan to guide the delivery of an effective public lighting program and support Frankston City to be a vibrant and safe evening and after-dark destination.	City Futures and Capital Works Delivery	Planner and deliver	Ongoing

INITIATIVES	WHAT WE WILL DO	COUNCIL LEAD	OUR ROLE	IMPLEMENTATION TIME FRAME
	3.1.6 Ensure that all relevant public space and community facilities strategies are updated with consideration to Gender Impact Assessments.	All departments	Planner and deliver	Long-term
3.1b Strengthen community connection with public places to increase feelings of belonging and safety	3.1.7 Explore the development of community guidelines to ensure the community has the information, skills and tools to undertake community-led placemaking projects and events, like community gardens and planter boxes, markets, music performances and street parties on Neighbour Day.	Community Strengthening and Safer Communities	Community build	Long-term
	3.1.8 Support diverse communities to use public facilities and spaces for truth telling, cultural celebrations and events.	Arts & Culture	Community builder	Medium-term
	3.1.9 Explore youth-led placemaking projects in public spaces where young people meet to increase perceptions of safety.	Community Strengthening	Community builder	Medium-term
	3.1.10 Partner in activities to support business owners, operators and landlords to enhance the presentation of their building or businesses, like grants for façade improvements and vacant shopfront activations.	City Futures	Partner, deliver and community builder	Short-term

INITIATIVES	WHAT WE WILL DO	COUNCIL LEAD	OUR ROLE	IMPLEMENTATION TIME FRAME
3.1c Ensure Frankston City's Centre and other activity centres are vibrant, activated and highly valued	3.1.11 Implement the FMAC Structure Plan to improve Frankston's city centre, which includes exploring the development of: a new public plaza in the heart of Frankston's city centre to create a hub; redesigning key streets as shared zones; and defined outdoor dining zones.	City Futures, Engineering Services and Capital Works Delivery	Planner, deliver and advocate	Long-term
	3.1.12 Plan and implement a bold vision for the Nepean Hwy Boulevard upgrade to improve the entry into Frankston City's Centre.	City Futures, Engineering Services and Capital Works Delivery	Planner, deliver and advocate	Long-term
	3.1.13 Activate activity centres through trials and implementation of smart city technologies, like movement sensors, smart-parking apps, wayfinding screens, wi-fi, e-bikes and e-scooters.	Customer Experience & Transformation and Business & Information Technology	Planner, deliver and advocate	Ongoing
	3.1.14 Implement the Frankston Local Shopping Strip Action Plan to ensure the urban design of our streetscapes are safe, accessible and welcoming.	City Futures and Capital Works Delivery	Planner, deliver and advocate	Ongoing
	3.1.15 Explore innovative initiatives that help to active Frankston's city centre after dark.	City Futures and Arts & Culture	Deliver	Medium-term

STRATEGY 3.2				
Ensure public spaces are well planned, maintained and managed to reduce risk and improve perceptions of safety				
INITIATIVES	WHAT WE WILL DO	COUNCIL LEAD	OUR ROLE	IMPLEMENTATION TIME FRAME
3.2a Deliver high standards of cleanliness and maintenance of public places to enhance visual amenity and minimise hazards and risk of injury	3.2.1 Ensure responsive maintenance of public spaces so they continue to be safe, achieve safety standards and address any safety concerns.	Safer Communities and Operations	Deliver and place manager	Ongoing
	3.2.2 Deliver a program of regular community safety amenity patrols and audits for public spaces to inform maintenance and amenity improvements, taking into consideration crime data and customer complaints to identify hot spot locations.	Safer Communities and Operations	Deliver and place manager	Medium-term
	3.2.3 Review the community's responses to perceptions of safety in the annual Customer Satisfaction Survey to help guide resourcing into amenity maintenance and safety improvements.	Safer Communities and Operations	Deliver and place manager	Short-term
	3.2.4 Widely promote the available electronic platforms to provide an easy and efficient way for the community to report amenity issues to the Council, exploring opportunities to enhance its accessibility and functionality.	Customer Experience & Transformation and Business & Information Technology	Deliver and place manager	Ongoing

INITIATIVES	WHAT WE WILL DO	COUNCIL LEAD	OUR ROLE	IMPLEMENTATION TIME FRAME
3.2b Deliver a well maintained CCTV network	3.2.5 Deliver and maintain a closed circuit television (CCTV) network, ensuring strategic placement of resources that is aligned with consideration to lighting and use of spaces and focuses on identified hot spots.	Safer Communities	Deliver and place manager	Ongoing
	3.2.6 Develop a CCTV Code of Practice and Operating Procedure to provide clear guidelines for the use of cameras and footage to ensure individual privacy and human rights are respected.	Safer Communities	Deliver and place manager	Medium-term
3.2c Deliver education and awareness raising of how the community can maintain safe and attractive public spaces	3.2.7 Regularly review the Community Local Law to ensure its responds to the diverse needs of the community in enhancing public health, safety and amenity.	Safer Communities	Compliance & safety and place manager	Ongoing
	3.2.8 Ensure Council's critical public safety information is translated into the most needed languages to ensure it is accessible by the whole community.	Safer Communities and Community Strengthening	Community builder	Medium-term

INITIATIVES	WHAT WE WILL DO	COUNCIL LEAD	OUR ROLE	IMPLEMENTATION TIME FRAME
	3.2.9 Partner with Victoria Police to raise awareness within the community and with local businesses on their role in maintaining safe public spaces through safe food environments, smoke free outdoor areas, building safety, responsible waste disposal and other activities that impact the amenity.	Safer Communities and Development Services	Partner and community builder	Ongoing
	3.2.10 Regularly review the Domestic Animal Management Plan and deliver education and awareness raising to support and promote responsible pet ownership to ensure Frankston City's parks, gardens and streets can be safely enjoyed by all.	Safer Communities	Planner, deliver and compliance & safety	Ongoing
	3.2.11 Maintain beach patrols throughout the summer months and throughout the year to raise awareness of beach safety rules to ensure Frankston City's beaches remain beautiful and are safe and welcoming environments.	Safer Communities	Deliver and compliance & safety	Ongoing
	3.2.12 Work in partnership with schools to deliver graffiti reduction education programs and conduct place-based graffiti prevention partnership projects in graffiti hot spot areas to prevent and minimise graffiti, including arts-based projects and community murals.	Safer Communities and Community Strengthening	Partner and community builder	Medium-term

INITIATIVES	WHAT WE WILL DO	COUNCIL LEAD	OUR ROLE	IMPLEMENTATION TIME FRAME
<p>3.2d Provide well planned and maintained community infrastructure that is safe, inclusive and accessible</p>	<p>3.2.13 In developing community infrastructure plans and projects, ensure community facilities are located in safe and accessible environments, with visible line of sight and well maintained connecting pathways, signage and lighting to ensure the delivery of safe, inclusive and accessible community infrastructure.</p>	<p>City Futures, Family Health Support Services, Community Strengthening, Arts & Culture and Engineering Services</p>	<p>Planner and deliver</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>
	<p>3.2.14 Through the Disability Action Plan, explore universal design features to ensure access and inclusion requirements are met in community facilities and public spaces to ensure safe and welcoming environments for people with disability.</p>	<p>Community Strengthening, City Futures, Building Infrastructure and Capital Works Delivery</p>	<p>Planner and deliver</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>
	<p>3.2.15 When designing and upgrading communities facilities and public spaces, explore activities that engage diverse communities to help identify safety concerns to ensure these environments are safe and welcoming for all.</p>	<p>City Futures, Family Health Support Services, Community Strengthening, Arts & Culture and Building Infrastructure</p>	<p>Community builder</p>	<p>Medium-term</p>
	<p>3.2.16 Promote community facilities by sharing information about their accessibility and ensuring all community facilities are included in public maps, such as Council’s My Property map and Google Maps.</p>	<p>All departments</p>	<p>Community builder</p>	<p>Medium-term</p>

STRATEGY 3.3				
Improve the safety and accessibility of public transport and roads for all users, including pedestrians and cyclists				
INITIATIVES	WHAT WE WILL DO	COUNCIL LEAD	OUR ROLE	IMPLEMENTATION TIME FRAME
3.3a Develop policies, plans and advocacy that improve the safety of roads and shared pathways for all users, including pedestrians and cyclists.	3.3.1 Implement the Integrated Transport Strategy to ensure Frankston City's road network is well planned and designed so everyone can travel safety.	Engineering Services and Capital Works Delivery	Planner, partner, deliver and advocate	Long-term
	3.3.2 Develop and commence implementation of a targeted Active Travel Plan to make active travel to school safe and enjoyable.	Engineering Services	Planner, partner, deliver and advocate	Medium-term
	3.3.3 Develop and commence implementation of a Bicycle Strategy to create a safer, more attractive networks of streets and paths in which to safely cycle, and guide the expansion of the walking and cycling shared network to allow people the opportunity to walk and cycle safely.	Engineering Services	Planner, partner, deliver and advocate	Short-term
	3.3.4 Develop and commence implementation of the Road Safety Strategy to improve safety and eliminate fatalities and lifelong injuries on Council roads.	Engineering Services	Planner, partner, deliver and advocate	Medium-term
	3.3.5 Undertake Local Area Traffic Management Studies to identify and improve traffic and transport safety issues within a local area.	Engineering Services, Capital Works Delivery and Operations	Planner, deliver and advocate	Ongoing

INITIATIVES	WHAT WE WILL DO	COUNCIL LEAD	OUR ROLE	IMPLEMENTATION TIME FRAME
	3.3.6 Advocate to and partner with the state government to deliver high quality and safe transport infrastructure for road, cycling and pedestrian connections to public and open places.	Engineering Services and Capital Works Delivery	Advocate, partner and deliver	Ongoing
	3.3.7 Advocate to the state government for stronger legislation to address hoon driving behaviour.	Safer Communities	Advocate	Medium-term
3.3b Deliver education and awareness raising campaigns that promote road safety	3.3.8 Deliver the TAC L2P Learner Driver Mentor Program and other programs for learner drivers and help them build experience and confidence on the road to become safer drivers.	Community Strengthening	Deliver and community builder	Ongoing
	3.3.9 Partner with Victoria Police, the TAC and community health organisations to share resources and deliver road safety education and awareness raising campaigns to improve safety for school crossings and road users.	Engineering Services and Safer Communities	Partner and community builder	Medium-term
	3.3.10 Promote shared paths and safe pedestrian, cycling and alternative transport routes across the municipality via a range of Council publications and communication channels.	Engineering Services	Deliver	Medium-term

STRATEGY 3.4				
Promote safe and inclusive online environments				
INITIATIVES	WHAT WE WILL DO	COUNCIL LEAD	OUR ROLE	IMPLEMENTATION TIME FRAME
3.4a Drive continuous improvement of Council’s digital platforms to ensure a safe and enjoyable online customer experience	3.4.1 Review and update the Future Ready Frankston Corporate Strategy to be a future-ready organisation and ensure Council’s digital platforms are innovative, fair, accessible and safe.	Customer Experience & Transformation	Deliver	Ongoing
	3.4.2 Build understanding of digital inclusion and consider how digital equity can be embedded into customer service channels to prevent digital exclusion and barriers to access and use of Council’s services.	Customer Experience & Transformation and Business & Information Technology	Plan, deliver and community build	Medium-term
	3.4.3 Deliver the Customer Experience Strategy to establish a contact-once culture and a better way of handling complaints.	Customer Experience & Transformation	Deliver	Ongoing
	3.4.4 Provide high-quality and digitally secure external-facing websites and online engagement platforms.	Business & Information Technology and Customer Experience & Transformation	Deliver	Ongoing

INITIATIVES	WHAT WE WILL DO	COUNCIL LEAD	OUR ROLE	IMPLEMENTATION TIME FRAME
	3.4.5 Deliver accessible and digitally secure online forms for customers.	Customer Experience & Transformation	Deliver	Ongoing
3.4b Ensure Council’s social media spaces are safe and enjoyable for the community to engage in	3.4.6 Regularly review and update Council’s Social Media Protocol to ensure Council is actively encouraging a respectful and inclusive online environment where all people feel safe and confident to engage	Community Relations	Deliver	Medium-term
	3.4.7 Regularly reinforce and rearticulate Council’s Social Media Terms of Use when appropriate, to reflect the Charter of Human Rights and demonstrate Frankston City Council’s zero tolerance for discrimination, vilification or harassment.	Community Relations	Deliver	Short-term
	3.4.8 Consult with a diverse range of people to provide input into Council’s Social Media Terms of Use to ensure all experiences are understood and represented.	Community Relations	Community builder	Ongoing
3.4c Promote and support education, awareness raising and activities to improve online safety and digital security within the community	3.4.7 Provide training, resources and activities at Frankston Libraries and community centres for community groups and individuals to build skills and confidence in digital literacy, with a focus on those most at risk of digital exclusion.	Arts & Culture and Community Strengthening	Deliver and community builder	Medium-term

INITIATIVES	WHAT WE WILL DO	COUNCIL LEAD	OUR ROLE	IMPLEMENTATION TIME FRAME
	3.4.8 Share resources and partner in activities to raise awareness of online safety and digital security risks to encourage the community to educate themselves and others about how to stay safe online and avoid scams.	Arts & Culture, Customer Experience & Transformation and Business & Information Technology	Community builder	Short-term
	3.4.9 Share resources from the eSafety Commissioner for children and young people.	Family Health Support Services and Community Strengthening	Community builder	Short-term

OUTCOME

3 Well planned and liveable communities

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3.2

Improve access to safe and secure housing

STRATEGIES:

3.5 Collaborate to strengthen access to safe and secure housing and end all forms of homelessness

3.6 Support the safety and wellbeing of people experiencing or at risk of homelessness

STRATEGY 3.5

Collaborate to strengthen access to safe and secure housing and end all forms of homelessness

INITIATIVES	WHAT WE WILL DO	COUNCIL LEAD	OUR ROLE	IMPLEMENTATION TIME FRAME
3.5a Use policy, planning and data to strengthen housing security and prevent homelessness	3.5.1 Develop an Affordable Housing Policy and Action Plan to help facilitate access to safe and secure housing that meets the needs of the community.	City Futures and Development Services	Planner and advocate	Medium-term
	3.5.2 Monitor data on homelessness and local housing needs to build understanding of those who are in most need and to support informed advocacy and initiatives.	City Futures	Planner and advocate	Ongoing

INITIATIVES	WHAT WE WILL DO	COUNCIL LEAD	OUR ROLE	IMPLEMENTATION TIME FRAME
	3.5.3 Support the Frankston City Housing Advisory Committee to monitor, advocate and provide advice to Council on local housing needs within Frankston City.	City Futures	Partner and advocate	Ongoing
	3.5.4 Undertake land auditing of government-owned land to identify opportunities to be explored with state government and community housing organisations and inform future advocacy and planning activities.	City Futures	Planner and advocate	Ongoing
	3.5.5 Explore strengthened partnership approaches to advocating for improvements in rooming house operation within Frankston City.	City Futures, Development Services and Safer Communities	Partner and advocate	Short-term
3.5b Advocate for increased investment to support the delivery of homeless services and safe and secure housing that meets community needs	3.5.6 Partner with the Strategic Housing and Homelessness Alliance and Frankston Zero Executive Group to advocate to state government for increased investment into homelessness services and social housing in Frankston City.	City Futures	Partner and advocate	Ongoing
	3.5.7 Develop a formal advocacy position on social and affordable housing and homelessness.	City Futures and Community Relations	Advocate	Short-term

INITIATIVES	WHAT WE WILL DO	COUNCIL LEAD	OUR ROLE	IMPLEMENTATION TIME FRAME
	3.5.8 Support the Youth2 Alliance advocacy campaign for youth crisis accommodation and a youth foyer, and other advocacy campaigns as appropriate.	Community Strengthening and City Futures	Partner and advocate	Ongoing
3.5c Collaborate to raise awareness and strengthen pathways into safe and secure housing	3.5.9 Collaborate with the Frankston City Strategic Housing and Homelessness Alliance to raise awareness of homelessness and drive new initiatives for strengthening pathways into housing.	City Futures	Partner and advocate	Ongoing
	3.5.10 Collaborate with the Frankston Zero Executive Group to raise awareness of local service system needs to support rough sleepers into safe and secure housing.	City Futures	Partner and community builder	Ongoing
	3.5.11 Partner with the South East Regional Local Government Homelessness and Social Housing Charter Group to raise awareness of the region's housing needs and facilitate opportunities for increased supply of social and affordable housing.	City Futures	Partner and advocate	Ongoing
	3.5.12 Strengthen relationships with Chisholm, Monash University, Peninsula Health and local businesses to build awareness of student and key worker accommodation needs and advocate for appropriate housing.	City Futures	Partner and advocate	Short-term

INITIATIVES	WHAT WE WILL DO	COUNCIL LEAD	OUR ROLE	IMPLEMENTATION TIME FRAME
	3.513 Partner with peak bodies, services and community groups to undertake education and awareness raising campaigns to change perceptions and attitudes about homelessness and build support for social housing, in consultation with people who have a lived experience of homelessness.	City Futures	Partner and advocate	Short-term

STRATEGY 3.6

Support the safety and wellbeing of people experiencing or at risk of homelessness

INITIATIVES	WHAT WE'LL DO	COUNCIL LEAD	OUR ROLE	IMPLEMENTATION TIME FRAME
3.6a Lead a whole-of-council response to homelessness	3.6.1 Develop a homelessness protocol to assist council staff and the community in responding to rough sleeping.	City Futures	Employer, deliver and partner	Short-term
	3.6.2 Be proactive in referring rough sleepers to assertive outreach services via Frankston Zero for the provision of homelessness services and support.	Safer Communities	Partner and community builder	Ongoing
	3.6.3 Deliver education and awareness to council staff and the community on the homelessness protocol, Frankston Zero referral pathway model and on the causes and impacts of homelessness.	City Futures	Employer and community builder	Ongoing

INITIATIVES	WHAT WE WILL DO	COUNCIL LEAD	OUR ROLE	IMPLEMENTATION TIME FRAME
	3.6.4 Share information on how to access assistance and support services through council websites, libraries and community centres.	City Futures, Arts & Culture and Community Strengthening	Community builder	Ongoing
3.6b Collaborate to support a coordinated service system response to rough sleeping and homelessness	3.6.5 Partner with specialist homelessness services and other agencies on the Frankston Zero initiative to deliver and improved service systems response to providing assertive outreach and supporting rough sleepers into safe and secure housing.	City Futures	Partner and advocate	Ongoing
	3.6.7 Coordinate the Frankston City Strategic Housing and Homelessness Alliance to bring together all tiers of government and key agencies to drive new initiatives for ending homelessness in Frankston City.	City Futures	Partner	Ongoing
	3.6.8 Collaborate with the Frankston Zero Executive Group to identify service system improvements for supporting rough sleepers into safe and secure housing.	City Futures	Partner	Ongoing
	3.6.9 Support the collection of real time data on rough sleeping through the Frankston Zero By-Name-List to improve coordinated individual support and track change over time.	City Futures	Partner	Ongoing

INITIATIVES	WHAT WE'LL DO	COUNCIL LEAD	OUR ROLE	IMPLEMENTATION TIME FRAME
	3.6.10 Coordinate the Frankston Zero Hot Spots Group to improve service coordination between Council and assertive outreach services, share information and create opportunities for collaboration.	City Futures	Partner and deliver	Ongoing
3.6c Support individuals and families experiencing hardship to help prevent homelessness	3.6.11 Regularly review and update the Hardship Policy to ensure the provision of relief to individuals who need financial assistance is responsive to changing community needs, economic climate and housing market conditions.	Financial & Integrated Planning	Planner, deliver and community builder	Ongoing
	3.6.12 Promote and support the provision of food, showers, health services and other supports for people experiencing homelessness.	Safer Communities, Community Strengthening and Family Health Support Services	Community builder	Ongoing
	6.4.13 Promote low and no cost inclusive events, recreation and activities in parks and public spaces.	Arts & Culture, Family Health Support Services and Community Strengthening	Community builder	Ongoing

OUTCOME

4 Collaboration, innovation and empowerment

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 4.1

Strengthening leadership, partnerships and community empowerment

STRATEGIES:

- 4.1 Build strategic partnerships to strengthen collaboration and coordinated approaches to safer communities
- 4.2 Empower the community through safe and inclusive community engagement, co-design and Aboriginal self-determination
- 4.3 Lead a safe, equitable and inclusive organisational culture where all staff, volunteers and customers feel safe, respected and valued

STRATEGY 4.1

Build strategic partnerships to strengthen collaboration and coordinated approaches to safer communities

INITIATIVES	WHAT WE WILL DO	COUNCIL LEAD	OUR ROLE	IMPLEMENTATION TIME FRAME
4.1a Build and maintain multi-agency partnerships to foster collaboration on local issues impacting safer communities	4.1.1 Support and actively participate in the Local Safety Committee to enable collaboration on initiatives, advocacy and activities to prevent crime and improve perception of safety.	Safer Communities	Partner and community builder	Ongoing
	4.1.2 Support and actively participate in the Municipal Emergency Management Committee to collaborate on arrangements for how the community can plan for, respond to and recover from emergencies.	Safer Communities	Partner and deliver	Ongoing

INITIATIVES	WHAT WE WILL DO	COUNCIL LEAD	OUR ROLE	IMPLEMENTATION TIME FRAME
	4.1.3 Explore and participate in multi-stakeholder youth crime prevention partnerships to support young people.	Community Strengthening	Partner and community builder	Short-term
4.1b Share knowledge and evidence-based research to drive service system improvements and coordinated harm and crime prevention initiatives	4.1.5 Build and share quantitative and qualitative data to enable: identification of the community’s safety concerns; intersectional analysis of demographic data to understand the diversity of experiences and perceptions of safety; and evidence-informed planning, advocacy and grant applications.	Safer Communities and City Futures	Planner	Medium-term
	4.1.6 Partner with the Local Safety Committee to monitor community safety issues and analyse crime and wellbeing data to build knowledge and understanding of community safety hot spots and their impacts, and share information to help inform a public health approaches and the identification of appropriate responses.	Safer Communities and City Futures	Partner and place manager	Medium-term
	4.1.7 Partner with the Municipal Emergency Management Planning Committee to monitor and analyse data to support inclusive emergency management and recovery.	Safer Communities	Partner and planner	Ongoing

INITIATIVES	WHAT WE WILL DO	COUNCIL LEAD	OUR ROLE	IMPLEMENTATION TIME FRAME
	4.1.8 Share community safety data on Council’s website, publications and Transparency Hub to inform the community of what is being delivered to help improve safety and perceptions of safety.	Safer Communities and Customer Experience & Transformation	Deliver and community builder	Medium-term
4.1c Lead a whole-of-council approach to safer communities to enable innovative and collaborative initiatives that balance outcomes of amenity, inclusion, safety and city vibrancy	4.1.9 Lead collaborative partnerships across Council to promote a whole-of-council approach to safer communities to oversee the implementation of this strategy and ensure alignment across plans and service initiatives.	Safer Communities	Planner and deliver	Short-term
	4.1.10 Work collaboratively to explore effective communications methods to improve community confidence and perceptions of safety.	Safer Communities and Community Relations	Community builder	Medium-term

STRATEGY 4.2 Empower the community through safe and inclusive community engagement, co-design and Aboriginal self-determination				
INITIATIVES	WHAT WE WILL DO	COUNCIL LEAD	OUR ROLE	IMPLEMENTATION TIME FRAME
4.2a Create opportunities for the community to actively contribute to planning processes and decisions that affect them	4.2.1 Regularly review the Community Engagement Framework and Engage Frankston online engagement platform to drive continuous improvement of inclusive community engagement practices, enabling the community to have their say on key Council policies, programs and decisions that impact them.	Community Relations	Community builder	Ongoing
	4.2.2 Coordinate the Mini Frankston City community panel of local residents to engage and collaborate with Council on key projects and issues to influence decision making, ensuring a diverse mix of voices from all ages, genders, cultures, local areas and backgrounds are represented.	Community Relations	Community builder	Ongoing
	4.2.3 Explore ways to build capability of council staff to meaningfully engage with advisory groups and alliances with lived experience on draft policies, plans and services.	Community Strengthening and Community Relations	Employer and community builder	Medium-term

INITIATIVES	WHAT WE WILL DO	COUNCIL LEAD	OUR ROLE	IMPLEMENTATION TIME FRAME
4.2b Empower the community to identify local needs, co-design initiatives and lead change in their local areas to prevent crime and improve perceptions of safety	4.2.4 Explore resources to support Council staff to undertake co-design processes for high impact projects identified as requiring collaborative engagement with diverse communities to ensure Council is delivering culturally safe environments and meeting community needs.	Community Relations and all departments as required	Community builder	Medium-term
	4.2.5 Explore opportunities to apply for government grants to support local communities to design and lead innovative initiatives to address the causes of crime and improve perceptions of safety, such as the Department of Justice grants.	Safer Communities, City Futures and Community Strengthening	Community builder	Medium-term
	4.2.6 Provide community grants to fund community-led initiatives that respond to local needs and provide support.	Community Strengthening	Deliver and community builder	Ongoing
4.2c Collaborate with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and Traditional Owners to support and promote Aboriginal-led action and Aboriginal self-determination	4.2.7 Partner with the Bunurong Land Council and Traditional Owners to embed Aboriginal cultural values, voices, knowledge and recognition into Council’s work.	All departments	Partner	Ongoing
	4.2.8 Seek guidance from the Victorian Aboriginal and Local Government Strategy in supporting and promoting the roadmap towards Aboriginal self-determination.	All departments	Partner and community builder	Ongoing

INITIATIVES	WHAT WE WILL DO	COUNCIL LEAD	OUR ROLE	IMPLEMENTATION TIME FRAME
	4.2.9 Continue to strengthen Council’s relationship with Nairm Marr Djambana and seek guidance and clear processes to support engagement with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community members in a culturally safe and meaningful way that meets the needs of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community.	Community Strengthening	Community builder	Medium-term

STRATEGY 4.3

Lead a safe, equitable and inclusive organisational culture where all staff, volunteers and customers feel safe, respected and valued

INITIATIVES	WHAT WE WILL DO	COUNCIL LEAD	OUR ROLE	IMPLEMENTATION TIME FRAME
4.3a Embed inclusive practice into organisational culture.	4.3.1 Model inclusive leadership and champion diversity and inclusion at all of levels of the organisation to ensure a safe and equitable culture that is free from discrimination.	All departments	Employer	Ongoing
	4.3.2 Resource the Diversity & Inclusion Group to promote innovative ideas to enact diversity and inclusion within Council’s policies, programs and services.	People & Culture	Employer and community builder	Ongoing

INITIATIVES	WHAT WE WILL DO	COUNCIL LEAD	OUR ROLE	IMPLEMENTATION TIME FRAME
	4.3.3 Deliver professional development and training for council staff and volunteers to enable a culturally competent, informed and proactive workforce that promotes and supports safer communities by being knowledgeable and responsive to the lived experiences of diverse communities, human rights and confident in using inclusive language.	People & Culture	Employer	Ongoing
	4.3.4 Explore opportunities to benchmark inclusive practice against evidence-based frameworks, like the Rainbow Tick Accreditation.	People & Culture, Diversity & Inclusion Group	Community builder	Medium-term
4.3b Create culturally safe, inclusive and welcoming services and facilities through policy, procedures and process design	4.3.5 Deliver the Customer Experience Strategy and implement the Customer Service Promise to deliver continuous improvement in the delivery of accessible, respectful and clear communication and services.	Customer Experience & Transformation	Deliver	Ongoing
	4.3.6 Implement and regularly review the Gender Equality Action Plan, conduct workplace gender audits and monitor gender equity measures to ensure a gender equitable and safe workforce.	People & Culture	Employer and deliver	Ongoing

INITIATIVES	WHAT WE WILL DO	COUNCIL LEAD	OUR ROLE	IMPLEMENTATION TIME FRAME
	4.3.7 Through the Gender Equality Action Plan, ensure that recruitment, on-boarding processes, retention and career progression procedures are welcoming, inclusive, accessible and culturally safe.	People & Culture	Employer	Ongoing
	4.3.8 Complete Gender Impact Assessments when developing or reviewing policies, programs or services that directly impact the public to ensure Council’s policies, services, programs and facilities are equitable, safe and inclusive for people of all genders.	All departments	Planner and community builder	Short-term
	4.3.9 Explore the use of an Inclusive Practices Guide to provide information, resources and guidance on working effectively with diverse communities, including information about intersectionality and practical skills and knowledge.	People & Culture and Diversity & Inclusion Group	Community builder	Medium-term
4.3c Strive for internal and external communications to be culturally safe, inclusive and welcoming	4.3.10 Regularly review and update Council’s communications policies and guidelines to improve accessibility and inclusion of information provision.	Community Relations	Deliver	Ongoing

INITIATIVES	WHAT WE WILL DO	COUNCIL LEAD	OUR ROLE	IMPLEMENTATION TIME FRAME
	4.3.11 Provide all information and publications for the community in clear and plain language with all critical information made available in the most-needed languages, when required, and include images that reflect the diversity of the community.	All departments	Community builder	Short-term
	4.3.12 Ensure Council’s digital platforms meet Website Content Accessibility Guidelines to support their use by diverse communities, including people with disability.	Customer Experience & Transformation	Deliver	Ongoing
4.3d Continue Council’s commitment to creating and maintaining child safe environments	4.3.13 Implement the Victorian Child Safe Standards and Child Safety and Wellbeing Policy.	All departments	Deliver	Ongoing
	4.3.14 Enable all staff and volunteers to complete mandatory Child Safety training and maintain a current working with children check.	People & Culture	Deliver	Ongoing
	4.1.15 Implement measures to ensure organisations and community groups utilising Council-owned facilities understand and are meeting their child safety obligations including, where relevant, compliance with the Child Safe Standards.	People & Culture	Deliver	Ongoing

Key definitions

CALD

Acronym for Culturally and Linguistically Diverse: a broad term that is most often used to refer to those people from non-English speaking backgrounds, born outside of Australia and whose first language is not English.

CCTV

Acronym for Closed Circuit Television, used for surveillance.

Community safety

A situation in which people, individually and collectively, are sufficiently free from a range of real and perceived risks centring on crime and related misbehaviour, and can lead a normal cultural, social and economic life.²¹

CPTED

Acronym for Crime Prevention through Environmental Design, used in urban design.

Criminal Incident

A criminal event that has occurred on a single date and at one location. It may include multiple offences, alleged offenders and/or victims.

Crime prevention

Strategies and measures that seek to reduce the risk of crimes occurring, and their potential harmful effects on individuals and society, including fear of crime, by intervening to influence their multiple causes.²²

Diversity

Describes variation between people in terms of their gender identity, ability, age, physical characteristics, culture, religion or spirituality, migrant or refugee background, language, values, sexual orientation, education, socio-economic background and/or life experiences.

Equality

All people are given the same resources or opportunities.

Equity

Recognises that each person has different circumstances and requires a different amount of resources and opportunities to reach an equal outcome.

Fair

Being treated in a way that is free from bias, dishonesty and injustice.

Family violence

An act of violence predominantly experienced by women and children, however people of all genders and all ages can experience family violence.

Gender

Relates to a person's sense of self and how they feel, that may be a woman, man, both or neither.

Gender Impact Assessment

Legislative requirement to ensure gender is considered in the planning phase of a new or updated policy, service or program so it can address gender inequality.

Gendered violence

A term that describes any harmful act directed toward someone based on their gender. Women are disproportionately harmed by gender-based violence.

Inclusion

The outcome when a diversity of people feel, and are valued and respected, have access to opportunities and resources, are able to contribute and feel a sense of belonging.

Intersectionality

Considers the different attributes of a person's identity and how these may overlap to compound discrimination and marginalisation.

LGBTQIA+

An inclusive term to collectively refer to people who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans and gender diverse, queer (or questioning), intersex, asexual and more. It includes people of all genders and sexualities.

Primary prevention

Preventing an issue before it occurs.

Safer communities

A broad term encompassing community safety and crime prevention, used to describe safe, fair and inclusive environments where everyone has the right to go about their daily activities without fear, or risk of harm or injury.

Sex

Sex refers to a person's biological sex characteristics, historically understood as either female or male. Some people are born with natural variations to sex characteristics

Sexual orientation

Sexual orientation refers to who people are attracted to romantically and/or sexually.

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Consideration of Reports of Officers

ADOPTION OF SAFER COMMUNITIES POLICY AND STRATEGY

Community Engagement Report

Meeting Date: 11 December 2023

Attachment: C



Frankston City Safer Communities Policy and Strategy 2023-2033 Engagement Report

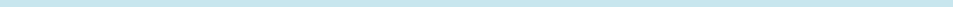




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Executive summary



Consultation highlights

The City Futures Department undertook a community engagement process in 2022 – 2023 to inform the development of Council’s Safe Community Policy and Strategy 2022-2032. This engagement was conducted in two key stages as follows:

<p>Stage 1: 28 February – 3 April 2022</p> <p>August – September 2023 (additional targeted consultation)</p>	<p>Open community consultation on community safety in Frankston City</p> <p>Undertake a broad and inclusive community consultation process to capture a diverse range of community member’s experiences and perceptions of safety, vision and priorities for a safer municipality.</p>
<p>Stage 2: 6 October – 5 November 2023</p>	<p>Open community consultation on the Draft Safe Community Policy and Strategy 2023-2033</p> <p>Seek feedback on the Draft Policy and Strategy confirming the vision, strategic priorities and initiatives prior to it going to Council for adoption on December 11 2023.</p>

We engaged with the community through online surveys, pop-up consultations in Frankston’s City Centre, libraries and reserves and social media posts. Council committees, partnerships, networks and stakeholders were also engaged via a series of targeted workshops.

Key engagement statistics

A total of 491 people participated in the community engagement process, as follows:

- 218 survey respondents
- 70 people participated in workshops (targeted community conversations)
- Approximately 145 people participated in community pop-ups
- 9 people participated in the community workshop
- 19 people contributed to the additional engagement with LGBTQIA+ and CALD communities
- 10 people attended the online targeted conversation with LGBTQIA+ representatives
- 20 young people attended the Wear it Purple event with 8 hard copy surveys submitted
- There were five social media posts reaching 4,796 people.

The Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation were formally approached and requested to provide feedback on the Draft Policy and Strategy.



Due to the volume of initiatives and actions in the Draft Strategy, for Stage 2 a selection of initiatives under each strategic priority were selected for consultation based on advice from the Community Engagement Team. The Draft Policy and Strategy including the action plan with the complete set of proposed initiatives were linked to the survey and available on the engagement page for interested community members to read in more detail.

The Stage 2 community survey showed that 80% of the respondents were supportive of the Draft Vision Statement, and the majority were supportive of the proposed initiatives to address their safety concerns.

Barriers to engagement

COVID-19

While most COVID-19 pandemic restrictions had been lifted prior to consultation, the ongoing impacts of the pandemic and community reluctance to meet in-person meant targeted workshops were held online and planned activities at the Nairm Marr Djambana Gathering Place did not proceed.

In the lead-up to the in-person workshop on 2nd April 2022, COVID cases began to rise due to the spread of the Omicron sub-variant. This resulted in low participation numbers in the workshop (it had been hoped that up to 40 people would participate in the workshop).

COVID-19 did not impact the Stage 2 consultation.

Hard-to-reach groups

While targeted community workshops were held with community groups representing key populations that experience safety inequities, such as the Disability Access and Inclusion Committee and Positive Ageing committee, there were a number of groups that were missed, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders, people belonging to the LGBTQIA+ and culturally and linguistically diverse communities due to lack of connection to groups representing these population groups. As such additional engagement was held from August to November 2022 to try and fill this engagement gap.

Survey sample

The survey sample is not considered to be a representative sample of the community. While the survey sample does not replicate the exact population characteristics of Frankston City, the results do provide valuable insight into people's experiences and sentiment of safety in the community. The targeted community conversations also helped to mitigate this limitation.

Introduction



Overview

This report provides a summary of the community engagement undertaken to inform the development of the Frankston City Safer Communities Policy and Strategy 2023-2033 (the Policy and Strategy).

The community engagement took a broad and inclusive approach to reach a diverse range of people over two key stages. The first stage of engagement was conducted on the community's experiences, vision and priorities for safety to assist in the identification of the key priorities and areas of focus for community safety and crime prevention in Frankston City over the next 10 years.

Stage 1 focused around the following six topics, which were developed based on what the community had already told us and the research undertaken on community safety and crime prevention:

1. Safe and resilient communities
2. Safe places and spaces
3. Harm reduction
4. Safe and respectful relationships
5. Reducing homelessness
6. Safe and inclusive communities

Stage 2 sought feedback from the community on the Draft Policy and Strategy prior to going to Council for adoption on 11 December 2023. Feedback was sought on the Vision, strategic priorities and initiatives.

The community engagement process was undertaken in line with Council's Engagement Principles:

- Purpose
- Informed
- Representative
- Supported
- Influence
- Report

Engagement details



Purpose

The purpose of the community engagement was to inform the development of the Frankston City Safer Communities Policy and Strategy 2023-2033, using a two staged approach.

<p>Stage 1: 28 February – 3 April 2022</p> <p>August – September 2023 (additional targeted consultation)</p>	<p>Open community consultation on community safety in Frankston City</p> <p>Undertake a broad and inclusive community consultation process to capture a diverse range of community member’s experiences and perceptions of safety, vision and priorities for a safer municipality.</p>
<p>Stage 2: 6 October – 5 November 2023</p>	<p>Open community consultation on the Draft Safe Community Policy and Strategy 2023-2033</p> <p>Seek feedback on the Draft Policy and Strategy confirming the vision, strategic priorities and initiatives prior to it going to Council for adoption on December 11 2023.</p>

Objectives

The objectives of the community engagement were:

Engagement activity	Engagement objective
Open community consultation with the whole community on community safety in Frankston City (Stage 1)	To consult with a diverse range of people and capture what helps them to feel safe, their vision for a safe municipality, and the main safety issues experienced. Six topics were covered: safe and resilient communities; safe places and spaces; harm reduction; safe and respectful relationships; reducing homelessness; safe and inclusive communities.
Open community consultation on the Draft Safe Community Policy and Strategy 2023-2033 (Stage 2).	To consult on the Draft Policy and Strategy, seeking feedback on whether the Draft Strategy’s vision, priorities and initiatives met our community’s needs and if there were any elements missing or needing to be changed.
Targeted conversations with key community groups including the Disability Access and Inclusion Committee; Youth Council; Young people; Aged Friendly Ambassadors;	Held during both stages of engagement to consult with a diverse range of voices, and capture the voices of population groups that evidence shows experience disproportional safety risk and harm.



Engagement activity	Engagement objective
LGBTQIA+ Collaborative and the Mini Frankston Panel	
Targeted workshops with stakeholders and networks including the Local Community Safety Committee; TaskForce; Monash University; Frankston Mornington Peninsula Child and Family Partnership; Municipal Emergency Management Planning Committee	Held during both stages of engagement to consult with a broad range of stakeholders representing different population groups and services within the community.
Involvement of the Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation	To collaborate with our Traditional Owners, by inviting them to review and influence the Policy and Strategy to ensure the needs and priorities of the local Aboriginal community are reflected.

Community engagement process

The engagement process was conducted in stages from February to April 2022; August to September 2022; February to September 2023; and October to November 2023. This process was conducted through a range of engagement activities, including surveys, social media online workshops and community pop-up sessions. Targeted community conversations and feedback sessions were held with specific population cohorts to identify key safety issues to better understand any differences in experiences and perceptions of safety.

While the first stage of the engagement process had a wide reach, some gaps were identified. In response to this further engagement was undertaken in August and September 2022 targeted at LGBTQIA+ and CALD communities. A consultation was also planned with First Nation Australians, but was cancelled due to implications associated with the COVID-19 pandemic. Rescheduling was attempted but due to time constraints was not possible.

The second stage of the engagement process was impacted by the rescheduling of community consultation dates, resulting in some of the planned feedback sessions being unable to proceed including with the CALD Network and the Age Friendly Ambassadors. To mitigate this all groups were offered a variety of options to provide feedback and personalised engagement sessions on request. Additional pop-up sessions were also held during the Annual Seniors Festival as well as a pop-up session at Carrum Downs Library with the Mayor in attendance.



Table 1: Stage 1 community consultation process

Who	Engagement method	Engagement type	Role
Whole community	Discussion Paper	Inform	To inform the community how the development of local government policy and strategy can strengthen the safety and resilience of communities, prevent crime and reduce the impact of emergencies
	Online survey Available on Engage Frankston! Requests could be made to have a printed survey posted in the mail or to be conducted by telephone with a council officer.	Consult	For community members to share their views, priorities and aspirations on community safety
	Community pop-ups x 2 Sandfield Reserve in Carrum Downs and Wells Street Plaza in Frankston’s city centre	Consult	
	Community panel workshop Lyrebird Community Centre	Involve	
	Social media Frankston City Council Facebook page	Inform and consult	
	Print and electronic media Consultation promoted through a variety of newsletters	Inform	
Community services	Online survey Available on Engage Frankston!	Consult	For professionals to share expertise and represent community group to share their views, priorities and aspirations on community safety
People with disabilities	Online workshop with the Disability Access and Inclusion Committee	Involve	For community members to share lived



Who	Engagement method	Engagement type	Role
and their carers			experiences, views, priorities and aspirations that are considered in the development of the policy and strategy
Young people	In person workshop with the Youth Council	Involve	
Older people	Online workshop with the Age Friendly Ambassadors	Involve	
First Nations Australians	Workshop with Nairm Marr Djambana not able to proceed <i>*Note, the Bunurong Land Council was also approached and requested to be formally consulted during the second stage of engagement</i>	Involve	
LGBTQI+ community	Wear it Purple event Hosted by Youth Services Online workshop with the LGBTQI+ Collaborative Targeted online survey Available on Engage Frankston!	Consult and Involve	
Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Communities	Targeted online survey Available on Engage Frankston!	Consult	
Local Community Safety Committee	Online workshop (targeted stakeholder conversation)	Involve	For stakeholders to provide views, priorities and aspirations that are considered in the development of the of the policy and strategy

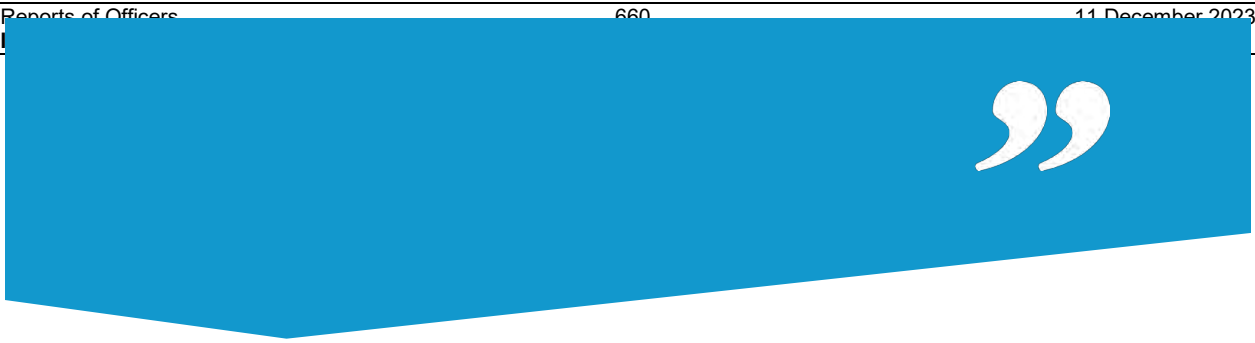


Table 2: Stage 2 community consultation process

Who	Engagement method	Engagement type	Role
Whole community	Online survey Available on Engage Frankston! Requests could be made to have a printed survey posted in the mail or to be conducted by telephone with a council officer.	Consult	For community members to provide feedback on the Draft Policy and Strategy and determine if it meets their needs and to identify any gaps
	Community pop-ups Carrum Downs Library, Seaford Library, Jubilee Park	Inform and consult	
	Social media Frankston City Council Facebook page	Inform and consult	
	Print and electronic media Consultation promoted through a variety of newsletters	Inform	
First Nations	Bunurong Land Council Meeting and formal feedback process	Involve	As Traditional Owners, collaborate on the strategic priorities and objectives.
People with disabilities and their carers	Online workshop with the Disability Access and Inclusion Committee	Involve	For community members to provide feedback on behalf of specific population groups to be considered and to determine if the Draft Policy and Strategy meets their needs.
Young people	In person workshop with young people	Involve	
LGBTQIA+ community	Online workshop with the LGBTQIA+ Collaborative	Involve	
Older people	Frankston Age Friendly Ambassadors in person workshop <i>Did not proceed due to lack of availability of members</i>	Involve	



Who	Engagement method	Engagement type	Role
Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Communities	Online workshop with the CALD Network <i>Unable to run workshop due to a change in consultation dates. Attended the network prior to public exhibition to inform of engagement</i>	Involve	

Council consultation process

Project Working Group

An internal Project Working Group was established to help steer the development of the policy and strategy, with the members providing expertise and guidance on key issues. The Project Working Group chaired by Manager Safer Communities comprised representatives from teams across Council: Compliance & Safety; Emergency Management; Social Policy & Planning; Strategic Planning; Urban Design Policy & Planning; and Community Strengthening.

Consultative meetings

Various internal Council teams were consulted throughout the development of the Policy and Strategy. Their contributions informed the discussion topics and background information for the first stage of community consultation and also contributed to the identification and refinement of the strategic priorities and initiatives throughout the drafting process. These teams included:

- Economy, Investment & Activation
- Events
- Community Strengthening
- Environmental Policy and Planning
- Youth Services
- Libraries
- Positive Ageing
- Arts & Culture
- Children’s Services.



Stakeholders

Extensive engagement was also undertaken with a range of external stakeholders, including the Frankston Local Safety Committee, Victoria Police - Frankston, Municipal Emergency Management Planning Committee, Frankston and Mornington Peninsula Child and Family Partnership, TaskForce Community Agency, Monash University and Women's Health in the South East (WHISE).

The objective of the engagement was to collaborate with Council's partners who are directly involved in the delivery of services that contribute to community safety and to seek their expertise to assist with the development and refinement of the priorities and initiatives. The outcomes from this process have not been captured in this report, as the purpose of this report is to 'close the loop' with the community.

Consultation strategies and materials

The strategies used to support participation in the engagement process included a communications campaign to a diverse audience, as follows:

- Emails to the Engage Frankston! community database
- Emails to community networks
- Council's Frankston City News and eNews
- Community e-newsletters
- Promotion to key groups and committees
- Social media posts inviting participation via Engage Frankston!
- Promotion via a dedicated project page on Council's Engage Frankston! platform

A range of materials were used to support participation in the engagement process:

- Discussion Paper
- Crime data analysis
- Infographics
- Consultation posters
- Postcards with QR codes
- Flyers
- Surveys (online and hard copy on request)
- PowerPoint presentations
- Activity sheets
- Draft documents – including MS Word accessible version

Copies of materials are provided in Appendix 3.

Consultation outcomes



Community feedback

Council listened carefully to the feedback provided by the community throughout all stages of the engagement process.

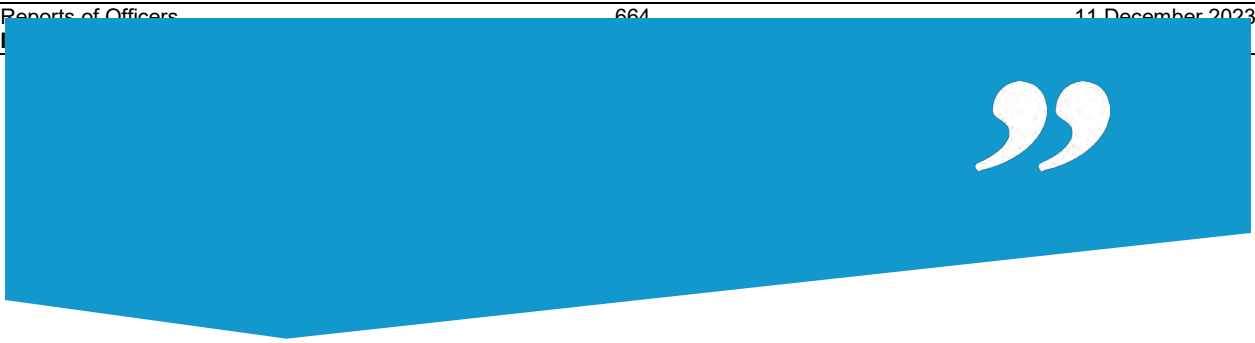
The outcomes have been collated, analysed and presented as follows:

- Appendix 1: Stage 1 Community Consultation Outcomes Report.
- Appendix 2: Stage 2 Summary of findings, consultation and survey data

The reach of our community consultation is summarised in Tables 3 and 4 below.

Table 3: Stage 1 community consultation reach

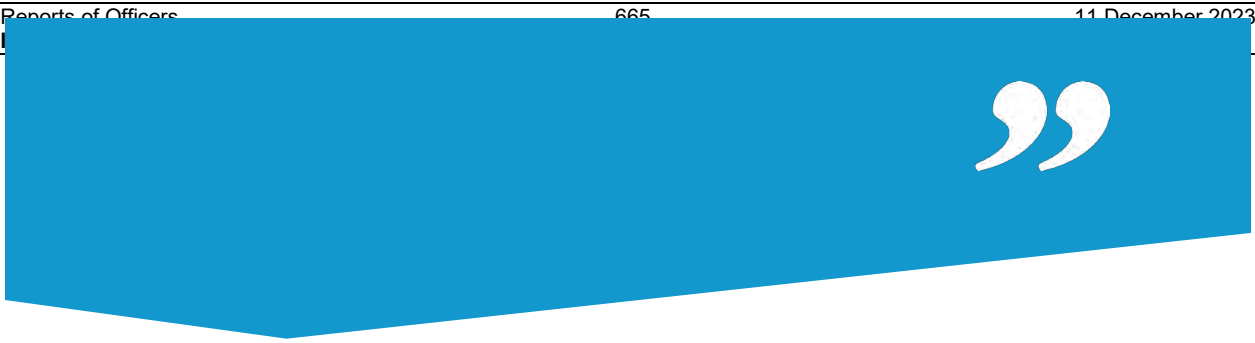
Engagement method	Reach
Engage Frankston! community engagement platform	Views: 1,704 Visits: 1,116 Visitors: 1,016 Contributions: 185 Contributors: 183 Followers: 32 Document downloads: 245
Online survey	173 surveys completed
Online survey for community services	9 surveys completed
2 x online survey with targeted population groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LBGTQIA+ (8) • CALD (3) 	11 surveys completed
3 x Facebook posts	Comments: 71 Engagements: 1,296
2 x Community pop-ups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sandfield Reserve, Carrum Downs • Wells St Plaza, Frankston's City Centre 	Approx. 100 participants
5 x targeted community conversations workshops <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth Council (12) • Age Friendly Ambassadors (4) • Disability and Inclusion Committee (7) • LBGTQI+ Collaborative (5) 	28 participants



2 x events <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wear it Purple LGBTQIA+ Youth • Bait-ul-Salam Mosque community lunch with Narim Marr Djambana, Langwarrin 	20 participants
6 x targeted stakeholder workshops and interviews <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frankston Community Safety Committee • Frankston Mornington Peninsula Child and Family Partnership • Municipal Emergency Management Planning Committee • VicPol - Frankston Police interview • TaskForce Community Agency interview • Monash University interview 	50 participants
1 x community panel workshop	9 participants

Table 4: Stage 2 community consultation reach

Engagement method	Reach
Engage Frankston! community engagement platform	Views: 640 Visits: 393 Visitors: 241 Contributions: 35 Contributors: 13 Followers: 10 Document downloads: 25
Online survey	35 surveys completed
2 x Facebook posts	Engagement: 3,500
4 x Community pop-ups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jubilee Park Stadium • Carrum Downs Library (x2) • Seaford Library 	Approx. 45 participants
3 x targeted community workshops <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young people (6) • Disability Access and Inclusion Committee (5) 	16 participants



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LGBTQI+ Collaborative (5) 	
1 x targeted stakeholder workshop	10 participants
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frankston Mornington Peninsula Child and Family Partnership 	

Stage 1 Summary of findings

Stage 1 was an open community consultation held with the whole community on their experiences, vision and priorities for safety in Frankston City. This involved an online survey, Facebook posts and targeted community conversations, pop-up engagement activities and workshops.

The key outcomes from Stage 1 are summarised below however it is important to note that the results provide insights into the community’s perceptions and priorities for safety rather than a representative view of the whole Frankston City community.

Participation

A total of 173 responses were collected for the community survey.

Age and gender

The majority of respondents were aged 25-49 years (51.5%), followed by 50-69 years (37.6%), with only 7.6% aged 70-84 years and 1.2% (2 respondents) aged 15-24 years. There were 4 (2.3%) respondents who preferred not to say. There were no respondents aged 85+ years.

172 participants identified their gender, with 138 (79.7%) identifying as women, 33 (19.1%) identifying as men, 1 (0.6%) identified as self-described and 1 (0.6%) preferred not to say.

Top safety concerns overall

Overwhelmingly, across all engagement activities the safety of public places and spaces was identified as the community’s top safety concern. Concerns primarily related to feeling safe in public spaces, both during day and at night, with much of this concern focused on safety in Frankston’s City Centre due to perceptions of the people who gather there. Concerns were also related to the amenity of public spaces and how lighting, graffiti and cleanliness impact perceptions of safety.

Community survey top 3 safety concerns

1. Feeling safe in public places spaces
2. Harm from alcohol and other drugs
3. Safe and respectful relationships



While personal safety in public places was the top priority across all engagement activities, the reasons for feeling unsafe differed depending on the population group and their personal experiences and perceptions.

People with disabilities were most concerned about their safety in relation to the accessibility of public places, and being able to seek assistance when required. Young people were most concerned about the experience of harassment in public places, and perceptions of safety in specific public places such as at train stations or bus stops. Older people were most concerned about the safety of getting to public places, with road safety being a key concern. The LGBTQIA+ community were most concerned with real and perceived safety risks while moving around in public places with an emphasis placed on harassment by people in the community.

Top safety concerns by discussion topic

Safe public places and spaces

1. Personal safety at night
2. Hoon driving
3. Inadequate lighting at night
4. Personal safety in parks and reserves
5. Vandalism and graffiti

Harm reduction

1. Harm from drug use
2. Crime
3. Violence
4. Harm from risky alcohol use
5. Road safety for pedestrians

Safe and respectful relationships

1. Attitudes and behaviours that condone violence
2. Sexual assault and harassment
3. Attitudes towards women
4. Safety of women and children
5. Safety of all family members

Safe and resilient communities

1. Occurrence of extreme weather events, like storms and heatwaves
2. Safety of vulnerable people during emergency events
3. Long-term social and economic impacts of emergency events
4. Safety of homes during and after emergency events

**Safe and inclusive communities**

1. Lack of social connection
2. Racism
3. Discrimination
4. Ageism
5. Lack of trust in my neighbourhood

Reducing homelessness

1. Access to secure, safe and affordable housing
2. Personal health and safety of people experiencing homelessness
3. Knowledge of where to get help and support for people experiencing homelessness
4. Negative attitudes towards people experiencing homelessness
5. Access to support services

Top actions for Council to take

The community's priorities for what Council can do to improve safety is for improvements through the design and maintenance of public spaces, with young people prioritising the need for improvements in Frankston's City Centre and public toilets. People with disabilities prioritised universal design to improve safety and older people prioritised pedestrian safety and urban design that supports Dementia Safe Cities principles.

The community survey identified the top 5 actions to be taken by Council as:

1. Creating and maintaining safe and accessible public spaces, parks and reserves
2. Work with specialist support services to assist vulnerable community members
3. Work with emergency services like police and ambulance to respond to community safety issues
4. Work with services and community groups on initiatives to reduce harms from alcohol drugs and gambling
5. Creating and maintaining community facilities (like libraries and community centres)

Vision for safer communities

In total there were approximately 281 people that described what a safe community looks and feels like to them. Overall feeling safe and secure to move around the city at any time of day or night, being free from violence, harassment or abuse were the most common themes across all engagement activities. People also identified that a safe community involves kindness, empathy, respectful relationships and people looking out for each other. It also includes feeling connected and a part of an inclusive, vibrant community where everyone is valued and feels welcome.

The themes that were present across all consultations were:

**Feeling safe and secure**

Free to walk in public spaces day or night and participate in the community

Kindness and empathy

People looking out for each other, being helpful, respectful and trustworthy

Connection and sense of belonging

Feeling valued and part of the community

Vibrant and welcoming

Attractive, thriving, art and culture, nature, presence of people

Respondents in the community survey were asked if they had any other issues to raise as priorities for community safety in Frankston City. There were 104 responses identifying a range of community safety issues:

- Safety at home and in public spaces impacted by negative perceptions associated with people experiencing homelessness, abandoned houses used by squatters, drugs and alcohol and property crime
- Feeling unsafe at night in their neighbourhood streets and the CBD
- Road and pedestrian safety, hoon driving, monkey and dirt bikes
- Increased illegal dumping, graffiti, derelict shops
- Unlit laneways and streets where groups of people congregate
- Other issues raised related to dogs off leash, enforcing local laws, a need for increased CCTV and police presence.

Stage 2 Summary of findings

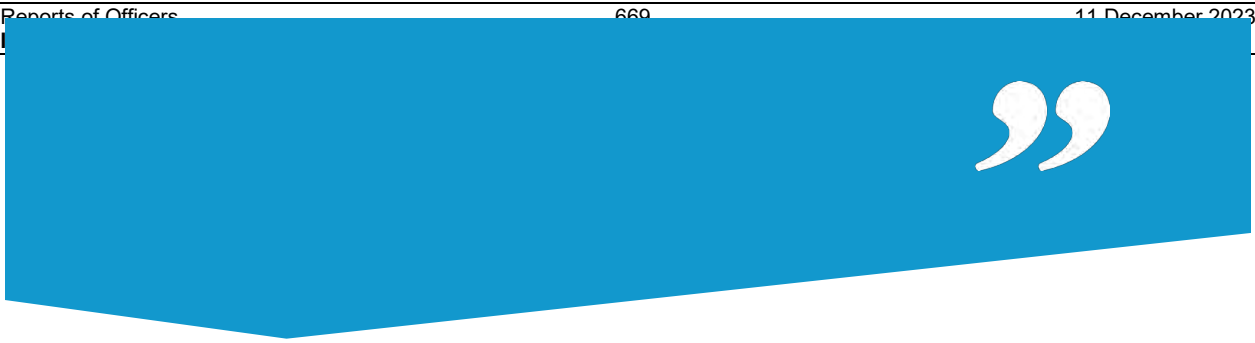
Stage 2 was an open community consultation held with the whole community on the Draft Safer Communities Policy and Strategy including:

- Online survey
- Community pop-up activities
- Targeted feedback sessions
- Feedback formally requested from the Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation.

The key findings from the Stage 2 engagement activities are summarised below.

Vision

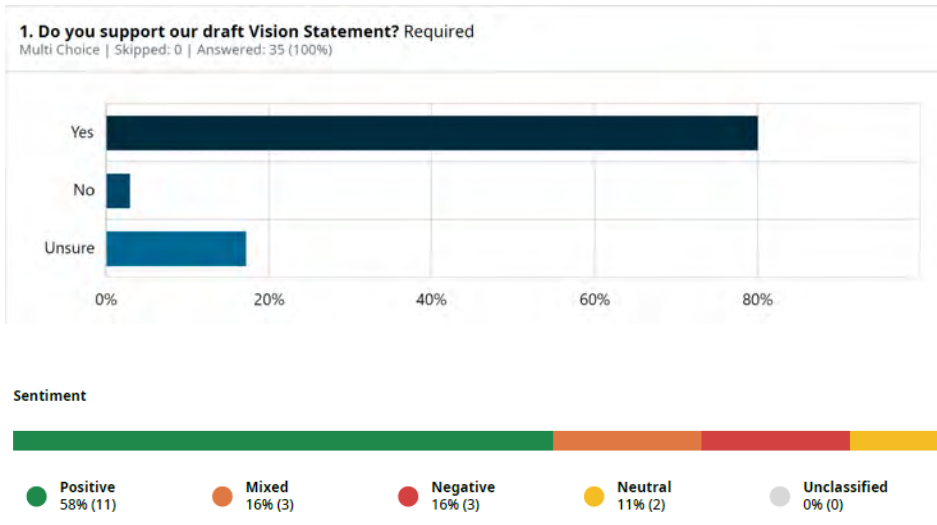
There was strong support for the Vision Statement received through the community pop-up activities and via the survey. The targeted conversations held with community groups did not rate the Vision (as per other engagement activities) however overall comments and feedback provided indicated a positive sentiment and support for it.



- 35 responses to the online survey showed 80% in support of the Vision Statement
- Pop-up consultations received 10 votes in support of the Vision Statement, 2 votes that were unsure, and 0 votes that did not support it.

Survey

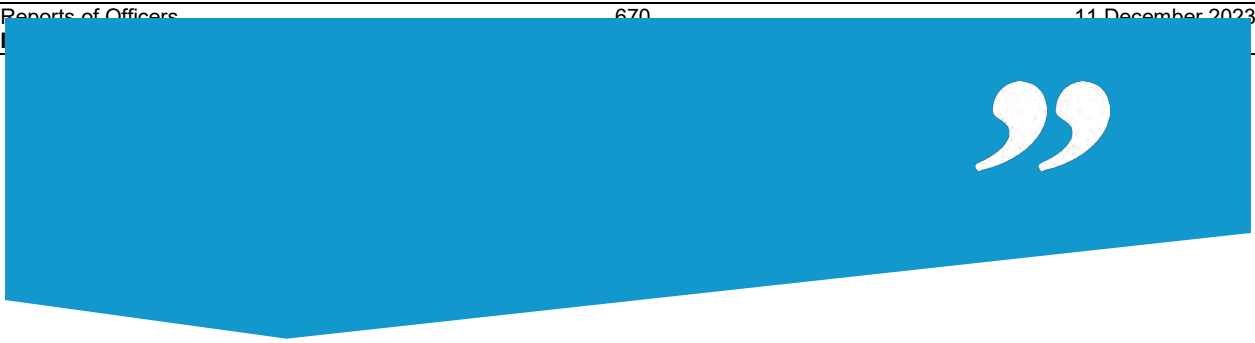
There were 35 responses to the online survey showing 80% in support of the Vision Statement.



Pop-ups

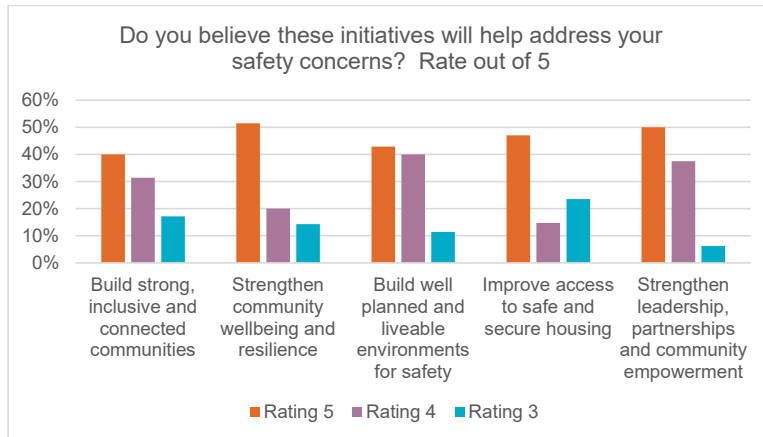
Approximately 45 people were directly engaged through the community pop-ups. Consultation posters asked people to vote Yes, No or Unsure to the question: *Do you support our draft Vision Statement – tell us by sticking a dot in one of the boxes below (Yes, No, Unsure).*

There were 10 votes received in support of the Vision Statement, 2 votes unsure of support, and there were not any votes that did not support the Vision Statement.



Strategic priorities and initiatives

The proposed initiatives were rated out of five for how well they will address the safety concerns with the highest rating (5 out of 5) receiving the highest number of responses across all five strategic priority areas.



1.1 Build strong, inclusive and connected communities

Overall

- Across all consultations there was support and recognition of the importance of the initiatives in addressing social issues
- The average rating from the survey was 3.94 out of 5 in support of the initiatives
- Supportive comments made about actions focusing on diversity, inclusion and acceptance
- Positive comments made about celebrating different cultures and LGBTQIA+
- Comments that work needs to be ongoing to have impact
- Strong belief in gender equality and rights and the need to address discrimination and racism
- Importance raised of addressing violence for everyone.
- Importance of ensuring all Council staff are guided by and follow the policy

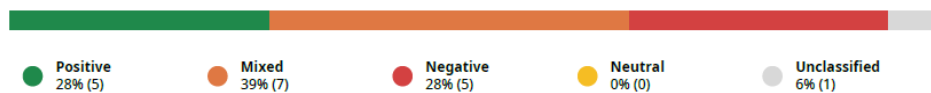
Survey

Respondents rated the initiatives out of 5 to build strong, inclusive and connected communities. The average rating was 3.94/5 indicating support for these initiatives to help address safety concerns.



The comments indicate sentiment is mostly mixed with an equal amount positive and negative. Some respondents indicated the initiatives will contribute to a more inclusive community and that addressing gender equality and racism is important. Others support the initiatives but want to know how they will be implemented, and that they need to be ongoing.

Sentiment



Disability, Inclusion and Access Committee (DAIC)

- DAIC rated the initiatives as 5/5
- Positive comments about celebrating different cultures, ensuring different groups are consulted and accessible facilities for LGBTQIA+ groups to meet

LGBTQIA+ Collaborative

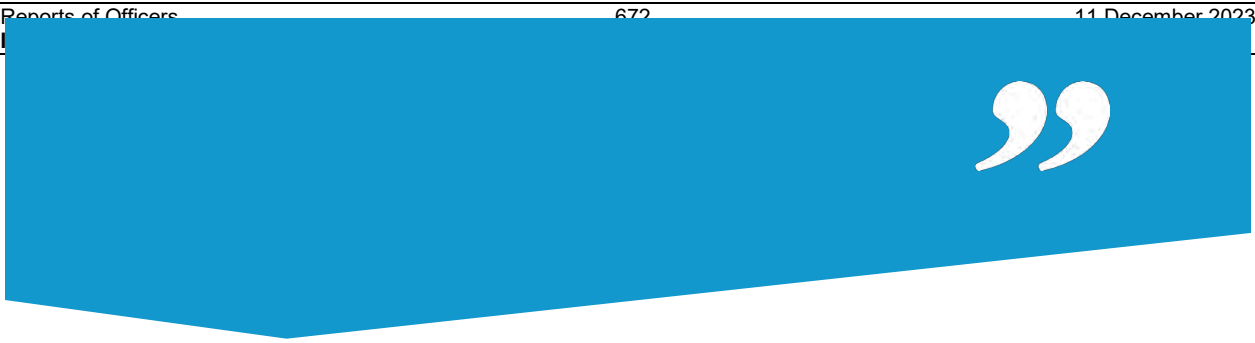
- Positive LGBTQIA+ messaging, affirmative action including allyship
- Need to make reference to Human Rights (Vic Charter) and that it prohibits ‘free speech’ that discriminates or vilifies
- Inclusion, acceptance, raising awareness of different identities are important
- Importance of visual symbols that represent safety for groups
- Everyone benefits from addressing marginalisation and oppression
- A more inclusive, free, accepting world is better for everyone in it
- Normalising, celebrating, raising awareness - this needs to be ongoing, the LGBTQIA+ community exist all year

Youth

- Safety issues are compounded for young women with a disability

Popups

- 10 votes - yes in support of the initiatives
- 4 votes - maybe
- It is good to support people to connect with neighbours and sports clubs with resources and grants
- Gives more chances for each community to have rights to value their cultures
- Equitable and fair for all cultures – there is discrimination being experienced



2.1 Strengthen community wellbeing and resilience

Overall

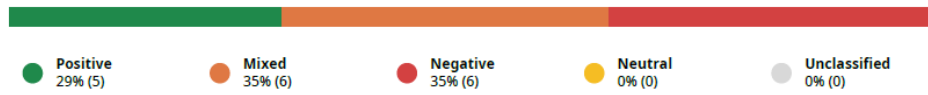
- Comments made indicate support for the initiatives however there are mixed opinions on if some issues can be adequately addressed such as alcohol, drugs, and gambling issues
- Concerns about the lack of police presence and law enforcement raised
- Concerns about the risks associated with alcohol and drug use, anti-social behaviour and homelessness
- Acknowledgment of the need for ongoing support and early education
- Suggestions to work with the police to address drug and alcohol related issues
- Suggestions to engage with migrant communities and cultural groups during times of international conflict
- Need to ensure safety for young people to participate and feel safe in the community
- Need for accessible services during non-business hours specifically during crisis or emergency

Survey

Respondents rated the initiatives out of 5 to strengthen community wellbeing and resilience. The average rating was 4.06/5 indicating strong support for these initiatives to help address safety concerns.

The comments made indicate that while support overall is strong the associated sentiment is mixed. Comments suggest younger respondents believe the initiatives will support community wellbeing and like providing people with options and information on how to report crimes and access help. Others respondents are not sure if some issues are able to be adequately addressed particularly at a Council level e.g. drugs, alcohol related issues.

Sentiment



LGBTQIA+ Collaborative

- Role played by educational institutes i.e. mandatory respect modules
- There are gaps in out of hours access to services that leave people without anywhere to go for help in a crisis (ED is full or can't accept them)

Young people



- Overall young people want to be able to participate in the community without any concerns for safety due to actions and behaviour of other people
- Large groups congregate in alleyways and this is intimidating for young people - they would like to see more police presence and targeting of these areas

Popups

- 10 votes in support of the initiatives addressing their safety concerns
- Importance of checking in with migrant community and cultural groups during times of international conflict

3.1 Build well planned liveable communities

Overall

- Overall supportive but not clear on implementation and delivery and how this will contribute to safety
- Mixed opinions on how effective initiatives will be and that some issues will not be resolved (parking, housing, drugs and alcohol)
- Unsure of council's role and influence to address some safety issues
- Responsibility for implementation sits across all Council and they must be guided by design standards and go over and above minimum requirements Emphasis on the importance of intersectionality and universal design in planning
- Support for activation and renewal of public spaces and shops to improve perceptions of safety and the application of CPTED
- Various comments indicating a desire for greater police presence, night patrols and CCTV
- Negative safety perceptions persist around public transport, with specific concerns made by young women
- Accessibility issues raised with public transport and surfaces for wheelchair users
- Concerns raised about issues such as anti-social behaviour and drug and alcohol misuse as the primary problems and that lighting and cleanliness won't have any impact until underlying issues are addressed
- Resources needed to actively monitor social media for protection against harassment, bullying, vilification and abuse of diverse population groups.

Survey

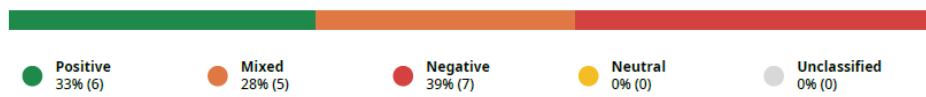
Respondents rated the initiatives out of 5 to build well planned liveable communities. The average rating was 4.17/5 indicating strong support for these initiatives to help address safety concerns.

The comments made indicate a mix of sentiments, with concerns that car parking issues will not be resolved and that safety is strongly linked to antisocial behaviour and perceptions of people



who misuse drugs and alcohol. Lighting at night is integral to feeling safe and attracting community members to venues. Several comments indicate a preference for greater police presence, night patrols and CCTV. Improvements to shared pathways and connections are supported as a measure to increase safety.

Sentiment



DAIC

- All voted 5/5 in support of the initiatives addressing their safety concerns
- Universal design that extends to accessibility for sensory needs / spaces
- Responsibility sits across all Council and they must be guided by design standards and intersectionality to go beyond DDA standards
- Impacts on health and safety need to be considered for all projects – this is a step in the right direction

LGBTQIA+ Collaborative

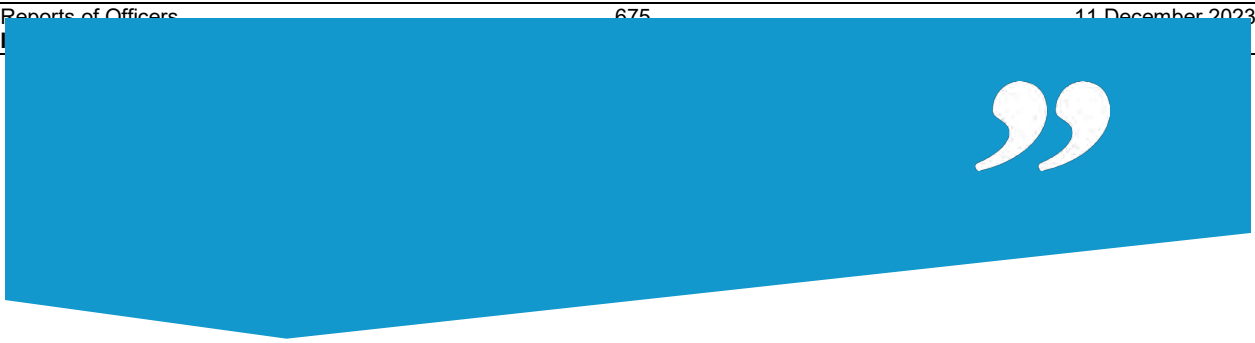
- Social media / safety risks online i.e. vilification and discrimination
- Being actively included is different to a passive inclusive environment – important to understand lived experience
- Visible displays of support – rainbow flags, stickers etc. indicate support and allyship and safety

Young people

- Large groups congregate in alleyways which is intimidating for young people, more police presence and targeting of these areas would help them to feel safer
- Public transport does not feel safe for young people, however young women noted that they never feel safe on public transport no matter what is done (e.g. lighting, presence of others)
- There are accessibility issues with public transport and some surfaces such as cobblestones - wheelchair users can not travel over these safely
- Provision of designated areas for people to smoke so people can avoid those areas

Popups

- 14 votes – in support of the initiatives
- Cleanliness and empty shops are ongoing issues to be addressed



- Need to feel safe at train stations and shops – activating and renewing public spaces and shops will help

3.2 Improve access to safe and secure housing

Overall

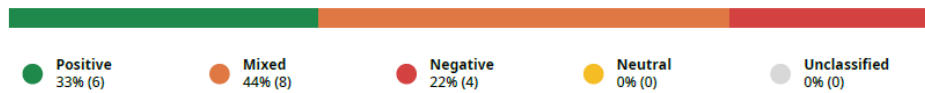
- Overall support that housing and homelessness are important issues that need to be addressed and will contribute to feelings of safety in the community
- Visible homelessness impacts negatively on some peoples’ perceptions of safety
- Concern raised of the lack of government housing and emergency accommodation available
- Some perceive that social housing negatively impacts Frankston’s reputation
- A small number of people indicated they do not support an increase in social housing
- Affordable housing is not within Council’s control

Survey

Respondents rated the initiatives out of 5 to improve access to safe and secure housing. The average rating was 3.85/5 indicating strong support for these initiatives to help address safety concerns.

The comments made indicate a mix of sentiment with the majority of respondents agreeing housing is an important issue that needs to be addressed. Some respondents are concerned there is not enough government housing or emergency accommodation and that any new social housing needs to be well maintained. Others indicated that affordable housing is not within Council’s control and two respondents do not support an increase social housing.

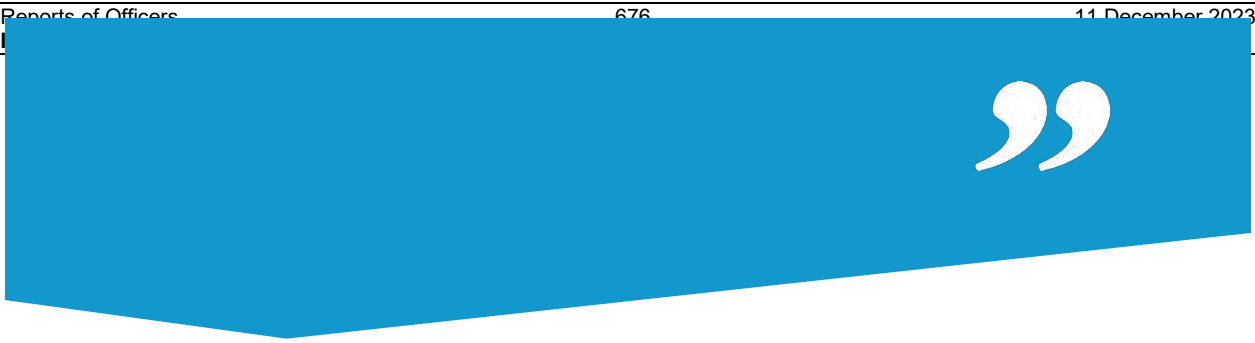
Sentiment



Popups

- 14 votes –in support of the initiatives
- Make use of community leaders
- Support for Frankston Zero

4.1 Strengthen leadership, partnerships and community empowerment



Overall

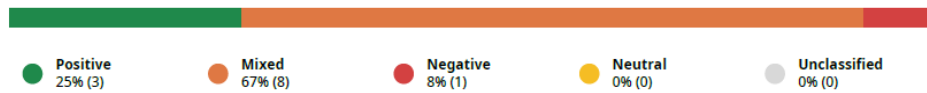
- Overall support provided for the initiatives
- Supportive of a holistic approach and ensuring community involvement in decision making processes
- Some uncertainty about how the initiatives will contribute to safety
- Health and wellbeing also raised as being important with some harms not always visible (e.g. mental health)
- Specific population groups are at greater risk of experiencing mental health issues related to safety (e.g. people with a disability)

Survey

Respondents rated the initiatives out of 5 to strengthen leadership, partnerships and community empowerment. The average rating was 4.31/5 indicating very strong support for these initiatives to help address safety concerns.

The comments while supportive overall indicated a mixed sentiment with some support for a holistic overarching approach and making sure the community are involved in decision making processes. Some respondents were not clear how these initiatives would contribute to safety and that consideration should be given to public health and wellbeing as well as increased enforcement and CCTV.

Sentiment



Popups

- 14 votes – in support of the initiatives
- No comments

3.3 Other comments, suggestions or concerns

Survey

15 responses were submitted providing additional comments summarised below:

- Supportive of the strategy and actions however would like more information on implementation and delivery



- Addressing antisocial behaviour, promoting community inclusion and pro-social behaviours will contribute to improving liveability and improve the negative perceptions of Frankston
- Safety at home, school and within the community so children are able to grow up and make good choices so policies and strategies to address safety are no longer needed

DAIC

- All types of diversity needs to be addressed: visible and invisible
- Lots of new and old FCC plans referenced! Leadership must be strong to keep track and ensure all that is promised is delivered
- Ensure Neighbour Watch, Police and Traders are also engaged on this plan.

LGBTQIA+ Collaborative

- A focus on human rights is needed.

Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation

A briefing was attended with the Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation (BLCAC) to advise of the upcoming consultation dates for the Draft Policy and Strategy. Following this a formal request for feedback was submitted via email with the following feedback provided by Glenn Pellegrin, Partnership and Engagement Manager.

It is great to see a multi-disciplinary approach to achieving positive outcomes within the Frankston City Council and commend you on the contents of the Safer Communities Policy and Strategy.

After review there are 4 recommendations that BLCAC would like to provide. These are:

- 1. As part of Priority 2.1, BLCAC would like to see inclusivity incorporated somewhere and measured. The purpose of this is to address any racism that Aboriginal people or persons of non-UK heritage might encounter within the City of Frankston*
- 2. Is there appetite to strategise how to assist the most vulnerable when it comes to achieving positive housing outcomes and homelessness within priority 3.2? This doesn't necessarily need to be Aboriginal specific*
- 3. You could consider incorporating Nairn Marr Djambana into action item 1.1.11*
Partner with First Nations peoples, Traditional Owners and Nairn Marr Djambana to provide non-Indigenous people with opportunities to learn about local history, First Nations knowledge and culture and the ongoing impacts of colonialism.
- 4. It would be strongly advised to think how the council can put an action item into 4.2c that allows the self-determination of Nairn Marr Djambana principles to shape how council engage with its ATSI constituents.*



5. BLCAC also endorse the Safer Communities Policy and don't have any further comments to add to it.

Key Learnings

What worked

- Engaging with a diverse range of community members by conducting targeted conversations with hard-to-reach groups through Council's advisory groups and committees.
- Taking an evidence based approach, using a Discussion Paper with discussion topics to establish the broad scope of the conversation, using data and research to inform the community about the issues and providing clarity on the role of local government.
- Engaging Council departments and external stakeholders from project inception and keeping them engaged in each step of the project, including the community consultation.
- Using community pop-ups to engage people in conversation about community safety in their local area, catching people who may not otherwise get involved.
- Using the Mini Frankston City Community Panel to have a deeper and more deliberative conversation about safety.

What didn't work well

- Staff changes in the Social Policy & Planning team resulted in project delays.
- The ongoing impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic still impacted the Stage 1 engagement process resulting in some engagements being cancelled (i.e. Nairn Marr Djambana) and low numbers to the in-person community panel workshop.
- The lack of Council relationships with culturally and linguistically diverse communities had a significant impact on the ability to engage these groups in the first stage of the engagement process. The inception of the Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) Network provided opportunity for greater engagement in the second stage
- In Stage 1 the targeted conversations were often conducted over a very short time-frame (i.e. 20 to 30 mins) due to having to fit in with scheduled meetings, which at times resulted in these engagements being rushed and not having the time to explore all topics in depth. The targeted conversations that were in-person were much more engaging
- In Stage 2 project delays and changes to consultation dates impacted scheduled feedback sessions with stakeholders and community networks. This resulted in cancellations due to lack of meeting availability within the consultation time period i.e. CALD Network, Municipal Emergency Management Planning Committee, Age Friendly Ambassadors.

Evaluation

The Engagement Plan for this consultation included several measures of success related to the engagement objectives.

The success measures met and the objective they relate to are outlined below:

Objective	Success measure
Stage 1: Open community consultation with the whole community on community safety in Frankston City	
Captured the lived experiences, views and aspirations of a diverse range of community members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 173 surveys were completed by the community • 9 services / organisations completed the community group survey • Over 100 people participated in the pop-up consultations • Topics covered were key safety concerns, emerging issues, what a safe community looks and feels like, what is done well to help feelings of safety, key actions Council can take to address safety issues
Identified the community’s vision and priorities for a safe community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 23 people participated in targeted conversations • A range of council committees and network groups representing older people, young people, LGBTQIA+ community, and people with a disability
Stage 2: Open community consultation with the whole community on the Draft Safer Communities Policy and Strategy	
Seek feedback on whether the Draft Policy and Strategy’s vision, strategic priorities and initiatives met our community’s needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 35 surveys were submitted by the community • 80% of survey respondent supported the Vision Statement • Rating 5 out 5 received the highest number of responses across all five strategic objectives that the initiatives will help address their safety concerns
Seek feedback on if there were any elements missing or needed to be changed.	A small number of issues were identified as missing or needing to be changed.

Conclusion



Recommendations

The following changes were made to the Draft Strategy in response to Stage 2:

Initiatives:

1. Amended the name of Initiative 2.1a (*Deliver targeted crime prevention education and awareness initiatives to encourage safe and responsible behaviours*) to *Deliver targeted education and awareness raising initiatives to prevent crime and promote safe behaviours* to respond to feedback that greater clarity was needed to directly link crime prevention with these initiatives

Actions:

2. Added action (4.2.9) in response to feedback provided by the Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation to allow the self-determination of Nairm Marr Djambana to guide how Council will engage with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities
3. Added action (1.1.5) to reflect feedback received around discrimination experienced more broadly by different population groups
4. Added action (3.1.7) to support community-led projects and strengthen community connections
5. Added actions (3.4.7 and 3.4.8) to *Initiative 3.4b Ensure Council's social media spaces are safe and enjoyable for the community to engage in* to respond to feedback and demonstrate Council's zero tolerance for any forms of discrimination, harassment or vilification and amended action (3.4.6)
6. Seven actions added to *Strategy 2.1 Engage and support the community to practice safe and responsible behaviours to prevent harm* in response to feedback to include more specific actions that address alcohol and other drug related safety concerns
7. Amended action (1.1.11) to include Nairm Marr Djambana as a partner to provide learning opportunities for non-indigenous people, in response to feedback provided by the Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation

Narrative:

8. Amended the narrative in *Priority 2.1 Strengthen community wellbeing and resilience* to more clearly show linkages between safety and health and wellbeing
9. Added narrative to *Priority 3.2 Improve access to safe and secure housing* to provide greater clarity on visible homelessness and the impact of this on broader perceptions of safety.
10. Amended the narrative in the introduction to provide stronger emphasis on human rights, added 'human rights' to the guiding principles and included in two actions (3.4.7 and 4.3.3) in response to feedback to incorporate human rights as a high priority linked with safety.



Next Steps

1. The final Safer Communities Policy and Strategy 2023-2033 will be presented to Council for adoption on the 11 December 2023, which concludes the engagement process.
2. This engagement report will be made available on Council's website and Engage Frankston Platform, and sent to the participants of the targeted conversations and those who elected to be kept informed to close the loop.
3. The Safer Communities Policy and Strategy will be implemented over the next 10 years to improve safety and reduce crime in Frankston City.

Appendices



Appendix 1	Stage 1 Community Consultation Outcomes Report
Appendix 2	Stage 2 Consultation and survey data
Appendix 3	Engagement materials

Appendix 1



Stage 1 Consultation findings

Purpose

The purpose of this report is to present the findings from the community consultation held to inform the development of the *Draft Frankston City Safe Community Policy and Strategy 2022-2032*. The community consultation took place from February to April 2022, and involved online surveys, community pop-up events, social media posts and targeted community and stakeholder conversations.

Objective

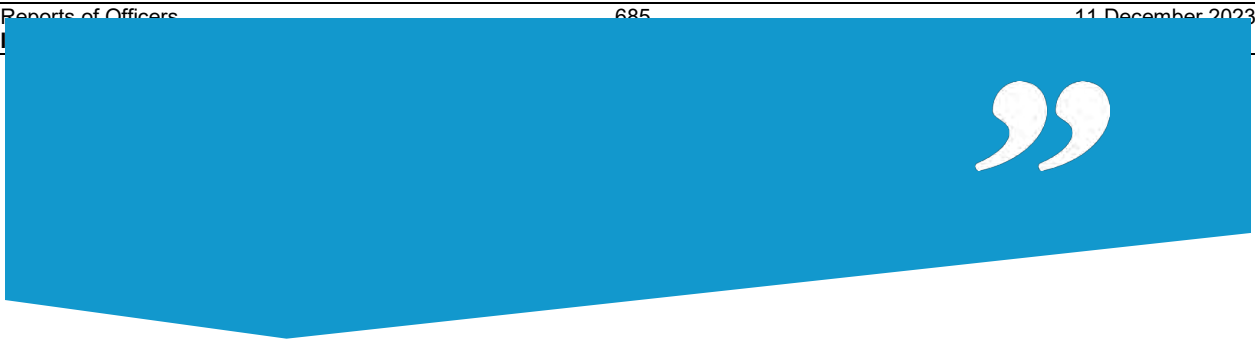
The objective of the community consultation was to consult with a diverse range of people and capture their perceptions and experiences of safety and their vision and priorities for a safer community. Topics covered were key safety concerns, emerging issues, what a safe community looks and feels like, what is done well to help feelings of safety and key actions Council can take to address safety issues. Targeted conversations ensured a diverse range of people were consulted to capture the unique experiences and perceptions of population groups that are known to experience the greatest safety risks in the community.

Engagement methods and outcomes

Who	Method	Type	Outcome
Whole community	<i>Online survey</i> Available on the Engage Frankston! platform from 28 February to 3 April 2022	Consult	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 173 surveys completed • 80% women • 19% men • 89% aged between 25-69 years • 32% live in Frankston City • 18% speak a language other than English • 15% have a disability
	<i>Social media</i> Frankston City Council Facebook page	Inform and consult	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 posts • Engagement - 1,296 • Sentiment - positive/constructive • Reactions - 147 • Comments - 35
	<i>Community pop-ups x 2</i>	Consult	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 people participated



	<p>Held in Sandfield Reserve, Carrum Downs and Wells St Plaza, Frankston city centre:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are your top community safety concerns? 2. What does a safe community look and feel like to you? 		
	<p><i>Print media</i></p> <p>Consultation promoted through a variety of newsletters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frankston City News • Sports Clubs newsletter • Invest Frankston newsletter • Frankston Envionews • Peninsula Voice • U3A 	Inform	
Community panel workshop	<p>Lyrebird Community Centre</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Key safety issues and actions to improve 2. In depth discussion on 6 priority issues, actions and partnerships 	Involve	9 participants
Community services	<p><i>Online survey</i></p> <p>Available for invited community group representatives on Council's Have Your Say web page</p>	Consult	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 surveys completed • Service covers 71% Frankston City <p>71% service providers support women and children</p>
People with disabilities and their carers	<p>Online workshop with the Disability Access and Inclusion Committee</p>	Involve	7 participants
Young people	<p>In person workshop with the Youth Council</p>	Involve	12 participants
Older people	<p>Online workshop with the Age Friendly Ambassadors</p>	Involve	4 participants
LGBTQIA+	<p>Wear it Purple event</p> <p>Hosted by Youth Services</p>	Involve and consult	36 participants



	<p>Online workshop with the LGBTQI+ Collaborative</p> <p>Targeted online survey Available on Engage Frankston!</p>		
<p>Culturally and Linguistically Diverse communities</p>	<p>Targeted online survey Available on Engage Frankston!</p>	Consult	3 participants
<p>First Nations Australians</p>	<p>Workshop with Nairm Marr Djambana</p> <p><i>*Note, the Bunurong Land Council was also approached and requested to be formally consulted during the second stage of engagement</i></p> <p><i>*Cancelled due to COVID-19</i></p>	Consult	n/a
<p>Local Community Safety Committee</p>	<p>Online workshop (targeted stakeholder conversation)</p>	Involve	21 participants



Who participated in the community survey

Demographic data, such as gender, age and place of residency wasn't collected across all engagement activities. Participants completing the surveys were asked demographic details, but had a choice to provide or not provide this information. This decision was made as a way to remove potential barriers to participation. Where it was collected and recorded, it is presented.

The survey included 7 demographic data questions each with the option of 'prefer not to say'. The following provides a summary of the 173 responses.

Gender

79.7% (138) of the respondents identified as a woman, with only 19.1% (33) identifying as a man and 0.6% (1) self-described and 0.6% (1) preferred not to say.

LGBTQIA+

10 respondents (5.8%) identify as LGBTQIA+, 7 (4.1%) preferred not to say and 156 (90.2%) did not identify as LGBTQIA+

Age

The majority of respondents were aged 25-49 years (51.5%), followed by 50-69 years (37.6%), with only 7.6% aged 70-84 years and 1.2% (2 respondents) aged 15-24 years. There were 4 (2.3%) respondents who preferred not to say. There were no respondents aged 85+ years.

Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander

Only 1 respondent identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander, 4 preferred not to say, 168 (97.1%) did not identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander.

Speak a language other than English

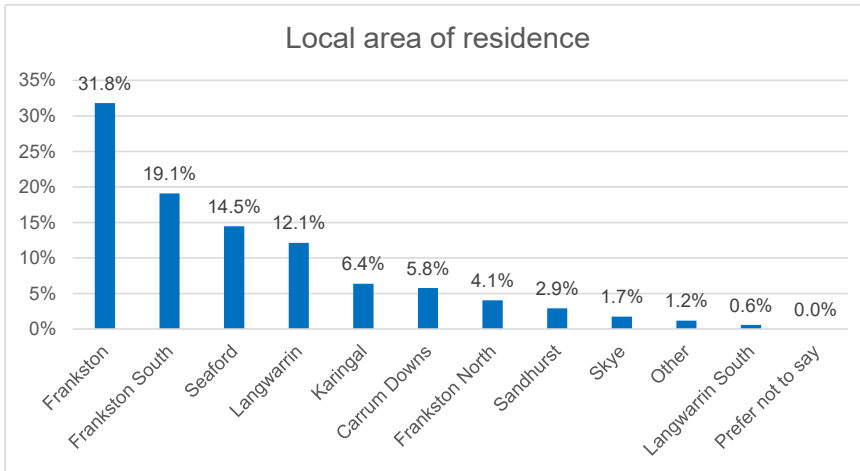
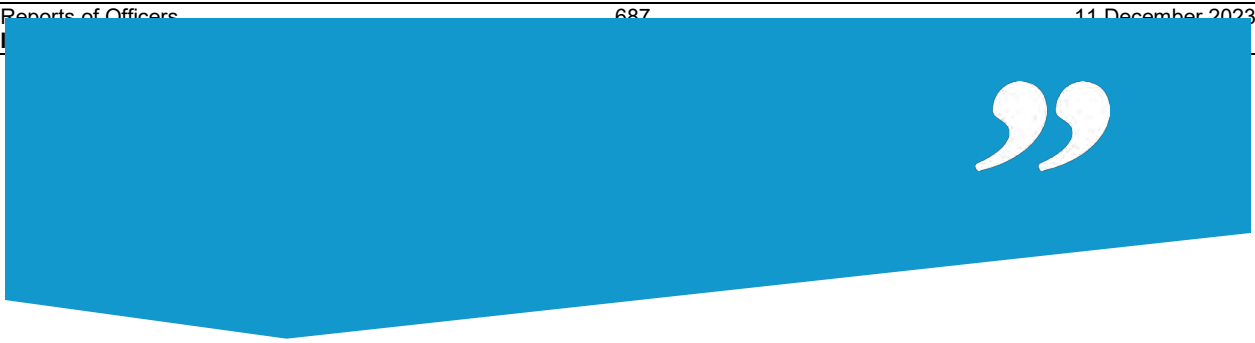
There were 31 respondents (17.9%) who spoke a language other than English, 2 (1.2%) preferred not to say and the majority (80.8%) did not speak a language other than English.

Disability status

There were 26 respondents (15.0%) who considered themselves to have a disability, 140 (80.1%) did not and 7 (4.1%) preferred not to say.

Local area of residence

The majority of respondents lived in Frankston (31.8%), followed by those in Frankston South (19.1%), Seaford (14.5%) and Langwarrin (12.1%). Less than one quarter of all respondents lived in Karingal, Carrum Downs, Frankston North, Sandhurst, Skye and Langwarrin South.



Summary of findings

The first stage of our engagement process was an open community consultation held with the whole community. When looking at the findings from this process it is important to consider that the results provide insights into the community’s perceptions and priorities for safety rather than a representative view of the whole Frankston City community. Note that these findings are being analysed in conjunction with crime data, other relevant research and input from Council’s partners.

The consultation findings have been summarised by the following categories:

- Top safety concerns overall
- Top safety concerns by discussion topic
- Top actions for Council to take
- Vision for safer communities

Overwhelmingly, the **safety of public places and spaces** was identified as the community’s top safety concern. Concerns primarily related to feeling safe in public spaces, both during day and at night, with much of this concern focused on safety in Frankston’s city centre due to perceptions about the people who gather there. Concerns also related to the amenity of public spaces and how lighting, graffiti and cleanliness impact perceptions of safety.

People with disabilities were most concerned about their safety in relation to the accessibility of public places, and being able to seek assistance when required. Young people were most concerned about the experience of harassment in public places, and perceptions of safety in specific public



places like the train station. Older people were most concerned about the safety of getting to public places, with road safety being a key concern. The LGBTQIA+ community were most concerned with real and perceived safety risk while moving around in public places with an emphasis placed on harassment by people in the community.

The community's priority for what Council can do to improve safety is for improvements through the design and maintenance of public spaces, with young people prioritising the need for improvements in Frankston's city centre and public toilets. People with disabilities prioritised universal design to improve safety and older people prioritised pedestrian safety and urban design that supports Dementia Safe Cities principles.

Harm reduction was also ranked highly as a priority for our community, with concerns primarily relating to harms from alcohol and other drugs, crime and road safety. Crime was a common topic for concern identified in relation to anti-social behaviours like monkey bikes and drinking. Harms from alcohol and other drugs was a particular concern amongst young people, who reported seeing harm occurring within their social groups. Harms from alcohol and other drugs was also one of the top concerns for community services. Older people rank road safety as a very high priority. LGBTQIA+ groups identified alcohol and other drug use as a symptom of other issues and a lack of community knowledge of dedicated services available.

Violence against women and children (**safe and respectful relationships**) was identified as one of the top safety priorities for the community, with community services identifying this as their main safety concern for the community. Young people also prioritised this highly, particularly in relation to the sexual harassment of young women. Older people also listed this as a concern. The LGBTQIA+ community suggest provision of information around gender diversity and a need for more education on gender equality.

While not listed as one of the top priorities overall, having **safe and resilient communities** to the impacts of natural disasters and public health emergencies was very important amongst people with disabilities, with significant concerns around the ability to get help during emergency events and identifying the need for an emergency register for people with disabilities. The key safety concerns more generally related to the occurrence of extreme weather events, like storms and heatwaves and the safety of vulnerable people during emergency events. The community panel workshop identified the top actions to be taken by Council as action on climate change, including the design of climate resilient buildings and open spaces. LGBTQIA+ communities identified the need for safe and inclusive emergency relief centres.

Many comments were also made in relation to **safe and inclusive communities**. Older people discrimination. Community services were concerned about the safety of key population groups, like children, people with disabilities and older people. People with disabilities prioritised discrimination, in terms of both harassment from other people and also in terms of access to essential services,



amenities and public spaces. Community services not feeling connected to the community, also identified in the pop-ups particularly relating to COVID-19. One of the community's and community services main priorities for what Council can do to improve safety is to work with community and specialist services to support vulnerable people, and collaborating with services to better understand safety issues impacting the community.

Top safety concerns overall

Overall, the **community survey** identified the top 5 safety concerns in the community as:

1. Personal safety in public places
2. Crime and violence
3. Personal safety in Frankston's city centre
4. Harms from alcohol, drugs or gambling
5. Violence against women and children

Overall, the **community pop-ups** identified the top safety concerns as:

1. Personal safety in public places
2. Harms from alcohol, drugs or gambling
3. Ranked equally as third priority:
 - Road safety
 - Personal safety in Frankston's City Centre
4. Violence against women and children
5. Not feeling connected to my community

Overall, the **community panel workshop** identified the top safety concerns as:

1. Ranked equally as the top priority
 - Inadequate lighting at night
 - General cleanliness and maintenance of local area
 - Crime
2. Ranked equally as the second priority
 - Natural disasters (floods) and extreme weather events (storms)
 - Vandalism / graffiti

The targeted community conversations with the **Disability Access and Inclusion Committee** identified the top safety concerns as:

1. Ranked equally as the top priority:



- Personal safety in public places
 - Natural disasters and extreme weather events
2. Discrimination
 3. Public health emergencies

The targeted community conversations with the **Youth Council** identified the top safety concerns as:

1. Personal safety in public places
2. Harms from alcohol, drugs or gambling
3. Violence against women and children (specifically sexual harassment of young people)

The targeted community conversations with the **Age Friendly Ambassadors** identified the top safety concerns as:

1. Ranked equally as the top priority:
 - Personal safety in public places
 - Road safety
 - Discrimination
2. Violence against women and children

The survey for **community services** identified the top safety concerns in the community as being:

1. Violence against women and children
2. Access to secure, safe and affordable housing
3. Harms from alcohol, drugs or gambling
4. Not feeling connected to the community
5. Personal safety in public places

The survey for the **LGTQIA+ community** identified the top safety concerns in the community as being:

1. Personal safety in public places
2. Harms from alcohol, drugs or gambling
3. Discrimination
4. Crime
5. Safety in Frankston's City Centre

The **social media** posts received a total of 71 comments, mainly relating to:

1. General cleanliness and maintenance of the local area



2. Road safety and hoon driving
3. Supporting older people through programs and provision of toilets on walking paths
4. Personal safety on the streets during events and while walking through the city centre

Top safety concerns by discussion topic

The **community and community services surveys** identified the top priorities in the community for each of the following discussion topics:

- Safe public places and spaces
- Harm reduction
- Safe and respectful relationships
- Safe and resilient communities
- Safe and inclusive communities
- Reducing homelessness

1. Safe public places and spaces

The top 5 concerns identified through the community survey were:

1. Personal safety at night
2. Hoon driving
3. Inadequate lighting at night
4. Personal safety in parks and reserves
5. Vandalism and graffiti

The top 5 concerns identified by community services survey were:

1. Personal safety during the day
2. Safety of children and families
3. Personal safety at night
4. Safety of people with disabilities
5. Safety of older people

2. Harm reduction

The top 5 concerns identified through the community survey were:

1. Harm from drug use
2. Crime
3. Violence



4. Harm from risky alcohol use
5. Road safety for pedestrians

The top 5 concerns identified through the community services survey were:

1. Harm from risky alcohol use
2. Violence
3. Harm from drug use
4. Young people not having opportunities to work or study
5. Crime

3. Safe and respectful relationships

The top 5 concerns identified through the community survey were:

1. Attitudes and behaviours that condone violence
2. Sexual assault and harassment
3. Attitudes towards women
4. Safety of women and children
5. Safety of all family members

The top 5 concerns identified through the community services survey were:

1. All ranked equally as the top priority
 - Coercion and control
 - Attitudes and behaviours that condone violence
 - Attitudes towards women
 - Attitudes and behaviours that reinforce gender stereotypes and gender inequality
 - Access to family violence and other support services
2. Ranked equally as second top priority:
 - Safety of women and children
 - Elder abuse
3. Emotional abuse and intimate partner violence
4. Sexual assault and harassment
5. Safety of all family members

4. Safe and resilient communities

The community is most concerned about the safety of vulnerable groups during an emergency, and the long-term social and economic impacts.



The top 5 concerns identified through the community survey were:

1. Occurrence of extreme weather events, like storms and heatwaves
2. Safety of vulnerable people during emergency events
3. Long-term social and economic impacts of emergency events
4. Safety of homes during and after emergency events

The top 5 concerns identified through the community services survey were:

1. Safety of vulnerable people during emergency events
2. Unsatisfactory planning for emergency events by the local authorities
3. Long-term social and economic impacts of emergency events
4. Safety of women, children and young people during emergency event

5. Safe and inclusive communities

The top 5 concerns identified through the community survey were:

1. Lack of social connection
2. Racism
3. Discrimination
4. Ageism
5. Lack of trust in my neighbourhood

The top 5 concerns identified through the community services survey were:

1. Discrimination
2. Ranked equally as second top priority:
 - Racism
 - Discrimination against LGBTQI+ communities
 - Lack of social connection
 - Lack of trust in neighbourhood
3. Ranked equally as third top priority
 - Continuing impacts of colonisation on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples
 - Ageism
 - Ableism



6. Reducing homelessness

The top 5 concerns identified through the community survey were:

1. Access to secure, safe and affordable housing
2. Personal health and safety of people experiencing homelessness
3. Knowledge of where to get help and support for people experiencing homelessness
4. Negative attitudes towards people experiencing homelessness
5. Access to support services

The top 5 concerns identified through the community services survey were:

1. Ranked equally as the top priority:
 - Access to secure, safe and affordable housing
 - Negative attitudes towards people experiencing homelessness
2. Ranked equally as the second top priority:
 - Personal health and safety of people experiencing homelessness
 - Access to crisis accommodation
3. Ranked equally as the third top priority:
 - Access to support services
 - Knowledge of where to get help and support for people experiencing homelessness

Top actions for Council to take

The **community survey** identified the top 5 actions to be taken by Council as:

6. Creating and maintaining safe and accessible public spaces, parks and reserves
7. Work with specialist support services to assist vulnerable community members
8. Work with emergency services like police and ambulance to respond to community safety issues
9. Work with services and community groups on initiatives to reduce harms from alcohol drugs and gambling
10. Creating and maintaining community facilities (like libraries and community centres)

The **community services survey** identified the top 5 actions to be taken by Council as:

1. Work with specialist support services to assist vulnerable community members
2. Connect people with events, activities and programs



3. Collaborate with government, service providers and community groups to better understand community safety issues
4. Work with services and community groups on initiatives to reduce harms from alcohol drugs and gambling
5. Community campaigns, advocacy, activities and events about safety issues
6. Work with emergency services like police and ambulance to respond to community safety issues
7. Creating and maintaining safe and accessible public spaces, parks and reserves
8. Creating and maintaining community facilities (like libraries and community centres)

The **community panel workshop** identified the top actions to be taken by Council as:

1. Design climate-resilient public buildings and open space
2. Take action on climate change
3. Provide information for the community about safety
4. Community campaigns, advocacy, activities and events about safety issues
5. Road safety upgrades
6. Land use planning to encourage affordable housing

To answer this question, the **Youth Council** chose to focus actions by Council to improve safety in Frankston's city centre at night and public toilets.

1. Safety in Frankston's city centre at night
 - Increase police patrols in isolated areas
 - Police patrol in pairs (numbers larger than this are intimidating)
 - Increase lighting in CBD and parks
 - More CCTV
 - Provide young people with safety equipment (i.e. whistles)
 - Develop a phone app to show the closest police patrol
 - Use online forums to promote where people feel safe
 - Set a long term goal of not needing police patrols (because public spaces are safe!)
2. Public toilets
 - Improve how they look to encourage higher use which will make them feel safer
 - Improve lighting
 - Install sharps bins
 - Locks that work



- No gaps between doors
- Paint murals on the outside
- Campaign to discourage drug use in public toilets

The targeted conversation with the **Disability Access and Inclusion Committee** identified actions Council could take to make Frankston City safer:

1. Universal design to provide greater accessibility throughout the municipality – i.e. events, public toilets, public transport, parking (not just in Frankston's city centre)
2. Create an emergency register for people with a disability
3. Provision of information during a disaster and/or emergency (consider lack of internet and phone lines)
4. Address discrimination
5. Engage volunteers and charitable organisations to provide increased presence in public places – i.e. at events, shops, etc
6. Use colours in wayfinding
7. Support youth employment

The targeted conversation with the **Age Friendly Ambassadors** identified actions to be taken by Council as:

1. Prioritise pedestrian safety, with a focus on increasing the safety of crossings particularly near open spaces (e.g. George Pentland Gardens)
2. Dementia safe cities principles
3. Address mental health, discrimination (LGBTQIA+) and bullying of children and young people
4. Improve negative perception of Frankston City
5. Park rangers at the Frankston Conservation Reserve

The **LGBTQIA+ survey** identified actions to be taken by Council as:

1. Increased lighting
2. Creating safe spaces or areas for people who feel discriminated against
3. More diverse and inclusive events
4. More surveillance through police patrols or CCTV that extend beyond the city centre and train station

The targeted conversation with the **LGBTQIA+ Collaborative** identified actions to be taken by Council as:



1. LGBTQIA+ exclusivity training for local business and services
2. Council to achieve rainbow tick accreditation
3. Support culturally safe or dedicated services for LGBTQIA+ communities
4. Increase visibility of diverse communities through events and training in the community

The **community survey** identified what the local community does well to keep them feeling safe:

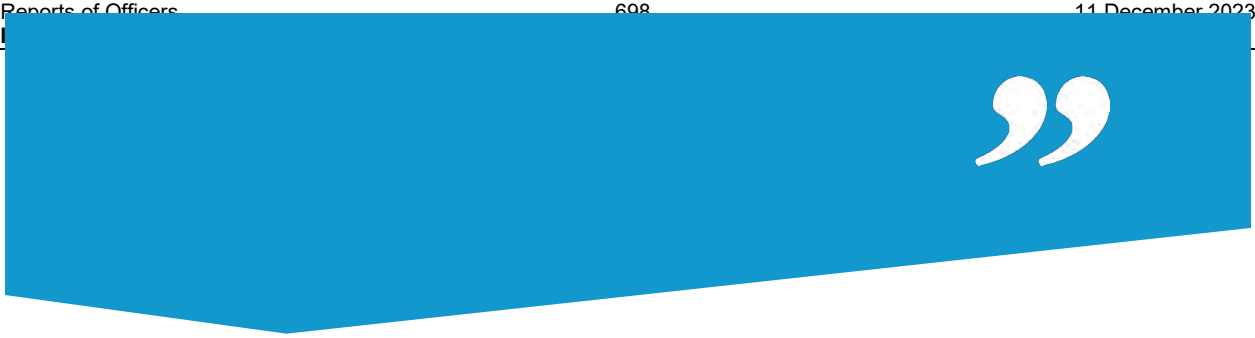
1. Well used community facilities
2. Well used local shops
3. Neighbours know each other
4. Well maintained open space
5. Local communities connected on social media

Vision for safer communities

A vision for a safe community will be developed as a part of the policy and strategy. This will be based on the feedback provided by the community through the various consultation sessions undertaken. The community survey, both pop-up consultations and the Youth Advisory Committee were all asked to describe what a safe community looks and feels like to them. Due to time constraints and limitations on other engagement activities, not all consultation sessions were able to include discussions on a vision for a safe community, however the draft vision will be available for further feedback as part of the Stage 2 consultation. The vision will be drafted from the main themes identified.

In total there were 169 survey responses (including targeted LGBTQIA+), approximately 100 people engaged through the pop-up consultations and 12 participants in the Youth Council session all describing what a safe community looks and feels like to them. Responses were analysed using the following themes:

Theme	Includes
Feeling safe and secure	Safe behaviours & streets - free from violence and harassment, free to walk in public spaces day and night and participate in the community
Vibrant and welcoming	Art/culture; plants and greenery, welcoming; presence of people; activities & events; attractive; thriving
Family friendly	Child and family friendly environments and activities
Well lit	Adequate lighting, increased lighting
Resilience / capacity building	Resilience and capacity building to self-manage



Connection & sense of belonging	Feeling connected, valued and a part of the community
Kindness, empathy and helping others	People look out for and help each other, respect, trust
Diverse and Inclusive	Free from discrimination, freedom to be your true self
Well designed and maintained places and spaces	Includes open spaces, public spaces, community facilities, infrastructure
Clean	Environment that is free from graffiti and rubbish; properties and buildings are maintained
Activities and events	Provision of events and activities in the community
Increased surveillance	Increased presence or need for police and/or CCTV
Safe roads	Traffic control / lights
Access to and knowledge of services	Increased and adequate amount of services
Animal control	Off leash areas; local laws enforced
Connectivity and accessibility	Better connections between paths, pedestrian crossings; more public transport / later service
Safe, secure and affordable housing	Also includes crisis accommodation, particularly for women and children

Feeling safe and secure to move around the city at any time of day or night, being free from violence, harassment or abuse were the most common themes across all consultations. People also identified that a safe community involves kindness, empathy, respectful relationships and people looking out for each other. It also includes feeling connected and a part of an inclusive, vibrant community where everyone is valued and feels welcome.

The themes that were present across all consultations were:

- Feeling safe and secure
- Vibrant and welcoming
- Connection and sense of belonging
- Kindness, empathy and helping others
- Diverse and inclusive

The main themes identified in the **community survey** as a vision for a safe community were:

1. Feeling safe and secure
2. Well lit
3. Clean
4. Diverse and inclusive
5. Kindness and empathy



The main themes identified by the **Youth Council** as a vision for a safe community were:

1. Feeling safe and secure
2. Vibrant and welcoming
3. Well lit
4. Family friendly
5. Connection and sense of belonging

The main themes identified by the **LGBTQIA+ community** as a vision for a safe community were:

1. Diverse and inclusive
2. Connection and sense of belonging
3. Ranked equally
 - Access to and knowledge of services
 - Feeling safe and secure

The main themes identified by the **Community panel** as a vision for a safe community were:

1. Diverse and inclusive
2. Vibrant and welcoming
3. Ranked equally
 - Feeling safe and secure
 - Well lit
 - Well designed and maintained public places and spaces
 - Connectivity and accessibility

The main themes identified by the **Pop-ups** as a vision for a safe community were:

1. Ranked equally:
 - Vibrant
 - Connection and sense of belonging
2. Kindness, empathy and helping each other
3. Increased police presence and CCTV
4. Ranked equally:
 - Clean
 - Feeling safe and secure



Are there any other issues or comments you would like to raise as priorities for community safety in Frankston City?

Respondents in the community survey were asked if they had any other issues to raise as priorities for community safety in Frankston City. There were 104 responses identifying a range of community safety issues.

Issues related to perceptions of safety at home and in public spaces, either due to increasing numbers of homelessness and squatters in nearby abandoned houses, alcohol and drug issues (including dealing) in neighbourhoods and property crime. People do not feel safe after dark in their neighbourhood and more specifically in Frankston CBD. Road and pedestrian safety was also identified as a major safety concern and includes issues associated with hoon driving, monkey bikes and dirt bikes.

The increase in illegal dumping, graffiti and derelict shops all negatively impact local amenity. There are laneways and streets in the CBD near pubs and clubs that are not well lit and groups of people who can be alcohol or drug affected will congregate, which is intimidating to others. Other issues raised relate to dogs off leash, enforcing local laws, a need for increased CCTV and police presence.

Survey findings by question

The findings from the survey are presented by question, and the responses have been analysed.

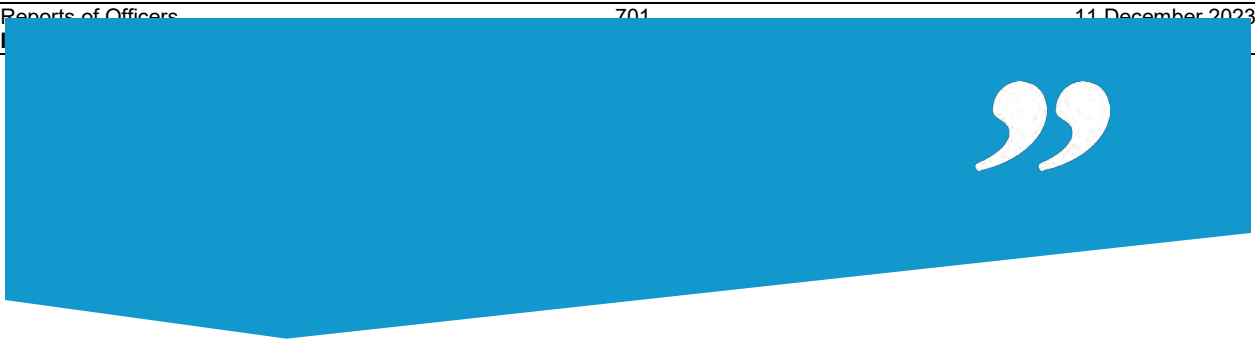
Q.1 In 1 sentencewhat does a safe community look and feel like to you?

Answered: 161 Skipped: 12

Respondents were asked to describe in one sentence what a safe community looks and feels like to them. There were 161 respondents.

More than half of the respondents referenced being able to walk freely within the community, to feel safe to take children and families out, and to be able to walk around the streets, shops and public transport both during the day and night without fear.

- Safety to walk anywhere in my suburb at any time of the day.
- A safe community feels like walking the streets without looking over your shoulder. Being educated and having confidence that sense of safety and well-being is at the forefront of community.
- Somewhere I feel comfortable walking about during the day my young family, plus feel safe when I go out at night
- It looks clean and well-kept with friendly people walking happily around enjoying the area
- Feeling safe to walk tracks and paths, sit on the beach, go for a swim, shopping, out for a meal



- The feeling of being free to walk and drive around the area without feeling unsafe from any danger
- To be able to live and move about my/our community safely at any time
- Where I can walk the streets day and night and feel safe
- A safe community is one where people feel safe to walk around the streets, will not have their houses broken in to, will have sufficient health services in times of medical emergencies, and a council which maintains the infrastructure.

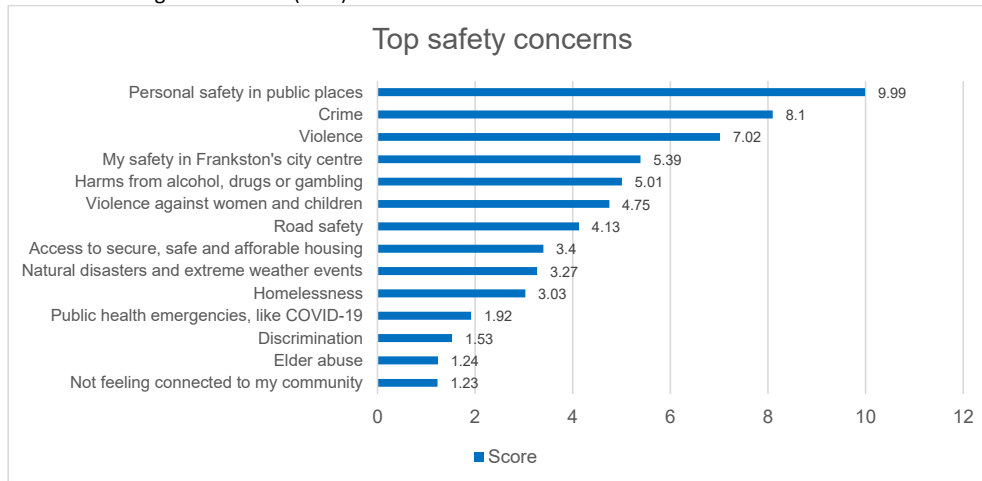
Other themes identified included:

- Well lit and clean
- Kindness and empathy, where people look out for and help each other
- Welcoming, thriving and vibrant community
- Free from crime / low crime / law enforcement of crime
- Diverse and inclusive

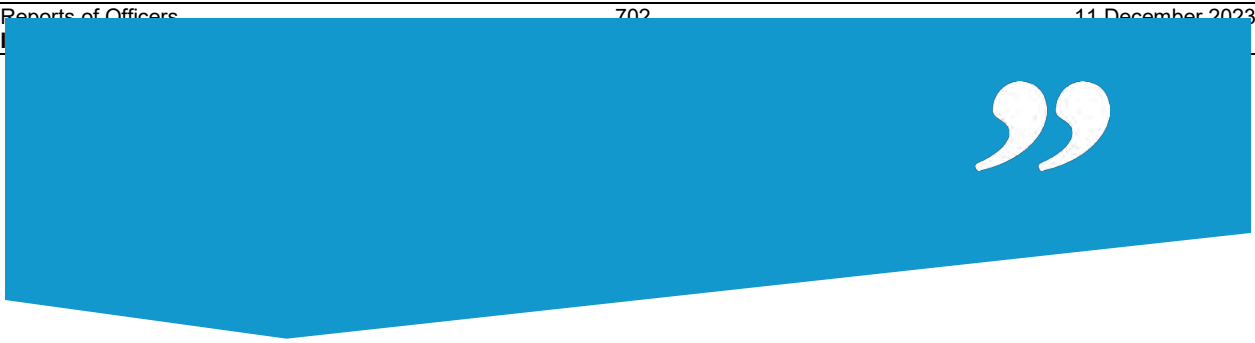
Q.2 What are your top 5 safety concerns?

Answered: 171 Skipped: 2

Respondents were asked to rank their top 5 safety concerns, these were weighted, ranked and scored in order of importance. Personal safety in public places was the highest safety concern scoring 9.9, followed by crime (8.1), violence (7.02), my safety in Frankston’s city centre (5.39) and harms from drugs and alcohol (5.01).

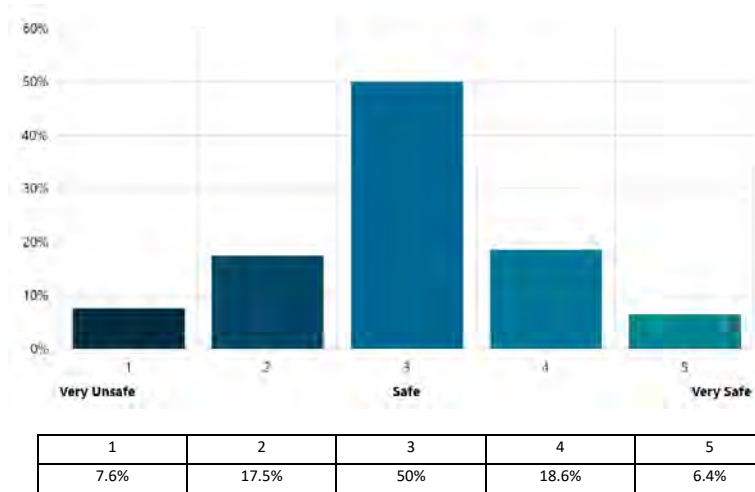


Q.3 For emergency events and resilience, how would you rate the safety of your local area?



Answered: 172 Skipped: 1

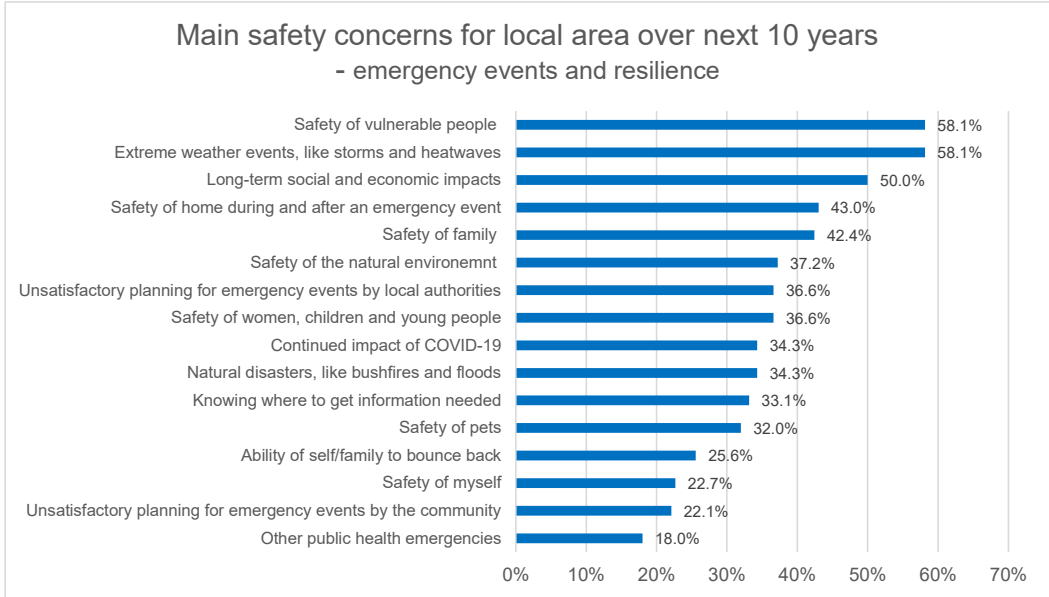
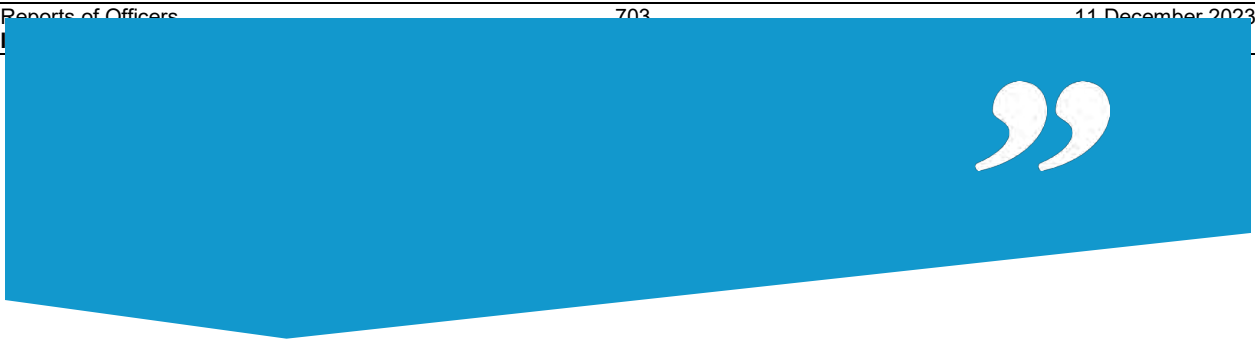
The majority of people rate the safety of their local area in relation to emergency events and resilience as safe to very safe (75%), with a smaller proportion rating it as unsafe to very unsafe (25%).



Q.4 What are your main safety concerns for your local area over the next 10 years relating to emergency events and resilience?

Answered: 172 Skipped: 1

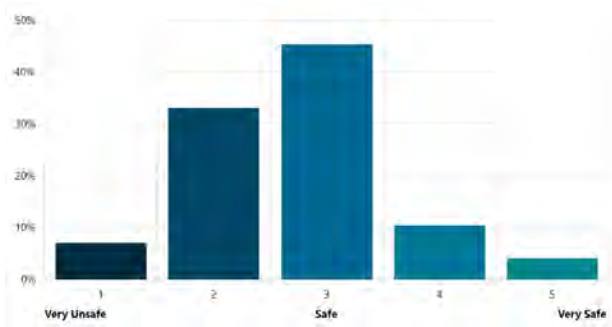
Respondents were asked to select the main safety concerns for their local area over the next 10 years in relation to emergency events and resilience. The main concerns selected were the safety of vulnerable people during emergency events (58.1%) and extreme weather events like storm and heatwaves (58.1%), followed by the long term social and economic impacts (50%), safety of their home during and after an emergency event (43%) and the safety of family during emergency events (42.4%).



Q.5 How would you rate the safety of public spaces in your local area?

Answered: 172 Skipped: 1

Respondents rate the safety of public spaces in their local area mainly as safe (45.4%) followed by unsafe to very unsafe (40.1%). 10.5% rated it between safe and very safe, and only 4.1% rated it is very safe.



1	2	3	4	5
7.0%	33.1%	45.4%	10.5%	4.1%

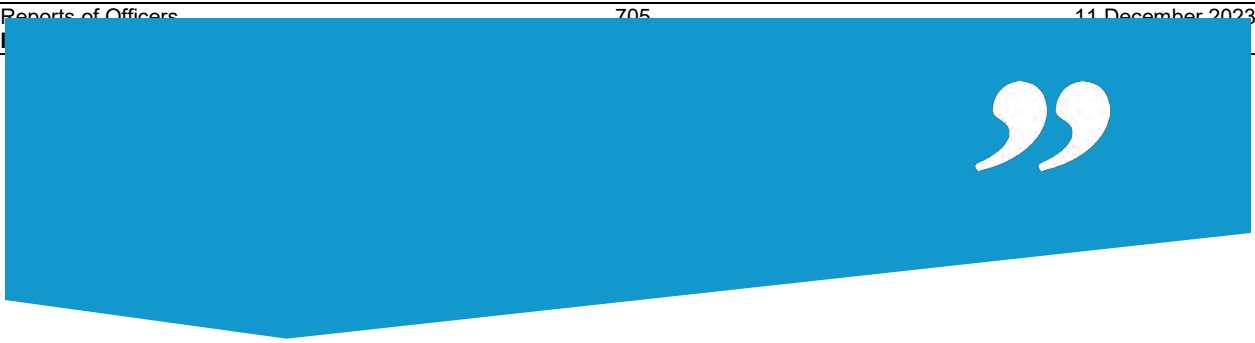


Q.6 What are your main safety concerns for your local area over the next 10 years relating to safety in public places?

Answered: 172 Skipped: 1

Respondents were asked to identify their main safety concerns for their local area over the next 10 years in relation to safety in public places. The main concerns selected were personal safety at night (85.5%), hoon driving (70.1%), inadequate lighting at night (59.9%), personal safety in parks and reserves (58.1%) and vandalism/graffiti (55.8%).

Safety concern	Percentage	Count
Personal safety at night	85.47%	147
Hoon driving	70.93%	122
Inadequate lighting at night	59.88%	103
Personal safety in parks and reserves	58.14%	100
Vandalism / graffiti	55.81%	96
Safety of public toilets	54.07%	93
General cleanliness and maintenance of local area	53.49%	92
Safety of children and families	53.49%	92
Safety of older people	52.91%	91
Inadequate CCTV coverage	43.60%	75
Safety of people with disabilities	42.44%	73
Personal safety during the day	41.28%	71
Safety of young people	40.12%	69
Pedestrian safety	38.95%	67
Accessibility of public places for people with disability	33.72%	58
Safety of pets	29.65%	51
Safety of infrastructure and equipment in local parks and reserves	25.58%	44
Other	9.30%	16

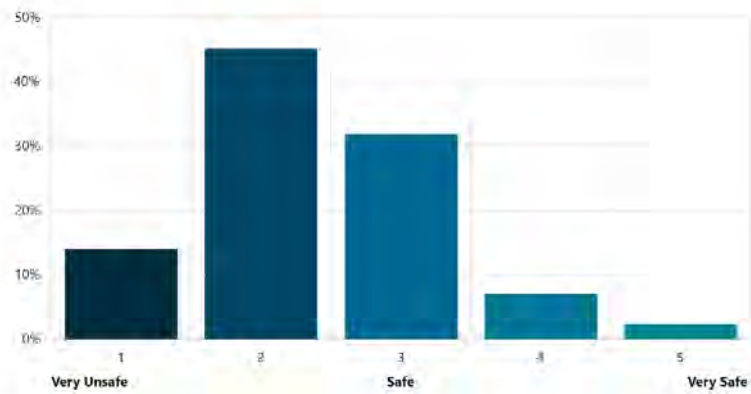


Q.7 For harms from alcohol, drugs, gambling, road trauma, violence and crime, how would you rate the safety of your local area?

Answered: 173 Skipped: 0

Respondents were asked to rate the safety of their local area in relation to harms from alcohol, drugs, gambling, road trauma, violence and crime.

Over half of the respondents (59%) rated their local area as unsafe or very unsafe, 31.8% rated it as safe, and 9.2% rated it between safe and very safe.



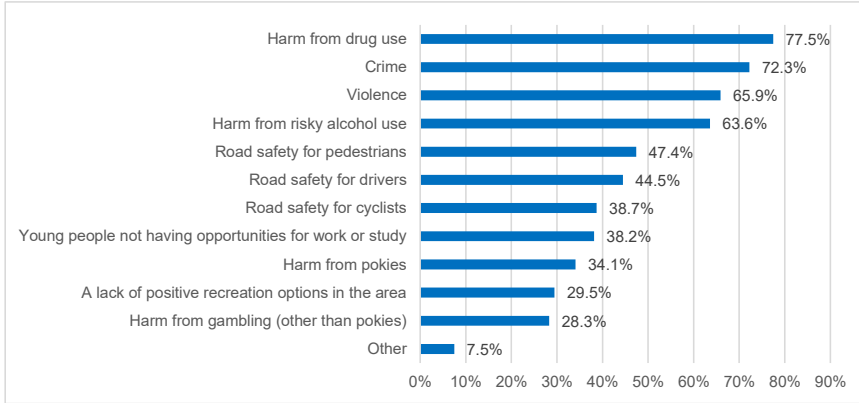
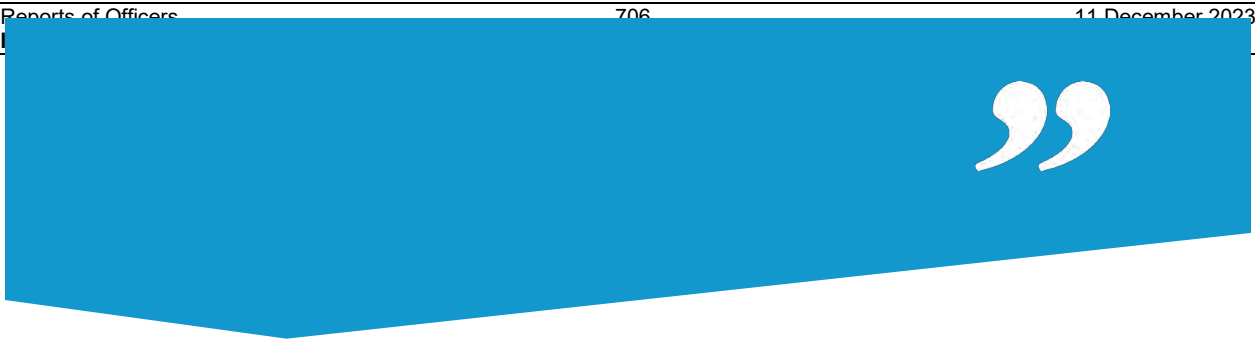
1	2	3	4	5
13.9%	45.1%	31.8%	6.9%	2.3%

Q.8 What are your main safety concerns for your local area over the next 10 years relating to harm reduction?

Answered: 173 Skipped: 0

Respondents were asked to identify the main safety concerns for their local area over the next 10 years in relation to harm reduction

The main safety concerns were harm from drug use (77.5%), crime (72.3%), violence (65.9%) and harm from risky alcohol use (63.6%).

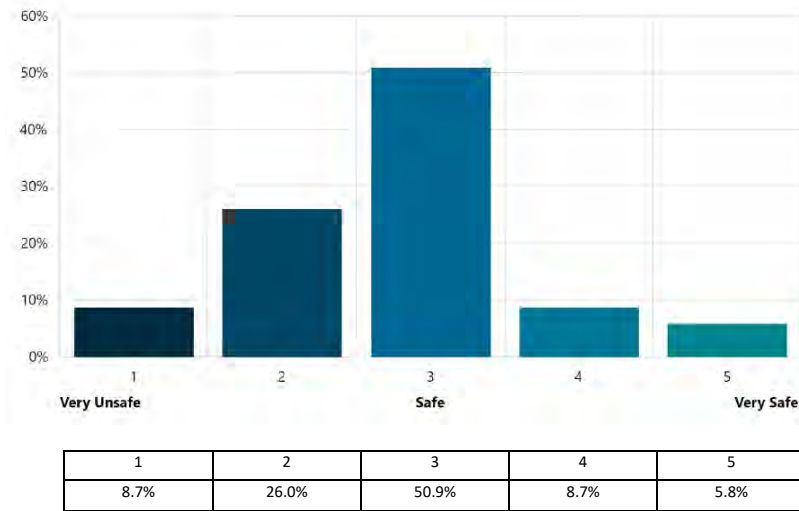


Q.9 How would you rate the safety of your local area, in relation to family violence?

Answered: 173 Skipped: 0

Respondents were asked to rate the safety of their local area in relation to family violence on a scale of 1 – 5 (with 1 being very unsafe and 5 being very safe).

Just over half of the respondents rated their local area as safe (50.9%), with 34.7% rating it unsafe or very unsafe. Only 14.5% gave a rating of 4 or 5 (very safe).



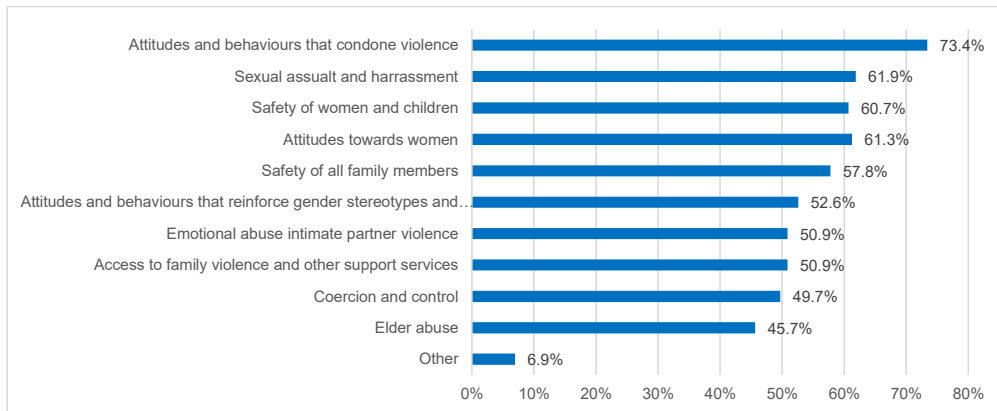


Q.10 What are your main safety concerns for your local area over the next 10 years relating to family violence, violence against women and children, and elder abuse?

Answered: 173 Skipped: 0

Respondents were asked to select their main safety concerns over the next 10 years in their local area in relation to family violence, violence against women and children and elder abuse.

The main safety concerns were attitudes and behaviours that condone violence (73.4%), sexual assault and harassment (61.9%), safety of women and children (60.7%), attitudes towards women (61.3%) and safety of all family members (57.8%). Only 52.6% identified attitudes and behaviours that reinforce gender stereotypes and gender inequality as a main safety concern relating to family violence, violence against women and children and elder abuse.

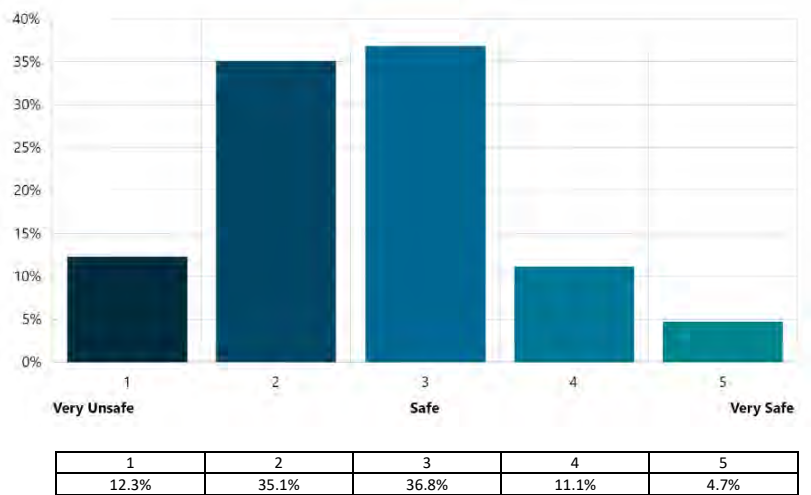
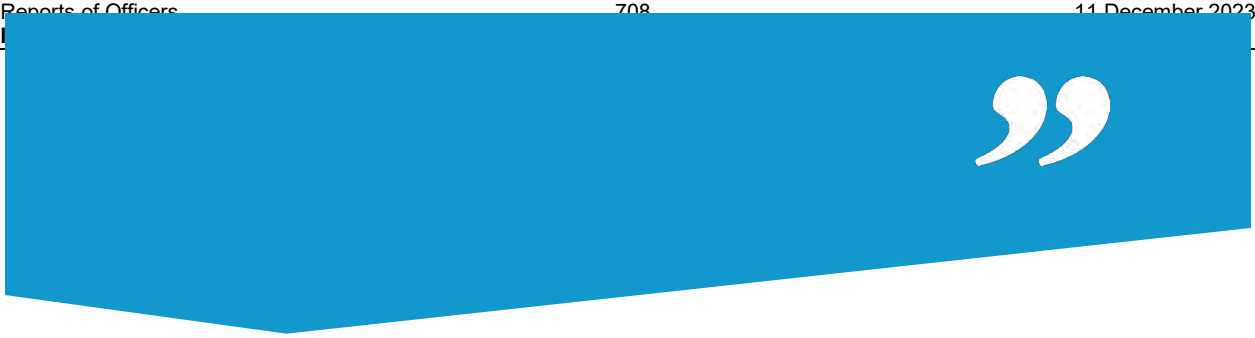


Q.11 How would you rate the safety of your local area, in relation to homelessness? (On a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 is very unsafe and 10 is very safe)

Answered: 171 Skipped: 2

Respondents were asked to rate the safety of their local area on a scale from 0 to 10, in relation to homelessness.

36.8% of respondents rated their area as safe, closely followed by those rating it as less safe (35.1%). 12.3% of respondents rated their local area as very unsafe, this was higher than 4.7% rating of very safe. 11.1% rated the area as moderately safe.

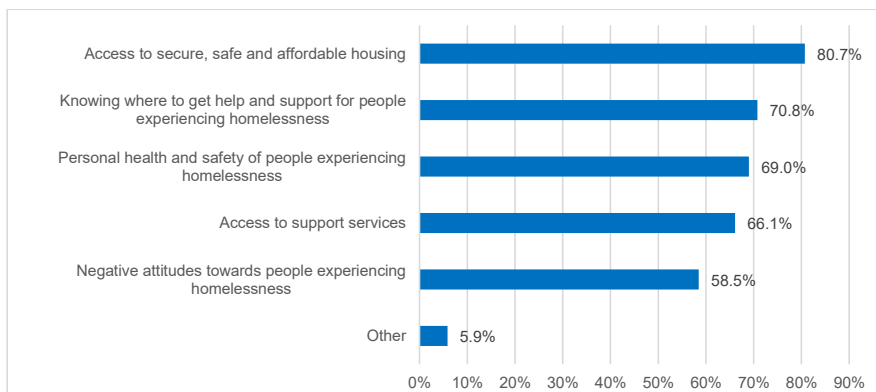


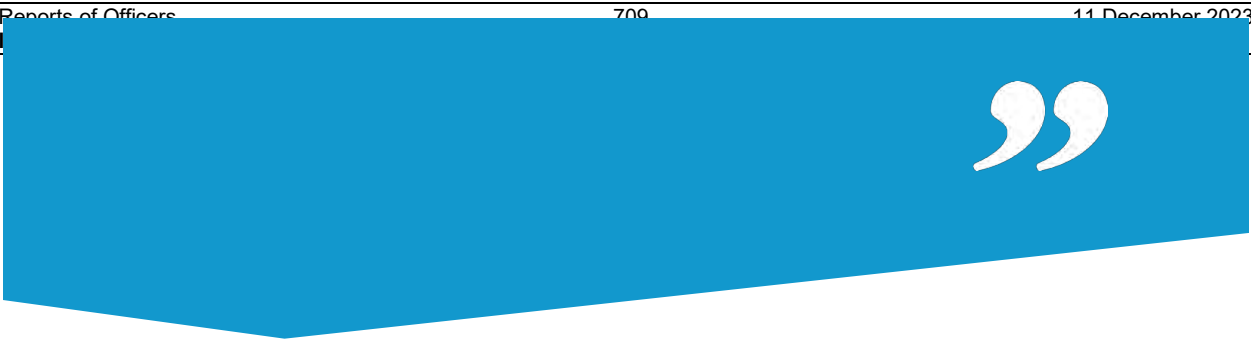
Q.12 What are your main safety concerns for your local area over the next 10 years relating to homelessness?

Answered: 171 Skipped: 2

Respondents were asked to select their main safety concerns over the next 10 years in their local area in relation to homelessness, multiple responses were allowed.

The main safety concern was access to secure, safe and affordable housing (80.7%), followed by knowing where to get help and support for people experiencing homelessness (70.8%), and personal health and safety of people experiencing homelessness (69%).

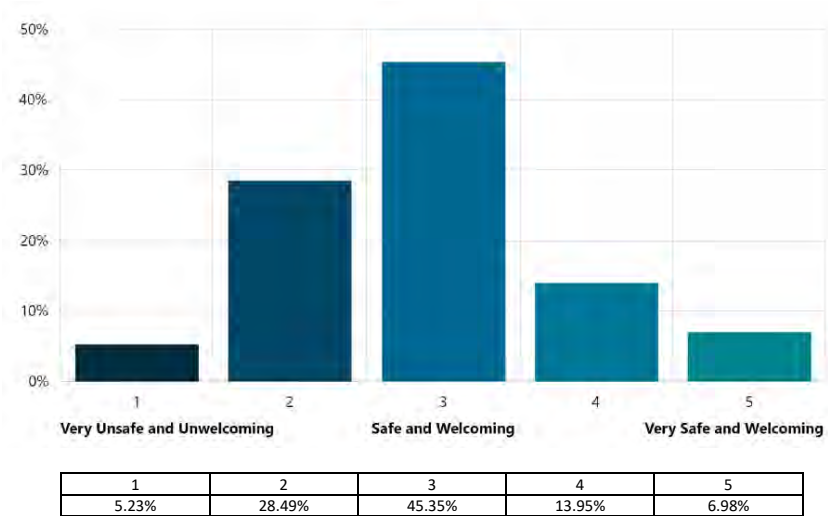




Q.13 How would you rate your local area as a safe and welcoming community?

Answered: 172 Skipped: 1

Respondents were asked to rate their local area as a safe and welcoming community. 45.35% rated their area as safe and welcoming and 28.49% rated it as less safe and welcoming. 5.23% rated their local area as very unsafe and unwelcoming, 6.98% rated it as very safe and welcoming and 13.95% as moderately safe and welcoming.

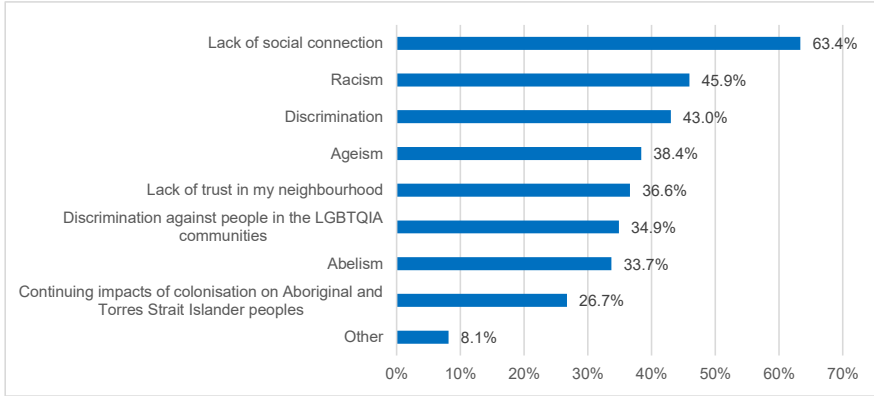
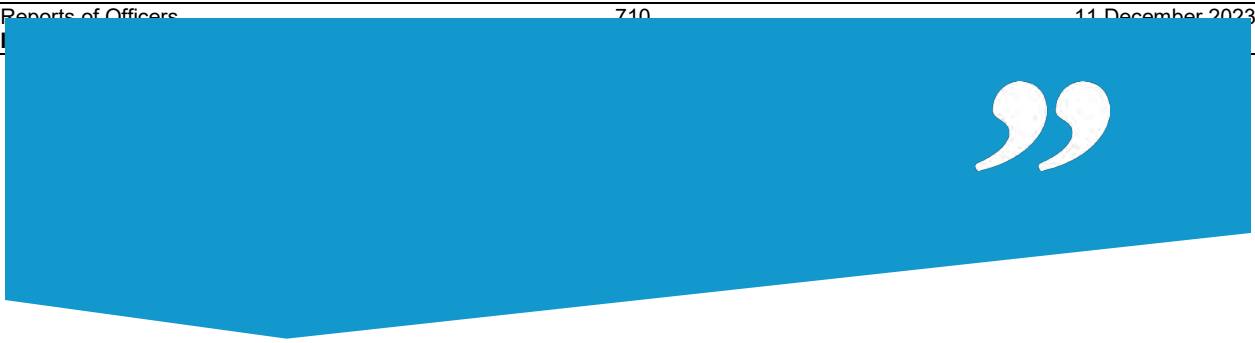


Q.14 What are your main safety concerns for your local area over the next 10 years relating to creating safe and welcoming communities?

Answered: 172 Skipped: 1

Respondents were asked to select their main safety concerns for their local area over the next 10 years relating to creating a safe and welcoming community.

Lack of social connection was the highest rating concern with 63.37% responses, followed by racism (45.9%), discrimination (43.0%), ageism (38.4%) and lack of trust in the neighbourhood (36.6%).

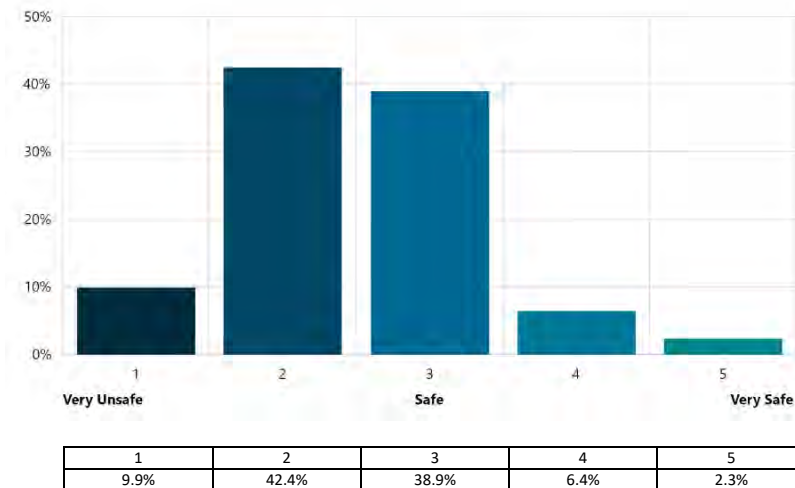


Q.15 How would you rate the safety of Frankston’s City Centre?

Answered: 172 Skipped: 1

Respondents were asked to rate the safety of Frankston’s City Centre on scale of 0-5 (0 very unsafe – 5 very safe).

More than half of the respondents (52.3%) rated the city as very unsafe to moderately unsafe, 47.6% as safe to very safe.

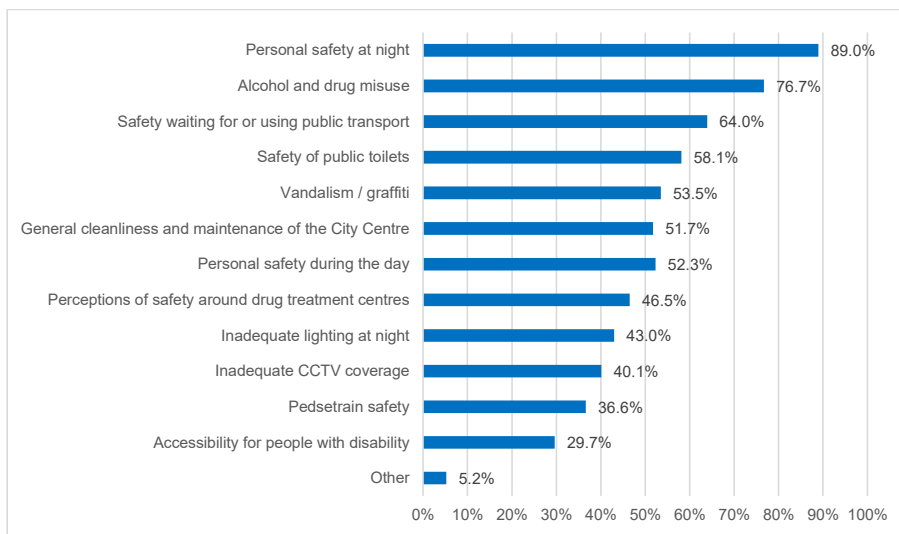




Q.16 What are your main safety concerns for Frankston’s City Centre over the next 10 years?

Answered: 172 Skipped: 1

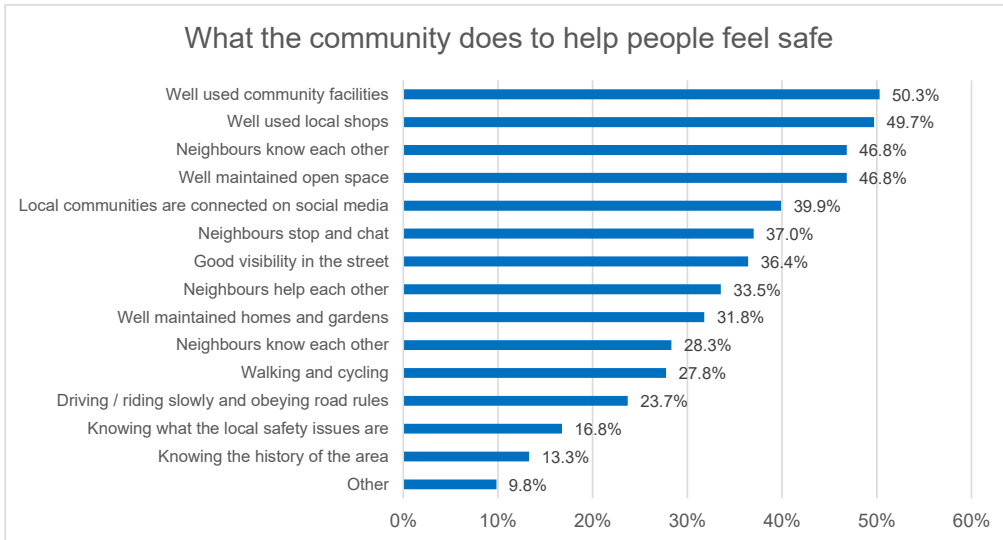
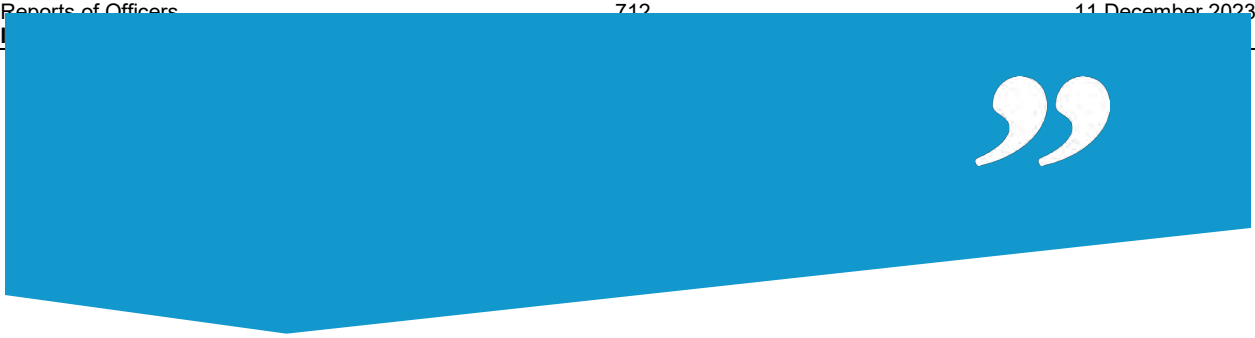
Respondents were asked to select their main safety concerns for Frankston’s City Centre over the next 10 years from 12 options. The top concern was related to personal safety at night (89%) followed by alcohol and drug misuse (76.7%), safety waiting for or using public transport (64%) and safety of public toilets (58.1%).



Q.17 What does your local community do well to help you feel safe?

Answered: 173 Skipped: 0

Respondents were asked to identify what their local community does to help them feel safe, multiple responses were able to be selected. Well used community facilities (50.3%) and well used local shops (49.7%) were selected at the highest rate, followed by neighbours know each other and well maintained open space (both with 46.8%).



Q.18 What are the top 5 actions Council could take to make Frankston City safer?

Answered: 171 Skipped: 2

Respondents were asked to rank the top 5 actions Council could take to make Frankston City safer, these were weighted, calculated and scored in order of importance. The top 5 actions identified for Council to make Frankston City safer were:

1. Creating and maintaining safe and accessible public spaces, parks and reserves – 9.86
2. Work with specialist support services to assist vulnerable community members – 9.18
3. Work with emergency services like police and ambulance to respond to community safety issues – 8.73
4. Work with services and community groups on initiatives to reduce harms from alcohol drugs and gambling – 7.92
5. Creating and maintaining community facilities (like libraries and community centres) – 4.96

Answer choice	Score
Creating and maintaining safe and accessible public spaces, parks and reserves	9.86
Work with specialist support services to assist vulnerable community members	9.18
Work with emergency services like police and ambulance to respond to community safety issues	8.73
Work with services and community groups on initiatives to reduce harms from alcohol drugs and gambling	7.92
Creating and maintaining community facilities (like libraries and community centres)	4.96
Take action on climate change	4.85

Appendices



Answer choice	Score
Enforcing local laws	4.23
Support communities to create welcoming neighbourhoods	4.10
Road safety upgrades	3.92
Connect people with events, activities and programs	3.54
Collaborate with government, service providers and community groups to better understand community safety issues	3.33
Work with emergency services like the VicSES to plan for, respond to and recover from natural disasters	2.84
Promote safe behaviour at festivals and events	2.62
Community campaigns, advocacy, activities and events about safety issues	2.62
Land use and planning to encourage affordable housing	2.51
Design climate-resilient public buildings and open space	1.80
Monitoring and enforcing public and environmental health through licensing and inspections	1.66
Provide information for the community about safety	1.33

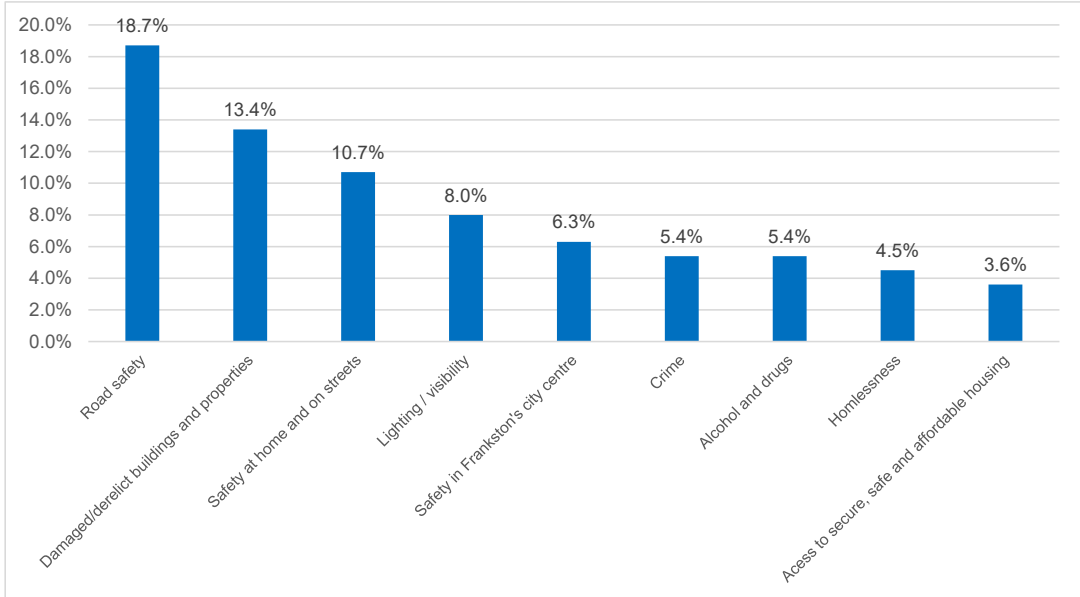
Q.19 Are there any other issues or comments you would like to raise as priorities for community safety in Frankston City?

Answered: 104 Skipped: 69

Respondents were asked if they had any other issues to raise as priorities for community safety in Frankston City. There were 161 respondents identifying a range of community safety issues.

Issues related to feelings of safety at home and in public spaces, either due to increasing numbers of homelessness and squatters in nearby abandoned houses, alcohol and drug issues (including dealing) in neighbourhoods and property crime. People do not feel safe after dark in their neighbourhood and more specifically in Frankston CBD. Road and pedestrian safety was also identified as a major safety concern and includes issues associated with hoon driving, monkey bikes and dirt bikes.

The increase in illegal dumping, graffiti and derelict shops all negatively impact local amenity. There are laneways and streets in the CBD near pubs and clubs that are not well lit and groups of people who can be alcohol or drug affected will congregate, which is intimidating to others. Other issues raised relate to dogs off leash, enforcing local laws, a need for increased CCTV, greater police presence and foot patrols.



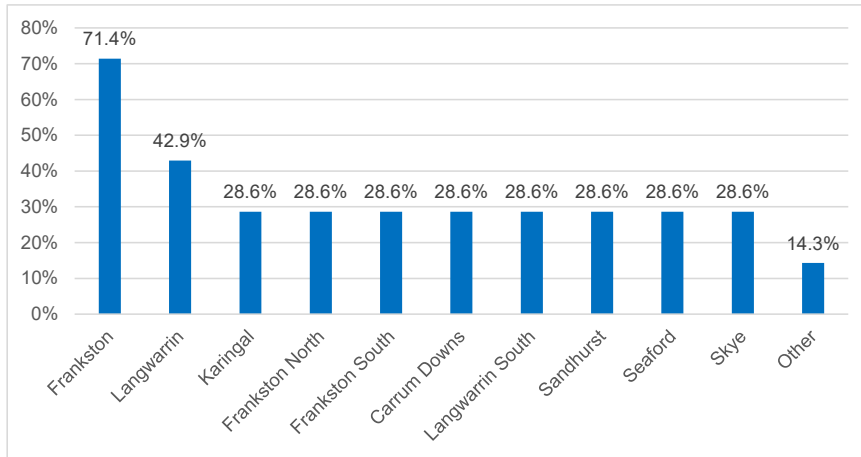
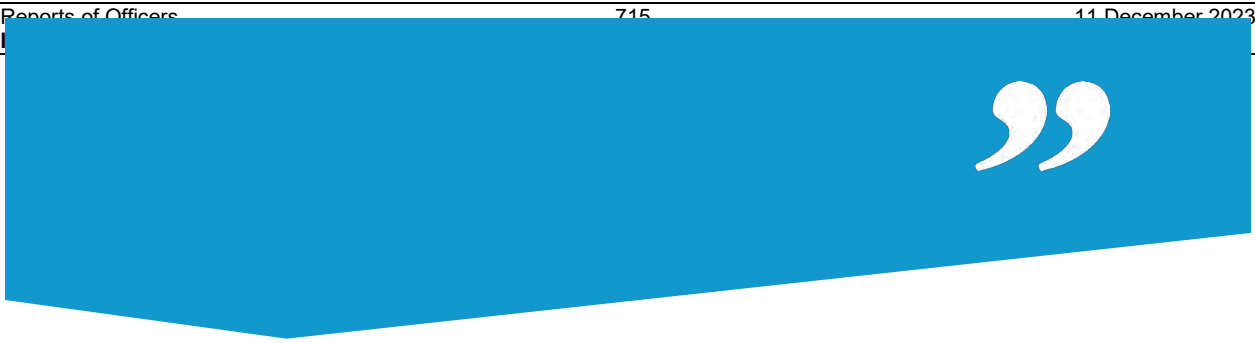
Who participated in the community group and services survey

The community group and services survey was sent to 30 different community groups and services in Frankston City, with 9 respondents. There were 2 demographic questions in relation to the users/members of the groups and services. The results of these are presented below.

Q.1 What areas does your community group / service cover?

Answered: 7 Skipped: 2

All areas of Frankston City were covered by the respondent community groups and services. Frankston was the highest rate (71.4%), followed by Langwarrin (42.9%) and all other areas at the same rate of 28.6%.

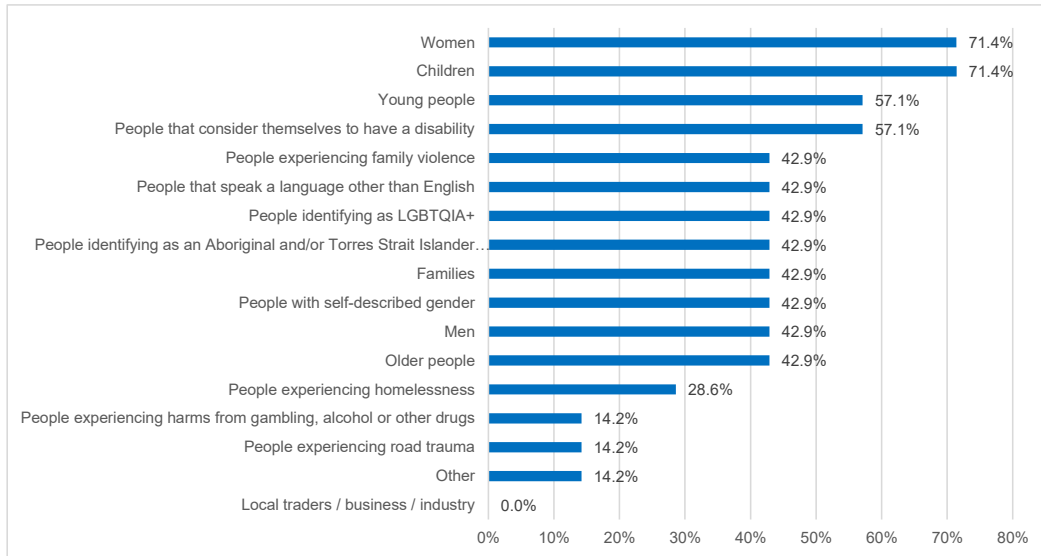


Q.2 Who does your service support / or are members of your community group?

Answered: 7 Skipped: 2

Respondents were asked to identify the different groups that are either members or receive support from their service or community group. Multiple responses were able to be selected.

All groups with the exception of local traders / business / industry were identified as users or members of the community group or service organisation. Women and children had the highest percentage with 71.4% each, followed by young people and people with a disability both with 57.1% respectively. Those that experience harms from gambling, alcohol or other drugs and those experiencing road trauma had the lowest rate with 14.2%.

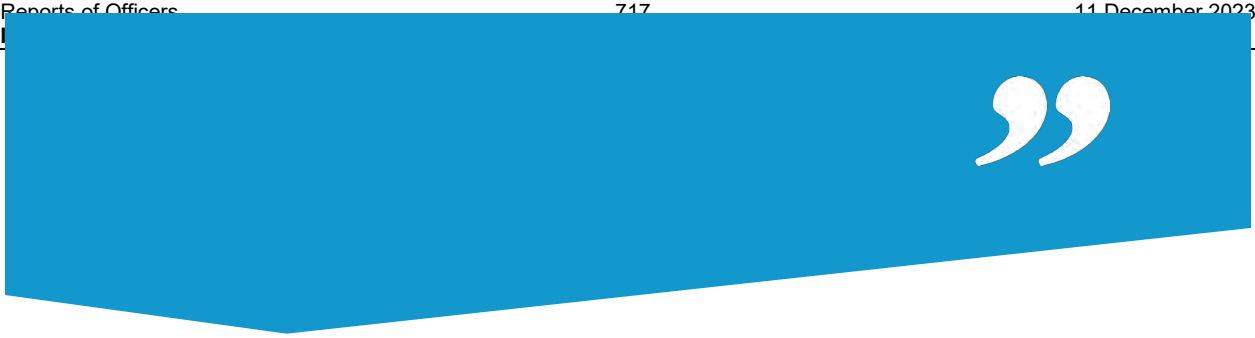


Q3. In 1 sentence....what would a safe community look and feel like for your members / service users

Answered: 7 Skipped: 2

Respondents were asked to describe what a safe community looks and feels like for their members and service users:

- Better access to appropriate services and homes
- Freedom to pursue their lives and activities without feeling fear or being limited
- A place where everyone feels they can be themselves and not feel fear due to their gender, age, cultural background, sexuality or disability
- A safer community would be one in which relationships are respectful and there is no power imbalance between the genders. So men are responsible for their own behaviour and are respectful and never violent or controlling to people of all genders
- Safe footpaths free of debris and better lighting
- Families will feel safe in their own neighborhood
- Free of Family Violence and violence. Equitable housing, education and employment opportunities.

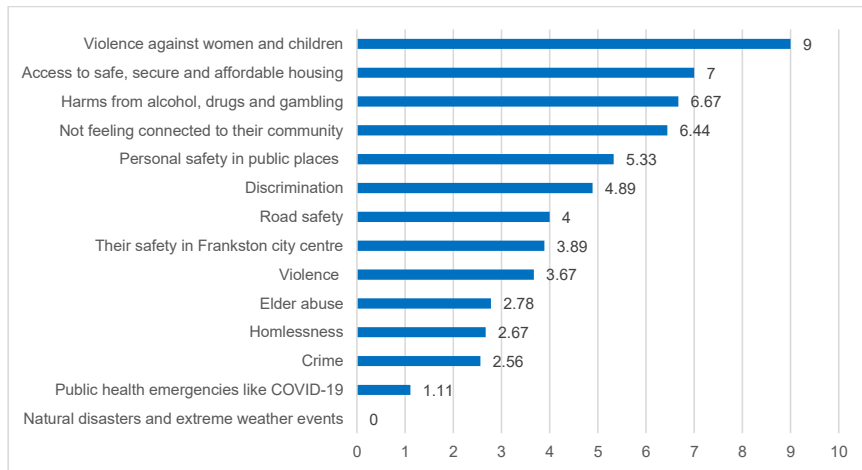


Q.4 What are the top safety concerns for your members / people using your service

Answered: 9 Skipped: 0

Respondents were asked to identify the top safety concerns for group members or people using the service, multiple responses were available which were weighted and scored.

Violence against women and children was the highest scoring safety concern identified for community group members and service users with a score of 9.0. This was followed by access to safe, secure and affordable housing (7), harms from drugs, alcohol and gambling (6.67), not feeling connected to their community (6.44) and personal safety in public places (5.33). Natural disasters and extreme weather events (bushfire, floods, storms and heatwaves) was not identified by any respondents.

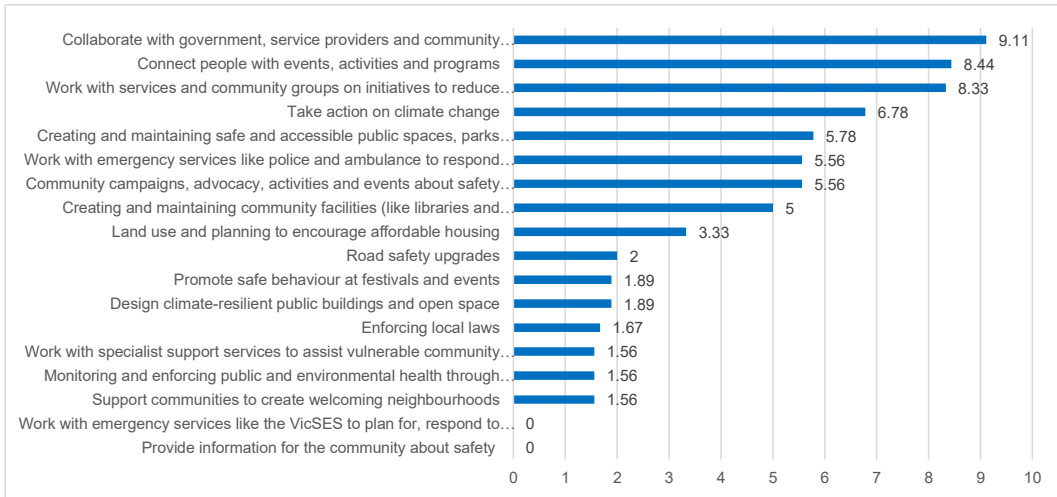
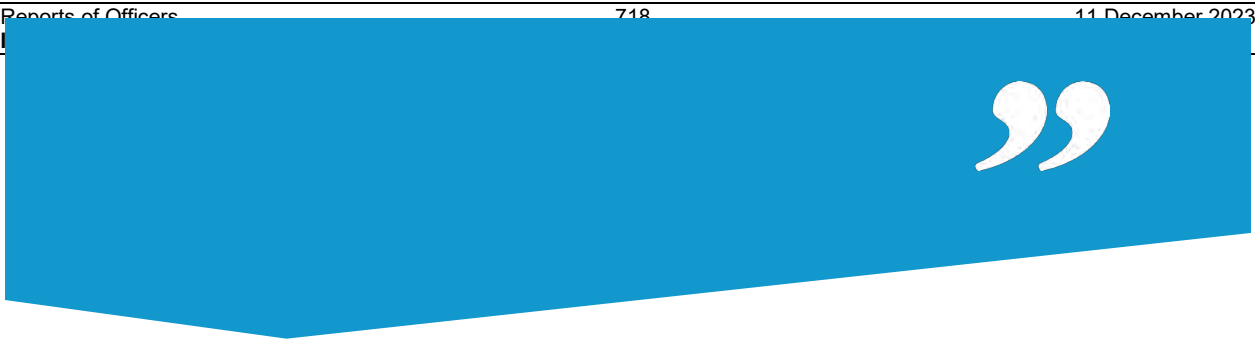


Q.5 What are the top 5 actions Council could take to make Frankston City safer for your members / people using your service?

Answered: 9 Skipped: 0

Respondents were asked to identify the top 5 actions Council could take to make Frankston City safer, multiple responses were allowed which were weighted and scored.

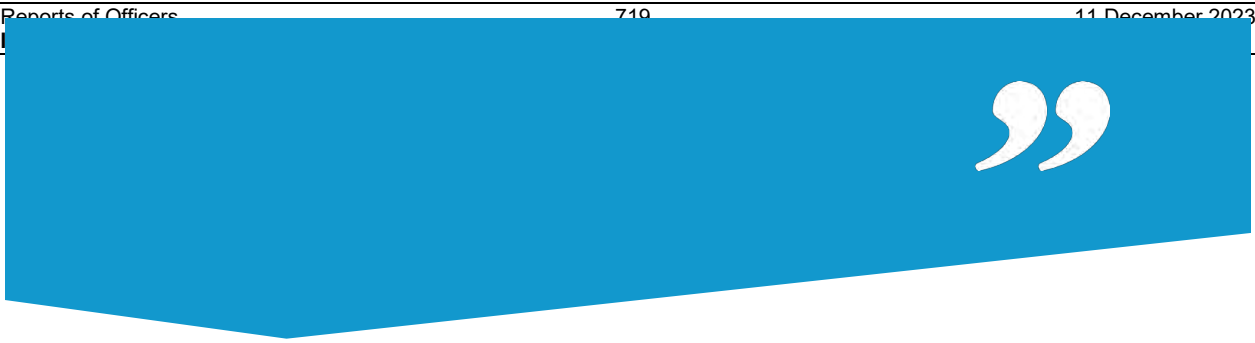
The highest scoring action was for Council to collaborate with government, service providers and community groups to better understand community (9.11), followed by connect people with events, activities and programs (8.44) , work with services and community groups on initiatives to reduce harms from alcohol, drugs and gambling (8.33), take action on climate change (6.78) and create and maintain safe and accessible public spaces, parks and reserves (5.78).



Q.6 Are there any other issues or comments you would like to raise about community safety in Frankston City?

Answered: 3 Skipped: 6

- Increased lighting for paths and streets
- CCTV
- Limit places people can smoke i.e. foreshore, beaches, streets surrounding Bayside
- Reduce speed limits in high foot/bike traffic areas
- Include Aboriginal language across public places/venues
- Trans/gender diverse welcoming public toilets
- Apply a gender lens to safety and address gender inequality; embed this in the safety strategy
- Regular streetscape and footpath maintenance (clean up debris and branches).

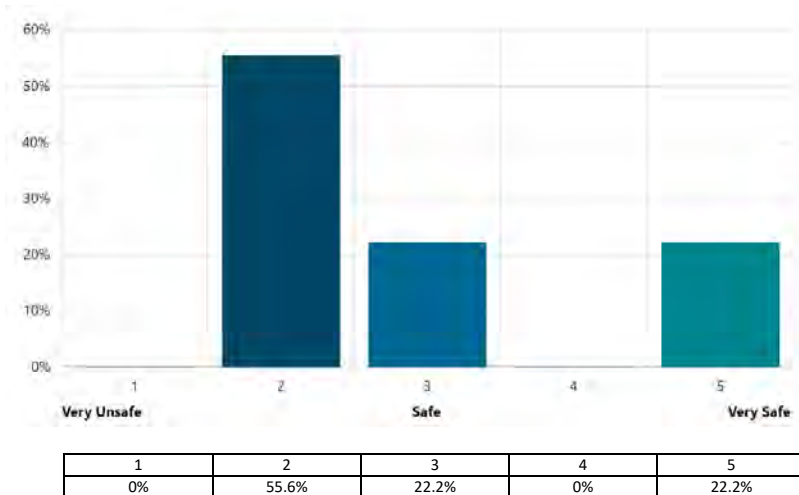


Q.7 For emergency events and resilience, how would you rate the safety of your group members / service users, on a scale from 0 to 5, where 0 is very unsafe and 5 is very safe?

Answered: 9 Skipped: 0

Respondents were asked to rate the safety of their group members and service users in relation to emergency events and resilience. The responses were weighted and scored to provide the overall ratings.

Overall the highest rating was unsafe with 55.6%, followed by safe and very safe both with a rating of 22.2%.

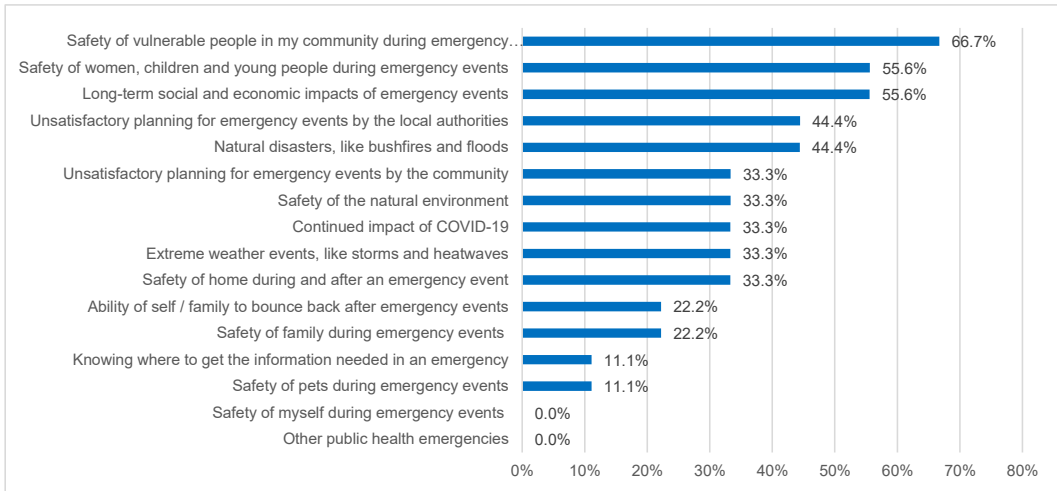


Q.8 What are your main safety concerns for your local area over the next 10 years relating to emergency events and resilience?

Answered: 9 Skipped: 0

Respondents were asked to select the main safety concerns they have for their local area over the next years in relation to emergency events and resilience.

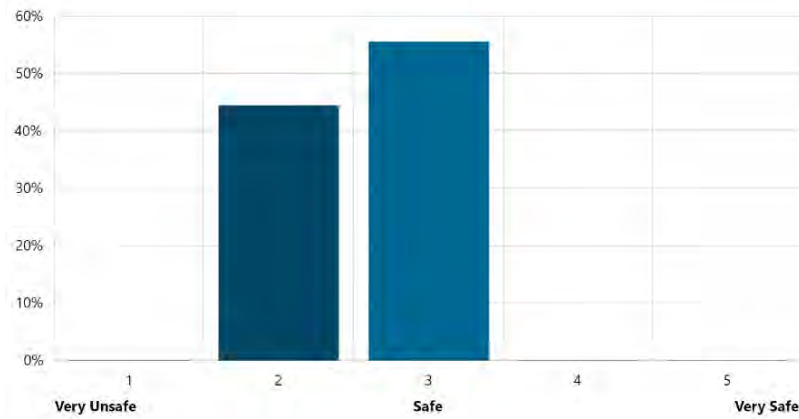
The safety of vulnerable people in my community during emergency events was the greatest concern (66.7%), followed by the safety of women, children and young people (55.6%) and the long-term social and economic impacts of emergency events (55.6%).



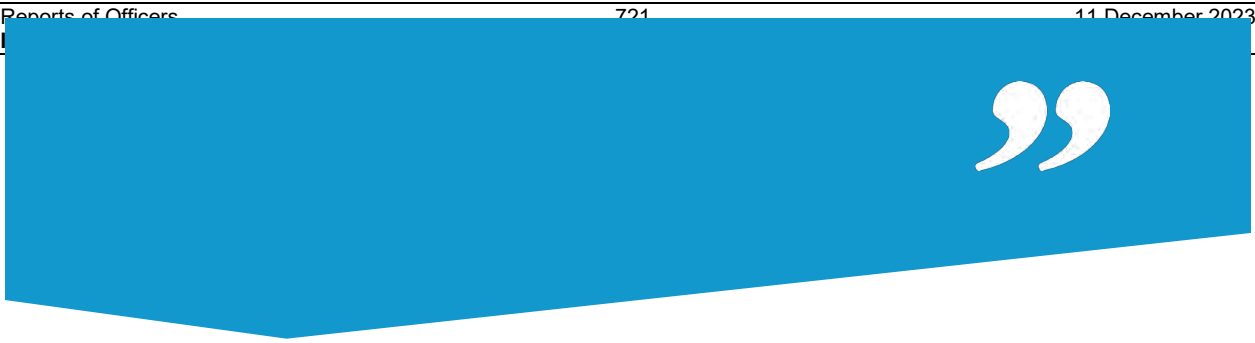
Q.9 How would you rate the safety of public spaces and spaces for your group members / service users, on a scale from 0 to 5, where 0 is very unsafe and 5 is very safe?

Answered: 9 Skipped: 0

Respondents were asked to rate the safety of public spaces for their group members or service users on a scale from 0 – 5. The responses were weighted and scored with the highest rating being safe (55.6%) followed by unsafe (44.4%)



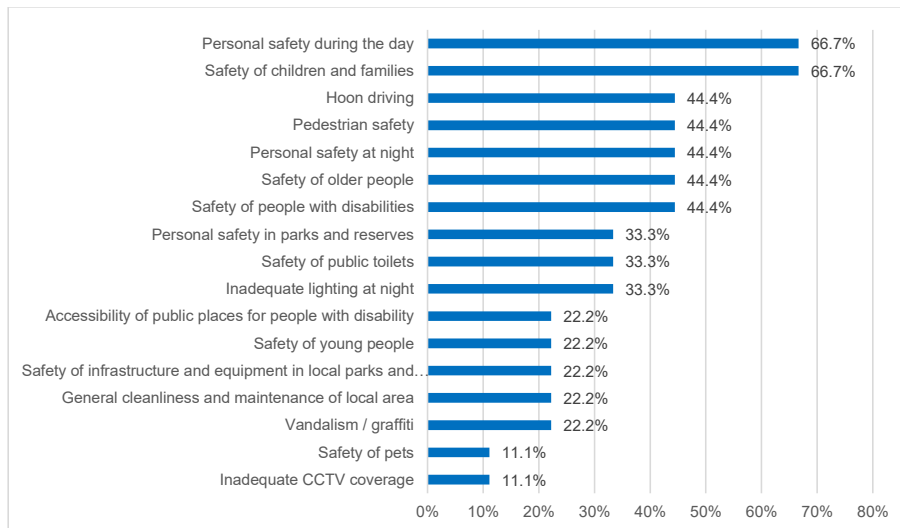
1	2	3	4	5
0%	44.4%	55.6%	0%	0%



Q.10 What are your main safety concerns for your group members / service users over the next 10 years relating to safety in public places and spaces?

Answered: 9 Skipped: 0

Respondents were asked to identify the main safety concerns for their members and service users over the next 10 years in relation to safety in public places and spaces. Personal safety during the day and the safety of children and families were rated the highest safety concerns, both with 66.7%. The lowest rating was for safety of pets and inadequate CCTV coverage (11.1%).

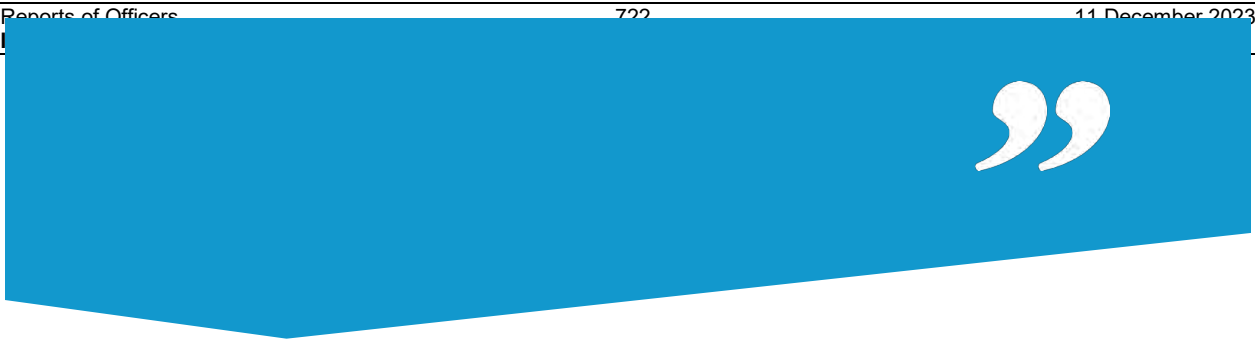


Q. 11 For harms from alcohol, drugs, gambling, road trauma, violence and crime, how would you rate the safety of your group members / service users?

Answered: 9 Skipped: 0

Respondents were asked to rate the safety of their members or service users in relation to harms from alcohol, drugs, gambling, road trauma, violence and crime. The responses were weighted and scored with being unsafe the highest rating (77.8%).

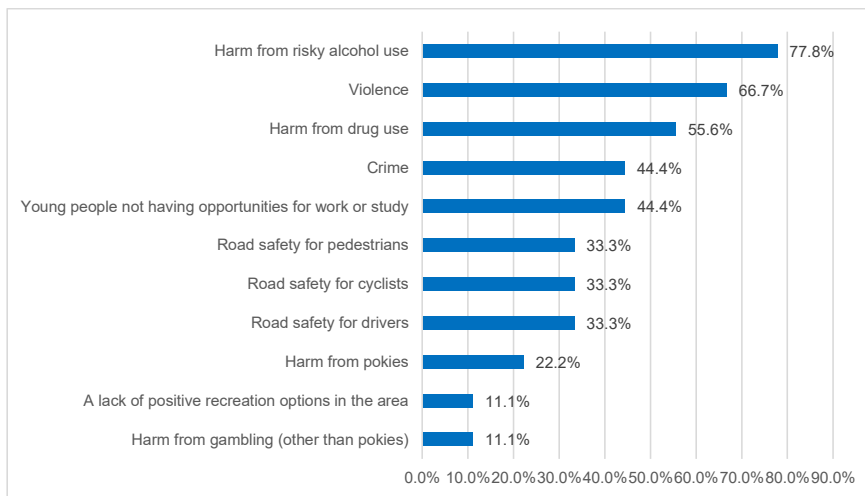
1 Very unsafe	2	3 Safe	4	5 Very safe
0%	77.8%	11.1%	0%	11.1%



Q.12 What are your main safety concerns for your group members / service users over the next 10 years relating to harm reduction?

Answered: 9 Skipped: 0

Respondents were asked to identify the main safety concerns for their members and service users over the next 10 years in relation to harm reduction. The responses were weighted and scored with harm from risky alcohol use rated as the highest safety concern with 77.8%, followed by violence (66.7%) and harm from drug use (55.6%)

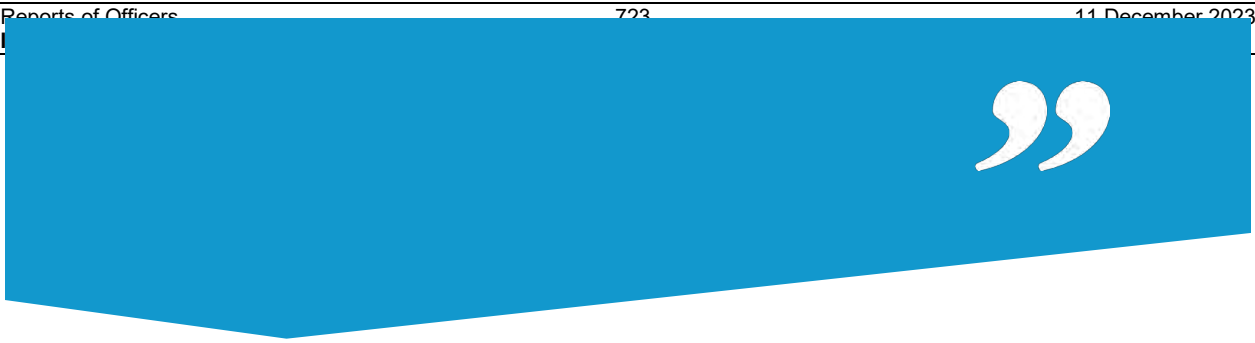


Q.13 How would you rate the safety of your group members / service users, in relation to family violence?

Answered: 9 Skipped: 0

Respondents were asked to rate the safety of their group members or service users in relation to family violence. The responses were weighted and scored with the highest rating being unsafe (77.8%).

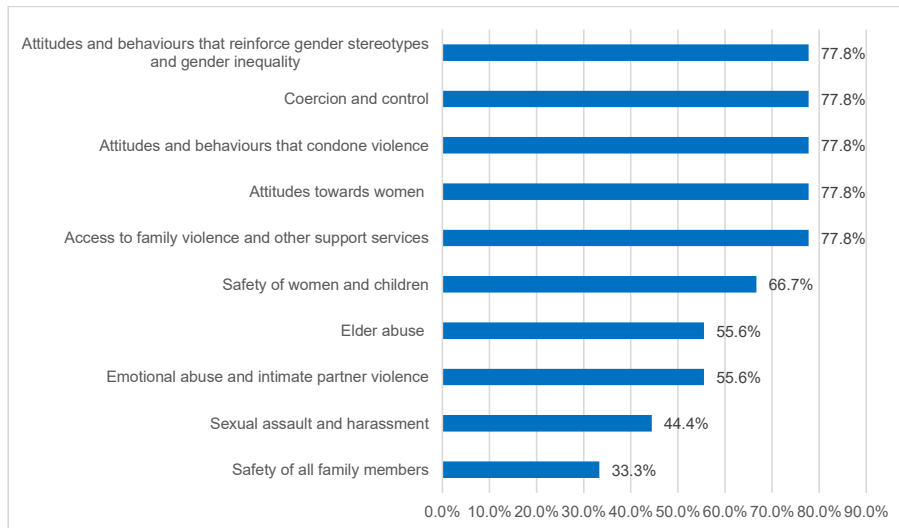
1 Very unsafe	2	3 Safe	4	5 Very safe
0%	77.8%	11.1%	0%	11.1%



Q.14 What are your main safety concerns for your group members / service users over the next 10 years relating to family violence, violence against women and children, and elder abuse?

Answered: 9 Skipped: 0

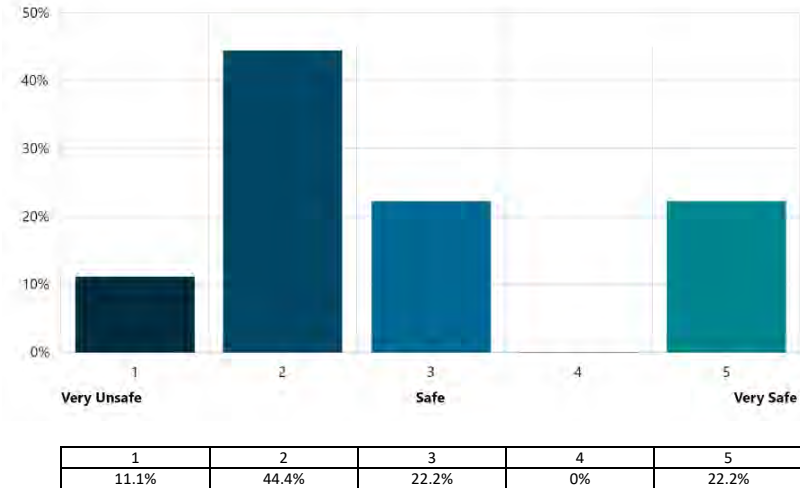
Respondents were asked to identify the main safety concerns of their members or service users over the next 10 years in relation to family violence, violence against women and children and elder abuse. The responses were weighted and scored with an equal rating of 77.8% for attitudes and behaviours that reinforce gender stereotypes and gender inequality, coercion and control, attitudes and behaviours that condone violence, attitudes towards women, and access to family violence and other support services.



Q.15 How would you rate the safety of your group members / service users, in relation to homelessness?

Answered: 9 Skipped: 0

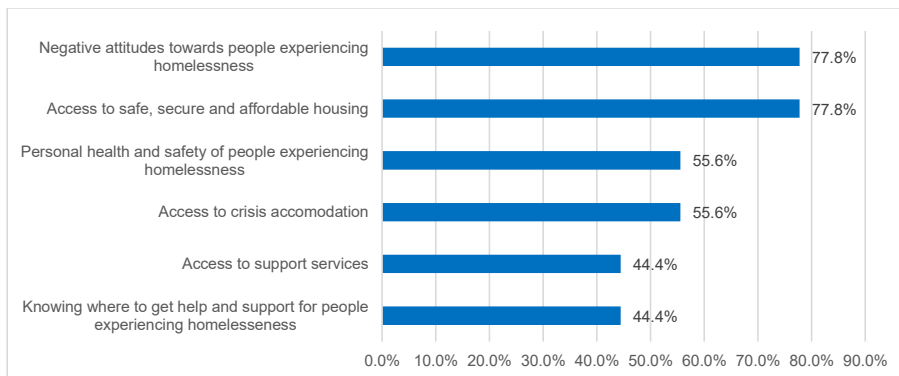
Respondents were asked to rate the safety of their members or service users in relation to homelessness using a rating of 0-5 (with 0 being very unsafe to 5 being very safe). The highest rating was unsafe (44.4%), followed by safe and very safe (both with 22.2%) and very unsafe (11.1%).

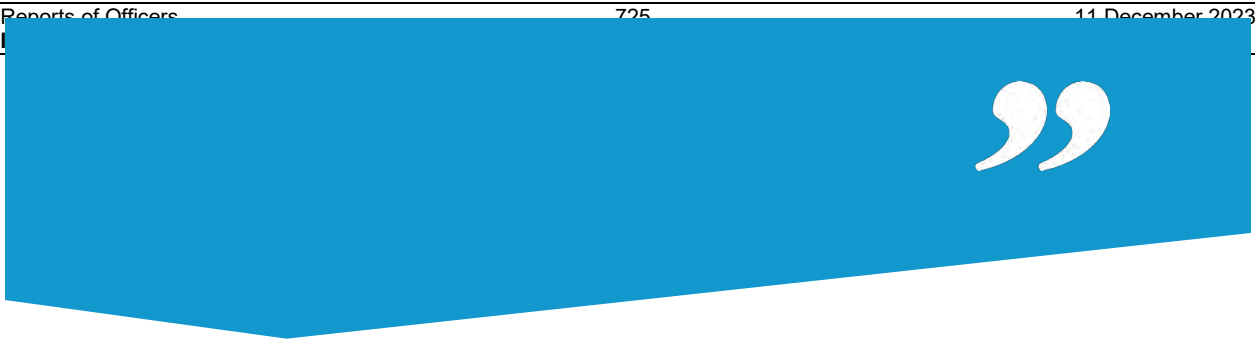


Q.16 What are your main safety concerns for your local area over the next 10 years relating to this issue?

Answered: 9 Skipped: 0

Respondents were asked to identify the main safety concerns for the local area over the next 10 years in relation to homelessness. The highest rating safety concern was negative attitudes towards people experiencing homelessness and access to secure, safe and affordable housing, both rated 77.8%.

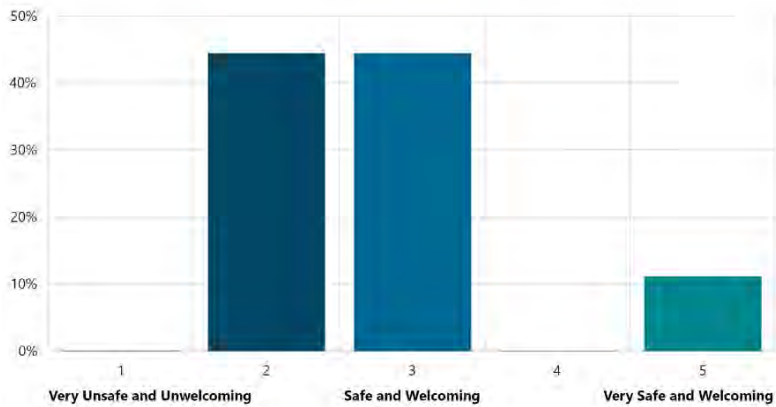




Q.17 How would you rate the safety of Frankston, as a safe and welcoming community, for your group members / service users?

Answered: 9 Skipped: 0

Respondents were asked to rate the safety of Frankston as a safe and welcoming community for their members and service users. It was equally rated as safe and welcoming (44.4%) and unsafe and less welcoming (44.4%), with an 11.1% rating for very safe and welcoming.

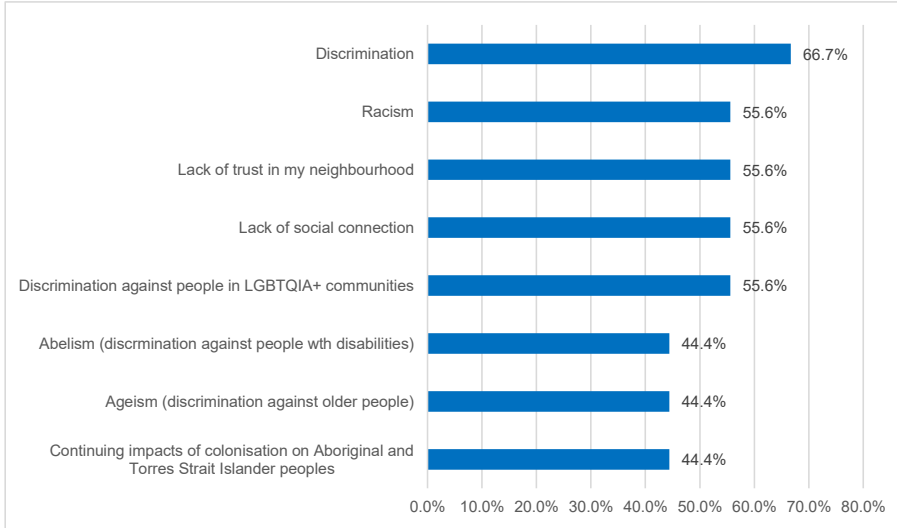


1	2	3	4	5
0%	44.4%	44.4%	0%	11.1%

Q.18 What are your main safety concerns for your group members / service users over the next 10 years relating to this issue?

Answered: 9 Skipped: 0

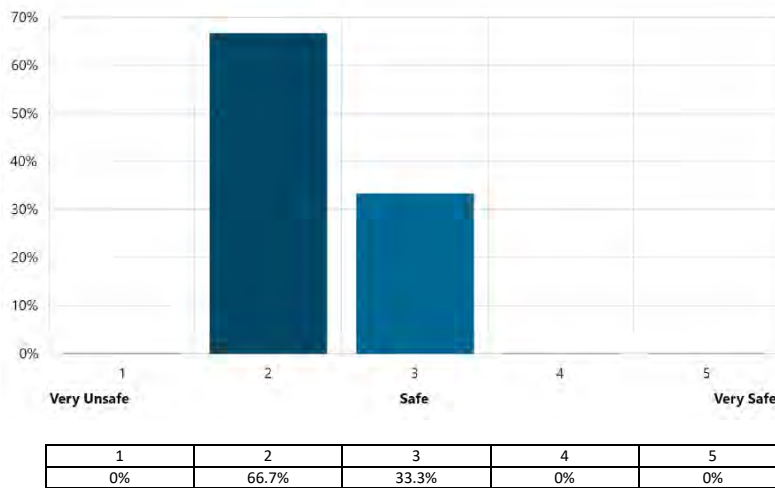
Respondents were asked to identify the main safety concerns for their members and service users over the next 10 years in relation to Frankston as a safe and welcoming community. Discrimination was rated as the highest safety concern with 66.7%, followed by racism, lack of trust in my neighbourhood, lack of social connection and discrimination against people in LGBTQIA+ communities all with a rating of 55.6%.



Q.19 How would you rate the safety of Frankston’s City Centre, for your group members / service users?

Answered: 9 Skipped: 0

Respondents were asked to rate the safety of Frankston’s City Centre for their group members and service users, with unsafe as the highest rating (66.7%) followed by safe (33.3%).



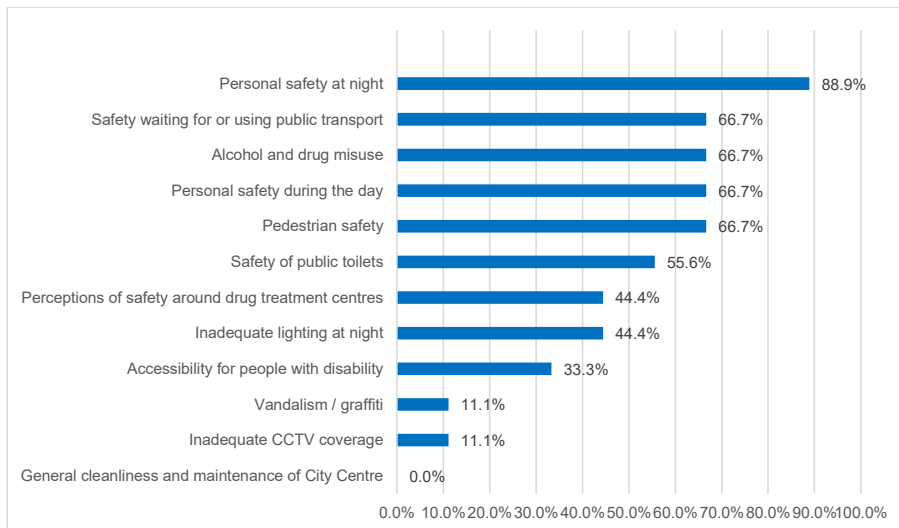


Q.20 What are your main safety concerns for your group members / service users, for Frankston’s City Centre over the next 10 years?

Answered: 9 Skipped: 0

Respondents were asked to identify the main safety concerns for their group members and service users for Frankston City Centre over the next 10 years.

The main safety concern was personal safety at night (88.9%), followed by safety waiting for or using public transport (66.7%), alcohol and drug misuse (66.7%), personal safety during the day (66.7%) and pedestrian safety (66.7%).





Additional engagement

An additional round of targeted engagement was held between 26 August and 10 October 2022 to capture feedback from the LGBTQIA+ and Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) communities as it was identified these groups were underrepresented in Stage 1 of the engagement process.

Two short surveys were developed and two workshops planned. The results of these are presented below

LGBTQIA+ Survey

Demographics:

Of the 16 respondents, 8 indicated what suburb they live, with 37.5% in Frankston and 25% in both Frankston South and Langwarrin respectively.

Gender:

Of those that responded to this question (8) 37.5% identify as a woman, 25% identify as a man, and 37.5% are self-described

Age:

Of those that responded to this question (8) the majority were aged between 25-49 (75%) and 50-69 years (25%)

Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander:

Of those that responded to this question (8) none identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander

Disability

Of those that responded to this question (8) 62.5% do not have a disability, and 37.5% have a disability

Q1. Do you identify as LGBTQIA+?

Answered: 16 Skipped: 0

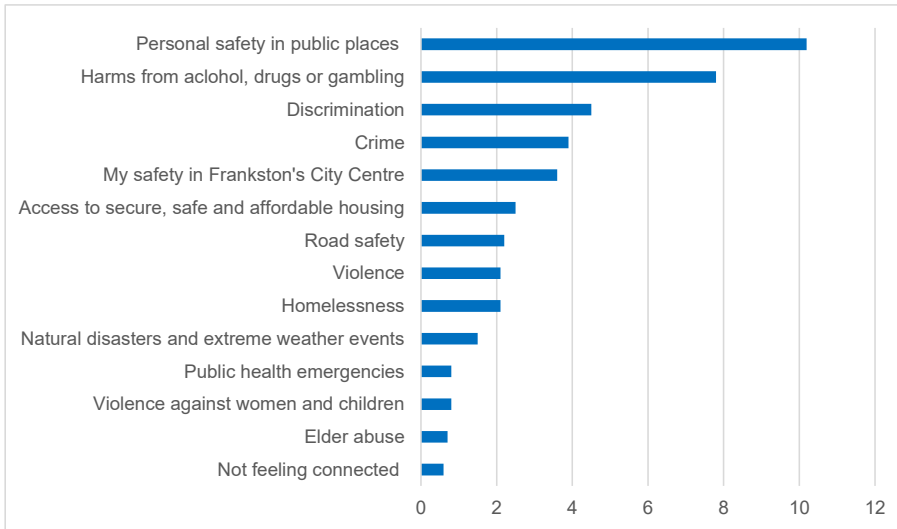
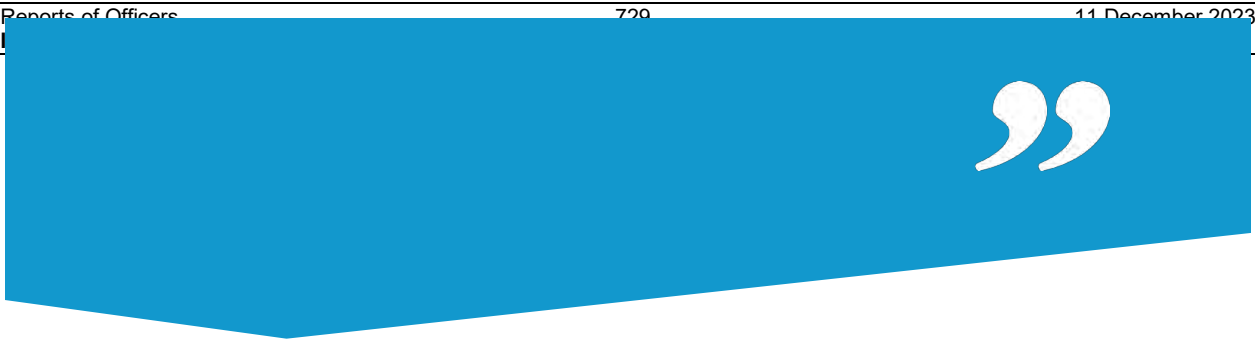
100% of respondents identified as LGBTQIA+

Q.2 What are your top 5 safety concerns?

Answered: 16 Skipped: 0

Respondents were asked to rank their top 5 safety concerns, these were weighted and scored with the following results.

The top 5 safety concerns were personal safety in public places (10.2), Harms from alcohol, drugs or gambling (7.8), Discrimination (4.5), Crime (3.9), and Safety in Frankston's City Centre (3.6).



Q3. What can we do to help you feel safer?

Answered: 13 Skipped: 3

The majority of comments were related to creating and maintaining safe and accessible public spaces, parks and reserves. These included creating safe places by increasing the lighting across Frankston City, suburbs, train station and the surrounding streets. Creating and maintaining community facilities were also important, including safe places for people who have been discriminated against, inclusive non-gendered services and youth specific places and spaces. Providing information and education to the community about the LGBTQI+ community was raised as a significant need to combat discrimination and lack of awareness and inclusivity for this community, as well as providing support to improve inclusivity at sporting groups, events and a recognition of the adult LGBTQIA+ community.

Q.4 In 1 sentence....what does a safe community look and feel like to you?

Answered: 14 Skipped: 2

Most comments related to diversity and inclusion, being free to be themselves, to live in a welcoming, accepting community and being valued and accepted. Other comments related to feeling safe to participate and move around in the community. A welcoming, well lit, clean and vibrant community contributes to feelings of safety.

Q.5 Do you have any other feedback about community safety in Frankston City?

Answered: 15 Skipped: 4



Concerns relate primarily to the perception of dangerous people, including anti-social behaviour associated with drug and/or alcohol affected people, bullying and lack of action by police. Improving the amenity of streets and empty businesses, improved lighting and safe places contribute to feeling safe. Also providing support for rough sleepers and those who are homeless.

Frankston City and Mornington Peninsula LBTQIA+ Collaborative network targeted conversation

A discussion was held with 5 participants from the LBTQIA+ Collaborative. Members of the collaborative represent a range of services and organisations in the local community that work directly with or advocate for people in the LBTQIA+ community. Below is a summary of the discussion focused around the discussion topics used in the community survey.

What are the main safety concerns for the LBTQIA+ community in Frankston?

→ Discussion on ways to address the safety concerns are listed under each section

Safe and resilient communities

- Increase peoples capacity to talk about climate change and risks associated; create networks, all training and discussion must be run by rainbow ticked presenters to enable inclusion
- Being safe and respected at emergency relief centres and by emergency services
- Review emergency management practices and processes

Safe places and spaces

- Security and hotel staff ate not trained in managing discrimination – there is a safety risk from both public/patrons and business owners
- Verbal abuse
- LBTQIA+ inclusivity training for Council staff
- Real and perceived physical safety issues for Trans and all LBTQIA+ people moving around in public places
- Safety risk going to a range of venues (pubs, clubs), businesses, public toilets
- Safety risk online – social media; troll comments on Council posts
- Public Toilet Action Plan – all gender toilets
- Active campaign for ‘Welcome Here’, including employers to support safe employment pathways
- Businesses signing up to ‘Welcome Here’

Harm reductions

- Exclusion and discrimination can lead to maladaptive coping strategies and can occur in anyone, this is often the driver of the harm not inherent in the identify itself
- AOD misuse can be a symptom of other issues, including not feeling safe
- Lack of community knowledge of specific services or dedicated services available
- Support AOD service providers to build capacity in LBTQIA+ inclusion



Safe and respectful relationships

- Information for families that have gender diverse members (parents and/or children)
- Specific awareness and education on rigid gender roles and how this intersects with gender identity and sexuality
- ➔ More emphasis in Respectful Relationships curriculum in full spectrum of gender and sexual identities
- ➔ Gender equality kit project work in every school

Reducing homelessness

- Lack of specific housing services that are culturally safe for queer communities
- Young LGBTQIA+ people experience higher rates and risks of becoming unhoused due to rejection from family on the basis of sexual or gender identity. This needs to be addressed
- ➔ Advocate for support for specialist services
- ➔ Dedicated LGBTQIA+ Housing service
- ➔ Advocate for significantly higher numbers of social and affordable housing

Safe and inclusive communities

- Opportunity for Council to get rainbow tick accreditation
- Capacity building for service providers including local government
- Real and perceived safety concerns may prohibit LGBTQIA+ communities from feeling safe enough to join in
- Increasing visibility through events and training in the community
- Having formal social networks/peer support groups and opportunities locally
- ➔ Free training for businesses and services locally
- ➔ LGBTQIA+ exclusivity training for local government staff

CALD survey

3 Respondents

Demographics

Two respondents indicated they live in Frankston City Council

Gender

Two respondents describe their gender as female

Age

Two respondents were 25-49 and 50-69 years

Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander

No respondents identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander



Disability

No respondents consider themselves to have a disability

Q1. What are your top 5 safety concerns in Frankston City

Answered: 2 Skipped:1

Respondents were asked to rank their top 5 safety concerns, these were weighted and scored with the following results.

1. Personal safety in public places and spaces (14.0)
2. Violence against women and children (12.0)
3. Not feeling connected to my community (11.5)
4. My safety in Frankston City (10.5)
5. Homelessness (6.0) / Discrimination (6.0)

Q2. What can we do to help you feel safer?

Answered: 1 Skipped: 2

Better lighting and CCTV, relocation of homeless people near station, stronger police presence. More venues for families to encourage activity in the central areas.

Q3. In one sentence...what does a safe community look and feel like to you?

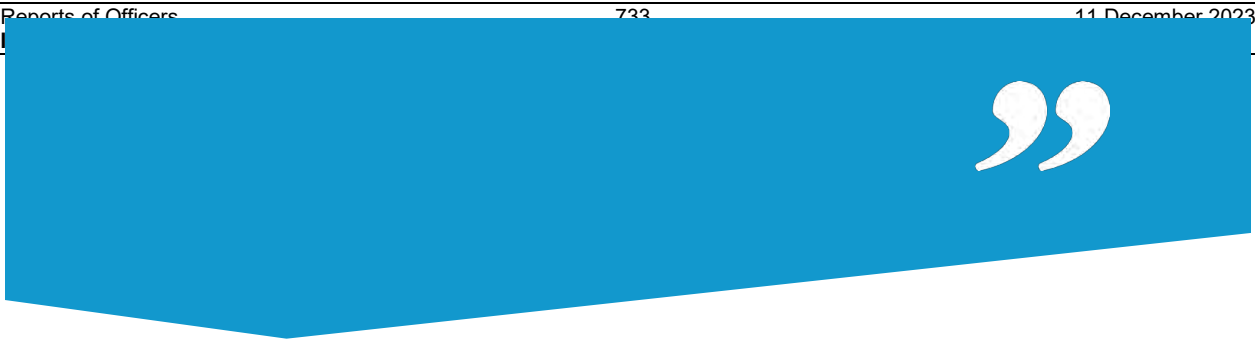
Answered: 1 Skipped: 2

Leased shops, colour lights at night, families and friends out and about

Q4. Do you have any other feedback about community safety in Frankston City?

Answered: 0 Skipped: 3

No responses were provided for this question



Targeted community conversations findings

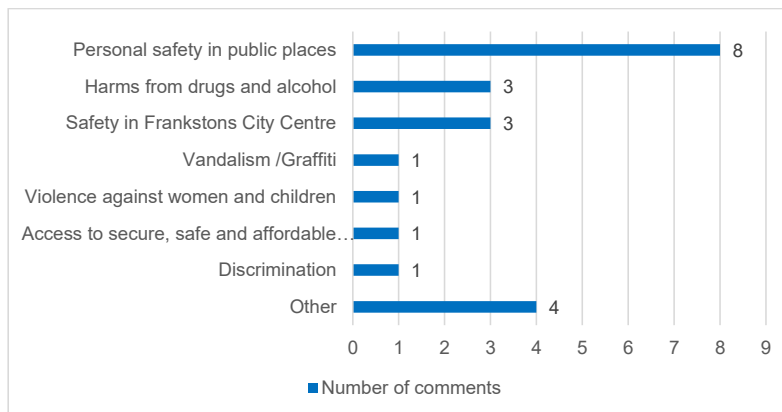
The targeted community conversations involved 3-4 key questions adapted for each group. The results from these are summarised below.

Youth Council

An in-person workshop was held with Frankston Youth Council to seek young people’s perspectives on community safety. The workshop held on 29 March 2022 focused on young people’s vision for a safe community and to identify their top safety concerns and ideas for making Frankston City feel safer. Twelve young people participated in the workshop.

Question 1: What are your main safety concerns in Frankston?

A range of safety concerns in Frankston were identified by the Youth Council with the most issues raised related to personal safety in public spaces, followed by harms from drugs and alcohol and safety in Frankston’s City centre.



- Frankston streets, city and foreshore park are not safe – particularly at night
 - *“Frankston changes when the sun sets”*
- Poor lighting contributes to feelings of being unsafe
- Public and school toilets are not safe
 - *“People use them to take drugs (school kids use public toilets near schools for this)”*
- Sexual harassment – especially in Frankston City and around the train station
 - *“Young women are being cat called, it stops us from wanting to go to Frankston...(it happens during the day and mainly from older men”*
- Vandalism, graffiti reflects a poor image of Frankston
- Frankston has a bad reputation
- Teen alcohol and substance abuse



- *“Drug and alcohol misuse is being passed down in families”*
- Public transport / train / bus depots are not safe at night
- Lack of affordable housing in safe areas
 - *“..... the places that we can afford don't make us feel safe (Pines, Karingal). The family friendly areas are expensive. We are paying for safety.”*
- Bullying at school; and physical assaults at skate parks by youth
- Police patrolling look threatening
- Feeling unsafe at work – harassment and disrespect

Question 2: From these, what are your top three issues?

The Youth Council voted on the top three issues to further explore:

1. Safety in public toilets and bathrooms
2. Safety of Frankston at night
3. Sexual harassment

Question 3: What are your ideas for solutions?

Ideas for improving safety in public toilets and bathrooms:

- Proper upkeep and maintenance, improving the way they look will encourage more people to use them, which will make them feel like safer places to be
- Perception of the outside of the toilet
 - *“..do a community project to paint a mural on the outside”*
- Promote educational campaigns and services that aim to prevent substance abuse
 - *“..so people don't need to use drugs in public toilets”*
- Install sharps bins
 - *“...so they're not on the floor”*
- Make them more comfortable to use and improve the lighting
 - *“they look very industrial, and have a prison feel”*
- Locks that work
- More single occupant and unisex bathrooms
- No gaps in toilet doors

Ideas for improving safety of Frankston at night:

- Increase police patrols, particularly in more isolated areas, local parks and the city centre (Young St and Wells St)
- Police patrol in pairs
 - *“having groups of police walk around together is intimidating and makes us feel unsafe”*



- More lighting in the CBD and parks
- Set a long-term goal that police are not needed to patrol the streets
- Use technology to connect with police
 - *“set up a phone app to see where the nearest police patrol is, so you can get help quickly if you need it”*
- Use online forums to promote where people feel safe
- Provide subsidised safety equipment to young people
 - *“like whistles to put on a key chain”*
- More CCTV.

Sexual harassment was not further explored due to time constraints.

Question 4: What is your vision for Frankston City – what do you want it to look and feel like?

The Youth Council were asked to describe their vision for Frankston City:

Safety on the streets, being free from violence, harassment and freedom to participate in any activity at any time of day. A vibrant, well maintained, well designed city with lots of open space, lighting, plants, greenery and public art was also identified as important. As was having activities, events and opportunities to be involved in the community. Diversity and inclusion was also important.

Disability, Access and Inclusion Committee

The Disability, Access and Inclusion Committee was consulted on 8 March 2022 with a total of 10 participants representing the views and aspirations of people with a disability and their carers. There was a general discussion rather than focusing specifically on the questions.

Question 1: What are the key community safety issues for people with disabilities and their carers?

The key safety issues for people with a disability are:

1. Accessibility of public places for people with a disability
2. Personal safety of people with disabilities
3. Natural disasters, like bushfires and floods
4. Discrimination

The vast majority of the discussion raised issues related to the need for improved accessibility across the whole municipality including increased number of parking spaces and removal of lips, universal design, improved accessibility of the transport system, events and access to toilets.

The discussion points are summarised below:



- Provision of disaster information for those that are unable to access information provided to the general community; education and awareness for people with a disability – how they can get help if needed to be safe
- Establish a register for people with a disability – use for emergency/disaster situations to check on their welfare
- Use of beacon technology to transmit signals to other devices via Bluetooth to nearby smart devices
- Improved accessibility (dorrs, lifts, parking) everywhere (not just the CBD) – entrenched practice rather than best practice; universal design; easily accessible toilets at events and festivals (e.g. Waterfront); use colours in wayfinding
- Improved accessibility within CBD i.e. doors, lifts, parking
- Improved parking – increased quantity overall including more parking spaces closer to shops and restaurants; disabled parking located in every hub/section near restaurants; better access for maxi taxis
 - *“it’s a hell of a push on a cold wet night”* (DAIC member)
- Security presence in Hoyts cinema carpark for when wheelchair users are blocked in their parking space and need help (mobile reception is poor so cannot call for assistance)
- Youth unemployment
- Access to mental health and support services – increased need due to COVID-19
- Rail and transport system
- Address discrimination and people’s attitudes
 - *“People that look different cop a jeer”* (DAIC member)
 - *“Educate the community as the behaviour of people with a disability can be misinterpreted too”* (DAIC member)
- Greater presence of people in public places to improve feelings of safety – such as volunteers, charity organisations

Question 2: Why is this the most important community safety issue for people with disabilities and their carers?

This was not specifically addressed in the discussion however came through when raising safety concerns.

Question 3: What’s the most important thing Council could do to make a real difference to this issue over the next ten years?

- Embed universal design principles and increase accessibility (i.e. parking, toilets, linkages, use colours in wayfinding) throughout the municipality



- Engage volunteers and charitable organisations to provide increased presence in public places (e.g at events, shops)
 - *“the presence of good people means you can immediately relax”* (DAIC member)
- Work with public transport providers to create improved linkages within Frankston (e.g. between shopping centres); raise awareness and educate PT drivers on how to support people with a disability
- Address discrimination

Other:

- Involve the following in strategy development:
 - PT providers working together to address safety, education of drivers on how to support people with disability and creating better linkages within Frankston, for example between shopping centres.
 - Employers need to employ more local people
 - Volunteers and neighbourhood watch could be involved in supporting people at shops
 - Royal Victorian Association of Honorary Justices
 - MPs Edbrooke, Murphy and Kilkenny
- Remove metal bollard on the Groove train corner (Wells and Thompson)
- Remove trees blocking view of street for passive surveillance.

Positive Ageing Ambassadors

On 5 April 2022 four Age Friendly Ambassadors participated in an online workshop. The workshop focused on identifying older people’s top safety concerns and what would help them to feel safer.

A general discussion on safety issues was held with participants with the main issues identified as:

1. Road safety for pedestrians
2. Personal safety in public places
3. Discrimination
4. Violence against women and children

Two participants noted that they feel safe in Frankston and the community are helpful.

- Road safety for pedestrians
 - *“There needs to be more pedestrian crossings for road safety, particularly at access to point to public open green spaces like the George Pentland Gardens”*
- Personal safety in public places - dementia safe cities
 - *“Dementia safe cities should be included in the strategy.”*
- Personal safety in parks and reserves



- *“There are no park rangers at Frankston Conservation Reserve, so we don’t feel safe going there”*
- Discrimination
 - *“There are negative perceptions about people who look different”*
- Family violence
 - *“Children and young people need to be educated about family violence prevention”*
- Mental health
 - *“Mental health is a safety issue.”*
- Stigma / image
 - *“There are negative perceptions and stigma about Frankston City that need to change”*

Local Community Safety Committee

A presentation was made to the Frankston Local Safety Committee to brief them on Council’s Safe Community policy and strategy development and consult with them on the following questions:

1. What are the key safety issues for Frankston City
2. What is your role in this?
3. What is driving these issues in Frankston City?
4. Are there emerging issues that we haven’t captured?
5. What are the community safety priorities over the next ten years?
6. What are the key actions for Council to address these priorities?

The following organisations were represented at the meeting:

Victoria Police, Frankston City Council, Parks Victoria, Vicinity (Bayside Shopping Centre), Karingal Shopping Centre, Hoyts Cinema, Chisholm Institute of TAFE, Department of Justice and Community Safety Victoria, Department of Families, Fairness and Housing (awaiting email attendees list from Tim Walker)

23 participants attended the Local Safety Committee meeting on 15 March 2022 where the following was discussed:

What are the key safety issues for Frankston City?

- Divisional Operations Support Offices (DOSO) are not manned by VicPol, Bayside Security have been acting as de-facto DOSO
- Monkey bikes in reserves (overt CCTV monitoring in Pines Reserve as lessened monkey bike use)
- Arabil Laneway – concerns raised about anti-social behaviour in the lane
- Groups of people drinking and engaging in anti-social behaviour have started returning to external shopping centre areas (increasing since COVID-19 restrictions have eased)

**What is your role in this?**

- The DOSO is the Divisional Operations Support Office. Around 400 privately managed CCTV cameras are viewed by the DOSO to prioritise police response
- Arabil Laneway - options such as bollards and lane closure are being considered
- Groups congregating outside shopping centres is currently manageable

Are there emerging issues that we haven't captured?

- A share house in Karingal drive - concerns raised about bonfires and anti-social behaviour. During fire restrictions this can be referred to the CFA. It has been raised with Department of Families Fairness and Housing
- Hoyts cinema staff subject to assaults when checking vaccination certificates
- Rough sleeping in Pines Reserve

What are the community safety priorities over the next 10 years?

- DoJ - Rolling out last phase of crime prevention strategy including last tranche of funding
- Chisolm Institute - Offering free breakfast from their kitchens between 6 – 8am Monday to Friday
- Karingal shopping centre - Extension to centre including audit of access and CCTV with a view to upgrade

What are the key actions for Council to address these priorities?

- Review the Safer Cities MoU
- Create a CCTV sub-committee of the Local Safety Committee
- Rollout signage to all entrances to Pines Reserve and foreshore re. motorised bikes
- Council to advocate to Federal Government to reduce risks to community from motorised bikes
- Amend local laws to include new definition of 'moto vehicle'
- Opportunity for e-scooter trial – need Council endorsement and feasibility study
- Observe impact with liquor licensing following outdoor dining and entertainment activation which has brought new people into the CBD

Community pop-up consultations

Two community pop-ups were held, one in Wells St Frankston (Hoyts cinema forecourt) and at Sandfield Reserve. In total approximately 100 people were engaged in these discussions. Two posters were displayed for people to provide a comment or vote for a safety issue of importance and their vision of what a safe community looks and feels like. They were also invited to complete the Safe Community Survey on the Engage Frankston page via a QR code on poster.

The results from the pop-up consultations are presented below:



What are your top community safety concerns for Frankston City?

Sandfield Reserve, Carrum Downs

Total comments received: 35

Personal safety in public places had the highest number of votes (20), followed by harms from drugs, alcohol or gambling (5), road safety (3), crime and violence (1), and my safety in Frankston’s City Centre (1).

Category	Vote count
My personal safety in public places	20
Harms from alcohol, drugs or gambling	5
Road safety	5
Crime and violence	1
My safety in Frankston's City Centre	1
Total	32

Comments made related to **safe places and spaces**:

- Personal safety; in the city centre and train stations; anti-social behaviour; homelessness; drugs and alcohol; dark shopping centre carpark; intimidated by people converging in groups; increased police presence needed
- Personal safety in parks and reserves – dirt bikes; more lighting needed; fireworks, need fences at skate parks due to Eshays; flora and fauna maintenance (bee hives, overgrown grass); public toilets attract undesirables at night
- Greater visibility and lighting in public spaces
- Cleanliness and maintenance of local areas – broken bottles
- Road safety – speeding and hooning around school zones and streets
- Crime and violence – car break ins

Comments made related to **harm reduction**:

- Drugs, alcohol and driving
- Address underlying issues and find positive ways to engage
- Intoxicated people are unpredictable – feel unsafe for myself and my child

Wells St Plaza, Frankston City Centre

Total comments received: 66

The top three safety issues were identified as my personal safety in public places, violence against women and their children; and my safety in Frankston’s City Centre.



Category	Vote count
My personal safety in public places	5
Violence against women and their children	5
My safety in Frankston's city centre	5
Not feeling connected to my community	4
Public health emergencies like COVID-19	3
Road safety	3
Elder abuse	3
Homelessness, access to secure, safe and affordable housing	3
Harms from alcohol, drugs or gambling	3
Discrimination	2
Crime and Violence	2
Natural disasters and extreme weather events	1
Total	39

Comments made about **personal safety in public places:**

- Money beggars
- Young Street in front of the station
- Fireworks in parks
- Won't walk through Frankston at night

Comments made about **violence towards women and children:**

- Women on their own are at risk of being physically attacked

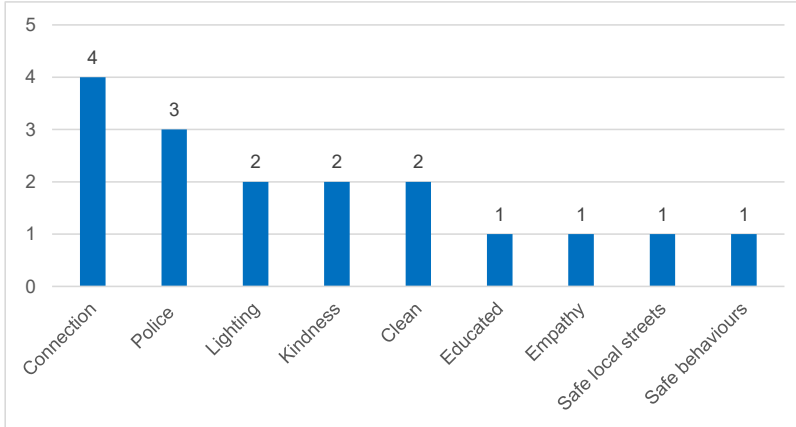
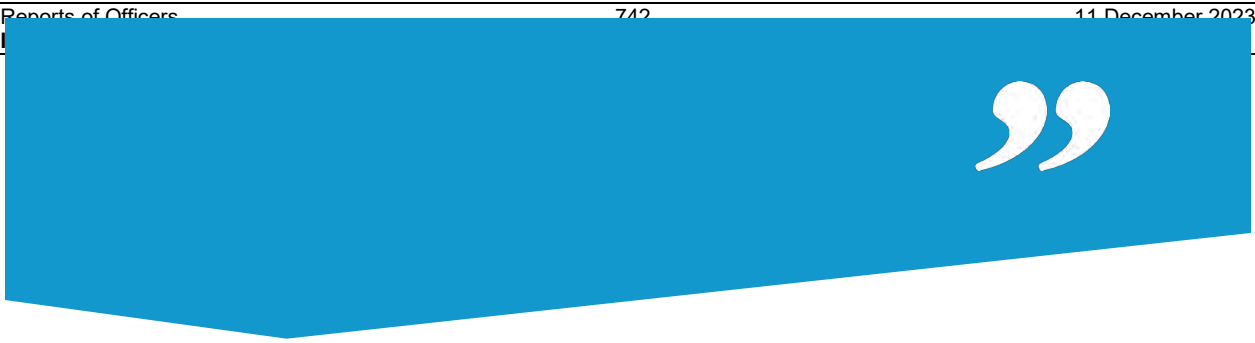
Comments made about safety in **Frankston city centre:**

- Have to watch your back in Frankston and Wells St
- Music at the Frankston station was helpful

What does a safe community look and feel like to you?

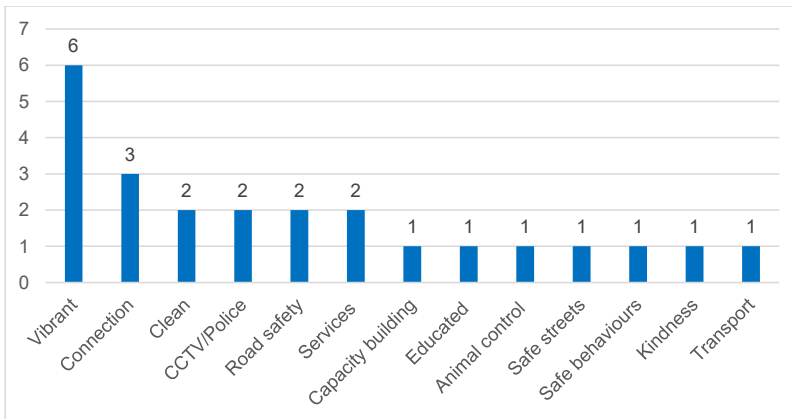
Sandfield Reserve, Carrum Downs

Comments were collated and categorised according to themes. A sense of connection, knowing neighbours and the community was an important theme; followed by having visible police presence; good lighting; a clean environment; and kind, respectful and helpful behaviour all of which are considered to contribute to a safe community.



Wells St Plaza, Frankston City Centre

Comments were collated and categorised according to themes. A vibrant pace that is attractive and rejuvenated, with markets, entertainment and an appealing atmosphere all were considered to contribute to a safe community. Connections with others including a sense of belonging in the community was also important.





Community Workshop

A workshop was held on 2 April 2022 at Lyrebird Community Centre, Carrum Downs with 9 community members attending. The purpose of the workshop was to understand people's experience of safety in Frankston City.

The key engagement questions explored during the workshop were:

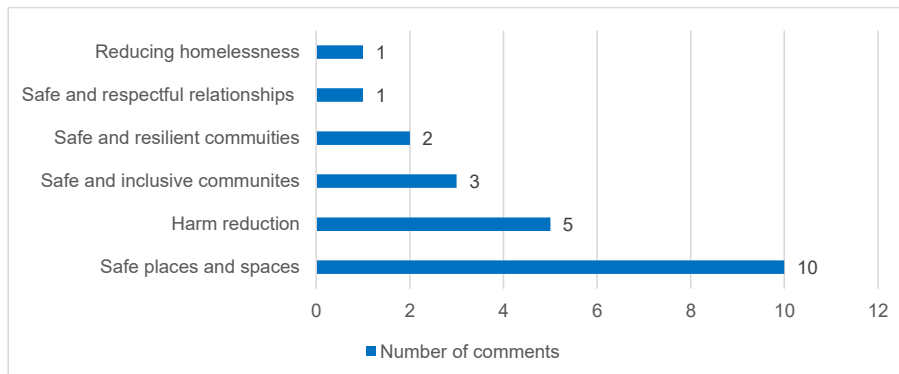
- What are the key community safety issues in your community?
- What should Council do to address these issues within the next 10 years?
- What is your vision for the future?

Part 1: The discussion centred on six identified discussion topics and included actions by Council to be continued, stopped or started. Not all discussion topics were able to be explored in detail due to time constraints.

Discussion topics:

1. Safe and resilient communities
2. Safe places and spaces
3. Harm reduction
4. Safe and respectful relationships
5. Reducing homelessness
6. Safe and inclusive communities

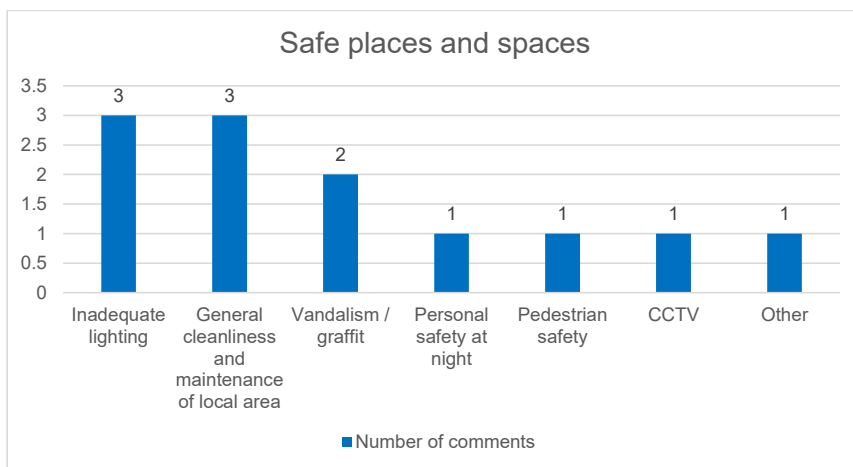
Overall *Safe places and spaces* received the most comments (10) followed by *Harm reduction* with 5 comments and *safe and inclusive communities* with 3 comments. *Safe and resilient communities* had 2 comments; and *Safe and respectful relationships* and *Reducing homelessness* both had 1 comment.



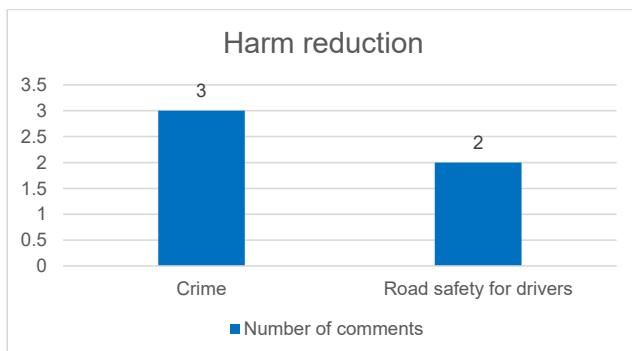


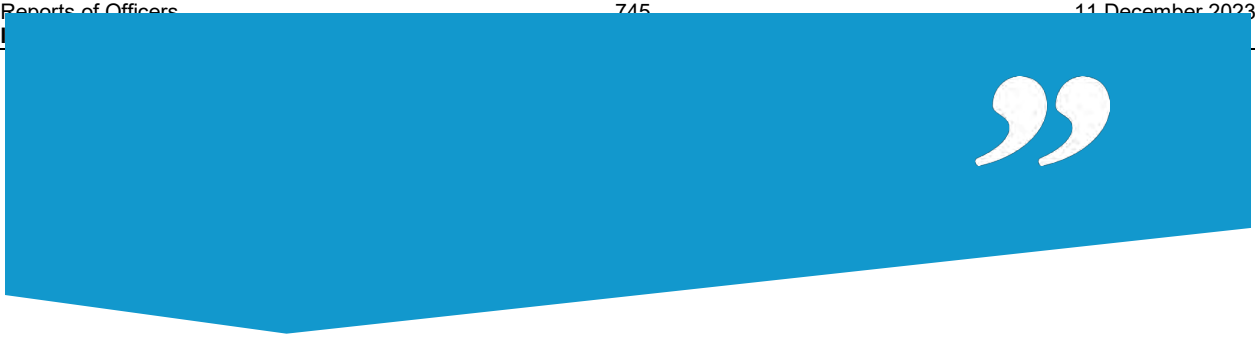
The comments made under the topic of *Safe places and spaces* were predominantly focused around the issue of inadequate lighting and general cleanliness and maintenance of the local area. In some instances more than one issue was identified in the same comment.

- *“Walking alone at night there is public drunkenness and groups of people (young people) that cause others to be fearful in general and a fear of being mugged or assaulted (drug related). There is poor visibility, alcohol culture and is deserted at night.....”*
- *“Maintenance including vegetation, waste dumping, litter and graffiti impacts the whole tone and safety of the area”*



Five comments were made under the topic of *Harm reduction*, and were focused on crime (home/neighbourhood safety and crime prevention) and road safety for drivers (hooning and speed).





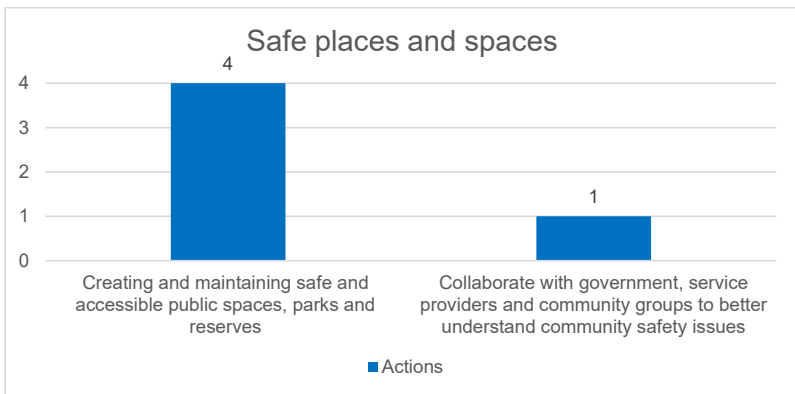
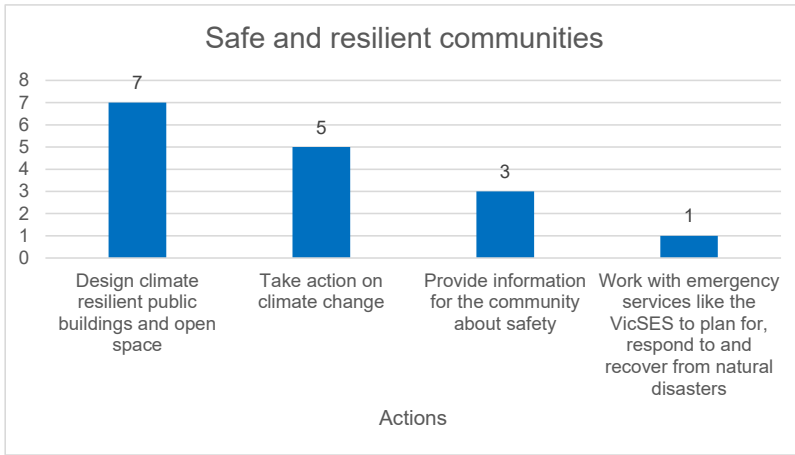
The remaining discussion topics and issues are identified and summarised in the table below:

Discussion topic	Issue identified	Number of comments	Comments
Safe and inclusive communities	Lack of social connection	1	Lost older people/night activities and dinner groups/activities
	Racism	1	Inclusivity and cultural safety
	Other	1	Online safety
Safe and resilient communities	Natural disasters, like bushfires and floods	2	Climate change - fire awareness, local flooding and storms Flooding after heavy rain
Safe and respectful relationships	Safety of all family members Access to crisis accommodation	1	Domestic violence
Reducing homelessness	Access to secure, safe and affordable housing	1	Housing access including affordability and social housing gaps

Part 2: Participants were asked to discuss what Council could do to address the issues identified within the next 10 years and were asked:

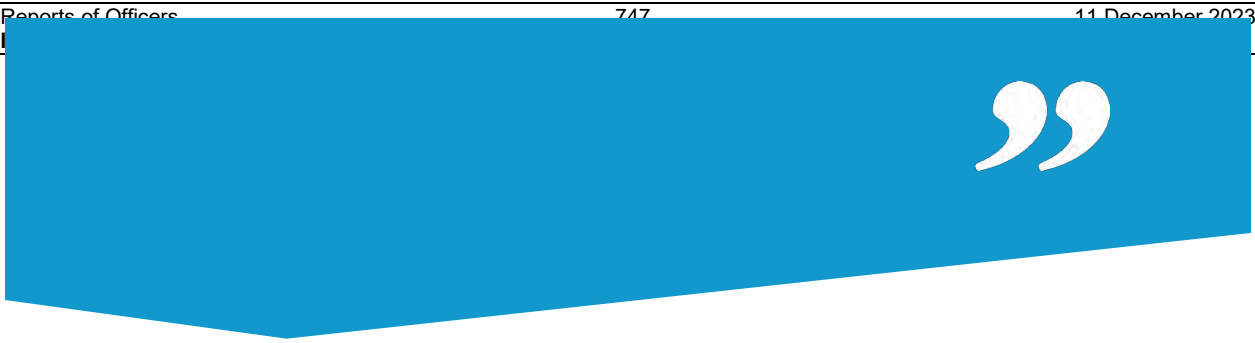
- What should we do?
- Who should we do it with?
- How would we know we have made a difference?

The responses were categorised by discussion topic and coded into actions:



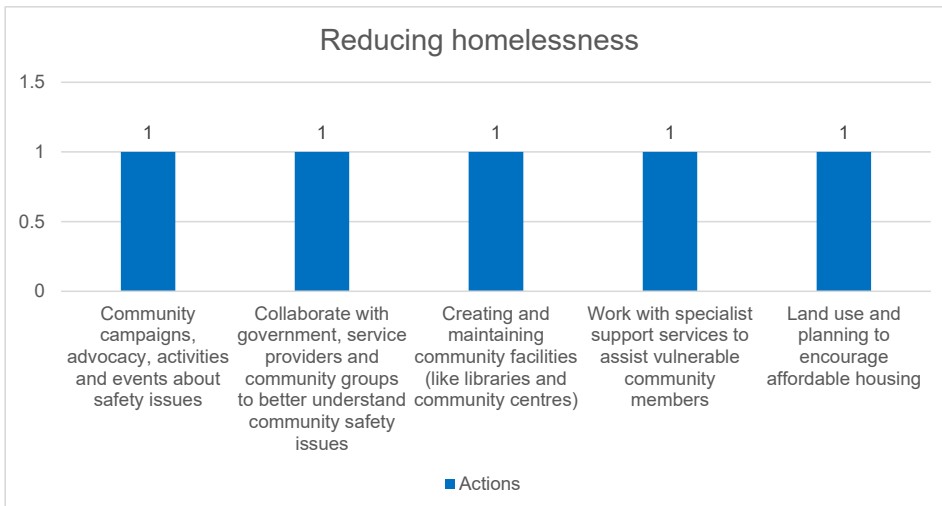
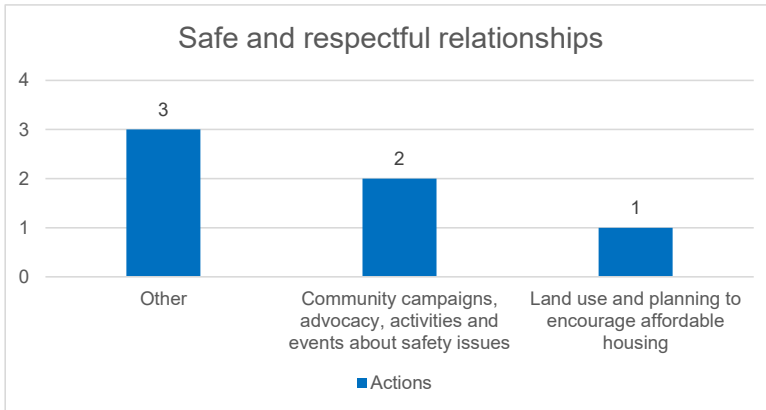
Part 3: Participants were asked to reflect on the previous discussion and ideas to answer *“Imagine we were to achieve all these things...what would your local area look and feel like to you?”*

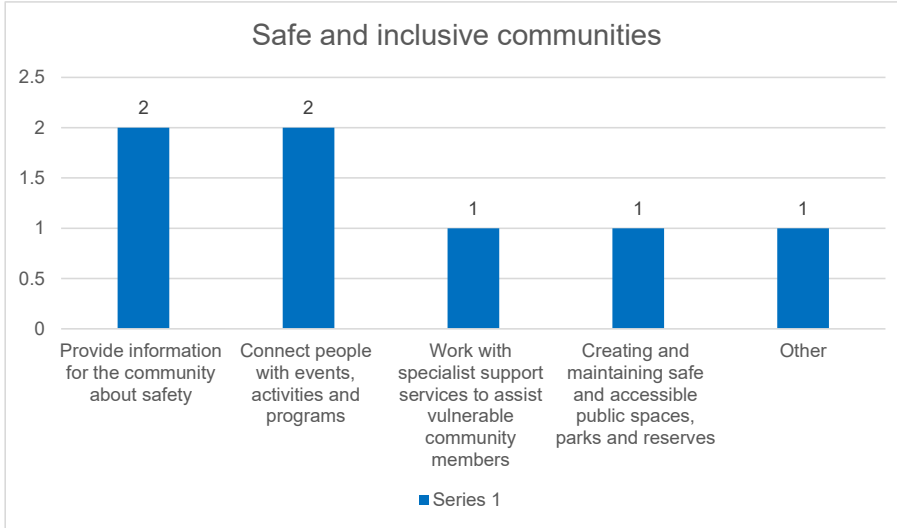
- Very safe with my walker or if I’m using other transport. Safe footpaths that are all connected to other paths. Enough lighting for me to walk at night and policing that makes me feel safe. Parks for young families and fit for purpose with seniors.
- Inclusive, proud, attractive to live in
- Frankston city would be a happier, safe, vibrantly inclusive place whether the vulnerable are more protected with access to shelter, security and affordable or free services. Safe roads and homes and public spaces.



- Access to community accommodation for young people- more single bedroom/ simple lounge kitchen accommodation. Reason, youth homelessness due to domestic violence. Activities at night for the NDIS, elderly single mums Nights without kids.
- Excellent lighting, multi nationality community gatherings, community policing, footpaths maintained regularly
- Local neighbourhood services, surrounding activity centres with near 24h services, all built so to provide interactions and surveillance with streets.
- Well connected, Supportive, active, safe, diverse, inclusive neighbourhood. Green, well maintained, safe, convenient public space and residential areas with good facilities and services. Harm free exhilarating environment for business & residents
- Well-lit, safe infrastructure (footpaths etc.) with opportunities to connect with the rest of the community through spaces and events, and all people treated with respect and tolerance.







Appendix 2



Stage 2 Consultation findings

Purpose

The purpose of this report is to present the findings from the community consultation held to seek feedback on the Draft Safer Communities Policy and Strategy prior to it going to Council for adoption on 11 December 2021.

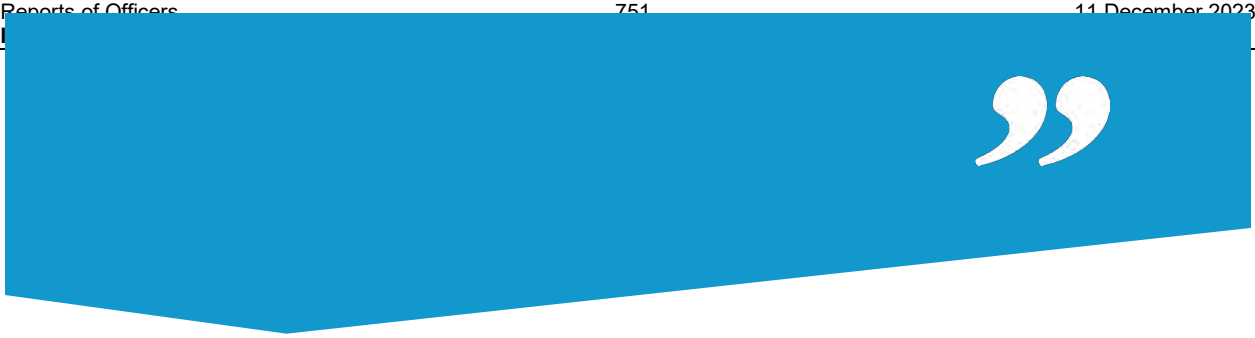
Objective

The objective of the community consultation was to consult on the Draft Policy and Strategy seeking feedback on whether the vision, strategic priorities and initiatives met our community's needs and if there were any elements missing or needed to be changed.

Consultation process

Stage 2 community consultation process

Who	Engagement method	Engagement type	Role
Whole community	Online survey Available on Engage Frankston! Requests could be made to have a printed survey posted in the mail or to be conducted by telephone with a council officer.	Consult	For community members to provide feedback on the Draft Policy and Strategy and determine if it meets their needs and to identify any gaps
	Community pop-ups x 3 Carrum Downs Library, Seaford Library, Jubilee Park	Inform and consult	
	Social media Frankston City Council Facebook page	Inform and consult	
	Print and electronic media Consultation promoted through a variety of newsletters	Inform	To inform the community of the engagement opportunity
First Nations	Bunorong Land Council Meeting and formal feedback process	Involve	As Traditional Owners, collaborate on the



Who	Engagement method	Engagement type	Role
			strategic priorities and objectives.
People with disabilities and their carers	Online workshop with the Disability Access and Inclusion Committee	Involve	For community members to provide feedback on behalf of specific population groups to be considered and to determine if the Draft Policy and Strategy meets their needs.
Young people	In person workshop with young people	Involve	
LGBTQIA+ community	Online workshop with the LGBTQIA+ Collaborative	Involve	
Older people	Frankston Age Friendly Ambassadors in person workshop <i>Did not proceed due to lack of availability of members</i>	Involve	
Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Communities	Online workshop with the CALD Network <i>Cancelled due to changes in meeting schedules and public exhibition dates, invitations for personalised engagement sessions extended</i>	Involve	

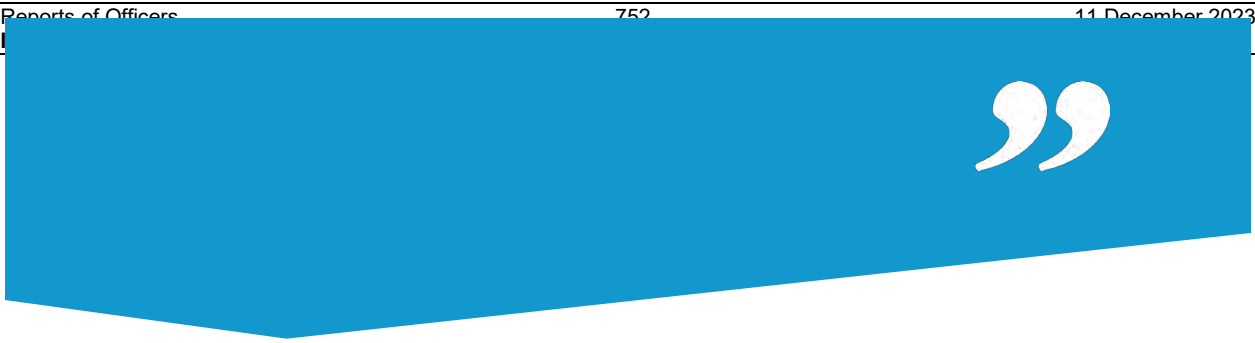
Who participated in the community survey

Demographic data, such as gender, age and place of residence wasn't collected across all engagement activities. Participants completing the surveys were asked demographic details, but had a choice to provide or not provide this information. This decision was made as a way to remove potential barriers to participation. Where it was collected and recorded, it is presented.

The survey included 7 demographic data questions each with the option of 'prefer not to say'. The following provides a summary of the 35 responses.

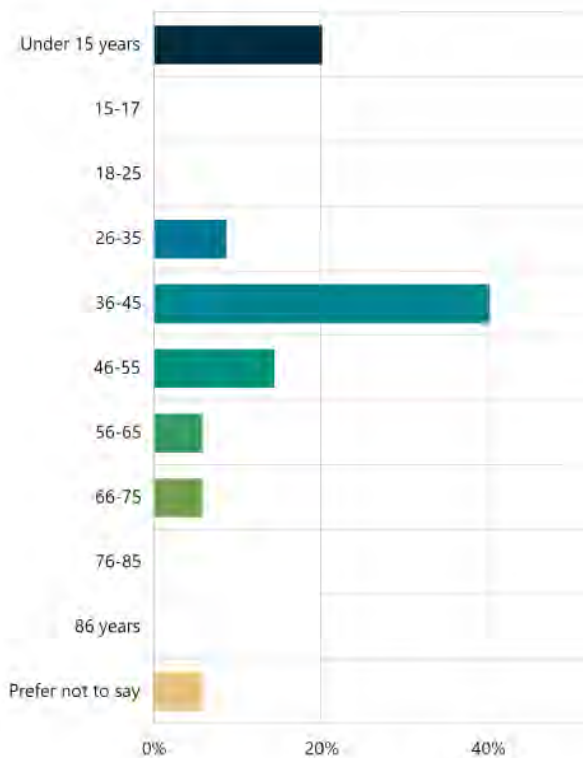
Gender

68.57% (24) of the respondents identified as a woman, with 22.86% (8) identifying as a man and 2.86% (1) non-binary and 5.71% (2) preferred not to say.



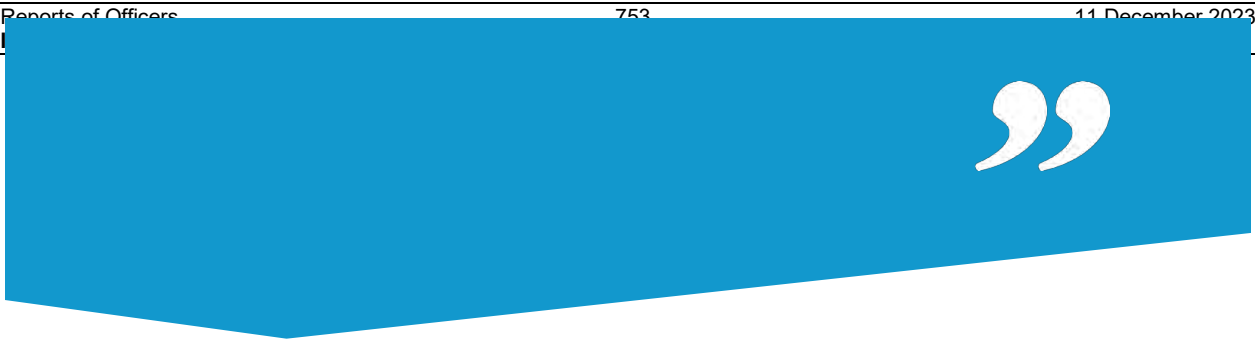
Age

The majority of respondents were aged 36-45 years, followed by under 15 years, and only a small number of people between 46-55 and 26-35. There were only 2 people aged 56-65 and 66-75 years respectively and 2 who preferred not to say. There were no respondents aged between 15-25 or 76-85 years.

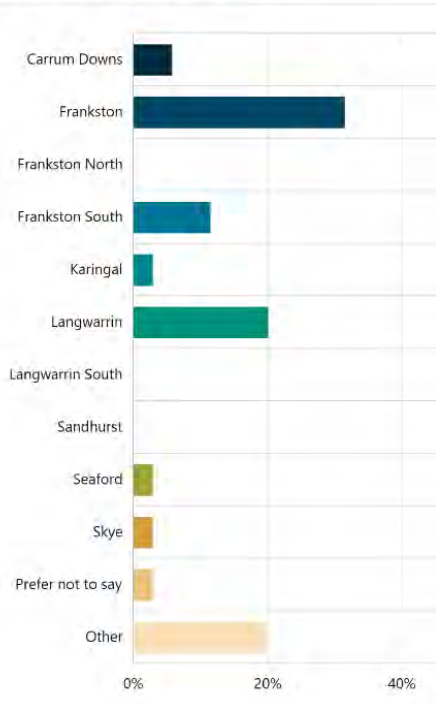


Local area of residence

The majority of respondents lived in Frankston (31.43%), followed by Langwarrin (20%) and Frankston South (11.43%). A very small proportion lived in Carrum Downs, Karingal, Skye and Seaford. There were no respondents who lived in Frankston North, Langwarrin South or Sandhurst.



16. Where do you live? Required
 Select: Box | Skipped: 0 | Answered: 35 (100%)



LGBTQIA+

4 respondents (11.43%) identify as LGBTQIA+, 3 (8.57%) preferred not to say and 28 (80%) did not identify as LGBTQIA+

Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander

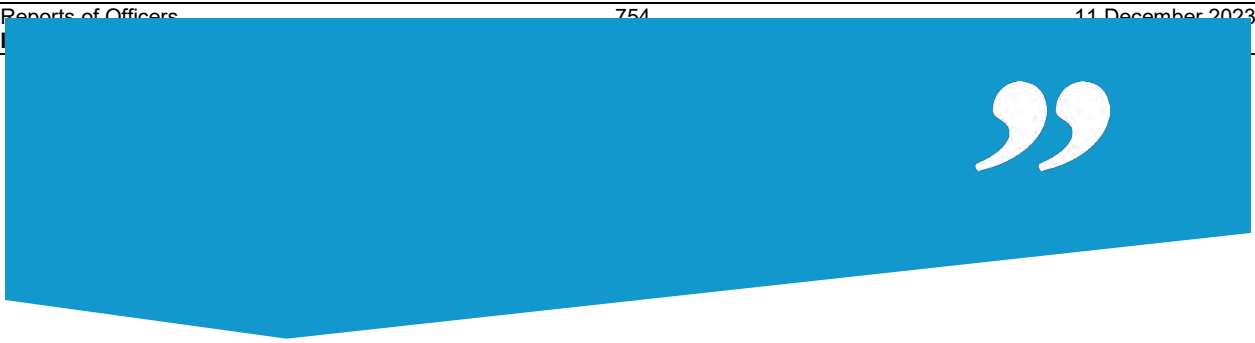
Only 1 respondent identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander, 2 preferred not to say and 32 did not identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander.

Speak a language other than English

There were 8 respondents (22.86%) who spoke a language other than English, 1 (2.86%) preferred not to say and the majority, 26 (74.29%) did not speak a language other than English.

Disability status

There were 4 respondents (11.43%) who considered themselves to have a disability, 29 (82.86%) did not and 2 (5.71%) preferred not to say.



Community feedback

We listened carefully to our community throughout consultation process, and what we heard has been collated, analysed and summarised below.

Stage 2 was an open community consultation held with the whole community on the Draft Safer Communities Policy and Strategy including:

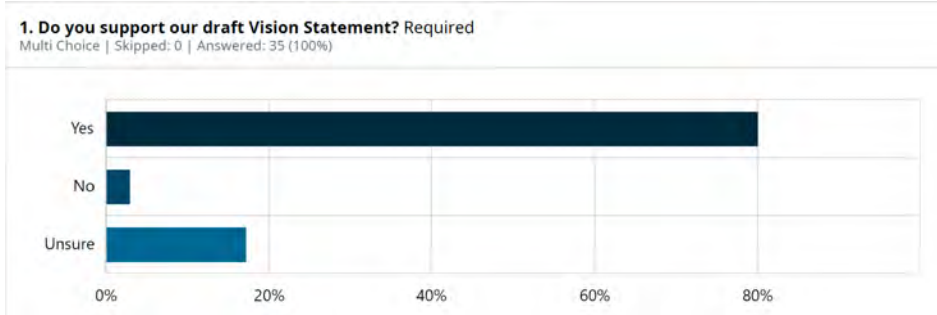
- Online survey
- Community pop-up activities
- Targeted feedback sessions
- Feedback formally requested from the Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation.

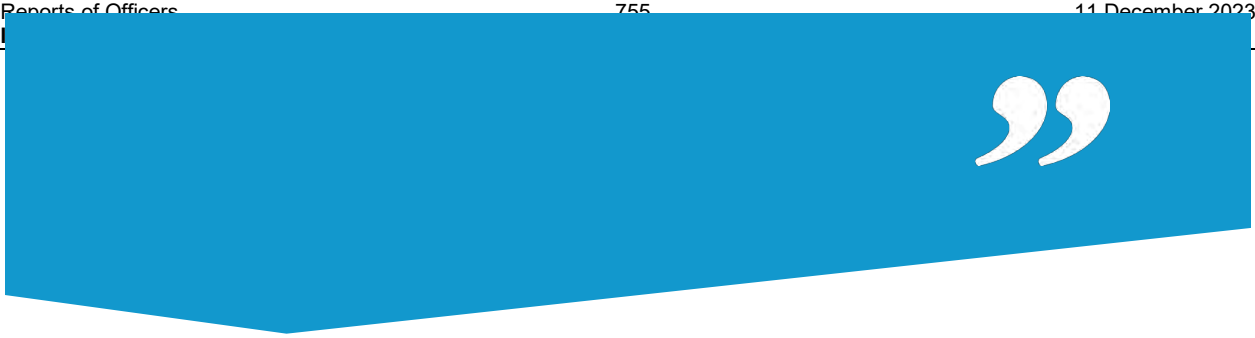
The key findings from the Stage 2 engagement activities are summarised on the following pages.

Vision

There was strong support for the Vision Statement received through the community pop-up activities and via the survey. The targeted conversations held with community groups did not rate the Vision (as per other engagement activities) however overall comments and feedback provided indicated a positive sentiment and support for it.

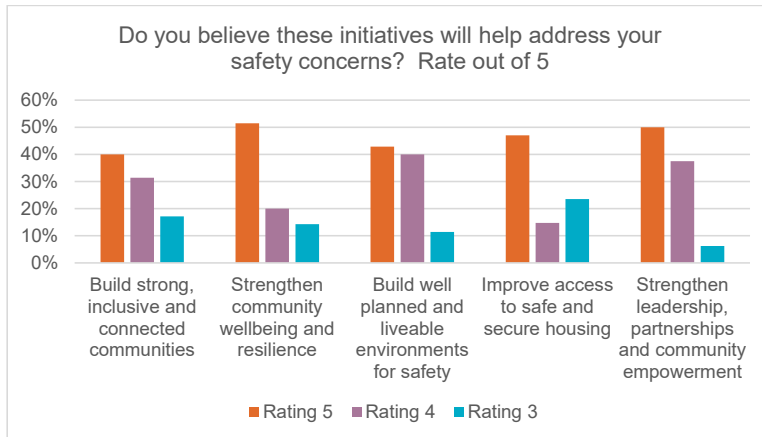
There were 35 responses to the online survey showing that 80% support the Vision Statement.





Strategic priorities and initiatives

The proposed initiatives were rated out of five for how well they will address the safety concerns with the highest rating (5 out of 5) receiving the highest number of responses across all five strategic priority areas.



1.2 Build strong, inclusive and connected communities

We heard our community’s top safety concerns are:

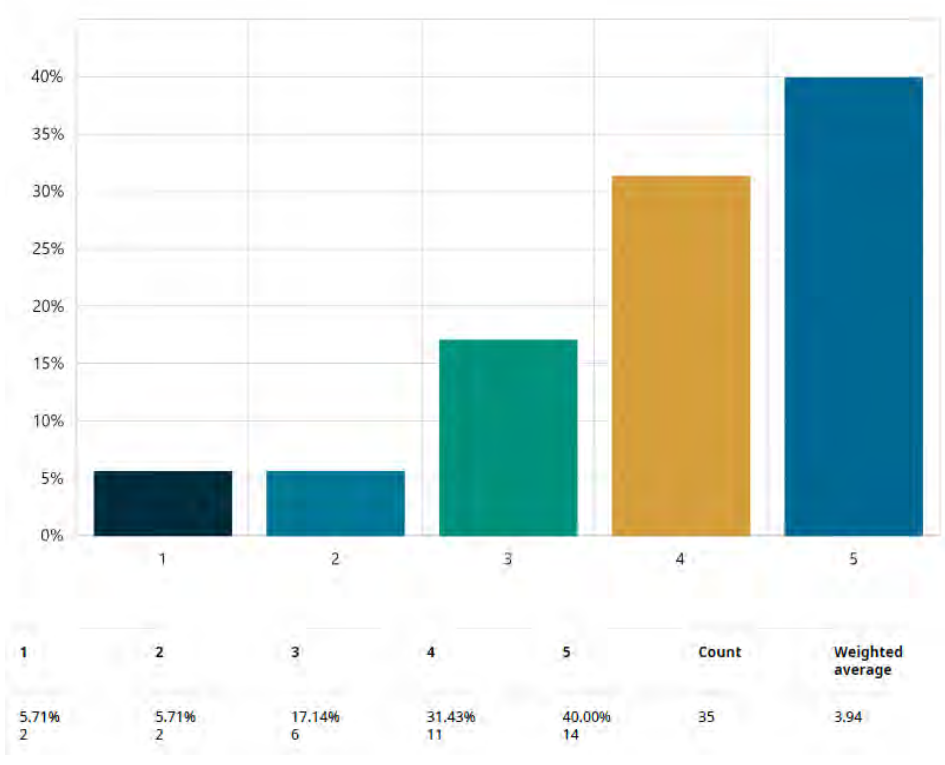
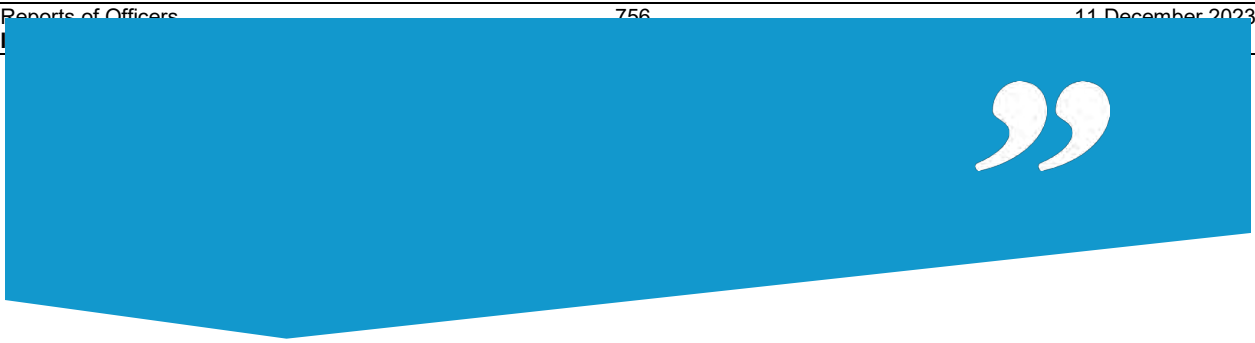
1. A lack of community connection and trust in the neighbourhood
2. Racism, ageism and discrimination
3. Violence against women
4. Attitudes that condone violence against women

Types of initiatives proposed by Draft Strategy

- Support and promote public events and festivals that celebrate different people and cultures
- Make it easier for people to meet and connect with their neighbours
- Help local sports clubs, community groups and businesses same sure everyone is treated equally, fairly and included
- Establish a council wide plan to prevent gender-based violence against women, children and older people

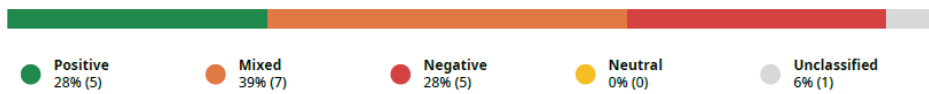
Survey

Respondents rated the initiatives out of 5 to build strong, inclusive and connected communities. The average rating was 3.94/5 indicating support for these initiatives to help address safety concerns.



The comments indicate sentiment is mostly mixed with an equal amounts positive and negative. Some respondents indicated the initiatives will contribute to a more inclusive community and that addressing gender equality and racism is important. Others support the initiatives but want to know how they will be implemented, and that it needs to be enforceable and ongoing.

Sentiment



Disability, Inclusion and Access Committee (DAIC)

- DAIC rated the initiatives as 5/5
- Positive comments about celebrating different cultures, ensuring different groups are consulted and accessible facilities for LGBTQIA+ groups to meet

**LGBTQIA+ Collaborative**

- Positive LGBTQIA+ messaging, affirmative action including allyship
- Need to make reference to Human Rights (Vic Charter) and that it prohibits ‘free speech’ that discriminates or vilifies
- Inclusion, acceptance, raising awareness of different identities are important
- Importance of visual symbols that represent safety for groups
- Everyone benefits from addressing marginalisation and oppression
- A more inclusive, free, accepting world is better for everyone in it
- Normalising, celebrating, raising awareness - this needs to be ongoing, the LGBTQIA+ community exist all year

Youth

- Safety issues are compounded for young women with a disability

Popups

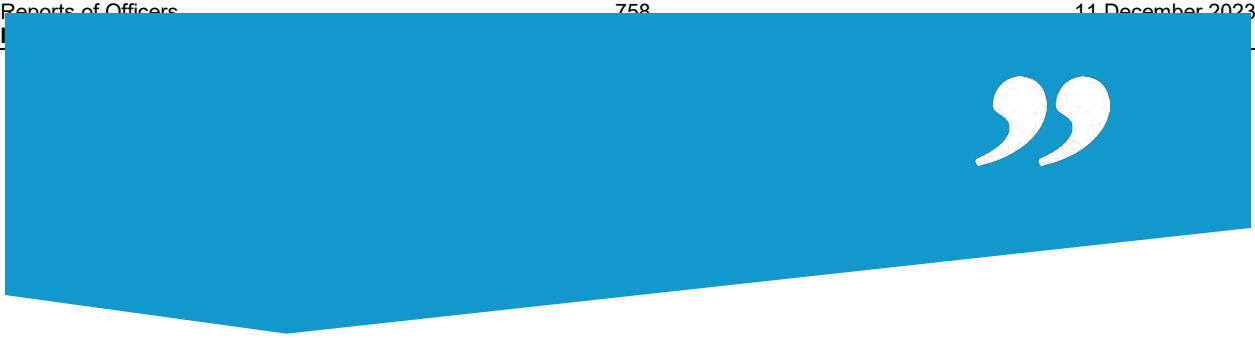
- 10 votes - yes in support of the initiatives
- 4 votes - maybe
- It is good to support people to connect with neighbours and sports clubs with resources and grants
- Gives more chances for each community to have rights to value their cultures
- Equitable and fair for all cultures – there is discrimination being experienced

2.1 Strengthen community wellbeing and resilience**We heard our community’s top safety concerns are:**

1. Harms from alcohol, drugs or gambling
2. The impact of crime and violence
3. The safety of people who are the most vulnerable during extreme weather events (heat waves, floods, fire) and emergencies
4. The safety and inclusion of all people during emergencies

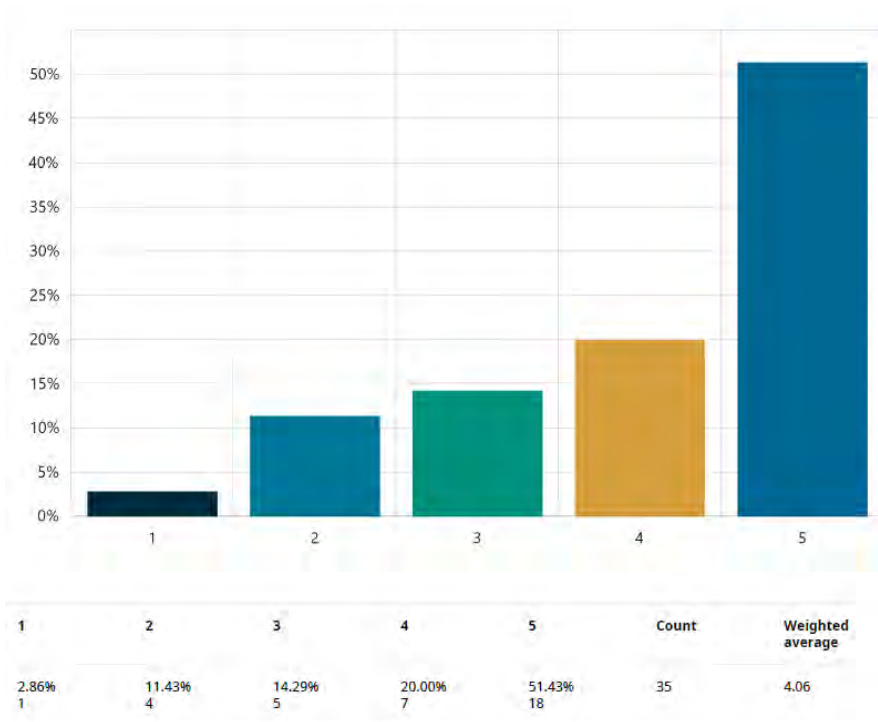
Types of initiatives proposed by Draft Strategy

- Work with community organisations to help people join programs offering support and pathways into education, training and employment
- Provide information and education aimed at preventing harm and crime e.g. community safety month, campaigns to minimise/prevent harm from vaping, smoking, gambling, alcohol and drugs
- Promote information on how to report crimes and where to get help
- Work with emergency services to make sure we are able to plan, respond and recover from emergencies



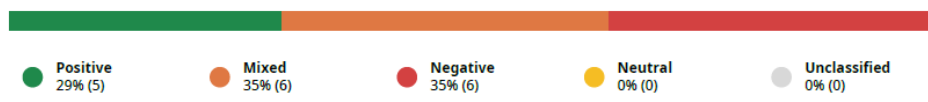
Survey

Respondents rated the initiatives out of 5 to strengthen community wellbeing and resilience. The average rating was 4.06/5 indicating strong support for these initiatives to help address safety concerns.



The comments made indicate that while support overall is strong the associated sentiment is mixed. Comments suggest younger respondents believe the initiatives will support community wellbeing and like providing people with options and information on how to report crimes and access help. Others respondents are not sure if some issues are able to be adequately addressed particularly at a Council level e.g. drugs, alcohol related issues.

Sentiment



**LGBTQIA+ Collaborative**

- Role played by educational institutes i.e. mandatory respect modules
- There are gaps in out of hours access to services that leave people without anywhere to go for help in a crisis (ED is full or can't accept them)

Young people

- Overall young people want to be able to participate in the community without any concerns for safety due to actions and behaviour of other people
- Large groups congregate in alleyways and this is intimidating for young people - they would like to see more police presence and targeting of these areas

Popups

- 10 votes in support of the initiatives addressing their safety concerns
- Importance of checking in with migrant community and cultural groups during times of international conflict

3.1 Build well planned liveable communities**We heard our community's top safety concerns are:**

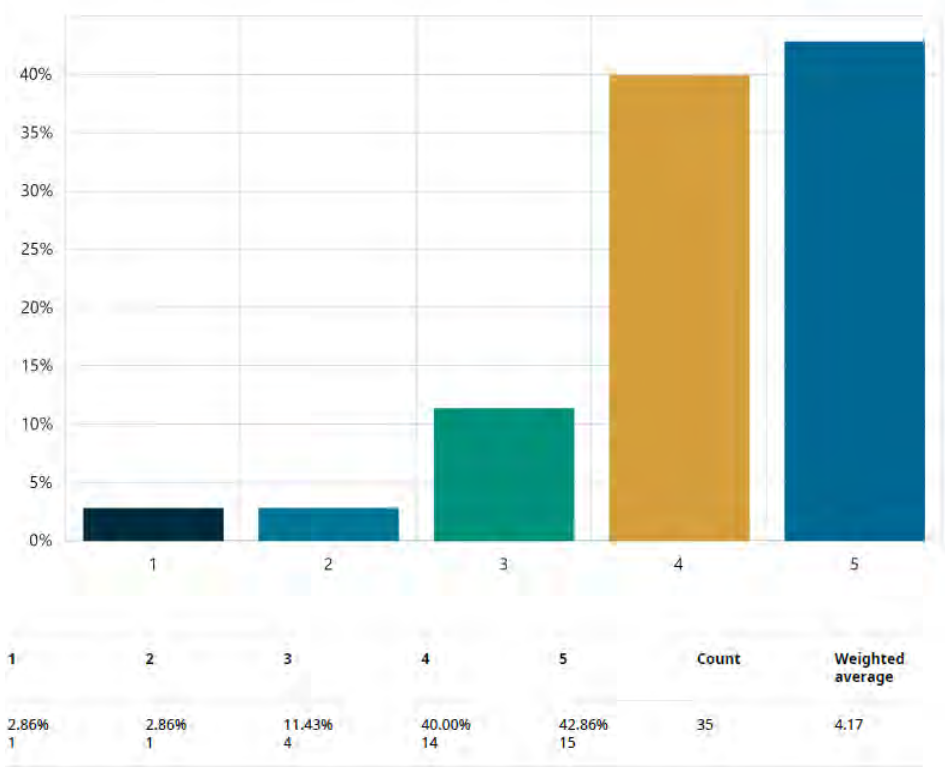
1. Harms from alcohol, drugs or gambling
2. The impact of crime and violence
3. The safety of people who are the most vulnerable during extreme weather events (heat waves, floods, fire) and emergencies
4. The safety and inclusion of all people during emergencies

Types of initiatives proposed by Draft Strategy

- Work with community organisations to help people join programs offering support and pathways into education, training and employment
- Provide information and education aimed at preventing harm and crime e.g. community safety month, campaigns to minimise/prevent harm from vaping, smoking, gambling, alcohol and drugs
- Promote information on how to report crimes and where to get help
- Work with emergency services to make sure we are able to plan, respond and recover from emergencies

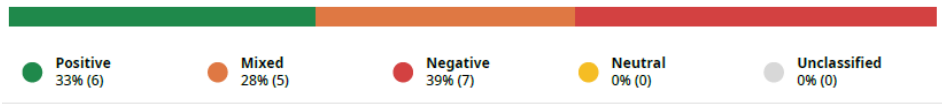
Survey

Respondents rated the initiatives out of 5 to build well planned liveable communities. The average rating was 4.17/5 indicating strong support for these initiatives to help address safety concerns.



The comments made indicate a mix of sentiments, with concerns that car parking issues will not be resolved and that safety is strongly linked to antisocial behaviour and perceptions of people who misuse drugs and alcohol. Lighting at night is integral to feeling safe and attracting community members to venues. Several comments indicate a preference for greater police presence, night patrols and CCTV. Improvements to shared pathways and connections are supported as a measure to increase safety.

Sentiment



**DAIC**

- All voted 5/5 in support of the initiatives addressing their safety concerns
- Universal design that extends to accessibility for sensory needs / spaces
- Responsibility sits across all Council and they must be guided by design standards and intersectionality to go beyond DDA standards
- Impacts on health and safety need to be considered for all projects – this is a step in the right direction

LGBTQIA+ Collaborative

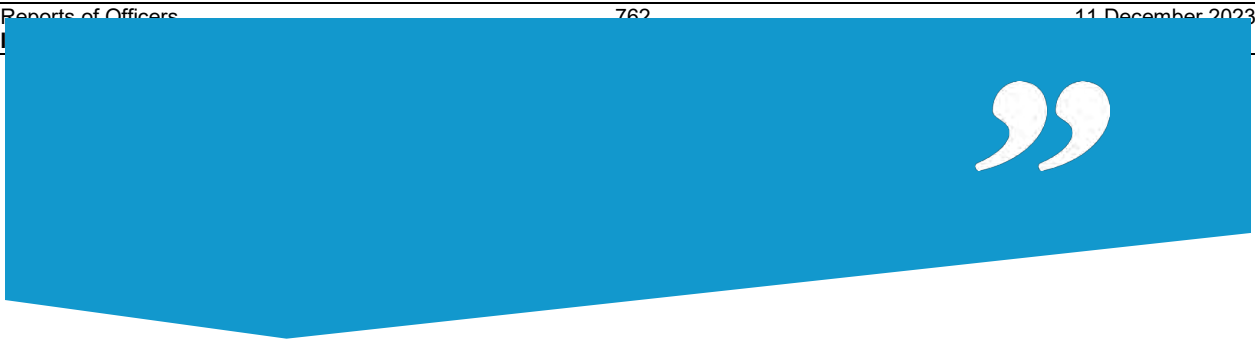
- Social media / safety risks online i.e. vilification and discrimination
- Being actively included is different to a passive inclusive environment – important to understand lived experience
- Visible displays of support – rainbow flags, stickers etc. indicate support, allyship and safety

Young people

- Large groups congregate in alleyways which is intimidating for young people, more police presence and targeting of these areas would help them to feel safer
- Public transport does not feel safe for young people, however young women noted that they never feel safe on public transport no matter what is done (e.g. lighting, presence of others)
- There are accessibility issues with public transport and some surfaces such as cobblestones - wheelchair users can not travel over these safely
- Provision of designated areas for people to smoke so people can avoid those areas

Popups

- 14 votes – in support of the initiatives
- Cleanliness and empty shops are ongoing issues to be addressed
- Need to feel safe at train stations and shops – activating and renewing public spaces and shops will help



3.2 Improve access to safe and secure housing

We heard our community’s top safety concerns are:

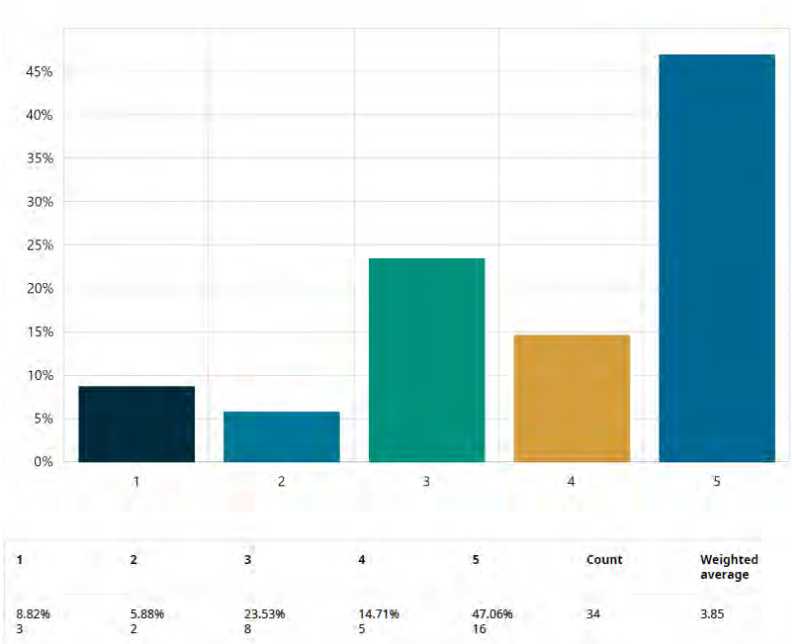
1. Being able to access safe, secure and affordable housing
2. Having access to support services
3. The safety and wellbeing of people who are experiencing or at risk of experiencing homelessness

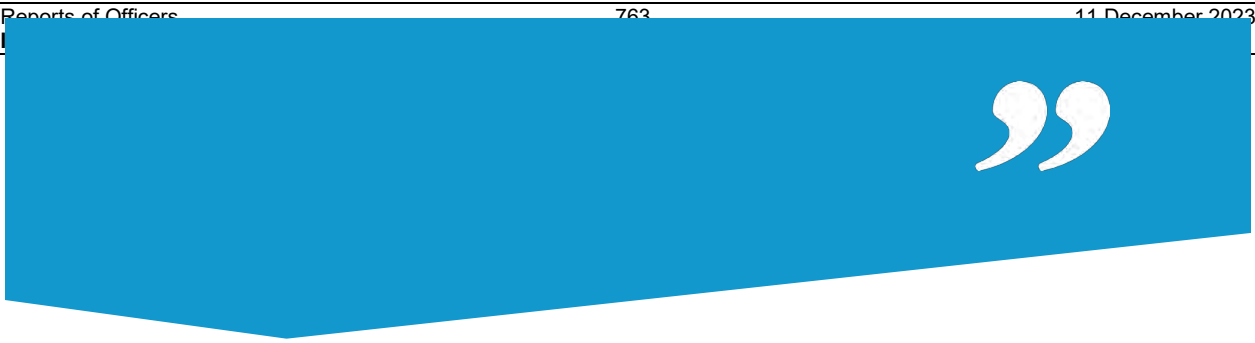
Types of initiatives proposed by Draft Strategy

- Advocate for increased investment in homelessness services and social housing
- Partner with organisations/services to raise awareness and improve pathways into housing e.g. Frankston City Strategic Housing Alliance, Frankston Zero, South East Regional Local Government Homelessness & Social Housing Charter Group
- Lead a whole-of-council response to homelessness
- Help prevent homelessness by supporting people experiencing hardship

Survey

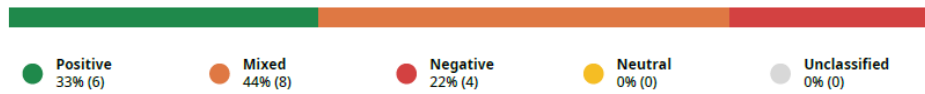
Respondents rated the initiatives out of 5 to improve access to safe and secure housing. The average rating was 3.85/5 indicating strong support for these initiatives to help address safety concerns.





The comments made indicate a mix of sentiment with the majority of respondents agreeing housing is an important issue that needs to be addressed. Some respondents are concerned there is not enough government housing or emergency accommodation and that any new social housing needs to be well maintained. Others indicated that affordable housing is not within Council’s control and two respondents do not support an increase social housing.

Sentiment



Popups

- 14 votes –in support of the initiatives
- Make use of community leaders
- Support for Frankston Zero

4.1 Strengthen leadership, partnerships and community empowerment

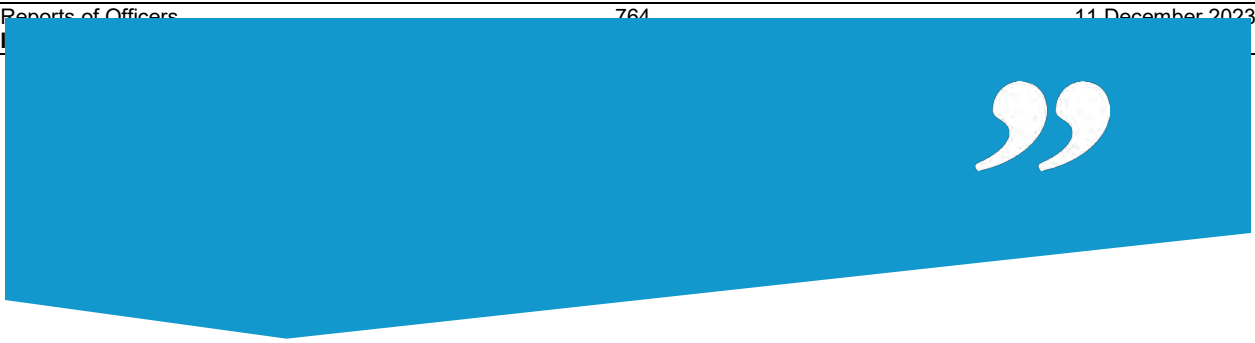
We heard our community’s top safety concerns are:

It is critical that all services, organisations and Council work together to share expertise, knowledge and perspectives to deliver a more coordinated and collaborative response.

We also know through research how important it is for the community to have a voice and be actively involved in decision that impact their lives. The community know the local issues and when given the right resources, opportunities and support can develop and help put in place solutions to meet their community’s needs

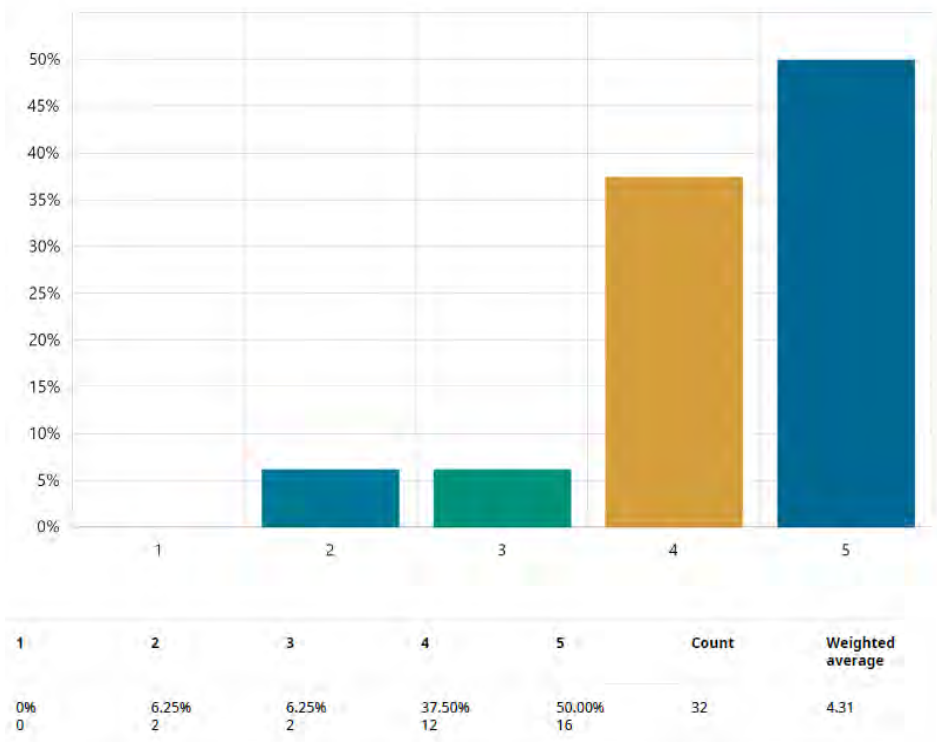
Types of initiatives proposed by Draft Strategy

- Build/maintain multi agency partnerships e.g. Vic Pol, Local Safety Committee, State Government
- Share knowledge/research to drive coordinated harm and crime prevention initiatives
- Lead a whole-of-council approach
- Create opportunities for community to actively contribute to planning & decisions that affect them
- Empower community to identify local needs, co-design & lead change
- Collaborate with Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander people & Traditional Owners to support/promote Aboriginal-led action & self determination



Survey

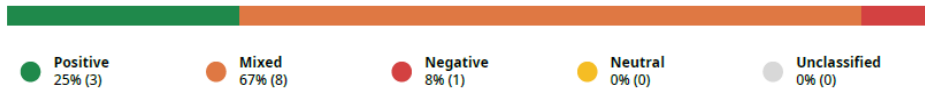
Respondents rated the initiatives out of 5 to strengthen leadership, partnerships and community empowerment. The average rating was 4.31/5 indicating very strong support for these initiatives to help address safety concerns.



The comments while supportive overall indicated a mixed sentiment with some support for a holistic overarching approach and making sure the community are involved in decision making processes. Some respondents were not clear how these initiatives would contribute to safety and that consideration should be given to public health and wellbeing as well as increased enforcement and CCTV.



Sentiment



Popups

- 14 votes – in support of the initiatives
- No comments

3.3 Other comments, suggestions or concerns

Survey

15 responses were submitted providing additional comments summarised below:

- Supportive of the strategy and actions however would like more information on implementation and delivery
- Addressing antisocial behaviour, promoting community inclusion and pro-social behaviours will contribute to improving liveability and improve the negative perceptions of Frankston
- Safety at home, school and within the community so children are able to grow up and make good choices so policies and strategies to address safety are no longer needed
- There is entrenched safety anxiety experienced impacting mental health, particularly those with a disability.

DAIC

- All types of diversity needs to be addressed: visible and invisible
- Lots of new and old FCC plans referenced! Leadership must be strong to keep track and ensure all that is promised is delivered
- Ensure Neighbour Watch, Police and Traders are also engaged on this plan.

LGBTQIA+ Collaborative

- A focus on human rights is needed.

Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation

A briefing was attended with the Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation (BLCAC) to advise of the upcoming consultation dates for the Draft Policy and Strategy. Following this a formal request for feedback was submitted via email with the following feedback provided by Glenn Pellegrin, Partnership and Engagement Manager.



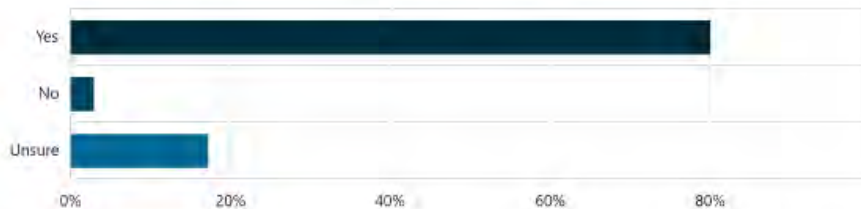
It is great to see a multi-disciplinary approach to achieving positive outcomes within the Frankston City Council and commend you on the contents of the Safer Communities Policy and Strategy.

After review there are 4 recommendations that BLCAC would like to provide. These are:

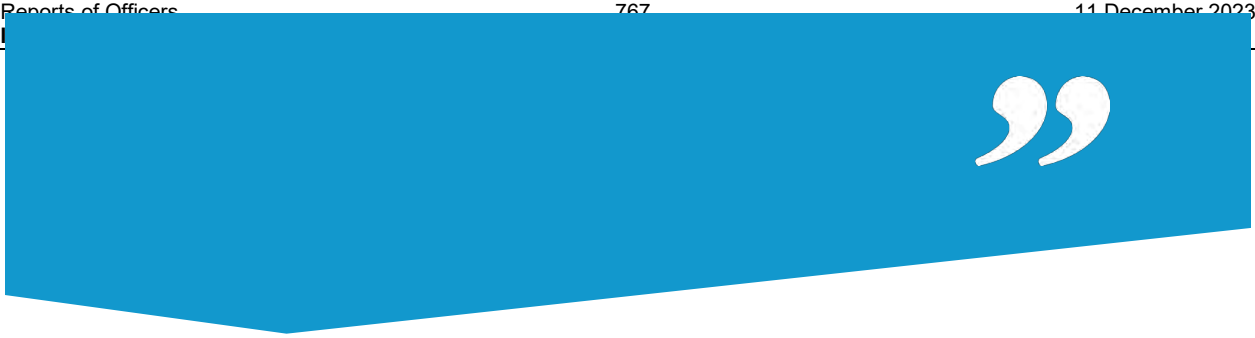
6. As part of Priority 2.1, BLCAC would like to see inclusivity incorporated somewhere and measured. The purpose of this is to address any racism that Aboriginal people or persons of non-UK heritage might encounter within the City of Frankston
7. Is there appetite to strategise how to assist the most vulnerable when it comes to achieving positive housing outcomes and homelessness within priority 3.2? This doesn't necessarily need to be Aboriginal specific
8. You could consider incorporating Nairm Marr Djambana into action item 1.1.11 **Partner with First Nations peoples, Traditional Owners and Nairm Marr Djambana** to provide non-Indigenous people with opportunities to learn about local history, First Nations knowledge and culture and the ongoing impacts of colonialism.
9. It would be strongly advised to think how the council can put an action item into 4.2c that allows the self-determination of Nairm Marr Djambana principles to shape how council engage with its ATSI constituents.
10. BLCAC also endorse the Safer Communities Policy and don't have any further comments to add to it.

Community survey results by question

1. Do you support our draft Vision Statement? Required
 Multi Choice | Skipped: 0 | Answered: 35 (100%)



Answer choices	Percent	Count
Yes	80.00%	28
No	2.86%	1
Unsure	17.14%	6
Total	100.00%	35



2. Let us know your reasons

Long Text | Skipped: 16 | Answered: 19 (54.3%)

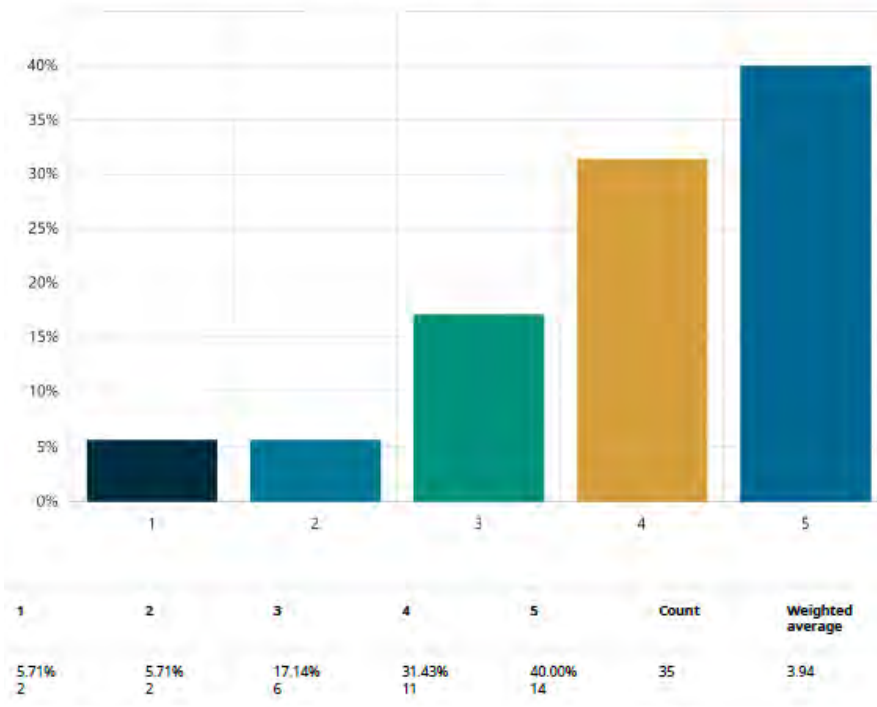
Sentiment

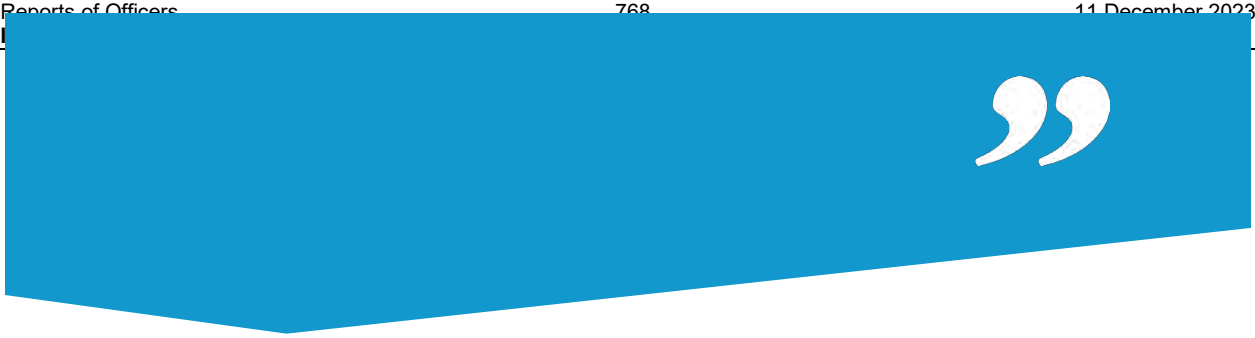


1.3 Build strong, inclusive and connected communities

3. Do you believe these initiatives will help to address your safety concerns? Required

Rating | Skipped: 0 | Answered: 35 (100%)





4. Let us know and comments, suggestions or concerns you have.

Long Text | Skipped: 17 | Answered: 18 (51.4%)

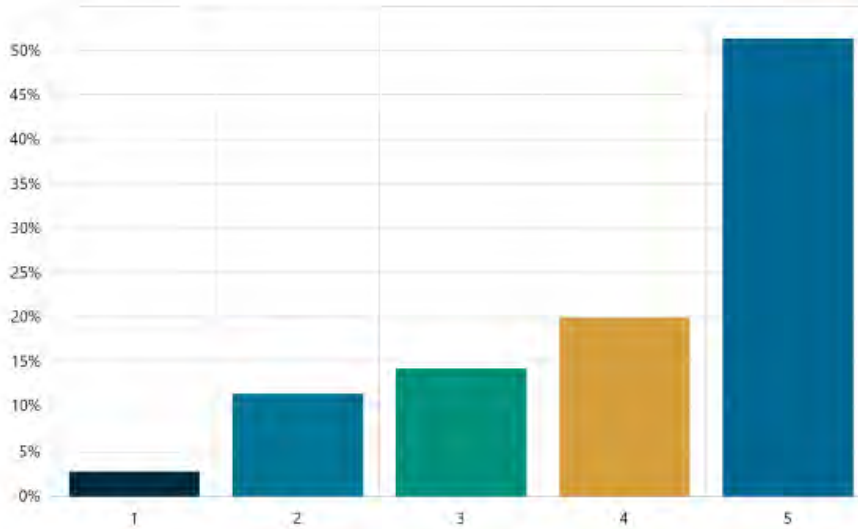
Sentiment



2.1 Strengthen community wellbeing and resilience

5. Do you believe these initiatives will help to address your safety concerns? Required

Rating | Skipped: 0 | Answered: 35 (100%)



1	2	3	4	5	Count	Weighted average
2.86%	11.43%	14.29%	20.00%	51.43%	35	4.06
1	4	5	7	18		



6. Let us know and comments, suggestions or concerns you have.

Long Text | Skipped: 18 | Answered: 17 (48.6%)

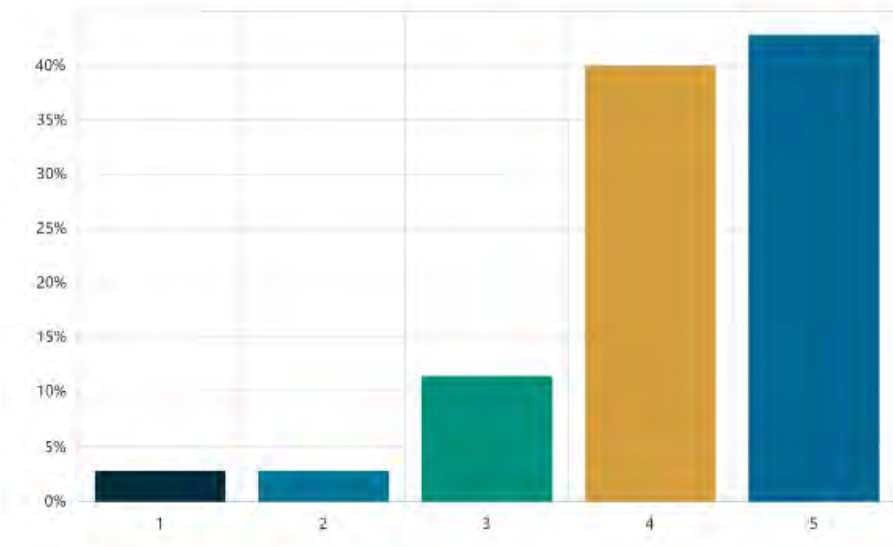
Sentiment



3.1 Build well planned liveable communities

7. Do you believe these initiatives will help to address your safety concerns? Required

Rating | Skipped: 0 | Answered: 35 (100%)



1	2	3	4	5	Count	Weighted average
2.86%	2.86%	11.43%	40.00%	42.86%	35	4.17
1	1	4	14	15		



8. Let us know and comments, suggestions or concerns you have.

Long Text | Skipped: 17 | Answered: 18 (51.4%)

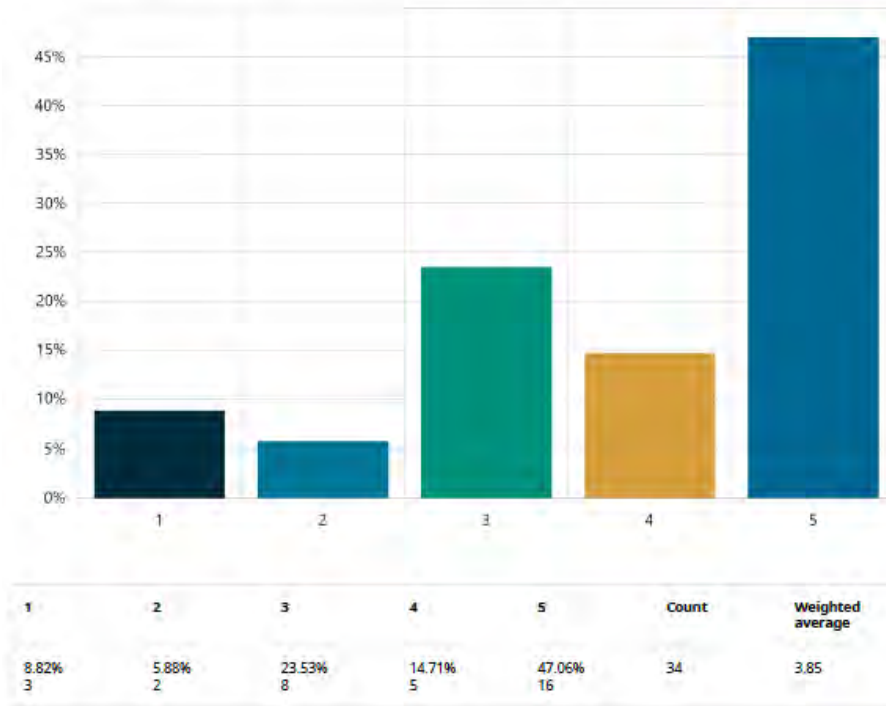
Sentiment

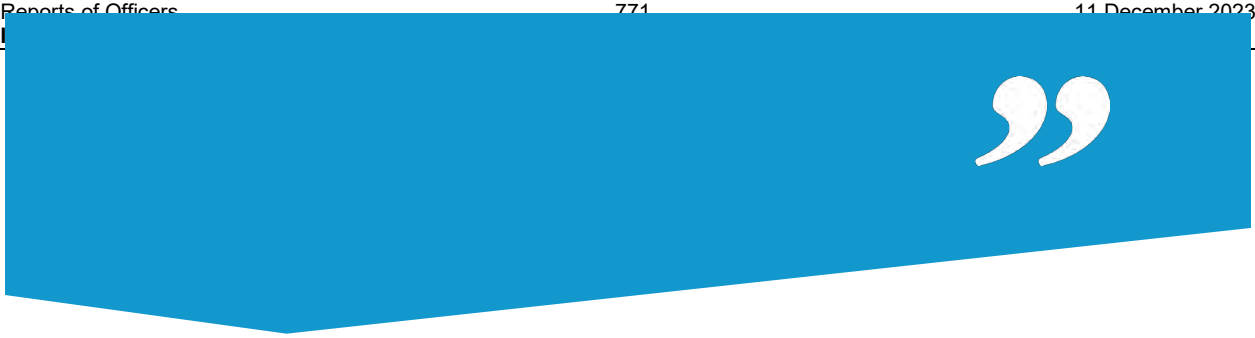


3.2 Improve access to safe and secure housing

9. Do you believe these initiatives will help to address your safety concerns? Required

Rating | Skipped: 1 | Answered: 34 (97.1%)





10. Let us know and comments, suggestions or concerns you have.

Long Text | Skipped: 17 | Answered: 18 (51.4%)

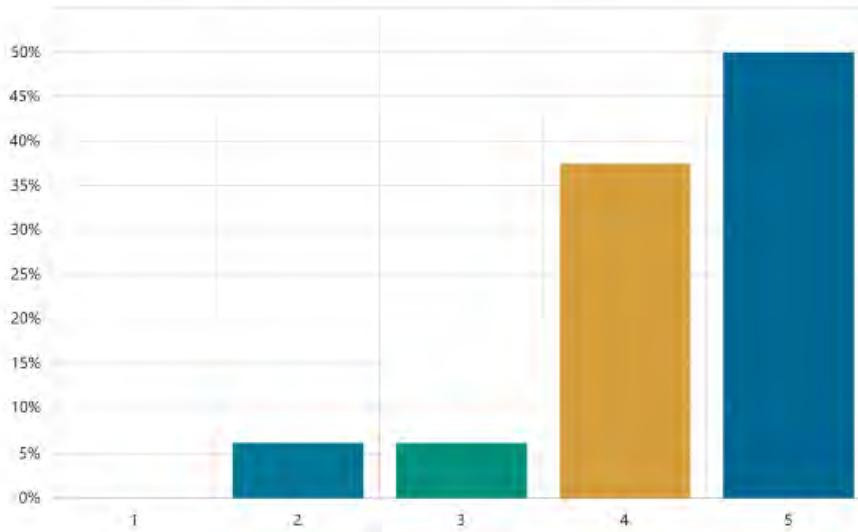
Sentiment



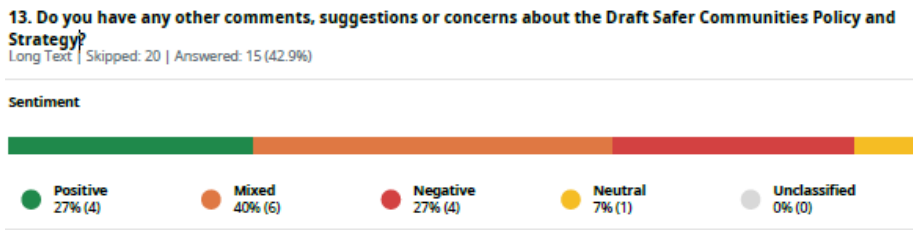
4.1 Strengthen leadership, partnerships and community empowerment

11. Do you believe these initiatives will help to address your safety concerns? Required

Rating | Skipped: 3 | Answered: 32 (91.4%)



1	2	3	4	5	Count	Weighted average
0%	6.25%	6.25%	37.50%	50.00%	32	4.31
0	2	2	12	16		



Targeted community feedback sessions

Group	Number of attendees	Strategic priority discussed	Rating out of 5
Disability Access and Inclusion Committee	5	1.1	5
		2.1	5
		3.1	5
LGBTQIA+ Collaborative	5	1.1	n/a
		2.1	n/a
		3.1	n/a
Young people	6	1.1	n/a
		2.1	n/a
		3.1	n/a
Age Friendly Ambassadors		Unable to proceed	
CALD Network		Unable to proceed	

Appendix 3



Engage Frankston! Webpage

Safer Communities

Following 2022 engagement, we've drafted a Safer Communities Policy & Strategy to improve safety & crime prevention over the next 10 years. Consultation closed 5 Nov.

+ Follow

Home / A Safe Community

Select Language
Powered by Google Translate

Safer communities for all

We've developed a Draft Safer Communities Policy and Strategy to encourage a whole of community approach to improve community safety and crime prevention over the next 10 years.

The Draft Policy and Strategy aim to guide Council and our partners to ensure we all work collaboratively towards a safe and inclusive municipality where people feel safe, well connected and welcome to participate in community life.

We've summarised our Draft Policy and Strategy below, and invite your feedback via our survey by 5pm 5 November 2023.

Safer communities are environments where:

- Everyone has the right to go about their daily activities without fear, or risk of harm or injury.
- People are safe, and feel safe, whether at home, at work or when moving around streets and public places.
- People feel valued and treated in a culturally respectful manner.
- People have meaningful opportunities to fully and freely participate in community life and decisions that impact them.

Engagement video

<https://youtu.be/A4B8dyXTtPU>



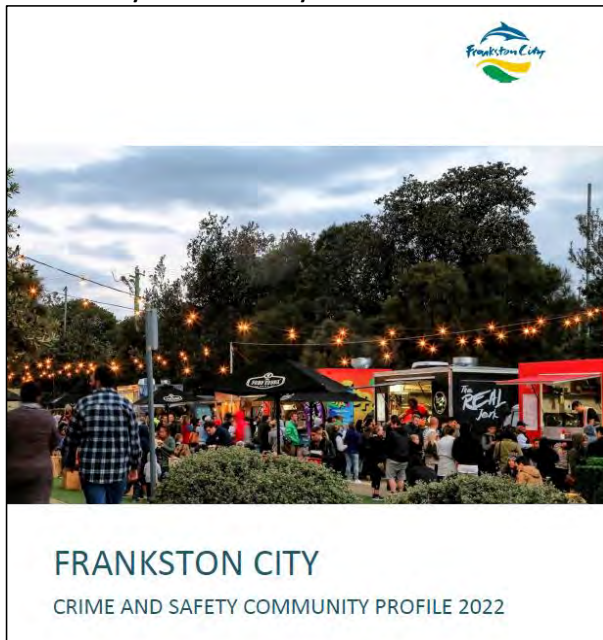


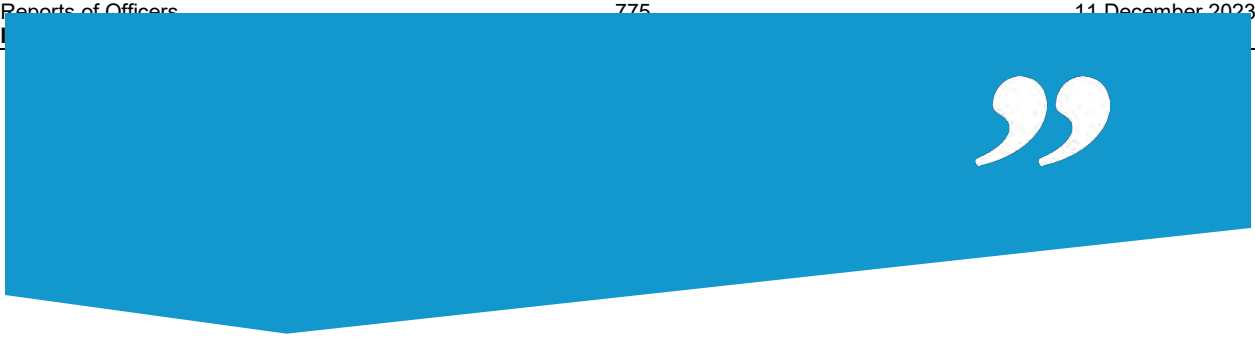
Overview of community engagement and crime statistics analysis report

https://engage.frankston.vic.gov.au/download_file/1618/992



Frankston City Crime and Safety Profile





Discussion paper

https://engage.frankston.vic.gov.au/download_file/833/992

Discussion paper for the
Safe Community Policy and Strategy
Community consultation 2022

Frankston City
Lifestyle Capital of Victoria

Frankston City Council is conducting a broad and inclusive community consultation to inform the development of a Draft Safe Community Policy and Strategy 2022–2032.

Council has committed to developing a Safe Community Policy and Strategy and is conducting this community consultation to encourage a whole of community approach to identifying the key priorities and areas of focus for community safety and crime prevention in Frankston City over the next 10 years. Once developed, the policy and strategy will guide the work of Council and our partners to ensure that we are all working collaboratively towards a safe and inclusive municipality where people feel safe, well connected and welcome to participate in community life.

What's in the Discussion Paper?

This discussion paper informs how the development of local government policy and strategy can strengthen the safety and resilience of communities, help prevent crime and reduce the impact of emergencies. The paper includes six topics for discussion, as follows:

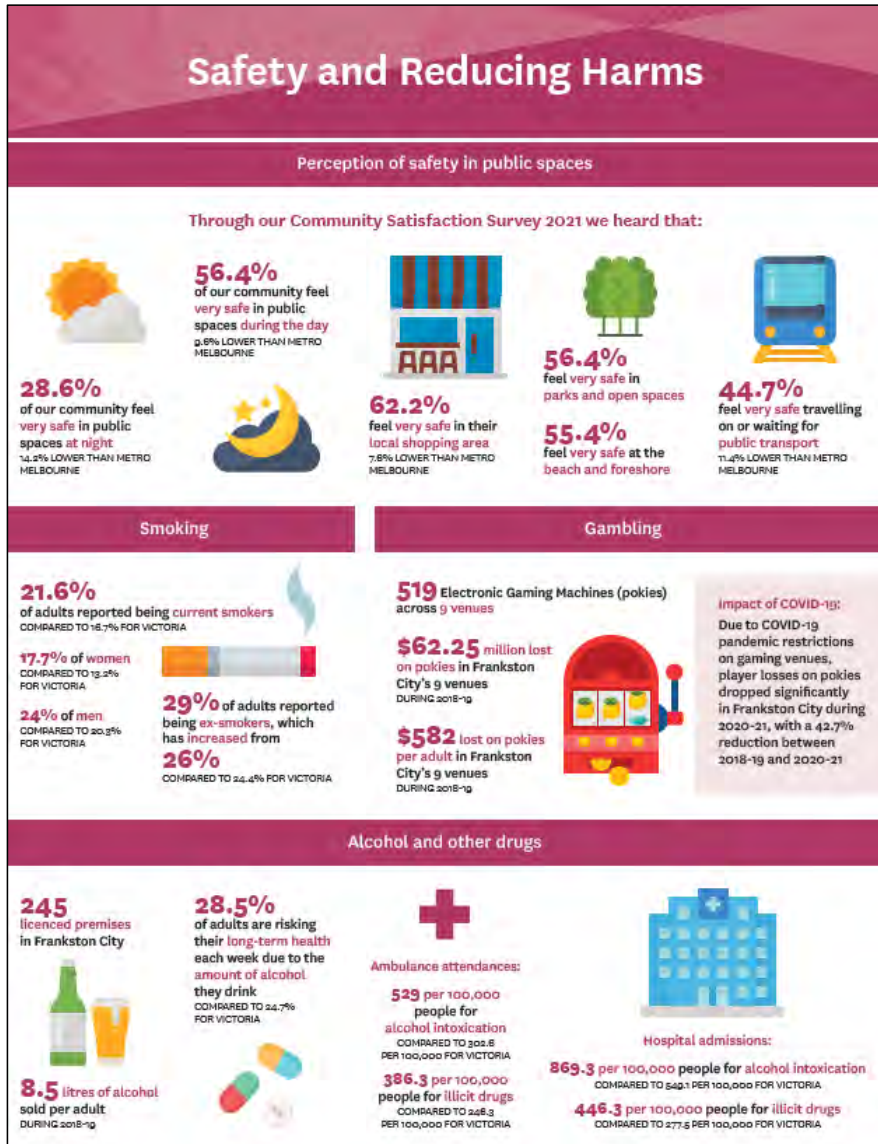
- 1 Safe and resilient communities
- 2 Safe places and spaces
- 3 Harm reduction
- 4 Safe and respectful relationships
- 5 Reducing homelessness
- 6 Safe and inclusive communities

These topics have been developed from what you have already told us and the best available research in community safety and crime prevention. The information in this paper is provided to help you consider the scope of each topic and guide thinking around key priorities and areas of focus for the draft policy and strategy. We encourage you to visit our Engage Frankston website and complete the survey to have your say.

Safe Community Policy and Strategy 1



Infographic





Stage 2 Consultation posters

Draft Safer Communities Policy and Strategy

We're seeking your feedback on our Draft Safer Communities Policy and Strategy. We're particularly keen to hear feedback on:

- Our proposed vision for a safer Frankston City
- The outcomes proposed to deliver on our 5 strategic priorities

Our Vision Statement
We have drafted the following vision statement. Let us know if you agree or disagree with it.

Frankston City is a safe, fair and inclusive community that values diversity, connection and participation.

Do you support our draft Vision Statement? Yes / No / Unsure

Share your feedback!
Visit [Engage Frankston](https://engage.frankston.vic.gov.au/safer-community) to complete our online survey by 10pm 8 November 2023.
engage.frankston.vic.gov.au/safer-community

Chat with us here at our pop up, or email our social planning and policy team on 1300 332 333 or social.planning@frankston.vic.gov.au

Timeline

- Stage 1 Community Engagement (27 February - 1 April 2023)
- Community Panel Workshop (1 April 2023)
- Review of feedback and Draft Policy and Strategy developed (1 April - 15 October 2023)
- Stakeholder Engagement (15 October - 1 November 2023)
- Stage 2 Community Engagement (1 November - 8 November 2023)
- Policy and Strategy presented to Council for adoption (December 2023)

Add any comments using post-it notes here

Proposed strategic priorities and initiatives

Do you believe these initiatives will help address your safety concerns?
Add a dot below (green — yes / orange — maybe / red — no) and a post-it note with your comments

Strategic priority 1.1: Build strong, inclusive and connected communities

Draft initiative:
Support and promote public open and outdoor recreation spaces and programs in the community.

Public open and outdoor recreation spaces and programs are important for community wellbeing and social connection. They provide opportunities for physical activity, social interaction and mental health benefits. They also provide opportunities for community events and programs that can bring people together and build a sense of community.

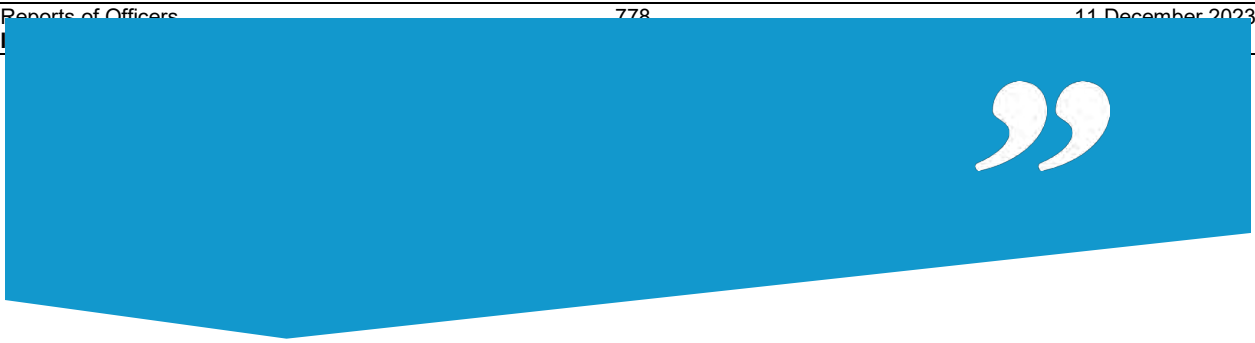
Yes | Maybe | No

Strategic priority 2.1: Strengthen community wellbeing and resilience

Draft initiative:
Build and promote a strong and resilient community through a range of programs and services.

Community wellbeing and resilience are important for community safety and security. They provide opportunities for people to support each other and build a sense of community. They also provide opportunities for community events and programs that can bring people together and build a sense of community.

Yes | Maybe | No



Pop-up flyer – Stage 2

A safer community for all

Frankston City

Join us to have your say
Draft Safer Communities Policy and Strategy
Community engagement pop-up

Thursday 2 November 2023
 4pm to 6pm

You are invited to drop-in anytime to chat with us
 Carrum Downs Library
 203 Lyrebird Drive, Carrum Downs

We are seeking your feedback on:

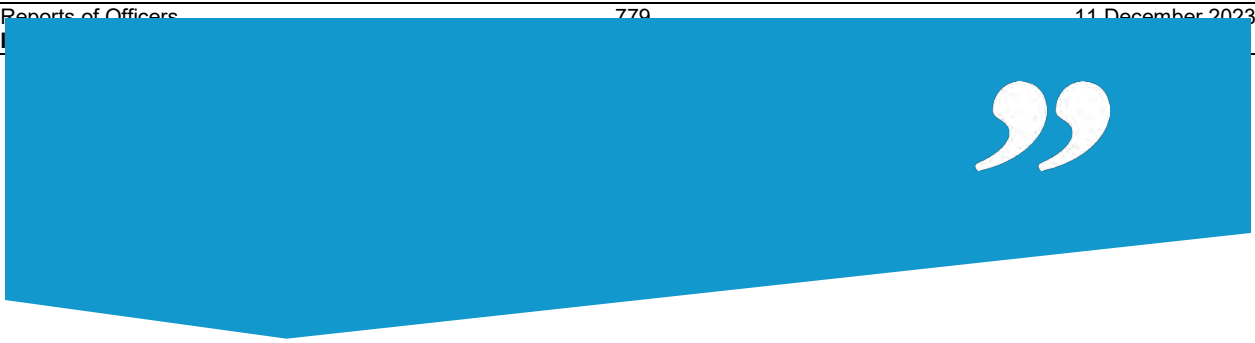
- Our proposed vision for a safer Frankston City
- Our proposed initiatives to deliver our strategic priorities for safer communities

Have a chat with Frankston City's Mayor
 Enjoy a coffee with your local friendly police officer
 Tea, coffee and light refreshments provided

REGISTER HERE
 Let us know you are coming by scanning the QR code or email us social_policy@frankston.vic.gov.au

CAN'T JOIN US?
 Complete our online survey by 5 November 2023. Scan the QR code or visit engage.frankston.vic.gov.au/a-safer-community

Seaford • Rowseville • Langwarrin • Karlgald • Olney • Fossilbrook South • Frankston Assets • Carrum Downs • Langwarrin South • Sandhurst



Stage 2 - Engage Frankston! Community survey

Introduction

We are seeking your feedback on the [Draft Policy](#) and [Strategy](#). We're particularly keen to hear feedback on:

- Our proposed **vision** for a safer Frankston City
- The **initiatives** proposed to deliver on the strategic priorities.

We have included in our survey a selection of proposed initiatives that Council is proposing to **directly deliver to our community**.

We welcome feedback on our proposed strategies and initiatives via our 'general' feedback question below. To see the full list, please see our [Draft Strategy](#).

Section 1: Our Vision Statement

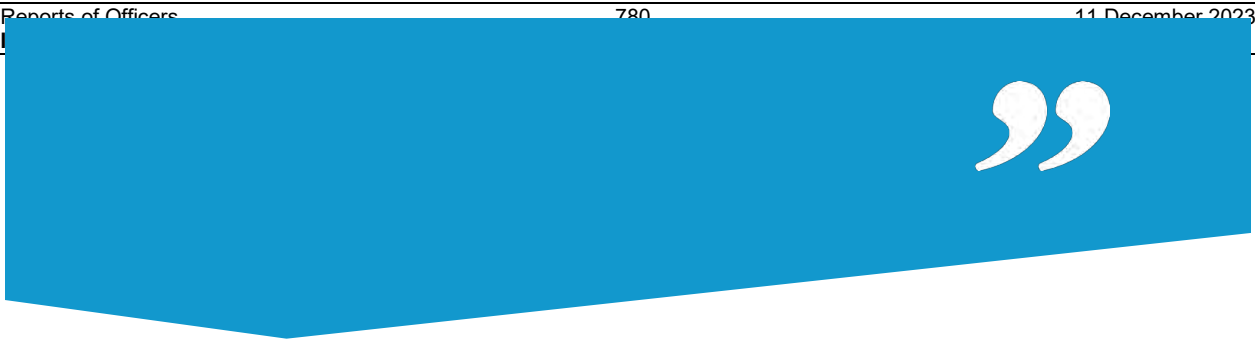
We have drafted the following Vision Statement, using input from our community and stakeholders:

Frankston City is a safe, fair and inclusive community that values diversity, connection and participation.

01. Do you support our draft Vision Statement? **Required**

Select one answer only
<input type="radio"/> Yes
<input type="radio"/> No
<input type="radio"/> Unsure

02. Let us know your reasons



Section 2: Proposed initiatives

Strategic priority 1.1: Build strong, inclusive and connected communities



We heard our community's top safety concerns are:

1. A lack of community connection and trust in the neighbourhood
2. Racism, ageism and discrimination
3. Violence against women
4. Attitudes that condone violence against women

Types of initiatives proposed by Draft Strategy

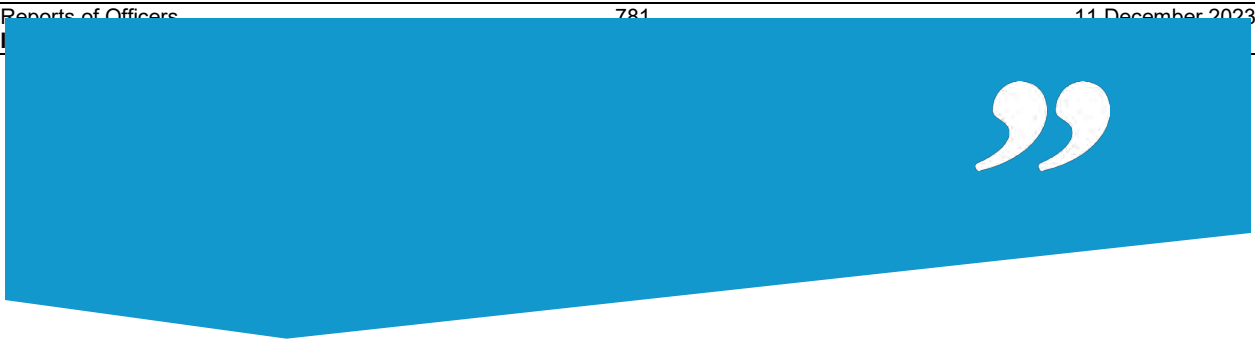
- Support and promote public events and festivals that celebrate different people and cultures
- Make it easier for people to meet and connect with their neighbours
- Help local sports clubs, community groups and businesses same sure

Do you believe these initiatives will help to address your safety concerns?

(Score out of 5)

___ / 5

03. Let us know and comments, suggestions or concerns you have.



Strategic Priority 2.1: Strengthen community wellbeing and resilience



We heard our community’s top safety concerns are:

1. Harms from alcohol, drugs or gambling
2. The impact of crime and violence
3. The safety of people who are the most vulnerable during extreme weather events (heat waves, floods, fire) and emergencies
4. The safety and inclusion of all people during emergencies



Types of initiatives proposed by Draft Strategy

- Work with community organisations to help people join programs offering support and pathways into education, training and employment
- Provide information and education aimed at preventing harm and crime e.g. community safety month, campaigns to minimise/prevent harm from vaping, smoking, gambling, alcohol and drugs
- Promote information on how to report crimes and where to get help
- Work with emergency services to make sure we are able to plan,

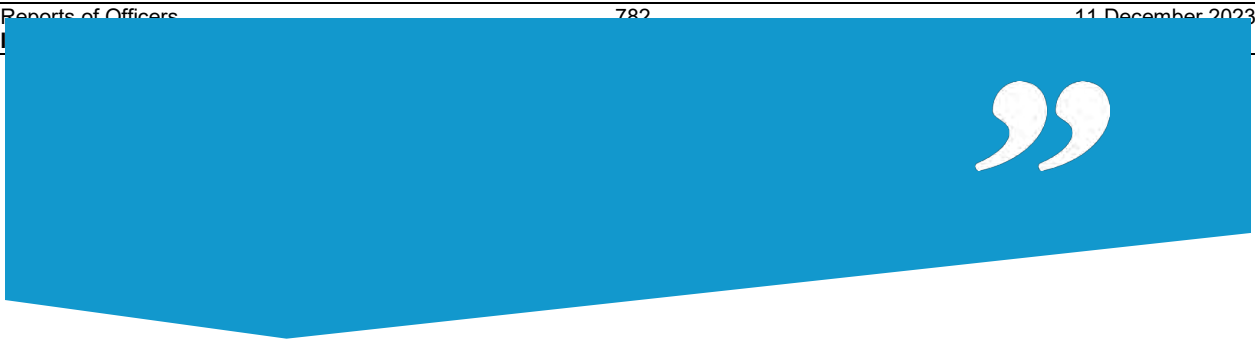
Do you believe these initiatives will help to address your safety concerns?

(Score out of 5)

___ / 5

04. Let us know and comments, suggestions or concerns you have.

[Empty text box for comments]



Strategic priority 3.1: Build well planned and liveable environments for safety



We heard our community’s top safety concerns are:

1. Personal safety in public at night and in the city centre
2. Lighting, cleanliness and graffiti
3. Road, pedestrian and cycling safety
4. Online and digital safety e.g. scams, cyberbullying, harassment, privacy



Types of initiatives proposed by Draft Strategy

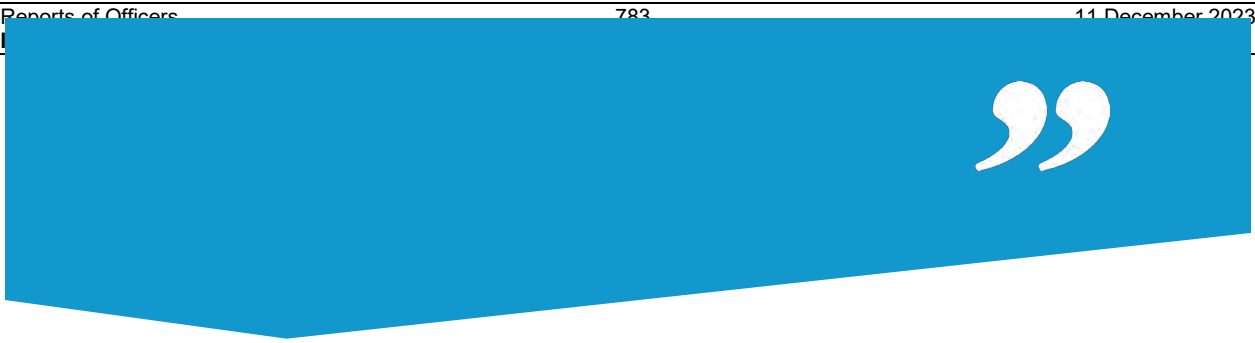
- Make sure public spaces look and feel safe and welcoming e.g. use design principles to increase safety and accessibility, provide wayfinding information, implement Lighting Frankston Plan
- Maintain public places to a high standard of cleanliness and upkeep e.g. responsive maintenance, regular patrols and audits
- Develop policies and plans that improve the safety of roads and shared pathways
- Make sure Council’s digital platforms are safe, fair, inclusive and provide

Do you believe these initiatives will help to address your safety concerns?

(Score out of 5)

___ / 5

05. Let us know and comments, suggestions or concerns you have.



Strategic priority 3.2: Improve access to safe and secure housing



We heard our community’s top safety concerns are:

1. Being able to access safe, secure and affordable housing
2. Having access to support services
3. The safety and wellbeing of people who are experiencing or at risk of experiencing homelessness



Types of initiatives proposed by Draft Strategy

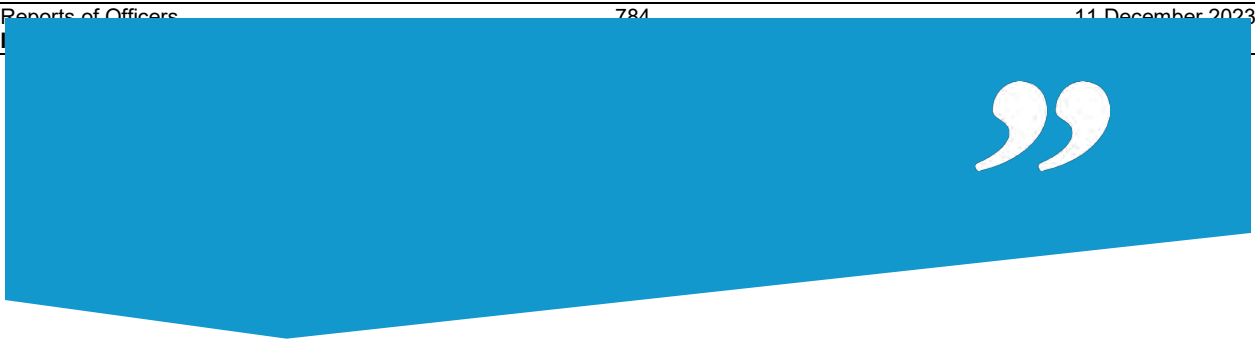
- Advocate for increased investment in homelessness services and social housing
- Partner with organisations/services to raise awareness and improve pathways into housing e.g. Frankston City Strategic Housing Alliance, Frankston Zero, South East Regional Local Government

Do you believe these initiatives will help to address your safety concerns?

(Score out of 5)

___ / 5

06. Let us know and comments, suggestions or concerns you have.



Strategic priority 4.1: Strengthen leadership, partnerships and community empowerment



We heard our community’s top safety concerns are:
 It is critical that all services, organisations and Council work together to share expertise, knowledge and perspectives to deliver a more coordinated and collaborative response.

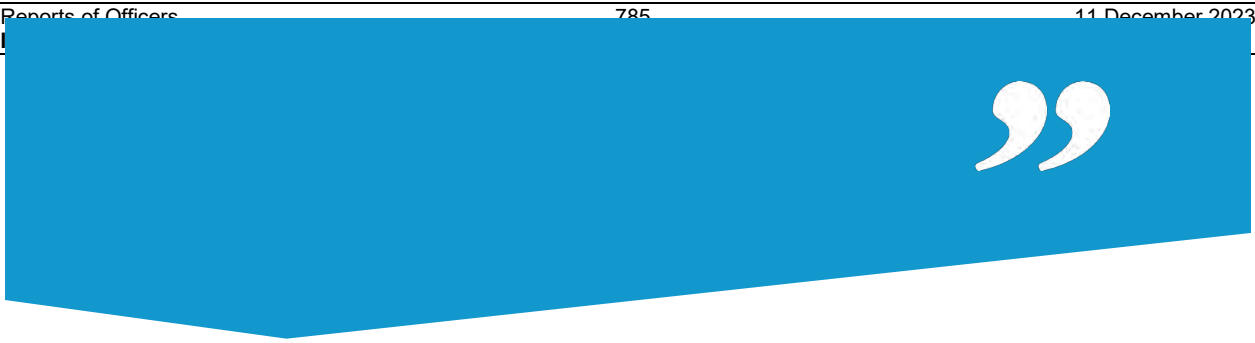


We also know through research how important it is for the community to have a voice and be actively involved in decision that impact their lives. The community know the local issues and when given the right resources, opportunities and support can develop and help put in place solutions to meet their community’s needs

Do you believe these initiatives will help to address your safety concerns?

(Score out of 5)

07. Let us know and comments, suggestions or concerns you have.



Section 3: General feedback

08. Do you have any other comments, suggestions or concerns about the Draft Safer Communities Policy and Strategy?

Section 4: Tell us about yourself

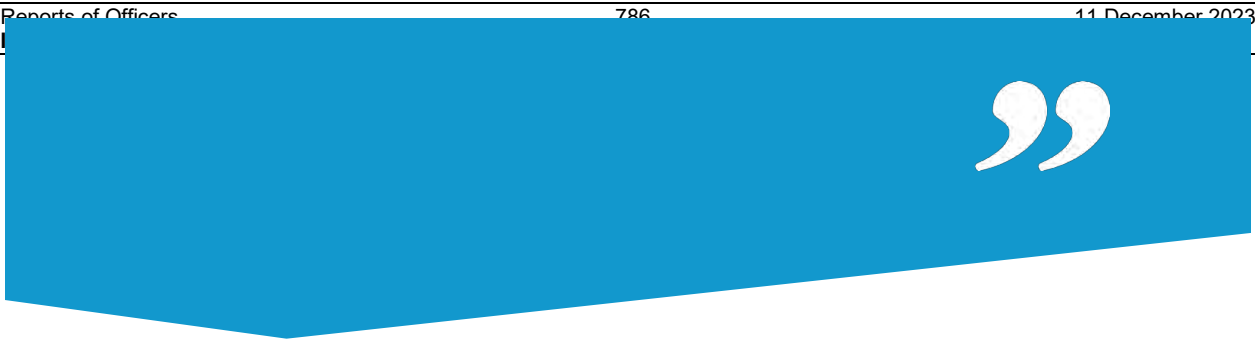
These questions help us to understand if we reached all the people we hoped to hear from. You can select 'prefer not to say'.

09. What is your gender? **Required**

Select one answer only
<input type="radio"/> Woman
<input type="radio"/> Man
<input type="radio"/> Non-binary
<input type="radio"/> Prefer not to say
<input type="radio"/> I use another term (please specify)
<input type="text"/>

10. What is your age group? **Required**

Select one answer only
<input type="radio"/> Under 15 years
<input type="radio"/> 15-17
<input type="radio"/> 18-25
<input type="radio"/> 26-35



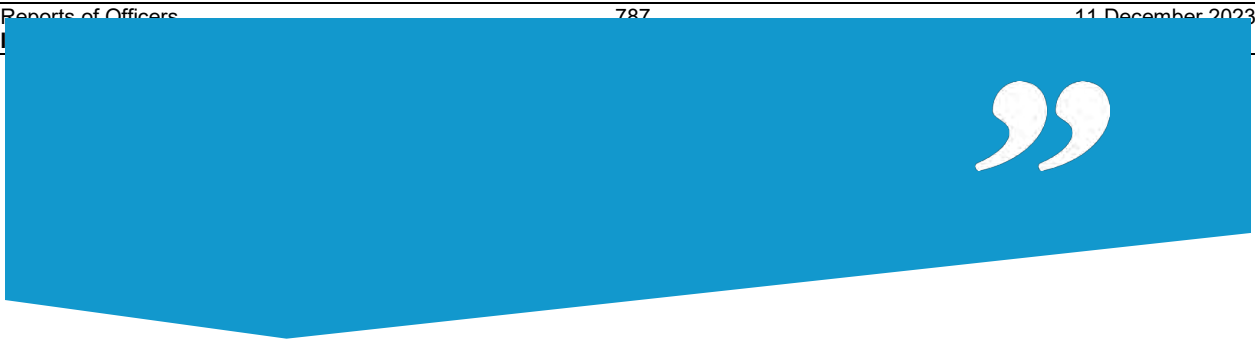
<input type="radio"/> 36-45
<input type="radio"/> 46-55
<input type="radio"/> 56-65
<input type="radio"/> 66-75
<input type="radio"/> 76-85
<input type="radio"/> 86+ years
<input type="radio"/> Prefer not to say

11. Where do you live? **Required**

Select one answer only
<input type="radio"/> Carrum Downs
<input type="radio"/> Frankston
<input type="radio"/> Frankston North
<input type="radio"/> Frankston South
<input type="radio"/> Karingal
<input type="radio"/> Langwarrin
<input type="radio"/> Langwarrin South
<input type="radio"/> Sandhurst
<input type="radio"/> Seaford
<input type="radio"/> Skye
<input type="radio"/> Prefer not to say
<input type="radio"/> Other
<input type="text"/>

12. Do you identify as LGBTQIA+? **Required**

Select one answer only



<input type="radio"/> Yes
<input type="radio"/> No
<input type="radio"/> Prefer not to say

13. Do you identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander? **Required**

Select one answer only
<input type="radio"/> Yes
<input type="radio"/> No
<input type="radio"/> Prefer not to say

14. Do you speak a language other than English? **Required**

Select one answer only
<input type="radio"/> Yes
<input type="radio"/> No
<input type="radio"/> Prefer not to say

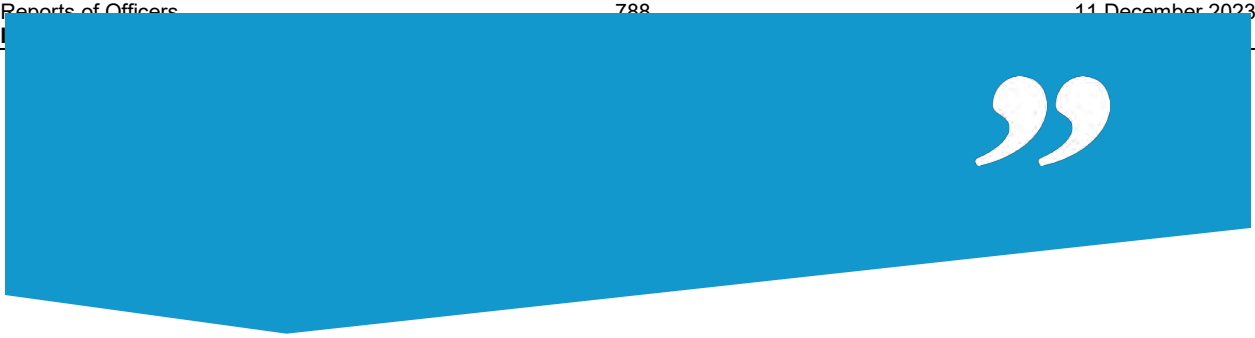
15. Do you consider yourself to have a Disability? **Required**

Select one answer only
<input type="radio"/> Yes
<input type="radio"/> No
<input type="radio"/> Prefer not to say

16. Would you like to be contacted about your feedback, or to discuss partnership opportunities to support delivery of the Safer Communities Policy and Strategy?

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes

17. First Name **Required**



18. Last Name **Required**

19. Email address **Required**

20. Phone number

21. Organisation (if relevant)
