

COASTAL AND MARINE MANAGEMENT PLAN







ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

For tens of thousands of years, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples have cared for Country. This includes land and sea areas within what we now call the City of Hobsons Bay.

The peoples of the Kulin nation have played an important role in the management of land, water, and the natural landscape in these areas, sustaining healthy communities and wisely managing the resources of these lands by the bay. This custodianship and care continues today.

We acknowledge that this plan covers the traditional land and sea areas of the Bunurong Traditional Owners. We recognise the relationships that Traditional Owners, especially the Bunurong People, have to this land and offer our respect to their elders, past and present. We welcome the participation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples as we shape a future in which our coastal and marine areas thrive.

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1.

INTRODUCTION



The Hobsons Bay community shares a love of coastal and marine environments. Our coast, beaches and the bay are recognised as a key reason for why we like living in and visiting the region.

We have a rich history that has been shaped by proximity to the coast and water. The region was home to the Yalukit-wilum clan of the Bunurong and had strong connections to land and sea country. Bunurong Traditional Owners continue to have a shared living culture with the environment today. Our more recent identity has been influenced by maritime heritage, manufacturing and industry.

Our coastal and marine areas hold unique, natural features and significant ecosystems that help to sustain a diversity of flora and fauna species. These areas are culturally significant to the Bunurong Traditional Owners, and are important to the economy, lifestyle and livelihoods of our communities and visitors. They provide a wide range of opportunities and places for recreation, relaxation and enjoyment.

Our Coastal and Marine Management Plan will help guide appropriate and effective management. The plan identifies initiatives to provide for a sustainable future, appropriately balancing the management of social, cultural, environmental, and economic values.

This Coastal and Marine Management Plan (CMMP) provides Hobsons Bay City Council (HBCC) with the strategic direction for the management of their coastal and marine areas for the next 10 years. The CMMP has been created in consultation with the community, the Bunurong Land Council, Council staff, and other stakeholder agencies. Informed by the local context and sentiment, it has been structured to align closely with the legislation, guidelines, and government policy, including key objectives and outcomes.

Council began developing this CMMP in 2018, starting with a Council staff workshop, followed by a number of community and stakeholder events early in 2019. The introduction of the new Victorian marine and coastal legislation resulted in a pause of CMMP development, while the *Marine and Coastal Act (MACA) 2018* and related policy were adopted and implemented. Work to develop the CMMP relaunched in early 2020.

The CMMP presents:

- A vision and objectives that reflect community and stakeholder sentiment and align with legislative direction.
- Outcomes that convey the values and future aspirations for the coastal and marine areas in Hobsons Bay and guide the actions.
- Current and emerging issues, including those which may potentially threaten values.
- Priority actions over the next 10 years.
- An implementation pathway and monitoring framework.



1.1 Strategic context

Marine and coastal legislation

Coastal management reform in Victoria led by the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP) has involved the release of several key pieces of legislation, policies, and guidance material over recent years. These reforms aim to support coordinated coastal and marine management and provide the tools to identify and adapt to coastal hazards in the future.

A summary of relevant legislation and policies is provided in Table 1. Box 1 outlines the guidance used to inform CMMP development.

BOX 1. CMMP GUIDANCE

The development of this CMMP has been guided by:

- *Marine and Coastal Act 2018*
- *Marine and Coastal Policy (2020)*
- *DELWP advice on the development of new CMMPs (or conversion of CMPs) to be in accordance with the Act (formal and informal)*
- *Existing Guidelines for the Preparation of Coastal Management Plans (2017)*
- *Victorian Coastal Strategy (2014)*

DELWP is currently developing new CMMP guidelines, under Victoria's Marine and Coastal Reforms Final Transition Plan (2018).



Table 1. Victoria's marine and coastal policy context

Marine and Coastal Act 2018

The spearhead of Victorian marine and coastal reforms is the *Marine and Coastal Act 2018* which replaces the previous *Coastal Management Act 1995*. The new Act aims to provide a coordinated, simpler, and more integrated approach to planning and managing the marine and coastal environment. The Act requires the development of a Marine and Coastal Policy, including a Marine Spatial Planning Framework; a Marine and Coastal Strategy; and the development of Coastal and Marine Management Plans.

Victorian Marine and Coastal Council (VMaCC)

The Act established the Victorian Marine and Coastal Council (VMaCC) to provide independent advice on marine and coastal issues.

Marine and Coastal Policy

The Marine and Coastal Policy, endorsed in early 2020, has been developed in line with the *Marine and Coastal Act 2018* under the supervision of the responsible ministers and the VMaCC. It aims to manage the marine and coastal environment to achieve the long-term 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'.

The Policy also outlines a 'Planning and Decision Pathway' (Figure 1) based on the objectives and guiding principles of the *Marine and Coastal Act 2018*. Planning, management, and decision making under the Act, including development of a CMMP, must apply the policies within the steps of this Planning and Decision Pathway.

Marine and Coastal Strategy (released as a draft)

The Marine and Coastal Strategy will support and give effect to the Policy, and detail priority actions. It will also be accompanied by an implementation and evaluation plan. The Marine and Coastal Strategy is due to be finalised in late-2021.

Coastal and Marine Management Plans

Under the new Act, Coastal and Marine Management Plans are one of the management tools used to guide coastal and marine management and are intended to translate the Marine and Coastal Policy and Strategy (to be released) to on-ground actions.



1.2 Policy context

Policy context and its integration with Hobsons Bay's marine and coastal management and planning process is complex. The CMMP has considered the interaction of policies and legislation, guidelines, plans, strategies and assessments from Commonwealth, State and regional level. An illustrative summary provided as Supplement A, presents key council and state documents and shows the evolution and complexity of marine and coastal management in Victoria.

Victoria's marine and coastal reforms have a significant focus on managing the health of these environments and, in particular, on increasing the resilience of our ecosystems, communities and built assets, through improving and refining how we manage and interact with our marine and coastal environments.

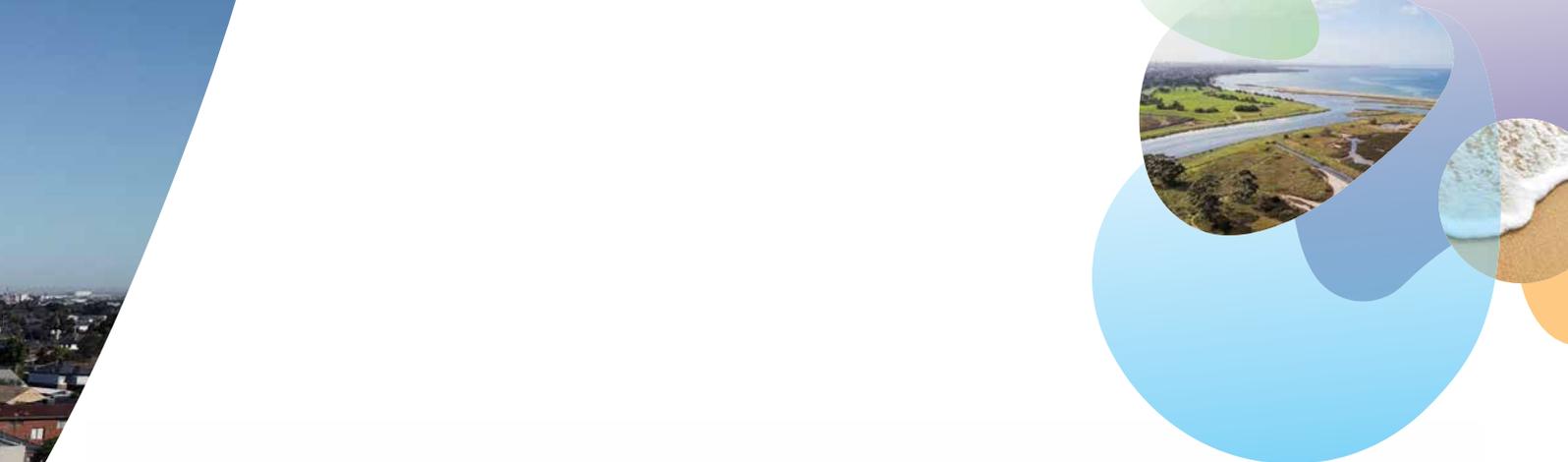
The integrated nature of these environments means management must be holistic, informed by the science ('evidence-based') and consider potential, current and future risks. Changing conditions, such as natural hazards, climate change and population growth, will see future shifts from the status quo for our coastlines and their management.

Those managing marine and coastal areas, including Council, are continuing to evolve and adapt their methods and planning for the future, in line with state legislation.

DELWP is developing a state-wide approach to long-term coastal hazard resilience and adaptation, including a framework and guidelines to support local governments, land managers and communities to adapt to climate change impacts on the coast. This will include guidance for developing and implementing adaptation opportunities to increase resilience, using a pathways approach to help inform decision making, planning, triggers and timing of actions.

Hobsons Bay's CMMP looks to reflect and build upon the directions in the Marine and Coastal Policy and its guiding principles, in readiness for integration with the state-wide approach to hazard adaptation and sustainable marine and coastal management.

The Planning And Decision Pathway from the Marine and Coastal Policy (Figure 1) shows how the objectives and guiding principles of the Act should be used in decision making in the marine and coastal environment.



GUIDED BY THE PRINCIPLES OF

Integrated coastal zone management

Ecologically sustainable development

Proportionate and risk-based principle

Evidence-based decision making

Ecosystem-based management

Adaptive management

Precautionary principle

DECISION MAKERS WILL

1

Acknowledge Traditional Owners' rights, aspirations and knowledge

Understand, acknowledge and act upon the rights and aspirations of Traditional Owner groups for Country

2

Protect and enhance the marine and coastal environment

Protect and enhance intrinsic values and goods and benefits of the marine and coastal environment

3

Respect natural processes

Understand the dynamic natural processes in planning for and managing risks to people and assets

4

Strengthen resilience to climate change

Understand the current and future stressors from climate change and assess how well the marine and coastal environment can cope with and adapt to change and how that can be strengthened

5

Use and develop sustainably

Consider the impacts and benefits of existing and new use and development on the environment, other users and the prosperity of future generations

THROUGH

Taking a stewardship approach

to how we care for and manage the marine and coastal environment

Building understanding and knowledge

of the condition and values of the marine and coastal environment

Engaging

with a wide variety of communities and user groups that value the marine and coastal environment

Collaborating

across the breadth of people and organisations involved in marine and coastal management to deliver an integrated and co-ordinated approach



Figure 1. The Planning and Decision Pathway sets out how the guiding principles and policy must be considered in decision making (Source: DELWP 2020).

1.3 CMMP framework

The CMMP sets the strategic direction for Hobsons Bay's marine and coastal management for the next 10 years. The framework, including the vision, has been informed by community and stakeholder perspectives, and aims to reflect their expectations and aspirations for the Hobsons Bay coastline. Summaries of key engagement activities with stakeholders and the community are available in Supplement B.

Key aspects of the vision include:

- **Healthy** – marine and coastal ecosystems and environments are healthy, dynamic, and biodiverse. They support community health and wellbeing and provide services such as coastal hazard protection, water purification, carbon storage and heat mitigation.
 - **Connected** – The coastline is connected through biolinks and ecological corridors, shared trails, and transport networks. Care for the coast is strengthened through cultural and social connections. Access to coastal and marine areas is shared and respected by all users.
 - **Resilient** – Coastal and marine areas are resilient to pressures and future changes, which could include natural hazards such as coastal erosion, climate change impacts such as sea level rise, and population growth.
- **Valued and enjoyed** – Coastal and marine areas are valued in their own right and facilities exist to allow safe enjoyment of the environmental, social, cultural, recreational, and economic benefits of the coast.
 - **Community** – The community includes residents, visitors, and all users of the Hobsons Bay coastal and marine areas.

The CMMP has identified five core objectives, to align with the objectives and guiding principles of the *Marine and Coastal Act 2018*, and the planning and decision pathway of the Policy (Figure 2). The objectives are to be realised through implementing actions that are guided by a range of desired outcomes. These are described further in Section 4.

Under the Act 2018, CMMP's must be reviewed five years after commencement. Monitoring, evaluation, and review will play an important role in tracking the progress of CMMP implementation, success of the ten-year plan, and identifying opportunities for refinement.

HOBSONS BAY CMMP VISION:

A healthy, connected, and resilient Hobsons Bay coastline that is valued and enjoyed by its community





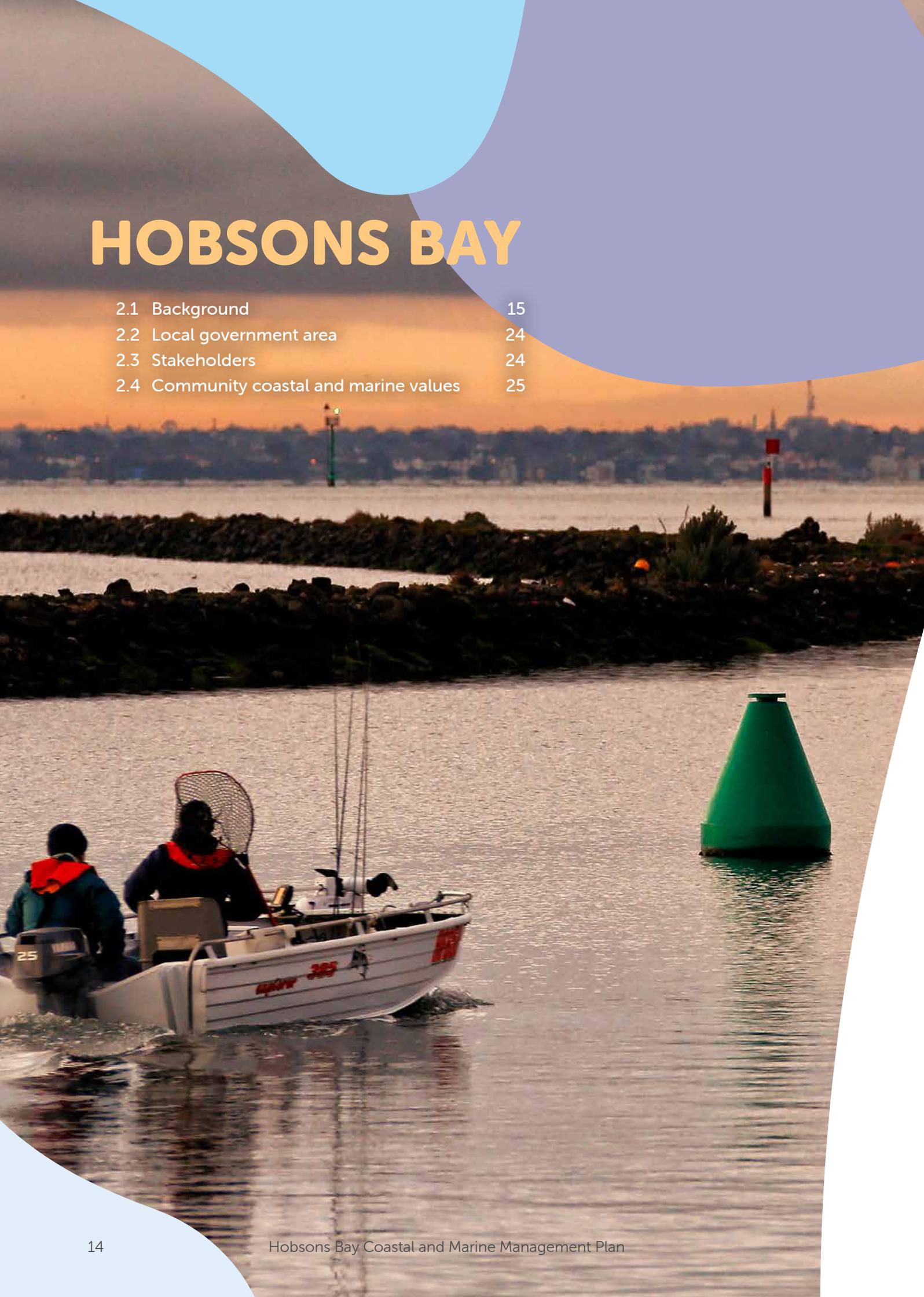
Vision	A healthy, connected, and resilient Hobsons Bay coastline that is valued and enjoyed by its community					
Objectives	 Acknowledge Traditional Owners' rights, aspirations & knowledge	 Protect & enhance the marine & coastal environment	 Respect natural processes	 Strengthen resilience to climate change	 Use & develop sustainably	 Promote stewardship & collaborative management
	Understand, acknowledge & act upon rights & aspirations of Traditional Owner groups for Country.	Protect & enhance intrinsic values & goods & benefits of the marine & coastal environment.	Understand dynamic natural processes in planning for & managing risks to people & assets.	Understand current & future stressors from climate change & assess how well marine & coastal environments can cope with & adapt to change & how that can be strengthened.	Consider impacts & benefits of existing & new use & development on the environment, other users & prosperity of future generations.	Take a stewardship approach, build understanding & knowledge, engage, & collaborate.

Figure 2. Hobsons Bay CMMP vision and objectives



HOBSONS BAY

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2. HOBSONS BAY

2.1 Background

Located on Port Phillip Bay, the Hobsons Bay foreshore extends for over 20 km from Stony Creek Backwash near the Westgate Bridge in Spotswood to Skeleton Creek in Altona Meadows.

Our original custodians

This coastline and its surrounding Land and Sea areas are rich in Aboriginal culture. The area is of great significance to the Bunurong Traditional Owners. These peoples have a strong connection to Country and have played an important role in management of land, water, and the natural landscape.

Historically, Port Phillip Bay (Nairn) was a flat grassy plain (~18,000 years ago, during the last Ice Age). The Yarra (Birrarung) and Werribee Rivers previously flowed across these plains. As sea levels rose (~10,000 years ago) these Plains were flooded to form Port Phillip Bay.

The Yalukit-willam, of the Bunurong, are associated with coastal land along Port Phillip Bay from the Werribee River, across to Williamstown, Port Melbourne, St Kilda, and Prahran. Yalukit-willam means 'river home' or 'people of the river' and their lands include the floodplain surrounding the mouth of the Yarra River.

The Bunurong were the custodians of what is now Port Phillip Bay and the surrounding areas and obeyed the laws of their creator and spiritual leader, Bunjil. They traded with

and welcomed people from other parts of the Kulin Nation. The rivers, creeks and waterways (marshlands) flowing through Hobsons Bay nourish not only the Bay but were important as food and communication channels for the First Peoples.

Neighbouring groups to the Yalukit-willam included the Wadawurrung, west of the Werribee River and the Wurundjeri to the north. One Wurundjeri clan, the Wurundjeri-willam, were direct neighbours to the Yalukit-willam and shared custodial obligations and rights. They have been managing sites of significance within the region for the last 50 years.

Present day management

Today, management of the foreshore is a shared responsibility between Hobsons Bay City Council and other agencies including DELWP, Parks Victoria, Melbourne Water, the Port of Melbourne, and other stakeholder agencies. Bunurong Traditional Owners also continue to play an important role.

Figure 3 and Table 2 show the roles and public land management arrangements for the Hobsons Bay Local Government Area.

Strong collaboration between all stakeholders will be an important part in successfully managing the coastal and marine areas of Hobsons Bay and in achieving the objectives of the CMMP.



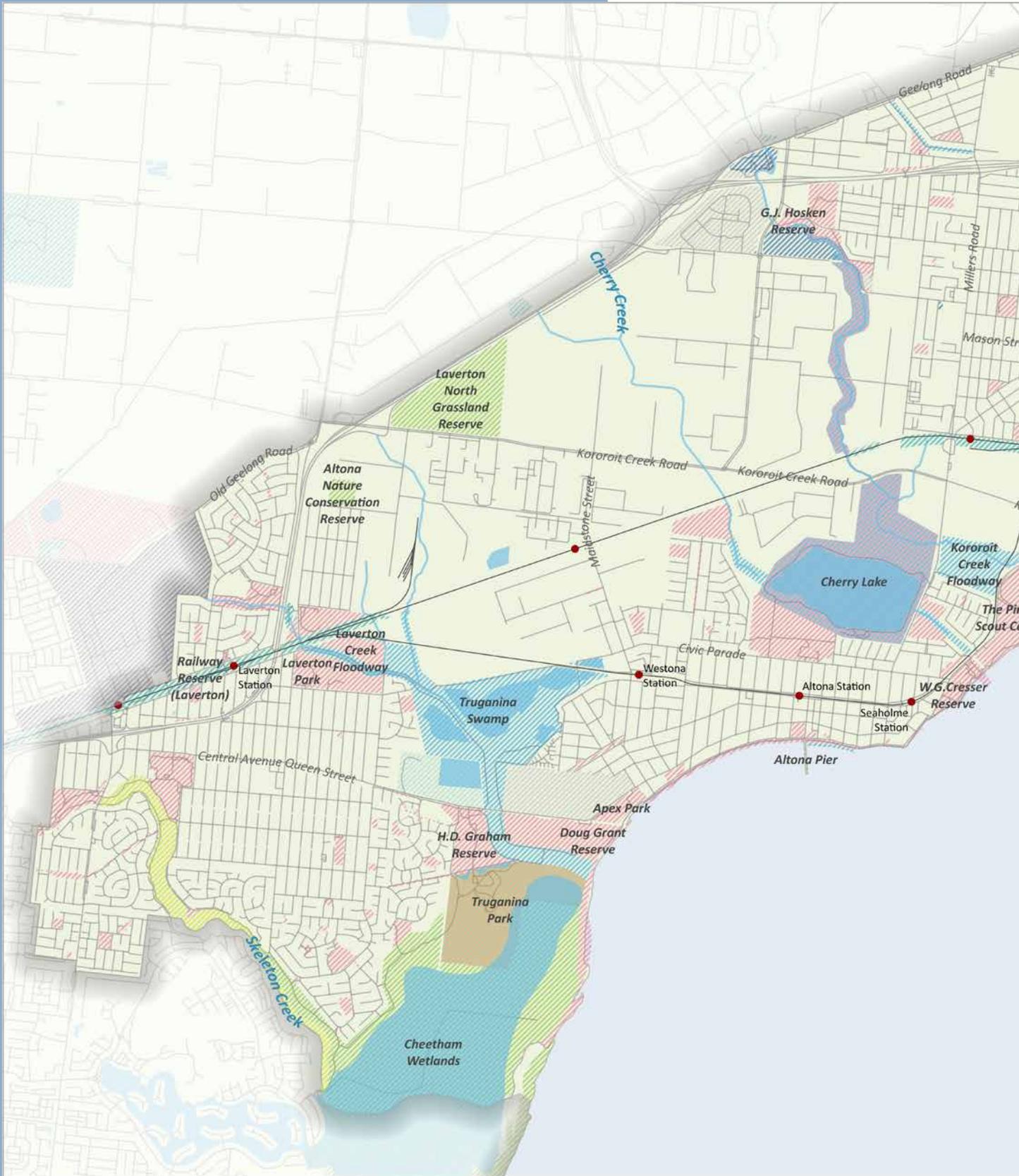
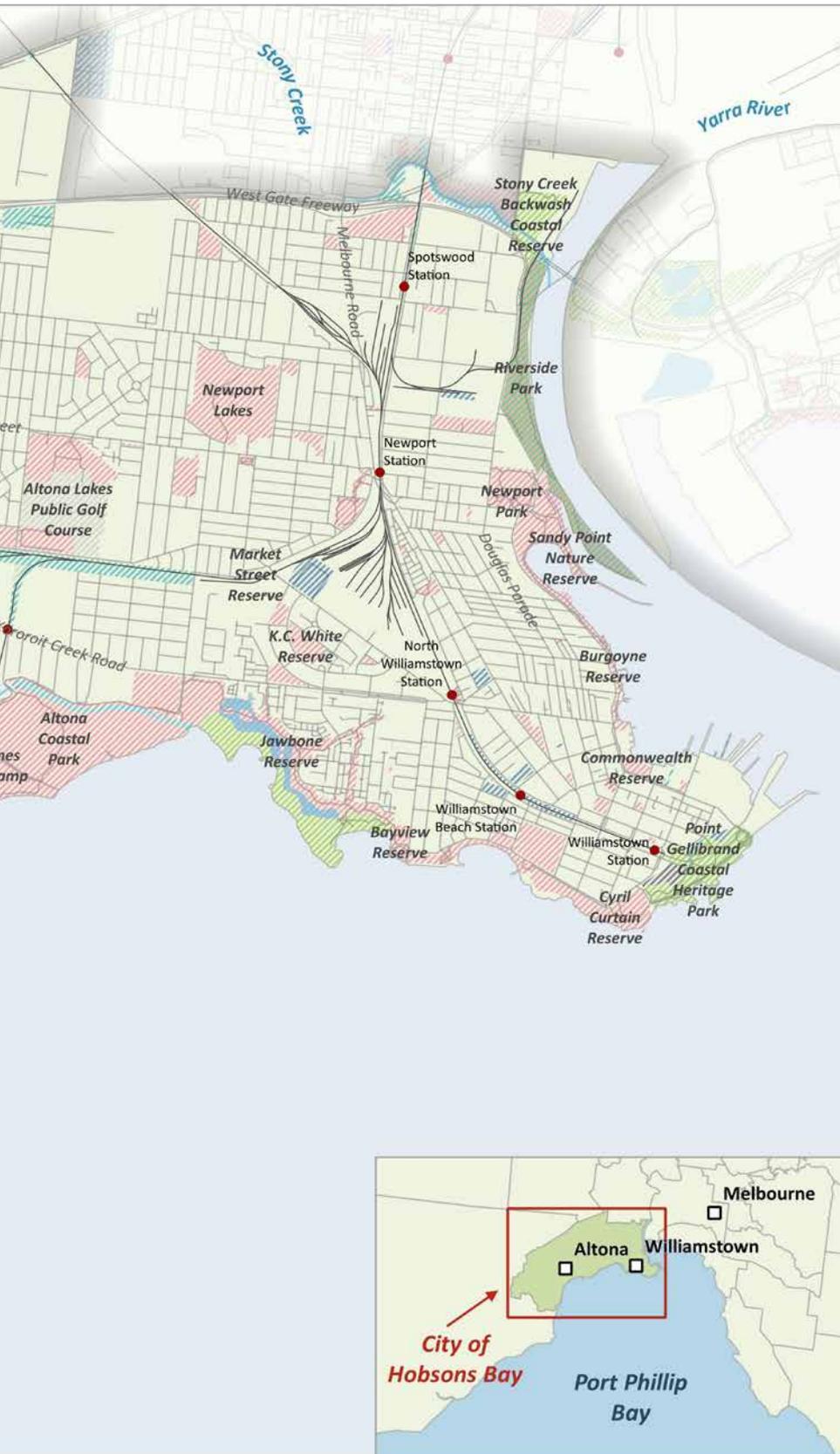


Figure 3. Public land management arrangements for Hobsons Bay Local Government Area (LGA)



Public land managers:

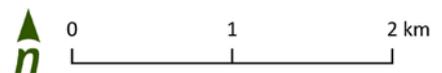
- HBCC
- Parks Victoria
- HBCC/PV
- HBCC/PoM
- MW/HBCC
- MW
- DELWP
- Greater Western Water
- HBCC/MW/PV
- HBCC/VicTrack
- Commonwealth
- Other State Government Department or Entity
- Other

Other features:

- Waterways
- Wetlands and lakes
- Railway
- Railway stations

HBCC - Hobsons Bay City Council
 PoM - Port of Melbourne
 MW - Melbourne Water
 PV - Parks Victoria

Amalgamated data from:
 Hobsons Bay Open Space Strategy 2018-28
 DELWP - Public Land Management layer (PLM25)



Note: This map is intended to reflect the day to day operations and on-ground works associated with the management of areas across the Hobsons Bay LGA. At some locations, this differs from land ownership, with shared management arrangements being in place



2.1 Background cont.

Table 2. Roles and responsibilities

AGENCY	ROLE
 <p>HOBSONS BAY CITY COUNCIL</p>	<p>Hobsons Bay City Council (HBCC) has multiple roles in managing the coastal and marine environment. Council is Committee of Management for large portions of marine and coastal Crown Land, administers the Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme and manages Council-owned foreshore infrastructure.</p>
 <p>VICTORIA State Government</p> <p>Environment, Land, Water and Planning</p>	<p>The Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP) is responsible for overseeing management of Crown land and marine areas for its environmental, conservation and recreational values. DELWP recently reformed coastal and marine management with the new <i>Marine and Coastal Act 2018</i> (replacing the <i>Coastal Management Act 1995</i>), the Marine and Coastal Policy 2020 and are currently developing the Marine and Coastal Strategy.</p>
 <p>Parks VICTORIA</p> <p>Healthy Parks Healthy People</p>	<p>Parks Victoria (PV) is the State government agency responsible for the management of protected areas of land and marine parks and reserves. Parks Victoria is the port and waterway manager for Port Phillip and Western Port (excluding the commercial port waters), responsible for safe navigation (boating and swimming zones, aids to navigation), moorings and berths, public piers and jetties, dredging and some other coastal reserves. This includes Altona, Gem and Ferguson Street piers, Jawbone Flora and Fauna Reserve and Marine Sanctuary, Point Cook Coastal Park and Marine Sanctuary, Stony Creek Backwash Reserve, Point Gellibrand Heritage Park and Cheetham Wetlands.</p>
 <p>Port of Melbourne</p>	<p>Port of Melbourne Operations Pty Ltd (PoM) was awarded a 50-year lease of the Port of Melbourne by the Victorian Government. PoM operate as a landlord port and are responsible for planning, operating and maintaining port land and shipping channels. PoM manages the land north of Riverside Park (Newport) and shipping wharfs (Ann Street/ Gellibrand and Breakwater Pier)</p>
 <p>Melbourne Water</p> <p>Enhancing Life and Liveability</p>	<p>Melbourne Water (MW) is a statutory authority owned by the Victorian Government that manages and protects Melbourne's major water resources. Melbourne Water has responsibilities with respect to managing water quality, drainage, and flooding. Melbourne Water owns and maintains major water, sewer, and drainage infrastructure within the Hobsons Bay LGA, including drainage reserves and outlets.</p>
 <p>Greater Western Water</p>	<p>Greater Western Water provide drinking water, sewerage, trade waste and recycled water services to customers throughout inner Melbourne and the western suburbs. They are one of three metropolitan Melbourne water businesses owned by the Victorian Government. Greater Western Water own and operate the Altona Treatment Plant which treats sewerage and provides recycled water for the surrounding regions.</p>



AGENCY

ROLE



The Bunurong Peoples have recently been formally recognised as the Traditional Owners for the entire Hobsons Bay LGA.

The Bunurong Peoples are represented by the Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation (BLCAC).



The Port Phillip and Westernport CMA (PPWCMA) is one of 10 regional Catchment Management Authorities in Victoria. It was established in 2002 as the peak natural resource management body in the Port Phillip and Western Port region to develop and oversee the implementation of the Regional Catchment Strategy. The PPWCMA is set to be integrated into Melbourne Water as of 1st January 2022.



The Association of Bayside Municipalities (ABM) is an unincorporated association of the councils that have frontage to, and are affected by the tidal influences of, Port Phillip Bay. The ABM is the key representative of local government in relation to the sustainable management and health of Port Phillip Bay. The Association approaches matters on a regional basis and is a forum for information exchange, advocacy, and collaboration to achieve integrated "whole-of-bay" outcomes.



Environment Protection Authority Victoria (EPA) is Victoria's environmental regulator. They are an independent statutory authority, established in 1971 under the *Environment Protection Act 1970*. A new Environmental Protection Act came into effect on 1 July 2021. The EPA's role is to protect human health and the environment by reducing the harmful effects of pollution and waste.



Better Boating Victoria is a division within the Victorian Fisheries Authority, first established within the Department of Transport in March 2019. They oversee the implementation of boating reforms and the Victorian Government's investment in boating infrastructure and facilities. This includes upgrading boat ramps and reviewing management arrangements for boating infrastructure.



Life Saving Victoria (LSV) (est. 2002) is an initiative of the Royal Life Saving Society Australia Victoria Branch (est. 1904) and Surf Life Saving Victoria (est. 1947). LSV work under the umbrella of Emergency Management Victoria (EMV) as part of the State's emergency management services and is recognised by the Victorian Government as a core agency that plays a role in delivering EMV's strategic action plan. LSV's mission is to prevent aquatic related death and injury in all Victorian communities.

2.1 Background cont.

Management arrangements

Management arrangements for marine and coastal areas can be complex.

Three sites are presented as case studies on the following pages:

- Altona boat ramp and safe boat harbour
- Laverton Creek and Spit
- Williamstown beach

These case studies show the integrated nature of some locations along this coastline, including necessary interactions between Council and agencies in managing some areas.

All use, development and works on marine and coastal Crown land by any party, including committees of management and local government, requires consent under the *Marine and Coastal Act 2018*.

Applications are made to DELWP as the land owner and delegate for the Minister under the *Marine and Coastal Act 2018* (the Act). The proposal is assessed under the Act and must be consistent with relevant coastal and environmental plans or strategies that apply under the Act. This includes the Marine and Coastal Policy (2020) and Coastal and Marine Management Plans. Council is required to obtain consent for many activities undertaken in managing its marine and coastal areas.

ACTIVITY AND RECREATION NODES

Recreation and activity nodes are a strategic planning tool for identifying and improving current and future activity and recreation developments in the marine and coastal environment. They are identified in coastal and marine management plans and are informed by relevant strategic documents (such as boating strategies). Identifying recreation and activity nodes creates efficient relationships between buildings and structures and minimises development impacts on the coast.

Activity nodes provide for community recreation facilities and tourism activities. They are within settlements and are adjacent to activity centres in planning schemes. They include public and private land.

Recreation nodes are located on marine and coastal Crown land outside activity nodes. They provide access and infrastructure for recreation and water-related activities. Use and development that supports access or the functioning of coastal-dependent activities may be sited in recreation nodes.

It should be noted that boating and fishing access points will be maintained and enhanced in line with relevant plans and strategies.

Marine and Coastal Policy (DELWP, 2020).





MANAGEMENT CASE STUDY 1

Altona boat ramp and safe boat harbour

The Altona Boat ramp, near Cresser Reserve, is one of the region’s most popular boat ramps. Management of this area is complex, with many competing demands, including various onshore and offshore facilities, major drainage outlets, neighbouring sensitive environments and public facilities such as the shared trail.

Ongoing dredging activities ensure safe access and navigation for boats and watercraft. Dredge material provides sand nourishment for the neighbouring dog beach. However, with significant ecosystems of Altona Coastal Reserve and Jawbone Marine Sanctuary to the northeast, potential impacts of dredging, stormwater runoff and human-induced impacts must be accounted in managing this location.

Agency	Role / responsibility description	Land manager	Water manager	Funding	Asset management /maintenance	Approvals / consent	Enforcement / regulation
Hobsons Bay City Council	Maintaining foreshore facilities (e.g. parking, toilets, shared trails). Ramp management and maintenance, including dredging at ramp. Local law enforcement. Local drainage (Council-owned drains).	●		●	●		●
DELWP	Authority over consents - including ramp upgrades, maintenance and dredging operations.					●	
Better Boating Victoria	Boating management reforms			●			
Parks Victoria	Boating zones (with Maritime Safety Victoria, Victorian Water Police), boat ramp dredging approvals		●			●	●
Melbourne Water	Managing drainage, condition and health of major drains and waterways (bed and banks), including Cherry Creek and Nellie St drains.	●	●		●		
Environmental Protection Authority	Monitoring and managing water quality and regulating industrial pollution and waste.						●
Victorian Government	Provision of funding through grant programs and funded coastal projects, where eligible and successful			●			



MANAGEMENT CASE STUDY 2

Laverton Creek and Spit

Longshore sediment transport has seen a sand spit form across the mouth of Laverton Creek, creating new expanses of land, and eventually making landfall at Doug Grant Reserve. This is changing local flow dynamics and water quality of nearshore areas. The increasing sandy areas support various environmental values, including shorebird nesting habitats, and an expansion of the Ramsar wetland boundary to the south is under consideration. Recreational users, particularly wind sports, also utilise these new-found areas.

As the spit continues to grow, the current and future management of this dynamic location must account for its integrated and complex nature, the values it supports, and how it will continue to change into the future. This includes land tenure and access management, catchment-wide impacts on flows and water quality in Laverton Creek and into the bay, recreational zoning, and protection of conservation areas (both land and marine ecosystems).

Agency	Role / responsibility description	Land manager	Water manager	Funding	Asset management / maintenance	Approvals / consent	Enforcement / regulation
Hobsons Bay City Council	Maintaining foreshore facilities (e.g. parking, toilets, shared trails). Local law enforcement. Local drainage (Council-owned drains). Management of Crown land at creek mouth, expanding spit and Truganina Park	●		●	●		●
DELWP	Authority over marine and coastal Crown land, including land covered by water (i.e. the sea bed), the expanding spit and Truganina Park. Any works in this area require MACA consent from DELWP.					●	
Parks Victoria	Manages Ramsar-listed Cheetham Wetlands and oversee boating and wind sport zones		●		●		●
Melbourne Water	Managing drainage, condition and health of major drains and waterways (bed and banks), including Laverton Creek.	●	●		●		
Environmental Protection Authority	Monitoring and managing water quality and regulating industrial pollution and waste.						●
Victorian Government	Provision of funding through grant programs and funded coastal projects, where eligible and successful			●			
Commonwealth Government	Provides grant funding to Council for management of Ramsar-listed Cheetham Wetlands. Oversees policy for managing Ramsar wetlands.			●		●	



MANAGEMENT CASE STUDY 3

Williamstown beach

Williamstown beach is one of the region’s most popular beaches and one of two accessible in Melbourne’s west. The area has iconic character and European heritage but will increasingly face challenges associated with sea level rise, management of assets, sea walls and maintenance of the sandy beach.

The integrated nature of the area and the surrounding catchment must be accounted for in its management. The existing seawall acts to protect local infrastructure and assets,

while the surf lifesaving club and its facilities ensure visitor water safety at the beach. Good water quality for both swimmers and the broader bay and its marine environment is a catchment-wide challenge. A major stormwater outlet located on the beach, highlights the importance of regional stormwater treatment and water-sensitive urban design. Challenges will also become apparent while trying to balance sea level rise implications, while maintaining this important tourism destination.

Agency	Role / responsibility description	Land manager	Water manager	Funding	Asset management / maintenance	Approvals / consent	Enforcement / regulation
Hobsons Bay City Council	Maintaining foreshore facilities (e.g. parking, toilets, shared trails). Local law enforcement. Local drainage (Council-owned drains).	●			●		●
DELWP	MACA consents for any works, including sea wall maintenance and upgrades			●		●	
Parks Victoria	Boating and swimming zones (with Maritime Safety Victoria, Victorian Water Police)		●				●
Environmental Protection Authority	Monitoring and managing water quality and regulating industrial pollution and waste.						●
Surf Lifesaving Club	Leases club facilities including the pool from Council, support Council’s implementation of accessible beach facilities and manages beach safety	Other stakeholder					
Victorian Government	Provision of funding through grant programs and funded coastal projects, where eligible and successful			●			

2.2 Local government area

Hobsons Bay City Council Local Government Area (LGA) covers around 65 km² of south-west Melbourne. The administrative centre, Altona, is around 13 km south west of the CBD. The municipality includes the suburbs of Altona Meadows, Altona North, Brooklyn, Laverton, Newport, Seabrook, Seaholme, South Kingsville, Spotswood, Williamstown, and Williamstown North.

Community

The LGA has an estimated population of around 100,000 people, which is projected to increase to around 121,000 by 2036. Around 30% of Hobsons Bay's population were born overseas, and over 100 languages are spoken by the community.

The municipality currently has an ageing population with 22% of residents aged between 50 and 69 years of age. However, with new development and regeneration, this is expected to change.

Landscape

Hobsons Bay was a coastal saltmarsh area with heathland communities, riparian wetlands, significant grassland, and scattered woodland. The coastline is also known for its sandy beaches, rocky outcrops and rockpools.

While the region has experienced extensive growth and development, remnants of these communities remain, and Hobsons Bay still supports significant marine wildlife. Saltmarsh and mangroves communities, mudflats, and seagrass beds all provide habitat for a wide range of flora and fauna species.

Important environmental reserves include the Ramsar-listed Cheetham Wetlands, Truganina Swamp and Explosives Reserve, Cherry Lake, the Altona Coastal Park and Jawbone Reserve.

Industry and development

Urban and industrial development has occurred throughout the Hobsons Bay LGA, including within the coastal zone. Historically petrochemical and manufacturing industries dominated the region's economy and landscape. However, as industries move away from traditional manufacturing, Hobsons Bay's key industries continue to diversify, and include transport and logistics, construction, retail, and tourism.

2.3 Stakeholders

Hobsons Bay's coastal and marine areas have a wide range of stakeholders. In addition to land managers, there are various public and private agencies and community groups each with unique values, interests, and concerns. Integration of the diverse range of users, activities, management actions, and priorities is complex and requires a considered and clear approach.

A tailored stakeholder engagement plan informed the approach to engagement throughout the development of the CMMP (Supplement B). This enabled insights and perspectives from the Hobsons Bay community and stakeholders to be considered and included.





2.4 Community coastal and marine values

The Hobsons Bay community and its visitors value the connectivity, accessibility, and diversity of its coastal and marine areas.

These areas are used and enjoyed in a variety of ways, providing:

- Recreational opportunities improved by provision of facilities for access, enjoyment and to support water safety
- Community benefits such as open space, clean air and water, natural beauty and views, peace, and serenity
- A healthy environment that supports unique and diverse ecosystems, and is further enhanced by conservation initiatives
- A connection with history, character, and identity
- Commercial, development, and business opportunities

As the coastal zone plays an important role in the lifestyle of Hobsons Bay residents, the increasing pressures from development and growth, changing climate, and ageing and inadequate infrastructure, need to be carefully managed.

Cohesive and coordinated strategic coastal management is essential for Council in retaining Hobsons Bay as a desirable place to live, work, and visit.



VALUES, ISSUES, AND OPPORTUNITIES

3.1 Acknowledge Traditional Owners rights, aspirations, and knowledge	28
3.2 Protect and enhance the marine and coastal environment	32
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3.4 Use and develop sustainably	43
3.5 Promote stewardship and collaborative management	53





3.

VALUES, ISSUES, AND OPPORTUNITIES



Through consultation with community and stakeholders, perspectives and experiences have been used to establish values, issues, and opportunities for Hobsons Bay's marine and coastal areas. These have been aligned with the CMMP objectives.

3.1 Acknowledge Traditional Owners rights, aspirations, and knowledge

OBJECTIVE:

Understand, acknowledge, and act upon the rights and aspirations of Traditional Owner groups for Country

Intended Marine and Coastal Policy outcome:

Current and future generations of Traditional Owners care for and respect Country through self-determination.

Table 3 presents the values, issues and opportunities identified for acknowledging Traditional Owners rights, aspirations, knowledge.

The region's Aboriginal history brings together a strong connection with Land, River and Sea Country. There are many important stories and experiences to be shared from living within this environmental setting. Rich storytelling tells of the changes in land and seascape, interactions with flora and fauna, and significant sites, from places of ritual and ceremony, to activities of everyday life.

The Bunurong People are the original custodians of our marine and coastal areas. There is an opportunity to learn from their marine and coastal knowledge and practices. Appreciating and acknowledging this history, allows us to draw from these experiences to protect and enhance what has come before, enabling its continuation in the future.

There are many sites of cultural significance throughout Hobsons Bay's coastline, many of which remain undocumented. Figure 4 shows some areas of Cultural Heritage Sensitivity.



Table 3. Values, issues, and opportunities for acknowledging Traditional Owners rights, aspirations, knowledge

Values	Issues	Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas of Cultural sensitivity • Sites of Cultural significance – middens, burials, etc. • Connectivity with country including along the coastline • Sight lines and views of the bay and sky from the coast • Arts and education spaces • Significant cultural values 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited opportunity for involvement in planning decisions and management of the foreshore • Disconnection between Bunurong Traditional Owners and Country • Geographical separation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen partnerships with Bunurong Traditional Owners and develop understanding of self-determination and expectations • Protect, promote, and retain culturally significant sites • Provide art, education, and community spaces • Enrich the coastal experience by connecting both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people with land • Provide opportunities for re-connection with Country (e.g. research, walks on Country, employment, etc.) • Promote access/connection along the entire coastline • Promote connection to Country, share stories through walking tours, interpretative signage, etc • Investigate co-custodianship management and leadership • Develop integrated and inclusive cultural heritage management, including both European and Aboriginal heritage stories

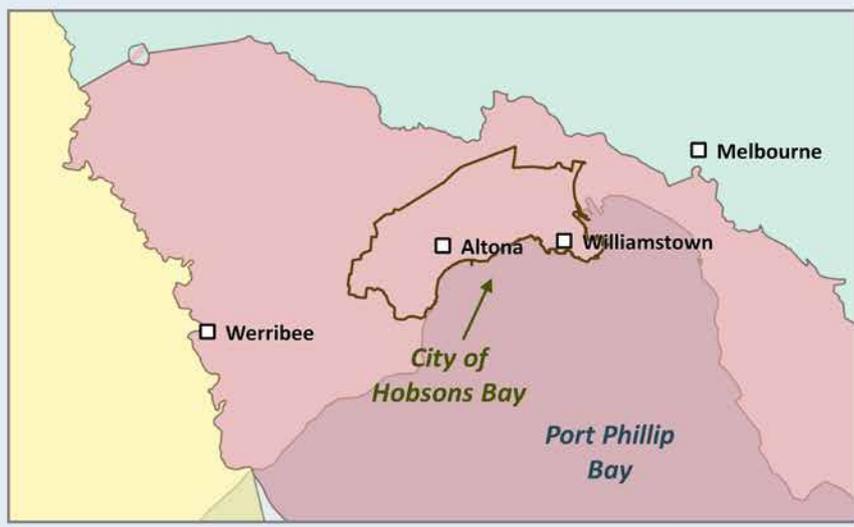




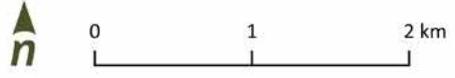
Figure 4. Areas of Cultural Heritage Sensitivity



- Cultural sensitivity
- Waterways
- Wetlands and lakes
- Roads
- Railway
- Railway stations



- Inset map:**
- Registered Aboriginal Parties:**
- Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation
 - Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation
 - Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation
 - Shared Bunurong and Wurundjeri
 - RAP boundaries
- Data source:**
 Aboriginal Victoria - Areas of Cultural Heritage Sensitivity (Sensitivity_Public)
 Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAP) Appointed Boundaries



Note: This map does not reflect all locations of cultural significance protected under the Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006, and that many more are likely to exist throughout the region.

3.2 Protect and enhance the marine and coastal environment

OBJECTIVE:

Protect and enhance intrinsic values, goods, and benefits of the marine and coastal environment.

Ecosystems and habitats

Intended Marine and Coastal Policy outcome:

Victoria's marine and coastal ecosystems are:

- **healthy, diverse, functioning, resilient and connected**
- **valued in their own right**
- **able to sustainably provide goods and services to Victorians now and in the future.**

Hobsons Bay's coastal and marine environments bring together nearshore rockpools and reefs, coastal wetlands and parks, lakes, native grasslands, and a foreshore

of sandy beaches and rocky outcrops that is intersected by five waterways (Figure 5). These diverse ecosystems help to sustain unique and important flora and fauna communities, including rare and threatened species. The coastal and marine zone supports resident and migratory shorebird species, saltmarsh, mangroves, seagrass communities, and other marine life.

Management requires a holistic approach, from catchment to coast, to ensure the health of Hobsons Bay's coast, and broader Port Phillip Bay is maintained. There are opportunities to find integrated and innovative ways to protect and enhance these vulnerable communities and ecosystems and to bring broader recognition of their importance.

Natural features and landscapes

Intended Marine and Coastal Policy outcome:

Natural features and landscapes (including seascapes) in the marine and coastal environment are protected and enhanced, while we recognise and respect naturally occurring marine and coastal processes that will also cause change.

Valued natural features of coastal and marine areas include Altona Coastal Park, Truganina Park, Truganina Swamp, the Truganina

Explosives Reserve, Cherry Lake, Paisley-Challis Wetlands, Sandy Point, Jawbone Reserve and Jawbone Marine Sanctuary, Cheetham Wetlands, along with Williamstown and Altona beaches.

A rich and diverse environment in close proximity to inner city living is quite unique. Hobsons Bay's community and visitors are able to enjoy open space, natural beauty, and views across the bay. These areas are dynamic and constantly changing, and this must be recognised and reflected in how we manage and enjoy these areas into the future.





Cultural values and heritage sites

Intended Marine and Coastal Policy outcome:

Cultural values and heritage sites in the marine and coastal environment are protected for current and future generations.

In addition to Hobsons Bay's extensive Indigenous history (Section 3.1), more recent history has seen the region grow and evolve around maritime, industrial, and manufacturing sectors.

The legacy of these remain in the form of many heritage sites along with historical stories and experiences. This history is valued by local residents and visitors to Hobsons Bay, and it is important to find opportunities to share this knowledge with current and future generations.

As a maritime area, these heritage sites can include shipwrecks and archaeological remains of early coastal settlements. Areas listed on the Victorian Heritage Register are mapped in Figure 5.

Value of marine and coastal Crown land

Intended Marine and Coastal Policy outcome:

The benefits of marine and coastal Crown land continue to be available to current generations without compromising the ability of future generations to enjoy similar benefits.

Marine and coastal areas are valued in many different ways. Ecosystem services provided by these areas include enjoyment and

recreation, the healthy ecosystems' role in coastal resilience and as buffers from hazards. Some values are tangible, others more intangible.

Victoria's Crown land areas, including the marine environment, are intended for the benefit of all. Management requires coordination and balance to ensure use and enjoyment is sustainable, natural processes are respected, and considers broader impacts and connections of activities and networks of the surrounding areas.

Table 4 presents the values, issues and opportunities identified to protect and enhance the marine and coastal environment.

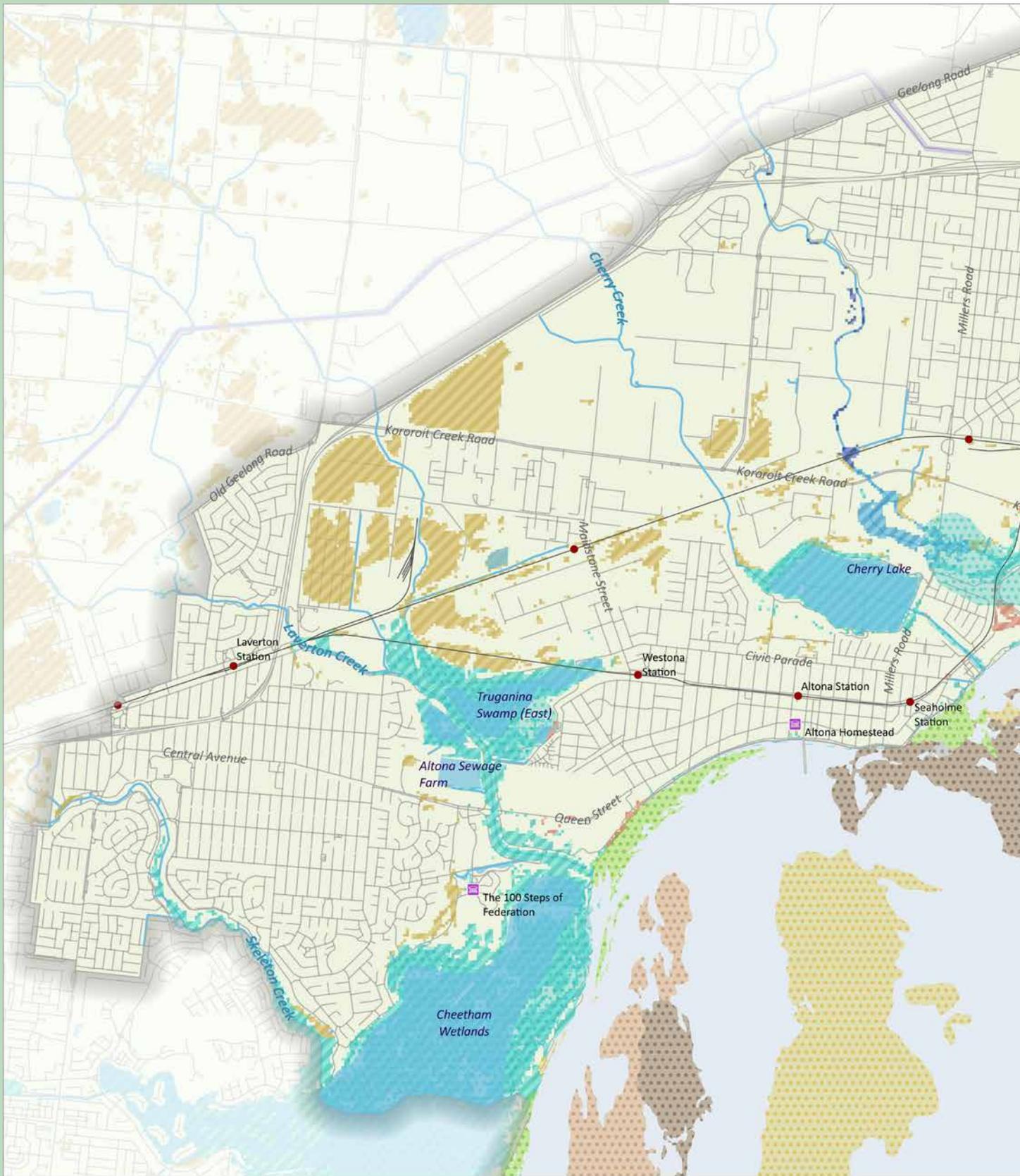
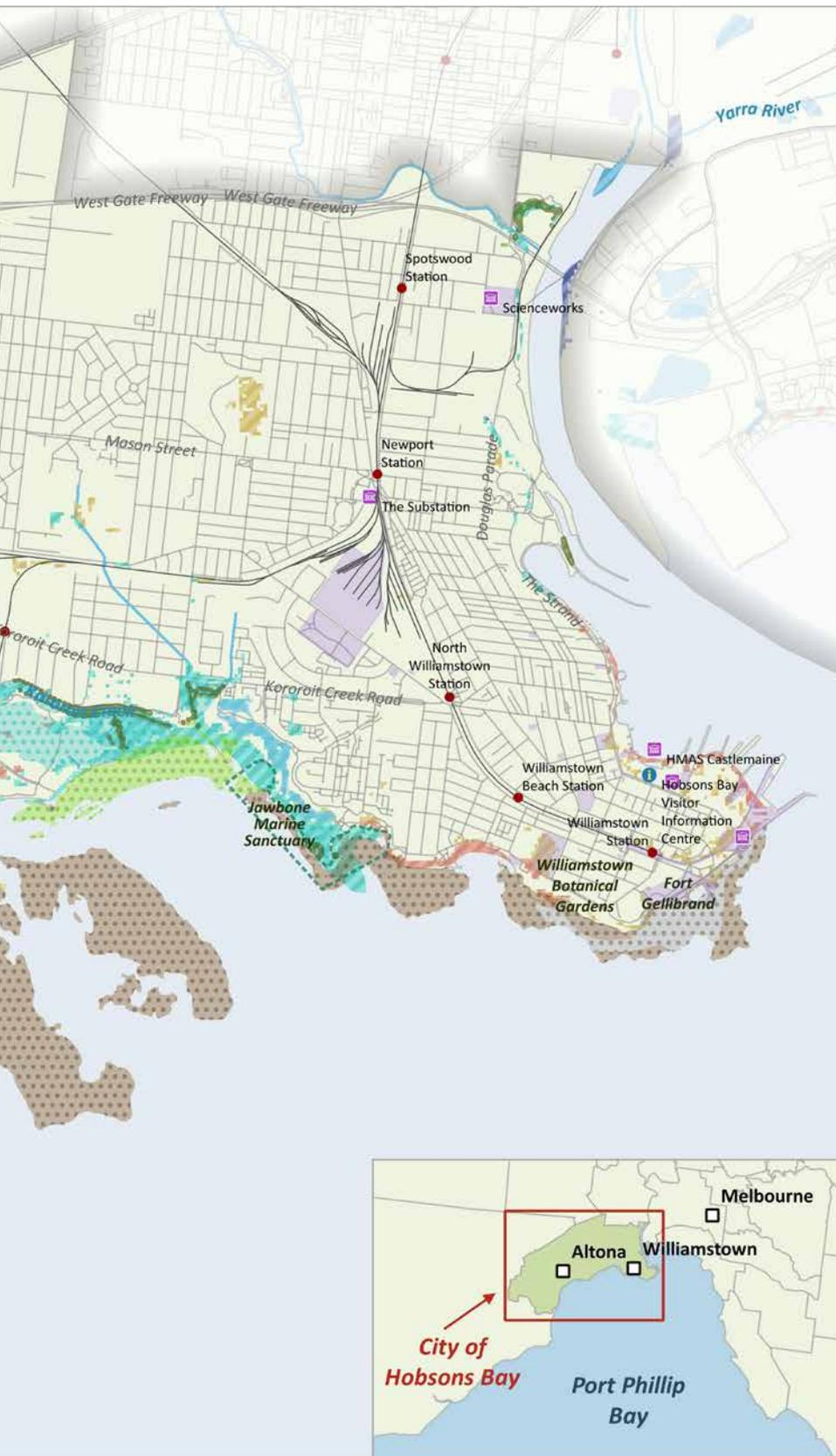
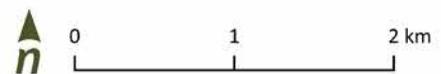


Figure 5. Hobsons Bay ecosystems, habitats, and heritage areas



- Victorian Heritage Register* (Heritage Victoria)
- Marine Reserves
- Seamap ecosystems[^]**
 - Mangroves
 - Coastal saltmarshes, saltflats and saline reedbeds
 - Sublittoral seagrass beds
 - Seaweed communities on sublittoral sediment
 - Sublittoral biogenic reefs (ascidians - sea squirts)
 - Infralittoral rock
 - Rocky Reef
 - Rocky Reef & Infralittoral rock
- Ecological Vegetation Class[†]**
 - Coastal Scrubs Grasslands and Woodlands
 - Plains Grasslands and Chenopod Shrublands
 - Plains Woodlands or Forests
 - Riparian Scrubs or Swampy Scrubs and Woodlands
 - Salt-tolerant and/or succulent Shrublands
 - Wetlands
- Other features**
 - Waterways
 - Wetlands and lakes
 - Railway
 - Railway stations

Data sources:
 *Victorian Heritage Register (HERITAGE_REGISTER)
[^]Seamap Australia (Lucieer et al 2017)
[†]Native Vegetation - Modelled 2005 Ecological Vegetation Classes (DELWP)





3.2 Protect and enhance the marine and coastal environment cont.

Table 4. Values, issues and opportunities to protect and enhance the marine and coastal environment

Values	Issues	Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecosystems and habitats, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Native vegetation - Mangroves, coastal swamps and reef systems - Saltmarsh with seagrass meadows, which additionally provide blue carbon services - Parkland, wetlands, waterways • Unique and diverse fauna, including insects, birds, frogs, reptiles, crustaceans, fish and other marine life, some threatened or internationally significant • Distinct and abundant flora such as flowers, grasses, shrubs, trees, mangroves, seagrass and saltmarsh • Other marine life such as sponges, algae, shellfish, jellyfish, sea urchins and starfish • Jawbone Marine Sanctuary • Natural features and landscapes including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wide, green spaces, scenery, aesthetic value, trees, and wildlife. - Fresh, clean air - Landscape views and features - Views to the city and bay • Non-polluted environments • European Heritage including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maritime history - Historic piers, museums, and other attractions - Character of buildings and area - Iconic moorings and maritime precinct - Fishing and port heritage - Industrial heritage • Aboriginal Heritage sites and coastal values of the Bunurong People • Access to enjoy and learn about the natural environment • Marine and coastal Crown land, including public access and use as a shared community resource 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflict with recreational users – fishing, off leash dog areas, etc. • Seaweed smell and management regime • Weeds and pest species including marine pests • Illegal vegetation clearance • Limited vegetation or trees in some places • Urban heat and lack of shade • Development, changing the character of the area • Pollution from industry and stormwater runoff • Noise pollution from motors e.g. jetskiis, boats, and powered paragliders • Bait pumping and poaching (increased Laverton Spit access could exacerbate this) • Waste management, litter, fishing waste, wildlife entanglements • Coastal Acid Sulfate Soils (CASS) or Potential Acid Sulfate Soils (PASS). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Native coastal vegetation - Shorebirds and their habitat - Water quality - Salt marsh, mangroves, and seagrass - Marine habitat - Sight lines and views - Dune systems and buffers • Promote, communicate, and enforce regulations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Illegal vegetation clearing, fishing and poaching - Zoning – e.g. conservation areas; fishing, dog walking, bait pumping regulations • Promote and enhance interaction with, and education about, the natural environment • Protect and celebrate cultural heritage values • Retain and communicate European heritage and history, including promotion of the region as a tourism destination • Engage with other stakeholders (Melbourne Water, Councils) and upstream industry to reduce pollutants

3.3 Respect natural processes and strengthen resilience to climate change

Managing coastal hazard risk

Intended Marine and Coastal Policy outcomes:

Coastal hazard risks and climate change impacts are understood and planned for.

Communities, land managers and decision makers have the capability and capacity to respond to coastal hazards.

Emergency response and preparedness

Intended Marine and Coastal Policy outcome:

Emergencies that impact on the marine and coastal environment are effectively planned for to prevent or minimise immediate and long-term consequences on human health and safety, property, the natural environment, and local values and to enable recovery and reduce future risk.

Proximity to the coast is one of the benefits of living in Hobsons Bay. However, this also sees only a small buffer remain between land and the sea.

Some low-lying areas experience coastal flooding in high-tide or during storm tide events. This is likely to increase with rising sea levels and increasing storms. Longshore sediment transport mostly moves from west to east along the coast, though the natural process has been significantly altered by structures. Sediment is also moved offshore through wave-induced transport, particularly during storm events.

OBJECTIVE:

Understand the dynamic natural processes in planning for and managing risks to people and assets

Understand the current and future stressors from climate change and assess how well the marine and coastal environment can cope with and adapt to change and how that can be strengthened

Urbanisation sees the coastal zone intersecting with a range of assets and infrastructure – seawalls, access points and other coastal structures, stormwater outlets, roads and footpaths, and residential and commercial assets situated in low lying areas. The legacy of past coastal management and engineering decisions also present a challenge.

Current management includes works to retain the expected coastal experience, and to maintain and modify existing structures and landforms. It also looks for opportunities to improve and enhance the foreshore areas, increase facilities, resolve conflicts, and plan for the future. Council's recent and planned capital works are presented in Figure 6.

Improved understanding of potential coastal hazard risk, opportunities for adaptation, and future planning and decision-making enables improved preparedness to respond and recover following hazard events (such as flooding, erosion). Various adaptation options are available that can increase the resilience of the natural and urbanised areas of our marine and coastal zones. In line with the Policy, a pathways approach will be used to help inform decision making, planning and timing of adaptation actions. This should extend beyond coastal hazards, to bushfires, wildlife stranding, entanglements, oil spills, water contamination, and invasive species outbreaks.

Hobsons Bay have been identifying vulnerabilities and inadequacies of their foreshore in being able to withstand current and future hazards. Current coastal hazard overlays are presented in Figure 7. This will soon be updated with the Port Phillip Bay Coastal Hazard Assessment (PPBCHA), which will inform necessary adaptation planning.

Table 5 presents the values, issues and opportunities identified to respect natural processes and strengthen resilience to climate change



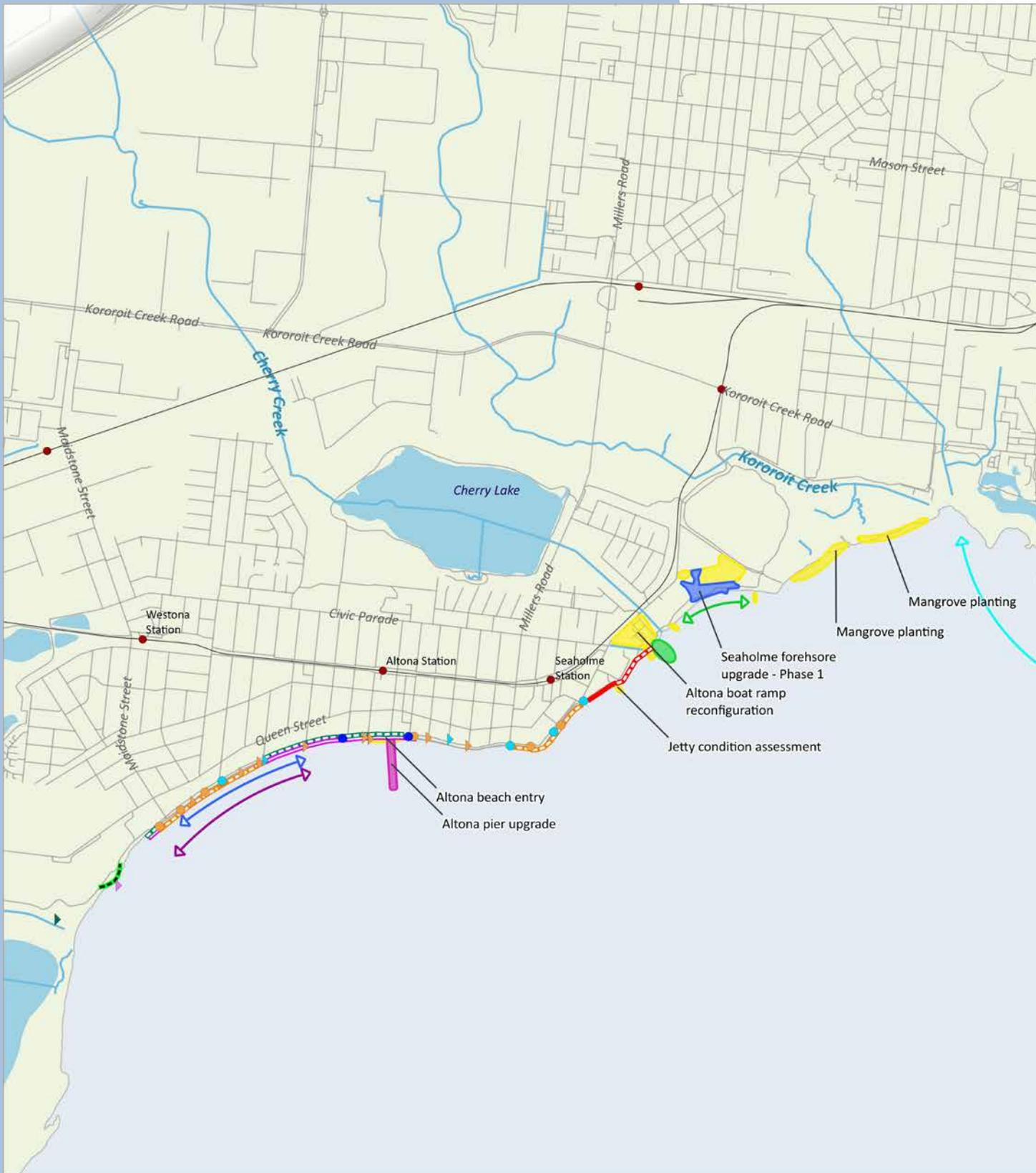


Figure 6. Hobsons Bay City Council - recent and planned capital works (CAPEX)



Capital works:

Sea wall

- Reinstatement - Completed
- ▶ Reinstatement - Planned
- Sea wall lift - Completed
- - - Sea wall lift - Planned
- New sea wall - Completed
- - - New sea wall - Planned

Access

- Pedestrian - Completed
- ▶ Pedestrian - Planned
- Vehicle - Completed
- - - Rock revetment (mortared) - Planned lift
- New board walk - Proposed

Revetments

- Rock wall/revetment - Completed
- - - Rock wall/revetment - Planned
- - - Rock revetment (mortared) - Planned lift

Recreation

- ▶ Fishing Platform - Proposed
- ▶ Viewing Platform - Proposed
- ◄ Wind Sports Zone Infrastructure - Planned

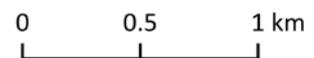
Other

- ◄ Coastal Protection Investigation - Planned
- ◄ Beach Renourishment - Completed
- ◄ Beach Renourishment - Annual

Projects

- Annual
- Completed
- Planned
- Other Agency

Data source: HBCC CAPEX



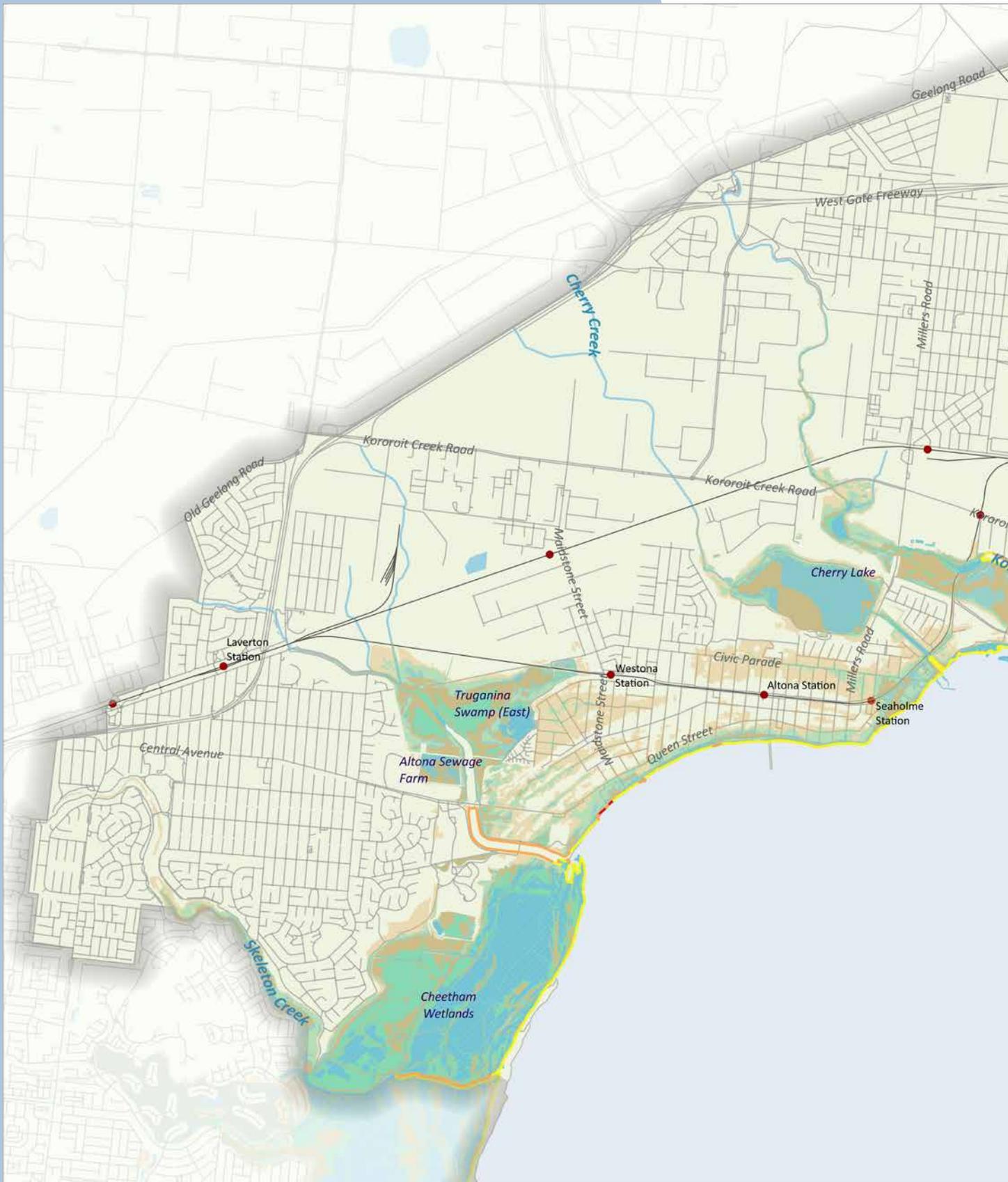
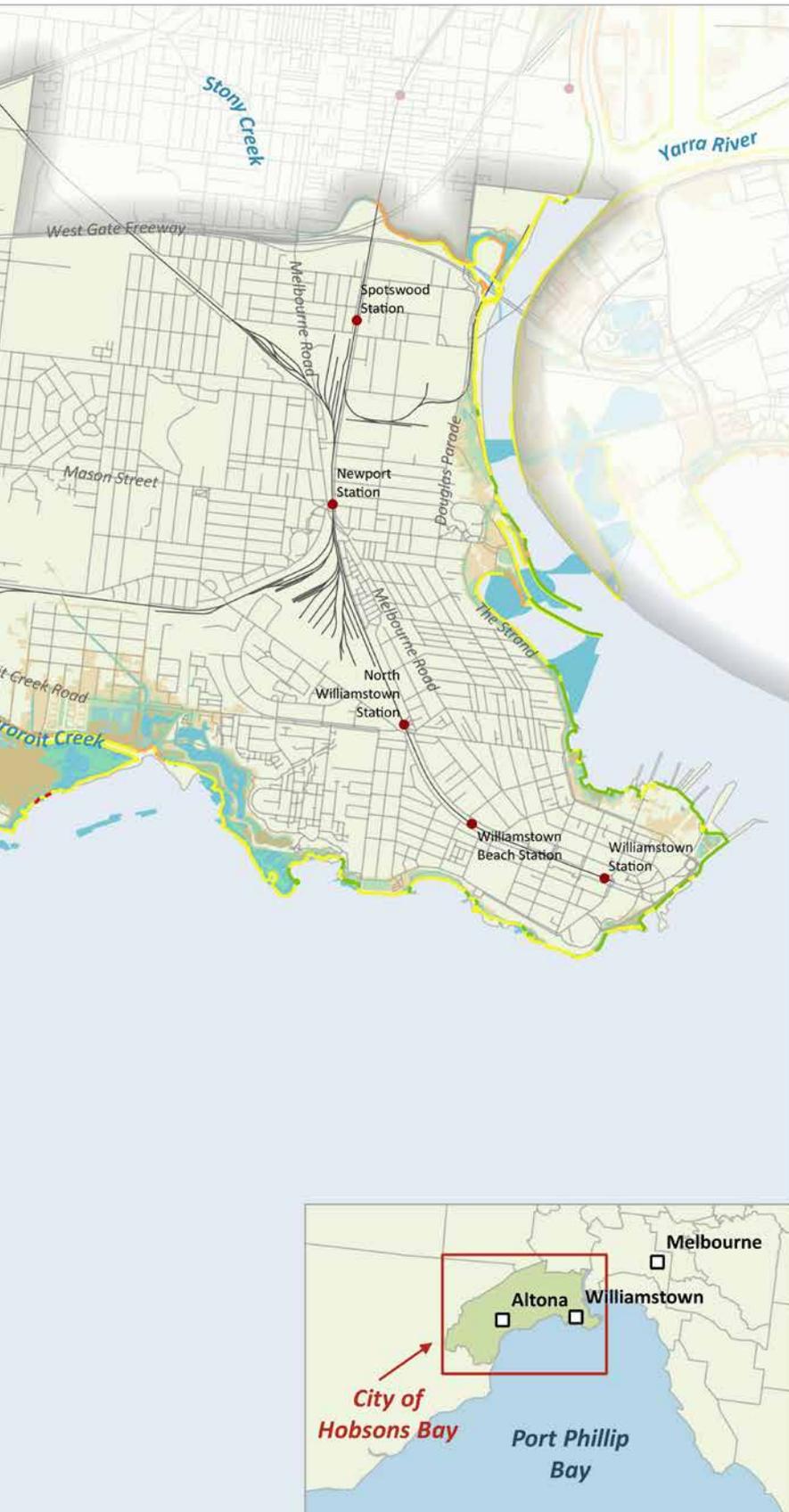


Figure 7. Available coastal hazard overlays.



**Sea level rise
(Victorian Coastal Inundation dataset):**

- 2040 - SLR 20 cm
- 2070 - SLR 47 cm
- 2100 - SLR 82 cm
- 2040 - SLR 20 cm - Storm tide
- 2070 - SLR 47 cm - Storm tide
- 2100 - SLR 82 cm - Storm tide

Erosion vulnerability (VCHA):

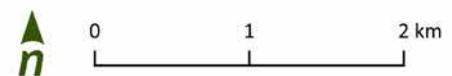
- Very low
- Low
- Moderate
- High
- Very high

Data sources:

- DELWP - Victorian Coastal Inundation dataset (Future Coasts project)
- DELWP - Victorian Coastal Hazard Assessment (VCHA)

Note:

Coastal hazard assessment data to be updated through Port Phillip Bay Coastal Hazard Assessment (PPBCHA) in 2021/22



Note: Hazard data to be updated with results from Port Phillip Bay Coastal Hazard Assessment (2021)

3.3 Respect natural processes and strengthen resilience to climate change cont.

Table 5. Values, issues, and opportunities to respect natural processes and strengthen resilience to climate change

Values	Issues	Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural coastal processes and creation/maintenance of natural areas – wetlands, sediment transport, beaches, etc. Natural protection from coastal hazards – e.g. mangrove swamps, saltmarsh, rock outcrops, etc. Coast, wetlands, and creeks providing cool areas and reducing urban heat Human health and safety, including disaster management Public and private property and asset protection Engineering and coastal management initiatives to strengthen resilience of foreshore 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sea level rise Coastal flooding impacting on values Erosion impacting on values 'Hard' / artificial engineering impacting on natural processes Limited monitoring and local data Increase in severity, frequency, and magnitude of future coastal hazards Keeping policies and management processes up to date with coastal hazard studies, predictions and other updates to science Integration of coastal hazard and climate change planning into Council process Increased urban heat and lack of shade in some areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen understanding of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local coastal processes Present and emerging coastal hazards Increase community awareness and understanding of changing climate and the dynamic coastal and marine environment Increase adaptation measures, including to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embed consideration of coastal hazards into decision making and design Integrate the latest hazard mapping into disaster management planning Upgrade, modify or relocate infrastructure to accommodate or withstand changing conditions Promote and integrate innovative management of coastal areas, e.g. nature-based adaptation, bioengineering, living seawalls Protect, respect and work with sediment supply and natural coastal processes



3.4 Use and develop sustainably

Coastal settlements

Intended Marine and Coastal Policy outcomes:

Coastal settlements are desirable places to live, work, visit and play.

Non-urban breaks between coastal settlements are maintained to preserve the character of the coastline and coastal settlements.

Growth of coastal settlements is ecologically, socially and economically sustainable.

As one of the first European settlement sites in Victoria, Hobsons Bay has a long history of development in the coastal zone. Residential and commercial buildings have been constructed along the foreshore,

OBJECTIVE:

Consider the impacts and benefits of existing and new use and development on the environment, other users, and the prosperity of future generations

overlooking the bay. These include along The Strand, Nelson Place, and the Esplanades of Williamstown and Altona. These foreshore settings mean properties may be exposed to increasing coastal hazards over time. Increasing population density creates a range of extra pressures for foreshore areas, sensitive environments, and facilities.

Neighbourhood character and community feel is considered very important to residents and visitors. Natural non-urban breaks are also valued for their recreational and ecological benefits. Continued population growth, housing demands, and limited available space potentially threaten these values. Planning scheme zones (Figure 8), overlays (Figure 9) and other controls need to ensure growth is carefully managed in a sustainable way. The Hobsons Bay Housing Strategy 2019 is planning for these future housing needs.

Marine and coastal industries

Intended Marine and Coastal Policy outcome:

Use of the marine and coastal environment by industry is ecologically, socially and economically sustainable.

Petrochemical facilities and manufacturing dominate the region's industry. Several major hazard facilities are located along the foreshore, including oil and petroleum refineries, where specific land use considerations apply. Other major industries that rely on the local marine and coastal zone include shipbuilding, ports, and energy production. These facilities and associated infrastructure can be a barrier for public access to the foreshore and decreases activation of the coastal zone as a community resource. They are also a potential pollution risk to waterways, groundwater, and the bay.

With a national move away from traditional manufacturing, previously working-class areas such as Spotswood, Newport and Altona are becoming increasingly gentrified. Closure of manufacturing facilities and a national reduction in manufacturing has resulted in growing diversification of industry in Hobsons Bay to include transport and logistics, construction, retail, and tourism.





3.4 Use and develop sustainably cont.

Recreation and tourism

Intended Marine and Coastal Policy outcome:

The marine and coastal environment hosts a diverse range of recreation and tourism experiences that are strategically planned and located to be safe and sustainable now and in the future.

In addition to the foreshore's natural values, people enjoy interacting with nature during recreational activities. These include walking, running, cycling, dog walking, swimming, fishing, snorkelling, birdwatching, wind and water sports and boating.

The coastline is a place for people to relax, connect with nature and enjoy the coastal

and marine environment. The region's network of shared trails is recognised as being vital to this enjoyment. It includes the Hobsons Bay Coastal Trail, and the Kororoit, Laverton and Skeleton Creeks shared trails, which provide recreational connectivity between activity areas. The Open Space Strategy 2018 and Sport and Recreation Strategy 2014, guide Hobsons Bay's recreation and open space planning. Some of Hobsons Bay's recreational and open space facilities are shown in Figure 10.

With two out of three public swimming beaches in the western metropolitan area of Melbourne, Hobsons Bay is a popular destination for tourists and locals. Williamstown and Altona Life Saving Clubs contribute to safe coastal water-based recreation as well as hosting a range of public events and activities. Visitor economy generates approximately \$294 million in economic output and supports around 1,400 local jobs.





Buildings, structures, and access

Intended Marine and Coastal Policy outcomes:

Buildings and structures in the marine and coastal environment exhibit excellence in siting and design that is sympathetic to the landscape context and minimises impacts on the environment.

Buildings and structures on marine and coastal Crown land have a functional need to be near or in the water and provide significant public benefit.

Communities access marine and coastal Crown land in ways that minimise risk to public safety and protect environmental and cultural values

With a long maritime history, there are many structures located throughout the Hobsons Bay coastal and marine zone. This includes wharfs, piers, jetties, and boat ramps, along with cafes, recreation clubs and other

facilities. There are also various coastal structures - seawalls, rock revetments and groynes that influence how people and the environment interact with the coast.

There is a mix of publicly and privately-owned infrastructure which is and will increasingly be exposed to coastal hazards. Consideration needs to be given to the functionality, maintenance, and community benefit, along with the need for these structures to be located within the foreshore zone.

Council-managed structures are assessed via a fit-for-purpose risk management approach. Council is also working through programs to improve foreshore resilience, raising seawall heights, and removing and consolidating beach access points to assist with sand retention, foreshore flooding and to minimise future maintenance costs (Figure 6).

Hobsons Bay is leading Australia in provision of accessible beaches, which has included beach matting, wheelchairs, walking frames and accessible change facilities.

Table 6 presents the values, issues and opportunities identified to use and develop sustainably.

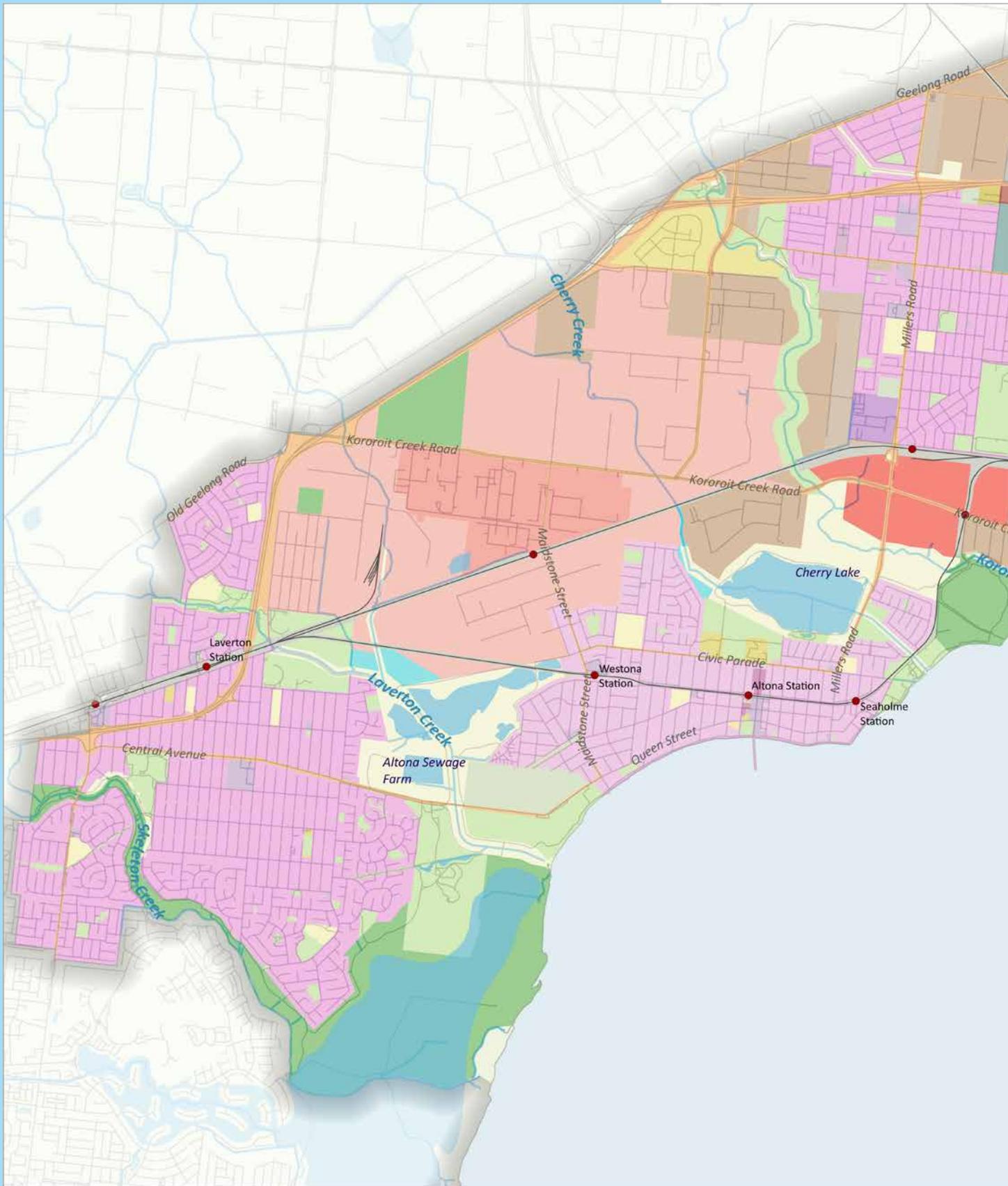


Figure 8. Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme Zones

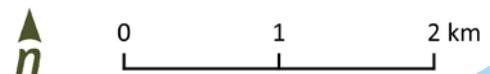


Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme

- Mixed Use Zone
- General Residential 1 Zone
- General Residential 2 Zone
- General Residential 3 Zone
- Residential Growth Zone
- Industry 1 Zone
- Industry 3 Zone
- Commercial 1 Zone
- Commercial 2 Zone
- Public Use Zone - Service & Utility
- Public Use Zone - Education
- Public Use Zone - Health & Community
- Public Use Zone - Cemetery/Crematorium
- Public Use Zone - Local Government
- Public Use Zone - Other Public Use
- Public Use Zone - Transport
- Public Park and Recreation Zone
- Public Conservation and Resource Zone
- Road Zone - Category 1
- Special Use Zone - Private Sportsgrounds & Community Establishments
- Special Use Zone - Petroleum Refinery Area
- Special Use Zone - Petrochemical Complex Area
- Special Use Zone - Altona Special Industrial Area
- Special Use Zone - Marine Engineering Area
- Special Use Zone - Brooklyn Terminal Substation
- Comprehensive Development 1 Zone
- Comprehensive Development 2 Zone
- Urban Floodway Zone
- Commonwealth Land

Port of Melbourne Planning Scheme:

- Public Park & Recreation Zone
- Public Use Zone - Transport
- Road Zone category 1
- Special Use Zone - Port of Melbourne
- Special Use Zone - Marine Engineering Area
- Special Use Zone - Foreshore Area - The Strand and Nelson Place
- Special Use Zone - Waters of the Port of Melbourne



Note: Implementation of new residential zones currently underway via Amendment C131

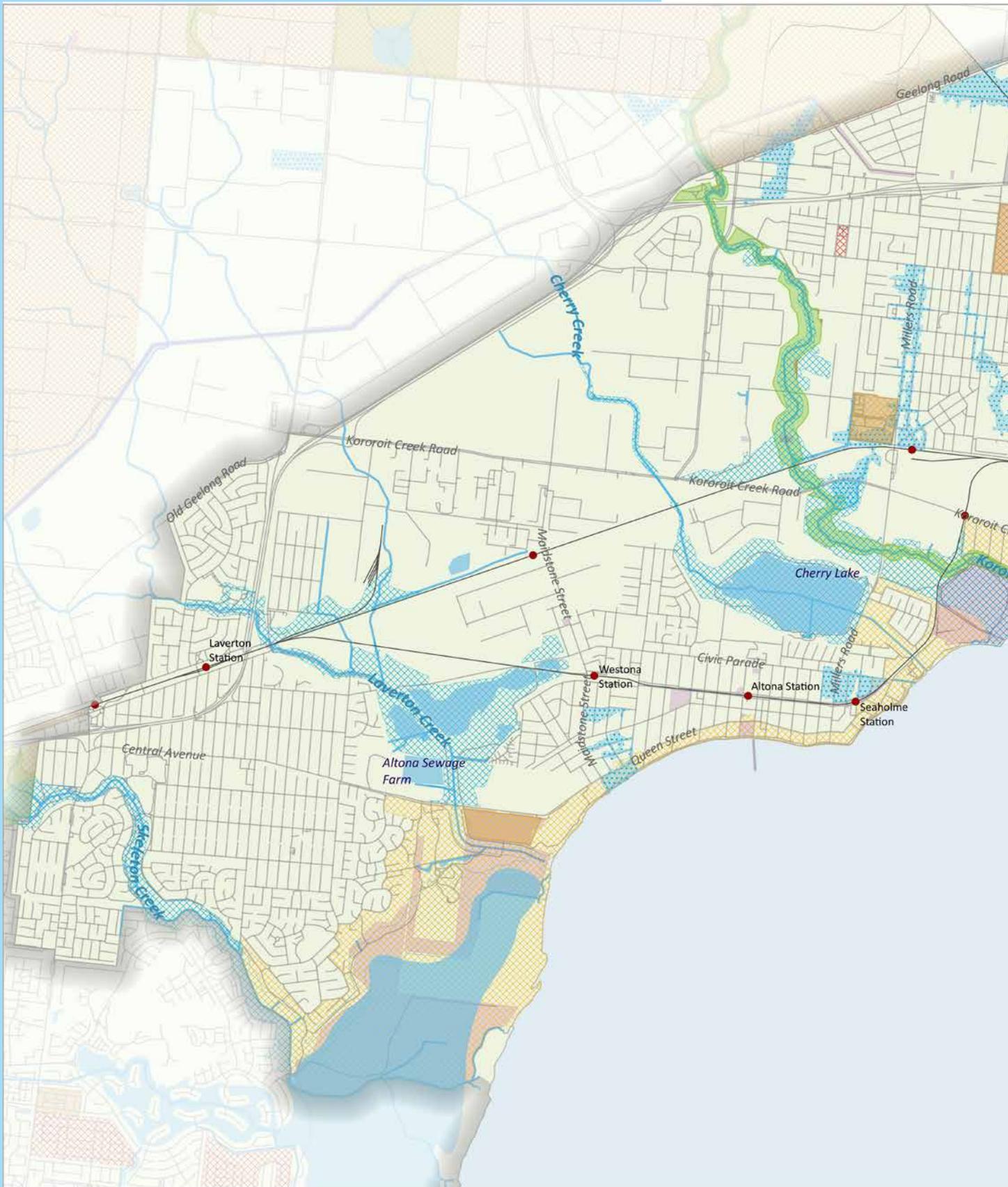
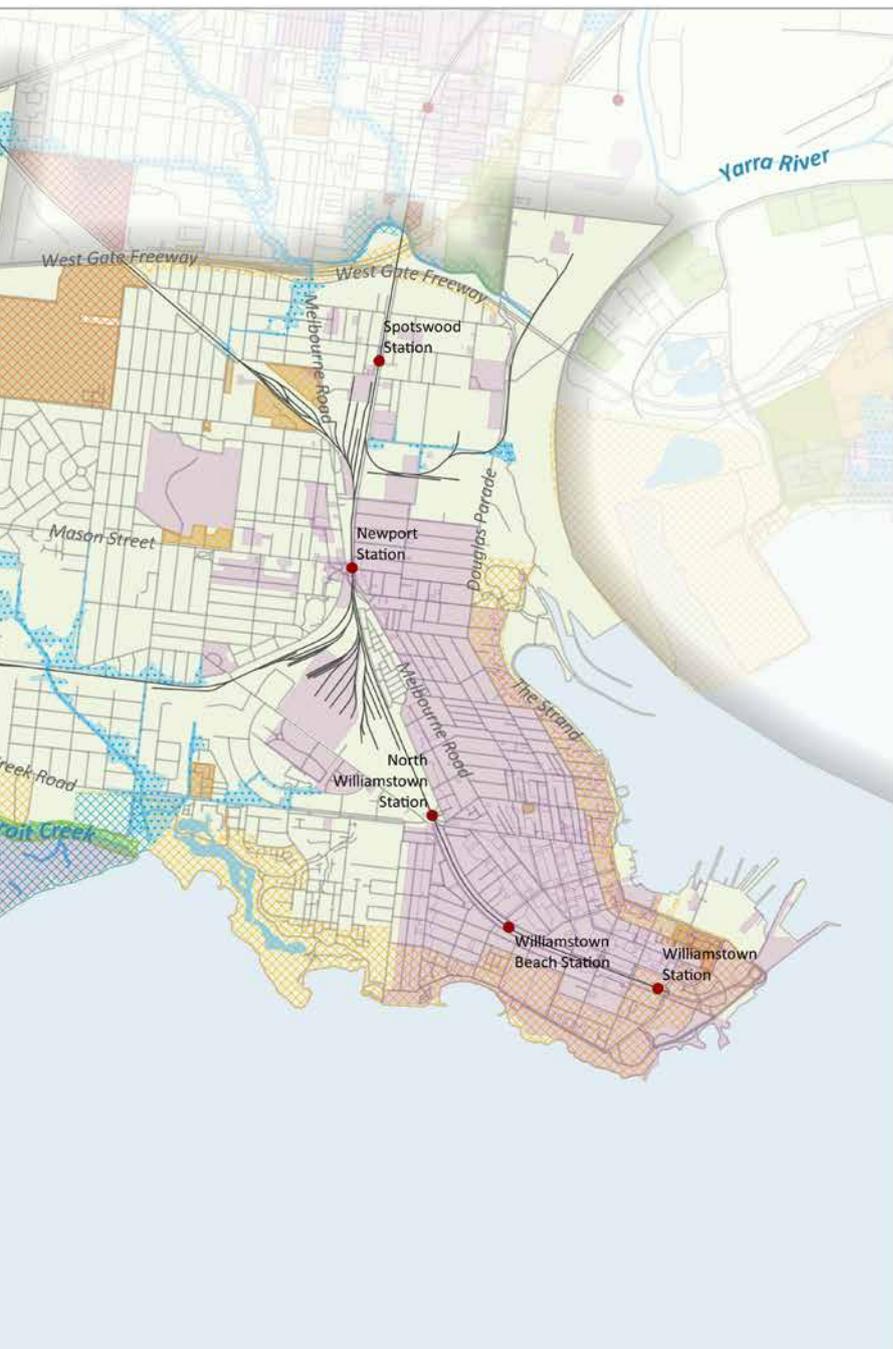
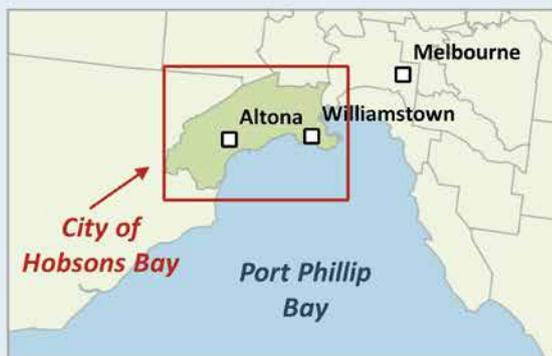


Figure 9. Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme overlays



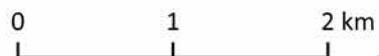
Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme Overlays*

-  Design and Development Overlay
-  Development Contributions Plan Overlay
-  Development Plan Overlay
-  Environmental Audit Overlay
-  Environmental Significance Overlay
-  Heritage Overlay
-  Land Subject to Inundation Overlay
-  Special Building Overlay



*Selected overlays shown

Data source:
Planning scheme overlay - VicMap Planning
(PLAN_OVERLAY)



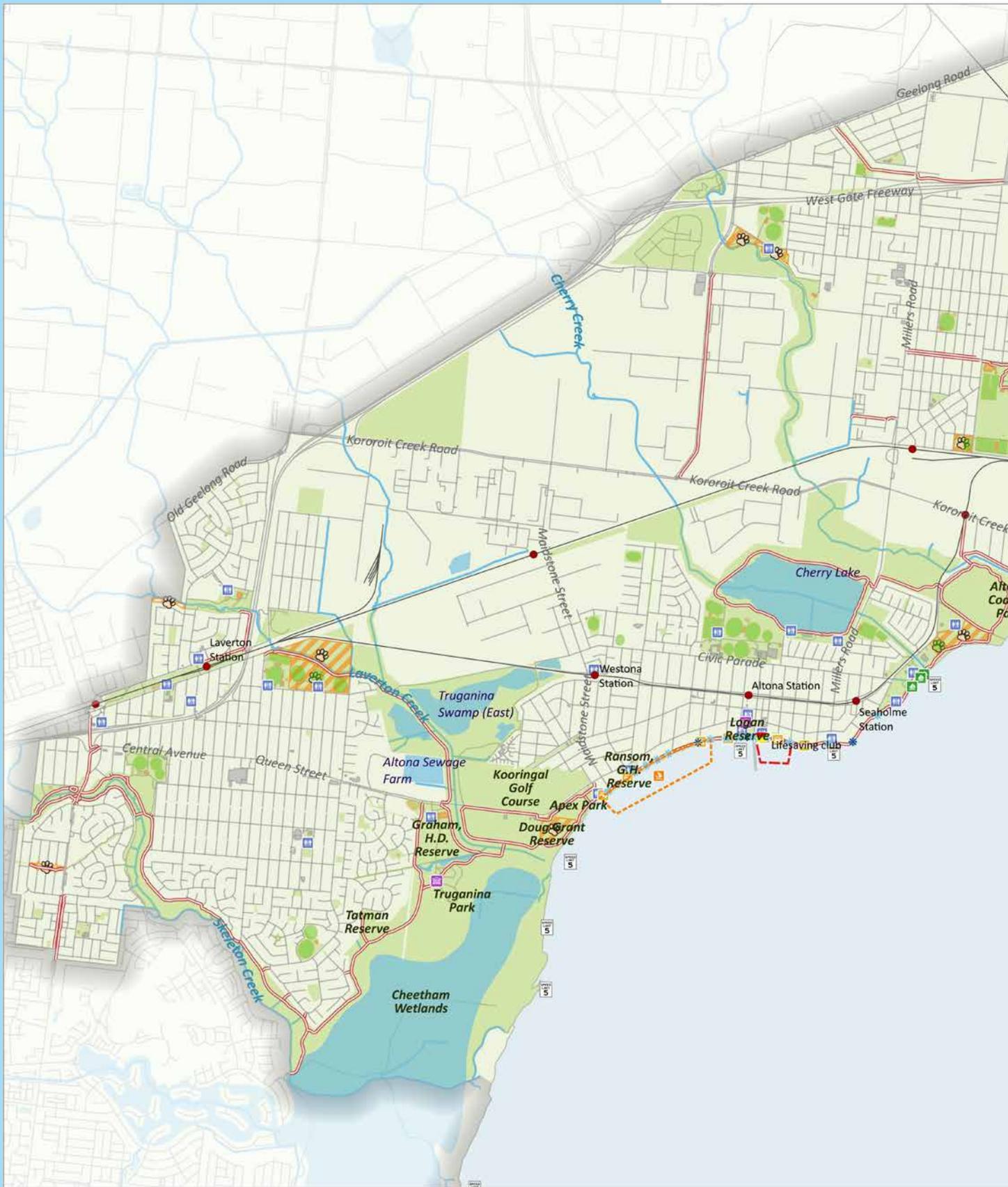


Figure 10. Hobsons Bay recreational and open space facilities.



Boating and beach access:

- Speed Restriction (5 Knots)
- Shared Wind Sports Area
- Boat mooring points
- Boat ramp (DELWP data)
- Boat Ramp (HBCC data)
- Personal Water Craft Access
- Vehicle Access
- Stair access
- Pedestrian Access
- Shared Wind Sports Area
- Vessels prohibited (swimming zone)

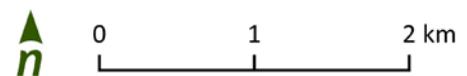
Open space and other facilities:

- Bird hides
- Drinking fountains
- Public toilets
- Recreation facilities
- Open Space
- Recreation facilities
- Sportsfields
- Off-leash dog areas
- Shared paths

Other features:

- Points of interest
- Hobsons Bay Visitor Information Centre
- Lifesaving club
- Waterways
- Wetlands and lakes
- Roads
- Railway
- Railway stations

Data sources:
 Various HBCC GIS layers
 Various Data.vic layers





3.4 Use and develop sustainably cont.

Table 6. Values, issues, and opportunities to use and develop sustainably

Values	Issues	Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleanliness and maintenance of beaches/public places • Nature-based recreation and enjoyment • Accessible, close to home/city • Atmosphere and character – peaceful, family friendly, safe, ‘village’ feel • Commercial values, shops, cafes, restaurants, markets • Diverse, multicultural • Balance of ‘passive’ and ‘active’ areas’ for recreation • Industrial areas provide economic input and jobs for the region • Use of coastal and marine areas for active and passive recreation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barriers to access including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Physical barriers and limitations of existing infrastructure (major roads, railways, pipelines, etc.) - Insufficient car parking or other transport provisions - Social vulnerability impacting on access for all community members • Conflict with shared path users – cyclists and walkers – safety issue • Limited toilets facilities • Limited vegetation and/or structures to provide shade • Tree vandalism concentrated around residents’ views along the foreshore • Litter/waste management, including via stormwater • Unsuitable development – high rises and lack of character • Public perceptions and approach to seaweed management • User safety safety from snakes • Growing resident population and increased tourist numbers • Limited access/activation of Yarra River (Spotswood) • Declining industries, threat of job losses and diversification of business • Major hazard facilities (Caltex and Mobil) and land use planning restrictions. • Kororoit Creek ‘Fishing Village’ – future management • Use and development decisions don’t adequately consider options to limit use, or not use/develop. • Swimmer safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen planning and development controls, including to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amend and update planning schemes, overlays, and development approval processes - Improve communication on what can/can’t be done on certain residential sites - Identify and coordinate improvement works (e.g. Williamstown Maritime Precinct Framework) • Promote fair use of coastal and marine areas, including to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Update and enforce recreational zones (e.g. fishing, wind sports) - Review existing dog controls, communication, and enforcement • Enhance the user experience including to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain and improve coastal trail facilities and connectivity - Upgrade foreshore facilities – toilets, bins, water fountains, exercise equipment, BBQs, etc. - Increase educational/ interpretive signage, promoting interaction and connectivity with ecosystems, history and culture, helping to manage behaviours and enforce controls. • Apply siting and design guidelines for structures on Victorian coasts, ensuring resilient and sympathetic design for coastal landscapes. • Promote commercial opportunities, whilst retaining character, e.g. markets, temporary cafes, pop-ups. • Promote diversified, innovative business opportunities, and values of living/working in Hobsons Bay. • Maintain and support lifesaving facilities, education and volunteer patrols at Williamstown and Altona beach.

3.5 Promote stewardship and collaborative management

- **Taking a stewardship approach**
- **Building understanding and knowledge**
- **Engaging**
- **Collaborating**

Intended Marine and Coastal Policy outcomes:

Traditional Owners, marine and coastal managers, community groups and user groups:

- **are actively engaged and empowered to care for, protect and improve the health of the marine and coastal environment**
- **collaborate, as stewards, to take care of and deliver integrated and coordinated planning and management of the marine and coastal environment**
- **have the knowledge, skills and capacity to manage current and future challenges.**

Improved knowledge and understanding of the marine and coastal environment is used to inform evidence-based decision making and evaluate the effectiveness of those decisions.

Management of the foreshore and its facilities is a shared responsibility between Hobsons Bay City Council and other agencies including DELWP, Parks Victoria, Melbourne Water, and the Port of Melbourne.



OBJECTIVE:

Empower the community to play a part in the care of natural marine and coastal places, to help to enhance their resilience

There is an opportunity for the inclusion of our community and visitors in our approach to coastal and marine management. Hobsons Bay's community is already taking an active role in environmental stewardship and caring for the marine and coastal environment.

Bunurong Traditional Owners needs, aspirations and experience can be embedded into the day-to-day management of our coastal and marine areas.

Various "Friends of" community groups include Greenwich Bay, Lower Kororoit Creek, Skeleton Creek and Williamstown Wetlands. Expanding the reach and fostering further interest in the care of marine and coastal zone could be achieved through increasing awareness and providing greater opportunities for different interest groups.

Building knowledge of our marine and coastal environment is currently supported by research and citizen science monitoring programs such as WaterWatch and EstuaryWatch. There are seven active WaterWatch locations in Hobsons Bay, located at Truganina Park, Jawbone Reserve and Stony Creek.

Hobsons Bay Council have been exploring innovative solutions to coastal management issues. This includes a recent partnership with the University of Melbourne's National Centre for Coasts and Climate Change to trial protective pods for mangrove establishment at Altona Coastal Park.

Partnerships with Bunurong Traditional Owners, tourism operators and other stakeholders could also encourage increased interest, knowledge sharing and help to build capacity in coastal and marine management.

The proposed Hobsons Bay Wetlands Centre aims to increase environmental stewardship, education, and participation, fostering respect for the natural environment.

3.5 Promote stewardship and collaborative management *cont.*

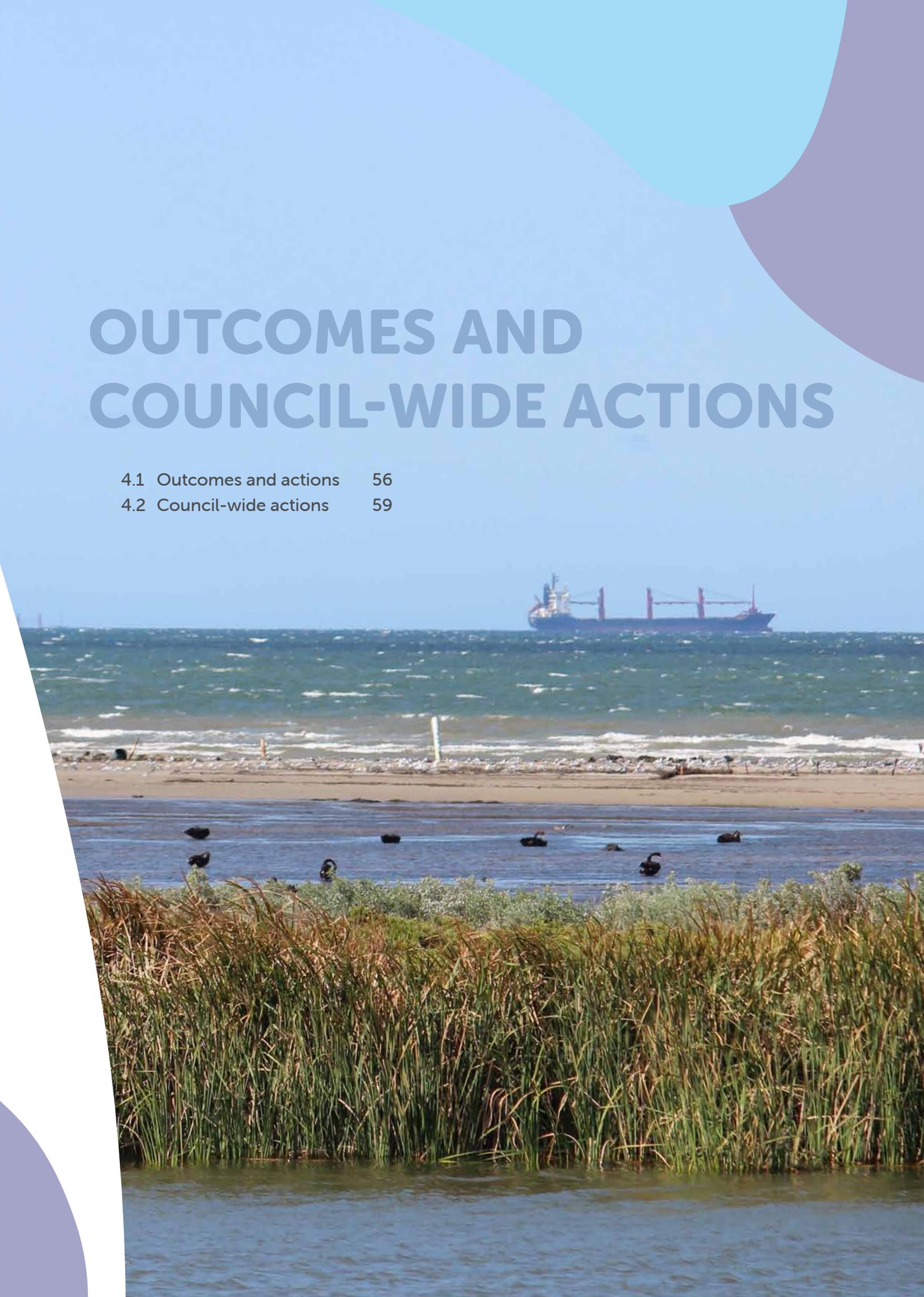
Table 7. Values, issues and opportunities for stewardship and collaborative management

Values	Issues	Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An engaged community already taking an active stewardship role • Enthusiastic community groups • Support for natural environmental education and engagement activities (noted in Biodiversity Strategy) e.g. planting days and educational tours • Collaboration with Universities/research - e.g. mangroves trials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disconnect between agency stakeholders • Insufficient or ineffective stakeholder collaboration • Uncertainty and information gaps around asset ownership, usage, and responsibilities of each agencies • Uncertainty around beginning and end of Council's jurisdiction and role • Community stewardship lacking in certain demographics • Limited understanding about processes, permits and approvals for works in foreshore area • Conflicts between user groups • Disconnect in Traditional Owner engagement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporate Traditional Owner knowledge, particularly from the Bunurong People, into marine and coastal management including knowledge sharing • Collaborate and coordinate with relevant agencies, stakeholders • Define and communicate roles and responsibilities of land managers, agencies, and other stakeholders • Promote and support community groups • Increase education and awareness of coastal and marine management • Develop targeted, relevant signage and campaigns to promote sustainable use of coastal and marine areas • Further develop and provide alternative engagement methods such as technology-based approaches (e.g. Ranger videos, live streams)



OUTCOMES AND COUNCIL-WIDE ACTIONS

4.1 Outcomes and actions	56
4.2 Council-wide actions	59



4.

OUTCOMES AND COUNCIL-WIDE ACTIONS

4.1 Outcomes and actions

Overview

An overview of the CMMP structure (Figure 11) shows the relationships between the vision and objectives set out in Section 1.3, and the CMMP outcomes and actions, detailed below.

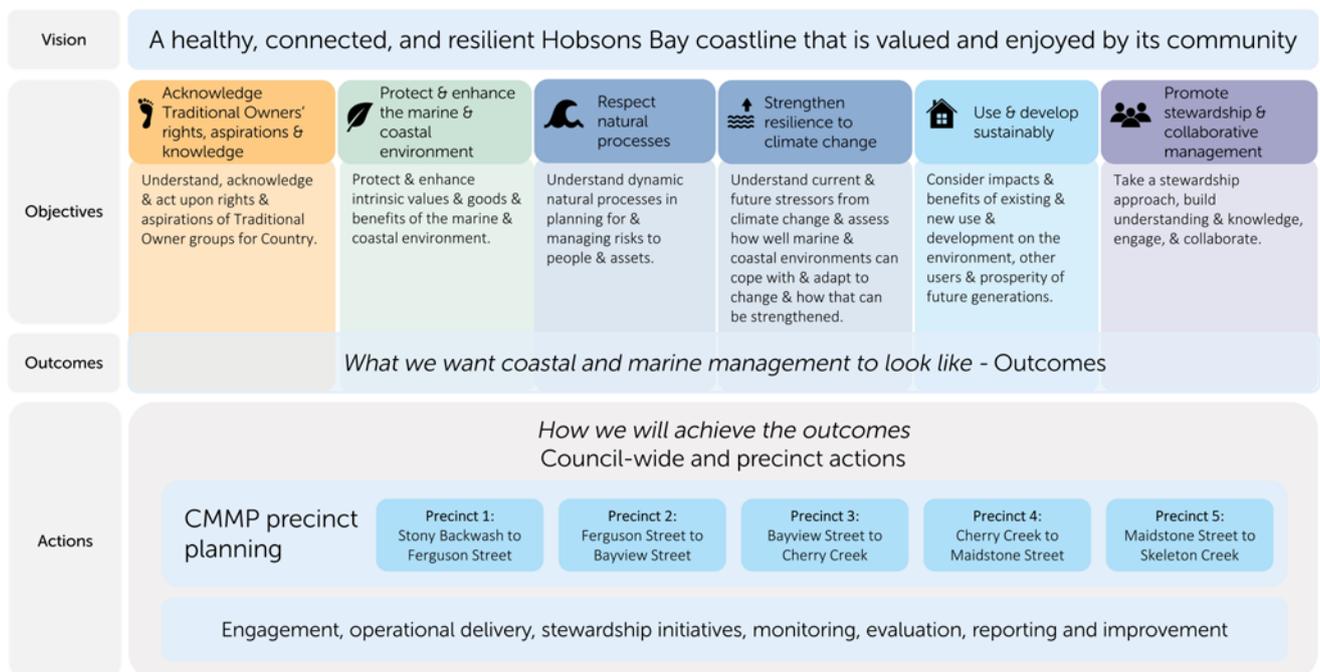


Figure 11. CMMP program logic



What we want coastal and marine management to look like – **Outcomes**

A set of outcomes have been developed (Figure 12) describing what we want coastal and marine management to look like.

These outcomes have been developed in line with the *Marine and Coastal Act 2018* and Policy and based on feedback from the community, Council and agency consultation. They also aim to reflect the values, issues and opportunities detailed in Section 3.

The outcomes are to be used to guide the development of suitable actions and ensure that any initiatives or proposed works are in keeping with our broader coastal and marine management vision. These outcomes can help determine the appropriateness of future works or management actions. Any potential misalignment with these outcomes can be identified and actions reconsidered or modified accordingly.

These outcomes are to act as overarching principles that should be considered for any works, initiatives, decision making or planning for the management of coastal and marine areas.

How we will achieve these outcomes – **Actions**

A suite of actions has been developed to guide investment and priorities over the next 10 years and are to be reviewed and revised after 5 years. Actions have been defined for both Council-wide and for specific precincts (Section 5).

Each action is ranked by priority:

- **Short-term actions:** should commence immediately, within 2 years or are already underway and are important to implement as soon as possible.
- **Medium-term actions:** should be initiated within 3-5 years during implementation of the plan.
- **Long-term actions:** should be commenced in 6-10 years, however preliminary work and consultation may occur sooner if opportunities arise.
- **Ongoing actions:** part of Council's ongoing work in a 'business as usual' capacity.

Priorities may shift throughout the life of the plan, depending on factors such as funding, new research, collaboration opportunities with other projects, and changing conditions (e.g. an extreme event).

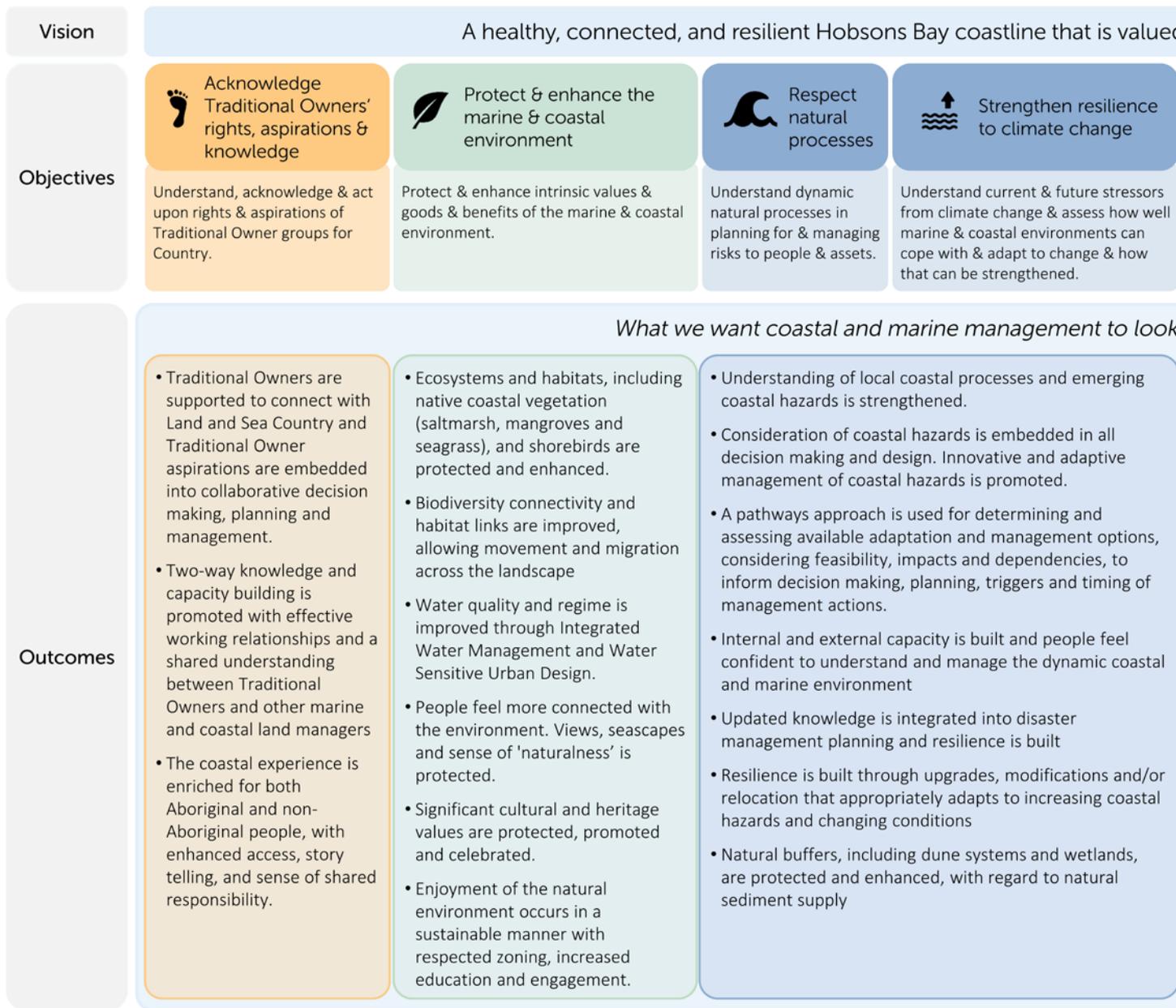


Figure 12. What we want coastal and marine management to look like (outcomes)



and enjoyed by its community



Use & develop sustainably



Promote
stewardship &
collaborative
management

Consider impacts & benefits of existing & new use & development on the environment, other users & prosperity of future generations.

Take a stewardship approach, build understanding & knowledge, engage, & collaborate.

like - Outcomes

- Growth, development and use of marine and coastal areas is environmentally, socially and economically sustainable, and considers the integrated nature and sensitivities of these environments.
- Planning and development controls are utilised to maintain non-urban breaks, preserve the character of the coastline, and maintain it as a desirable place to live, work, visit and play.
- Recreational zoning is updated, enforced and communicated to provide fair access and use of the coastal and marine zone
- The recreational and tourism experience is enhanced through strategically located and designed infrastructure and attractions
- Diversified business and commercial opportunities are strategically promoted to minimise impacts on marine and coastal environments and provide significant public benefits.
- Access to the marine and coastal zone occurs in a safe and accessible manner, with regard to the natural environment and cultural values.
- Roles and responsibilities for relevant stakeholders are defined, with accountability and empowerment for action
- Coastal and marine management is inclusive, transparent and holistic, with increased stewardship and collaboration between stakeholders
- Council, other agencies, and the community have greater capacity to care for, protect and improve the health of the marine and coastal environment
- The latest technical assessments and Traditional Owner knowledge is incorporated into evidence-based planning and management of the marine and coastal zone.

Council-wide actions are presented below (Section 4.2), with Precinct-specific actions provided in Section 5. Section 6 and the implementation plan (Supplement C) provide further detail on implementation of actions, including timeframes, funding, roles and responsibilities and deliverables.

4.2 Council-wide actions

A suite of Council-wide actions has been developed to achieve the outcomes and objectives of the CMMP. These actions are presented below (Table 8), coloured under the objective themes, with key deliverables identified.

Further information, including lead group and key partners, is provided in the implementation plan (Supplement C).

Some of these Council-wide actions may have more relevance for specific precincts or areas within the LGA. The priority Council-wide actions within each precinct and additional precinct-specific actions are provided in Section 5.



4.2 Council-wide actions cont.

Table 8. Council-wide actions for the Hobsons Bay CMMP.

Objective	Actions		Priority
1. Acknowledge Traditional Owners' rights, aspirations, and knowledge	a	Investigate opportunities to establish and develop Bunurong Traditional Owners partnerships, Cultural Heritage Land Management Agreements, or similar.	Short-term
	b	Examine and implement ways to manage and protect cultural values and heritage sites within the marine and coastal environment (ref: Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006).	Short-term
	c	Design and install a suite of interpretive signage focussed on increasing community awareness of the natural, cultural and heritage values of the coastal and marine zone, in collaboration with community groups, Bunurong Traditional Owners and heritage organisations.	Medium-term
2. Protect and enhance the marine and coastal environment	a	Support actions in the Biodiversity Strategy 2017-22 to improve the coastal and marine environment, including using planning controls to retain and/or create biodiversity links and space for saltmarsh retreat (resulting from rising sea levels), and pest management opportunities.	Ongoing
	b	Investigate, trial, and implement innovative and nature-based marine and coastal management, including mangrove planting, biodiverse engineering / living seawalls, expanding shellfish reefs, and other adaptation measures.	Short-term
	c	Support the Urban Forest Strategy in investigating and implementing tree planting, shade management, and protection opportunities along the coast.	Medium-term
	d	Investigate and implement ways to maintain and enhance the condition of marine and coastal environment, including water quality improvement, and advocacy for water-sensitive urban design in all new developments and HBCC works.	Ongoing
	e	Ensure future planning updates retain coastal land/open space in Crown or other public ownership as a resource for all. Explore opportunities to purchase/repurpose additional land to enhance the coastal zone.	Ongoing



Objective	Actions	Priority
3. Respect natural processes / strengthen resilience to climate change	a Review and incorporate coastal hazard adaptation and climate objectives/ outcomes from current State projects in asset and land use management, planning scheme/zoning and HBCC decision making. Includes Marine and Coastal Strategy, Port Phillip Bay Coastal Hazard Assessment and Victoria's Resilient Coast Project.	Short-term – when information available
	b Review HBCC asset management process to incorporate the CMMP, ensuring consideration of changing conditions and State policy. Includes review of 'Fit-for-purpose' framework and asset management, longer-term coastal hazard risks, feasibility of nature-based solutions, innovative/ multi-functional design, and relocation/transition options (consistent with the State policy pathway approach).	Short-term
	c In line with Victoria's coastal adaptation approach being developed as part of Victoria's Resilient Coast – Adapting for 2100+, undertake adaptation planning to assess current and future coastal and marine vulnerability and associated risks (environmental, social, and economic), providing economic risk assessment, rationale for action, and specifying adaptation responses, developed through a pathways approach.	Medium-term
	d Examine ways to effectively manage HBCC coastal hazard risk, including nature-based methods and hard engineering structures with due regard to natural coastal processes. Ensure aging infrastructure is effectively maintained, upgraded, or removed/replaced, according to economic cost-benefit, risk assessment, and its role in increasing resilience for the area/region.	Medium-term
	e Assess drainage outfalls to understand interaction with coastal processes, water quality and mitigation priorities (i.e. sedimentation, flooding, pollutant/nutrient loads). Includes review and confirmation of roles and responsibilities for drainage, collaboration with relevant asset managers, and incorporation of findings from PPBCHA and catchment studies.	Medium-term
4. Use and develop sustainably	a Review and update recreational zoning, mapping, signage, and information in collaboration with relevant stakeholder agencies and groups such as Parks Victoria. This may include fishing, boating, water sports, off leash areas.	Short-term
	b Support and contribute to the development of commercial use of public space guidelines, incorporating objectives of the CMMP.	Short-term
	c Investigate opportunities for increased access and connectivity along the coastline, while recognising and protecting environmental and/ or culturally sensitive areas (e.g. defined pathways, boardwalks, fishing/ viewing platforms and potential access through industrial/private frontage).	Medium-term
	d Expand monitoring to understand and quantify usage, visitation and demand to inform strategic management of marine and coastal areas. Includes usage surveys, pedestrian/bike counters, sensors at key locations (i.e. car parks, boat ramps, dog parks).	Medium-term

4.2 Council-wide actions *cont.*

Table 8. Council-wide actions for the Hobsons Bay CMMP. (cont.)

Objective	Actions	Priority	
4. Use and develop sustainably (cont.)	e	Continue to maintain and upgrade the shared trail and associated facilities to improve connectivity, safety, enhance user experience, and strengthen the Integrated Transport Plan 2017-30. Includes management of shared trail conflicts and separation of conflicting users where possible.	Ongoing
	f	Identify key activity and recreation nodes to minimise development impacts on the coast, encourage fair access to the coast, reduce conflicts and ensure the safety and wellbeing of all foreshore users.	Short-term
	g	Implement the effective management of buildings and structures in the marine and coastal environment, including applying the Siting and Design Guidelines for Structures on the Victorian Coast (DELWP 2020).	Ongoing
5. Promote stewardship and collaborative management	a	Develop a communication and engagement plan for community and agency involvement in marine and coastal management. Includes developing key messages about Hobsons Bay coastal and marine management and program of events/engagement opportunities.	Short-term
	b	Strategically invest in resources (staff, funding, programs) for community stewardship programs and partnerships in response to increasing demand. Invest in knowledge sharing and education programs to generate interest and awareness of marine and coastal environments, hazards, and adaptation.	Medium-term
	c	Strengthen partnerships and advocacy with other stakeholders to raise awareness, promote and support shared care for coastal and marine areas. Identify opportunities for collaboration, funding streams and efficiencies in management.	Short-term
	d	Partner with neighbouring Councils, Melbourne Water, and Association of Bayside Municipalities to implement broader scale coastal climate adaptation and water quality improvement measures.	Medium-term
	e	Develop a marine and coastal citizen science monitoring program, including monitoring and reporting of coastal and marine changes (e.g. through CoastSnap, drones), environmental indicators, (e.g. water quality, flora/fauna monitoring) and coastal issue identification (e.g. through Snap Send Solve).	Medium-term
	f	Promote and support lifesaving and water safety initiatives including facilities, education and volunteer patrols.	Ongoing



PRECINCT PLANS

5.1	Precinct 1 – Stony Backwash to Ferguson Street – Newport	64
5.2	Precinct 2 – Ferguson Street to Bayview Street – Williamstown	68
5.3	Precinct 3 – Bayview Street to Cherry Creek – Williamstown North	72
5.4	Precinct 4 - Cherry Creek to Maidstone Street – Altona and Seaholme	76
5.5	Precinct 5 – Maidstone Street to Skeleton Creek – Altona Meadows	80



5.

PRECINCT PLANS

5.1 Precinct 1 – Stony Backwash to Ferguson Street – Newport

Precinct 1 extends from the north-eastern LGA boundary at Stony Creek and Francis Street in Spotswood to Ferguson Street in Williamstown. The precinct covers Spotswood, Newport, and parts of Williamstown, with water frontage including the lower portions of the Yarra River, the Warmies and into Port Phillip Bay.

Much of the precinct around Spotswood and Newport is dominated by industry, including oil and gas terminals and the Newport Power Station. Residential areas increase south of Digman Reserve and continue into the heart of Williamstown.

Major public open spaces along the coastal zone include Stony Creek Park and Backwash, Newport Riverside Park, Newport Park, the Warmies, Sandy Point Nature Reserve, Greenwich Reserve and various reserves along The Strand in Williamstown.

Major tourism and recreational attractions include Scienceworks, the Warmies Boat Ramp, and various sporting facilities. Restaurants, and other facilities located along the foreshore include the Pier Farm Restaurant, nearby moorings and Williamstown Sailing Club.

Proposed actions (Table 9) and mapping (Figure 13) for Precinct 1 are provided below.

PRECINCT 1 PRIORITIES

- **Protect and enhance environmental values at Sandy Point Nature Reserve and The Spit Reserve.**
- **Review, upgrade and/or reconfigure recreational assets to optimise use of coastal land and support marine-based activities.**
- **Identify opportunities for strategic partnerships and planning to maximise public coastal land area and use.**
- **Upgrade seawalls and other coastal protection infrastructure to increase resilience to coastal hazards.**

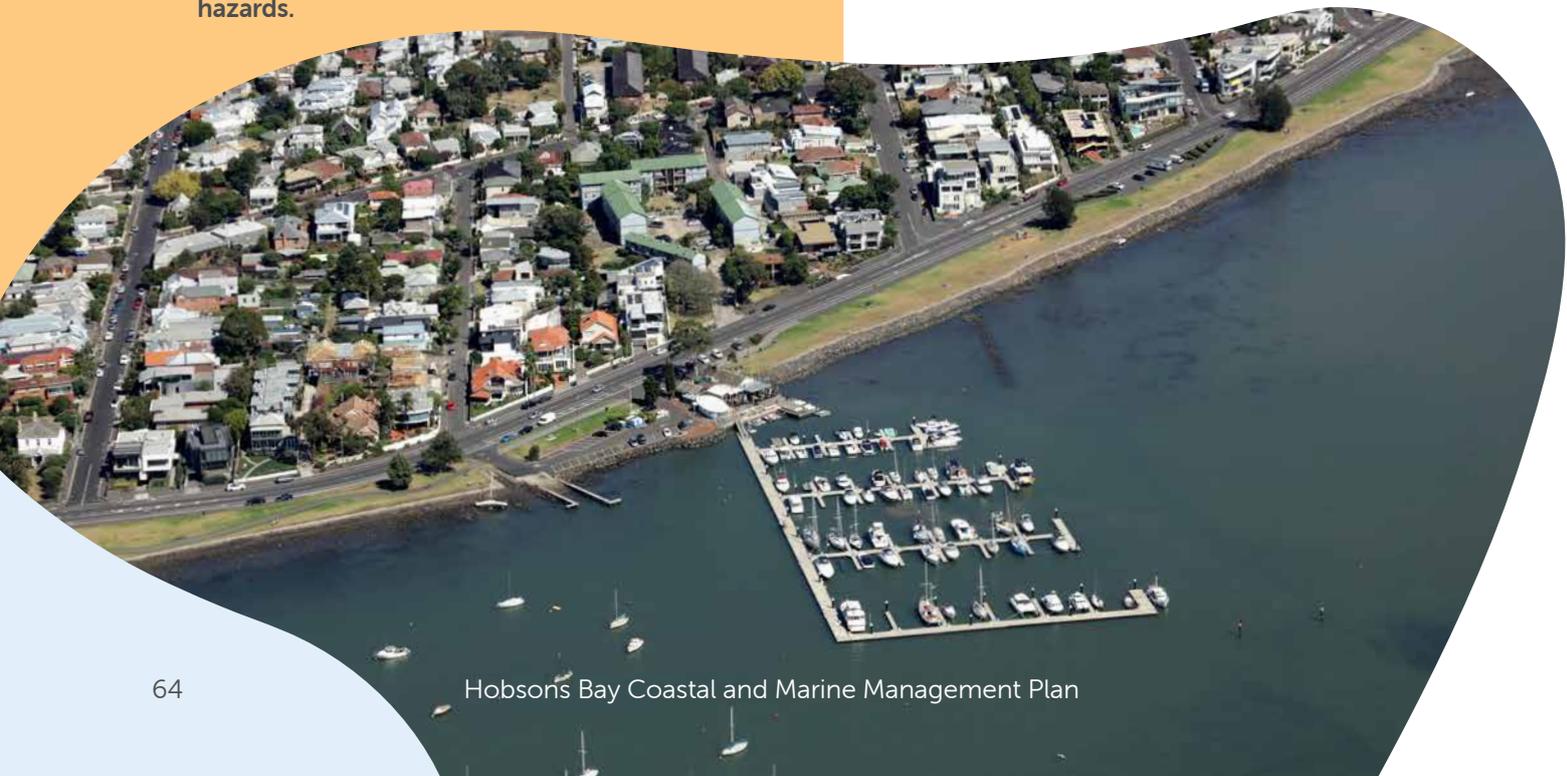




Table 9. Proposed Precinct 1 actions

Objective	Actions		Priority
1. Acknowledge Traditional Owners rights, aspirations and knowledge	1.0	As per Council-wide initiatives.	-
2. Protect and enhance the marine and coastal environment	2.0	As per Council-wide initiatives.	-
	2.1	Promote and contribute to environmental monitoring opportunities, collaborating with community groups. May include water quality, litter, stormwater monitoring.	Medium-term
	2.2	Continue to enhance and protect vegetation along the Spit and Sandy Point for erosion control and significant bird nesting habitat.	Short-term
3. Respect natural processes / Strengthen resilience to climate change	3.0	As per Council-wide initiatives.	-
	3.1	Undertake nominated seawall upgrades to strengthen resilience to sea level rise and coastal hazards, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Strand, • Burgoyne Reserve • John Morley Reserve Consider potential impacts of infrastructure changes/upgrades on surrounding areas and investigate feasibility of alternate adaptation measures in line with the State policy.	Short-term
4. Use and develop sustainably	4.0	As per Council-wide initiatives.	-
	4.1	Promote and improve litter management through educational signage, on-land fishing facilities, disposal bins, and innovative trials (i.e. SeaBins) in key locations including The Warmies, around Stony Creek, and near Newport Power Station.	Long-term
	4.2	Support the Better Places – Spotswood and South Kingsville project and establish a working group with Port of Melbourne, DELWP, industry stakeholders and other relevant parties (e.g. Scienceworks) to develop an options assessment for activation and improved access of the Spotswood/Newport foreshore.	Short-term
	4.3	Work with Port of Melbourne to install educational/zoning signage at boat ramps. Includes raising awareness of shipping zones, operations, safety risks and implications for recreational boating.	Medium-term
	4.4	Work with relevant stakeholders on the Williamstown Maritime Precinct Framework, including review of alignment with CMMP (also in Precinct 2).	Short-term
	4.5	Engage with Better Boating Victoria to improve recreational boating and fishing facilities including Warmies Boat ramp reconfiguration and land-based fishing platforms.	Medium-term
	4.6	Investigate amenity improvement opportunities and implement works at Warmies dog park.	Long-term
5. Promote stewardship and collaborative management	5.0	As per Council-wide initiatives.	-

Precinct 1 - Stony Backwash to Ferguson Street

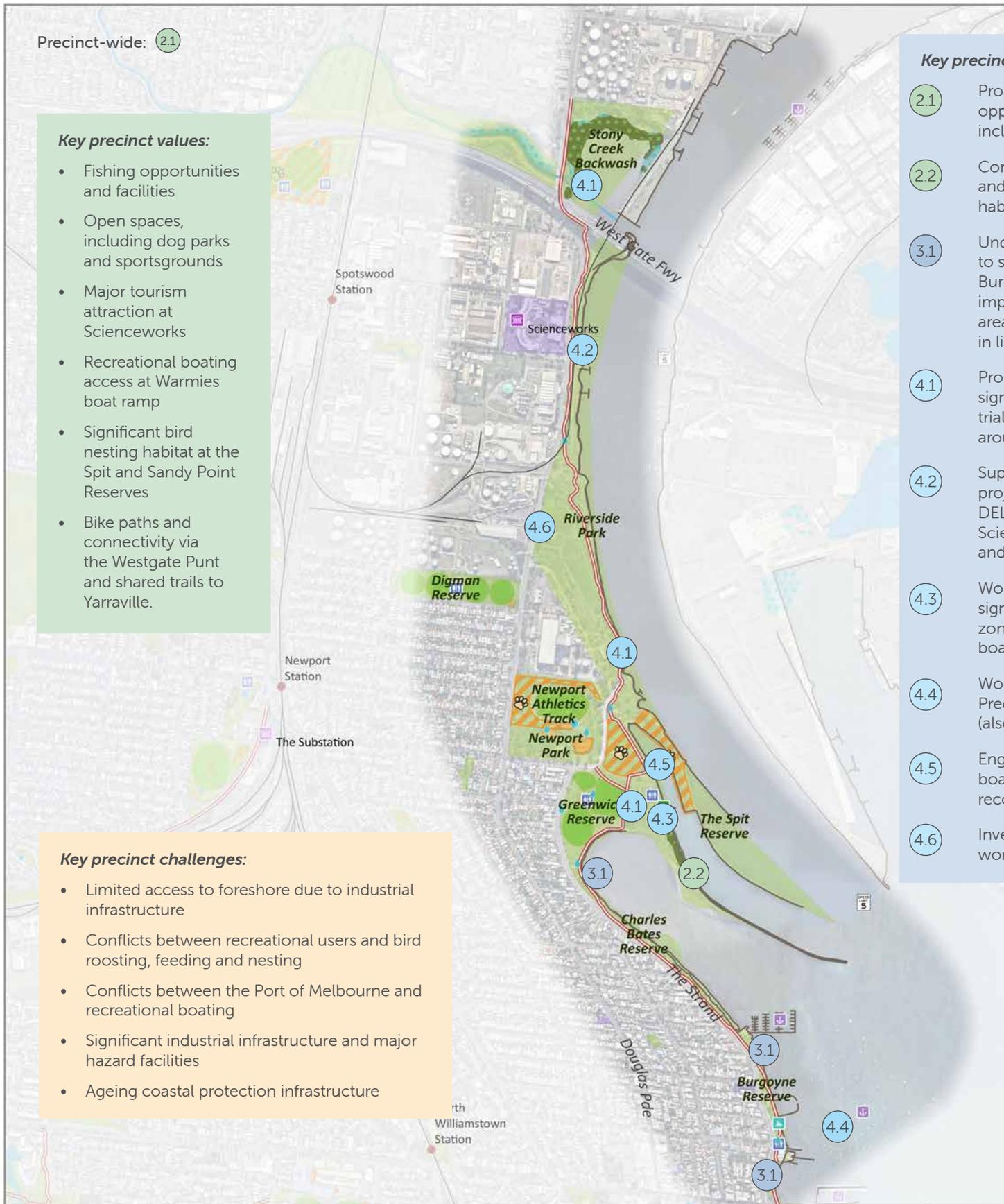


Figure 13. Precinct 1 key features, values, challenges, and actions.

Key actions:

Promote and contribute to environmental monitoring opportunities, collaborating with community groups. May include water quality, litter, stormwater monitoring.

Continue to enhance and protect vegetation along the Spit at Sandy Point for erosion control and significant bird nesting habitat.

Undertake nominated seawall upgrades to strengthen resilience to sea level rise and coastal hazards, including The Strand, Goyne Reserve and John Morley Reserve. Consider potential impacts of infrastructure changes/upgrades on surrounding areas and investigate feasibility of alternate adaptation measures in line with the State policy.

Promote and improve litter management through educational signage, on-land fishing facilities, disposal bins, and innovative devices (i.e. SeaBins) in key locations including The Warmies, and Stony Creek, and near Newport Power Station.

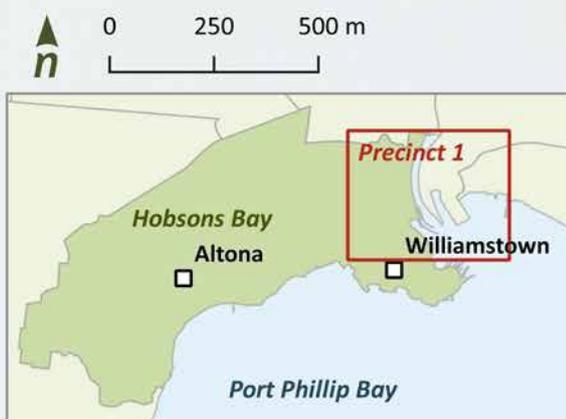
Support the Better Places – Spotswood and South Kingsville project and establish a working group with Port of Melbourne, VWP, industry stakeholders and other relevant parties (e.g. networks) to develop an options assessment for activation and improved access of the Spotswood/Newport foreshore.

Work with Port of Melbourne to install educational/zoning signage at boat ramps. Includes raising awareness of shipping lanes, operations, safety risks and implications for recreational boating.

Work with relevant stakeholders on the Williamstown Maritime Precinct Framework, including review of alignment with CMMP (see Precinct 2).

Engage with Better Boating Victoria to improve recreational boating and fishing facilities including Warmies Boat ramp configuration and land-based fishing platforms.

Investigate amenity improvement opportunities and implement works at Warmies dog park.



Boating and beach access:

- Boat mooring points
- Boat Ramp
- Personal Water Craft Access
- Speed Restriction (5 Knots)
- Vessels Prohibited (All Vessels)

Open space, structures and other facilities:

- Drinking fountains
- Public toilets
- Shared paths
- Coastal structures
- Open Space
- Recreation facilities
- Sportsfields
- Off-leash dog areas
- Heritage Register areas
- Attractions

Coastal and marine ecosystems:

- Mangroves
- Coastal saltmarshes, saltflats and saline reedbeds
- Sublittoral seagrass beds
- Infralittoral rock

Other features:

- Rail stations
- Railway
- Waterways
- Wetlands

5.2 Precinct 2 – Ferguson Street to Bayview Street – Williamstown

Precinct 2 extends from Ferguson Street, Williamstown to Bayview Street, Williamstown, just west of Gloucester Reserve. The precinct covers Williamstown, including the maritime areas along Nelson Place, Point Gellibrand, the Esplanade and Williamstown Beach. The commercial areas around Nelson Place and at Williamstown beach are key activity nodes.

Some areas of the foreshore are inaccessible to the public, particularly around the yacht and angling clubs and ship building industrial areas. The area from Stanley Street (in Precinct 1) to Breakwater Pier is included in the Williamstown Maritime Precinct Framework. This project will inform investment and development decisions shaping the future of this area.

The main areas of public open space along the foreshore include Commonwealth Reserve, Point Gellibrand Coastal Heritage Park, parkland along the Esplanade and Hatt Reserve, The Botanic Gardens, Fearon and Sadler Reserves, Williamstown Beach, and Gloucester Reserve.

The area is largely residential and commercial, with attractions along the coast including Nelson Place shops and cafes, Seaworks Maritime precinct, Williamstown Beach and Botanic Gardens, Timeball Tower and Williamstown Cricket Ground.

Proposed actions (Table 10) and mapping (Figure 14) for Precinct 2 are provided below.

PRECINCT 2 PRIORITIES

- **Aligning the Williamstown Maritime Precinct Framework to the vision and objectives of the CMMP.**
- **Upgrading recreational assets to meet demand and increase amenity values of the foreshore.**
- **Reviewing and managing environmental threats, including contaminated land.**
- **Improve cooling capacity of public open space to reduce urban heat.**
- **Upgrading seawalls and other coastal protection infrastructure to increase resilience to coastal hazards.**
- **Incorporating findings from the Williamstown Wave Wash and Surge Study into coastal management**

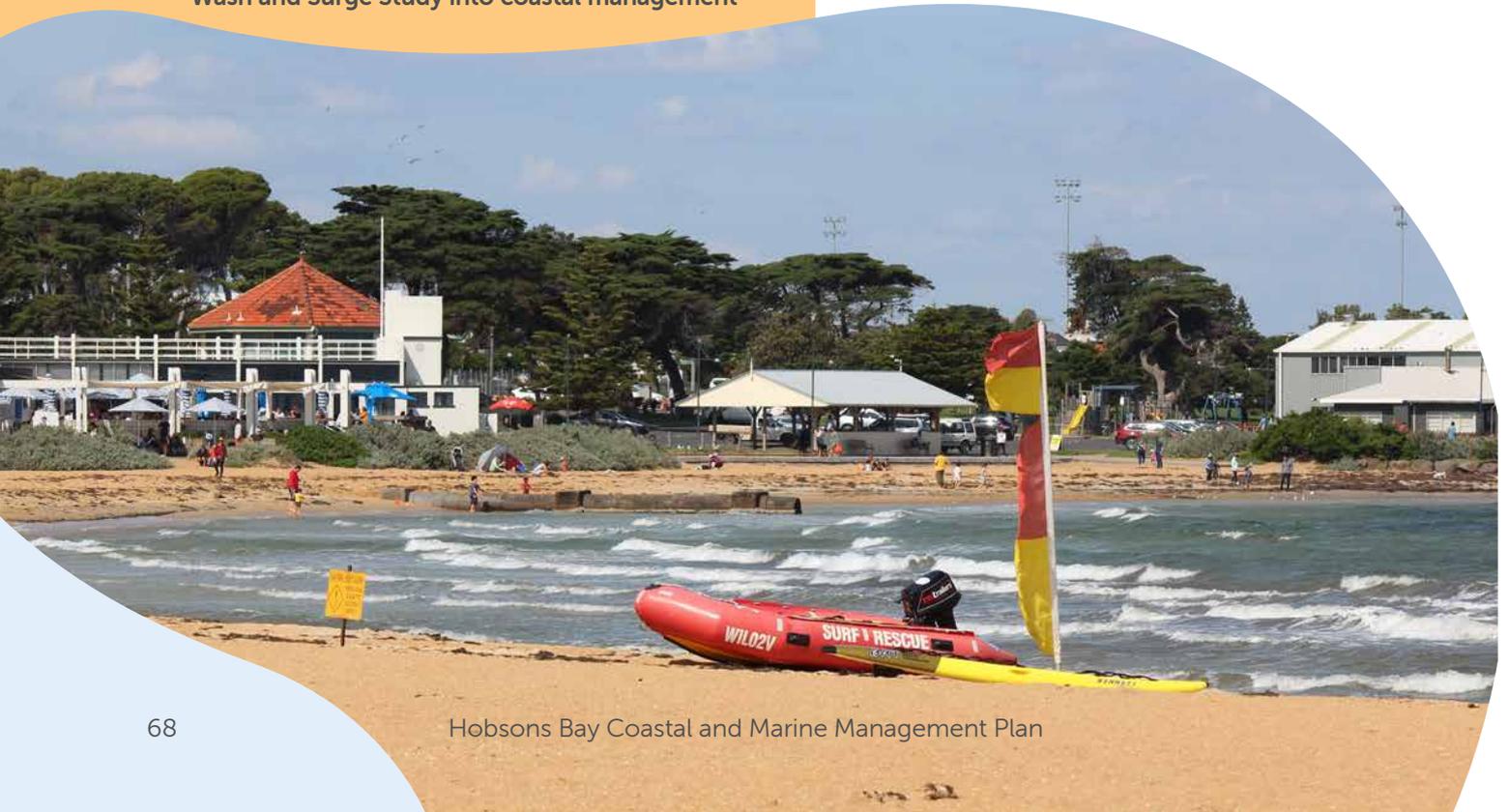




Table 10. Proposed Precinct 2 actions.

Objective	Actions		Priority
1. Acknowledge Traditional Owners rights, aspirations and knowledge	1.0	As per Council-wide initiatives.	-
2. Protect and enhance the marine and coastal environment	2.0	As per Council-wide initiatives.	-
	2.1	Supporting actions in the Urban Forest Strategy, increase tree canopy cover and vegetation within foreshore areas (including Gloucester and Hatt reserves), to enhance the natural environment, provide shade, and reduce urban heat.	Ongoing
3. Respect natural processes / Strengthen resilience to climate change	3.0	As per Council-wide initiatives.	-
	3.1	Review Parks Victoria's Williamstown Wave Surge Study and embed outcomes in future land use/infrastructure planning, including Williamstown Maritime Precinct Framework.	Short-term
	3.2	Undertake nominated seawall upgrades to strengthen resilience to sea level rise and coastal hazards, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gloucester Reserve • Hatt Reserve • Cyril Curtain Reserve • Williamstown Beach Consider potential impacts of infrastructure changes/ upgrades on surrounding areas and investigate feasibility of alternate adaptation measures in line with the State policy.	Medium-term
	3.3	Support Parks Victoria in the preservation of cultural heritage, shared trails and amenity at Point Gellibrand, strengthening the resilience of this location (including seawall maintenance).	Short-term
4. Use and develop sustainably	4.0	As per Council-wide initiatives.	-
	4.1	Work with relevant stakeholders on the Williamstown Maritime Precinct Framework, including review of alignment with CMMP (also in Precinct 1).	Short-term
	4.2	In collaboration with Williamstown Maritime Precinct Framework, advocate for the sustainable activation of foreshore areas adjacent to Nelson Place and Battery Road and upgraded connectivity, amenity, and safety of the shared trail along Nelson Place and Battery Road.	Short-term
	4.3	Assess condition of Newport and Williamstown Anglers Club jetties, to inform feasibility of possible upgrades/ modifications. May include provisions for paddle craft pontoon to meet demand and future proofing for changing climate.	Medium-term
5. Promote stewardship and collaborative management	5.0	As per Council-wide initiatives.	-

Precinct 2 - Stony Backwash to Ferguson Street

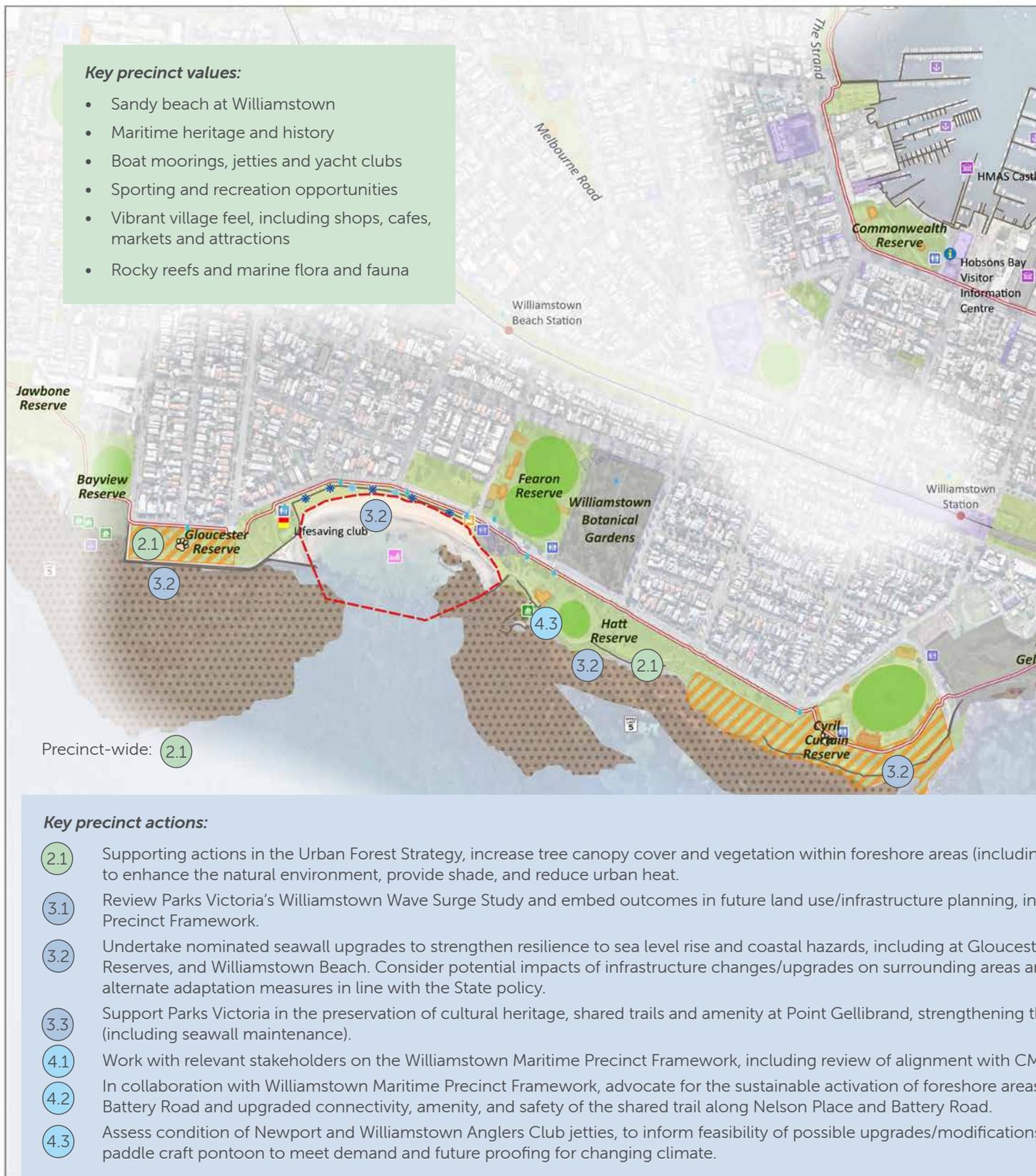


Figure 14. Precinct 2 key features, values, challenges, and actions.



Key precinct challenges:

- Coastal erosion and coastal hazards
- Ageing infrastructure and coastal protection works
- Shared use of limited space and competing demands
- Population growth and tourism/commercial demands

Boating and beach access:

- Boat mooring points
- Boat Ramp
- Vehicle Access
- Access Stairs
- Pedestrian Access
- Speed Restriction (5 Knots)
- Vessels Prohibited (All Vessels)

Open space, structures and other facilities:

- Drinking fountains
- Public toilets
- Shared paths
- Coastal structures
- Open Space
- Recreation facilities
- Sportsfields
- Off-leash dog areas
- Heritage Register areas
- Attractions
- Hobsons Bay Visitor Information Centre
- Lifesaving clubs

Coastal and marine ecosystems:

- Coastal saltmarshes, saltflats and saline reedbeds
- Infralittoral rock

Other features:

- Rail stations
- Railway

ing Gloucester and Hatt reserves),
 including Williamstown Maritime
 er, Hatt, and Cyril Curtain
 and investigate feasibility of
 the resilience of this location
 MPP (also in Precinct 1).
 s adjacent to Nelson Place and
 s. May include provisions for

5.3 Precinct 3 – Bayview Street to Cherry Creek – Williamstown North

Precinct 3 extends from Bayview Street, Williamstown to Cherry Creek, Seaholme. The precinct covers extensive nature reserves and wetlands, as well as Kororoit Creek and Cherry Creek. The precinct covers the western portion of Williamstown and eastern Altona.

Much of the precinct is designated nature, coastal or marine reserves, with some industrial areas north of Kororoit Creek, including the Altona Mobil refinery and other industrial and commercial areas.

Major reserves and public open spaces in Precinct 3 include Jawbone Conservation Reserve (including Marine Sanctuary and Flora and Fauna Reserve), JT Gray Reserve, Altona Coastal Park, and PA Burns Reserve, including the Altona dog park.

These reserves are the major attractions in Precinct 3, providing opportunities for walking, cycling, snorkelling and bird watching. Other recreational assets include the dog beach and the small harbour adjacent to Gloucester Reserve.

Proposed actions (Table 11) and mapping (Figure 15) for Precinct 3 are provided below.

PRECINCT 3 PRIORITIES

- Environmental protection of key coastal and marine ecosystems and habitat.
- Increasing resilience to climate change through eco-engineering, innovative solutions, and planning for habitat migration to maintain natural buffers.
- Assessing and addressing ageing infrastructure (Kororoit Creek Fishing Village, Racecourse Road crossing, etc.).
- Defining management roles and responsibilities in areas of complex or uncertain jurisdiction.





Table 11. Proposed Precinct 3 actions

Objective	Actions		Priority
1. Acknowledge Traditional Owners rights, aspirations and knowledge	1.0	As per Council-wide initiatives.	-
2. Protect and enhance the marine and coastal environment	2.0	As per Council-wide initiatives.	-
	2.1	Identify opportunities for maintaining natural buffers, and for habitat creation and vegetation migration up Kororoit Creek and neighbouring reserves, to mitigate habitat loss due to changing climate.	Medium-term
	2.2	Investigate local ecosystem responses/sensitivities to climate change and management implications (linked to research partnerships). Includes wetlands, saltmarsh, mangroves, and other coastal and marine ecosystems.	Short-term
	2.3	Review outcomes of mangrove planting trials and extend planting in other areas, based on outcomes.	Short-term
	2.4	Promote and contribute to environmental monitoring opportunities in Altona Coastal Park, Kororoit Creek and Jawbone Reserve and Marine Sanctuary, collaborating with community groups and relevant agencies.	Medium-term
3. Respect natural processes / Strengthen resilience to climate change	3.0	As per Council-wide initiatives.	-
	3.1	Review and revise renourishment approach for Altona Dog Beach, confirming feasibility and implications of dredge material placement from Altona Boat Ramp, and potential impacts on surrounding marine/coastal environments (e.g. Jawbone reserve).	Medium-term
4. Use and develop sustainably	4.0	As per Council-wide initiatives.	-
	4.1	Undertake condition and feasibility assessment of Little Harbour upgrades, include consideration of coastal hazards, marine environment sensitivities and economic risk assessment.	Medium-term
	4.2	Undertake review and options assessment for management of Kororoit Creek fishing village, including recognition of increasing coastal hazards, cultural and heritage values and compliance with local laws/zoning. Review in line with CMMP.	Short-term
	4.3	Undertake open space improvements at PA Burns Reserve, including car park, fenced dog off leash zone, and landscaping to meet demand and adapt to changing climate. Include consideration of water and environment sensitive design.	Short-term
5. Promote stewardship and collaborative management	5.0	As per Council-wide initiatives.	-

Precinct 3 - Bayview Street to Cherry Creek

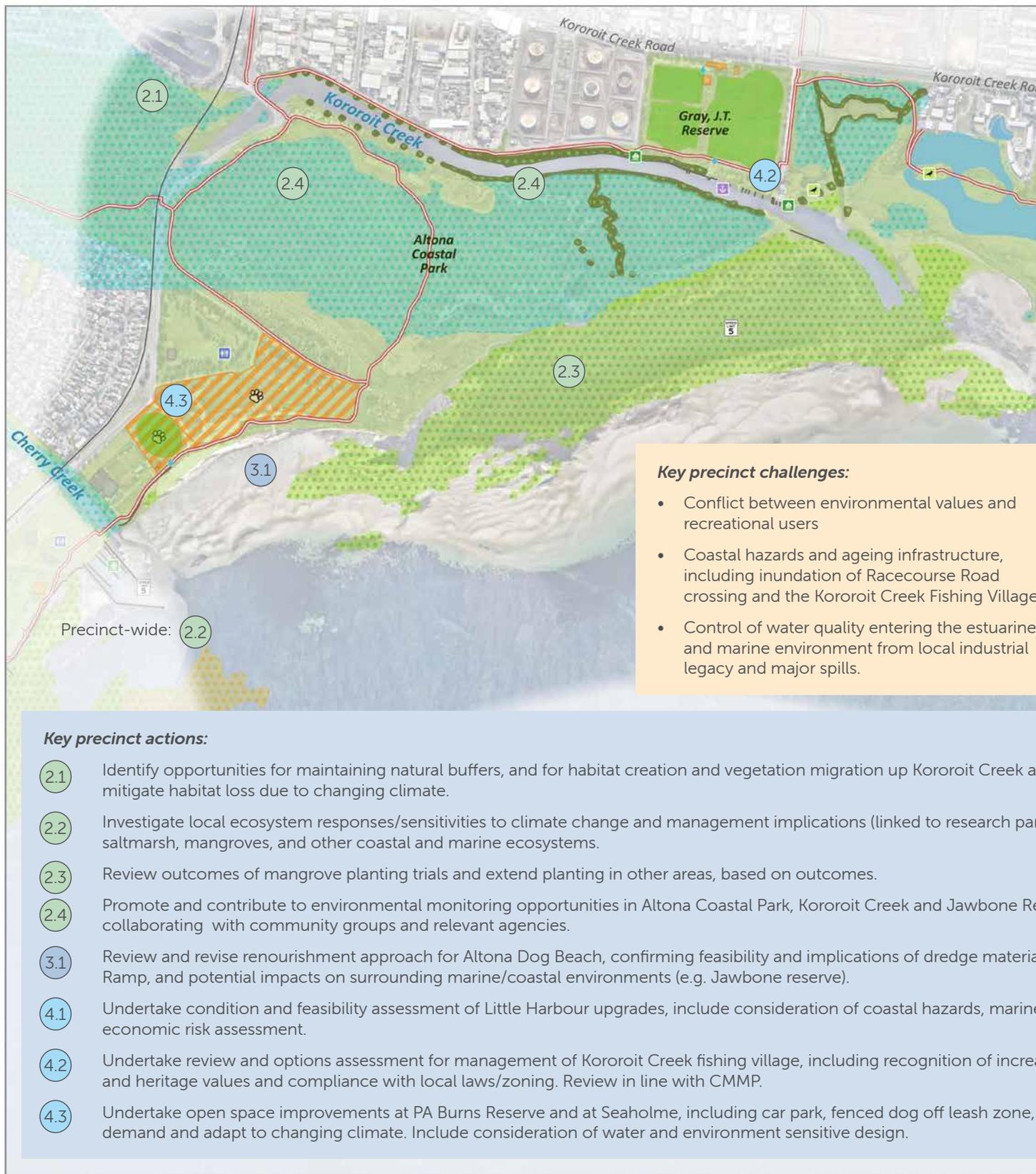


Figure 15. Precinct 3 key features, values, challenges, and actions



Key precinct values:

- Conservation, nature and marine reserves and associated environmental values, including seagrass beds, coastal saltmarsh, mangroves, reefs and important bird habitat.
- PA Burns dog beach at Seaholme, ongoing sand nourishment and off leash area
- Coastal trails and connectivity along the coast
- Diverse marine life in and around Jawbone Marine Sanctuary

Boating and beach access:

- Boat mooring points
- Access Stairs
- Pedestrian Access

Open space, structures and other facilities:

- Bird hides
- Drinking fountains
- BF-Public Toilets
- Shared paths
- Coastal structures
- Open Space
- Recreation facilities
- Sportsfields
- Off-leash dog areas
- Heritage Register areas

Coastal and marine ecosystems:

- Mangroves
- Coastal saltmarshes, saltflats and saline reedbeds
- Saltmarsh/Saltflat
- Seaweed communities on sublittoral sediment
- Sublittoral biogenic reefs (ascidians - sea squirts)

Other features:

- Railway
- Wetlands

and neighbouring reserves, to
 (partnerships). Includes wetlands,
 Reserve and Marine Sanctuary,
 al placement from Altona Boat
 e environment sensitivities and
 asing coastal hazards, cultural
 and landscaping to meet

5.4 Precinct 4 – Cherry Creek to Maidstone Street – Altona and Seaholme

Precinct 4 extends from Cherry Creek in Seaholme to Maidstone Street in Altona. The precinct covers the activity node at Altona Beach along with Altona Boat Ramp, and the surrounding reserves, including WG Cresser Reserve.

Key recreational infrastructure along the foreshore in this precinct includes Altona Boat Ramp, Flemings Pool access ramp, the main Altona Beach access, Altona Pier, and the shared trail, running along the Esplanade.

Altona Beach is the most popular beach in Melbourne's west. The coastal trail is shaded by iconic Norfolk Island Pine trees, with beach matting providing access to the water for people of different abilities.

The western portion of Altona Beach is designated as a shared wind sports area, with a swimming zone to the east of Altona Pier. Facilities also include public toilets and water fountains along the foreshore.

Hobsons Bay Sport and Game Fishing, Altona Yacht Club and Altona Boating and Angling Club are also located in the precinct, at WG Cresser Reserve.

Proposed actions (Table 12) and mapping (Figure 16) for Precinct 4 are provided below.

PRECINCT 4 PRIORITIES

- **Supporting upgrades to Altona Pier (currently underway with Parks Victoria).**
- **Promoting beach and foreshore access in an environmentally sensitive manner.**
- **Upgrading seawalls and other coastal protection infrastructure to increase resilience to coastal hazards. Consider potential impacts of infrastructure changes/upgrades on surrounding areas and investigate feasibility of alternate adaptation measures in line with the State policy.**
- **Upgrading recreational assets to meet demand and increase amenity values of the foreshore.**
- **Improve drainage functionality, management, and design to strengthen resilience to climate change and achieve efficient drainage management, with defined roles and responsibilities.**
- **Managing conflicts between environment and users of the coast, including defining activity, recreation and environmental nodes and encouraging healthy respect for coastal and marine flora and fauna.**

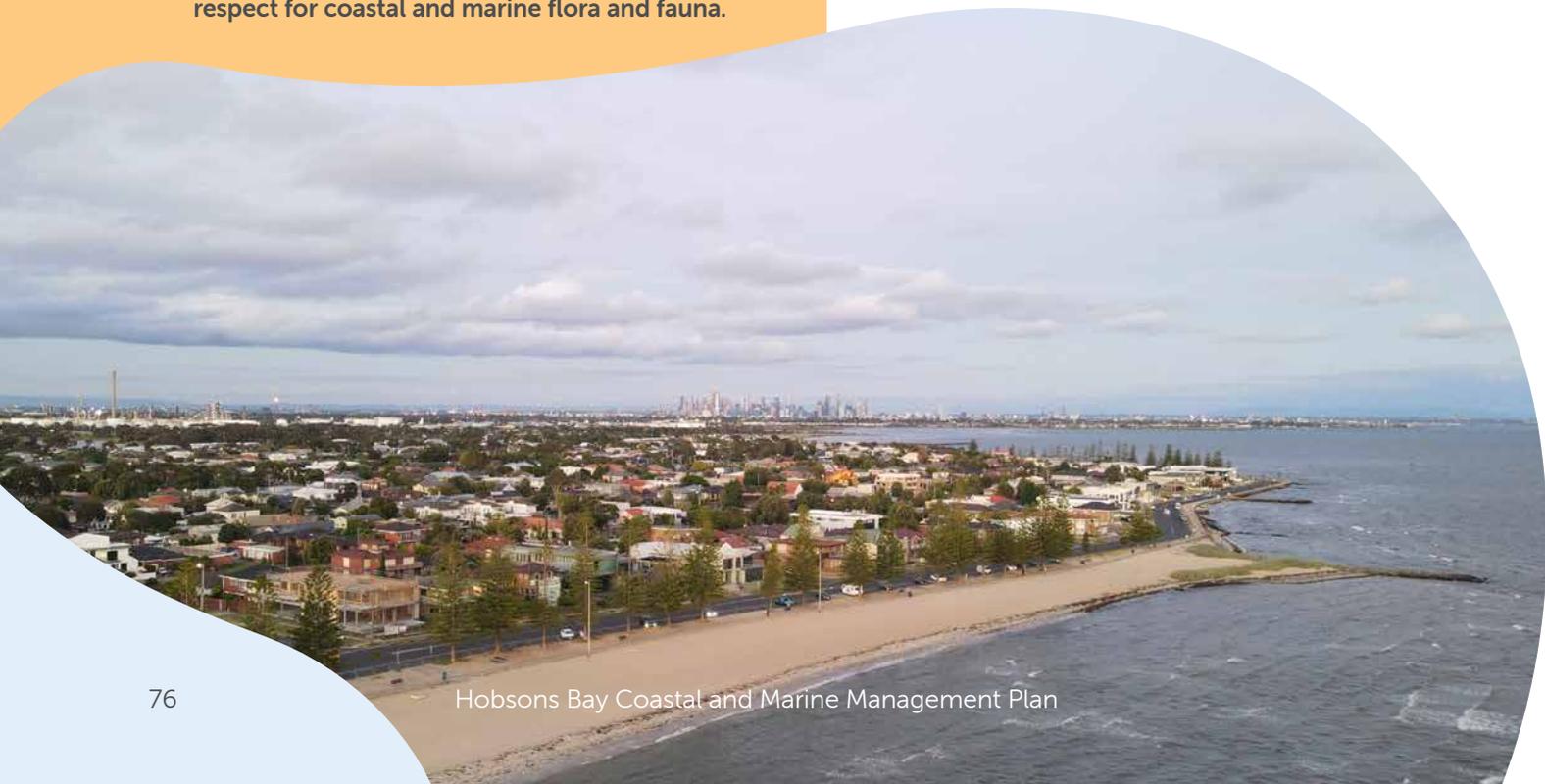




Table 12. Proposed Precinct 4 actions

Objective	Actions		Priority
1. Acknowledge Traditional Owners rights, aspirations and knowledge	1.0	As per Council-wide initiatives.	-
2. Protect and enhance the marine and coastal environment	2.0	As per Council-wide initiatives.	-
	2.1	Install educational signage at Flemings Pool providing information/ education about marine life and advice on protecting wildlife, e.g. litter reduction, stormwater improvements, poaching, fishing etc.	Medium-term
3. Respect natural processes / Strengthen resilience to climate change	3.0	As per Council-wide initiatives.	-
	3.1	Continue seaweed management and recycling programs. Review current process, including feasibility and identifying improvement opportunities for efficiencies and responsiveness. Install educational signage in hotspots areas, including information on natural processes and Council's commitment to sustainable management.	Medium-term
	3.2	Assess drainage outfalls to understand interaction with coastal processes and mitigation priorities (i.e. sedimentation, flooding). Includes review and confirmation of roles and responsibilities for drainage, collaboration with relevant asset managers, and incorporation of findings from PPBCHA and catchment flood studies.	Short-term
	3.3	Undertake condition assessments, design, and renewal of jetties, retaining structures and seawalls, including seawall lifts, to strengthen resilience to climate change, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seaholme foreshore (Cresser Reserve) • Altona foreshore • Melbourne Water outfall near boat ramp. Consider potential impacts of infrastructure changes/upgrades on surrounding areas and investigate feasibility of alternate adaptation measures in line with the State policy.	Medium-term
4. Use and develop sustainably	4.0	As per Council-wide initiatives.	-
	4.1	Review actions and undertake upgrades included in the Altona Beach Precinct to ensure alignment with CMMP, recently adopted Urban Forest Strategy and upcoming Climate Change Plan.	Short-term
	4.2	Support ongoing pedestrianisation of Altona Beach esplanade and promote activation of the area.	Ongoing
	4.3	Advocate for Parks Victoria to review zoning (including windsports, watercraft) between Laverton Creek and Altona Pier, updating mapping, signage, and information in collaboration with stakeholder agencies and groups.	Short-term
	4.4	Undertake foreshore improvements to meet demand and adapt to changing climate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Altona Beach access • Boat ramp configuration • Kiteboarding/windsurfing infrastructure Include consideration of water and environment sensitive design.	Medium-term
	4.5	Support Parks Victoria in the Altona pier redevelopment and associated projects in the area	Short-term
5. Promote stewardship and collaborative management	5.0	As per Council-wide initiatives.	-

Precinct 4 - Cherry Creek to Maidstone Street

Key precinct actions:

- 2.1 Install educational signage at Flemings Pool providing information/education about marine life and advice on protecting wildlife, reducing litter, stormwater improvements, poaching, fishing etc.
- 3.1 Continue seaweed management and recycling programs. Review current process, including feasibility and identifying improvements for efficiencies and responsiveness. Install educational signage in hotspots areas, including information on natural processes and commitment to sustainable management.
- 3.2 Assess drainage outfalls to understand interaction with coastal processes and mitigation priorities (i.e. sedimentation, flooding), confirm roles and responsibilities for drainage, collaborate with relevant asset managers, and incorporate findings into catchment flood studies.
- 3.3 Undertake condition assessments, design, and renewal of jetties, retaining structures and seawalls, including seawall lifts, to respond to climate change, including at Seaholme foreshore (Cresser Reserve), Altona foreshore, and Melbourne Water outfall near boat ramp. Investigate potential impacts of infrastructure changes/upgrades on surrounding areas and investigate feasibility of alternate adaptation measures in line with the State policy.
- 4.1 Review actions and upgrades included in the Altona Beach Precinct to ensure alignment with CMMP, and recently adopted Urban Design and Climate Change Plan.
- 4.2 Support ongoing pedestrianisation of Altona Beach esplanade and promote activation of the area
- 4.3 Advocate for Parks Victoria to review zoning (including windsports, watercraft) between Laverton Creek and Altona Pier, update zoning and information in collaboration with stakeholder agencies and groups.
- 4.4 Undertake foreshore improvements to meet demand and adapt to changing climate, including Altona Beach access, boat ramp, and kiteboarding/windsurfing infrastructure. Include consideration of water and environment sensitive design.
- 4.5 Support Parks Victoria in the Altona pier redevelopment and associated projects in the area.

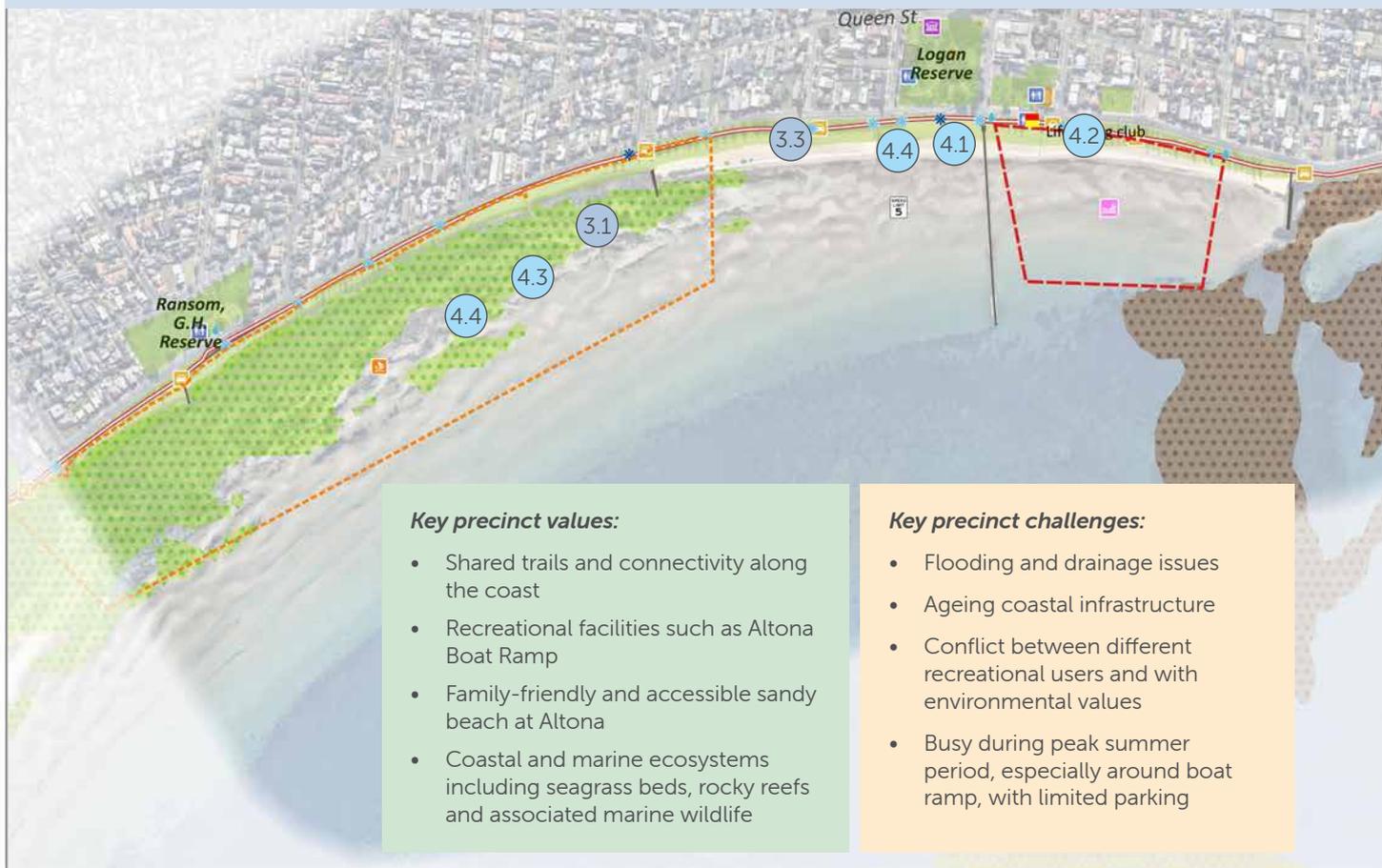


Figure 16. Precinct 4 key features, values, challenges, and actions.

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 and Council's
 g). Includes review and
 gs from PPBCHA and
 strengthen resilience
 at ramp. Consider
 measures in line with
 rban Forest Strategy
 ating mapping, signage,
 mp configuration, and



Precinct-wide: 3.2

Boating and beach access:

- Boat Ramp
- Vehicle Access
- Access Stairs
- Pedestrian Access
- Speed Restriction (5 Knots)
- Shared Wind Sports Area
- Vessels Prohibited (All Vessels)

Open space, structures and other facilities:

- Drinking fountains
- Public toilets
- Shared paths
- Coastal structures
- Open Space
- Recreation facilities
- Sportsfields
- Off-leash dog areas
- Attractions
- Lifesaving club

Coastal and marine ecosystems:

- Coastal saltmarshes, saltflats and saline reedbeds
- Sublittoral seagrass beds
- Seaweed communities on sublittoral sediment
- Sublittoral biogenic reefs (ascidians - sea squirts)
- Infralittoral rock

Other features:

- Rail stations
- Railway
- Waterways
- Wetlands

5.5 Precinct 5 – Maidstone Street to Skeleton Creek – Altona Meadows

Precinct 5 extends from Maidstone Street in Altona, to the western LGA boundary at Skeleton Creek, Altona Meadows. The precinct covers extensive nature reserves and wetlands, as well as Laverton Creek and Skeleton Creek.

Cheetham Wetlands and Truganina Park cover a large proportion of the precinct, providing protection for the large wetland, saltmarsh, and mangrove environments. Other reserves in the precinct include Apex Park, Doug Grant Reserve, Truganina Explosives Reserve, and HD Graham Reserve. These reserves also provide a link to the Point Cook Marine Sanctuary, south of the LGA border.

The coastal trail runs through these reserves and links up with the Laverton Creek and Skeleton Creek trails. Key attractions in the precinct include the nature reserves and environmental values, as well as the 100 Steps of Federation and fenced dog park at Doug Grant Reserve.

Laverton Spit is a major natural feature in the precinct, gradually accreting to the north east and will eventually meet up with land at Apex Park.

Proposed actions (Table 13) and mapping (Figure 17) for Precinct 5 are provided below.

PRECINCT 5 PRIORITIES

- **Protecting and enhancing key environmental values, including wetlands, saltmarsh, mangroves, marine and bird nesting habitats.**
- **Assessing and managing Laverton Spit, including access and entrance management.**
- **Defining recreational, activity and environmental protection areas to reduce conflict between users and environmental values**
- **Investigating ecosystem response to changing climate and implementing measures to increase resilience.**





Table 13. Proposed Precinct 5 actions.

Objective	Actions		Priority
1. Acknowledge Traditional Owners rights, aspirations and knowledge	1.0	As per Council-wide initiatives.	-
2. Protect and enhance the marine and coastal environment	2.0	As per Council-wide initiatives.	-
	2.1	Identify opportunities for maintaining natural buffers, and for habitat creation and vegetation migration up Laverton Creek, at Cheetham Wetlands, and neighbouring reserves, to mitigate habitat loss due to changing climate.	Medium-term
	2.2	Investigate local ecosystem responses/sensitivities to changing climate and management implications (linked to research partnerships). Includes wetlands, saltmarsh, mangroves.	Short-term
	2.3	Continue to work with DELWP and relevant Commonwealth agencies to advocate for the review of existing Ramsar boundaries, including expansion of the boundaries to enhance environmental protection.	Ongoing
3. Respect natural processes / Strengthen resilience to climate change	3.0	As per Council-wide initiatives.	-
	3.1	Work with Melbourne Water and other relevant stakeholders to develop a management plan for Laverton Spit, with consideration of entrance management, flooding impacts, access, and environmental values.	Short-term
4. Use and develop sustainably	4.0	As per Council-wide initiatives.	-
	4.1	Explore opportunities for ecosensitive design and construction of recreational infrastructure including boardwalks and viewing and/or fishing platforms at Laverton Creek spit and Skeleton Creek.	Medium-term
	4.2	Advocate for Parks Victoria to review zoning (including windsports, watercraft) between Laverton Creek and Altona Pier, updating mapping, signage, and information in collaboration with stakeholder agencies and groups.	Short-term
	4.3	Support advocacy activities to develop the Hobsons Bay Wetland Centre and ensure alignment with the CMMP, Biodiversity Strategy and Climate Change Plan.	Ongoing
5. Promote stewardship and collaborative management	5.0	As per Council-wide initiatives.	-
	5.1	Install CoastSnap (or similar) monitoring point near Laverton Spit, to track and quantify sand movement and provide interactive education tool, including educational signage.	Medium-term

Precinct 5 - Maidstone Street to Skeleton Creek

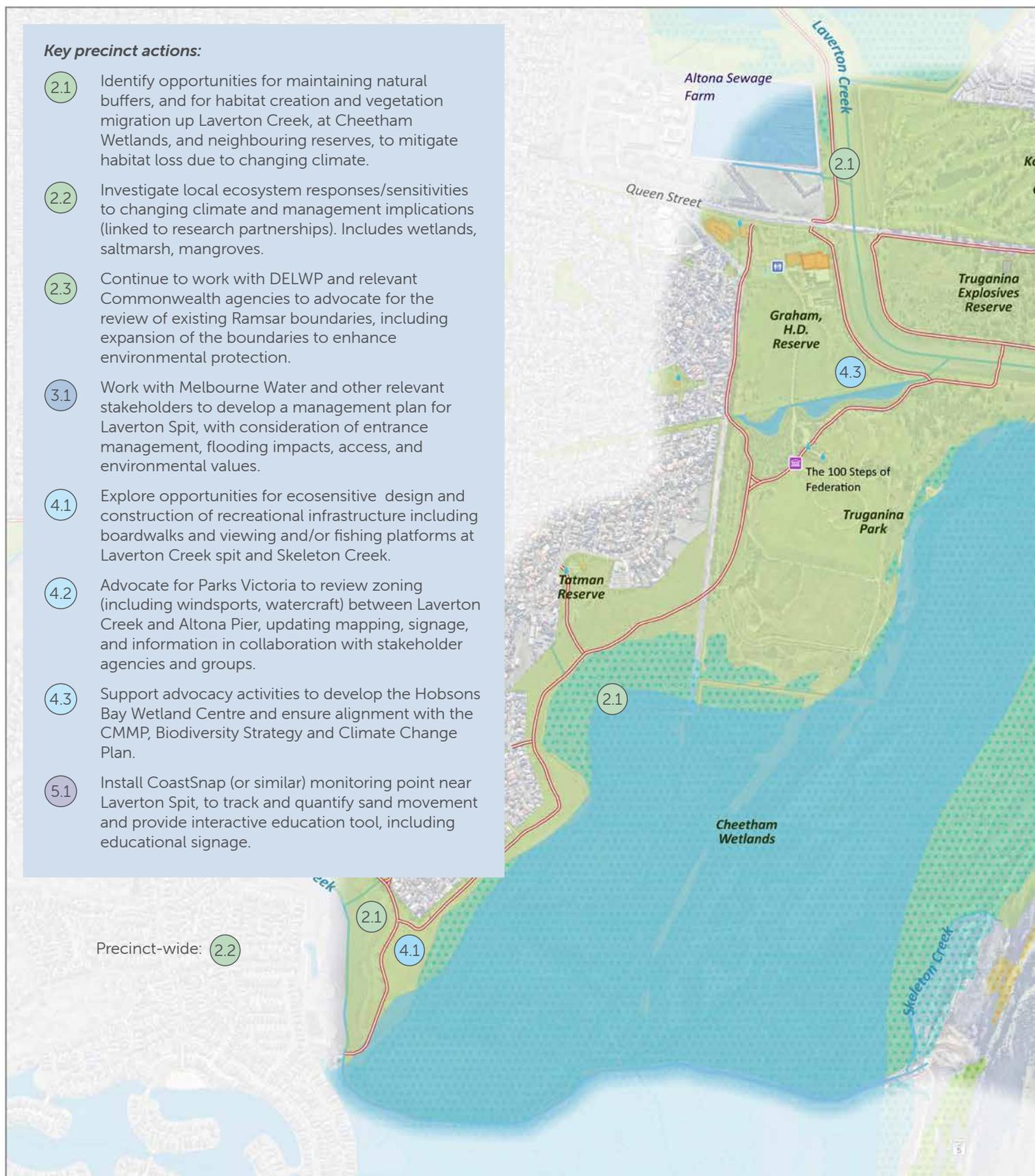
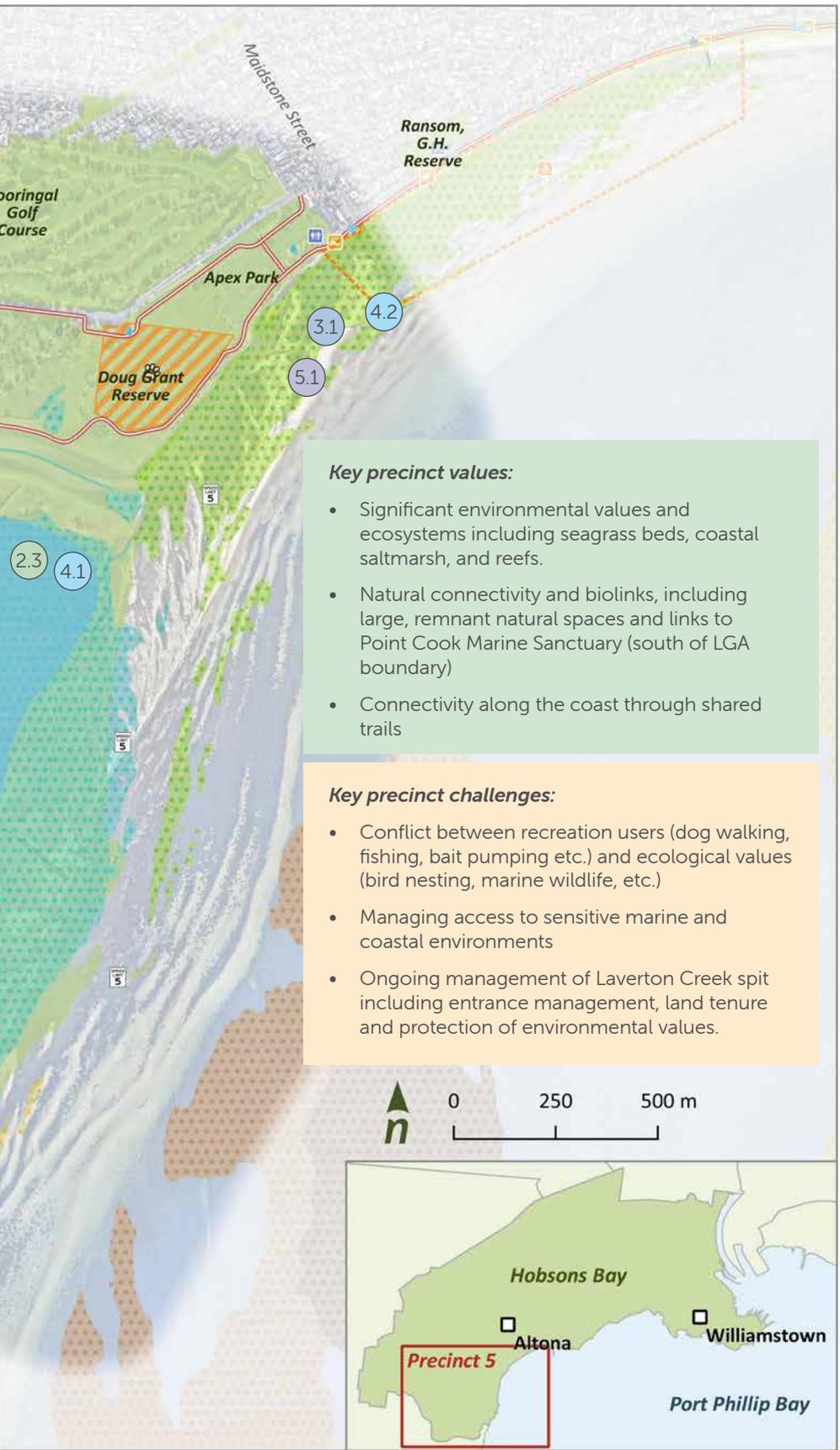


Figure 17. Precinct 5 key features, values, challenges, and actions.



Key precinct values:

- Significant environmental values and ecosystems including seagrass beds, coastal saltmarsh, and reefs.
- Natural connectivity and biolinks, including large, remnant natural spaces and links to Point Cook Marine Sanctuary (south of LGA boundary)
- Connectivity along the coast through shared trails

Key precinct challenges:

- Conflict between recreation users (dog walking, fishing, bait pumping etc.) and ecological values (bird nesting, marine wildlife, etc.)
- Managing access to sensitive marine and coastal environments
- Ongoing management of Laverton Creek spit including entrance management, land tenure and protection of environmental values.

Boating and beach access:

- Vehicle Access
- Access Stairs
- Pedestrian Access
- Speed Restriction (5 Knots)
- Shared Wind Sports Area

Open space, structures and other facilities:

- Drinking fountains
- Public toilets
- Shared paths
- Coastal structures
- Open Space
- Recreation facilities
- Sportsfields
- Off-leash dog areas
- Attractions

Coastal and marine ecosystems:

- Coastal saltmarshes, saltflats and saline reedbeds
- Sublittoral seagrass beds
- Seaweed communities on sublittoral sediment
- Sublittoral biogenic reefs (ascidians - sea squirts)
- Infralittoral rock

Other features:

- Waterways
- Wetlands



IMPLEMENTATION AND NEXT STEPS

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Welcome to Stony Creek Backwash

PARK INFORMATION 13 1963

Healthy Parks
Healthy People



6. IMPLEMENTATION AND NEXT STEPS

6.1 Next steps

The action plan will be adaptive, allowing responses to changing conditions, new opportunities or updated technical information. This section provides an overview of implementation arrangements.

Implementation includes aspects of monitoring, evaluation, review, and improvement. An overview of the next steps in implementation and the adaptive management framework is provided in Figure 18 and Table 14.



Figure 18. CMMP implementation and adaptive management framework

Table 14. CMMP implementation and adaptive management framework

Endorsement and adoption	Endorsement of the CMMP by Council and DELWP
Implementation	Implementation of actions is focussed on embedding in existing Council processes and activities, particularly through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital works program • Local laws • Asset management plans • Planning schemes and overlays • Other strategic plans • Business as usual Council operations
Operational monitoring and review	Ongoing operational review and monitoring of risks to project delivery. Monitoring and adjustment of 'on-ground' actions
Monitoring and evaluation	Regular and systematic monitoring and evaluation of implementation, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation monitoring • Community perceptions and surveys (every 2-3 years) • Triggers to review and update, e.g. changes in policy, scientific advances, legislative change, etc.
Review	Formal review occurs after 5 years or if triggered sooner through monitoring and evaluation process.
Improvement	Outcomes of the review are embedded through improvement of the existing Plan or development of a new Plan.



6.2 Implementation

Successful implementation of the CMMP requires commitment from Council and State Government to prioritise coastal and marine management, integration with Council's other plans and strategies, and delivery through Council's existing mechanisms (Figure 19).

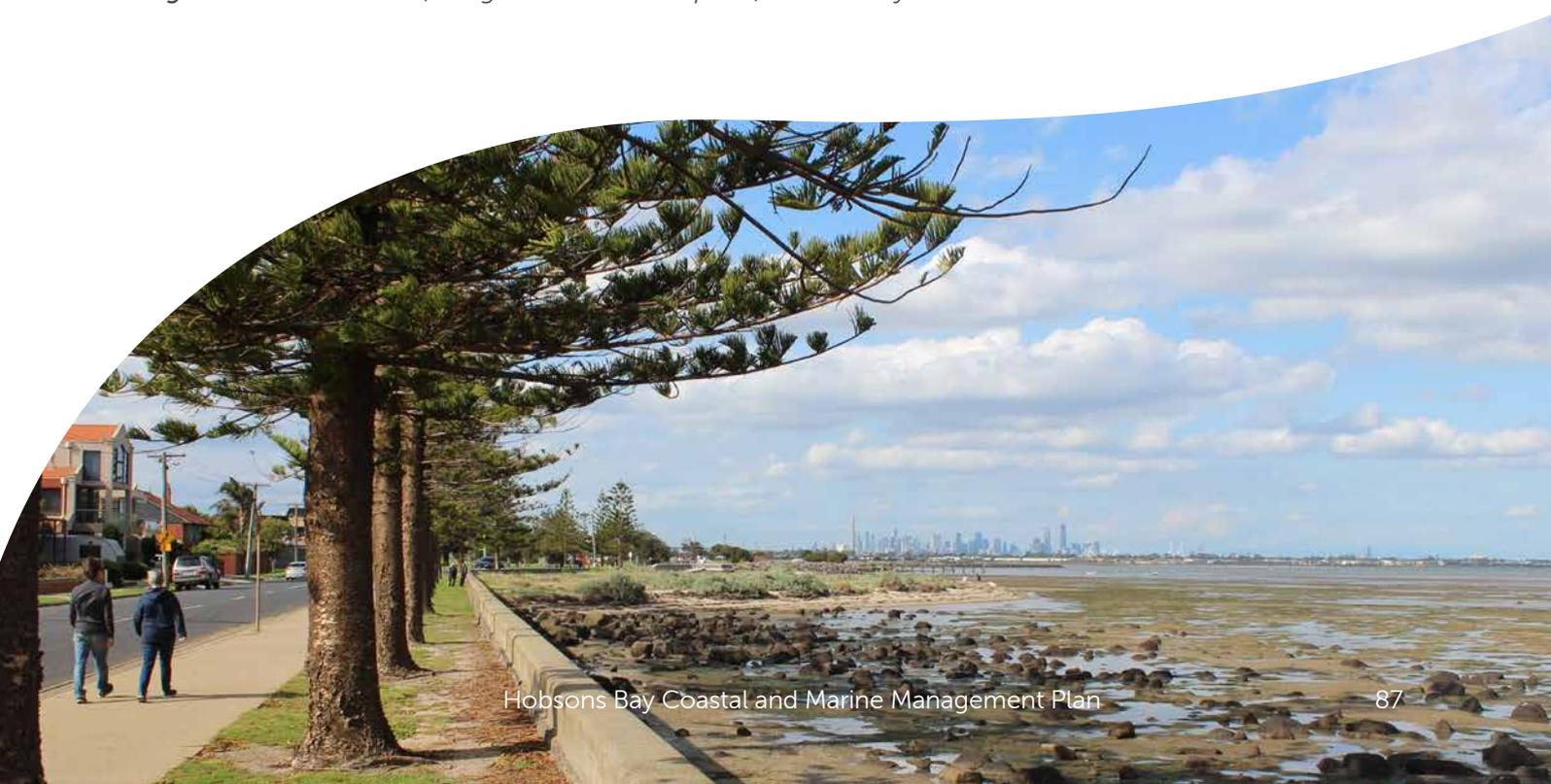
The main drivers of the CMMP are the *Marine and Coastal Act 2018*, State Marine and Coastal Policy (2020), Marine and Coastal Strategy and Council's commitment to protect and enhance the marine and coastal environment as part of the Council Plan 2017-21 and Hobsons Bay 2030 Community Vision.

The CMMP will be integrated into Council's existing plans and strategies, with several actions being primarily delivered through other planning mechanisms, such as the Climate Change Plan 2030, Urban Forest Strategy 2020, Biodiversity Strategy 2017-22 and Hobsons Bay Open Space Strategy 2018-28.

Existing Council mechanisms will be used in the delivery of actions, including the annual capital works program, planning schemes, local laws, and asset management plans. Actions will also be integrated into Council's internal management and reporting system for project tracking and review.



Figure 19. CMMP drivers, integration with other plans, and delivery mechanisms.



6.3 Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation of the CMMP will be undertaken both through an adaptive approach and at formal milestones over the 10-year life of the plan.

Key monitoring and evaluation questions may include:

- Have actions been integrated into Council plans and processes?
- Have actions been completed as per priority timelines within the plan?
- To what extent has the CMMP vision been achieved through action delivery?
- To what extent have the medium-term outcomes of the CMMP been achieved through action delivery?
- Were the CMMP actions suited to meeting the vision, medium-term outcomes and objectives?
- How has the CMMP contributed to changes in the environmental, social, and economics conditions of the Hobsons Bay coastal and marine areas?
- Have stakeholder partnerships strengthened?
- How could the effectiveness of CMMP implementation be improved?
- What, if any, unanticipated outcomes (positive or negative) have resulted from the implementation of the CMMP?

An annual review of action status will be undertaken to determine what has been started, completed, yet to commence or is ongoing.

This annual progress reporting will reflect on the CMMP actions and work undertaken throughout the year, and also identify upcoming work proposed for the next 12 months. This reporting will be made available to other relevant stakeholders, including DELWP.

Targeted condition auditing and monitoring may be a suitable means of tracking the success of some actions. A “rolling program”

is a cost-effective means of monitoring progress, rotating through a range of focus areas (measurables) to understand the baseline condition/health and the change over time, to identify possible improvement or decline that may be attributed to action implementation.

Environmental and usage monitoring will be supported by implementation of action 4d (to quantify usage, visitation and demand to inform strategic management of marine and coastal areas) and 5e (citizen science monitoring program), in addition to existing monitoring programs.

A specific CMMP community survey will be undertaken every 2-3 years to gain perspectives on implementation of the plan and to what degree actions are contributing to the medium-term outcomes and vision. Annual Council-wide community surveys will also provide high-level information on the community’s satisfaction in marine and coastal management.

Major milestones for monitoring and evaluation:

2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan endorsement
2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMMP community survey • Review of actions based on survey outcomes
2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5-year review as required under the Act • Update CMMP as required
2028	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMMP implementation community survey • Review of actions based on survey outcomes
2031	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10-year review of the Plan • New CMMP, based on future requirements

6.4 Review

A review of the CMMP will occur after 5 years, with the Plan being renewed as per the *Marine and Coastal Act 2018*.

This process will include a mid-term review of the Plan implementation, based on performance and feedback, allowing modifications and updates to be incorporated into the Plan for the second half of its intended 10-year life.

6.5 Improvement

A range of improvement opportunities throughout the life of the CMMP are captured (Table 15).

Table 15. Improvement opportunities throughout CMMP implementation.

Improvement opportunity	Description
Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjusting delivery methods and re-prioritisation of actions in response to risks, unexpected results, or funding allocations.
Annual Council-wide surveys and Council reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporate broad community feedback to adjust or change the priority of actions Incorporate new knowledge into forward business planning Adjust procedures and processes in response to lessons learnt
2-yearly CMMP survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporate more in-depth community feedback to adjust or change the priority of actions Incorporate new knowledge from monitoring programs
5-year review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update the CMMP framework, vision, and outcomes. Identify strategic responses to address or mitigate emerging issues Ensure obligations are met under legislation and other policies.

7.

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Supplement A

Statutory context for Hobsons Bay's marine and coastal

Supplement B

Engagement approach

Supplement C

Implementation plan

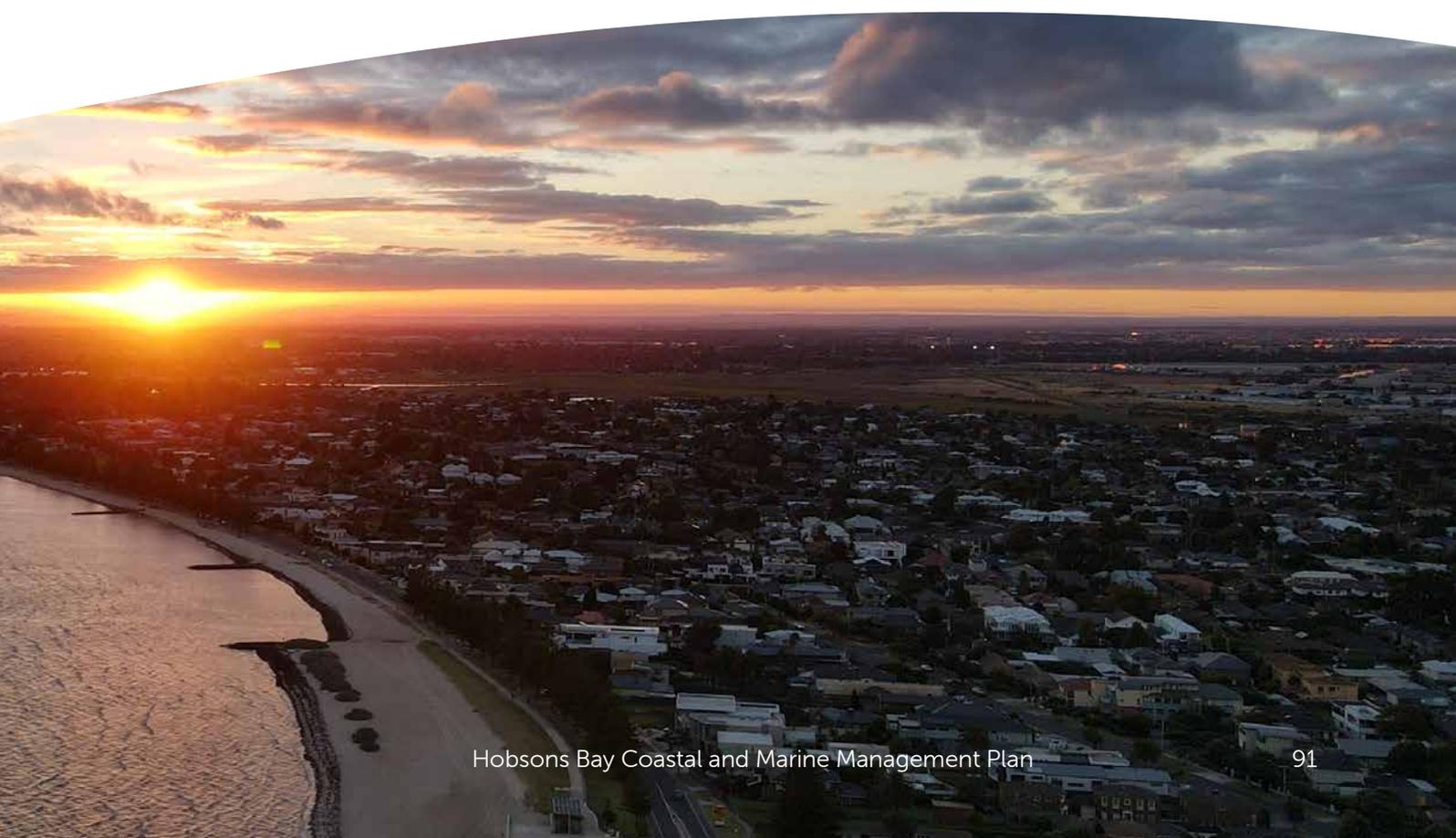
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We would like to thank everyone who has contributed to the development of this plan, including our Hobsons Bay community, representatives of our stakeholder agencies and interest groups and our Council staff.

**HOBSONS
BAY CITY
COUNCIL**



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8.

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

TERM	DEFINITION
Adaptation pathway	A sequence of actions and decision points over time, applied in order to achieve adaptation objectives. Pathways include thresholds or triggers for when decisions need to be reviewed, and actions implemented. Victoria's Marine and Coastal Policy (2020) advocates the pathways approach to manage coastal hazard risk.
Bio-engineering	Also referred to as eco-engineering. In coastal management, bio-engineering refers to measures and structures that help reduce erosion and offer protection, but also provide some ecological or habitat benefits. Examples can include bio- or living seawalls, shellfish reefs, etc.
Biolinks	Part of the landscape that provides connectivity for species (and consequently ecological communities) to adapt their distribution and abundance under changing climates.
Buffers	Adequate separation distances between potentially conflicting or incompatible values and/or uses e.g. between environmental/cultural values and development impacts, between different recreational users, and industry and recreational
Coast	The coastal environment as defined in the <i>Marine and Coastal Act 2018</i> .
Coastal adaptation	Future modification of behaviour through construction of infrastructure or change in land-use practices that prevents or reduces adverse impacts associated with coastal hazards.
Coastal hazards	The interaction of coastal processes with human use, property or infrastructure, the action of which adversely affects or may adversely affect human life, property or assets. Hazards include coastal erosion and coastal flooding.
Crown land	Marine and coastal Crown land is defined under the <i>Marine and Coastal Act 2018</i> . In general it comprises the area (whether covered by water or not) between the outer limit of Victorian coastal waters and 200 m inland of the high-water mark, to a depth of 200 m below the surface of that land. It includes any water covering this land. There are some exceptions, which can be clarified by DELWP.
DELWP	State of Victoria Department of Environment Land Water and Planning
EVC	Ecological Vegetation Class - a standard unit for classifying vegetation types in Victoria. It considers the characteristics of plants, animals and ecological processes that make up different types of vegetation.
Ecosystem	A system or group of living things, and their physical environment that are interconnected and influence each other's survival
Ecosystem services	Ecological processes or functions having monetary or non-monetary value to individuals or society at large.
ESO	Environmental Significance Overlay
HBCC	Hobsons Bay City Council
LSIO	Land Subject to Inundation Overlay



TERM	DEFINITION
MACA	<i>Marine and Coastal Act 2018</i>
Marine	The marine environment, as defined in the <i>Marine and Coastal Act 2018</i>
Marine and coastal processes	The physical, chemical and biological processes that occur in the marine and coastal environment over both long and short timescales. For example, the natural accretion and erosion of beaches, nutrient cycling and soil formation processes, the structure and functioning of ecological communities.
PPBCHA	Port Phillip Bay Coastal Hazard Assessment – DELWP-led assessment to identify likely coastal hazard impacts around Port Phillip Bay through data analysis and modelling of a range of anticipated climate change scenarios. The assessment includes the likely extent of inundation (flooding), groundwater change, and erosion for the Bay.
Ramsar	Internationally protected wetland sites for migratory birds. They are protected under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands.
Resilience	The capacity of social, economic and environmental systems to cope with a hazardous event, trend or disturbance, responding or reorganising in ways that maintain their essential function, identity and structure, while also maintaining the adaptive capacity for adaptation, learning and transformation.
Sea level rise (SLR)	An increase in the mean level of the ocean.
VMACC	Victorian Marine and Coastal Council – established under the Act to provide independent advice on marine and coastal issues.
WSUD	Water-sensitive Urban Design - Better urban planning, engineering, and design that reuses stormwater, stopping it from reaching waterways by mimicking the natural water cycle as closely as possible and improving water quality through capture of pollutants.

Definitions adapted from the Hobsons Bay Biodiversity Strategy 2012-22 (HBCC, 2017), Marine and Coastal Policy (DELWP, 2020), and CoastAdapt



