

COASTAL AND MARINE MANAGEMENT PLAN

2021 - 2031



HOBSONS
BAY CITY
COUNCIL





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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Version date: 3 March 2023

Note: The state department responsible for marine and coastal crown land changed in January 2023. Formerly known as Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP) they are now referred to as Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA). All references to the department in this document have been updated to reflect this change.

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INTRODUCTION

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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 Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) 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)*
- DEECA 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)*

DEECA is currently developing new CMMP guidelines, under Victoria's Marine and Coastal Reforms Final Transition Plan.

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

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 first of three strategies, it is due to be finalised in 2022, laying the foundations for subsequent strategies.

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.

DEECA have been 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.



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

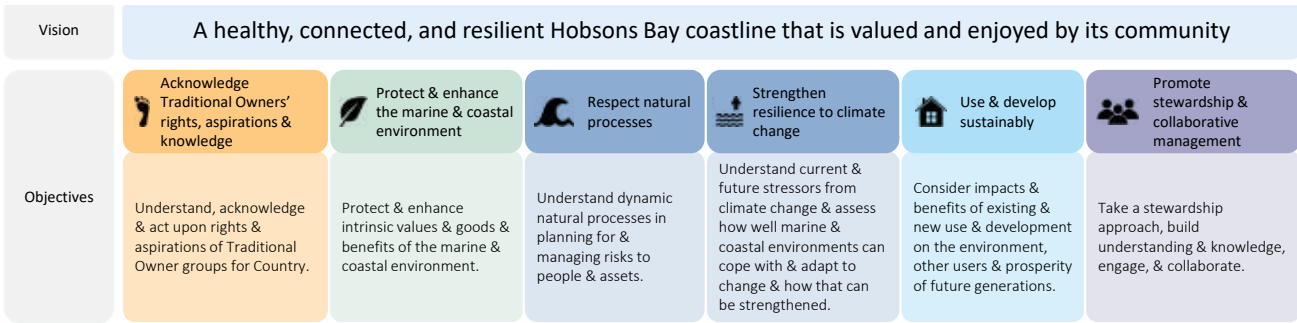


Figure 2. Hobsons Bay CMMP vision and objectives



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 DEECA, 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.

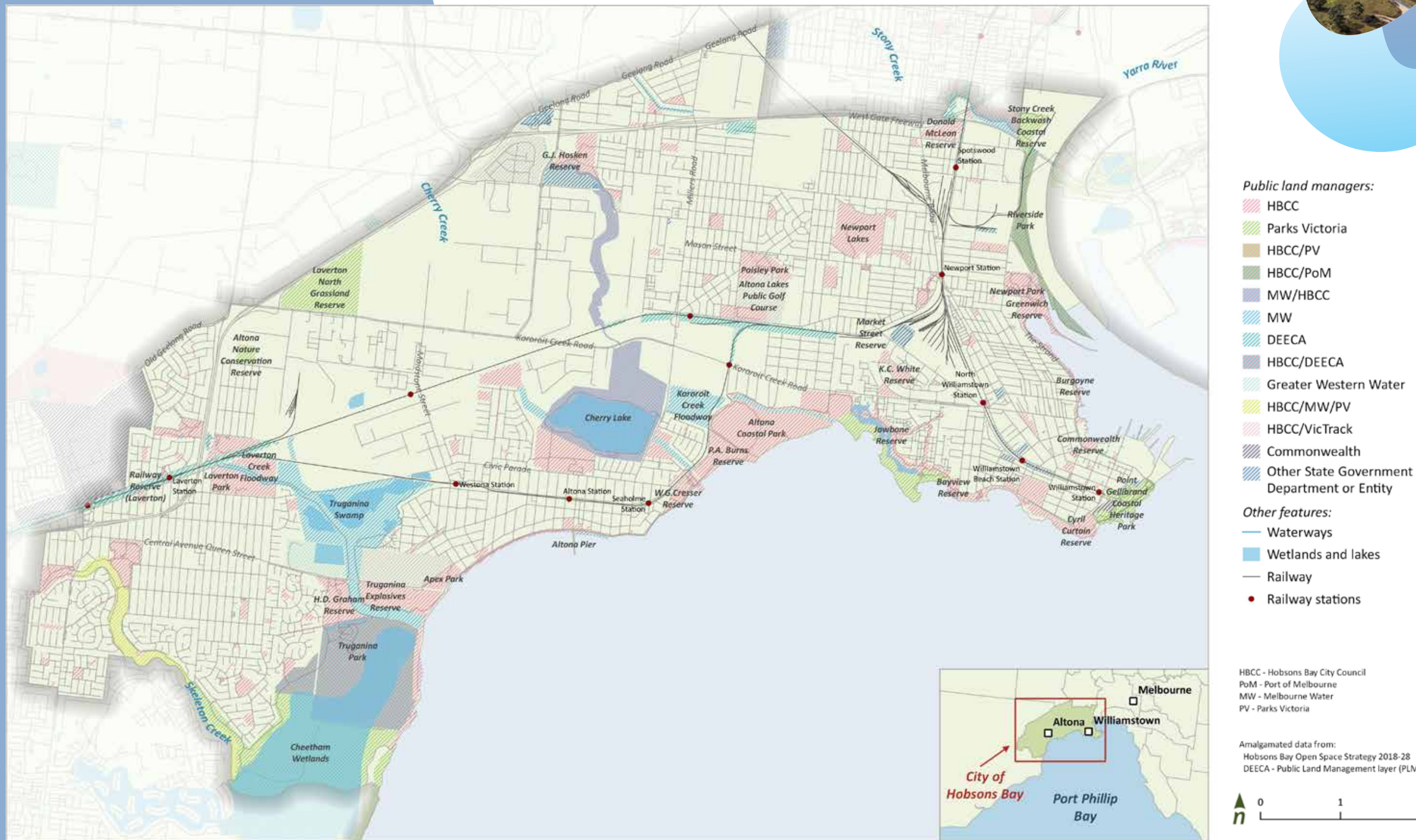


Figure 3. Public land management arrangements for Hobsons Bay Local Government Area (LGA)






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
 	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.
 	The Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) is responsible for overseeing management of Crown land and marine areas for its environmental, conservation and recreational values. DEECA* recently reformed coastal and marine management with the new Marine and Coastal Act 2018 and associated Policy and Strategy. * formerly known as the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP) until January 2023
	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.
	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)
	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.
	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.

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 <i>Environment Protection Act 1970</i> . 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 DEECA 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).	●		●	●		●
DEECA	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	●		●	●		●
DEECA	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 DEECA.					●	
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).	●		●	●		●
DEECA	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

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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

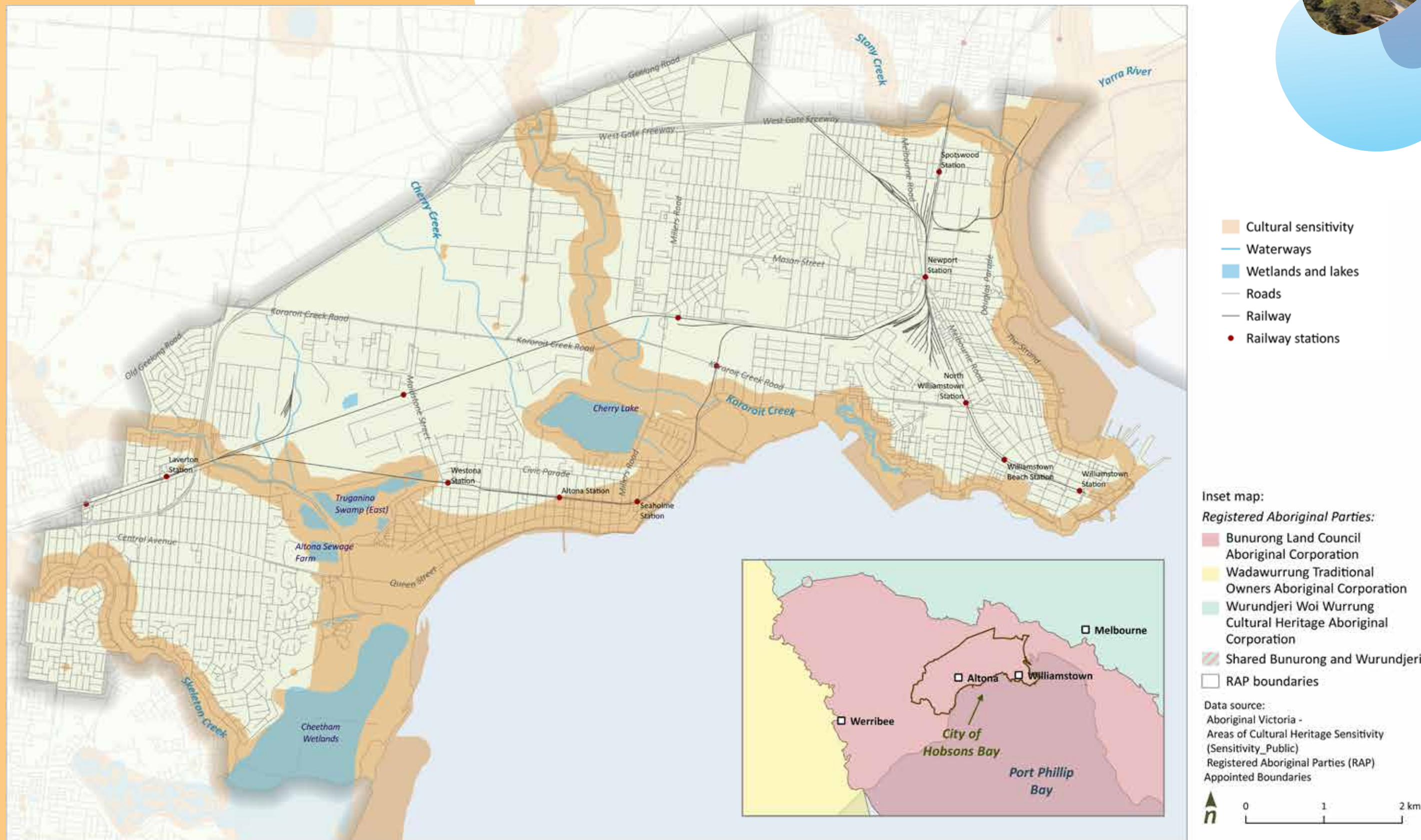


Figure 4. Areas of Cultural Heritage Sensitivity

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



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 Local character impacted by development and change Pollution from industry and stormwater runoff Noise pollution from motors e.g. jetskis, 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





Note: Hazard data to be updated with results from Port Phillip Bay Coastal Hazard Assessment (2022)

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

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

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,

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. Manufacturing closures have 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.

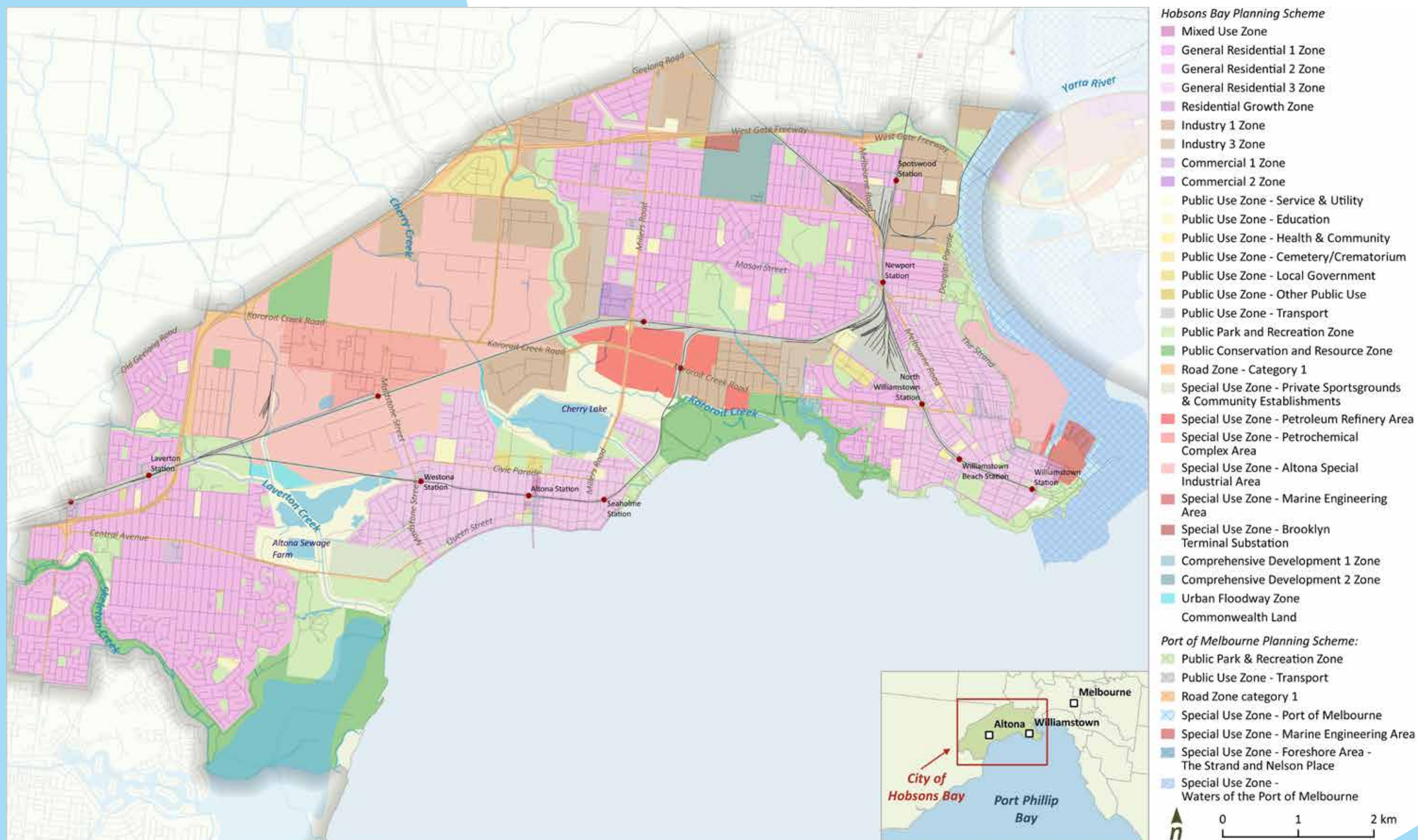
There is a mix of publicly and privately-owned infrastructure which is and will increasingly be exposed to coastal hazards. Consideration needs to be given to the functionality, maintenance, and community benefit, along with the need for these structures to be located within the foreshore zone.

Council-managed structures are assessed via a fit-for-purpose risk management approach. Council also has a range of programs working to increase the resilience of the foreshore and its many assets. This includes drainage improvements, access control and consolidation, raising seawall heights and strategic asset maintenance (Figure 6). These measures aim to retain sand on beaches and/or mitigate flooding, and also consider ongoing (cumulative) effects of upstream and onshore activities and infrastructure.

This management approach helps to minimise coastal hazard impacts and storm-event damages and costs, as well as limit environmental impacts on natural processes and the condition of the region's marine and coastal areas.

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.



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

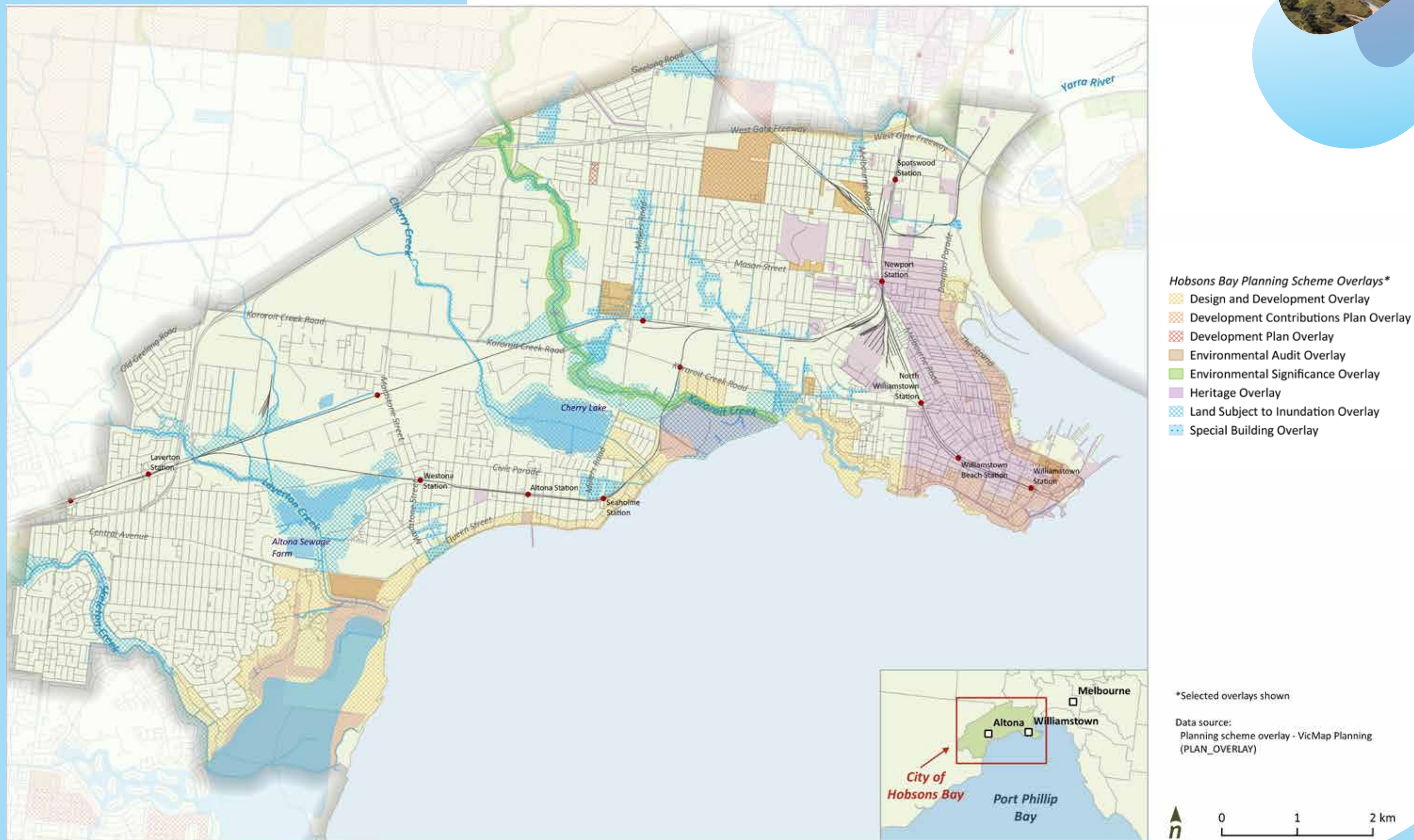


Figure 9. Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme overlays

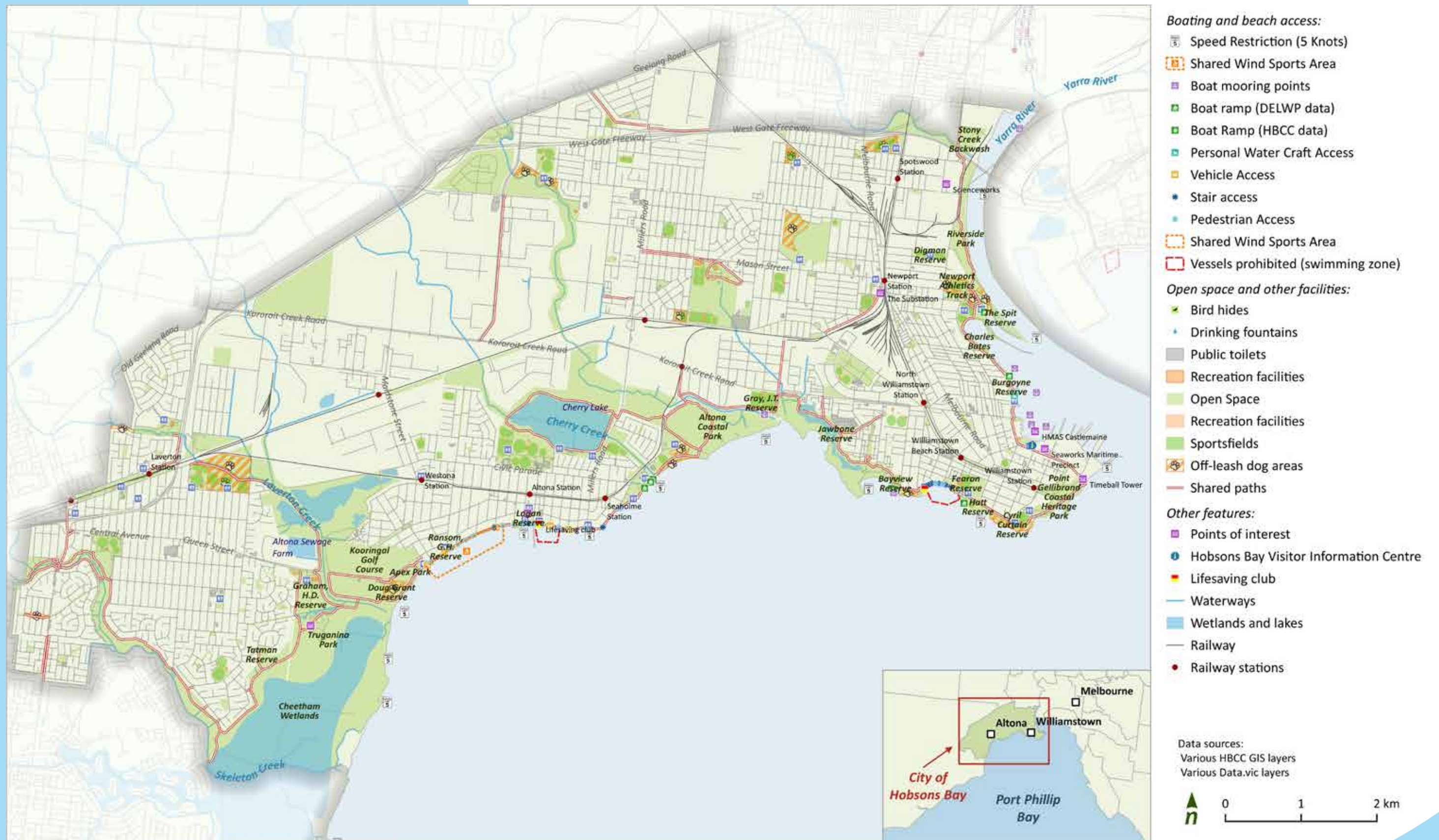


Figure 10. Hobsons Bay recreational and open space facilities.



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 (incl. cyclists and pedestrians) – 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 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 DEECA, 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.

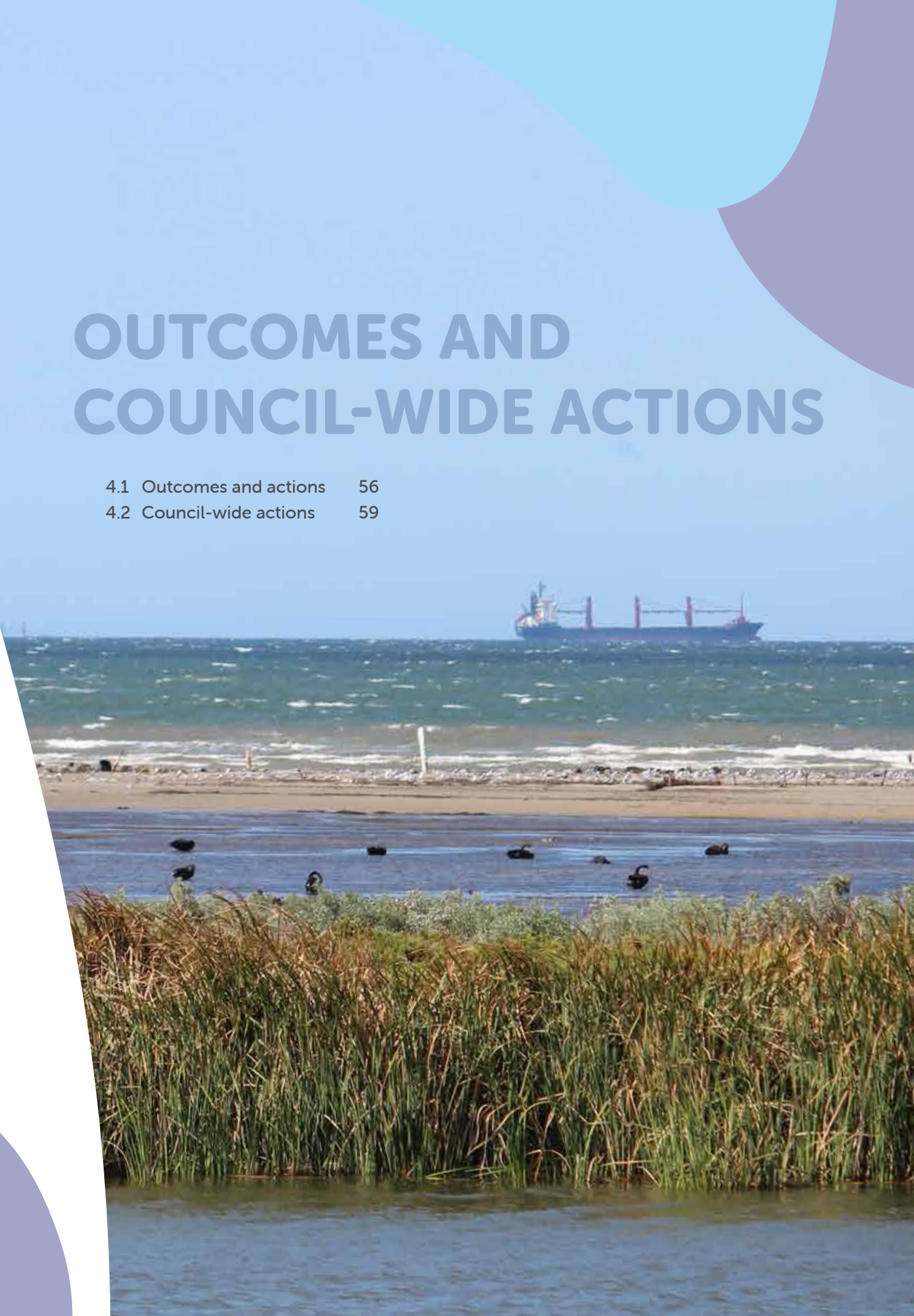
3.5 Promote stewardship and collaborative management cont.

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 agency 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.

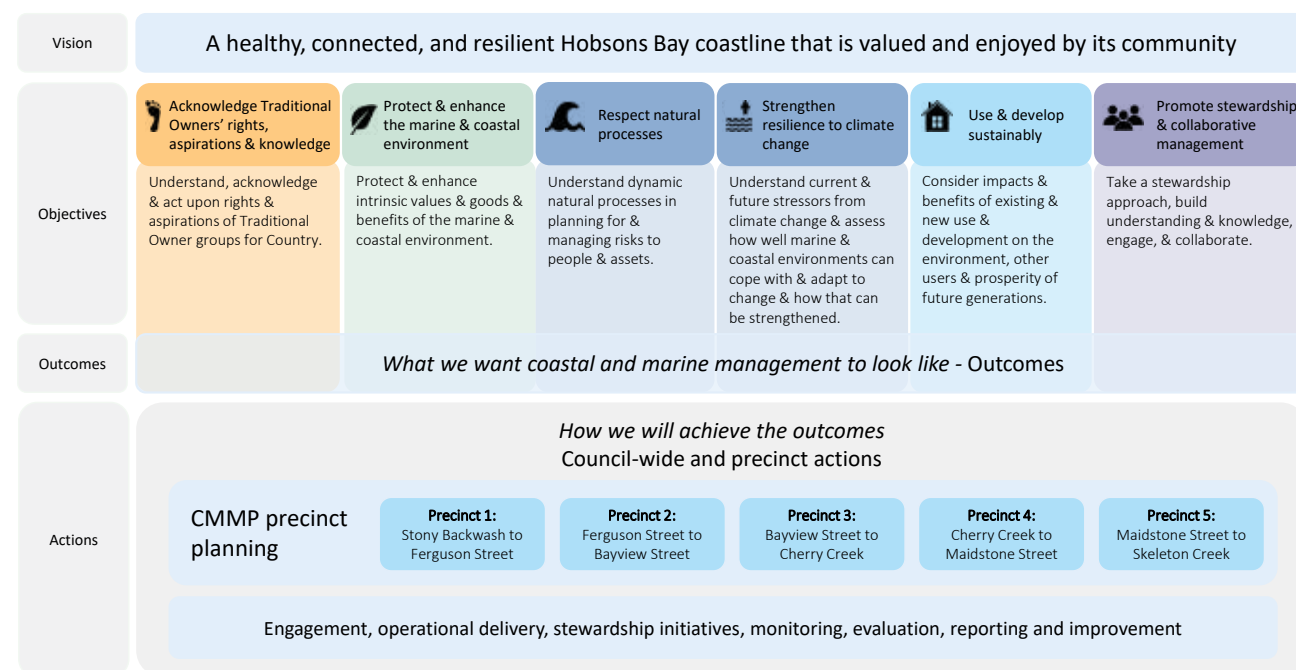


Figure 11. CMMP program logic

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.

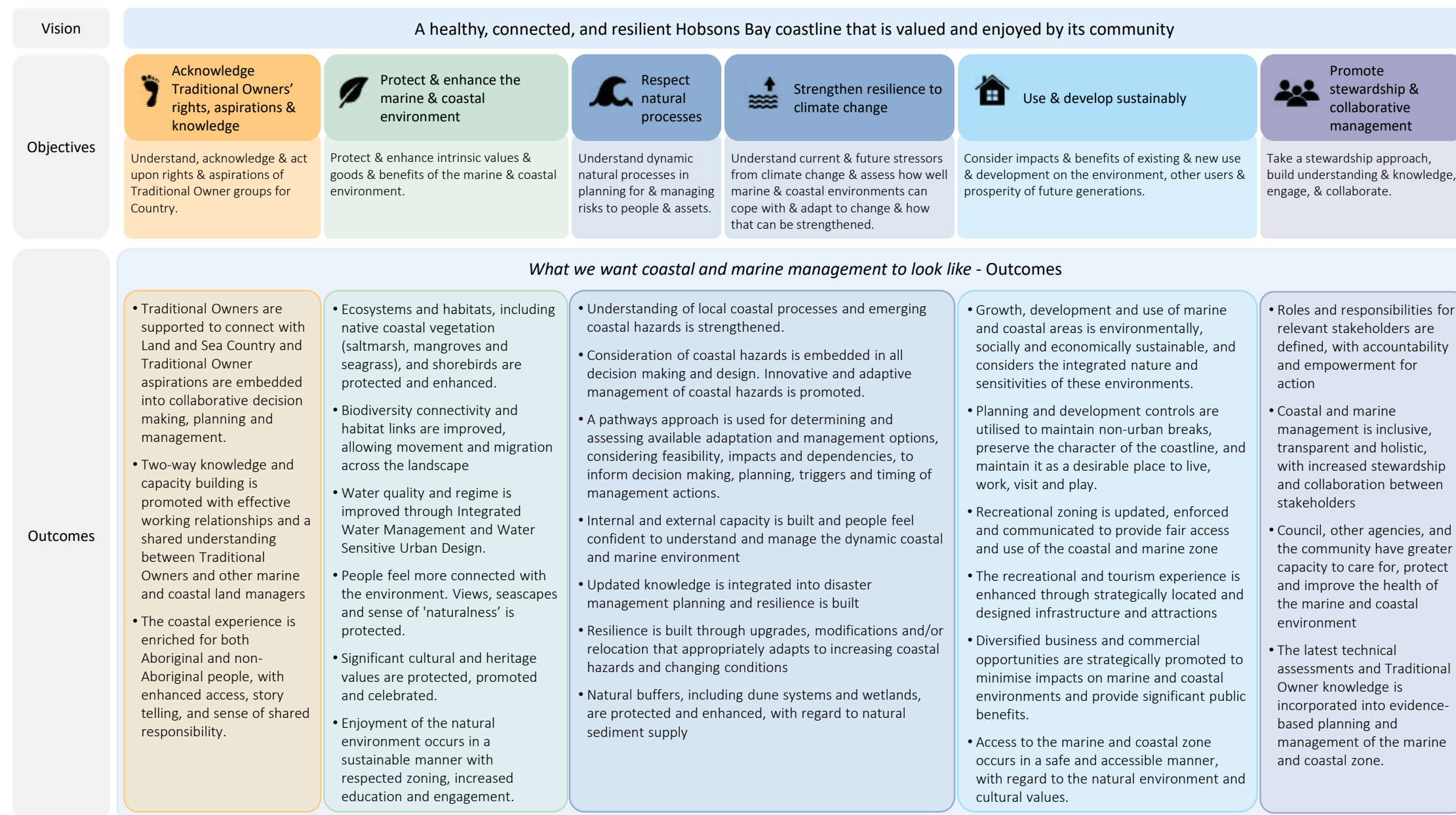
How we will achieve these outcomes – Actions

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 has an assigned time frame:

- **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 and time frames 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).



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), under the objective themes, with key deliverables identified.

Information on time frames, leads and key supporting partners for each action is also shown. As a Council-led plan, Council is the lead for all actions.

Further details related to these actions are 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.

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





4.2 Council-wide actions cont.

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

Objective		Actions	Time Frame	Action lead Supporting partners
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	HBCC , Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation, other Traditional Owners
	b	Examine and implement ways to manage and protect cultural values and heritage sites within the marine and coastal environment (ref: <i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006</i>).	Short term	HBCC , Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation, other Traditional Owners, Parks Victoria, DEECA, Heritage Victoria
	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	HBCC , Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation, other Traditional Owners, environmental groups, historical societies, Parks Victoria, DEECA
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.	Medium term	HBCC (Biodiversity Strategy) , Melbourne Water (implementing Healthy Waterways Strategy), Parks Victoria, DEECA
	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	HBCC , DEECA, Victorian Fisheries, Universities, and other environmental groups (e.g. Nature Conservancy)
	c	Support the Urban Forest Strategy in investigating and implementing tree planting, shade management, and protection opportunities along the coast.	Medium term	HBCC (Urban Forest Strategy) , Friend of groups
	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	HBCC , DEECA, Melbourne Water, City West Water, Parks Victoria
	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	HBCC , DEECA, Parks Victoria and other land managers where relevant.

Objective		Actions	Time Frame	Action lead Supporting partners
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	HBCC (Climate Change Plan 2030) , DEECA
	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	HBCC
	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	HBCC , DEECA, other asset and land managers
	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	HBCC , DEECA
	e	Assess drainage outfalls to understand interaction with coastal processes, water quality and mitigation priorities (i.e. sedimentation, flooding, pollutant/nutrient loads, potential cumulative impacts). 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	HBCC , Melbourne Water, EPA, DEECA
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	HBCC , Parks Victoria, Better Boating Victoria
	b	Support and contribute to the development of commercial use of public space guidelines, incorporating objectives of the CMMP.	Short term	HBCC (Open Space)
	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	HBCC , Williamstown Maritime Precinct Framework (DoT), Better Boating Victoria, Parks Victoria

Objective		Actions	Time Frame	Action lead Supporting partners
4. Use and develop sustainably (cont.)	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	HBCC , Research and survey partners
	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	HBCC (Integrated Transport Plan) , Associated stakeholders and land managers in some areas
	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	HBCC
	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, 2020b).	Ongoing	HBCC , DEECA
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	HBCC , Community groups
	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	HBCC
	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	HBCC , All other land managers, including DEECA, Parks Victoria, Melbourne Water, City West Water, etc.
	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	HBCC , Wyndham Council, Association of Bayside Municipalities, Melbourne Water
	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	HBCC , Universities/ research (incl. Deakin University Marine Mapping Group, Melbourne Uni) DEECA, community groups, community individuals
	f	Promote and support lifesaving and water safety initiatives including facilities, education and volunteer patrols.	Ongoing	HBCC , Life Saving Victoria

PRECINCT PLANS

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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. Precinct 1 actions

Objective	Actions	Time Frame	Action lead Supporting partners
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	HBCC, Melbourne Water, EPA community and Universities and research institutes
	2.2 Continue to enhance and protect vegetation along the Spit and Sandy Point for erosion control and significant bird nesting habitat.	Short term	HBCC, DEECA, Port of Melbourne
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 (incl. cumulative and synergistic impacts) and investigate feasibility of alternate adaptation measures in line with the State policy.	Short term	HBCC, DEECA
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	HBCC, Victorian Fisheries Authority, Parks Victoria, DEECA
	4.2 Support the Better Places – Spotswood and South Kingsville project and establish a working group with Port of Melbourne, DEECA, industry stakeholders and other relevant parties (e.g. Scienceworks) to develop an options assessment for activation and improved access of the Spotswood/Newport foreshore.	Long term	HBCC, Port of Melbourne, DEECA, other relevant stakeholders and land managers
	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.	Long term	HBCC, Port of Melbourne
	4.4 Work with relevant stakeholders on major projects, including the Williamstown Maritime Precinct Framework, reviewing alignment with CMMP.	Short term	HBCC, Department of Transport and other WMPF stakeholders
	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	HBCC, Parks Victoria, Better Boating Victoria
	4.6 Investigate amenity improvement opportunities and implement works at Warmies dog park.	Long term	HBCC
5. Promote stewardship and collaborative management	5.0 As per Council-wide initiatives.	-	

Precinct 1 - Stony Backwash to Ferguson Street

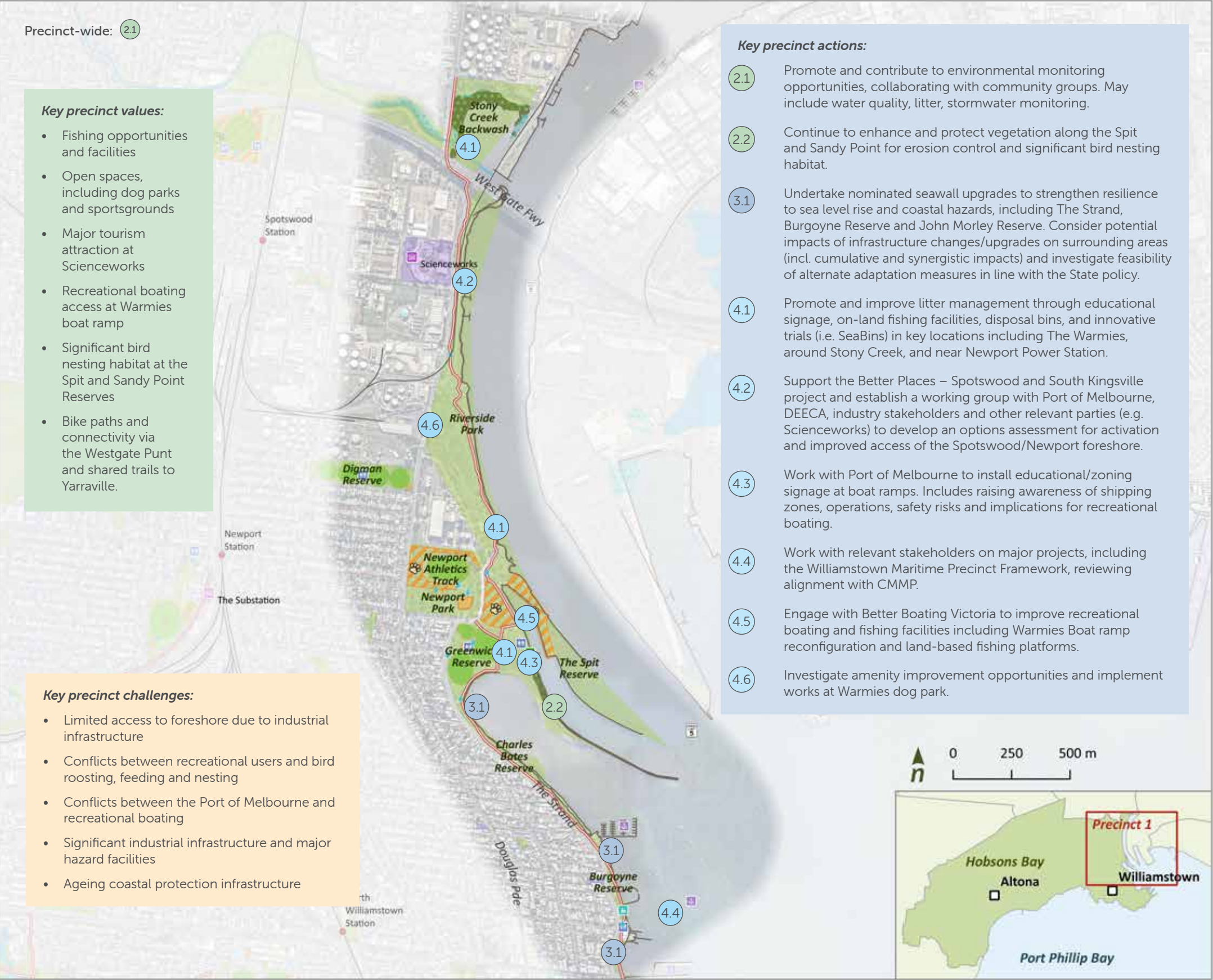


Figure 13. Precinct 1 key features, values, challenges, and actions.



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. Key activity nodes include Williamstown Beach and commercial areas around Nelson Place.

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**

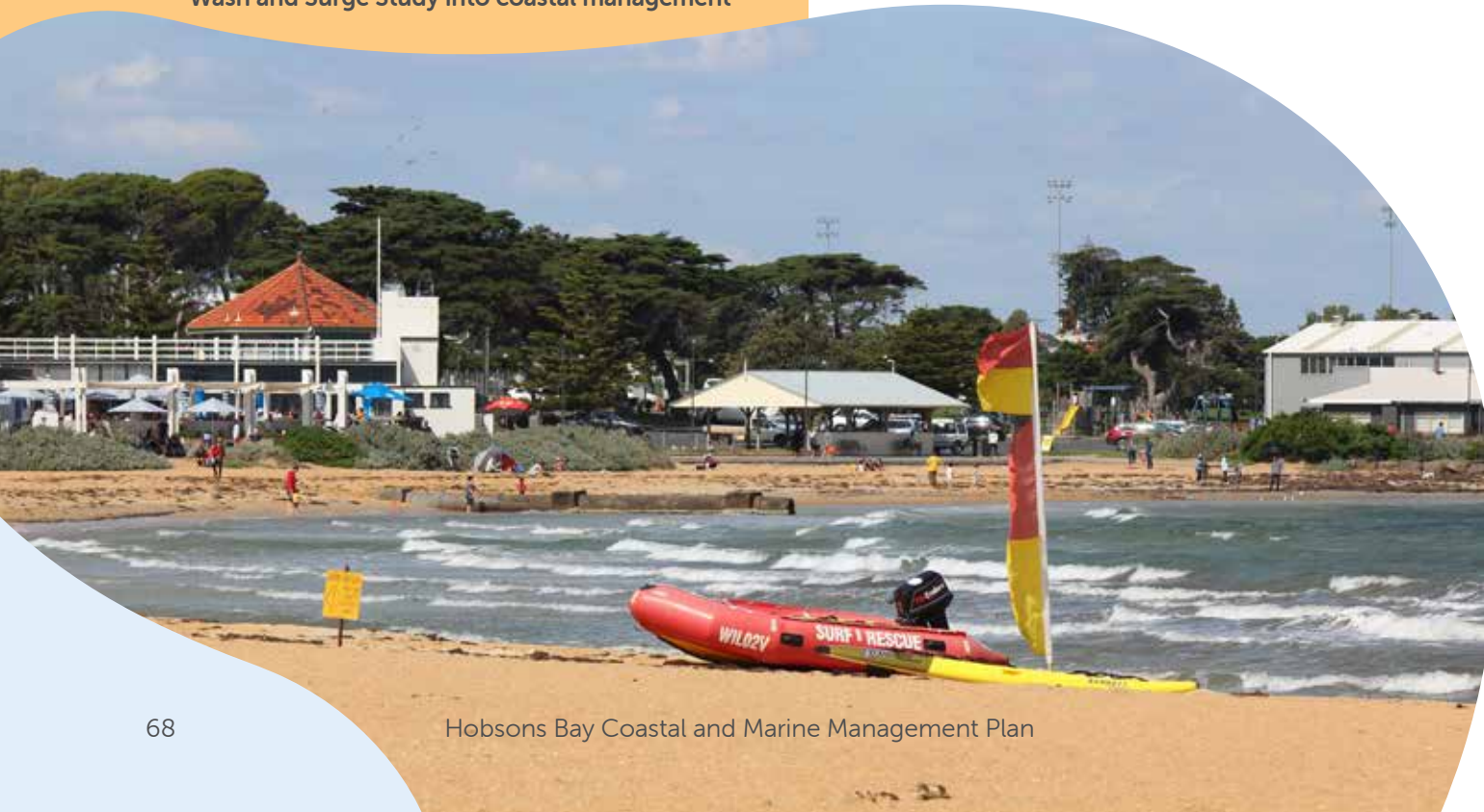


Table 10. Precinct 2 actions.

Objective	Actions	Time Frame	Action lead Supporting partners
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	HBCC (Urban Forest Strategy), Community groups, planting volunteers, Traditional Owners organisation
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	HBCC, Parks Victoria
	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 (incl. cumulative and synergistic impacts) and investigate feasibility of alternate adaptation measures in line with the State policy.	Medium term	HBCC, DEECA, Universities and research institutes
	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	HBCC, Parks Victoria
4. Use and develop sustainably	4.0 As per Council-wide initiatives.	-	
	4.1 Work with relevant stakeholders on major projects, including the Williamstown Maritime Precinct Framework and Williamstown Swimming and Life Saving Club redevelopment, reviewing alignment with CMMP.	Short term	HBCC, Department of Transport and other WMPF stakeholders
	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	HBCC, Department of Transport and other WMPF stakeholders
	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	HBCC, Other relevant stakeholders and land managers
5. Promote stewardship and collaborative management	5.0 As per Council-wide initiatives.	-	

Precinct 2 - Stony Backwash to Ferguson Street

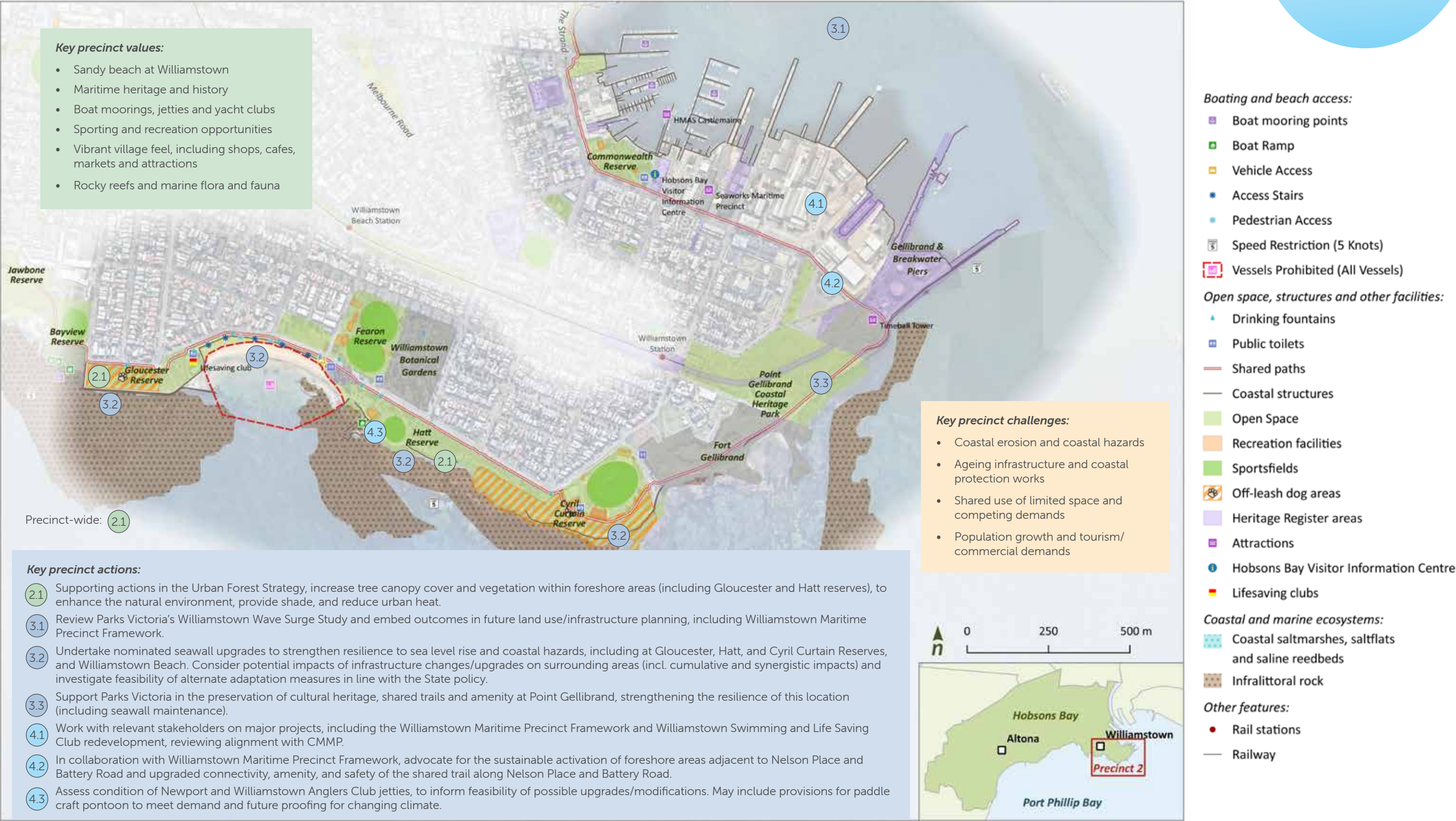


Figure 14. Precinct 2 key features, values, challenges, and actions.



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. Precinct 3 actions

Objective	Actions	Time Frame	Action lead Supporting partners
1. Acknowledge Traditional Owners rights, aspirations and knowledge	As per Council-wide initiatives.	-	
	1.0		
2. Protect and enhance the marine and coastal environment	As per Council-wide initiatives.	-	
	2.0		
	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	HBCC, Melbourne Water, Universities and research institutes
	2.1		
	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	HBCC, Universities and research institutes, Traditional Owner organisations
	2.2		
	Review outcomes of mangrove planting trials and extend planting in other areas, based on outcomes.	Short term	HBCC, Parks Victoria, community groups, Universities and research institutes
	2.3		
	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	HBCC, Parks Victoria, community groups, Birdlife Australia, Universities and research institutes, Traditional Owner organisations
	2.4		
3. Respect natural processes / Strengthen resilience to climate change	As per Council-wide initiatives.	-	
	3.0		
	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	HBCC, DEECA, Universities and research institutes, Parks Victoria
	3.1		
4. Use and develop sustainably	As per Council-wide initiatives.	-	
	4.0		
	Undertake condition and feasibility assessment of Little Harbour upgrades, include consideration of coastal hazards, marine environment sensitivities and economic risk assessment.	Medium term	HBCC, DEECA, Universities and research institutes
	4.1		
	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	HBCC, DEECA, Melbourne Water Traditional Owner organisations
	4.2		
	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	HBCC, DEECA
	4.3		
5. Promote stewardship and collaborative management	As per Council-wide initiatives.	-	
	5.0		

Precinct 3 - Bayview Street to Cherry Creek

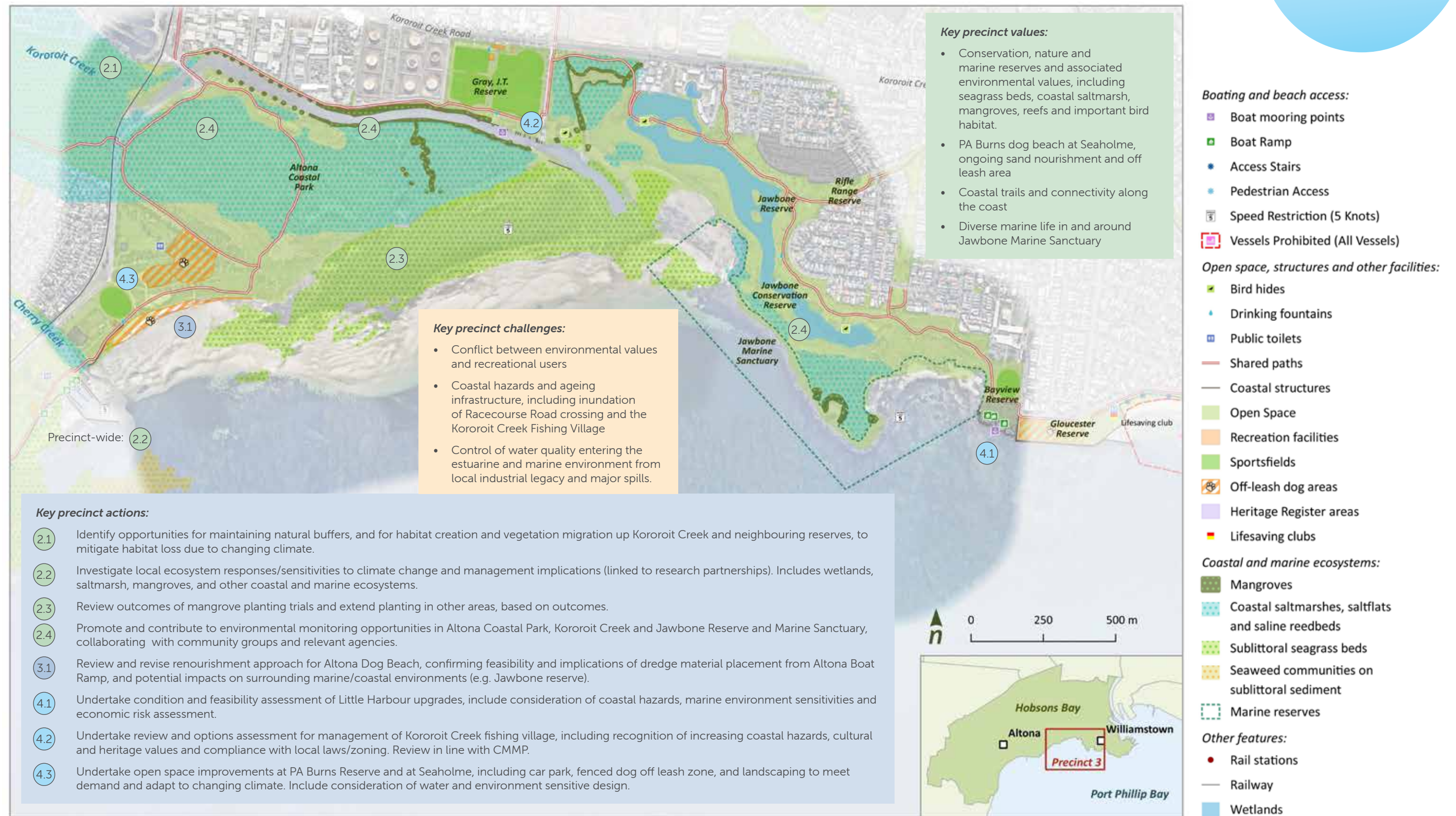


Figure 15. Precinct 3 key features, values, challenges, and actions



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.

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.**

Altona Pier and Altona Beach are key activity nodes, and Altona Boat Ramp is a key recreation node for the precinct. A range of important infrastructure and facilities support these nodes. The precinct also has numerous beach accesses including Flemings Pool access ramp, and the shared trail which runs along the Esplanade, which are also significant for the use and enjoyment of these marine and coastal areas.

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.

Table 12. Precinct 4 actions

Objective		Actions	Time Frame	Action lead Supporting partners
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	HBCC, Parks Victoria, Victorian Fisheries Authority
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 hotspot areas, including information on natural processes and Council's commitment to sustainable management.	Medium term	HBCC, DEECA
	3.2	Assess drainage outfalls to understand interaction with marine and coastal processes, potential cumulative impacts 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	HBCC, Melbourne Water, DEECA
	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 (incl. cumulative and synergistic impacts) and investigate feasibility of alternate adaptation measures in line with the State policy.	Medium term	HBCC, DEECA Melbourne Water, Better Boating Victoria (BBV) other land managers as required.
4. Use and develop sustainably	4.0	As per Council-wide initiatives.	-	
	4.1	Review planned upgrades within the Altona Beach Precinct (including esplanade closure, new Altona Pier entry) to ensure alignment with CMMP, recently adopted Urban Forest Strategy and upcoming Climate Change Plan.	Short term	HBCC
	4.2	Support ongoing pedestrianisation of Altona Beach esplanade and promote activation of the area.	Ongoing	HBCC
	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	HBCC, Parks Victoria, Better Boating Victoria.
	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	HBCC, Parks Victoria, Better Boating Victoria.
	4.5	Support Parks Victoria in the Altona pier redevelopment and associated projects in the area	Short term	HBCC, Parks Victoria
5. Promote stewardship and collaborative management	5.0	As per Council-wide initiatives.	-	



Precinct 4 - Cherry Creek to Maidstone Street

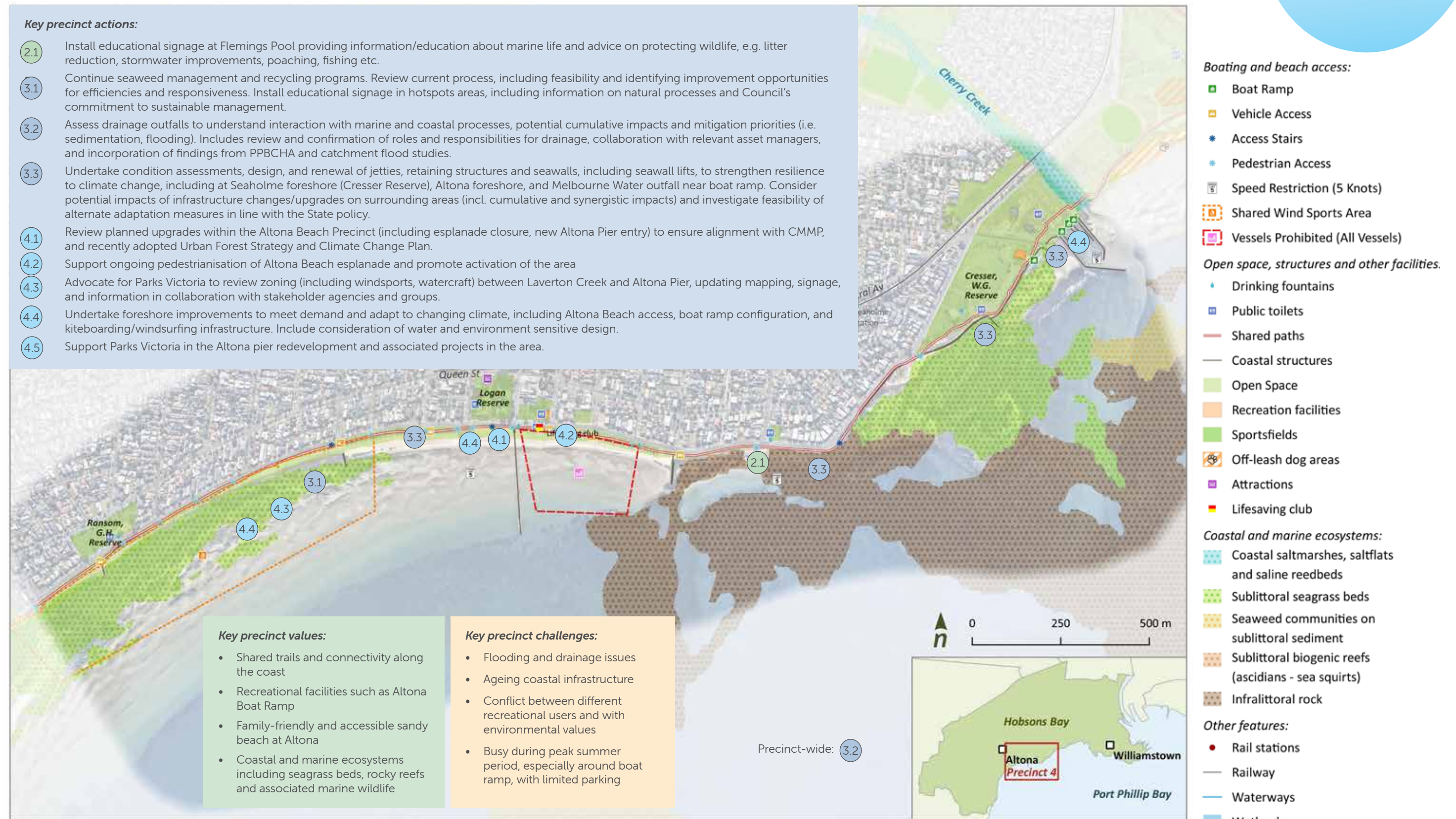


Figure 16. Precinct 4 key features, values, challenges, and actions.

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.

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.**

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.

Table 13. Precinct 5 actions.

Objective	Actions	Time Frame	Action lead Supporting partners
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	HBCC , Melbourne Water, other land managers as required Universities and research institutes Traditional Owner organisations
	2.2 Investigate local ecosystem responses/sensitivities to changing climate and management implications (linked to research partnerships). Includes wetlands, saltmarsh, mangroves.	Short term	HBCC , Universities and research institutes Melbourne Water, other land managers as required Traditional Owner organisations
	2.3 Continue to work with DEECA and relevant Commonwealth agencies to advocate for the review of existing Ramsar boundaries, including expansion of the boundaries to enhance environmental protection.	Ongoing	HBCC , DEECA, Commonwealth agencies, Parks Victoria
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	HBCC , Melbourne Water
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	HBCC , DEECA, Melbourne Water
	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	HBCC , Parks Victoria, Better Boating Victoria.
	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	HBCC , Community groups, Other land managers as required
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	HBCC , Community groups Universities and research institutes

Precinct 5 - Maidstone Street to Skeleton Creek

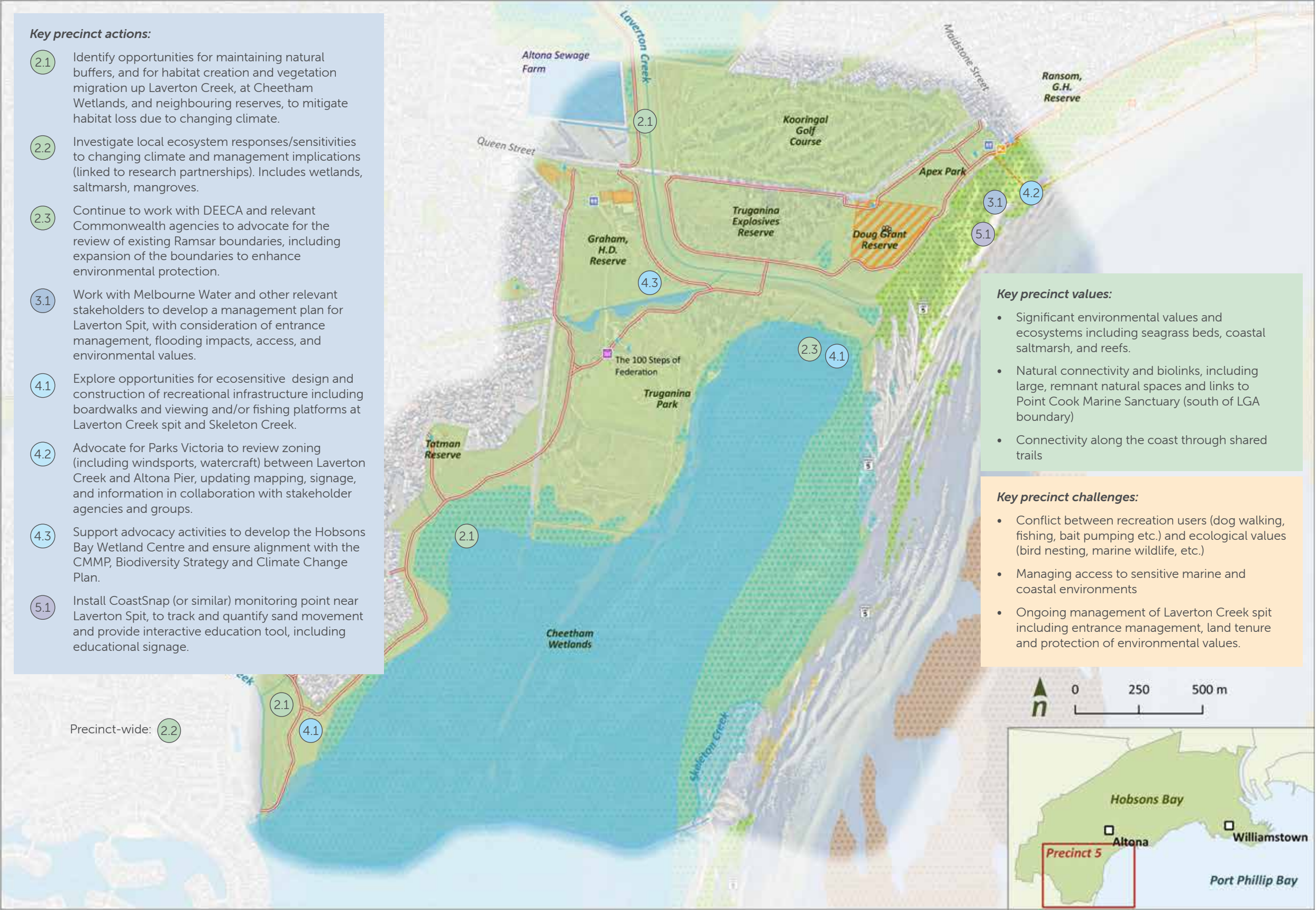


Figure 17. Precinct 5 key features, values, challenges, and actions.

IMPLEMENTATION AND NEXT STEPS

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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 adaptative management framework is provided in Figure 18 and Table 14.

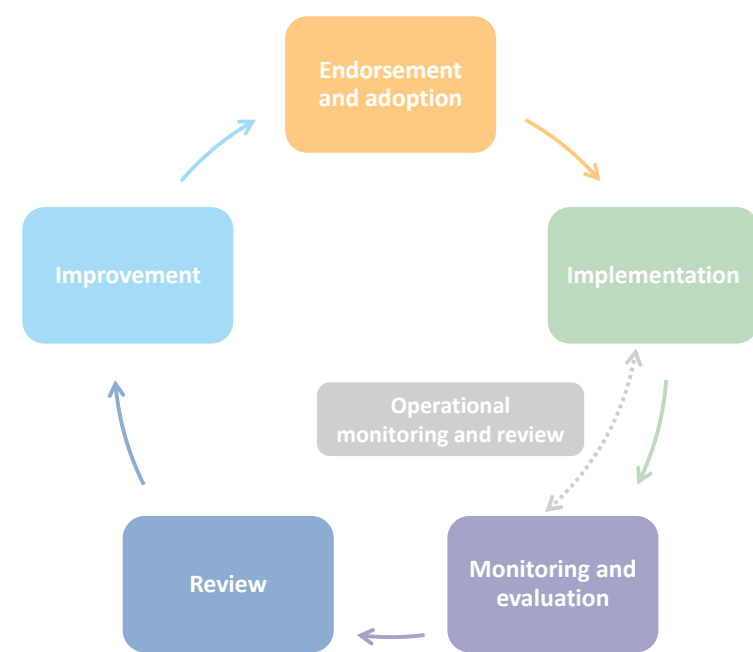


Figure 18. CMMP implementation and adaptive management framework

Table 14. CMMP implementation and adaptive management framework

Endorsement and adoption	Endorsement of the CMMP by Council and DEECA
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 DEECA.

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	• Plan endorsement
2023	• CMMP community survey • Review of actions based on survey outcomes
2026	• 5-year review as required under the Act • Update CMMP as required
2028	• CMMP implementation community survey • Review of actions based on survey outcomes
2031	• 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.

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Supplement A

Statutory context for Hobsons Bay's marine and coastal management

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.



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 DEECA.
DEECA	State of Victoria Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action
DELWP	Former State of Victoria Department of Environment Land Water and Planning (prior to 1 January 2023)
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


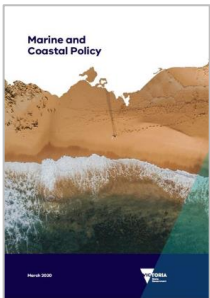
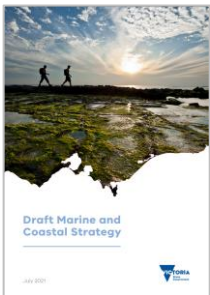
TERM	DEFINITION
MACA	<i>Marine and Coastal Act 2018</i>
Marine	The marine environment, as defined in the <i>Marine and Coastal Act 2018</i>
Marine and coastal processes	The physical, chemical and biological processes that occur in the marine and coastal environment over both long and short timescales. 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 – DEECA-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.

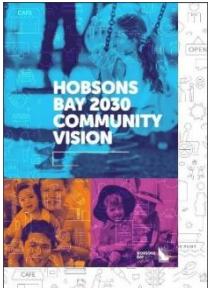
Definitions adapted from the Hobsons Bay Biodiversity Strategy 2012-22 (HBCC, 2017), Marine and Coastal Policy (DELWP, 2020), and CoastAdapt

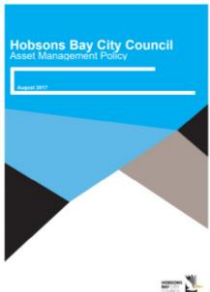

SUPPLEMENT A






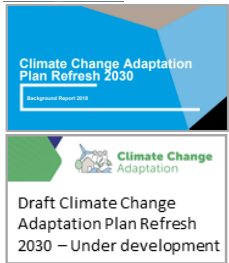
Supplement A: Policy Context

Document	Summary of the document	Key objectives, goals or recommendations	Other comments
<i>Marine & Coastal Act 2018</i>	 <p>The <i>Marine & Coastal Act 2018</i> aims to provide a coordinated, simpler, & more integrated approach to planning & managing the marine & coastal environment. Under the new Act, Coastal & Marine Management Plans will be the primary management tool to guide coastal and marine management.</p>	<p>The Act established the Victorian Marine & Coastal Council (VMCC) to provide independent advice on marine & coastal issues. The Act requires the development of a Marine & Coastal Policy, including a Marine Spatial Planning Framework & Marine & Coastal Strategy.</p>	
<i>Marine & Coastal Policy (2020)</i>	 <p>The Marine & Coastal policy was released in March 2020. The Policy also outlines a 'Planning & Decision Pathway' based on the objectives & guiding principles of the Marine and Coastal Act.</p> <p>Planning, management, & decision making under the Act, including development of a CMMP, must apply the policies within the steps of this Planning & Decision Pathway.</p>	<p>Key principles from the Marine & Coastal Policy to be considered in the development of a Coastal & Marine Management Plan include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated coastal zone management • Ecologically sustainable development • Proportionate & risk-based • Evidence-based decision making • Ecosystem-based management • Adaptive management • Precautionary <p>These principles must be considered for planning and decision making in the marine & coastal environment.</p>	
<i>Marine & Coastal Strategy (2021)</i>	 <p>The draft Marine & Coastal Strategy was released in July 2021 and is due to be finalised in late 2021. The Strategy identifies how the vision (set out in the Policy) will be achieved. It is the first of three strategies that will outline priority actions to achieve the intended outcomes of the Policy. As the first strategy, it lays the foundations for the subsequent strategies.</p>	<p>The draft strategy details six main actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional Owners determine how their rights and obligations are embedded into planning and management of the marine and coastal environment. • Improve the condition and connectivity of habitats and respect and care for our marine and coastal areas • Support sustainable use and development of the marine and coastal environment • Adapt to impacts of climate change • Implement integrated planning of the marine environment • Identifying resource needs and funding for sustainable marine and coastal management. 	<p>The actions and activities proposed in the draft Strategy may change based on the feedback from public consultation.</p>

Document	Summary of the document	Key objectives, goals or recommendations	Other comments
<p><i>Hobsons Bay 2030 Community Vision</i></p> 	<p>Hobsons Bay 2030 is a community vision for Hobsons Bay, developed by the community, for the community. This vision will guide Council's work until 2030 & provides a long-term vision & six priorities for achieving that vision.</p> <p>The Hobsons Bay 2030 vision is:</p> <p><i>By 2030, embracing our heritage, environment & diversity, we – the community of Hobsons Bay – will be an inclusive, empowered, sustainable & visionary community, led & supported by a progressive Council of excellence.</i></p>	<p>The six priorities to deliver the vision are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • visionary, vibrant, accountable urban planning • community wellbeing & inter-connection • growth through innovation, access to local jobs, technology, & education • proactive enrichment, expansion, & conservation of the natural & urban environment • activate sustainable practices • an accessible & connected community 	<p>The current Council Plan (2017-21) & future Council Plans to 2030 will be guided by this vision & priorities.</p>
<p><i>Council Plan 2017-21</i></p> 	<p>Informed by the Hobsons Bay 2030 Community Vision, the Council Plan (2017-21) includes four goal areas & a number of commitments under these themes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An inclusive & health community 2. A great place 3. A well-designed, maintained & environmentally sustainable place 4. A council of excellence <p>The main challenges identified in the Council Plan (2017-21) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental sustainability • Access to infrastructure • Population growth & urban development • Health & wellbeing • Education & employment • Organisational challenges • Advocacy 	<p>Relevant commitments, under these 4 themes include that Council will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure all community members will have access to quality community, sport & recreation facilities, cultural experiences & open spaces that encourage a healthy & active lifestyle • Work with all levels of government & other stakeholders to improve our transport network & to address gaps & capacity in public transport, our roads, foot paths & cycling routes • Work with all levels of government, key stakeholders, & community to ensure urban development is appropriate & considers neighbourhood character/heritage • Deliver & maintain well-designed, accessible, & environmentally sustainable community assets • Protect & enhance our coastal environment, biodiversity, & natural areas in partnership with major stakeholders & the community • Work with community, businesses, & all levels of government to actively & innovatively address climate change & promote sustainable living • Actively seek community's views by providing a range of opportunities to contribute to Council's decision making 	<p>To track Council's progress in delivery of the Council Plan, annual community surveys are undertaken. Results from these surveys then inform planning for the years ahead.</p> <p>The 2021-2025 Council plan has currently been drafted.</p>

Document	Summary of the document	Key objectives, goals or recommendations	Other comments
<p><i>Asset management Policy (2017)</i></p> 	<p>The Asset Management policy is an overarching document, with linkages to many other policies & plans. The purpose is to provide Council's commitment to best practice asset management & provide principles for sound asset investment decision making. It provides the overall integrated planning framework to guide long-term sustainable management of Council's assets informed by the Council Plan & other strategic documents (i.e. Strategic Plans, Asset Strategies, Service Strategies, Service Plans, Asset Management Plans & the Long-Term Financial Plan).</p> <p>There are five asset management plans for roads, drainage, buildings, bridges, & open spaces. These plans present the projects & long-term asset financial forecasts (renewals, new & upgrades as identified from the service plans, operations & maintenance costs). The projects & programs identified in the asset plans inform Council's overall 10-year capital works program.</p>	<p>The asset management goals are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide affordable assets that best meet the communities' current & future needs & expectations • Make asset investment decisions based on a long term focused, integrated decision-making process informed by strategic plans, asset & service strategies, service plans & asset management plans • Make informed/fact-based decisions about management of our assets incorporating social, economic & environmental factors which influence the health & wellbeing of our community • Maintain assets throughout their lifecycle to enable delivery of appropriate levels of service & optimise in a sustainable way use of available resources • Ensure that funding for maintenance, operation & renewal of existing assets is prioritised above funding of new assets • Ensure asset investment decisions consider all benefit cost options including provision of new assets by retirement, disposal, rationalisation & consolidation of existing assets to reduce life-cycle costs • Ensure compliance with statutory, mandated & community requirements • Implement best practice asset management in compliance with the Australian Standards ISO55000 & National AM Frameworks. 	<p>This policy will be reviewed every four years, so is due for review in 2021.</p>
<p><i>Foreshore status report (2015)</i></p> 	<p>This report provides:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An overview of the current foreshore management status & arrangements across the various land authorities. • Detail on a range of various foreshore issues which have direct impact to the infrastructure located on foreshore, some of which Council owns & manages. • A position to guide future state government & other relevant agency advocacy actions. • A draft 10-year capital works program. 	<p>Identifying which authority is responsible for which part of the foreshore & how these areas interact at their boundaries is identified as a challenge for Council. It is proposed that Council will advocate through DELWP to rectify the management arrangements which are inconsistent or unclear as a priority. A draft capital works program is included with works planned to 2025/26.</p>	<p>This report may be somewhat outdated with a number of planned works already undertaken.</p>

Document	Summary of the document	Key objectives, goals or recommendations	Other comments
<p><i>Open Space Strategy (2018)</i></p> 	<p>The Open Space Strategy is Council's key strategic document that will guide the provision, protection, planning, design & management of open space in Hobsons Bay. The Open Space Strategy provides a framework for Council to set priorities & make decisions on the maintenance, upgrade & development of both existing & new spaces or facilities, which will cater for the current & future needs of the Hobsons Bay Community. The Hobsons Bay Open Space Strategy is underpinned by a vision & set of principles that will guide implementation over the next 10-20 years.</p>	<p>Key LGA-wide recommendations, relevant to the coastal & marine zone include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support development of a Coastal Management Plan to guide the management & maintenance of highly valued & environmentally significant coastal environments • Advocate for a 'third pass' assessment & shared responsibility for foreshore assets & the construction of seawalls & revetments • Protect & mitigate sea level rise, coastal processes & hazards through the continued implementation of the annual Foreshore Capital Works Program. • Continue to implement priority actions from Hobsons Bay Foreshore Review (2015) <p>There are also a number of precinct-based actions over the short (0-2 years), medium (2-5 years) & long- (5-10 years +) term.</p>	
<p><i>Biodiversity Strategy (2017-22)</i></p> 	<p>The Biodiversity Strategy was developed to articulate Council's commitment to valuing & protecting biodiversity. There are five goals under the strategy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Build ecosystem resilience through long-term, adaptive planning 2. Utilise best practice pest management to reduce threats to our unique biodiversity 3. Utilise urban ecology & natural area management to prevent the loss of species 4. Protect our unique biodiversity through holistic strategic land use planning 5. Assist our community to value our unique biodiversity through education & engagement 6. Incorporate community recreational benefits without compromising our unique biodiversity 	<p>The Action plan for management of biodiversity in Hobsons Bay identifies how each of the six biodiversity goals will be achieved over the next five-year period, under 7 objective themes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capacity building & collaboration to deliver effective biodiversity management 2. Actively reduce the threat posed by pest plant & animals on biodiversity 3. Actively enhance the connectivity of conservation areas 4. Enhance land management practices for biodiversity protection 5. Enhance land use management practices for biodiversity protection 6. Education & engagement 7. People & biodiversity management <p>Through community consultation, it was found that walking & cycling paths were the top thing the community value about Hobsons Bay's natural environment. This suggests that what people value most about the natural environment is being able to interact with it.</p>	<p>Hobsons Bay supports significant marine areas, wetlands & coastal parks including Truganina Swamp, the Truganina Explosives Reserve, Cherry Lake, the Altona Coastal Park, Jawbone Reserve, Newport Lakes & the internationally recognised Cheetham Wetlands.</p>

Document	Summary of the document	Key objectives, goals or recommendations	Other comments
<p><i>Climate Change Policy & Adaptation Policy (2013) / Plan (2013-18)</i></p> 	<p>Since the implementation of the Climate Change Adaptation Plan 2013-18, Council's policy framework has changed. Council has developed the Hobsons Bay 2030 Community Vision as a guiding document for the development of the Council Plan 2017-21.</p> <p>A Climate Change Adaptation Plan Refresh (2030) is currently underway. The purpose of the Plan Refresh is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify new adaptation actions based on updated knowledge of climate risks • prioritise adaptation actions & commitments • articulate the responsibilities & accountabilities required to achieve the action • establish long-term goals • develop scenarios to guide future actions <p>The Plan Refresh will guide Council's project planning, external funding streams, & advocacy activities to ensure that climate change is part of the decision-making process.</p>	<p>The Climate Change Adaptation Plan Refresh 2030 Background Report (2018) provides the broad strategic directions & a framework for decision making for the Climate Change Adaptation Plan Refresh. The Background Report, makes the following recommendations for inclusion in the new Climate Change Adaptation Plan Refresh 2030:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • embed adaptation actions into service planning processes & policies • build resilience in the community through adaptation actions • monitor climate-vulnerable communities through an adaptive capacity index • advocate for government & scientific support to further develop the evidence base at the LGA level • measure outcomes effectively through monitoring, evaluation & reporting processes 	<p>Council held community pop-up sessions over February & March 2020 to help inform Council's draft Climate Change Adaptation Plan Refresh 2030.</p>
<p><i>Climate Change Adaptation Plan Refresh 2030</i></p> 			

The next page summarises the timeline of Federal, State, Regional and Local policy documents.

POLICY DOCUMENTS



FEDERAL

1970

1970 Environmental Protection Act
Provided for SEPP (Waters), including framework for protection and management of water quality.

1975 National Parks Act
Statutory basis for protection, use and management of national and other parks.

1978 Crown Land (Reserves) Act
Legal framework for reservation and management of Crown land, including appointment of Committees of Management.

1987 Planning and Environment Act
State Planning and Policy Framework, including requirements for land use and development on coastal private and Crown land.

1988 Flora and Fauna Guarantee
Legislation for conservation of threatened species and communities and management of potentially threatening processes.

1989 Water Act
Legal framework for managing Victoria's water resources, promotes equitable and efficient use / conservation of water resources.

STATE

REGIONAL

Strategy/Policy/Guidance

Legislation

Assessment, operation and delivery

LOCAL

1999 Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act
Regulates valuation and consent of activities which significantly impact 'matters of national environmental significance'

1993 Native Title Act
Established a process for claiming and recognising native title lands and waters in Australia.

2000

1994 Catchment and Land Protection Act
Framework for integrated management and protection of catchments, including requirements for CMAs / Melbourne Water

1995 Coastal Management Act
Established the Victorian Coastal Council, Regional Coastal Boards and requirement for Victorian Coastal Strategies.

1997 Victorian Coastal Strategy 1997
First VCS under Coastal Management Act 1995, established framework for managing Victorian coast, under requirements of the Act (Section 15).

1998 Parks Victoria Act
Established Parks Victoria as a public authority.

2002 Victorian Coastal Strategy 2002
Second VCS under the Coastal Management Act 1995.

2006 Aboriginal Heritage Act
Provides for the protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage, established Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council and Register.

2010

2008 Victorian Coastal Strategy 2008
Third VCS under Coastal Management Act 1995. Recognised need to plan for climate change and sea level rise.

2008 Future Coasts Program
Assessment program including DEM modelling, geomorphology/landform classification and sea level rise modelling.

2014 Victorian Coastal Strategy
Fourth VCS, provides long-term vision for coastal planning, management and sustainable use.

2017

2017 Climate Change Act
Legislative foundation to manage climate change risks and transition to climate resilience, includes provisions for adaptation action plans.

2017 Statewide Victorian Coastal Hazard Assessment 2017
2nd pass state-wide assessment of erosion and inundation hazards resulting from future climate change scenarios.

2017 Victorian Coastal Monitoring Program
Monitoring of wave climate, sediment movement and sediment budgets in priority coastal compartments of open coastline, Western Port Bay and Port Phillip Bay.

2017 Guidelines for the Preparation of Coastal Management Plans
Guidance for developing a Coastal Management Plan (CMP) for coastal Crown land managers.

2018

2018 Coastal and Marine Act
Integrated and coordinated approach to coastal and marine planning, protection and management, supported by the Transition Plan, Policy and Strategy.

2018 Environment Protection Amendment Act
Enhances the EPA's powers, including stronger sanctions and penalties to hold environmental polluters to account. In effect July 2021.

2018 Parks Victoria Act
Provides for establishment of Parks Victoria as an independent statutory authority.

2019

2019 Flora and Fauna Guarantee Amendment Act
Amends FFG Act to provide modern and strengthened framework for protection of Victoria's biodiversity.

2020

2020 Marine and Coastal Policy
Provides direction to decision makers, councils and managers, includes Marine Spatial Planning Framework to guide long term, integrated planning and management.

2020 VEAC Assessment of Victoria's Coastal Reserves
Identified coastal reserves with high environmental, cultural heritage, social and economic values and risks of climate change, assists government's future planning.

2022 Marine and Coastal Strategy
Outlines actions required to achieve key directions in policy for the next 5 years.

2022 Coastal and Marine Management Plan Guidelines
Guidelines to inform development of CMMPs, replacing Guidelines for the Preparation of Coastal Management Plans (2017)

2017 Port Phillip Bay Environmental Management Plan 2017-27
Sets out priority goals and actions for achieving environmental targets and beneficial use objectives for Port Phillip Bay.

2017 Plan Melbourne 2017-2050
Metropolitan planning strategy to manage Melbourne's growth and change over the next three decades.

2020 2050 Port Development Strategy
Guides Port of Melbourne development over next 30 years, including projects to improve Port capacity.

2022 Port Phillip Bay Coastal Hazard Assessment
Coastal hazard assessment for Port Phillip Bay, including inundation, groundwater change and erosion. To be finalised.

2013 Flood Management Plan
Informs council's approach to flood management within LGA.

2013 Flood Emergency Plan
Details agreed arrangements for planning, preparedness/prevention, response and recovery from flood incidents

2013 Climate Change Policy and Adaptation Policy (2013) / Plan (2013-18)
Council's recognition and plan for managing climate change impacts, Climate Change Adaptation Plan Refresh (2030) currently underway.

2014 Living Hobsons Bay: an Integrated Water Management Plan
Outlines issues for water planning and introduces strategic framework for prioritising sustainable water management action.

2015 Foreshore status report
Identifies foreshore issues and impacts to Council infrastructure, includes advocacy actions and draft 10-year capital works program.

2017 Biodiversity Strategy (2017-22)
Council's commitment to valuing and protecting biodiversity, includes action plan for management of biodiversity over the next five years.

2017 Hobsons Bay 2030 Community Vision
Council's community-led long-term vision to 2030.

2017 Hobsons Bay Council Plan 2017-2021
Current council plan, details commitments to achieving the Community Vision to 2021.

2018 Hobsons Bay Open Space Strategy
Strategic document guiding provision, protection, planning, design and management of open space and guides implementation over 10-20 years.

2022 Victoria's Resilient Coast – Adapting for 2100+
A state-wide approach for long-term coastal hazard resilience and adaptation planning. To include a framework, guidelines, and funding program.



SUPPLEMENT B



Supplement B: Engagement and plan development

To support engagement activities associated with the development of the CMMP, a stakeholder engagement plan was developed. This live, stand-alone plan provided an easy to use visual of key engagement strategies and activities (and included consideration of risks) for the life of the CMMP development process. The plan:

- Provided context for engagement with stakeholders including previous engagement activities.
- Outlined what successful engagement would look like and the engagement objectives, outcomes and activities by Stages.
- Identified key stakeholder groups and how and when engagement with these organisations would be implemented.
- Provided key evaluation questions for engagement monitoring and evaluation, along with risk management and mitigation strategies.

Engagement activities are detailed in Table 1.

Preliminary engagement

Prior to this project commencing, Council undertook a first-round program of engagement with the community, based on broad perspectives for management of the coastal zone. This initial engagement was undertaken to inform development of a Coastal Management Plan, under the previous *Coastal Management Act 1995* and planning frameworks.

A review of the results from this initial engagement provided insight into the key aspects of the coastal zone that the community value and the main challenges they perceive as impacting on these values.

CMMP development

After the release of the *Marine and Coastal Act 2018*, was the project scope was revised to instead develop a Coastal and Marine Management Plan (CMMP), in line with legislative marine and coastal reforms.

As the project progressed, key engagement outcomes during the CMMP development built on preliminary findings from previous engagement. There was also a focus on gathering perspectives from the people managing coastal and marine areas, both within Council and within other relevant management agencies.

Key outcomes of these discussions and workshops included:

- A shared understanding of economic, ecological, social and cultural values, and their management.
- Feedback from a diverse and relevant cross-section of the community.
- Land and water managers perspectives of values, issues, and opportunities.
- Development of a vision and key objectives for the CMMP, based on protecting values.
- Development of council wide and precinct actions, informed by community and stakeholder feedback.

From the initial community conversations and stakeholder perspectives, a draft CMMP framework was developed. This framework, including the vision, long-term objectives, outcomes and preliminary actions, was tested with stakeholder partners through a second series of workshops and with the community through activities on Council's Participate website.



[illegible]

Management partners and other stakeholders were also engaged to provide feedback, including neighbouring Councils, Port of Melbourne, surf lifesaving clubs, the Victorian Marine and Coastal Council (VMaCC), Parks Victoria and the Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA)*.

* Formerly known as Department of Land, Water and Planning (DELWP).





Table 1. Key engagement activities and events to date.

Date	Activities	Purpose	Key outcomes
Jun 2018	Council Coastal Management Plan (CMP) project planning and Portfolio Advisory Committee workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand known information about the foreshore environment Initial gathering of values, issues and opportunities from an internal perspective 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workshop summaries and minutes Known facts, values and issues for the foreshore Council's initial perspectives on foreshore management
Mar - Apr 2019	Pop-up community consultations, online engagement and stakeholder workshops to inform development of a Coastal Management Plan (CMP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gather an understanding of key values, issues in the coastal space Understand what makes Hobsons Bay's coastal areas unique Gather initial ideas for how management could be improved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chatterbox Project engagement report (2019) Documented perspectives on community and stakeholder values and issues for the foreshore. "Big ideas" for management of the foreshore
<i>Coastal and Marine policy reform – Marine and Coastal Act 2018 enacted</i>			
May 2020	Internal (Council) and agency (non-Council) stakeholder workshops and "Mural" activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Form or further build relationships with non-Council stakeholders and raise awareness of CMMP Develop understanding of stakeholder priorities, issues and opportunities Understand shared management responsibilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collation of key documents that will inform CMMP development Council wide and precinct-specific values, issues and opportunities. "Wish list" of what the CMMP should achieve and how it will contribute to addressing issues
Sep 2020	Internal (Council) and agency (non-Council) stakeholder workshops and "Mural" activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'Testing' draft CMMP approach including vision, objectives and outcomes First cut 'wish list' of actions and opportunities for collaboration or integration with existing programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreement on the CMMP approach – vision, objectives and outcomes Preliminary development of council wide and precinct-specific actions, in line with CMMP objectives and outcomes.
Sep 2020	Community survey on proposed CMMP framework and objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Test high-level CMMP approach and structure with community Understand community priorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirmation that CMMP approach aligns with community expectations Documented understanding of community priorities and further ideas for management
Sep - Dec 2020	Preliminary discussions and correspondence with Traditional Owner organisation representatives in relation to the project and the Hobsons Bay coastal and marine areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Begin to develop relationships with representatives of key Traditional Owner organisations Begin understanding Traditional Owner values and aspirations for the coastal and marine environment. Understand engagement protocol and longer-term approach to engagement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introductions between Council staff and the Traditional Owner organisations Agreement on engagement approach including next steps in engaging with Traditional Owners Confirmation that Traditional Owners are comfortable with the actions and direction of the CMMP.
<i>Draft CMMP developed and endorsed by Council</i>			
Mar - Apr 2021	Draft CMMP open for public comment, via the website or written submission. Accompanying social media campaign.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the draft CMMP, especially the vision, objectives and actions, capture community aspirations and sentiment Understand people's priorities in terms of which actions they want to see implemented earliest Gather general comments and feedback on the draft CMMP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community feedback, including polls, surveys and ranking of action priorities Written responses from key community groups and organisations
Mar 2021	Three pop-up events showcasing and gathering feedback on the CMMP at Altona Meadows, Altona and Williamstown.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build awareness of the draft CMMP Encourage people to provide comment via the website Undertake 'quick polls' to gather high-level perspectives on actions/direction of CMMP via pop-ups and social media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conversations with community members to gather feedback. 'Quick polls' via sticky dots
Apr - Aug 2021	Stakeholder feedback on Draft CMMP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gather comments on the draft CMMP from key stakeholders including Port of Melbourne, Parks Victoria, Melbourne Water, City West Water, DEECA*, VMaCC, Department of Transport, Better Boating Victoria and Wyndham City Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Written feedback from stakeholders to guide refinement of the final CMMP
Jul 2021	Feedback on Draft CMMP from Bunurong Land Council (BLC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gather feedback on the CMMP approach, language, intent, values and initiatives from Bunurong Traditional Owner perspectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Written feedback from BLC to guide refinement of the final CMMP
<i>Final CMMP endorsed by Council</i>			

SUPPLEMENT C



Supplement C: Implementation action plan

Item	Description
Priority	<p>Short-term actions: should commence immediately, within 2 years or are already underway and are important to implement as soon as possible.</p> <p>Medium-term actions: should be initiated within 3-5 years during implementation of the plan.</p> <p>Long-term actions: should be commenced in 6-10 years, however preliminary work and consultation may occur sooner if opportunities arise.</p> <p>Ongoing actions: part of Council's ongoing work in a 'business as usual' capacity.</p>
Action lead	Lead agency for the delivery of this action
Supporting partners	Relevant agencies, and stakeholders to be included in the delivery of this action Where relevant this description also includes relevant strategic plans that may lead this action/initiative.
Funding estimate	<p>Low <\$50,000</p> <p>Medium \$50,000 to \$200,000</p> <p>High >\$200,000*</p> <p>Within staff time: Can be incorporated into business as usual operations</p> <p>*Budget for some high cost projects is captured in Council's existing capital works program</p>
Deliverable	Potential deliverables that can be used to track progress (and/or completion) of action implementation.
Relevant / potential approvals	<p>Relevant / potential approvals required as part of delivery this action. Any works associated with the delivery of these actions are not to be undertaken without prior consultation and approval from DEECA where required.</p> <p><i>NOTE: MACA consent is required for all use and development (works) on marine and coastal Crown land. While some initiatives may be low-impact minor works, these will not be approved as part of the CMMP approval process due to the level of detail required and the strategic nature of this CMMP, and its Council wide scale</i></p> <p><i>There are a range of low risk uses and development approved under a general consent (subject to conditions). The MACA regulations, once made, will replace this general consent. Low impact works are expected to be defined in the MACA Regulations when they are released and it is possible that some initiatives will be permitted under the future MACA Regulations.</i></p>

Note: The state department responsible for marine and coastal crown land changed in January 2023. Formally known as Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP) they are now referred to as Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA). All references to the department in this document have been updated to reflect this change.

Council-wide action plan

Long-term objective	Action		Time frame	Action lead	Supporting partners	How to be implemented / mechanism	Funding estimate	Funding opportunities	Relevant/potential approvals	Potential measure/deliverable/progress
1. Acknowledge Traditional Owners’ rights, aspirations, and knowledge	a	Investigate opportunities to establish and develop Bunurong Traditional Owner partnerships, Cultural Heritage Land Management Agreements, or similar.	Short-term	HBCC	Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation, other Traditional Owners	Targeted meetings and projects to form and nurture partnerships, and seek joint projects and funding opportunities	Low	Joint stakeholder funding applications (State, Federal)		– A formalised process and communication channels for working together in the care of land and sea areas
	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	HBCC	Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation, other Traditional Owners, Parks Victoria, DEECA, Heritage Victoria	Discussions held with Traditional Owner Groups (BLCAC) and Heritage Vic. Record/document known sensitive areas within HB Planning Scheme and other methods (disclosing only to appropriate level of detail)	Medium	Joint stakeholder funding applications (State, Federal)		
	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	HBCC	Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation, other Traditional Owners, environmental groups, historical societies, Parks Victoria, DEECA.	Development of a signage style guide, strategic planning of locations, and implementation. Includes targeted discussions and review, to develop and shape interpretive content Potential to use HBCC template beyond CMMP (coastal areas)	Low	Council budget Joint stakeholder funding applications (State, Federal)	MACA consent	– A signage guide/template and specifications – X number of signs, including content
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.	Medium-term	HBCC (Biodiversity Strategy)	Melbourne Water (implementing Healthy Waterways Strategy), Parks Victoria, DEECA	Implementation of relevant sections in the Local Planning Provisions Framework of the Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme	Medium	Council budget	MACA consent	– An updated or amended framework/planning scheme
	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	HBCC	DEECA, Victorian Fisheries, Universities, and other environmental groups (e.g. Nature Conservancy)	Prioritised works plan and implementation of innovative and nature-based adaptation measures. Includes targeted discussions to form and nurture partnerships and seek joint projects and funding opportunities, and setting clear project objectives in design scope and expectations.	Medium to High	Council budget Joint stakeholder funding applications (State, Federal) Industry and academic funding partners	MACA consent	– X number of innovative/nature-based measures in management initiatives
	c	Support the Urban Forest Strategy in investigating and implementing tree planting, shade management, and protection opportunities along the coast.	Medium-term	HBCC (Urban Forest Strategy)	Friend of groups	Actions delivered through the Urban Forest Strategy 2020 and 2020 Action Plan. Includes: - provision of input to a tree vandalism policy and - communication guidelines review - increasing shade through tree planting and shading structures across the coastal zone.	Within staff time	Council budget Community grants State Government	MACA consent (activity dependent)	– Updated guidelines/policy – X % of shade improvement – X number of trees – X number of shade structures
	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	HBCC	DEECA, Melbourne Water, City West Water, Parks Victoria	Implementation and advocacy for WSUD in all HBCC upgrades, developments, and land use.	Within staff time	Council budget Joint stakeholder funding applications	MACA consent (within coastal areas)	
	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	HBCC	DEECA, Parks Victoria and other land managers where relevant.	Implementation of relevant sections in the Local Planning Provisions Framework of the Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme Linked to supporting actions within the Biodiversity Strategy 2017-22	Within staff time	Council budget State Government		– An updated or amended framework/planning scheme – Retention of X m² of space for creation of biodiversity links, and space for ecosystem retreat – No sale of public land, investigation into land acquisition

Long-term objective	Action		Time frame	Action lead	Supporting partners	How to be implemented / mechanism	Funding estimate	Funding opportunities	Relevant/potential approvals	Potential measure/deliverable/progress
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 and Port Phillip Bay Coastal Hazard Assessment and Victoria’s Resilient Coast Project.	Short-term – when information available	HBCC (Climate Change Plan 2030)	DEECA	Council to include updated coastal hazard information and adaptation responses within future planning scheme revisions and to incorporate consideration within ongoing planning decisions. Planning scheme amendment, Special Building Overlay and LSIO updates delivered through Climate Change Plan 2030.	Within staff time	Council budget	Guided by Marine and Coastal Act, Policy and Strategy	– An updated planning scheme and associated overlays
	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	HBCC	-	Council to review and update ‘Fit-for-purpose’ framework asset management plans based on best available understanding and evidence on coastal hazard risk and mitigation options and embed into asset management planning.	Within staff time	Council budget	With consideration to MACA consent process	– Review undertaken – Recommendations integrated in Council process, including asset management
	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	HBCC	DEECA Other asset and land managers	New initiative – commission study. Council to develop the Hobsons Bay Coastal and Marine Adaptation Plan/s, consistent with State requirements.	Medium	TBC at a state level Council budget State Government Joint stakeholder funding applications	Guided by Marine and Coastal Act, Policy and Strategy MACA consent	– Hobsons Bay Coastal and Marine Adaptation Plan (endorsed)
	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	HBCC	DEECA	Council to update asset management and CAPEX program development and delivery, aligned with CMMP intent and objectives.	Within staff time and CAPEX delivery	Council budget State Government Joint stakeholder or Industry and academic funding partners (for innovative solutions)	MACA consent	– Progress reporting of CAPEX delivery program
	e	Assess drainage outfalls to understand interaction with coastal processes, water quality and mitigation priorities (i.e. sedimentation, flooding, pollutant/nutrient loads, potential cumulative impacts). 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	HBCC	Melbourne Water, EPA, DEECA	New initiative, linked to existing Council processes – commission study.	Medium	Council budget Joint stakeholder funding applications	MACA consent	– Prioritised list of drainage outfall mitigation priorities – List of potential upgrade/improvement options – X number of upgrades/improvements implemented
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	HBCC	Parks Victoria, Better Boating Victoria	Updated, publicly available zoning map Review signage messaging, compliance with standards, consistency, style, location, and condition Upgrade/install as required.	Low	Council budget Joint stakeholder funding	MACA consent	– Updated, publicly available zoning maps – Upgrade/installation of X number of signs showing zoning maps and information
	b	Support and contribute to the development of commercial use of public space guidelines, incorporating objectives of the CMMP.	Short-term	HBCC (Open Space)	-	Action to be delivered via the Open Space Strategy, embedding objectives of the CMMP public space guidelines, with regard to commercial use	Within staff time	Council budget	With consideration to MACA consent process	– Updated guidelines – Review of coastal zone commercial leases undertaken

Long-term objective	Action	Time frame	Action lead	Supporting partners	How to be implemented / mechanism	Funding estimate	Funding opportunities	Relevant/potential approvals	Potential measure/deliverable/progress	
	c	Investigate opportunities for increased access and connectivity along the coastline, while recognising and protecting environmentally sensitive areas (e.g. defined pathways, boardwalks, fishing/viewing platforms and potential access through industrial/private frontage).	Medium-term	HBCC	Williamstown Maritime Precinct Framework (DoT), Better Boating Victoria, Parks Victoria	Complete review of access points to prioritise access upgrade/improvement options, including consideration of paddle craft access, where feasible. New initiative – commission study/s, linked to existing or planned Council projects (i.e. open space improvements) where possible, including implementation of study recommendations in alignment with CMMP objectives	Low to Medium	Council budget Joint stakeholder funding applications		– Prioritised list of access upgrade/improvement options – X number of upgrades implemented
	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	HBCC	Research and survey partners	New initiative – commission study to determine most suitable means of collection and collation of annual usage and visitation statistics, including implementation of study recommendations	Medium	Council budget Joint stakeholder funding applications Community grants	MACA consent	– Gathering and integration of usage and visitation statistics into strategic marine and coastal management
	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	HBCC (Integrated Transport Plan)	Associated stakeholders and land managers in some areas	Initiative delivered through Integrated Transport Plan 2017-30	Medium	Council budget Joint stakeholder funding applications	MACA consent	– Prioritised list of trail/connectivity upgrade/improvement options – X number of upgrades implemented
	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	HBCC	-	Implementation via relevant sections of the Hobsons Bay Planning Scheme zoning and local laws.	Within staff time	Council budget		– An amended/updated planning scheme – Inclusion and use of defined nodes in CMMP revision/s
	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 2020b).	Ongoing	HBCC	DEECA	Council to review and incorporate state Siting and Design Guidelines into all Council asset management plans and in the review of planning applications, aligned with CMMP intent and objectives.	Within staff time	Council budget		– Review and update of plans, planning application guidelines
5. 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	HBCC	Community groups	New initiative - collaboration between Communications, Engagement and Advocacy and Active Communities and Assets teams to develop a communication and engagement approach for coastal and marine context (both current and future, e.g. PPBCHA)	Within staff time	Council budget		– A coastal and marine focussed communications and engagement plan
	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	HBCC		New initiative – approach and program to be developed in line with Action 5a. Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Identifying existing forums, new meetings/forums- designing the delivery of education activities, tools and events- collaboration with key agencies and stakeholders in the development/design, funding and delivery	Medium	Council budget Joint stakeholder funding applications (State, Federal) Community grants Industry and academic funding partners		– X number of materials/tools – X number of activities/events/programs – X number of community participants
	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	HBCC	All other land managers, including DEECA, Parks Victoria, Melbourne Water, City West Water, etc.	Ongoing engagement and collaboration with stakeholders, fostering productive working relationships	Within staff time	Council budget Joint stakeholder funding applications (State, Federal)		– X number of collaborative activities/events/programs
	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	HBCC	Wyndham Council, Association of Bayside Municipalities, Melbourne Water.	Implementation of adaptation and water quality improvement measures including supporting implementation of the Bay Blueprint 2070 (ABM) and Healthy Waterways Strategy (MW).	Within staff time	Council budget		– A formalised process and communication channels for working together – X number of collaborative projects/activities/events/programs

Long-term objective	Action		Time frame	Action lead	Supporting partners	How to be implemented / mechanism	Funding estimate	Funding opportunities	Relevant/potential approvals	Potential measure/deliverable/progress
	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	HBCC	Universities/research (incl. Deakin University Marine Mapping Group, Melbourne Uni) DEECA, community groups, community individuals	New initiative for council. Link to other existing HBCC community programs. Include the development of a process or platform to collate and share monitored data/information. May be opportunities to link with other existing procedures (external to council).	Medium	Council budget Joint stakeholder funding applications (State, Federal) Community grants Industry and academic funding partners		– No. of citizens enrolled – No. of activities/events – No. of sites/locations/programs – No. of community contributions
	f	Promote and support lifesaving and water safety initiatives including facilities, education and volunteer patrols	Ongoing	HBCC	Life Saving Victoria	Ongoing engagement and collaboration with stakeholders, fostering productive working relationships	Within staff time	Joint stakeholder funding applications	Potentially MACA consent – dependent on activities/facilities	

Precinct 1 action plan

Long-term objective	Action	Time frame	Action lead	Supporting partners	How to be implemented / mechanism	Funding estimate	Funding opportunities	Relevant/potential approvals	Potential measure/deliverable/ progress
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	HBCC	Melbourne Water, EPA community and Universities and research institutes	Ongoing engagement and collaboration with stakeholders, fostering productive working relationships	Low	Council budget Joint stakeholder funding applications (State, Federal) Community grants Industry and academic funding partners	MACA consent (activity dependent)	– No. of collaborative activities/events/programs – No. of data types
	2.2 Continue to enhance and protect vegetation along the Spit and Sandy Point for erosion control and significant bird nesting habitat	Short-term	HBCC	DEECA, Port of Melbourne	To include community stewardship opportunities	Medium	Council budget Joint stakeholder funding applications (State, Federal) Industry funding partners	MACA consent	– X m ² of habitat/nesting areas/revegetation – X bird numbers/species – Erosion/accretion volumes and distances
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: • The Strand, • Burgoyne Reserve • John Morley Reserve Consider potential impacts of infrastructure changes/upgrades on surrounding areas (incl. cumulative and synergistic impacts) and investigate feasibility of alternate adaptation measures in line with the State policy.	Short-term	HBCC	DEECA	Implementation via planned CAPEX program, informed by asset management outcomes and reporting Link with academic/research groups (innovation/pilot trials)	High	Council budget Joint stakeholder funding applications (State, Federal) Industry and academic funding partners	MACA consent	- X m of seawall improvements - \$ reduction in hazard event clean up damages, road/service closure
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	HBCC	Victorian Fisheries Authority, Parks Victoria, DEECA	Ongoing engagement and collaboration with stakeholders Targeted communication and engagement campaigns	Low to Medium	Council budget Joint stakeholder funding applications (State, Federal)	MACA consent (activity dependent)	- Reduction in litter clean up (volumes and costs) - No. of trials - Behavioural change
	4.2 Support the Better Places – Spotswood and South Kingsville project and establish a working group with Port of Melbourne, DEECA, industry stakeholders and other relevant parties (e.g. Scienceworks) to develop an options assessment for activation and improved access of the Spotswood/Newport foreshore.	Long-term	HBCC	Port of Melbourne, DEECA, other relevant stakeholders and land managers	Targeted meetings and projects to form and nurture partnerships, and seek joint projects and funding opportunities	Within staff time	Council budget Joint stakeholder funding applications (State, Federal) Industry and academic funding partners	MACA consent (activity dependent)	- Working group established - Options assessment and desired option development
	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.	Long-term	HBCC	Port of Melbourne	Ongoing engagement and collaboration with stakeholders Targeted communication and engagement campaigns	Low	-	MACA consent	- No. of new/updated signs - No. awareness/education campaigns - Behavioural change
	4.4 Work with relevant stakeholders on major projects, including the Williamstown Maritime Precinct Framework, reviewing alignment with CMMP.	Short-term	HBCC	Department of Transport and other WMPF stakeholders	Ongoing engagement and collaboration with stakeholders Potential to seek joint projects and funding opportunities	Within staff time	-	-	-

Long-term objective	Action		Time frame	Action lead	Supporting partners	How to be implemented / mechanism	Funding estimate	Funding opportunities	Relevant/potential approvals	Potential measure/deliverable/ progress
	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	HBCC	Parks Victoria, Better Boating Victoria	Targeted and ongoing engagement and collaboration with stakeholders Potential to seek partnership and funding opportunities	High	Better Boating Victoria fund/grants	MACA consent	- Working relationship with BBV - Plan and implementation of improvements
	4.6	Investigate amenity improvement opportunities and implement works at Warmies dog park.	Long-term	HBCC		Investigation into amenity improvement, including needs analysis and options assessment	High	Council budget	MACA consent	- Investigation/options assessment document
5. Stewardship and collaborative management	5.0	As per Council-wide initiatives								

Precinct 2 action plan

Long-term objective	Action		Time frame	Action lead	Supporting partners	How to be implemented / mechanism	Funding estimate	Funding opportunities	Relevant/potential approvals	Potential measure/deliverable/ progress
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	HBCC (Urban Forest Strategy)	Community groups, planting volunteers, Traditional Owners organisation	Implementation via Urban Forest Strategy	Medium	Council budget Other community grants	MACA consent	- X % tree coverage (within coastal zone)
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	HBCC	Parks Victoria	Ongoing engagement and collaboration with stakeholders	Within staff time	-	-	-
	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 (incl. cumulative and synergistic impacts) and investigate feasibility of alternate adaptation measures in line with the State policy.	Medium-term	HBCC	DEECA, Universities and research institutes	Implementation via planned CAPEX program, informed by asset management outcomes and reporting Link with university/research groups (innovation/pilot trials)	High	Council budget Joint stakeholder funding applications (State, Federal) Industry and academic funding partners	MACA consent	- X m of seawall improvements - \$ reduction in hazard event clean up damages, road/service closure
	3.3	Support Parks Victoria in the preservation of cultural heritage, shared trails and amenity at Point Gellibrand, strengthening the resilience of this coastal area (including seawall maintenance)	Short-term	HBCC	Parks Victoria	Ongoing engagement and collaboration with stakeholders	Within staff time	State funding (Parks Victoria)	MACA consent	-
4. Use and develop sustainably	4.0	As per Council-wide initiatives								
	4.1	Work with relevant stakeholders on major projects including the Williamstown Maritime Precinct Framework and Williamstown Swimming and Life Saving Club, reviewing alignment with CMMP.	Short-term	HBCC	DEECA, LSV, Department of Transport Department of Justice and other project stakeholders	Ongoing engagement and collaboration with stakeholders Potential to seek joint projects and funding opportunities	Within staff time	-	-	-
	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	HBCC	Department of Transport and other WMPF stakeholders	Ongoing engagement and collaboration with stakeholders Potential to seek joint projects and funding opportunities	Within staff time	-	MACA consent	-
	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	HBCC	Other relevant stakeholders and land managers	New initiative – commission study for Newport and Williamstown Anglers Club jetties. Link to existing asset management process and reporting, consideration in upcoming CAPEX program	Medium	Council budget Joint stakeholder funding applications (State) Community grants	MACA consent	- Condition and options assessment
5. Stewardship and collaborative management	5.0	As per Council-wide initiatives								

Precinct 3 action plan

Long-term objective	Action	Time frame	Action lead	Supporting partners	How to be implemented / mechanism	Funding estimate	Funding opportunities	Relevant/potential approvals	Potential measure/deliverable/progress
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	HBCC	Melbourne Water, Universities and research institutes	New initiative – commission relevant specialist study/s Potential to partner with universities/research groups	Medium	Council budget Joint stakeholder funding applications (State, Federal) Industry and academic funding partners	MACA consent	- Study/assessment and options development
	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	HBCC	Universities and research institutes, Traditional Owner organisations	New initiative – commission relevant specialist study/s Potential to partner with universities /research groups	Medium	Council budget Joint stakeholder funding applications (State, Federal) Industry and academic funding partners	-	- Study/assessment
	2.3 Review outcomes of mangrove planting trials and extend planting in other areas, based on outcomes.	Short-term	HBCC	Parks Victoria, community groups, Universities and research institutes	Extend programs for planting across the region (depending on the success of trial sites)	Low to Medium	Council budget Joint stakeholder funding applications (State, Federal) Industry and academic funding partners	MACA consent	– X new planting areas
	2.4 Promote and contribute to environmental monitoring opportunities in Altona Coastal Park, Kororoit Creek and Jawbone Reserve, collaborating with community groups and relevant agencies.	Medium-term	HBCC	Parks Victoria, community groups, Birdlife Australia, Universities and research institutes, Traditional Owner organisations	Targeted communication and engagement campaigns Ongoing engagement and collaboration with stakeholders Potential to seek joint projects and funding opportunities	Low to Medium	Council budget Joint stakeholder funding applications (State, Federal) Industry and academic funding partners Community grants	-	– X number of collaborative monitoring activities/ programs – X number of participants – Level of awareness
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	HBCC	DEECA, Universities and research institutes, Parks Victoria	New initiative – commission study for Altona Boat Ramp dredging activities Informed by existing, approved dredge management process, Opportunity to link in with other relevant studies – incl. status of surrounding environments and ecosystems, local coastal processes	Medium	Council budget Joint stakeholder funding	MACA consent	- Study/assessment
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	HBCC	DEECA, Universities and research institutes	Initially via Council asset management To also include new initiative – commission relevant specialist study/s Potential to link with universities /research groups	Medium	Council budget	-	- Condition review and options assessment
	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	HBCC	DEECA, Melbourne Water Traditional Owner organisations	New initiative – commission study for Kororoit Creek fishing village Opportunity to link in with other relevant studies – flooding and hazards, cultural and heritage, compliance and local laws	Medium	Council budget Joint stakeholder funding	-	- Condition review and options assessment

Long-term objective	Action		Time frame	Action lead	Supporting partners	How to be implemented / mechanism	Funding estimate	Funding opportunities	Relevant/potential approvals	Potential measure/deliverable/progress
	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.	Medium-term	HBCC	DEECA	Implementation via planned CAPEX program, informed by asset management outcomes and reporting. Opportunity to link in with other relevant studies- Climate Change Plan and adaptation planning and CMMP intent	High	Council budget	MACA consent	-
5. Stewardship and collaborative management	5.0	As per Council-wide initiatives								

Precinct 4 action plan

Long-term objective	Action		Time frame	Action lead	Supporting partners	How to be implemented / mechanism	Funding estimate	Funding opportunities	Relevant/potential approvals	Potential measure/deliverable/progress
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	HBCC	Parks Victoria, Victorian Fisheries Authority	Targeted communication and engagement campaigns	Low	Council budget Joint stakeholder funding applications (State)	MACA consent	- Reduction in litter clean up (volumes and costs) - Behavioural change
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 hotspot areas, including information on natural processes and Council's commitment to sustainable management.	Medium-term	HBCC	DEECA	Via Council's foreshore management operations Includes ongoing engagement and collaboration with stakeholders/ community	Medium	Council budget	MACA consent	- Frequency of clean-up activities - Disposal volumes - No. of complaints
	3.2	Assess drainage outfalls to understand interaction with marine and coastal processes, potential cumulative impacts 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	HBCC	Melbourne Water, DEECA	New initiative – commission study Review drainage network targeting coastal exposure, performance and maintenance Opportunity to link in with other studies – drainage, flooding, coastal processes	Medium	Council budget Joint stakeholder funding applications (State)	MACA consent (dependant on mitigation activities)	- Study/assessment Maintenance frequency - Magnitude of change/impact on natural process (incl. sediment transport, nourishment volumes)
	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 (incl. cumulative and synergistic impacts) and investigate feasibility of alternate adaptation measures in line with the State policy.	Medium-term	HBCC	DEECA Melbourne Water, Better Boating Victoria (BBV) other land managers as required.	Implementation via planned CAPEX program, informed by asset management outcomes and reporting Link with academic/research groups (innovation/pilot trials)	High	Council budget Joint stakeholder funding applications (State, Federal), including BBV for boating infrastructure improvements Industry and academic funding partners	MACA consent	- X m of seawall improvements, X m ² area improvements - \$ reduction in hazard event clean up damages , road/service closure - visitation/usage numbers
4. Use and develop sustainably	4.0	As per Council-wide initiatives								
	4.1	Review planned upgrades within the Altona Beach Precinct (including esplanade closure, new Altona Pier entry) to ensure alignment with CMMP, recently adopted Urban Forest Strategy and upcoming Climate Change Plan.	Short-term	HBCC	-	Work to include updated CMMP information and outcomes in council process, including new state Act, policy, and coastal hazard information	Within staff time	Council budget	MACA consent	- Plan/s with CMMP alignment and implementation of upgrades/improvements
	4.2	Support ongoing pedestrianisation of Altona Beach esplanade and promote activation of the area.	Ongoing	HBCC	-	Targeted meetings to form partnerships, and seek joint projects and funding opportunities	Within staff time	Council budget	MACA consent	- Visitation usage/numbers
	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	HBCC	Parks Victoria, Better Boating Victoria.	Targeted meetings to form partnerships, and seek joint projects and funding opportunities	Within staff time	-	MACA consent	- Community satisfaction surveys - Behavioural change (number of fines or offences)
	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	HBCC	Parks Victoria, Better Boating Victoria.	Targeted meetings and projects to form partnerships, and seek joint projects and funding opportunities	High	Council budget Joint stakeholder funding applications (State, Federal), including BBV for boating infrastructure improvements	MACA consent	- Community satisfaction surveys

Long-term objective	Action		Time frame	Action lead	Supporting partners	How to be implemented / mechanism	Funding estimate	Funding opportunities	Relevant/potential approvals	Potential measure/deliverable/progress
	4.5	Support Parks Victoria in the Altona pier redevelopment and associated projects in the areas	Short-term	HBCC	Parks Victoria	Ongoing engagement and collaboration with stakeholders	Within staff time	State funding (Parks Victoria)	-	-
5. Stewardship and collaborative management	5.0	As per Council-wide initiatives								

Precinct 5 action plan

Long-term objective	Action	Time frame	Action lead	Supporting partners	How to be implemented / mechanism	Funding estimate	Funding opportunities	Relevant/potential approvals	Potential measure/deliverable/progress
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	HBCC	Melbourne Water, other land managers as required Universities and research institutes Traditional Owner organisations	New initiative – commission study Identify relevant grant applications and stakeholder funding partnerships	Medium	Council budget Joint stakeholder funding applications (State, Federal) Industry and academic funding partners	-	- Study/assessment and options development
	2.2 Investigate local ecosystem responses/sensitivities to changing climate and management implications (linked to research partnerships). Includes wetlands, saltmarsh, mangroves.	Short-term	HBCC	Universities and research institutes Melbourne Water, other land managers as required Traditional Owner organisations	New initiative – commission study Identify relevant grant applications and stakeholder funding partnerships	Medium	Council budget Joint stakeholder funding applications (State, Federal) Industry and academic funding partners	-	- Study/assessment
	2.3 Continue to work with DEECA and relevant Commonwealth agencies to advocate for the review of existing Ramsar boundaries, including expansion of the boundaries to enhance environmental protection.	Ongoing	HBCC	DEECA, Commonwealth agencies, Parks Victoria	Ongoing engagement and collaboration with stakeholders	Within staff time	Council budget Joint stakeholder funding applications (State, Federal)	-	- Expanded Ramsar boundary
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	HBCC	Melbourne Water	New initiative – commission study Link to existing Laverton Creek studies, entrance management Identify relevant grant applications and stakeholder funding partnerships	Low to Medium	Council budget Joint stakeholder funding applications (State, Federal) Industry and academic funding partners	-	- Laverton Spit Management Plan
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	HBCC	DEECA, Melbourne Water	New initiative – commission study Link to Laverton Creek studies, entrance management Implementation via planned CAPEX program Ongoing engagement and collaboration with stakeholders needed, to understand demand, usage	High	Council budget Joint stakeholder funding applications (State, Federal)	MACA consent	- Study and options assessment
	4.2 Advocate for Parks Victoria to review zoning (including windports, watercraft) between Laverton Creek and Altona Pier, updating mapping, signage, and information in collaboration with stakeholder agencies and groups.	Short-term	HBCC	Parks Victoria, Better Boating Victoria.	Targeted meetings to form partnerships, and seek joint projects and funding opportunities	Within staff time	-	MACA consent	- Community satisfaction surveys - Behavioural change (number of fines or offences)
	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	HBCC	Community groups, Other land managers as required	Ongoing engagement and collaboration with stakeholders	Within staff time	-	-	-
	5.0 As per Council-wide initiatives								

Long-term objective	Action		Time frame	Action lead	Supporting partners	How to be implemented / mechanism	Funding estimate	Funding opportunities	Relevant/potential approvals	Potential measure/deliverable/progress
5. Stewardship and collaborative management	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	HBCC	Community groups Universities and research institutes	Ongoing engagement and collaboration with stakeholders Targeted communication and engagement campaigns	Low	Council budget	MACA consent	– No. of collaborative activities – No. of contributions
								Joint stakeholder funding applications (State, Federal)		
								Academic funding partners		
								Community grants		