April 2023







### **Executive summary**

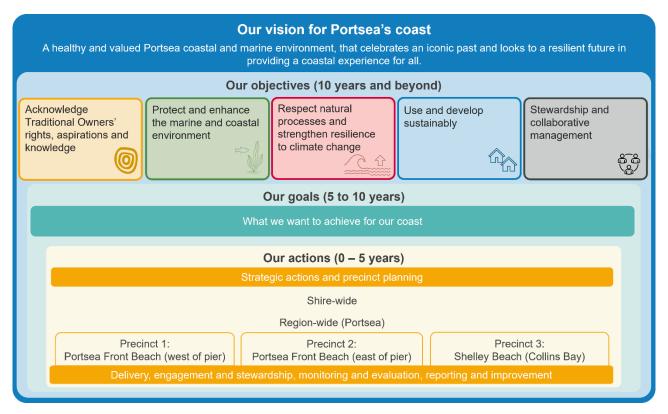
#### Overview

A Coastal and Marine Management Plan (CMMP) has been created in consultation with the Portsea community, including the Portsea Coastal Advisory Group, the Bunurong Land Council, Council staff, and other agencies. Commencing its development in November 2021, it has been designed to align with state legislation, guidelines and government policy, in particular the *Marine and Coastal Act 2018* and Policy.

The CMMP sets the strategic direction for marine and coastal management for the next 5-10 years. Its vision and objectives have been informed by community and stakeholder perspectives. They reflect expectations and aspirations for the coastline. Community perspectives are also presented in the plan as values, concerns and opportunities.

#### **CMMP** framework

An overview (program logic) of the Portsea CMMP structure shows the relationships between the vision and objectives.



Objectives for managing coastal and marine areas in Portsea have been shaped through discussions with Shire staff, agencies, and community stakeholders, and align closely with key management pillars of the Marine and Coastal Policy. Goals and actions have been developed to help achieve the realisation of each management objective.



#### **CMMP** actions

Aligned with our goals, our actions describe the projects and tools we will use to achieve our long-term objectives over the next 5 years. A range of actions have been defined to enable a strategic approach to coastal and marine management across the Portsea and broader Mornington Peninsula Shire region.

The Portsea CMMP actions have been defined at three scales:

- Shire-wide actions applicable across the Mornington Peninsula Shire and developed through coordination of the Flinders, Portsea and Mount Eliza CMMPs
- **Region-wide actions** Specific for the entire Portsea CMMP region
- Precinct actions Specific to particular locations within the Portsea area

These actions and their timing have been guided by the findings from community and stakeholder consultation, and the management experiences of the Shire and other agencies. They align with the objectives and goals defined for the CMMP and are presented under the objective themes.

These CMMP actions will guide investment and management priorities over the next 5 - 10 years and are to be reviewed and revised after 5 years. As a Shire-led plan, the Shire is to lead each action. Key partners involved in action delivery are also identified along with recommended timing of action commencement and indicative costing ranges.



#### Upcoming actions

Current and upcoming actions for Portsea are shown in the following tables. These are actions planned to commence within the next two years. The full lists of actions are detailed within the plan.

Timelines for commencing CMMP actions are a guide and are subject to available funding and resourcing. Refer to *Implementation* section of the plan for possible funding pathways.

#### Shire-wide actions

Delivery on Shire-wide actions are integral to this plan. A number of specific shire-wide actions have been highlighted due to strong alignment in supporting and addressing Portsea's values, concerns and opportunities.

	Shire-wide action	Timing	Indicative cost	Action lead Support
S.1e	Ensure collaboration with the Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation for any projects or works located in or near recognised culturally sensitive areas within marine and coastal zones via initiatives which work towards co- management and support the Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation teams to work on Country.	<b>(©</b> )	**	The Shire BLCAC and others



	Shire-wide action	Timing	Indicative cost	Action lead Support
S.2a	Protect and enhance sandy dunes through minimising dune and vegetation disturbance. Includes establishing and maintaining structurally diverse native vegetation, weed management and access controls.	<b>()</b>	\$\$	The Shire, DEECA
S.2b	Protect and enhance vegetation communities and slope stability in the cliff and bluff areas of the foreshore reserve, through minimising material and vegetation disturbance, and establishing and maintaining structurally diverse native vegetation.	( <b>\$</b> )	\$\$	The Shire
S.2f	Protect sensitive coastal and marine areas and retain public spaces for all users, through educating adjacent landowners and lessees on impacts of their activities and practises. Includes informal structures and access points on Crown land, connectivity obstructions, ground disturbance and vegetation impacts.	( <b>©</b> )	\$\$	The Shire
S.2g	<ul> <li>Advocate, educate and promote behaviour change for foreshore adjacent homeowners and residents, to protect vegetated crown land areas, by providing guidance and examples on:</li> <li>planting and gardening methods (incl. valued native and indigenous species, weed control, disposal)</li> <li>material placement, ground disturbance and geological contamination</li> <li>site drainage</li> <li>good vegetation and site management practices.</li> </ul>		\$\$	The Shire
S.2h	Enforce, monitor and promote behaviour change for foreshore adjacent homeowners, residents and lessees, preventing illegal clearing, disturbing, damaging and/or dumping of vegetation on Crown land.	( <b>e</b> )	\$\$	The Shire
S.3c	<ul> <li>Advocate and work with DEECA for condition assessments (fit for purpose) of existing hazard protection and coastal structures, and inform options for strengthening resilience to climate change. Assessments should consider:</li> <li>structure design life, performance and ongoing maintenance</li> <li>potential impacts of any infrastructure changes on surrounding areas</li> <li>feasibility of alternate adaptation actions (including nature-based solutions), in line with State policy.</li> </ul>	( <b>@</b> )	\$\$\$	The Shire DEECA



	Shire-wide action	Timing	Indicative cost	Action lead Support
S.3i	Informed by geotechnical assessments, undertake measures to mitigate public safety risks to bluff, cliff and slope erosion hazards, including restricting access across known risk areas and improving drainage; and develop longer-term planning for management of at-risk areas to strengthen resilience and safety of cliffs under changing climate conditions.	then Ongoing	\$\$\$\$	The Shire DEECA
S.4f	<ul> <li>In line with the Marine and Coastal Policy, ensure current and future planning controls and planning updates, protect and retain: <ul> <li>coastal land, inter-urban breaks and open green spaces under Crown or other public ownership, as a resource for all</li> <li>unique coastal community characteristics through development controls.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		**	<b>The Shire</b> <i>PV, DEECA</i> <i>and others</i>
S.4g	Audit and improve signage to communicate and encourage use of pathways and public thoroughfares on Crown land.		\$\$	The Shire
S.4h	Manage watercraft storage on foreshores, including removal of unauthorised watercraft, to improve the health and resilience of the coastal and marine environment.	then Ongoing	\$\$\$	The Shire
S.5e	Develop a campaign to advocate, educate and encourage behaviour change for foreshore adjacent homeowners, including planting guides and examples to inform better gardening methods.	( <b>`)</b> )	\$\$\$	The Shire
S.5f	Increase engagement with bathing box, boat shed and jetty owners, to ensure impacts to Crown Land are minimised, and align with Shire and state management guidelines and policies.		\$\$	The Shire



#### Regional actions

Regional actions are applicable across the broader coastal and marine areas at Portsea.

	Regional actions (Portsea)	Timing	Indicative cost	Action lead Support
	Objective 2: Protect and enhance the marine and coastal e	nvironme	nt	
R.2a	Increase community awareness to protect sensitive ecosystems at Weeroona Bay and surrounding areas, through promotion and engagement via citizen science and education projects.	<b>()</b>	\$\$	The Shire and others
	Objective 4: Use and develop sustainably			
R.4a	Retain and support local commercial industry/ventures operating from Portsea, promoting and enforcing sustainable behaviours and practices.		\$	The Shire
R.4b	Retain existing authorised vehicle pier access (including maintenance and emergency services).		\$\$	The Shire PV
R.4c	<ul> <li>Review and update car parking and traffic planning, to better accommodate typical behaviour, usage and longer time spent undertaking nearby activities (e.g., Portsea Pub, tours, diving), including consideration of:</li> <li>peak period overflow parking alternatives (park and ride shuttles, alternative foreshore access)</li> <li>zoning, time limits and enforcement</li> <li>longer-term parking options.</li> </ul>	(1-2 yr	\$\$	The Shire
	Objective 5: Stewardship and collaborative management			
R.5a	Establish and maintain a local 'Friends' group (or similar) to enable community contribution to the management and enhancement of the Portsea foreshore.	<b>()</b>	\$	The Shire

#### By precinct

The Portsea coastline has been divided into four precincts, to enable localised management needs to be addressed. Each of these has a set of precinct-specific actions. Current and upcoming actions for each Portsea precinct are shown below.

#### Precinct 1: Portsea Front Beach (west of pier)

	Action	Timing	Indicative cost	Action lead Support
	Objective 4: Use and develop sustainably			
P1.1	Manage watercraft storage on Front Beach foreshore, including removal of unauthorised watercraft, to improve the health and resilience of the coastal and marine environment.	(1-2 yr	\$\$	The Shire PV



#### Precinct 2: Portsea Front Beach (east of pier)

	Action	Timing	Indicative cost	Action lead Support
	Objective 3: Respect natural processes and strengthen resi	ilience to	climate cha	nge
P2.1	Monitor coastal hazard impacts around Portsea Pier, such as flooding and wave action associated with high-tide and increasing swells and mitigate potential public safety risks.		\$\$	The Shire
P2.2	Advocate and work with DEECA to develop a long-term adaptation planning response to ongoing coastal hazard impacts at Portsea Front Beach. Includes developing an adaptive pathways approach to manage current and emerging hazard risk, and any existing temporary protection structures on Crown land.	(1-2 yr	\$\$	The Shire DEECA
	Objective 4: Use and develop sustainably			
P2.5	Undertake usage surveys and other monitoring (e.g., car counters, sensors) at WE Newton Reserve to quantify and understand usage, visitation and demands of marine and coastal areas, to inform strategic foreshore management during high visitation periods.	( <b>©</b> )	\$\$	The Shire
P2.6	For public safety, increase and enforce pedestrian access restrictions along the top of the geobag seawall through additional fencing, planting, signage and penalties; and provide an alternative access route to access the Front Beach foreshore.	(1-2 yr)	\$\$\$	The Shire
P2.7	Improve communication and delineation of alongshore connectivity and public pedestrian access on Crown Land from Portsea Pier to Point Franklin, such as signage, defined trail surfaces, fencing and planting (with consideration of all- abilities opportunities, where appropriate).	(1-2 yr)	\$\$\$	The Shire

#### **Precinct 3: Shelley Beach**

	Action	Timing	Indicative cost	Action lead Support
	Objective 4: Use and develop sustainably			
P3.1	Undertake usage surveys at Shelley Beach to quantify and understand usage, visitation and demands of marine and coastal areas, to determine adequacy of current services and facilities. Includes carparking, toilets, access and lifesaving patrols.	(1-2 yr	\$	The Shire



#### Implementation and review of the Portsea CMMP

Successful implementation of the CMMP requires commitment from the Shire and State Government to prioritise coastal and marine management and ensure its integration with other Shire plans and strategies.

The Portsea CMMP actions will be delivered via a range of existing Shire and stakeholder mechanisms (where possible). This includes the annual capital works program, planning schemes, local laws, asset management plans and other Shire plans, as well as business-as-usual operations for the Shire.

An implementation plan (as supplement to this document) details timing, lead agencies, supporting partners, implementation mechanism/approach, funding estimates and opportunities, relevant approval along with metrics to track action implementation and performance.

Actions will be reviewed annually, to determine action status – what has been started, completed, yet to commence or is ongoing. This will include progress reporting and identify upcoming work proposed for the next 12 months.





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### **Acknowledgement of Country**

Mornington Peninsula Shire acknowledges and pays respect to the elders, families and ancestors of the Bunurong people, who have been the Traditional Custodians of this land (including its coastal and marine areas) for many thousands of years.

We acknowledge that the land on which we meet is the place of age-old ceremonies, celebrations, initiation and renewal; and that the Bunurong peoples' living culture continues to have a unique role in the life of this region.



### Abbreviations

ABM	Association of Bayside Municipalities
BBV	Better Boating Victoria
BLCAC	Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation
CAG	Coastal Advisory Group
CMP	Coastal Management Plan (predecessor of this CMMP)
CMMP	Coastal and Marine Management Plan
DEECA	Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action
DELWP	Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning
EPA	Environment Protection Authority Victoria
EVC	Ecological Vegetation Class
LSV	Life Saving Victoria
MER	Monitoring, Evaluation and Review
MW	Melbourne Water
PV	Parks Victoria
RAP	Registered Aboriginal Party
SEW	South East Water
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
VFA	Victorian Fisheries Authority



#### **Document version history**

			Authors
Draft CMMP	V1	August 2022	Shire: I. Spinks Alluvium: P. Bicknell, S. Doumtsis, P. Richards, E Hodson
Final CMMP	V1	March 2023	Shire: I. Spinks Alluvium: P. Bicknell, S. Doumtsis

The Mornington Peninsula Shire thank the members of the Portsea Coastal Advisory Group for their contributions during development of the CMMP.



### Introduction

Surrounded by Port Phillip Bay, Bass Strait and Western Port Bay, the Mornington Peninsula coastline is almost 200 km long and makes up more than 10% of Victoria's coast. These coastal and marine areas are a key part of the Peninsula's past, present and future. Portsea is the westernmost town on the Peninsula, at the entrance to Point Nepean National Park. It is part of the lands of the Bunurong People and has been an iconic coastal destination throughout the Peninsula's European history. It has held on to its charm and coastal heritage, and is a popular place to live, holiday and visit.

Portsea's coastal and marine areas are an important part of its appeal. The town's Port Phillip Bay coast includes sandy beaches, low cliffs, and the Point Franklin headland. These areas are valued for stunning bay views, coastal walks, and the events it hosts throughout the year. It is popular with snorkellers and divers, attracted to the incredible marine life in the seagrass and further offshore. Portsea Pier also provides access for fishing and boating opportunities.

Managing this coastline faces a range of ongoing and emerging challenges including a dynamic coastal and marine environment, current and emerging coastal hazard impacts, ageing infrastructure and facilities, and increasing pressures from visitation and usage, growing communities, development and a changing climate.

Our Portsea Coastal and Marine Management Plan will help guide appropriate, effective and sustainable management of these valued and sensitive areas, and the facilities, infrastructure and management initiatives that support them. This strategic approach strengthens our long-standing commitment to being leaders in coastal planning and management and will shape the future of our Portsea foreshore.





We have been working with key stakeholders and the community to develop the Portsea Coastal and Marine Management Plan (CMMP). The CMMP will shape how we manage our coastal and marine areas over the next 10 years by:

- Highlighting what people love and what they are concerned about
- Setting our overall vision, objectives and management approach
- Outlining priority actions and projects for delivery
- Helping coordinate management across relevant organisations and community groups.

Mornington Peninsula Shire Council commenced development of the Portsea CMMP in November 2021, which has been undertaken in stages (Figure 1).



#### Figure 1. Timeline for developing the CMMP.

A tailored stakeholder engagement plan informed the approach to engagement throughout the development of the CMMP. This enabled insights and perspectives from the Portsea community and stakeholders to be considered and included. Summaries of key engagement activities with stakeholders to date are available in Attachment A.





### **Mornington Peninsula**

#### Community and connection to coast

The Mornington Peninsula is home to about 170,000 people, and a second home or favourite holiday destination to many more. Wherever you live, work or visit on the Peninsula, you are never very far from the sea. This coastal connection is reflected in the Peninsula's history and character. The Bunurong people used the coastal areas as sources of food and camping sites. In European history, the Peninsula has been a place of maritime and naval activities, coastal living, and seaside getaways. The coast is, and always will be, fundamental to the Peninsula way of life.

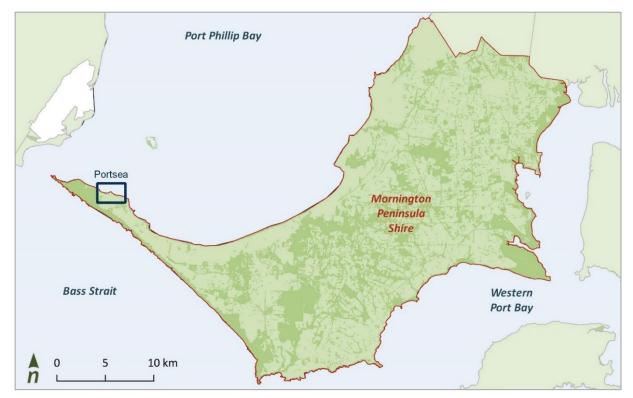


Figure 2. Mornington Peninsula, including the Portsea CMMP area.

#### The Bunurong people

The Mornington Peninsula is part of the traditional lands of the Bunurong people of the Kulin Nation, who have lived in this area for over 40,000 years. The Bunurong people have a strong connection to Country and play an important role in caring for land and water across the region.

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

The Bunurong people hunted and camped across the lands of the Peninsula. Riparian, coastal and marine areas across and near to the Peninsula have many significant and meaningful sites, middens and other artefacts, including within Portsea coastline.

European settlement continues to significantly impact Aboriginal communities and cultures and western activities and uses have led to deterioration of valued and sensitive coastal and marine environments.



#### Environment

The natural environment of the Mornington Peninsula makes it a special place. It is home to an incredible diversity of plants and animals, including species of conservation significance. The parks and reserves that help protect this biodiversity cover about 10% of all Mornington Peninsula land. Much of the east coast is part of the Western Port Ramsar Wetland, and the entire Peninsula is part of a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve. The Peninsula's beaches, bays, waterways, wetlands and groundwater all play a vital role in our natural environment and in providing habitat.

Stretches of the Peninsula's coastline are also recognised for their significant geology and landforms. The Port Phillip Bay coast includes scenic cliff tops and sandy beaches, ranging from small pockets to long strips. The wild Bass Strait coast has windswept ocean beaches and spectacular rocky coast, including London Bridge and Cape Schanck, while the diverse Western Port coastline includes scenic bays and rocky reefs in the south and mangroves and mudflats in the north. The highest point on the Peninsula is Arthurs Seat, which is little more than a kilometre from McCrae Beach.

#### Tourism and the economy

The Mornington Peninsula is one of the most popular day-trip destinations in Victoria, and its population swells significantly in summer when Melburnians make use of its many thousands of holiday homes. The Peninsula also attracts visitors from much further afield. In 2018-19, tourism was estimated to be worth over a billion dollars to the Peninsula's economy.<sup>1</sup> Its diverse and unique coastal and marine areas are a major contributor to this popularity. About 80% of overnight visitors and 60% of daytrip visitors head for the coast.<sup>2</sup> While the Peninsula has many other attractions, such as its food and wine, changing conditions and management issues of these coastal and marine areas may impact on the broader Peninsula economy.

Another important contributor to the local economy (similarly contributing over a billion dollars each year) is agriculture, for which about 40% of all Peninsula land is used.

### **Emerging challenges**

The Shire is currently tackling both the root cause and broader impacts of climate change.<sup>3</sup> We are already experiencing increasing temperatures. Across the Peninsula, including the coast, the impacts of climate change are predicted to include more extreme weather, greater fire risk, loss of biodiversity, and impacts on agriculture.

Climate change is also causing sea levels to rise, which will continue throughout the 21<sup>st</sup> century and beyond.<sup>4</sup> Together with other expected variations in coastal processes, this will mean more flooding and erosion and changes to our coastlines. These impacts threaten our future use of the Peninsula's coast, which already experiences pressures such as sand loss, flooding and cliff erosion.

Another challenge for the Shire will be managing growing demand on our finite coastal and marine areas. In the coming years, with a growing population, we are expecting a 26% increase in dwellings by 2026, and about 15% more residents by 2036.<sup>5</sup> With visitor numbers also likely to increase, our coastal and marine areas will need to accommodate more people.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Victorian Government (2021) Mornington Peninsula - Regional Tourism Summary, Year Ending Dec 2020

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Mornington Peninsula Shire (2019) Mornington Peninsula Visitor Journeys 2019 Report

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Mornington Peninsula Shire (2020) Ensuring Our Future: Our Climate Emergency Response

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> CoastAdapt (2017) <u>Sea-level rise and future climate information for coastal councils</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Mornington Peninsula Shire (2021) Council and Wellbeing Plan 2021-2025



### **Policy context**

Across the Peninsula, coastal and marine management takes place in the context of Victorian Government legislation and policies.

In recent years, the Department of Energy, Environment, and Climate Change (DEECA)<sup>6</sup> has led a reform of coastal and marine management in Victoria. This reform aims to better support coordinated management and provide tools to identify and adapt to coastal hazards.

The key components of this reform are summarised in Figure 3.

#### What came before this CMMP?

A Coastal Management Plan (CMP) for Portsea was released in 2004. It was developed under the previous *Coastal Management Act 1995*.

As one of the Shire's older CMPs, it was prioritised for renewal (as a CMMP) as part of our 2021-22 budget. CMMPs are being developed at the same time for Flinders and Mount Eliza. CMMPs have also been developed for Sorrento and Mount Martha in recent years. They will all help to translate the latest Victorian Government policy into on-ground actions.

#### Marine and Coastal Act 2018

The *Marine and Coastal Act 2018* replaces the previous *Coastal Management Act 1995*. It aims to provide a simpler, more integrated and coordinated approach to planning and managing the marine and coastal environment. It creates the legislative framework to make the policy, strategy and plans described below, and also outlines principles and objectives for planning and managing our marine and coastal environment.

#### Marine and Coastal Policy (2020)

The Victorian Government has developed the Policy in line with the Act and with guidance from the VMCC. It came into operation in March 2020, and sets a 15-year vision for '*a healthy*, *dynamic and biodiverse marine and coastal environment that is valued in its own right, and that benefits the Victorian community, now and in the future.*'

It guides decision makers (including local councils and land managers) in planning, management and sustainable use of our coastal and marine environment. It provides direction on issues such as the impacts of climate change, population growth, and ageing coastal structures and also includes a Marine Spatial Planning Framework, specific to the marine environment.

#### Marine and Coastal Strategy (2022)

The Strategy is a five-year action plan. As the link between the Policy and onground action, it lays the foundation to achieve the Policy's vision and intended outcomes.

The Strategy includes six actions and an important message from Victorian coastal Traditional Owners. It also identifies 54 activities to deliver the six actions. Lead agencies are responsible for implementing activities.

The final version of the Strategy was released by State Government in May 2022. It was developed with input from Traditional Owners, the VMCC, marine and coastal managers, communities and interest groups. It is the first of three strategies over the next 15 years.

### Victorian Marine and Coastal Council (VMaCC)

The Act also established the VMaCC to provide independent advice on marine and coastal issues. The inaugural VMaCC was appointed in August 2018.

#### Coastal and Marine Management Plans (CMMPs)

Under the Act, CMMPs are a tool to assist Crown land managers and communities to care for special coastal and marine environments and manage demand and conflicting uses now and in the future. They implement long-term policy guidance in the Policy by translating it as on-ground actions for specific areas of coast.

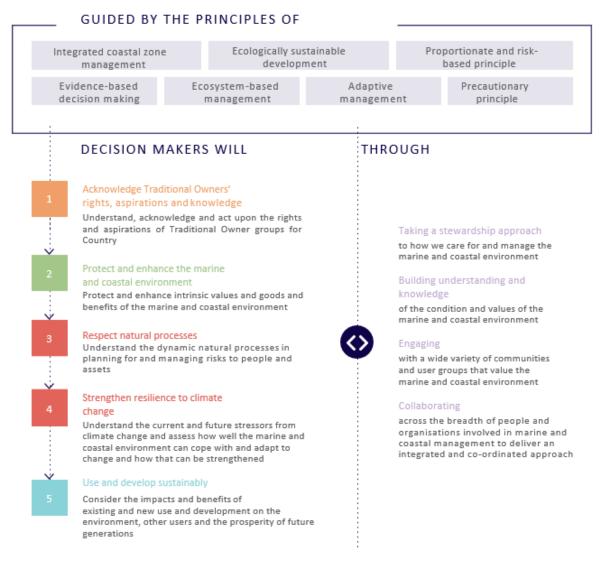
Figure 3. Victoria's marine and coastal policy context.

DEECA is currently developing its CMMP guidelines, under Victoria's Marine and Coastal Reforms Final Transition Plan (2018). The development of this CMMP has been guided by draft CMMP guidelines, DEECA advice (formal and informal), and a robust understanding of Victoria's marine and coastal policy context (Figure 3).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Formerly as Department of Environment, Land Water and Planning (DELWP) until January 2023.



The Marine and Coastal Policy includes a 'Planning and Decision Pathway' which shows how the objectives and guiding principles of the Act should be used in decision making in the marine and coastal environment (Figure 4).



**Figure 4.** The Planning and Decision Pathway sets out how the guiding principles and policy must be considered in decision making (Source: DEECA, 2020).

In addition to the Victorian Government reforms, there are policies and other documents at regional and local levels that are relevant to coastal and marine management on the Peninsula. A summary is provided in Attachment B. It is important that our vision, objectives and actions for our coastal and marine areas have consistency across the region. Some of the Shire's key plans and strategies (and how they relate to the principles in Figure 4) are shown Figure 5.





	Acknowledge Traditional Owners' rights, aspirations and knowledge	Protect and enhance the marine and coastal environment	Respect natural processes	Strengthen resilience to climate change	Use and develop sustainably
Council and Wellbeing Plan	Protect natural sites of cultural and		A healthy natural environment and w	ell-planned townships (theme)	
2021-2026	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander significance (strategy)	A healthy ecosystem, in which our coastline,	bushland, wildlife and green wedge is re development (objective)	esilient to the climate emergency and	
Imagine: Peninsula 2040 – Our shared community vision		Protect and enhance all elements of our natural land, sea and biodiverse environments (principle)		Addressing climate change (principle)	
Ensuring Our Future: Our Climate	Representatives from Registered Aboriginal Party and other TO Groups	Generate a thriving Peninsula-wide natural environment (action step)	Grow nature-based infr	astructure (action step)	
Emergency Response	are involved in decision making impacting the region, especially	environment (action step)		Understand climate risks on a	assets and services (action step)
	regarding protecting the natural environment (task)		Connect communities and nature in	precinct planning (action step)	
Our Reconciliation Action Plan 2022	Identify and manage Aboriginal cultural heritage (action)				
	Acknowledge and celebrate Bunurong / Boonwurrung history and cultural heritage (action)				
	Incorporate cultural footprint within all project planning and design (action)				
Arts and Culture Plan 2020-2026		and spaces nurture creative and cultural ole, their stories and our unique environment			
Biodiversity Conservation Plan	Develop a biodiversity protection and management partnership with local Traditional Owners (action)	The Mornington Peninsula's biodiversity is healthy, valued and protected (vision)		Building ecosystem resilience in a changing climate (strategic direction)	
Asset Management Strategy 2020-2030					e change into our asset managemer (objective)
Marine Precincts Strategy					Promote the Mornington Penins as Victoria's premier location for marine recreational boating, tour and industry (objective)

Figure 5. The visions and objectives of key Mornington Peninsula Shire documents in relation to the Planning and Decision Pathway of the Marine and Coastal Policy.



#### **Coastal and marine management**

Management of the Mornington Peninsula's coastal and marine areas is a shared responsibility between the Mornington Peninsula Shire (the Shire), Parks Victoria and DEECA, as well as various Committees of Management (CoM) (Figure 6).

The Shire manages a third of the coastal and marine areas along the Peninsula, in coastal foreshore reserves. The Shire is either the freehold landowner of these areas or the appointed Committee of Management, pursuant to the *Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978.* 

Parks Victoria and DEECA also manage many of the beaches and coastlines on the Peninsula, particularly at Point Nepean and along the Bass Strait Coast, while several other beaches and foreshores are managed by Voluntary Committees of Management. Other stakeholders, including Melbourne Water and the Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation, also play an important role. Effective collaboration between all stakeholders is important in managing our coastal and marine areas.

#### **Mornington Peninsula Shire Council**

#### **Bittern Foreshore**

- Warringine Park
- Jacks Beach

#### Flinders Foreshore

Flinders Beach

#### Hastings Foreshore

- Fred Smith Reserve
- Hastings South Foreshore

#### Mornington Foreshore

- Fishermans Beach
- Mills Beach
- Scout Beach
- Shire Hall Beach

#### Mount Eliza Foreshore

- Canadian Bay Beach
- Daveys Bay Beach
- Earimil Beach North
- Earimil Beach South
- Moondah Beach
- Ranelagh Beach
- Sunnyside Beach
- Sunnyside Beach North

### Mount Martha Foreshore

- Mount Martha Beach North
- Mount Martha Beach South

#### Portsea Foreshore

- Police Point
- Portsea Front Beach
- Fishermans Beach
- Shelley Beach

#### **Rosebud Foreshore**

- McCrae Beach
- Rosebud Beach

#### **Rye Foreshore**

Rye Front Beach

#### Safety Beach Foreshore • Safety Beach

### Somers Foreshore

South Beach

#### Somerville Foreshore

Western Port Coastal Reserve

#### Sorrento Foreshore

- Sorrento Front Beach
- Sullivan Bay

#### **Parks Victoria or DEECA**

- Bushrangers Bay
- Cape Schanck
- Flinders Ocean Beach
- Gunnamatta Beach
- Point Nepean National Park
- Portsea Ocean Beach
- Rye Ocean Beach
- Somers Beaches
- Sorrento Ocean Beach
- St Andrews Beach

#### **Voluntary Committees of Management**

- Balnarring Beaches
- Blairgowrie Front Beach
- Capel Sound and Tootgarook Beaches
- Crib Point / Stony Point
- Dromana Beach
- Merricks Beach
- Point Leo
- Shoreham Beach

Figure 6. The shared management responsibility of Mornington Peninsula beaches



### Portsea



Portsea is a seaside haven near the western tip of the Mornington Peninsula. It is an iconic coastal town with two very distinct coastlines overlooking Port Phillip Bay and Bass Strait.

Covering over 2 km, the Portsea coastal foreshore reserve extends from Police Point to Hemston Avenue. Facing onto Port Phillip Bay, this coastline spans two peaceful bays (Weeroona Bay and Collins Bay), separated by Point Franklin, and includes Portsea Front Beach, Fishermans Beach, and Shelley Beach.

This reserve is managed by the Shire, as the Committee of Management for this Crown land. Police Point is also managed by the Shire. West of Police Point, Parks Victoria manages Point Nepean National Park.

Parks Victoria also manages Portsea Pier and Port Phillip Heads Marine National Park, a section of which (Portsea Hole) is 1 km offshore of Portsea Pier. DEECA is directly responsible for a small area of land on Point Franklin.

#### The Portsea CMMP area

From west to east, this CMMP covers the coastal Crown land from Police Point to Hemston Avenue. Point Nepean National Park and Portsea Surf Beach are beyond the study area, but these surrounding locations will also be included in framing the vision, objectives and actions for the CMMP.

Table 1 shows the roles and public land management arrangements for the Portsea foreshore reserve and its surrounding areas. Strong collaboration between all stakeholders will be important in successfully managing the coastal and marine areas of Portsea and in achieving the objectives of the CMMP.



Figure 7. Portsea foreshore reserve.



#### Table 1. Land managers, rightsholders and other key stakeholders.

Agency	Role
State State and Climate Action	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 <i>Marine and Coastal Act 2018</i> and associated Policy and Strategy.
·	* formerly known as the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP) until January 2023
	Mornington Peninsula Shire is Committee of Management for large portions of coastal Crown land, directly managing a number of coastal foreshore reserves. The Shire's role in coastal and marine management also includes (but is not limited to):
	- managing all Shire-owned foreshore infrastructure
MORNINGTON	- administering the Planning Scheme and reviewing planning applications
PENINSULA	- engaging with the Victorian Government to influence broader coastal policy
Shire	- active member of Association of Bayside Municipalities (relevant to Port Phillip Bay coast)
	- facilitating advocacy with other organisations and liaising with the community.
<b>PARKS</b>	Parks Victoria (PV) is the Victorian Government agency responsible for managing protected areas of land, marine parks and reserves. In addition to managing National Parks, marine protected areas, and other Crown land reserves and assets, Parks Victoria is the local port & waterway manager for Port Phillip and Western Port under the Port Management Act 1995 and Marine Safety Act 2010, responsible for safe navigation (boating and swimming zones, aids to navigation), berths and infrastructure such as boating facilities, moorings and piers.
Melbourne Water	Melbourne Water (MW) is a statutory authority owned by the Victorian Government that manages and protects Melbourne's major water resources. Its responsibilities include managing water quality, drainage and flooding. It also owns and maintains major water, sewer and drainage infrastructure, including drainage reserves and outlets.
Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation	The Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation (BLCAC) is a Traditional Owner organisation of the South-Eastern Kulin Nation, representing the traditional lands of the Bunurong language group, ancestors, places and cultural environment. It is the Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP) for the Mornington Peninsula, with cultural heritage responsibilities under the <i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006</i> . BLCAC must be consulted on proposed land management activities and the use of traditional knowledge.
ABM ASSOCIATION OF BAYSIDE MUNICIPALITIES	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. It is focused on 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 "whole-of-bay" outcomes.
Victorian Fisheries	The Victorian Fisheries Authority (VFA) is an independent statutory authority established to effectively manage Victoria's fisheries resources. Servicing all fisheries and aquaculture sectors and providing advice to government, VFA work closely with many stakeholders to deliver sustainable fishing and aquaculture, clear resource access and sharing arrangements and increased economic, social and cultural value.
better	Better Boating Victoria (BBV) is a division of the Victorian Fisheries Authority. It oversees 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.
Portsea Coastal Advisory Group (CAG)	The Portsea CAG is one of 10 such groups across the Peninsula. It provides key strategic advice to the Shire on the protection and enhancement of Portsea's coastal and marine areas. It consists of community members with a diverse range of local knowledge and operates under a Shire-adopted Terms of Reference.

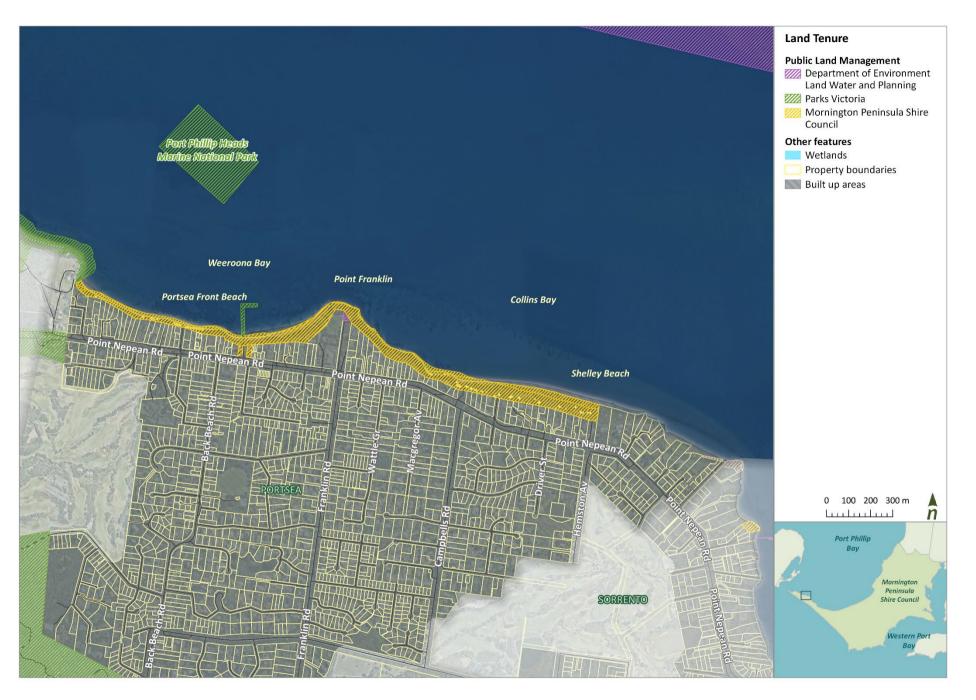


Figure 8. Public land management arrangements along the Portsea coastline.

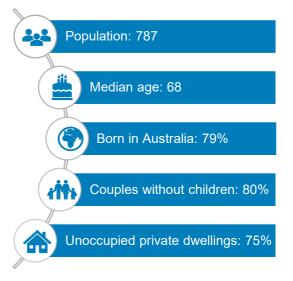


#### Community and connection to coast

The Bunurong People have been closely connected to the coast, land and sea around Portsea, for thousands of years. The coastal environment has also shaped the more recent European history and modern-day character of Portsea.

Today, Portsea is a popular holiday and day-trip destination. It is also popular among retirees and has an aging community compared to the rest of the Peninsula. However, it has relatively few permanent residents. Most of its homes are holiday homes, unoccupied for much of the year.

Portsea's coastal and marine areas are central to its enduring popularity among holidaymakers and visitors. Along with its sandy beaches, the foreshore reserve is valued for stunning bay views, coastal walks, and the range of events that it hosts throughout the year. Nearby marine environments, including Portsea Pier and Portsea Hole, are popular with snorkellers and divers. Portsea Pier also provides fishing and boating opportunities, as well as great vantage points over the bay and back to the shore. Within this view are historic structures such as Fort Franklin, heritage homes, beach boxes and boatsheds, which stand as testament to long-standing coastal connections.



Source: Statistics based on 2021 ABS Census

Some key interest groups and users of Portsea's coastal and marine areas include:

- Divers and the dive community
- Nepean Conservation Group
- Nepean Historical Society
- Nepean Ratepayers Association
- Portsea residents (especially those adjacent to the foreshore reserve)
- Portsea Surf Life Saving Club
- Portsea traders (especially those adjacent to the foreshore reserve), including Portsea Hotel
- Portsea Village Resort
- The Portsea Camp
- The Rotary Club

#### Land use and livelihoods

Much of the land use in the town is residential, but a small commercial strip flanks Point Nepean Road, close to the foreshore. This strip includes the Portsea Hotel, which is a landmark in the town. Tourism is important for these businesses, and for the tour and experience companies that operate at Portsea Front Beach.





#### **Environment and coastal processes**

For a relatively short stretch of coastline, Portsea foreshore reserve incudes a lot of coastal features – from headlands and cliffs to sandy beaches and low dunes. Offshore, the seagrass and other marine habitat supports species such as the weedy sea dragon. The incredible marine life is a key reason for Portsea's popularity as a diving hub.

Despite the often relatively calm appearance of its waters, the coastal environment in this part of Port Phillip Bay is dynamic and energetic, and Portsea's foreshore has experienced a lot of change. Sand movement along the foreshore caused by waves and tides, is influenced by winds, swells and the form and character of the foreshore and seabed. Influenced by strong tidal currents that move water in and out of Bass Strait and the bay, the shorelines and seabed are constantly changing. Portsea's proximity to the bay entrance (The Rip) also exposes this coastline to some larger swells, storm surges, and erosive impacts of wave action.

Coastal processes and management inventions over the years have made coastal hazard management a major, ongoing concern at Portsea. There have also been erosion issues at Portsea Front Beach, resulting in loss of beach and amenity, at Shelley Beach, including the destruction of boat sheds when its western section washed away<sup>7</sup>, and at Point Franklin, where wave impacts have caused cliff instability<sup>8</sup>.



#### **Emerging challenges**

Along with the rest of the Peninsula, Portsea is vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, particularly given projected sea level rise over the coming decades. Portsea's coastal and marine environments are expected to become even more dynamic, with rising sea levels and will experience more frequent and intense storms. This presents further management challenges for these areas.

There will also be further pressures from visitation, use and development, including a growing local community. Portsea has gained approximately 30% more houses since 2000, which is forecast to further increase in the future.<sup>9</sup> At peak times, Portsea already struggles to cope with visitor numbers, and much of its infrastructure and facilities are ageing.

As the community and its visitors grow, and as demands increase, management will need to find ways to respond to these challenges, while also striving to retain Portsea's coastal character and heritage.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Coastal Engineering Solutions (2003) Shelley Beach Coastal Processes Study

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Parsons Brinckerhoff (2003) Geotechnical assessment of foreshore and cliff area, Point Franklin, Portsea

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Ethos Urban (2019) Mornington Peninsula Neighbourhood Character Study and Guidelines: Background Report



#### Coastal hazard management at Portsea Front Beach

Portsea Front Beach has experienced significant change over the last 15 years. With significant sand loss and changes in local conditions, coastal hazard management has been an ongoing issue for the Portsea community.



Numerous studies have been undertaken to better understand this change and explore potential options that may help to retain sand on the beach.<sup>10,11,12</sup>

The erosion at Portsea is considered to be a result of higher swell wave heights due to changes in wave reflection, following the Channel Deepening Project in 2008 and 2009. During this same period, significant erosion has also occurred further west of Portsea, along Point Nepean Beach, and significant accretion along Shelley Beach and Point King Beach to the east (Water Technology, 2022)

#### A timeline of key events Portsea Front Beach



<sup>10</sup> Advisian (2016) Portsea Front Beach: Wave modelling and monitoring investigation

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> Advisian (2016) Portsea Front Beach Remediation: Long Term Options Assessment

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Water Technology (2022) Portsea Coastal Process and Groyne Feasibility Study



A sandbag seawall was constructed on the eastern side of the pier in 2010, to protect public and private land and assets along this coast. This structure has changed local coastal processes and behaviours significantly. The beach has lowered in front of the structure as a result of terminal scour (wall "end effects"), causing further beach loss and severe modifications to beach access and amenity.

This structure recently underwent major repairs and is expected to remain functional in protecting this section of coast for another 5 -10 years. A rock seawall west of the pier and armouring around the pier, and the presence of a masonry seawall further influences the local coastal processes in this area.



Long term management of this coast remains an ongoing challenge. Coastlines are naturally dynamic. With the local conditions and environment having been significantly changed, the beach is unlikely to naturally return to what it once was, particularly with rising sea levels.

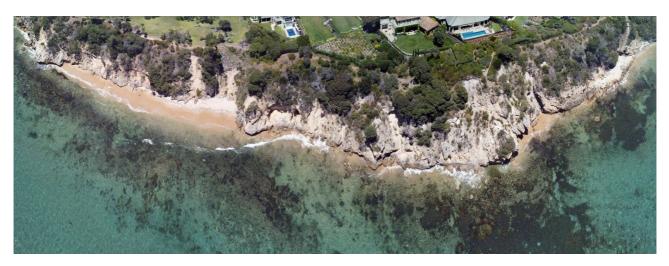
Many options have been considered for Front Beach in the long term – including coastal structures (breakwaters, offshore reefs, groynes, seawalls, wave screens, sea baths), changes in land use (managed coastal retreat) and alterations to offshore land/seabed form (beach nourishment, dredging).

Finding a longer-term resolution is challenging. Major engineering solutions are complex, come with much uncertainty, trade-offs, and often require compromise. They also require significant funding and need support from multiple key agency stakeholders.

The Portsea community and its visitors have advocated for a longer-term resolution for Portsea's Front Beach, to reactivate this coastline and restore this location as a highly desirable coastal destination.

The community vision and values identified in this CMMP for the Portsea region further emphasise the importance in finding a way forward. Several priority CMMP actions aim to assist with this progression.





#### **Coastal and marine management**

A range of infrastructure, facilities and activities support the community to live near, enjoy and use Portsea's coastal and marine areas. There are also legacies of historical and more recent management along this coastline, as well as instances of pressures and interventions from adjacent private land holders.

Recent management of these areas brings together an array of actions led by various agencies, including:

- provision, maintenance and upgrades to infrastructure and facilities
- maintenance of connectivity and access
- management of vegetation and habitat
- coastal hazard mitigation including beach and cliff erosion
- drainage and water quality improvements
- planning and development controls
- zoning, signage, and enforcement.

Recent management has been partly guided by the Coastal Management Plan (CMP) from 2004. While some of the recommended projects have since been completed, others remain outstanding (see Attachment C) due to issues of funding, implementation planning, task delegation, accountability, and monitoring and review of progress.





### Vision and objectives

The CMMP sets the strategic direction for marine and coastal management for the next 10 years. Its vision and objectives have been informed by community and stakeholder perspectives, reflecting their expectations and aspirations for the Portsea coastline. Summaries of key engagement activities with stakeholders and the community are available in Attachment A.

The proposed vision for the coastal and marine areas at Portsea is:

### A healthy and valued Portsea coastal and marine environment, that celebrates an iconic past and looks to a resilient future in providing a coastal experience for all.

Healthy and valued environment	means caring for and protecting the unique marine and coastal environment around Portsea including biodiverse ecosystems and unique natural features
Celebrates the iconic past	means celebrating what has come before and ensuring the future for Portsea is in keeping with a coastal heritage town
Resilient future	means looking forward, preparing for and adapting to threats such as climate change and sea level rise, based on scientific evidence and knowledge
Coastal experience for all	means providing appropriate information, access, facilities, events and opportunities for all to enjoy the coastal and marine environment, including both residents and visitors

With state policy as its foundation, the objectives for managing coastal and marine areas in Portsea have been shaped through discussions with Shire staff, agency and community stakeholders. These objectives cover the intended timeframe of the Marine and Coastal Policy (10-15 years) and are the **long-term objectives** for the Portsea CMMP (Figure 9).

Our objectives (10 years and beyond)						
Acknowledge Traditional Owners' rights, aspirations and knowledge	Protect and enhance the marine and coastal environment	Respect natural processes and strengthen resilience to climate change	Use and develop sustainably	Stewardship and collaborative management		

Figure 9. Long-term objectives for the CMMP.

Guided by a broader CMMP framework, these objectives are to be realised through implementing actions at site, regional and shire-wide scales.



### Values, concerns and opportunities

As the coastal zone plays an important role in the lifestyle of Portsea residents and its visitors, considered strategic planning is needed to manage the increasing pressures from development and growth, a changing climate and aging and inadequate infrastructure, ensuring it remains a desirable place. Through discussions, workshops and online activities, community and stakeholder perspectives have been gathered to understand more about Portsea and its marine and coastal areas.

This section summarises values, concerns and opportunities for the marine and coastal areas of Portsea and has been framed around the long-term objectives of the plan, with consideration to the intended outcomes of the Marine and Coastal Policy (2020).

Understanding and appreciation of the experiences, values, concerns and opportunities the Bunurong community has for the region's coastal areas is evolving as we continue to collaborate with Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation.

### Acknowledge Traditional Owners' rights, aspirations and knowledge

#### Intended Marine and Coastal Policy outcome

management along the coast

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

Values		
<ul> <li>Sites and areas of cultural significance</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Sight lines and views of across the Bay, the Heads, the coast and coastal sky lines</li> </ul>	
Concerns		
<ul> <li>Limited recognition of important sites and lack of protection, education and signage</li> <li>Limited awareness and understanding of the region's cultural history</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Disconnection between Bunurong Traditional Owners and Country</li> <li>Limited opportunity for involvement in planning decisions and management of coastal and marine areas</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Acknowledge, protect, promote, and retain cultural heritage values and culturally significant sites</li> <li>Strengthen partnerships with the Bunurong Traditional Owners and Land Council</li> <li>Explore co-management opportunities between Traditional Owners and the Shire</li> <li>Explore opportunities to include Traditional Owner experiences and knowledge in bushfire and other</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Collaborate with the Bunurong Land Council to understand and properly acknowledge sacred and significant sites</li> <li>Explore innovative ways to increase understanding of the region's cultural history and values, and enrich the coastal experience</li> </ul>	





### Protect and enhance the marine and coastal environment

Natural features and

Natural features and

landscapes (including

coastal environment are

we recognise and respect

seascapes) in the marine and

protected and enhanced, while

naturally occurring marine and

coastal processes that will also

landscapes

cause change.

### Intended Marine and Coastal Policy outcomes

#### Ecosystems and habitats

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.

#### Values

- Marine ecosystems and species, including seagrasses, weedy sea dragons and rays
- Remnant coastal vegetation and associated ecosystems

#### Concerns

- Illegal vegetation clearance, landscaping, fire burning, and other works – including private access infrastructure in the foreshore reserve
- Invasive weeds and non-native species (e.g., sea spurge)
- Private encroachment on Crown land

#### **Opportunities**

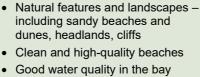
- Better weed management planning, to replace invasive species with native vegetation
- Enforce rules and hold patrons accountable for engaging in illegal activities
- Explore opportunities to establish a Marine Park at Weeroona Bay
- Improve stormwater treatment
   and drainage
- Engage with private landowners on:
  - ecosystem condition
  - vegetation management
- Collaborate with Parks Victoria and DEECA to celebrate and enhance natural values of the area
- Conservation of the marine
   environment and its habitats

### Cultural values and heritage sites

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

### Value of marine and coastal Crown land

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.



- Spectacular views of the Bay
- Inappropriate species selection in landscaped areas and adjacent gardens
- Watercraft and mooring impacts
- Weed maintenance along paths and dunes
- Stormwater pollution entering the bay







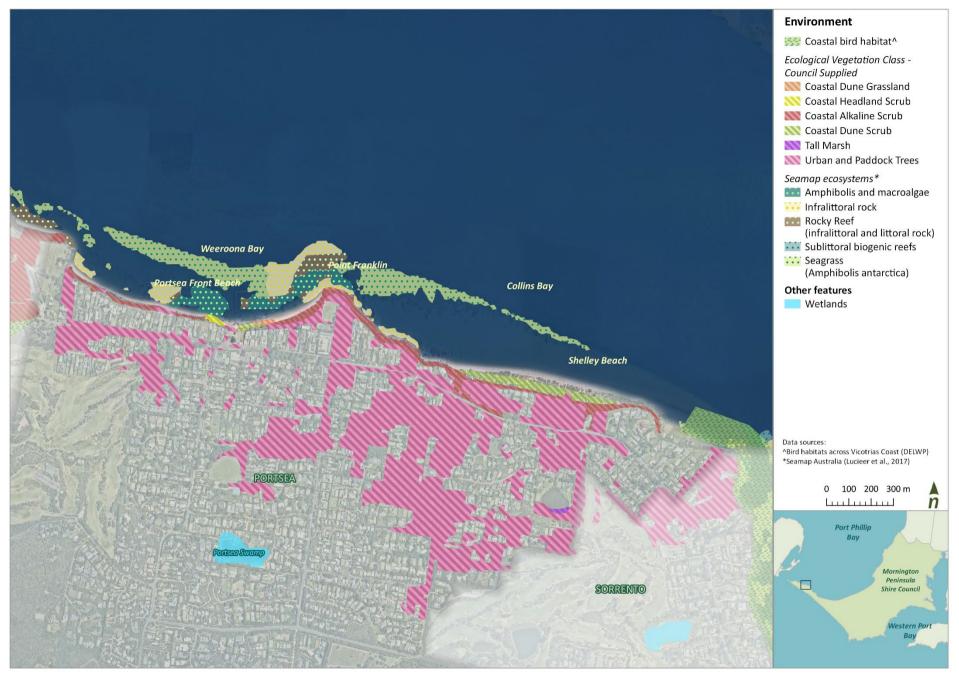


Figure 10. Ecosystems and habitats.



### Respect natural processes and strengthen resilience to climate change

#### Intended Marine and Coastal Policy outcomes

#### Managing coastal hazard risk

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

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.

#### Values

- Environmental values (as above)
- Beach goer access, health and safety

#### Concerns

- Beach and cliff erosion, especially at Portsea Front Beach
- Shorter term invention measures for longer term hazard challenges (e.g. temporary sandbag wall)
- Sand accumulation impacting infrastructure
- Public safety concerns associated with cliff instability and erosion
- Ineffective / inappropriate coastal protective infrastructure

• Informal and private coastal management on Crown land

· Protective coastal infrastructure

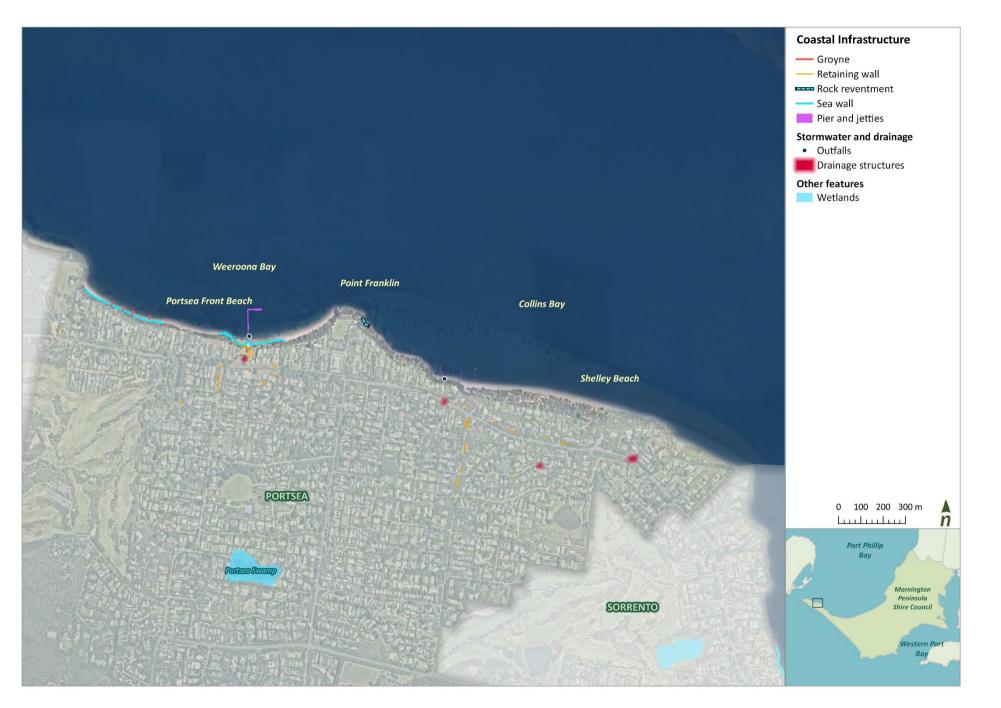
with heritage value

- Flooding of the pier and paths during high-tide swells
- Sea level rise and increased coastal flooding
- Infrastructure and facilities exposed to and damaged by coastal hazards
- Stormwater impacts
- Insufficient commitment to longer term solutions

#### **Opportunities**

- Explore longer term design solutions to mitigate coastal hazards, including beach restoration as a coastal hazard buffer
- Explore possible solutions, including nature-based solutions, to mitigate erosion
- Maintain, restore and upgrade
   protective coastal infrastructure in the
   short-term
- Better educate the community on coastal processes and hazards impacting the coastline through community events or increased signage on beaches
- Explore opportunities to help with funding of coastal management measures (public and private)
- Install fencing to prevent public access to cliffs prone to erosion





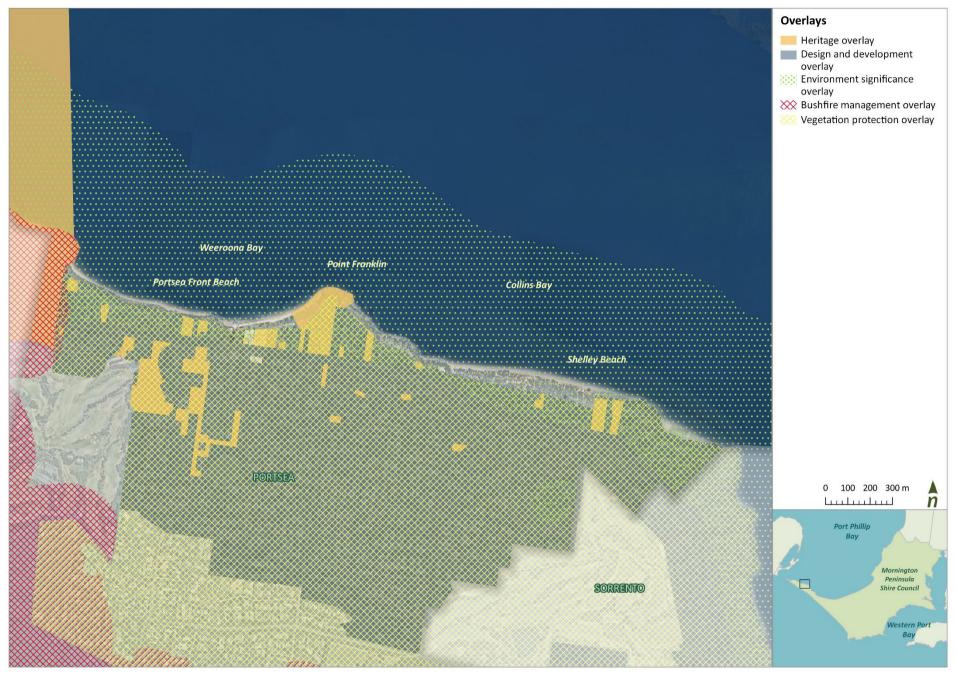


Figure 12. Coastal hazards and planning overlays.



### Use and develop sustainably

### Intended Marine and Coastal Policy outcomes

#### Coastal settlements

### Marine and coastal industries

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.

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

#### Recreation and tourism

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.

#### Buildings, structures, and access

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.

#### Values

- Public facilities and infrastructure (e.g., jetties and footpaths)
- Private properties and assets
- Neighbourhood character, historic charm
- European heritage sites and structures (e.g. Fort Franklin)
- Peaceful coastal areas and beaches
- Integrity of the foreshore reserve as Crown land
- Bathing boxes, boatsheds and jetties
- Tourism and visitation

- Beach access and connectivity
- Community facilities and water-based activities they support, including boating, diving, swimming, snorkelling and fishing (both recreational and commercial)
- Public open spaces and local hubs, including WE Newton Reserve
- Reliable utilities and services (e.g. stormwater drainage)
- Community connection
- Public community events (e.g. swimming)
- Panoramic views of the bay









#### Concerns

- Loss of character and amenity due to erosion of Portsea Front Beach
- Impacts of deteriorating coastal protection infrastructure (e.g. splitting geofabric bags, slumping sea wall, 1950s rock groynes)
- Loss of character, amenity, natural processes due to coastal protection structures (e.g. sandbag wall)
- Connection and safety along the sandbag wall
- Informal and unsafe access along the foreshore reserve and associated safety concerns
- Inadequate car parking arrangements

#### **Opportunities**

- Protect and retain 'coastal character' through development controls
- Improve stormwater and litter management
- Improve maintenance and protection of Portsea Pier
- Improve signage to communicate and encourage use of pathways, public space and public thoroughfares in foreshore reserve
- Explore opportunities for new access infrastructure around key sites, where cliff stability permits
- Review carparking, traffic/ transport planning and adequacy of facilities:
  - peak period overflow parking alternatives (park and ride shuttles, pedal cabs, alternative foreshore access)
  - zoning, time limits, enforcement
- Review beach zoning rules and regulations for dogs
- Improved management of dinghy racks and unclaimed vessels
- Explore opportunities for sympathetic commercialisation to maintain or restore Portsea Pier

- Access and connectivity inhibited by:
  - Private property encroachments onto Crown land
  - Unauthorised fences and barriers erected on Crown land
  - Coastal protection infrastructure
  - Erosion (cliff and foreshore)
  - Inadequate infrastructure, including degraded paths and walkways
     Commercial activities
- Beach zones for residents and dogsLitter and waste on the foreshore and
- open spaces
- Inadequate and aged drainage and stormwater infrastructure
- Celebrate, promote foreshore values and activate activity nodes
- Improve and activate areas at the start of pier
- Redevelop Newton Reserve to reactivate Portsea foreshore: including:
  - moving and upgrading toilet facilities
  - facility and site design (layout, landform) to maximise sea views
  - playground upgrade (using appropriate and sustainable materials)
  - seating and facilities
- shading options (incl. native trees)
- connection to the pier
- Improve connectivity, access to and along:
  - beach and pier precinct
  - foreshore reserve and beach
  - coastal reserve/cliff walk
- For elevated cliff trails, explore options to improve sightlines
- Improve all abilities access along the coast
- Explore options to improve the water/marine experience:
  - swimming opportunities
  - a snorkel trail
- Install new facilities to meet demands, including external showers



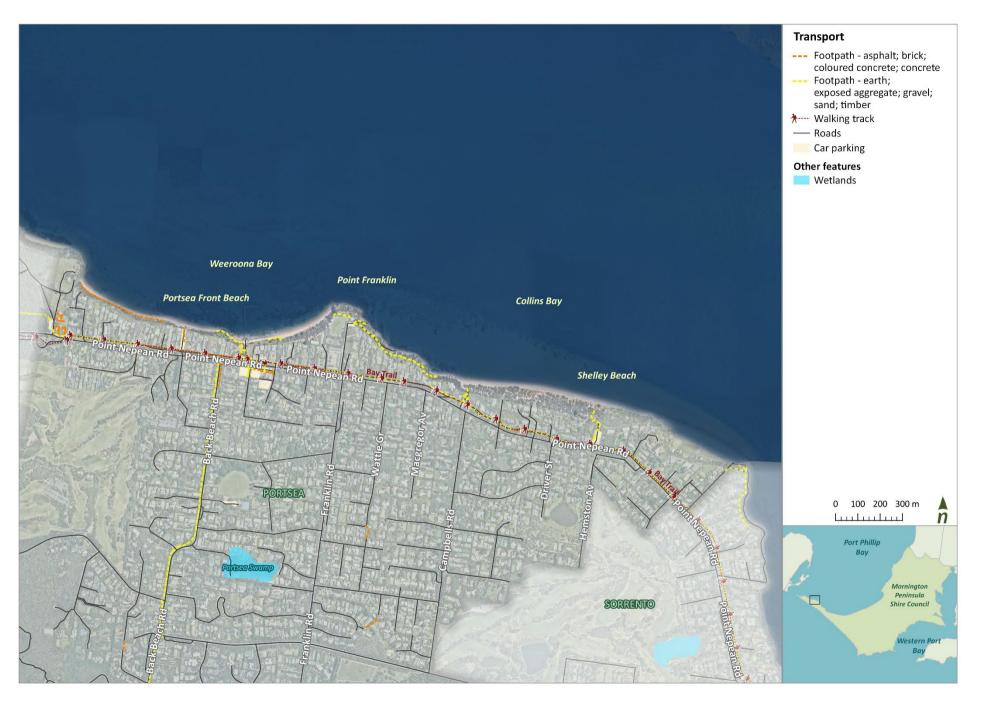












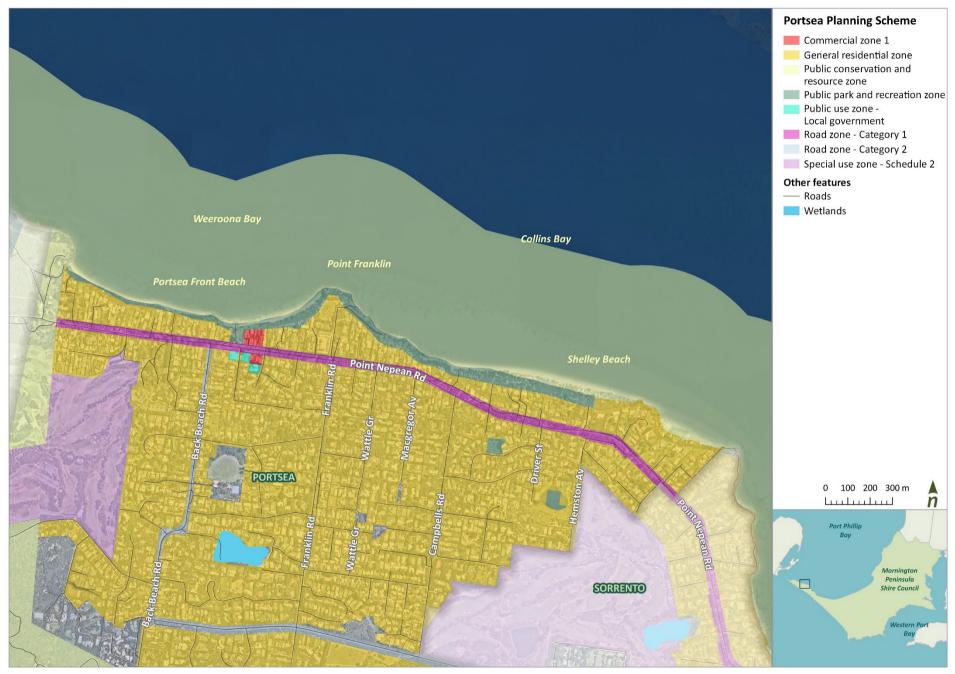
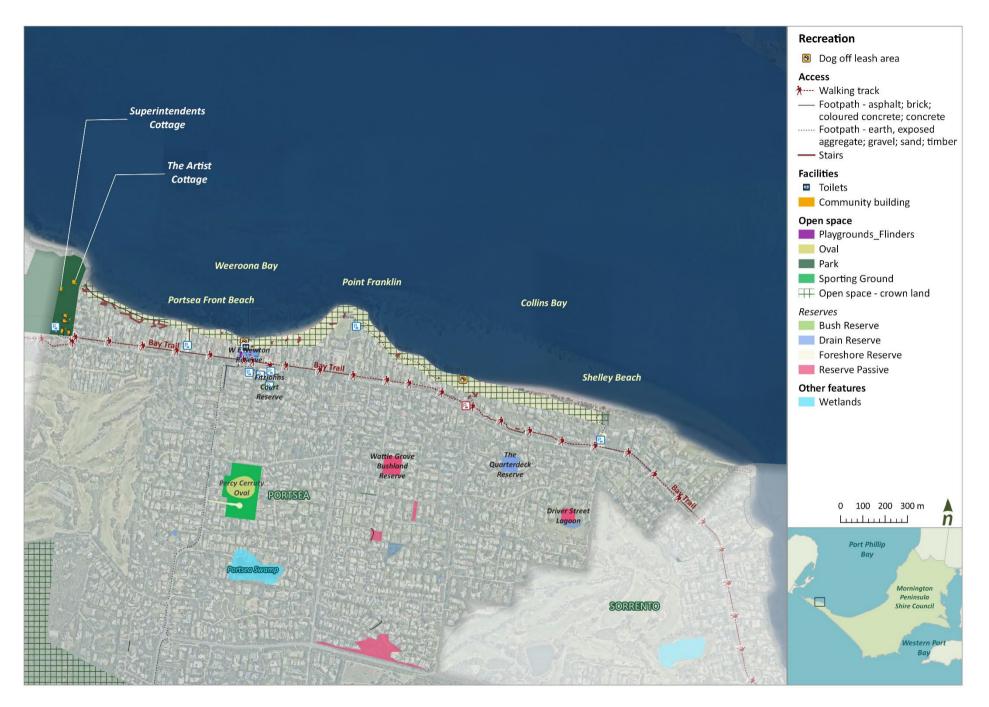


Figure 14. Planning Scheme.





#### Stewardship and collaborative management Intended Marine and Coastal Policy outcomes • Taking a stewardship approach Traditional Owners, marine and coastal managers, community groups and • Building understanding and knowledge user groups: Engaging • are actively engaged and empowered to care for, protect and improve the Collaborating health of the marine and coastal environment · collaborate, as stewards, to take care of and deliver integrated and Improved knowledge and understanding coordinated planning and management of the marine and coastal of the marine and coastal environment is environment used to inform evidence-based decision making • have the knowledge, skills and capacity to manage current and future and evaluate the effectiveness of challenges. those decisions. Signage communicating cultural Shared public spaces . values ('Artists' Trail' and 'Our Arts and Culture') Communication and community Limited public engagement with understanding of public and valued assets, such as Fort private walkways and land Franklin tenure, including: Public parking rules and zoning - community being unaware of Compliance with, and boundaries between the Crown enforcement of, Council land reserve and private land guidelines - public land being privately Compliance with, and maintained enforcement of, dog rules Ineffective management and disconnect between some users and stakeholders: - boating and fishing behaviour **Opportunities** Increase engagement with Improve signage (wayfinding, bathing box/shed/jetty and public throughfares, hazards, foreshore-fronting homeowners education) and enforce rules where Communication of rates and necessary where funds are being expended Improve engagement between Better consideration of the Police stakeholders, agencies and the Point masterplan community Explore opportunities for sharing Define and communicate roles coastal hazard assessment and and responsibilities of different management with stakeholders, stakeholders and agencies agencies and the community Explore willingness to establish and maintain a 'Friends' group



#### Our management approach

#### **CMMP** framework

An overview (program logic) of the CMMP structure (Figure 16) shows the relationships between the vision and objectives set out in the values, concerns and opportunities sections above, and the CMMP goals and actions.

Our vision for Portsea's coast A healthy and valued Portsea coastal and marine environment, that celebrates an iconic past and looks to a resilient future in providing a coastal experience for all.							
Our objectives (10 years and beyond)							
Acknowledge Traditional Owners' rights, aspirations and knowledge	Protect and enhance the marine and coastal environment	Respect natural processes and strengthen resilience to climate change	Use and develop sustainably	Stewardship and collaborative management			
	(	Our goals (5 to 10 year	s)				
	What	t we want to achieve for our	coast				
	(	Our actions (0 – 5 years	s)				
	Strate	egic actions and precinct pla	anning				
		Shire-wide					
		Region-wide (Portsea)					
Precinct 1:         Precinct 2:         Precinct 3:           Portsea Front Beach (west of pier)         Portsea Front Beach (east of pier)         Shelley Beach (Collins Bay)							
Delive	ry, engagement and stewar	rdship, monitoring and evalu	uation, reporting and improv	rement			

Figure 16. Portsea CMMP program logic.

Goals and actions have been developed in line with the *Marine and Coastal Act 2018* and Policy and based on feedback from the community, Shire staff and stakeholder consultation. They also aim to reflect the values, concerns and opportunities for Portsea's coastal and marine areas, detailed above.

#### Our goals

Aligned with our five long-term objectives, our goals describe what we want to achieve for our coast over the next 5 to 10 years (Figure 13). Guiding action development and delivery, these goals act as overarching principles to be considered for any decision making, planning, works or initiatives, when managing or working within Portsea's coastal and marine areas, to ensure we act within our CMMP objectives and overall vision.



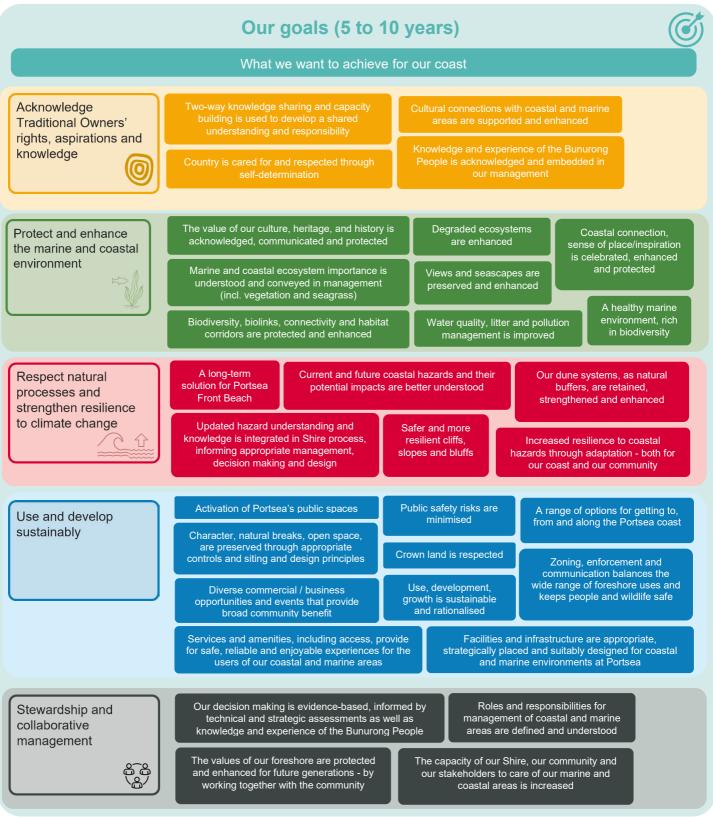


Figure 17. CMMP goals - What we want to achieve for our coast.



#### Our actions

Aligned with our goals, our actions describe the projects and tools we will use to achieve our long-term objectives over the next 5 years. A range of actions have been defined to enable a strategic approach to coastal and marine management across the Portsea and broader Mornington Peninsula Shire region.

The CMMP actions have been defined at three scales:

- **Shire-wide actions** applicable across the Mornington Peninsula Shire and developed through coordination of the Flinders, Portsea and Mount Eliza CMMPs
- Region-wide actions Specific for the entire Portsea CMMP region
- Precinct actions Specific to particular locations within the Portsea area

These actions have been guided by the findings from the community and stakeholder consultation, and the management experiences of the Shire and other agencies. They align with the objectives and goals defined for the CMMP and are presented under the objective themes.

Action development and prioritisation considered:

- Alignment with Portsea CMMP framework including vision, goals and objectives
- Alignment with Victorian Marine and Coastal legalisation
- "Multi-benefit" opportunities
- · Opportunity for public benefit, breadth of interest groups and stakeholders
- Costs at various stages of project/action/structure lifecycle design, construction, maintenance
- · Ease of implementation Approvals, stakeholder/public sentiment



These CMMP actions will guide investment and management priorities over the next 5 - 10 years and are to be reviewed and revised after 5 years. As a Shire-led plan, the Shire is to lead each action. Key partners involved in action delivery are also identified along with recommended timing of action commencement and indicative costing ranges.



#### Shire-wide actions

A suite of Shire-wide actions has been developed to achieve the goals and objectives of the CMMP. These actions are presented below, under the objective themes. Information on time frames and responsibilities, including leads and key partners, is also shown. Further details related to these actions are provided in the implementation plan (Supplement A).

Shire-wide actions are applicable across all of the Mornington Peninsula Shire. They have been developed through coordination of the Flinders, Portsea and Mount Eliza CMMPs. These actions focus on progressing the Shire's approach to coastal and marine management. Many look to improve Shire systems, procedures, communication and relationships, local laws, policies, and accountability, to provide the foundations for robust management at a site-specific scale. Some of the region-based and precinct-specific actions rely upon the Shire-wide processes to help guide and/or implement them.

Some Shire-wide actions may have more relevance for specific precincts or areas of Portsea's foreshore based on local management needs. Precinct summaries (further below) highlight priority Shire-wide actions in each precinct.







#### Acknowledge Traditional Owners' rights, aspirations and knowledge



	Shire-wide action	Timing	Indicative cost	Action lead Support
	Objective 1: Acknowledge Traditional Owners' rights, aspirations	s & knowle	dge	
S.1a	Guided by the Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation, examine, explore and implement ways to manage and protect cultural values, heritage sites and stories of the Bunurong People.		\$\$	<b>The Shire</b> BLCAC and others
S.1b	<ul> <li>Guided by the Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation, recognise and promote important cultural values and experiences of coastal and marine areas, through meaningful and considered communication and appropriate activities. This could include:</li> <li>cultural education and training days</li> <li>walking trails along previous song lines</li> <li>cultural practices in the natural environment and in its management</li> </ul>		\$\$	The Shire BLCAC and others
S.1c	Collaborate with Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation, to increase knowledge and understanding of traditional natural resource management practices and local vegetation species.		**	The Shire BLCAC and others
S.1d	Collaborate with the Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation to explore naming opportunities for places and natural features (including waterways).		**	The Shire BLCAC and others
S.1e	Ensure collaboration with the Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation for any projects or works located in or near recognised culturally sensitive areas within marine and coastal zones via initiatives which work towards co-management and support the Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation teams to work on Country.		**	The Shire BLCAC and others
S.1f	Continue collaborations between South East Water, Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation and the Shire, exploring further opportunities to increase awareness of Aboriginal history and culture.		**	<b>The Shire</b> BLCAC and South East Water

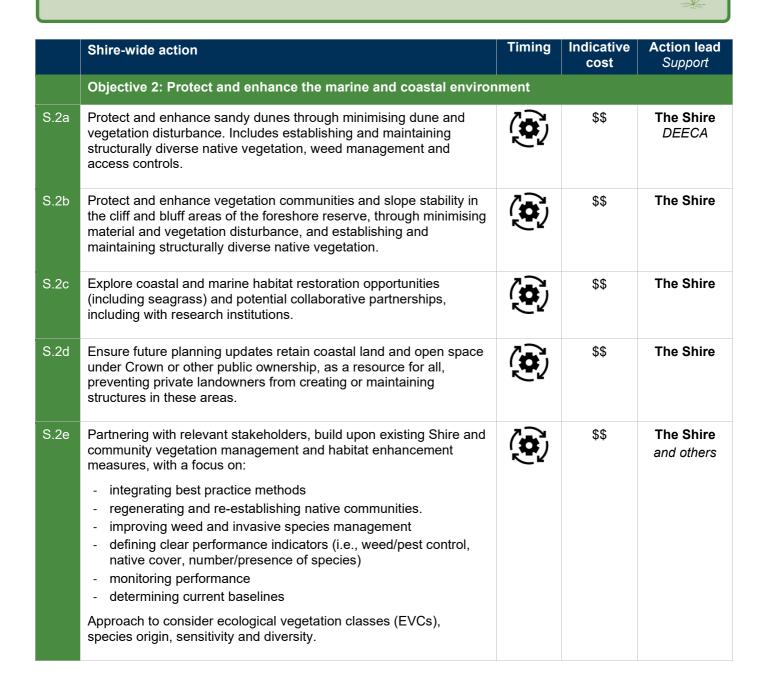


	Shire-wide action	Timing	Indicative cost	Action lead Support
S.1g	Collaborate with the Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation to audit and update cultural signage and communications to ensure the Bunurong People are recognised as the region's Traditional Owners, in line with formally recognised Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAP).	(0-1 yr)	\$\$	The Shire BLCAC and others
S.1h	Collaborate with relevant stakeholders (including Bunurong Traditional Owners, stakeholders, community groups and heritage organisations) to design and install interpretive signage and artwork/sculptures that:	(2-3 yr	\$\$	The Shire BLCAC and others
	<ul> <li>increase awareness and understanding of Aboriginal history and experience</li> <li>acknowledge and celebrate natural, cultural and heritage values of coastal and marine areas.</li> </ul>			





#### Protect and enhance the marine and coastal environment





	Shire-wide action	Timing	Indicative cost	Action lead Support
S.2f	Protect sensitive coastal and marine areas and retain public spaces for all users, through educating adjacent landowners and lessees on impacts of their activities and practises. Includes informal structures and access points on Crown land, connectivity obstructions, ground disturbance and vegetation impacts.		\$\$	The Shire
S.2g	<ul> <li>Advocate, educate and promote behaviour change for foreshore adjacent homeowners and residents, to protect vegetated crown land areas, by providing guidance and examples on:</li> <li>planting and gardening methods (incl. valued native and indigenous species, weed control, disposal)</li> <li>material placement, ground disturbance and geological contamination</li> <li>site drainage</li> <li>good vegetation and site management practices.</li> </ul>		\$\$	The Shire
S.2h	Enforce, monitor and promote behaviour change for foreshore adjacent homeowners, residents and lessees, preventing illegal clearing, disturbing, damaging and/or dumping of vegetation on Crown land.	<b>()</b>	\$\$	The Shire
S.2i	Identify and implement water quality and drainage improvement opportunities, in line with an integrated water management (including stormwater) approach and other Shire plans and strategies, includes removing private stormwater outlets.	<b>()</b>	\$\$\$	The Shire and others (incl. SEW, MW)
S.2j	Collaborate and partner with local community groups and relevant stakeholders to continue and improve vegetation management across the foreshore reserve.		\$	The Shire friend/scout groups, others
S.2k	Advocate for Parks Victoria to undertake a review of current boat mooring arrangements and potential opportunities for minimising user impacts (e.g., environmentally sensitive moorings).	(1-2 yr	**	The Shire PV
S.2I	Work with Melbourne Water and relevant stakeholders to develop and enforce creek buffer distances.	(1-2 yr	\$\$	The Shire MW and others





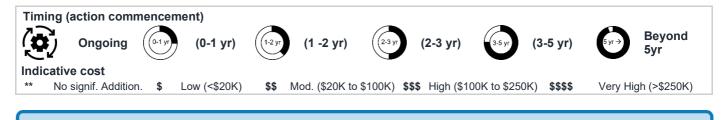
#### Respect natural processes and strengthen resilience to climate change

	Shire-wide action	Timing	Indicative cost	Action lead Support
	Objective 3: Respect natural processes and strengthen resilience	e to climat	te change	
S.3a	<ul> <li>To mitigate habitat loss due to climate change, identify opportunities for:</li> <li>maintaining and increasing the extent of natural buffers</li> <li>encouraging native vegetation migration up creeks</li> <li>restoring or creating habitats.</li> </ul>	<b>(</b>	\$\$	The Shire
S.3b	Incorporate the CMMP and its objectives into the Shire's asset management procedures (including asset renewal, future asset management plans and strategies), ensuring consideration of current and long-term changing conditions and Victorian Government policy.		\$\$	The Shire
S.3c	<ul> <li>Advocate and work with DEECA for condition assessments (fit for purpose) of existing hazard protection and coastal structures, and inform options for strengthening resilience to climate change.</li> <li>Assessments should consider: <ul> <li>structure design life, performance and ongoing maintenance</li> <li>potential impacts of any infrastructure changes on surrounding areas</li> <li>feasibility of alternate adaptation actions (including naturebased solutions), in line with State policy.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		\$\$\$	The Shire DEECA
S.3d	Investigate opportunities to improve public awareness of safe swimming behaviours, coastal processes and current and emerging coastal hazards, through community education and monitoring programs and events, community awareness campaigns and signage on foreshore reserves.	( <b>@</b> )	\$\$	The Shire
S.3e	<ul> <li>Mitigate bushfire risks by:</li> <li>undertaking fires prevention works in accordance with the Mornington Peninsula Municipal Fire Management Plan</li> <li>liaising with the Country Fire Authority for fire management and prevention techniques.</li> </ul>	( <b>©</b> )	\$\$	The Shire DEECA, Country Fire Authority

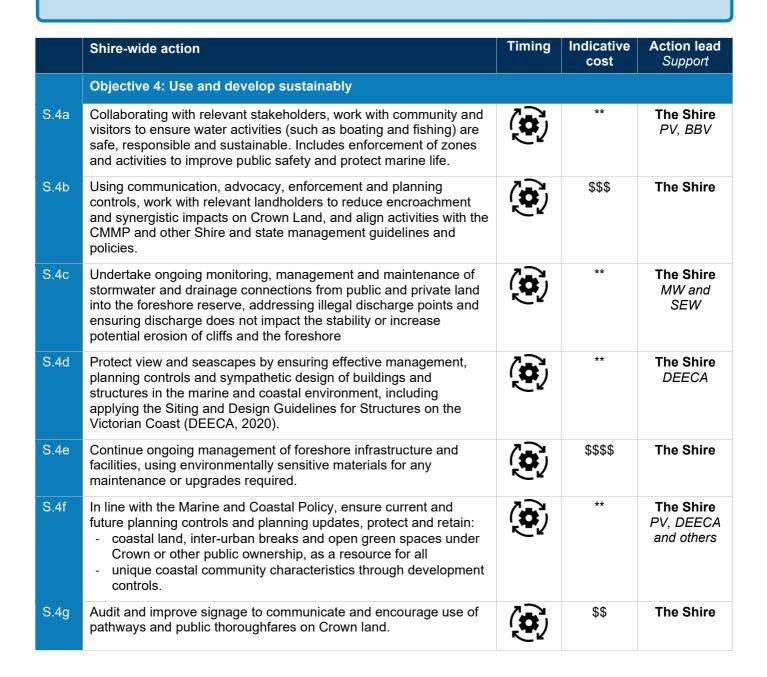


	Shire-wide action	Timing	Indicative cost	Action lead Support
S.3f	Investigate adaptation opportunities for foreshore infrastructure and facilities and cultural and historical assets, in response to projected climate change impacts, including relocation of foreshore assets where feasible.	<b>()</b>	\$\$\$\$	The Shire
S.3g	Advocate for and collaborate on the continuing improvement of knowledge and understanding of marine and coastal processes, and climate change impacts on the marine and coastal environment, informing evidence based decision making at a local and regional scale.	<b>()</b>	\$\$\$	The Shire
S.3h	<ul> <li>In line with Victoria's approach to coastal adaptation, <i>Victoria's Resilient Coast – Adapting for 2100+</i>, and using best available hazard information (including Coastal Hazard Assessments for Port Phillip Bay and Western Port):</li> <li>assess current and future coastal and marine hazard vulnerability and risk (cultural, environmental, social and economic) at both a regional and locality scale.</li> <li>undertake strategic approach to adaptation planning and decision making.</li> </ul>	then Ongoing	\$\$\$\$	The Shire DEECA
S.3i	Informed by geotechnical assessments, undertake measures to mitigate public safety risks to bluff, cliff and slope erosion hazards, including restricting access across known risk areas and improving drainage; and develop longer-term planning for management of at- risk areas to strengthen resilience and safety of cliffs under changing climate conditions.	(2-3 yr	\$\$\$\$	The Shire





#### Use and develop sustainably





	Shire-wide action	Timing	Indicative cost	Action lead Support
S.4h	Manage watercraft storage on foreshores, including removal of unauthorised watercraft, to improve the health and resilience of the coastal and marine environment.	then Ongoing	\$\$\$	The Shire
S.4i	Develop a policy and workflow to prevent encroachment of foreshore-adjacent land parcels onto Crown land, including encroachment through private fencing, access barriers, structures and infrastructure.	(2-3 yr	\$\$	The Shire
S.4j	Support and contribute to the development of commercial use of public space guidelines (including events), incorporating objectives of the CMMP and Marine and Coastal Policy (2020), and ensuring broader community benefit.	(2-3 yr)	\$\$	The Shire
S.4k	<ul> <li>Audit and improve (if necessary) dog off leash signage to ensure it:</li> <li>is current and transparent</li> <li>effectively communicates the boundaries/extents of dog off leash areas</li> <li>highlights nearby alternative dog off leash areas</li> <li>is educational, communicating threats dogs pose to coastal ecosystems</li> <li>communicates how rules are to be enforced.</li> </ul>	(2.3 yr	\$\$	The Shire
S.4I	Using the defined Shire encroachment policy, undertake review and inspection of foreshore adjacent land parcels, to identify and address existing Crown land encroachment breaches.	(2-3 yr	\$\$	The Shire
S.4m	<ul> <li>Work with relevant stakeholders to explore opportunities for foreshore improvements, to respond to demand, protect sensitive areas and/or adapt to a changing climate, including new or upgraded: <ul> <li>access points, trails and boardwalks</li> <li>recreational infrastructure (beach/wind/water sports and activities)</li> <li>amenities and facilities.</li> </ul> </li> <li>All proposed improvements must be rationalised, consider existing activity and recreational nodes, demonstrate a functional need to be near or on the coast, and minimise local character impact.</li> </ul>	(2-3 yr	\$\$\$\$	The Shire DEECA, PV, BBV, LSV
S.4n	<ul> <li>Investigate opportunities to improve connectivity along, to and from the coastline, through pedestrian access (with consideration of all-abilities opportunities) and alternative ways to experience the coast (e.g. viewing platforms). To include: <ul> <li>recognising and protecting environmental and/or culturally sensitive areas</li> <li>accounting for cliff and foreshore instability and increasing hazard risk</li> <li>addressing illegal private access controls/measures and public safety risks</li> <li>ensuring formal access is safe, resilient against coastal hazards and provides options suitable for users of all abilities.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	3.5 yr	\$\$\$\$	The Shire





#### Stewardship and collaborative management



	Shire-wide action	Timing	Indicative cost	Action lead Support
	Objective 5: Stewardship and collaborative management			
S.5a	Develop, promote and contribute to a marine and coastal citizen science monitoring program, including monitoring and reporting of coastal and marine changes (e.g., through CoastSnap, drones), environmental monitoring opportunities (e.g., water quality, flora and fauna monitoring, marine pest), and coastal issues identification (e.g., through Snap Send Solve).		\$\$	The Shire
S.5b	Strengthen partnerships and advocacy with other stakeholders to raise awareness and promote and support shared care for coastal and marine areas. Includes identifying opportunities for collaboration, funding streams, and management efficiencies.	<b>()</b>	\$\$	The Shire with other stakeholders
S.5c	Generate awareness and encourage interest in marine and coastal environments (including geological significance), cultural history and experiences, hazards and adaptation. To include strategic investment in resources (staff, funding, tools and programs) for community stewardship programs and partnerships, knowledge sharing and education programs.		\$\$\$	The Shire
S.5d	Liaising with DEECA and in line with the Marine and Coastal Policy (2020), identify current and future funding mechanisms for coastal and marine management, including exploration of alternate opportunities for private investment / partnerships.	<b>()</b>	**	The Shire
S.5e	Develop a campaign to advocate, educate and encourage behaviour change for foreshore adjacent homeowners, including planting guides and examples to inform better gardening methods.	( <b>)</b>	\$\$\$	The Shire
S.5f	Increase engagement with bathing box, boat shed and jetty owners, to ensure impacts to Crown land are minimised, and align with Shire and state management guidelines and policies.		\$\$	The Shire



	Shire-wide action	Timing	Indicative cost	Action lead Support
S.5g	Review, formalise/confirm lease and licensing agreements and management responsibilities of foreshore clubs to control use of Crown land and ensure alignment with <i>Marine and Coastal Act 2018</i> and Policy (2020).	0-1 yr	\$	The Shire
S.5h	Undertake a foreshore signage audit, examining messaging, physical condition, design and placement, and investigate improvement opportunities.	3-5 yr	\$\$	The Shire
S.5i	Install educational signage to inform the community about the local marine life and sensitive ecosystems and encourage its protection through litter reduction (including squid jigs, fish and aquaculture waste), stormwater management, and responsible fishing practices).	3.5 yr	\$\$	The Shire



#### **Regional actions (Portsea)**

A suite of regional actions has been developed to achieve the outcomes and objectives of the Portsea CMMP. These actions are presented below, under the objective themes.

Regional actions are applicable across the broader coastal and marine areas at Portsea. Based on local values, characteristics and management needs of Portsea and its community, they have been developed to address region wide management improvements specific to Portsea.

Similarly to the Shire-wide actions, some regional actions may have more relevance for specific precincts or areas of the Portsea foreshore based on local management needs. The Portsea precinct summaries (further below) highlight relevant regional actions in each precinct.

	Regional actions (Portsea)	Timing	Indicative cost	Action lead Support
	Objective 2: Protect and enhance the marine and coastal enviro	onment		
R.2a	Increase community awareness to protect sensitive ecosystems at Weeroona Bay and surrounding areas, through promotion and engagement via citizen science and education projects.		\$\$	The Shire and others
R.2b	Work with relevant stakeholders to investigate opportunities to formalise protection of sensitive ecosystems at Weeroona Bay and surrounding areas, including the use of marine protected areas.	3-5 yr	**	The Shire DEECA, Victorian Environmental Assessment Council and others
	Objective 3: Respect natural processes and strengthen resilien	ce to clima	ate change	
R.3a	Investigate (through research partnerships) local ecosystem responses and sensitivities to a changing climate and implications for the protection and enhancement of marine environments (incl. seagrass).	(2-3 yr	\$\$	The Shire and others
	Objective 4: Use and develop sustainably		'	
R.4a	Retain and support local commercial industry/ventures operating from Portsea, promoting and enforcing sustainable behaviours and practices.	( <b>@</b> )	\$	The Shire
R.4b	Retain existing authorised vehicle pier access (including maintenance and emergency services).		\$\$	The Shire PV



	Regional actions (Portsea)	Timing	Indicative cost	Action lead Support
R.4c	Review and update car parking and traffic planning, to better accommodate typical behaviour, usage and longer time spent undertaking nearby activities (e.g., Portsea Pub, tours, diving), including consideration of: - peak period overflow parking alternatives (park and ride	(1-2 yr	\$\$	The Shire
	<ul> <li>shuttles, alternative foreshore access)</li> <li>zoning, time limits and enforcement</li> <li>longer-term parking options.</li> </ul>			
R.4d	<ul> <li>Review and improve car parking and transport arrangements:</li> <li>peak period overflow parking alternatives (such as Police Point)</li> <li>configuration improvements for The Cutting carpark</li> <li>the provision of park and ride shuttles or alternative foreshore access.</li> </ul>	3.5 yr	\$\$\$\$	The Shire
	Objective 5: Stewardship and collaborative management			
R.5a	Establish and maintain a local 'Friends' group (or similar) to enable community contribution to the management and enhancement of the Portsea foreshore.	( <b>)</b>	\$	The Shire
R.5b	Work with relevant stakeholders to investigate opportunities to promote and preserve valued heritage structures, and improve public engagement with Fort Franklin.	3-5 yr	\$\$\$	The Shire



#### **Precinct actions**

The Portsea coastline has been divided into three precincts, to enable localised management needs to be addressed:

**Precinct 1** 

Portsea Front Beach (west of pier)

Precinct 2 Portsea Front Beach (east of pier) Precinct 3 Shelley Beach

As per the Shire-wide and regional actions, CMMP actions identified for each precinct have been aligned with the long-term objectives. Relevant Shire-wide actions also apply within each precinct.



Figure 18. Portsea precinct locations

#### 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 coastal and marine areas.

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 (DEECA, 2020).* 



#### **PRECINCT 1: Portsea Front Beach (west of pier)**



Spanning around 700 m of the western portion of Portsea Front Beach, is Precinct 1. It extends from Police Point (including the headland itself) to the end of the pathway and masonry seawall near Portsea Pier. Dominated by sandy beach and steep slopes, this section of coast is overlooked by private residences.

Extensive and unique seagrasses as well as rocky reefs are found in the nearshore marine environment. These waters are also a popular spot for water-based recreation and numerous moorings are just offshore. The beach has a range of historical coastal infrastructure, such as mid-20<sup>th</sup> century groynes and many bathing boxes. Dinghy racks on the beach hold numerous private vessels, many aging and abandoned.

The Cutting is the only public car park in Precinct 1, and the only direct public access from Point Nepean Road. Above the beach, a narrow, 200 m-long stretch of foreshore reserve is publicly accessible (via steps between bathing boxes, and previously via WE Newton Reserve), providing a thoroughfare and bay views.

Beach and cliff erosion and accumulation of sand are issues at different locations in Precinct 1, along with impacts from activities of adjacent land holders and bathing box owners.

There are no major recreation or activity nodes in Precinct 1.

#### **Priorities**

Better connection between Police Point and the beach

Encroachment of private property and activities

Protecting and enhancing environmental values, including in Weeroona Bay

Assessing existing hazard protection

Mitigating public safety risks

Maintaining the quality and integrity of Crown land,

Communicating public areas and throughfares

Managing watercraft storage



	Precinct actions (Precinct 1: West of Portsea Pier)	Timing	Indicative cost	Action lead Support
	Objective 4: Use and develop sustainably			
P1.1	Manage watercraft storage on Front Beach foreshore, including removal of unauthorised watercraft, to improve the health and resilience of the coastal and marine environment.	(1-2 yr	\$\$	The Shire PV
P1.2	Investigate opportunities to better connect Police Point with Portsea Front Beach, through pedestrian access (with consideration of all-abilities opportunities) and alternative ways to experience the coast (e.g. viewing platforms). Opportunities need to align with national park and conservation zones and any other existing regulations.	3-5 yr	\$\$\$\$	The Shire PV

	Relevant Shire and regional actions for this precinct	Timing	Indicative cost	Action lead Support
R.2a	Increase community awareness to protect sensitive ecosystems at Weeroona Bay and surrounding areas, through promotion and engagement via citizen science and education projects.		\$\$	The Shire and others
R.2b	Work with relevant stakeholders to investigate opportunities to formalise protection of sensitive ecosystems at Weeroona Bay and surrounding areas, including the use of marine protected areas.	3-5 yr	**	The Shire DEECA, Victorian Environmental Assessment Council and others
S.2b	Protect and enhance vegetation communities and slope stability in the cliff and bluff areas of the foreshore reserve, through minimising material and vegetation disturbance, and establishing and maintaining structurally diverse native vegetation.	<b>()</b>	\$\$	The Shire
S.2d	Ensure future planning updates retain coastal land and open space under Crown or other public ownership, as a resource for all, preventing private landowners from creating or maintaining structures in these areas.	<b>()</b>	\$\$	The Shire
S.2f	Protect sensitive coastal and marine areas and retain public spaces for all users, through educating adjacent landowners and lessees on impacts of their activities and practises. Includes informal structures and access points on Crown land, connectivity obstructions, ground disturbance and vegetation impacts.	( <b>O</b> )	\$\$	The Shire
S.2h	Enforce, monitor and promote behaviour change for foreshore adjacent homeowners, residents and lessees, preventing illegal clearing, disturbing, damaging and/or dumping of vegetation on Crown land.	<b>()</b>	\$\$	The Shire



	Relevant Shire and regional actions for this precinct	Timing	Indicative cost	Action lead Support
S.3c	Advocate and work with DEECA for condition assessments (fit for purpose) of existing hazard protection and coastal structures, and inform options for strengthening resilience to climate change. Assessments should consider:		\$\$\$	The Shire DEECA
	<ul> <li>structure design life, performance and ongoing maintenance</li> <li>potential impacts of any infrastructure changes on surrounding areas</li> <li>feasibility of alternate adaptation actions (including nature-</li> </ul>			
	based solutions), in line with State policy.			
S.3i	Informed by geotechnical assessments, undertake measures to mitigate public safety risks to bluff, cliff and slope erosion hazards, including restricting access across known risk areas and improving drainage; and develop longer-term planning for management of at- risk areas to strengthen resilience and safety of cliffs under changing climate conditions.	(2-3 yr	\$\$\$\$	The Shire
S.4g	Audit and improve signage to communicate and encourage use of pathways and public thoroughfares on Crown land.		\$\$	The Shire
S.4h	Manage watercraft storage on foreshores, including removal of unauthorised watercraft, to improve the health and resilience of the coastal and marine environment.	then Ongoing	\$\$\$	The Shire
S.4I	Using the defined Shire encroachment policy, undertake review and inspection of foreshore adjacent land parcels, to identify and address existing Crown land encroachment breaches.	(2-3 yr	\$\$	The Shire
S.5e	Develop a campaign to advocate, educate and encourage behaviour change for foreshore adjacent homeowners, including planting guides and examples to inform better gardening methods.	( <b>e</b> )	\$\$\$	The Shire
S.5f	Increase engagement with bathing box, boat shed and jetty owners, to ensure impacts to Crown land are minimised, and align with Shire and state management guidelines and policies.	( <b>e</b> )	\$\$	The Shire
S.5i	Install educational signage to inform the community about the local marine life and sensitive ecosystems and encourage its protection through litter reduction (including squid jigs, fish and aquaculture waste), stormwater management, and responsible fishing practices.	3-5 yr	\$\$	The Shire



Figure 19. Precinct 1 - Portsea Front Beach (west of pier), with precinct actions on map.



# <image>

Precinct 2 spans over 1 km, encompassing Portsea Pier and Point Franklin (to Franklin Road).

This is the main hub of Portsea's Port Phillip coastline and key activity node. It includes WE Newton Reserve – an important open space that links the pier to the commercial strip along Point Nepean Road. The pier provides fishing and boating opportunities, including for commercial tour operators. At Point Franklin, Precinct 2 also contains Fort Franklin and Portsea Camp.

Increasing swells and wave action has seen the sandy beach between Point Franklin and the pier experience significant sand loss. A sandbag seawall has been in place since 2009, immediately east of the pier. Rock revetments have also been installed at and to the west of the pier. This has changed access and use of this section of coast.

Further east, the remaining beach is accessible from both Point Franklin and a signed route from the pier that runs through the above foreshore reserve. Wave impacts have also caused cliff instability at Point Franklin, with some accessibility impacts.

Precinct 2 is served mainly by the car parks for WE Newton Reserve (south of Point Nepean Road).

#### **Priorities**

Monitoring and mitigating hazards

Planning for long-term adaptation

Sustainable use and development, including WE Newton Reserve and Portsea Pier

Protecting and enhancing environmental values

Mitigating public safety risks

Maintaining the quality and integrity of Crown land, including as land for the public to enjoy



	Precinct actions (Precinct 2: East of Portsea Pier)	Timing	Indicative cost	Action lead Support		
	Objective 3: Respect natural processes and strengthen resilience to climate change					
P2.1	Monitor coastal hazard impacts around Portsea Pier, such as flooding and wave action associated with high-tide and increasing swells and mitigate potential public safety risks.	( <b>``</b> )	\$\$	The Shire		
P2.2	Advocate and work with DEECA to develop a long-term adaptation planning response to ongoing coastal hazard impacts at Portsea Front Beach. Includes developing an adaptive pathways approach to manage current and emerging hazard risk, and any existing temporary protection structures on Crown land.	(1-2 yr	\$\$	The Shire DEECA		
P2.3	Informed by geotechnical assessment, undertake measures to further mitigate existing erosion hazards near and adjacent to the seawall, west of Portsea Pier, and strengthen the resilience and safety of slope under a changing climate.	(2-3 yr	\$\$\$\$	The Shire		
P2.4	Informed by geotechnical assessment, undertake measures to further mitigate existing bluff erosion hazards around Point Franklin, and strengthen the resilience and safety of bluff under a changing climate.	(2-3 yr	\$\$\$	The Shire DEECA		
	Objective 4: Use and develop sustainably					
P2.5	Undertake usage surveys and other monitoring (e.g., car counters, sensors) at WE Newton Reserve to quantify and understand usage, visitation and demands of marine and coastal areas, to inform strategic foreshore management during high visitation periods.		\$\$	The Shire		
P2.6	For public safety, increase and enforce pedestrian access restrictions along the top of the geobag seawall through additional fencing, planting, signage and penalties; and provide an alternative, safe access route to the Front Beach foreshore.	(1-2 yr)	\$\$\$	The Shire		
P2.7	Improve communication, delineation and ongoing maintenance of alongshore connectivity and public pedestrian access on Crown Land from Portsea Pier to Point Franklin, such as signage, defined and levelled trail surfaces, fencing and planting (with consideration of all-abilities opportunities, where appropriate).	(1-2 yr	\$\$\$	The Shire		
P2.8	Aligned with longer term adaptation planning and the Policy, develop a longer term, reliable pedestrian access on to Portsea Front Beach.	(2-3 yr	\$\$\$	The Shire DEECA		



	Precinct actions (Precinct 2: East of Portsea Pier)	Timing	Indicative cost	Action lead Support
P2.9	In line with CMMP and Policy, investigate opportunities to improve and reactivate WE Newton Reserve and develop concept designs of refiguration. Includes relocation and upgrade of amenities building, facilities and amenity improvements (activation, sightlines, connectivity, public health and safety) for users of all abilities. Proposed improvements must be rationalised and demonstrate a functional need to be near or on the coast.	3-5 yr	\$\$\$\$	The Shire
P2.10	Retaining current access controls, investigate opportunities to improve alongshore sightlines from Portsea Pier to Point Franklin, replacing wooden guard rails and posts with less-intrusive fencing designs.	3-5 yr	\$\$\$	The Shire
P2.11	Update car parking provision and rules around WE Newton Reserve to accommodate typical visitor behaviour, usage and time spent undertaking nearby activities (e.g., Portsea Hotel, tours). Ensure updates are made in conjunction with parking facility and reserve upgrades.	3-5 yr	\$\$\$	The Shire
P2.12	Collaborate with Parks Victoria and DEECA on any future planning of Portsea Pier, including increasing climate resilience, and opportunities for sympathetic commercialisation.	3-5 yr	\$\$\$\$	The Shire PV
P2.13	<ul> <li>Investigate opportunities to improve and reactivate open space at Portsea Pier entrance, with consideration to tide and wave exposure.</li> <li>Includes: <ul> <li>Seating, bins and facilities</li> <li>External showers</li> <li>Vehicle provision</li> <li>Beach and water access.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	3-5 yr	\$\$\$\$	The Shire PV

	Relevant Shire and regional actions for this precinct	Timing	Indicative cost	Action lead Support
S.2a	Protect and enhance sandy dunes through minimising dune and vegetation disturbance. Includes establishing and maintaining structurally diverse native vegetation, weed management and access controls.		\$\$	The Shire DEECA
S.2b	Protect and enhance vegetation communities and slope stability in the cliff and bluff areas of the foreshore reserve, through minimising material and vegetation disturbance, and establishing and maintaining structurally diverse native vegetation.		\$\$	The Shire



	Relevant Shire and regional actions for this precinct	Timing	Indicative cost	Action lead Support
S.2f	Protect sensitive coastal and marine areas and retain public spaces for all users, through educating adjacent landowners and lessees on impacts of their activities and practises. Includes informal structures and access points on Crown land, connectivity obstructions, ground disturbance and vegetation impacts.		\$\$	The Shire
S.2h	Enforce, monitor and promote behaviour change for foreshore adjacent homeowners, residents and lessees, preventing illegal clearing, disturbing, damaging and/or dumping of vegetation on Crown land.		\$\$	The Shire
S.3c	<ul> <li>Advocate and work with DEECA for condition assessments (fit for purpose) of existing hazard protection and coastal structures, and inform options for strengthening resilience to climate change.</li> <li>Assessments should consider: <ul> <li>structure design life, performance and ongoing maintenance</li> <li>potential impacts of any infrastructure changes on surrounding areas</li> <li>feasibility of alternate adaptation actions (including naturebased solutions), in line with State policy.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	()	\$\$\$	The Shire DEECA
S.3h	<ul> <li>In line with Victoria's approach to coastal adaptation, <i>Victoria's Resilient Coast – Adapting for 2100+</i>, and using best available hazard information (including Coastal Hazard Assessments for Port Phillip Bay and Western Port):</li> <li>assess current and future coastal and marine hazard vulnerability and risk (cultural, environmental, social and economic) at both a regional and locality scale</li> <li>undertake strategic approach to adaptation planning and decision making.</li> </ul>	then Ongoing	\$\$\$\$	The Shire DEECA
S.3i	Informed by geotechnical assessments, undertake measures to mitigate public safety risks to bluff, cliff and slope erosion hazards, including restricting access across known risk areas and improving drainage; and develop longer-term planning for management of at- risk areas to strengthen resilience and safety of cliffs under changing climate conditions.	(2-3 yr	\$\$\$\$	The Shire
R.4b	Retain existing authorised vehicle pier access (including maintenance and emergency services).	<b>()</b>	\$\$	The Shire PV



	Relevant Shire and regional actions for this precinct	Timing	Indicative cost	Action lead Support
R.4c	<ul> <li>Review and update car parking and traffic planning, to better accommodate typical behaviour, usage and longer time spent undertaking nearby activities (e.g., Portsea Pub, tours, diving), including consideration of:</li> <li>peak period overflow parking alternatives (park and ride shuttles, alternative foreshore access)</li> <li>zoning, time limits and enforcement</li> <li>longer-term parking options.</li> </ul>	(1-2 yr	\$\$	The Shire
R.4d	<ul> <li>Review and improve car parking and transport arrangements:</li> <li>peak period overflow parking alternatives (such as Police Point)</li> <li>configuration improvements for The Cutting carpark</li> <li>the provision of park and ride shuttles or alternative foreshore access.</li> </ul>	3-5 yr	\$\$\$\$	The Shire
S.4g	Audit and improve signage to communicate and encourage use of pathways and public thoroughfares on Crown land.		\$\$	The Shire
S.4h	Manage watercraft storage on foreshores, including removal of unauthorised watercraft, to improve the health and resilience of the coastal and marine environment.	then Ongoing	\$\$\$	The Shire
S.4I	Using the defined Shire encroachment policy, undertake review and inspection of foreshore adjacent land parcels, to identify and address existing Crown land encroachment breaches.	(2-3 yr	\$\$	The Shire
S.5e	Develop a campaign to advocate, educate and encourage behaviour change for foreshore adjacent homeowners, including planting guides and examples to inform better gardening methods.	<b>()</b>	\$\$\$	The Shire



Figure 20. Precinct 2 - Portsea Front Beach (east of pier), with precinct actions on map.



#### **PRECINCT 3: Shelley Beach**



Further east of Point Franklin, Precinct 3 spans over 1 km, from Franklin Road to Hemston Avenue. This stretch of the coast is dominated by cliffs and rocky shores in the west, and by Shelley Beach in the east. Much of Shelley Beach is backed by low, vegetated dunes, and the beach has widened by increased sand build up over the past decade.

Shelley Beach is generally quieter than Portsea Front Beach and has less infrastructure for the public. Its western end has changed significantly in recent decades, impacting its boatsheds, bathing boxes and jetties. The land to the south of the foreshore reserve is dominated by private residences.

Precinct 3 has two very small car parks (at Franklin Road and Campbells Road), and a larger car park at Hemston Avenue. The western end of Precinct 3 includes a clifftop path from Point Franklin. Cliff steepness and instability has impacted accessibility in some locations.

There are no major recreation or activity nodes in Precinct 3.

#### **Priorities**

Understanding usage and changing demand

Car parking and amenity improvements

Protecting and enhancing environmental values

Maintaining the quality and integrity of Crown land, including as land for the public to enjoy



	Precinct actions (Precinct 3: Shelley Beach)	Timing	Indicative cost	Action lead Support
	Objective 4: Use and develop sustainably			
P3.1	Undertake usage surveys at Shelley Beach to quantify and understand usage, visitation and demands of marine and coastal areas, to determine adequacy of current services and facilities. Includes carparking, toilets, access and lifesaving patrols.	(1-2 yr	\$	The Shire
P3.2	Review the provision and configuration of car parks at Franklin Road, Campbells Road and Hemston Avenue.	3-5 yr	\$\$\$	The Shire
P3.3	Explore opportunities to respond to changing demand at Shelley Beach, as a sandy, sheltered beach, including amenities, facilities and access. To be considered as part of longer term adaptation planning for the region.	3-5 yr	\$\$\$	The Shire

	Relevant Shire and regional actions for this precinct	Timing	Indicative cost	Action lead Support
S.2a	Protect and enhance sandy dunes through minimising dune and vegetation disturbance. Includes establishing and maintaining structurally diverse native vegetation, weed management and access controls.		\$\$	The Shire DEECA
S.2b	Protect and enhance vegetation communities and slope stability in the cliff and bluff areas of the foreshore reserve, through minimising material and vegetation disturbance, and establishing and maintaining structurally diverse native vegetation.		\$\$	The Shire
S.2h	Enforce, monitor and promote behaviour change for foreshore adjacent homeowners, residents and lessees, preventing illegal clearing, disturbing, damaging and/or dumping of vegetation on Crown land.		\$\$	The Shire
S.3c	<ul> <li>Advocate and work with DEECA for condition assessments (fit for purpose) of existing hazard protection and coastal structures, and inform options for strengthening resilience to climate change. Assessments should consider:</li> <li>structure design life, performance and ongoing maintenance</li> <li>potential impacts of any infrastructure changes on surrounding areas</li> <li>feasibility of alternate adaptation actions (including nature-based solutions), in line with State policy.</li> </ul>		\$\$\$	The Shire DEECA



	Relevant Shire and regional actions for this precinct	Timing	Indicative cost	Action lead Support
S.3d	Investigate opportunities to improve public awareness of safe swimming behaviours, coastal processes and current and emerging coastal hazards, through community education and monitoring programs and events, community awareness campaigns and signage on foreshore reserves.	( <b>©</b> )	\$\$	The Shire
S.4g	Audit and improve signage to communicate and encourage use of pathways and public thoroughfares on Crown land.	<b>()</b>	\$\$	The Shire
S.4h	Manage watercraft storage on foreshores, including removal of unauthorised watercraft, to improve the health and resilience of the coastal and marine environment.	then Ongoing	\$\$\$	The Shire
S.4I	Using the defined Shire encroachment policy, undertake review and inspection of foreshore adjacent land parcels, to identify and address existing Crown land encroachment breaches.	(2-3 yr	\$\$	The Shire
S.5e	Develop a campaign to advocate, educate and encourage behaviour change for foreshore adjacent homeowners, including planting guides and examples to inform better gardening methods.		\$\$\$	The Shire
S.5f	Increase engagement with bathing box, boat shed and jetty owners, to ensure impacts to Crown land are minimised, and align with Shire and state management guidelines and policies.	<b>()</b>	\$\$	The Shire



Figure 21. Precinct 3 - Shelley Beach, with precinct actions on map.

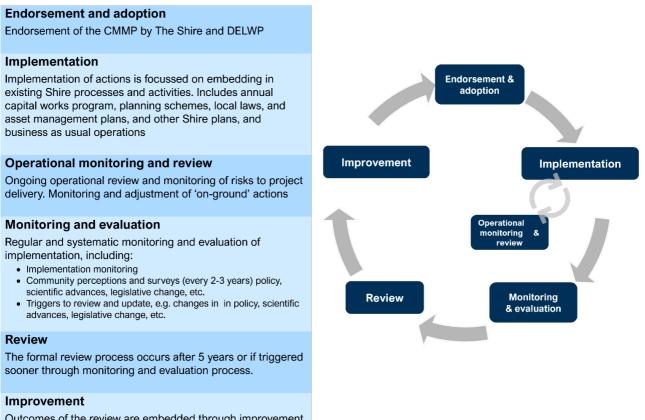


#### Implementation

Successful implementation of the CMMP requires commitment from the Shire and State Government to prioritise coastal and marine management and ensure its integration with other Shire plans and strategies.

The Portsea CMMP actions will be delivered via a range of existing Shire and stakeholder mechanisms (where possible). This includes the annual capital works program, planning schemes, local laws, asset management plans and other Shire plans, as well as business-as-usual operations for the Shire.

Action implementation will also include elements of monitoring, evaluation, review, and improvement, to be applied using an adaptative management approach (Figure 22), ensuring tracking and accountability and improvement of the CMMP delivery.



Outcomes of the review are embedded through improvement of the existing Plan or development of a new Plan.

Figure 22. CMMP implementation and adaptive management framework.



### A pathway for funding

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

Funding opportunities might include:

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

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





### Monitoring, evaluation and review

The monitoring, evaluation and review (MER) process focusses on being able to report on key outcomes relating to the delivery of management actions, such as impact and effectiveness of the actions, their efficiency and efficacy and their appropriateness/suitability. This understanding will aid the success of the Plan, providing improvement and increasing accountability. The MER process is intended to be integrated with other routine processes the Shire has for existing plans and strategies.

Formal milestones over the 5-year life of the plan will be used to monitor and evaluate the Portsea CMMP This approach looks to track the progress of the CMMP's implementation and to facilitate adaptive management.

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.



**Ongoing** actions being implemented in a 'business as usual' capacity for the Shire need further consideration, to ensure they are incorporated into day-to-day workloads. Clearly defined work plans and routine reporting aim to generate accountability for delivering on these actions. Where appropriate, metrics will be developed as part of action implementation, to inform and demonstrate progress.

The review will also reflect on the action/project in line with some key monitoring and evaluation questions. These may include:

### Impact/effectiveness

- To what extent, and how well, have the programs contributed to achieving:
  - marine and coastal policy objectives
    - vision of the CMMP
    - objectives of the CMMP
    - goals of the CMMP
- Did the actions and projects deliver on goals/objectives/outputs as planned?
- How has the CMMP contributed to changes in the Shire's coastal and marine areas
- (i.e. environmental, social, economics conditions)?
- What, if any, unanticipated outcomes (positive or negative) have resulted from implementing the CMMP?
- Were stakeholders /delivery partners effective in working together?

### Efficiency

- Have actions been integrated into Shire plans and processes?
- Have actions been completed as per priority timelines within the plan?
- To what extent did the programs efficiently use resources, money and time?
- Have activities and delivery methods been effective?

### Appropriateness

- Were the objectives suitable for achieving the vision of the CMMP?
- Were the actions suitable for achieving objectives/goals?
- Were the size, scale and approach of actions undertaken appropriate?
- Were Shire staff / delivery partners appropriately tasked?



Data and evidence have an important role in quantifying progress and outcomes of the plan.

Where possible, environmental and usage monitoring, both existing and newly identified monitoring programs for development, will be used to understand the baseline condition, health and status of areas and assets on our foreshore. This allows tracking of changes over time, identifying possible improvement or decline that may be attributed to action implementation.

Monitoring and evaluation milestones		
2022	CMMP endorsement	
Throughout	Annual reporting, targeted stakeholder feedback, ongoing improvement	
2024	CMMP community survey. Review of actions based on survey outcomes	
2026	5-year review as required under the Act. Update CMMP as required	

Community and stakeholder feedback will also be used to support this process. The Portsea Coastal Advisory Group (CAG) can also be used to support this process.

A specific CMMP community survey will be undertaken every 2-3 years to gain perspectives on Shire's approach to coastal and marine management, and the CMMP's implementation, and to what degree actions are contributing to the goals, objectives and vision.

Similarly, key stakeholders and agencies will be asked to provide feedback on key programs that they have been involved in delivering.





### Acknowledgement

We would like to thank everyone who has contributed to the development of this CMMP, including our Mornington Peninsula Shire community, representatives of our stakeholder agencies and interest groups, Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation (BLCAC) and our Shire staff. A special thanks to the community representatives of the Portsea Coastal Advisory Group.







### ATTACHMENT A – Engagement approach

### Summary

The development of the Portsea Coastal and Marine Management Plan (CMMP) has been shaped by a range of communication and engagement activities.

### Communication and engagement plan

To support engagement activities associated with developing the CMMP, a communication and engagement plan was been developed.

This live, stand-alone plan provided an easy-touse visual of key engagement strategies and activities (and includes consideration of risks) for the life of the CMMP development process.

The plan:

- provides context for engagement with stakeholders including previous engagement activities
- outlines what successful engagement will look like and the engagement objectives outcomes and activities for different stages of the CMMP
- identifies key stakeholder groups and how and when engagement with these organisations will be implemented
- provides key evaluation questions for engagement monitoring and evaluation, along with risk management and mitigation strategies.

### Engagement activities

Early engagement activities focused on understanding perceived values, concerns and opportunities for coastal and marine areas at Portsea.

A range of activities were carried out to help build regional context, informing a background review of the Portsea coastline and its surrounding areas. These activities built our understanding of the region's key values, current condition, challenges and management approach, and in doing so will help guide the CMMP development.

As the project progressed, discussions focussed on objectives, goals, and possible management actions and opportunities, shaping the management options for the CMMP.

Later engagement stages informed the development and refinement of actions at site, regional and shire-wide scales, aimed at to achieving the identified management objectives for Portsea.

Communication and engagement activities to date are detailed in Table 2.

Throughout the CMMP development, the engagement aimed to:

- Gain a shared understanding of economic, ecological, social and cultural values associated with Portsea and its local coastal and marine areas and their management
- Obtain feedback from a diverse and relevant cross-section of the community
- Identify key objectives and opportunities for the CMMP, based on protecting values.





### Table 2. Key engagement activities and events to date for Portsea CMMP

Date	Event/activity	Key activities and outcomes	Comments
January 2022	Briefing - Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation (BLCAC)	Initial meeting with the Bunurong Land Council to introduce the project and discuss their desired involvement.	Agree upon and approach and proposed scope
January 2022	Branding look and feel	Communication between the Shire and the consultant (Alluvium) to develop a branding look and feel with graphical elements.	Branding utilised the Shires existing branding/logo to provide a consistent look across all three CMMPs currently underway, which also includes the Mount Eliza CMMP and Flinders CMMP.
February 2022	Website content	Develop static website content which includes information about the CMMP project and a link to Shape activities. Shape engagement content and activities, including: Interactive mapping exercise A short survey, question prompts	This aimed to understand what the community love about the coast and what they'd like to retain, change or improve about the management of Portsea's marine and coastal areas.
February 2022 – April 2022	Shape engagement activity #1	Launch Shape engagement for Portsea CMMP	Website content live from March onwards, with Shape activity running through March and April 2022 33 individuals contributed to the website and 44 pins were placed on the interactive map
2022 – April comr	Promotion of community online engagement	Develop media release and/or newspaper or print media advertising to support project launch and advertising of engagement activities. Call to action, QR code and/or link to Shape.	
		Social media advertising via Shire social media accounts to launch project and direct community to engagement activities. Call to action and direct people to Shape.	
		Branded corflutes/posters to be produced and erected at key locations. To include QR code to direct people to the Shape website.	
February 2022	Internal Shire workshop #1	Introduction workshop with Shire staff and Alluvium, to introduce the project to internal Shire staff, foster buy-in and understand existing/future values. Issues and opportunities, including details on what makes a good CMMP (what is needed).	Providing context for the background report and CMMP development
February 2022	Coastal Advisory Group (CAG) workshops	First CMMP workshop with the Portsea CAG to develop understanding of values and experiences, discuss concerns, and priorities.	Providing context for the background report and CMMP development
March 2022	MPSC Councillors workshop #1	Introduction workshop with MPSC Councillors and Alluvium, to introduce them to the project, foster buy-in and understand existing/future values. Issues and opportunities, including details on what makes a good CMMP (what is needed).	Providing context for the background report and CMMP development



Date	Event/activity	Key activities and outcomes	Comments
March 2022	Inter-agency workshop	Workshop with inter-agency staff - Introduction workshop with inter-agency staff and Alluvium, to introduce the project key agency staff, foster buy-in and understand existing/future values. Issues and opportunities, including details on what makes a good CMMP (what is needed) and opportunities to work together	Providing context for the background report and CMMP development
April 2022	Key stakeholder/interes t groups discussion	Discussion with key stakeholders and interest groups to introduce them to the Portsea CMMP and develop understanding of values and experiences, discuss concerns, and priorities.	Providing context for the background report and CMMP development
March 2022	Coastal Advisory Group (CAG) – Site walk	Second meeting for CMMP with the Portsea CAG to gain further insights and perspectives on site	Providing context for the background report and CMMP development
April 2022	Community pop- ups	On site pop-ups with communities, to develop understanding of values and experiences, discuss concerns, and priorities for each CMMP location. Feedback and contributions were collected via the pinboard. Reminder for online Shape survey participation	One-on-one discussions with the community Providing context for the background report and CMMP development Set up at Newton Reserve. Spoke with 25-30 people of range of ages, predominantly locals.
June 2022	Briefings and site walk – Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation (BLCAC)	Site walk and discussions with BLCAC representatives to gain further insights and perspectives, in regard to cultural values and experiences for the marine and coastal areas region	Providing cultural context to aid CMMP development
July 2022	Coastal Advisory Group (CAG) workshop	CMMP workshop #3 - Preliminary actions with the Portsea CAG to discuss and refine CMMP actions and CMMP framework	Refined CMMP actions
July 2022	Internal Shire workshop #2	Workshop with Shire staff - CMMP action development with Shire staff and Alluvium, sharing background review findings and working together refine actions and implementation details.	Providing input on action development and implementation
July 2022	Inter-agency workshop	Workshop with inter-agency staff - CMMP action development with inter-agency staff and Alluvium, sharing background review findings and working together refine actions and implementation details.	Providing input on action development and implementation
September 2022	MPSC Councillors briefing #1	Briefing with MPSC councillors to work through Draft CMMP, its development and key recommended actions	Providing feedback on draft plan and inform Councillor endorsement of Draft CMMP for public exhibition
October 2022 to January 2023	Public exhibition period for Draft CMMP	Included online survey, materials and content, community pop-ups, online community and stakeholder briefings	Opportunity stakeholder and community feedback on draft plan, providing feedback



### **ATTACHMENT B – Document review**

### **Regional documents**

#### Document

SECCCA Strategic Plan 2019-2024



### Summary of the document

The South East Councils Climate Change Alliance (SECCCA) is a network of councils, including Mornington Peninsula Shire, committed to delivering highquality, innovative projects and research programs at a regional level. Its 5-year strategic plan sets the roadmap for actions and priorities to 2024.

#### Key/relevant objectives, goals or recommendations

SECCCA is advocating for broadscale changes to institutional arrangements and structures on behalf of its members.

For example, under the 'Infrastructure' theme: 'understand at a localised level the impacts of a changing climate... on all assets, and as they are renewed are climate resilient'.

Port Phillip Bay Environmental Management Plan 2017-2027



This plan recognises the environmental, social and economic values of Port Phillip Bay, and builds on current programs and investment to protect the Bay's health.

It is required under the State Environment Protection Policy (Waters of Victoria) – Schedule F6 Waters of Port Phillip Bay (1997) and applies to 'all the waters of Port Phillip Bay bounded by the high-water mark, a line drawn between Point Lonsdale and Point Nepean and a line across the mouth of the Yarra River'.

In managing the health of the Bay, it also seeks to influence the management of connecting rivers and catchments, and all inputs they bring to the Bay.

It has an accompanying Supporting Document (2017) and Delivery Plan (2017). The plan has three goals:

**1**. Stewardship of the Bay is fostered across community, industry and government

**2**. Water quality is improved to ensure environmental health and community enjoyment of the Bay

3. The Bay's habitats and marine life are thriving.

It identifies 21 actions, covering seven priority areas:

- 1. Connect and inspire Improve appreciation and understanding of Bay values and connections to catchment
- Empower action Improve collaboration and partnerships across community, industry and government
- 3. Nutrients and pollutants Ensure nutrient and sediment loads do not exceed current levels and pollutant loads are reduced where practicable
- 4. Litter Reduce litter loads to the Bay
- 5. Pathogens (human health) Minimise risks to human health from pathogens
- 6. Habitat and marine life Conserve and restore habitats and marine life
- 7. Marine biosecurity Manage risks from marine pests.



### Shire-wide documents

Document	Summary of the document	Key/relevant objectives, goals or recommendations
Council and Wellbeing Plan 2021-2025	This document, for the first time, brings together the Council Plan and the Health and Wellbeing Plan. This was to reflect the importance of health and wellbeing in everything the Shire delivers for the community. It was developed using information from community engagement activities (as part of <i>Imagine: Peninsula 2040</i> – see below), combined with health, wellbeing and community profile data, as well as the functions and obligations required of councils by law.	<ul> <li>Mornington Peninsula Shire developed this plan with a set of operating principles for how it will be delivered, which includes these three themes: <ol> <li>A healthy natural environment and well-planned townships</li> <li>A robust, innovative and diverse economy</li> <li>A flourishing, healthy and connected community.</li> </ol> </li> <li>Each theme has a number of strategic objectives. Under the first theme, for example, is Strategic objective 1.2 – 'A healthy ecosystem, in which our coastline, bushland, wildlife and green wedge is resilient to the climate emergency and development.' Under this objective, 'what we will do' includes: <ol> <li>Nork with our community to protect native flora and fauna and coastal foreshores.</li> </ol> </li> <li>Land Marine Management Plans, including the Mornington Peninsula Coastal Strategy, to look after our coastal heritage and marine wildlife.</li> </ul>
<text></text>	Imagine: Peninsula 2040 is an extensive community engagement exercise informing council planning. During the first part of this process, Council engaged a representative community panel to develop a vision based on feedback from over 3,000 community members. The feedback was provided through surveys, online workshops, township pop-ups, postcards and drawings. The questions posed included 'What do you want life on the Mornington Peninsula to look like in 2040?'	<ul> <li>The community vision has seven principles to guide the future of the Mornington Peninsula:</li> <li>1. Addressing climate change</li> <li>2. Integrated public transport and accessibility infrastructure</li> <li>3. Support an inclusive, connected and safe society</li> <li>4. Innovative planning and development of the local economy</li> <li>5. Encourage and expand education, sports and arts opportunities</li> <li>6. Protect and enhance all elements of our natural land, sea and biodiverse environments</li> <li>7. Plan and regulate responsible and innovative housing development.</li> </ul>



#### Document

#### Summary of the document

Imagine 2040 Community Panel: Dilemma survey (2021)



Ensuring Our Future: Our Climate Emergency Response (2020)



The second part of the community panel's work was inspired by an approach known as Deliberative Polling®. The Imagine 2040 panel members were surveyed before and after discussion about eight key dilemmas. An example of a dilemma is 'Responding to sea level rise – Retreat or resist'.

This report (by MosaicLab) summarises the survey results to understand how the perspectives of the panel members changed. It includes a fact sheet for each dilemma, with summaries of the implications for the Shire.

In August 2019, Mornington Peninsula Shire became the 34th Council in Australia to declare a climate emergency.

This document, also referred to as the *Climate Emergency Plan*, guides the Mornington Peninsula towards zero carbon emissions by 2040. It is a plan for the first decade, identifying 'seven summits' to climb, 21 'action steps' (each with several specific tasks), and 35 supplementary targets to keep on track.

There is also a summary version of the plan, and a 2021 progress report.

#### Key/relevant objectives, goals or recommendations

The final preferred options for each dilemma included:

- **Responding to sea level rise and coastal erosion**: Accept that some erosion is inevitable and have a planned land-management approach ('Retreat')

- Access to the town centre: Providing more car parking spaces in town centres

- **Community facilities**: Maintain and upgrade existing single-use facilities (higher quantity of smaller facilities)

- **Tourism and event-based development**: Allow for concentrated tourism and event-based development and activity in high-profile locations

- Increasing housing on the Peninsula: Concentrate housing in urban areas leading to greater urban density, thereby protecting the current green spaces.

The 'peak goal' is zero-emissions by 2040, and the 'seven summits' are:

- Leadership and governance
- Climate advocacy
- · Zero carbon energy
- A resilient and adaptive community
- Sustainable transport and travel
- Sustainable land use and environmental restoration
- Circular economy and zero waste.

The 21 'action steps' include:

- Generate a thriving Peninsula-wide natural environment
- Connect communities and nature in precinct planning
- Grow nature-based infrastructure [this includes addressing the impacts of coastal erosion and sea level rise]
- Understand climate risks on assets and services.

There are also targets relevant to the CMMP, such as:

- By 2025, the resilience of our community will be strengthened by maximising social connections and meaningful engagement to increase understanding of the local impacts and risks of climate change
- By 2025, increase human-nature connections by involving a total of 10,000 people in local terrestrial and marine based environmental care programs
- By 2030, increase ecosystem resilience to climate change and other threats on the Peninsula, e.g., through restoring connectivity of habitat across public and private land.

Summary of the document

The Reconciliation Action Plan

(RAP) was informed by a

comprehensive consultation

process engaging Traditional

Owner groups, local Aboriginal

organisations, Aboriginal peak

bodies, Councillors, Shire staff,

and the broader community.

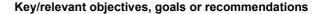


### Document

Our Reconciliation Action Plan 2022: Mornington Peninsula Shire's RAP January 2020 – January 2022



Our arts and culture 2024: Mornington Peninsula Shire Arts and Culture Plan 2020-2024 The purpose of this plan is to assess the community's current needs and aspirations and develop strategic priorities to effectively plan for rich, vibrant culture in the community.



Examples of actions set out in the RAP that are relevant to the CMMP include:

14 - Identify and manage Aboriginal cultural heritage (with the deliverable to work in partnership with the Bunurong Land Council, as the Registered Aboriginal Party, to identify and manage Aboriginal cultural heritage)

15 - Acknowledge and celebrate Bunurong/Boon Wurrung history and cultural heritage (with multiple deliverables, such as consulting with Bunurong/Boon Wurrung peoples to inform the development of a cultural heritage and history trail)

17 - Incorporate cultural footprint within all project planning and design (with the deliverable to develop minimum standards for the Shire's project framework to include a cultural footprint consideration in all new projects such as streetscapes and building designs).

There are six goals, each with strategies and key actions:

Goal 1 - An Inspired Community

Goal 2 - Uniquely the Peninsula

Goal 3 - Improved Mobility and Access

Goal 4 - Stronger Connections

Goal 5 - Growing our Cultural Economy

Goal 6 - Arts and Culture for Everyone, Everyday

The last goal, for example, involves embedding arts and culture experiences in day-to-day life for all the community to enjoy, and increasing feelings of belonging, safety and connection to place.



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### Document

Our assets 2030: Mornington Peninsula Shire Asset Management Strategy 2020-2030



#### Summary of the document

The purpose of this strategy is to 'establish objectives that will allow [the Shire] to ensure our assets are providing value', through considering:

- the Shire's strategic objectives
- desired service delivery outcomes
- future challenges.

#### Key/relevant objectives, goals or recommendations

The Shire has committed to make all decisions relating to assets in accordance with six asset management principles (as also outlined in the Asset Management Policy), whereby asset management is: 1. Leadership driven, 2. Service led, 3. Informed by risk, 4. Information based, 5. Whole of life, and 6. Climate aware.

Under each principle, the Shire established asset management objectives. For example, under the Climate Aware principle:

'6.1 We will incorporate consideration of climate change into our asset management thinking, considering:

• ways we can help address the climate emergency through the ways we plan and manage our assets

how to manage the effects climate change will have
 on our current assets

 how to plan our future assets to be more adaptable to climate change.'

Mornington Peninsula Neighbourhood Character Study and Guidelines (2019)



This study (and an accompanying Background Report) by Ethos Urban sought to capture the Peninsula's unique values and develop a framework to ensure better design and amenity outcomes for all of its residential localities.

As a result of this study, residential areas are now supported by preferred character statements incorporated within the Mornington Peninsula Planning Scheme. The study identified aspirations for neighbourhood character that each township identified during the consultation period.

#### Aspirations for Portsea are:

- Coastal character to be protected
- Native vegetation to be protected and encouraged.

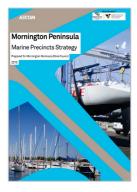


	Summary of the document	Key/relevant objectives, goals or recommendations
Mornington Peninsula Biodiversity Conservation Plan	The Mornington Peninsula Biodiversity Conservation Plan was developed by Ecology Australia to provide guidance and direction on biodiversity management and allocation of resources by Council. The Biodiversity Conservation Plan identifies the long-term goals for conserving the natural capital of the Mornington	The vision for the Mornington Peninsula is that: The Mornington Peninsula's biodiversity is healthy, valued and protected.
(2019) Biodiversity Conservation Plan		The plan identifies six strategic directions aimed at achieving that vision:
		1. Engaging with the community and building stewardship
		2. Facilitating biodiversity conservation on private land
		3. Protecting biodiversity through planning and policy
A CANADA AND A CANADA	Peninsula. It seeks to protect and	4. Building a strong knowledge base
	improve the resilience of the Mornington Peninsula's natural landscapes, ecosystems and	5. Demonstrating and leading best-practice management
LCOODY AUSTRALIA PENNEULA	biodiversity.	6. Building ecosystem resilience in a changing climate.
Local History Development Plan (2019) Meterer	The Local History Development Plan supports the ongoing development and promotion of local history on the Peninsula. It aims to ensure that local history is preserved and utilised for the benefit of all. It examines and makes recommendations on the resources which are maintained by the Mornington Peninsula Local History Network.	There are no directly relevant objectives, goals or recommendations for Portsea, but this plan is referenced in other relevant plans such as the RAP and Arts and Culture Plan.
Mornington Peninsula Activity Centres Strategy (2018)	As focal points for the surrounding community, it is important that activity centres serve their communities in an effective way. The Activity Centres Strategy is a tool to guide and support the ongoing	There are no directly relevant objectives, goals or recommendations, but it is noted that: 'the local activity centres are expected to continue meeting the basic convenience needs of residents and visitors with only limited opportunity for redevelopment and improvemen over time, and an objective of policy is to ensure that the heritage and character of centres such as
Mornington Peninsula	performance of centres.	Portsea is carefully maintained.'
Mornington Peninsula Activity Centres Strategy	performance of centres. Under the hierarchy, Portsea is a 'local centre'.	Portsea is carefully maintained.
	Under the hierarchy, Portsea is a	Portsea is carefully maintained.
	Under the hierarchy, Portsea is a	Portsea is carefully maintained.



#### Document

Marine Precincts Strategy (2015)



The purpose of the Marine and Precincts Strategy, which was developed by AECOM, was to be 'an advocacy document and planning framework... that will facilitate investment and clustering of marine industry and related uses into key precincts and nodes.'

Summary of the document

#### Key/relevant objectives, goals or recommendations

The vision for marine precincts on the Mornington Peninsula is 'Two Bays with a Network of Marine Precincts', underpinned by the Mornington Peninsula:

- being the foremost location in Victoria for marinebased recreation, tourism and industrial activities

- providing a network of recreational marine precincts that support recreational boating

- providing a network of marine precincts that support boat building and servicing industries

- encouraging public and private investment into marine infrastructure that supports marine-based industries, recreation, tourism, aquaculture and education.

Directions, objectives and initiatives were also identified, such as **Direction 4 - Encourage and support broader recognition of the local marine sector including recreational boating, marine tourism and marine industrial activities**, with the objective 'to promote the Mornington Peninsula as Victoria's premier location for marine recreational boating, tourism and industry.'

*Mt Eliza to Pt Nepean Coastal Action Plan* (2005)



This *Coastal Action Plan* (CAP) took a whole of Peninsula view to planning and managing the coast between Mount Eliza and Point Nepean, over a timeframe of 2005 to 2021.

For example, the CAP considered how approved infrastructure projects will have an effect on the coast. The CAP outlined actions to deal with major issues, including:

- Foreshore car parking
- Public transport initiatives
- Cycles paths and walkways
- New foreshore management plans for Mount Eliza, Portsea, Mornington and Mount Martha
- Plans/strategies for recreational boating, Point Nepean Road, and tourism along the Port Phillip Bay coast
- Environmental and cultural development guidelines for management plans.

The CAP also recommended establishing a mechanism to ensure effective and integrated implementation.

The CAP did not directly reference the Coastal Management Plans (CMPs) of the time.



#### Document

### Summary of the document

Boatshed and Bathing Box Policy (2000)



This policy assists in the assessment of applications for alterations or reconstruction of boatsheds and bathing boxes located on foreshores managed by the Shire.

#### Key/relevant objectives, goals or recommendations

This policy guides the preservation and appropriate use of boatsheds and bathing boxes.

Note: At the Victorian Government level, the DEECA Standards for Bathing Box and Boatshed: Construction Guidelines 2015 also ensure that bathing boxes and boatsheds located on Victorian coastal Crown land are of the best quality. The standards specifically address reconstruction but may also offer advice for the maintenance of existing structures. The DEECA standards are governed by local Foreshore Managers, who have final determination of appropriate use of materials and construction techniques.



### Portsea documents

Document	Summary of the document	Key/relevant objectives, goals or recommendations
Portsea Coastal Process and Groyne Feasibility Study Water Technology, (2022)	This report by Water Technology examines the coastal processes at Portsea Front Beach and surrounds, and the erosion and sediment movement that has occurred in these areas since 2009.	**The outcomes of this document have not yet been made publicly available **
	The assessment examines the possible construction of a shorter groyne at Point Franklin combined with beach nourishment (identified as an option in the Advisian options assessment (2016)). This included likely effects of the groyne on the marine ecology of the area.	
Portsea Advisian Report Review Water Technology, (2018)	This report by Water Technology examines options assessment ameliorate coastal erosion at Portsea Front Beach, undertaken by the Advisian (2016). It was prepared for Mornington Peninsula Shire Council.	**The outcomes of this document have not yet been made publicly available **
<section-header></section-header>	In the preceding years, Portsea Front Beach had experienced up to 30 m of beach erosion near Portsea Pier. This report by Advisian (for DEECA) considered several options to ameliorate coastal erosion at Portsea Front Beach. These options were examined using tidal hydrodynamics, wave transformation and sediment transport models (as developed in a previous investigation – see below).	<ul> <li>The options assessment indicated that:</li> <li>Only the dredging and breakwater options would address the primary cause of erosion at Portsea Front Beach</li> <li>Preliminary geotechnical investigation would be needed to prove the feasibility of the nearshore configuration dredging option</li> <li>Apart from having minimal impact on erosion, groynes and sand nourishment would both require periodic maintenance nourishment (i.e., a significant ongoing costs)</li> <li>A rock revetment would provide protection from foreshore recession, but it would also lead to the progressive loss of the beach</li> <li>Removal of the existing protection works could result in the loss of some existing foreshore buildings within ten years.</li> </ul>



Document	Summary of the document	Key/relevant objectives, goals or recommendations
Portsea Front Beach: Wave modelling and monitoring investigation Advisian, (2016)	<ul> <li>This preceding report by Advisian (for DEECA) considered previous information about erosion and wave climate and described the coastal processes relevant to the erosion of Portsea Front Beach, to inform coastal management.</li> <li>The methods included: <ul> <li>Detailed numerical models to examine tidal hydrodynamics, wave transformation and sediment transport processes</li> <li>Environmental monitoring instruments deployed at four locations to calibrate the numerical models, by providing data on waves, currents, water levels and sediment transport.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The findings of this investigation included:</li> <li>Swell wave energy entering Port Phillip Bay is directed towards the Mornington Peninsula along sand banks</li> <li>In recent times, part of this wave energy has been refracted off the sandbanks onto Portsee Front Beach, causing erosion</li> <li>Sediment transport rates on the sand bank to the northwest of Portsea (Quarantine Bank) a relatively high</li> <li>Seabed levels may change by up to five metrin as little as two years, which could significantly change the direction and energy wave transformation</li> <li>The direction and energy of wave incidence onto the Weeroona Bay foreshore, which includes Portsea Front Beach, could vary significantly as a result of changes in the morphology of Quarantine Bank (and meteorological conditions)</li> <li>As littoral drift transport and beach alignment are directly related to nearshore wave height and direction, future changes in beach alignment at Portsea Front Beach can be expected</li> <li>A range of monitoring could be conducted including regular 2-yearly LADS surveys of th Quarantine Bank, and beach profiling of Weeroona Bay.</li> </ul>
Port Phillip Heads Marine National Park Management Plan (2006)	Port Phillip Heads Marine National Park is at the southern end of Port Phillip and stretches along 40 km of coastline. The park is made up of six sections, including Portsea Hole. Portsea Hole is protected within a 10- Ha rectangular section, approximately 600 m offshore from the Portsea Pier. This first management plan for the park was prepared by Parks Victoria.	Major management directions for the park included managing Portsea Hole "for sustainable diving to minimise impacts on habitats, communities and ecological processes."
PORT PHILLP HEADS MARINE NATORAL PARK MANAGEMENT PLAN		
Parks And And And And And And And And And And		



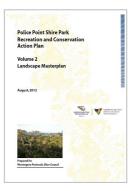
Document	Summary of the document	Key/relevant objectives, goals or recommendations
Portsea Foreshore Reserve Coastal Management Plan (2004)	A Coastal Management Plan (CMP) was prepared by URS for the future use, development and management of the Portsea Coastal Crown Land Reserve (the coastal foreshore reserve).	The vision was: 'To use and manage the Portsea Foreshore Reserve so that natural values are protected, physical infrastructure maintained, and future development balanced to recognise the beauty and natural values of the Foreshore Reserve.'
	The plan area was defined as the 2.4 km Portsea Coastal Crown Land Reserve extending from Police Point (western boundary) to Hemston Avenue (eastern boundary) and excluding the private properties that held title to the high-water mark. It is the predecessor to the Portsea CMMP.	<ul> <li>The objectives to achieve this vision were:</li> <li>Protect and manage natural and cultural values</li> <li>Provide for public access through the coastal reserve</li> <li>Provide for a safe, high quality coastal experience for the general public</li> <li>Encourage community awareness and involvement</li> <li>Develop a business plan to identify future resources, expenditures and sources of income.</li> </ul>
		Many specific actions were also identified (and have been assessed as part of this Background Document).
Police Point Shire Park Recreation and Conservation Action Plan: Volume 1 Conservation Management Plan (2012) Police Point Shire Park Recreation and Conservation Action Plan Volume 1 Conservation Management Plan Volume 1 Conservation Management Plan Wolume 1 Conservation Management Plan	<ul> <li>This Conservation Management Plan was the first part of an Action Plan for Police Point Shire Park (prepared by Context for the Shire).</li> <li>It directed the management of heritage values through: <ul> <li>clarifying the extent, type and significance of heritage values at Police Point</li> </ul> </li> <li>establishing a full set of policies to the guide the park's development and management.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Three main requirements for Police Point Shire Park were identified:</li> <li>the need for the park to have a clear identity, improved access and better facilities</li> <li>the importance of conserving and interpreting the park's significant history and heritage values</li> <li>the need to integrate the future management of the park with the neighbouring Point Nepean National Park.</li> <li>The vision for the park was therefore 'to present Police Point as a significant heritage landscape, recognising its cultural significance, its important historical development, and its key role in the operation of Point Nepean Quarantine Reserve, in a way that is both accessible and enjoyable to the visiting public.'</li> <li>The Conservation Management Plan, and the policies for the landscape and buildings that it details, also led to specific actions that are presented in the landscape masterplan document (below).</li> </ul>



#### Document

#### Summary of the document

Police Point Shire Park Recreation and Conservation Action Plan: Volume 2 Landscape Masterplan (2012)



Geotechnical assessment of foreshore and cliff area, Point Franklin, Portsea (2003)



As the second part of the Action Plan, the *Police Point Landscape Masterplan* provided proposals and detailed directions for the use of Police Point as a place for community enjoyment.

It responded to the direction for the park, 'as a place for all, where people learn from the past, enjoy the present and share the future...', and reflected the needs and aspirations of the community through stakeholder consultation.

It also describes a site assessment including analysis of the current condition of the park and its facilities, its landscape character, and the constraints and opportunities.

A report by Parsons Brinckerhoff (for the Shire) about erosional processes affecting the stability of the cliffs at Point Franklin.

It also included a cursory assessment of the jetty immediately to the east on Shelley Beach. Significant damage to bathing boxes had occurred here during storms, and erosion had the potential to undermine the jetty.

### Key/relevant objectives, goals or recommendations

The document includes these actions and plans:

- Actions arising from the *Conservation Management Plan* (above)
- Interpretation Framework a framework for presenting the stories and themes that were found to be significant to the park
- Landscape Masterplan a site plan reflecting the vision and key proposals for the park

Implementation Plan – recommended actions and the timing for implementation of the masterplan, including estimated costs and responsible agencies.

Key outcomes of this investigation included:

- The finding that erosion was mainly occurring due to wave impact, which had been increasing over the previous three decades due to narrowing of the beach, and was leading to cliff instability and coastline regression
- Recommendations for remedial actions, both major (e.g., remediating the undercut cliffs) and minor (e.g., erosion control matting and vegetating bare cliff tops)
- Recommendations for monitoring and inspection (e.g., checking the cliff crest for tension cracks, and annual geotechnical inspections)

A recommendation to inspect the jetty's condition.



#### Document

#### Summary of the document

Shelley Beach Coastal Processes Study (2003)



The western end of Shelley Beach suffered erosion that resulted in the destruction of boatsheds (June 2002) and cliff erosion (June 2003).

A report by Coastal Engineering Solutions formulated an understanding of the coastal processes involved. It also advised on shoreline stabilisation and provided guidelines for boatshed construction.

### Key/relevant objectives, goals or recommendations

Key conclusions of the report included:

**On Shelley Beach foreshore stability –** The shape of Shelley Beach had changed considerably since the first boatsheds and bathing boxes were constructed more than 50 years prior. The eastern part had widened, and the western part had effectively been totally removed. The recent construction of a timber seawall (by boatshed and bathing box owners) was suggested to be exacerbating the rate of sand removal.

**Cliff stability** – The loss of the beach in front of the cliffs had exposed cliff faces to direct wave attack. If the cliff composition is sandy then erosion and slumping can be rapid, as occurred in June 2003. Where cliffs are composed of limestone, they may be undermined. The timber vertical seawall had provided some temporary protection, but was expected to fail in time.

**On boatsheds and bathing boxes –** Most structures east of Campbells Road were on a beach that had been stable or accreting over the preceding 50 years, but the structures to the west were affected by the ongoing beach erosion, resulting in the destruction of two boat sheds in June 2002. It was suggested that changes to their floor levels and founding piles were needed, and that it may be more appropriate to move the bathing boxes to a more stable beach environment.

**On shoreline stabilisation –** Several shoreline stabilisation options were evaluated, the principal ones being:

- Beach nourishment of the western beach, but the sand would be subjected to the same conditions.
- A retaining wall to secure the cliffs, but it would be expensive and would not improve beach stability.

Beach nourishment with a groyne to the east of Campbells Road, to retain sand in the west.