

Our Coastal Future

FORESHORE MANAGEMENT PLAN 2026



FINAL DRAFT



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consulting

City of Port Phillip

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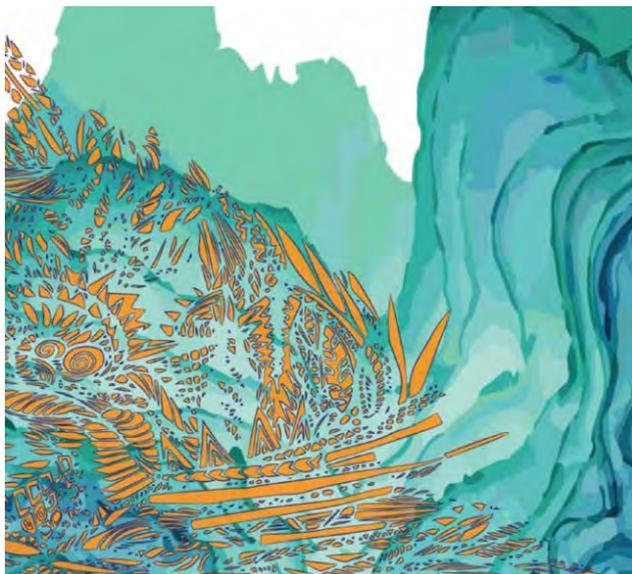


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Artwork by Jarra Steel, entitle 'A Time of Chaos', 2015 (digitally altered watercolour). Artwork represents an overlay of three themes representing the cultural beliefs of the Boon Wurrung.

Council respectfully acknowledges the Traditional Owners and Custodians of the Kulin Nation. We acknowledge their legacy and spiritual connection to the land and waterways across the City of Port Phillip and pay our heartfelt respect to their Elders, past, present, and emerging.

This report has been prepared by Alluvium Consulting Australia Pty Ltd for the **City of Port Phillip** under the contract titled '**Our Coastal Future – Foreshore Management Plan and Coastal Adaptation Plan**'.

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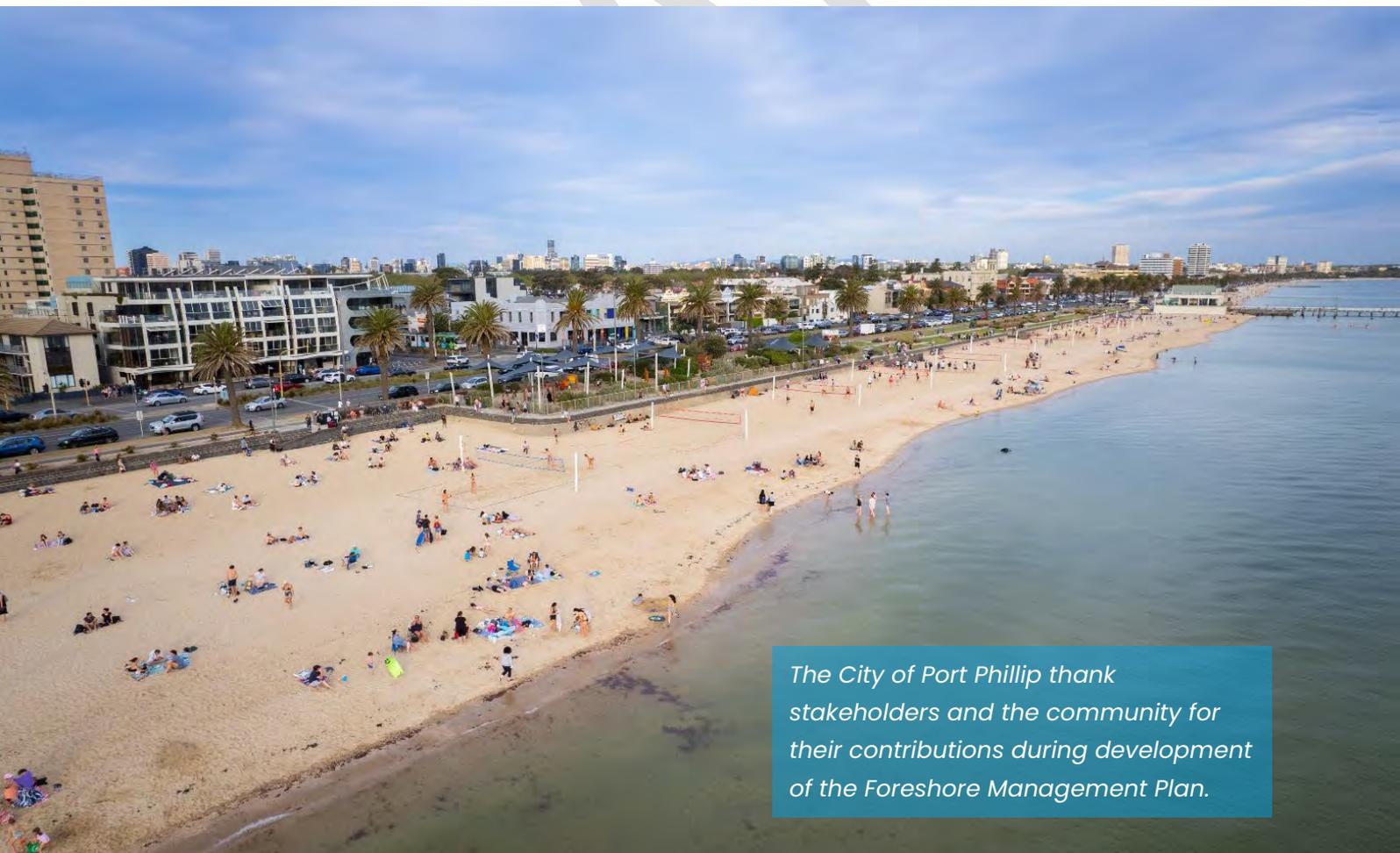
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The City of Port Phillip thank stakeholders and the community for their contributions during development of the Foreshore Management Plan.

Introduction

Located on the northern shore of Port Phillip Bay, the coast is central to the lifestyle, appeal and environment of the City of Port Phillip municipality. With its stunning seascapes and city views, well-serviced beaches and facilities and easy access to sand and water, the municipality's foreshore is a vibrant and iconic destination. It attracts both local residents and tourists from across the globe.

The area we now call our city has been home to Bunurong, Boonwurrung and Wurundjeri people for over 55,000 years. First Peoples have and continue to care for Country in our council area for generations. Our coastal and marine areas hold important traditional and biodiversity values, including iconic species such as the Little Penguin colony at St Kilda Breakwater and the superb fairywrens, which can be found throughout the native foreshore vegetation.

Our marine and foreshore areas offer a variety of recreational, lifestyle, tourism and economic opportunities. The setting allows the municipality to host a range of world-renowned recreational foreshore events, festivals, attractions, food and drink experiences. Infrastructure, facilities and management initiatives support these activities, ensuring sustainable use and preserving the values of our foreshore areas.

City of Port Phillip have developed this Foreshore Management Plan (FMP) to guide the appropriate, effective and sustainable management of our coastal and marine areas, infrastructure, facilities and associated values across the municipality. The plan and its initiatives have considered the diverse social, cultural, environmental, and economic values of these areas. Proactive management and planning ensure the municipality remains a desirable place to live, play and work for generations to come.



Managing the marine and coastal areas in this area presents a range of ongoing and emerging challenges. These include ageing infrastructure and facilities, population growth, increased pressures from visitation, usage and development and a changing climate.



Shaping Our Coastal Future

Our Coastal Future is Council's program to strategically manage our coastline and better prepare us for the future. It comprises of two key projects:

- **Foreshore Management Plan (FMP)** – this document
- **Coastal Adaptation Plan (CAP)**

These plans operate together to form a holistic and comprehensive approach to managing the Port Phillip coastline.

The FMP aims to guide sustainable and equitable use and enjoyment of the Port Phillip foreshore over the next 5–10 years. It will shape holistic and sustainable management that balances the cultural, social, environmental, and economic values of these areas.

Complementing the FMP is the CAP, which provides a positive and proactive opportunity to plan for the long-term future. The CAP aims to better understand and plan for the area's increasing risks and associated impacts from coastal hazards (erosion and flooding). The CAP uses an adaptive management approach, recognising the changing nature of climate change impacts to help manage uncertainty.

While integrated, each project has standalone objectives and scope, along with defined processes and guidance to support and enable successful development, approval and implementation of each plan.

The relationship of the two plans is illustrated below.



Figure 1. Intended lifespan of Foreshore Management Plans and Coastal Adaptation Plans.

The development of the Our Coastal Future FMP has been guided by input from key stakeholders and the community. The FMP follows the formal State process for preparing a Coastal and Marine Management Plan (CMMP) and therefore serves as a State-recognised CMMP for the municipality. It aligns with current legislation, as well as State and Council policies and guidelines.

The FMP will help guide how we manage our coastal 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.

A tailored stakeholder engagement plan informed the approach to engage with the community and stakeholders throughout the development of the FMP. This allowed us to hear insights and perspectives from those who manage, use, visit or enjoy these foreshore areas.

Key engagement activities included in-person community engagement events, stakeholder engagement workshops, online surveys, and interactive website activities. Further details of the engagement activities undertaken are summarised in Attachment A:



Strategic context

Across the municipality, coastal and marine management takes place in the context of Victorian Government legislation and policies. The Our Coastal Future FMP and CAP align with the direction and statutory requirements of these State policies detailed in Figure 2.

Over the last decade, the Victorian State Government Department of Environment, Energy and Climate Action (DEECA) has led a reform of coastal and marine management in Victoria. These reforms aim to better support coordinated management and provide tools to identify and adapt to coastal hazards. Key reform components are summarised in Figure 2.

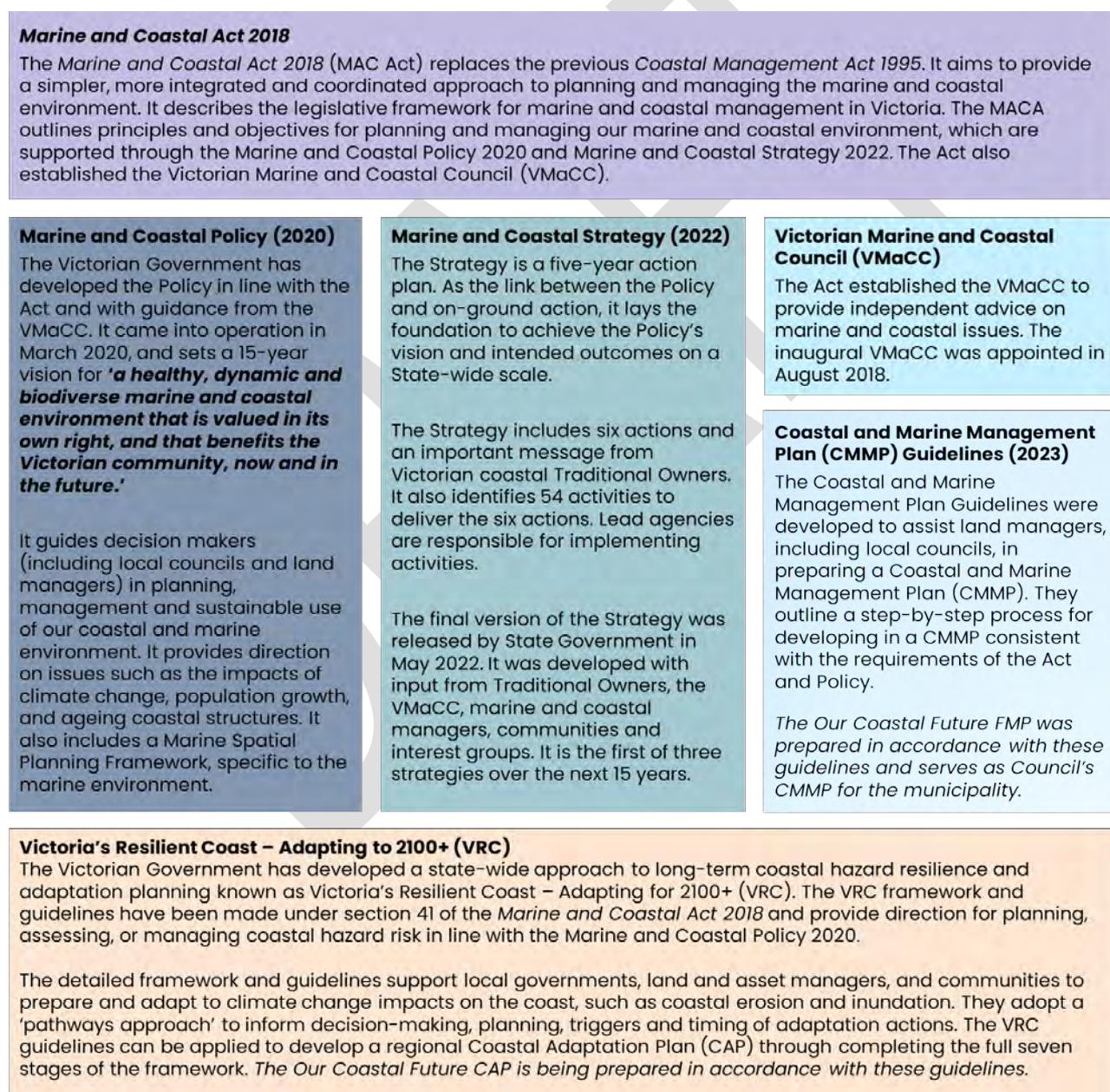


Figure 2. Victoria's marine and coastal policy context.

State policy context

Victoria's marine and coastal reforms are focussed on managing the health of our marine and coastal environments. They also aim to increase the resilience of our ecosystems, communities and built assets through improving and refining how we manage and use marine and coastal environments.

Across the State, CMMPs (and FMPs) are developed under the *Marine and Coastal Act 2018* (the Act), *Marine and Coastal Policy (2020)*, using guidance from the Coastal and Marine Management Plan Guidelines (2023) (CMMP Guidelines). These plans are intended as a primary management tool to guide short-term coastal management in Victoria.

This FMP was developed inline with the CMMP Guidelines (2023), which set out a four-stage process for plan preparation (Figure 3.).

FMP guidance

The development of this FMP was guided by:

- Coastal and Marine Management Guidelines (2023)
- *Marine and Coastal Act 2018*
- *Marine and Coastal Policy (2020)*
- *Marine and Coastal Strategy (2022)*
- Department of Environment, Energy and Climate Action (DEECA) advice (formal and informal) on the development of new FMPs / CMMPs
- Robust understanding of the marine and coastal reforms across Victoria

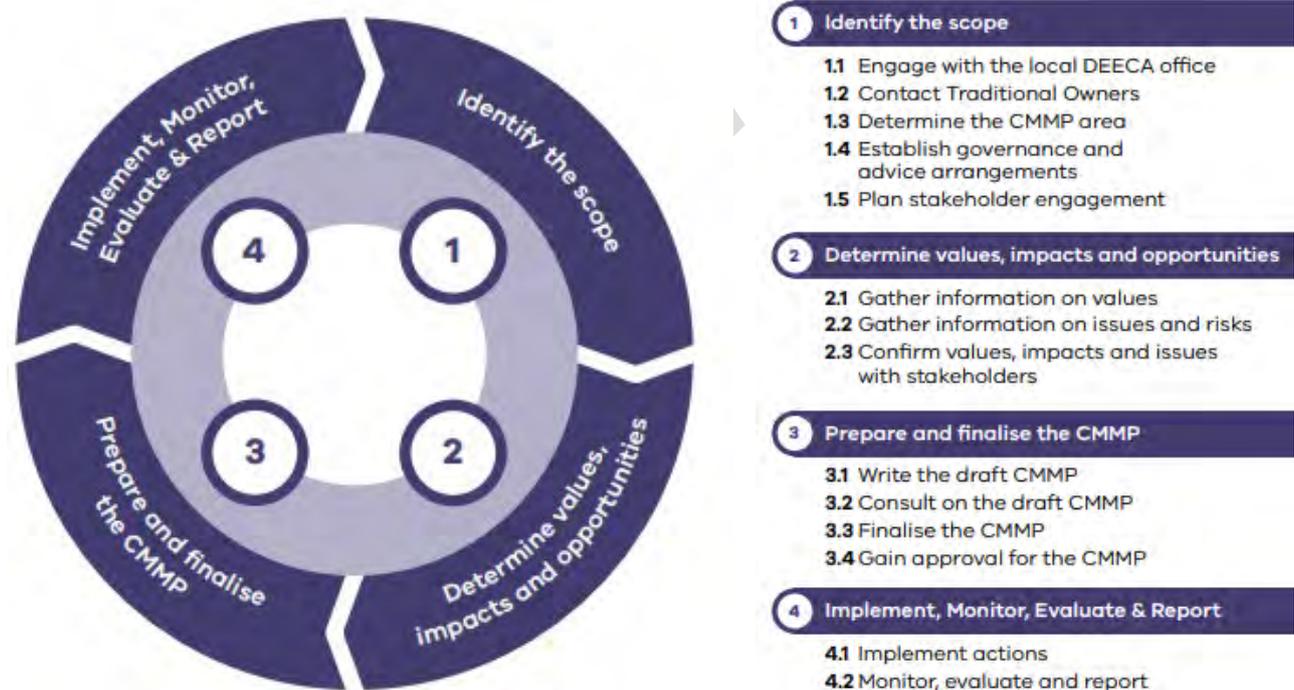


Figure 3. The four stages of preparing a coastal and marine management plan (and foreshore management plan).

The Marine and Coastal Policy (2020) includes a ‘Planning and Decision Pathway’. This demonstrates how objectives and guiding principles of the *Marine and Coastal Act* should be used in the planning, management and decision-making of the marine and coastal environments (Figure 4).

For the development of the Our Coastal Future FMP, the primary decision maker is the Council, whom are the Committee of Management for the coastal Crown land of the City of Port Phillip. As the appointed land manager, it is the Council’s responsibility to prepare a FMP (CMMP), in consultation with Traditional Owners, key stakeholders, and the local community.



Figure 4. The Planning and Decision Pathway sets out how the guiding principles and policy must be considered in decision-making, such as when developing an FMP (DEECA, 2020).

Our Coastal Future Foreshore Management Plan 2026

Legislation, policies, guidelines, plans, strategies and assessments from Commonwealth, State, regional and local government levels evolve and interact with each other, guiding the strategic management of our coastal and marine areas. In addition to Statewide guidance, there are a range of policies and plans at the regional and local levels that directly influence the management of coastal and marine areas of the municipality.

Figure 5 illustrates the hierarchical relationships between policies at the State, regional, and local government levels. A list of all key documents relevant to the FMP is provided in Attachment B:.

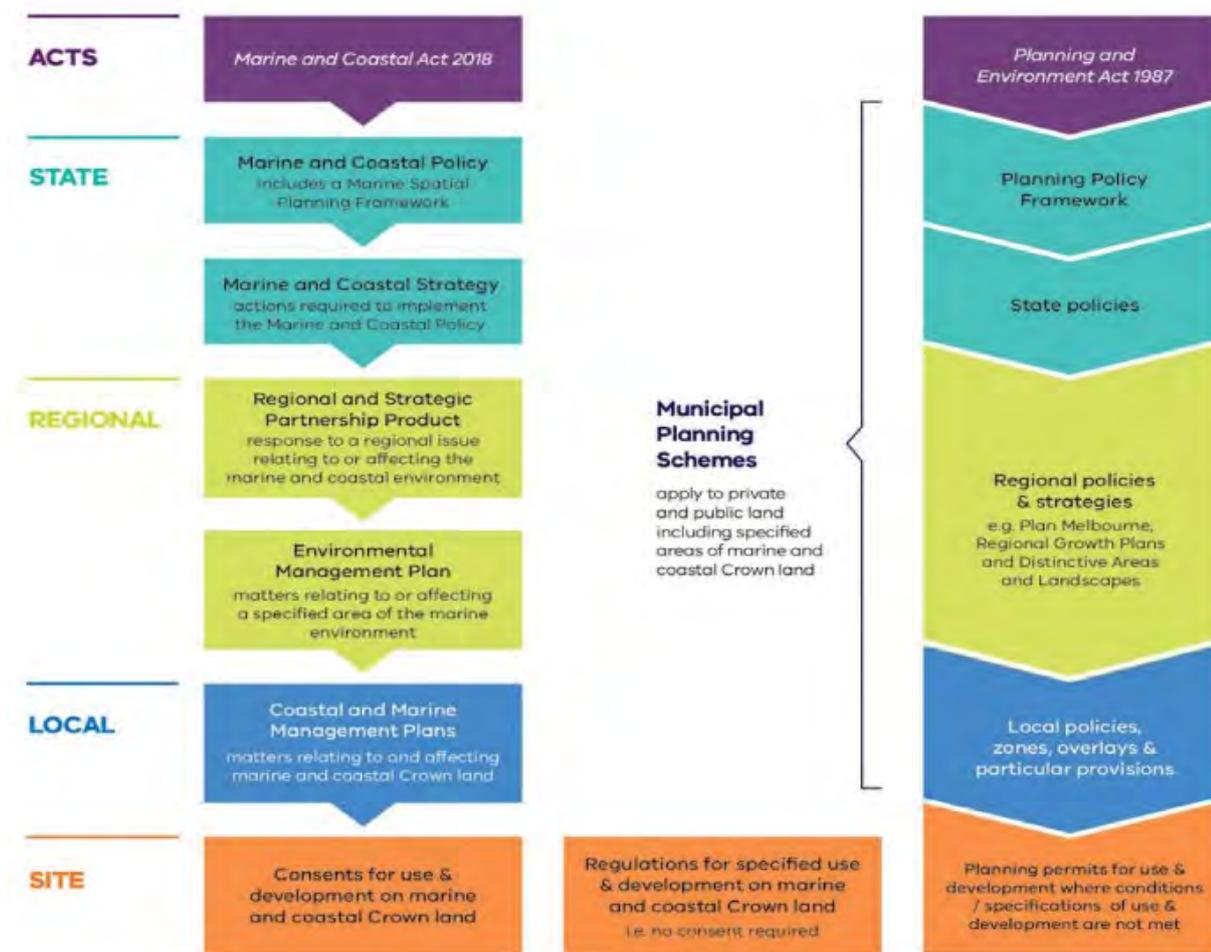


Figure 5. Relationship between the Marine and Coastal Act, 2018 and the broader land use planning system from Marine & Coastal Policy DELWP, 2020.

To ensure holistic and integrated management of our coastal and marine areas, we need alignment and consistency with other relevant strategies across the municipality.

Figure 6 provides an overview of key municipality strategies and plans and their alignment with the Planning and Decision Pathway (Figure 4). Figure 6 also highlights key Council strategies and documents which were considered when developing the FMP. The FMP was developed to complement and support existing plans; driving strategic direction and alignment across the municipality.

	Acknowledge Traditional Owners' rights, aspirations and knowledge	Protect and enhance the marine and coastal environment	Respect natural processes and strength resilience to climate change	Use and develop sustainably	Stewardship, understanding, engaging, collaborating
Plan for Port Phillip 2025 – 2035	Develop and deliver the Foreshore Management Plan and the Coastal Adaptation Plan to guide how we protect, maintain and manage our coastline and foreshore. (Outcome).				
	Work with the Victorian Government, Parks Victoria and other key stakeholders to maintain and enhance all 11 km of foreshore for the benefit and active use of all Victorians (Outcome).				
		An environmentally sustainable and resilient City (Strategic Direction)			
		A vibrant and thriving community (Strategic Direction). A healthy and connected community (Strategic Direction).			
	Extent to which residents experience access to the natural environment' in City of Port Phillip (Outcome Indicator).		Provide advice to the community on the risks of climate change and ways to prepare for the changes (Outcome Indicator).		
Reconciliation Action Plan 3 – Innovate 2025-2027	Support the delivery of sustainability initiatives that provide connection and care for Country, using cultural management practices and approaches (Deliverable).			Explore opportunities with Traditional Owners that demonstrate First Peoples connection to Country through informed design processes that will reflect Aboriginal cultures or Country in urban and public space projects. (Deliverable)	Continue to support relationship building between the community, Traditional Owners, Council, and other government organisations by facilitating the Spirit Network forum. (Deliverable).
	Work with Traditional Owners to ensure places of cultural significance are protected through the appropriate application of Cultural Heritage Management Plans in support of mindful development and planning. (Deliverable).	Work with authorised parties and Traditional Owner Groups on protecting, restoring or enhancing Indigenous landscapes and watercourses (Deliverable).			
	In consultation with Traditional Owner Groups – support their delivery of programs and events that share understanding of Country, through Ngargee to Nerm walks and Yallikut Willam bike rides. (Deliverable).				
Act and Adapt: Sustainable Environment Strategy 2023-28		A water sensitive city (Priority). Continue seeking opportunities to implement water sensitive urban design infrastructure (Initiative).			
		A greener, cooler and more liveable city (Priority). Implement permeability initiatives such as de-paving, increasing green space and building green infrastructure (Initiative).			
			Develop a Coastal Adaptation Plan to build the municipality's resilience against sea level rise and inundation. (Initiative).		
				A sustained reduction in waste (Priority).	
Places for People: Public Space Strategy 2022-32		Plant more shade trees and garden beds on key sections of the foreshore (such as Pier Road and Pickles Street) to improve shade, biodiversity and amenity (Outcome).	Well-maintained and climate resilient; greener and incorporating water sensitive design.	Ensure access to the water and foreshore projects are planned and designed to cope with climate change, including projected sea level rise (Outcome).	
Climate Emergency Plan 2023-28		Creating resilient and liveable public spaces (Priority): Making our foreshore resilient to climate change by expanding fenced areas to allow regeneration of dune plants that act to stabilise the sand (Action)			Enhancing community resilience (Priority): Educating residents on flood risk, insurance implications and reducing impacts (Action).
			Incorporating sustainable, climate resilient design into new developments and structure plans (Priority).		
				Enabling more sustainable transport options (Priority).	
Events Strategy 2023-26		St Kilda, including Acland Street, Fitzroy Street and the foreshore, in winter or shoulder seasons. (Our Priorities).		Consider event requirements in the development or maintenance of appropriate public space (Action).	
				Deliver Council-produced events that are aligned with this strategy and the Council Plan, including the St Kilda Festival and St Kilda Film Festival (Action).	
Urban Forest Strategy 2024 to 2040		In the City of Port Phillip, urban greening is healthy and abundant, biodiversity is valued and supported, and nature connects community (Vision).	We retain first, respecting established character, and adapt by adding more resilient plant species where they are most needed to reduce heat & flood vulnerabilities. (Principle).		We work together to value, protect, grow and care for healthy and sustainable greening everywhere. (Shared Principle).
Port Phillip Bay Environmental Management Plan 2017-2027		The Bay's habitats and marine life are thriving (Goal).			Stewardship of the Bay is fostered across community, industry and government. (Goal).

Figure 6. Alignment of recent key City of Port Phillip strategic documents in relation to the Marine and Coastal Policy and its core objectives.

The direction of the Gender Equality Act 2020 was also considered in the FMP development.

What came before this FMP?

Council adopted a previous FMP in 2012, endorsed by the State Minister for Environment and Climate Change at the time. The 2012 FMP was developed under the former *Coastal Management Act 1995*, which primarily focussed on land-based coastal Crown land.

The 2012 FMP identified coastal values to protect, maintain, and enhance the foreshore whilst responding to current and future management issues. It identified ten key management issues/themes to address in the short-term. A list of actions was developed for each key management theme, addressing specific issues in those areas. The FMP provided high-value actions specific to five foreshore areas: Sandridge, Port Melbourne, South Melbourne and Middle Park, St Kilda, and Elwood. Values and challenges were also explored for each foreshore area.



City of Port Phillip Foreshore Management Plan 2012

As of January 2024, approximately 81% of actions in the 2012 FMP have been implemented or are underway. This includes 86% of the high-value strategic and 70% of the location-based actions being implemented or underway. Outstanding actions have not been delivered due to budget and resourcing constraints.

Under the new *Marine and Coastal Act 2018* (MAC Act), coastal and marine management seeks to achieve a more integrated approach across both land and sea environments. Coastal and marine management reforms have also emphasised the importance of including Traditional Owner rights and knowledge in our management.

This new FMP replaces the previous plan inline with the new MAC Act. It provides a more coordinated, strategic and integrated approach to short-term coastal and marine management across the municipality, translating the latest State Government policy into on-ground actions.

The new FMP addresses outstanding actions from the 2012 FMP, such as issues regarding ageing infrastructure and maintenance. This FMP also complements broader coastal adaptation planning occurring across the municipality as part of the Our Coastal Future program.

City of Port Phillip

Overlooking Port Phillip Bay, the City of Port Phillip is a vibrant and growing community located about 6.4 km southeast of Melbourne’s Central Business District. Stretching along the northern edge of Port Phillip Bay, the coastline is a popular destination that supports a wide range of values of both local residents and visitors.

The municipality’s Crown Land foreshore reserves extend approximately 11 km and include the main beaches of Sandridge, Port Melbourne, South Melbourne, Middle Park, St Kilda and Elwood, as well as Elster Creek (Figure 7). Whether you live, work or visit the municipality, you’re never far from the Bay.

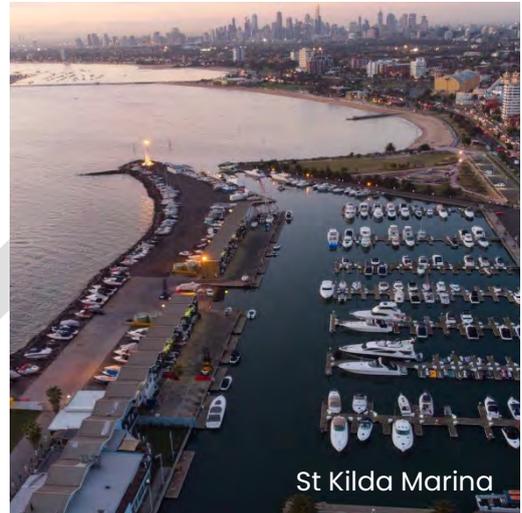


Figure 7. Map of the City of Port Phillip.



Former Little Red Bluff, Elwood foreshore (Meyer Eidelson, 2014)

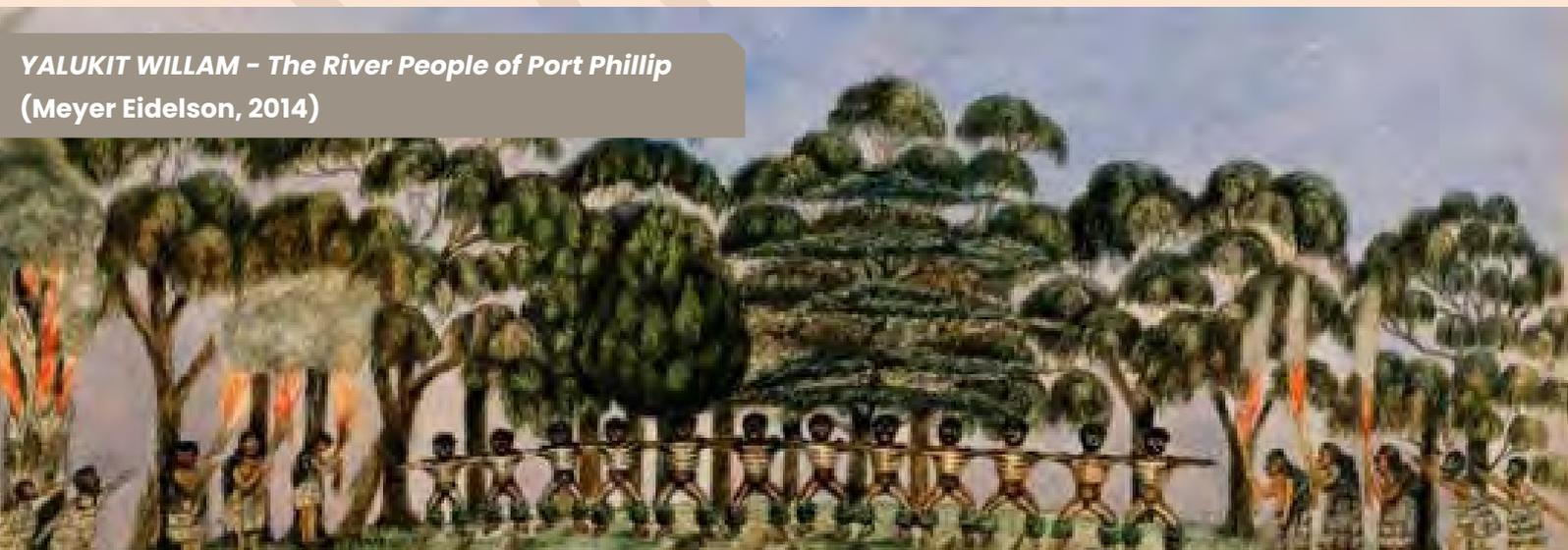
This area has since been transformed into Point Ormond.

The first custodians

The area now covered by the municipality is recognised as the traditional lands of the Bunurong (Boonwurrung) People and the Wurundjeri People, who have lived in the area for over 55,000 years. Specifically, the Yalukit Willam People inhabited the coastal area, with coastal land and sea Country playing an important role in their everyday life. The lush vegetation, natural floodplains, wetlands and the Bay itself provided invaluable resources and areas of cultural significance for traditional owners. From the coastal wetlands around Port Melbourne, which were once regular hunting and gathering grounds, to the sandstone bluff at Elwood which was thought to be a source of body art paint, the environment was intrinsically linked to their life and culture.

The Bunurong (Boonwurrung) People and the Wurundjeri People respected and cared for their country and are acknowledged as the first “land managers” of the area.

Although the land and seascape has experienced significant change, especially since European settlement, the Bunurong and Wurundjeri Traditional Owners connection to land, sea and sky Country remains strong. They have and continue to play an important role in the management of land, water, natural landscape and places of significance within the area for generations to come.



YALUKIT WILLAM - The River People of Port Phillip (Meyer Eidelson, 2014)

Our Coastal Future Foreshore Management Plan area

An FMP applies to marine and coastal Crown Land. As a Council-led project, the focus for this FMP is the marine and coastal Crown Land for which Council is the Committee of Management. This encompasses the 11 km of coastline, including the coastal suburbs from Port Melbourne through to Elwood (Figure 9).

Under the Marine and Coastal Act 2018, an FMP must also consider the broader marine and coastal environment, extending up to 5 km inland and 3 nautical miles offshore from the high-water mark (Figure 8).

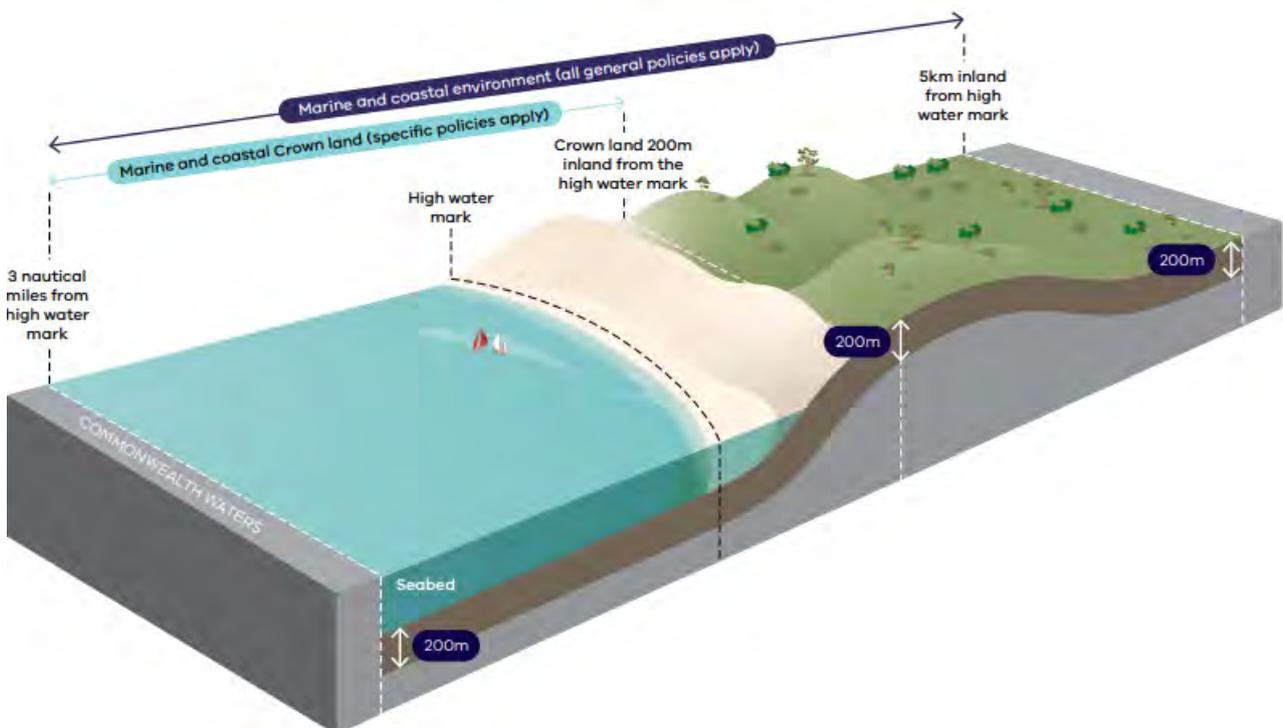


Figure 8. Areas where the Marine and Coastal Act and Marine and Coastal Policy apply (DEECA, 2020).

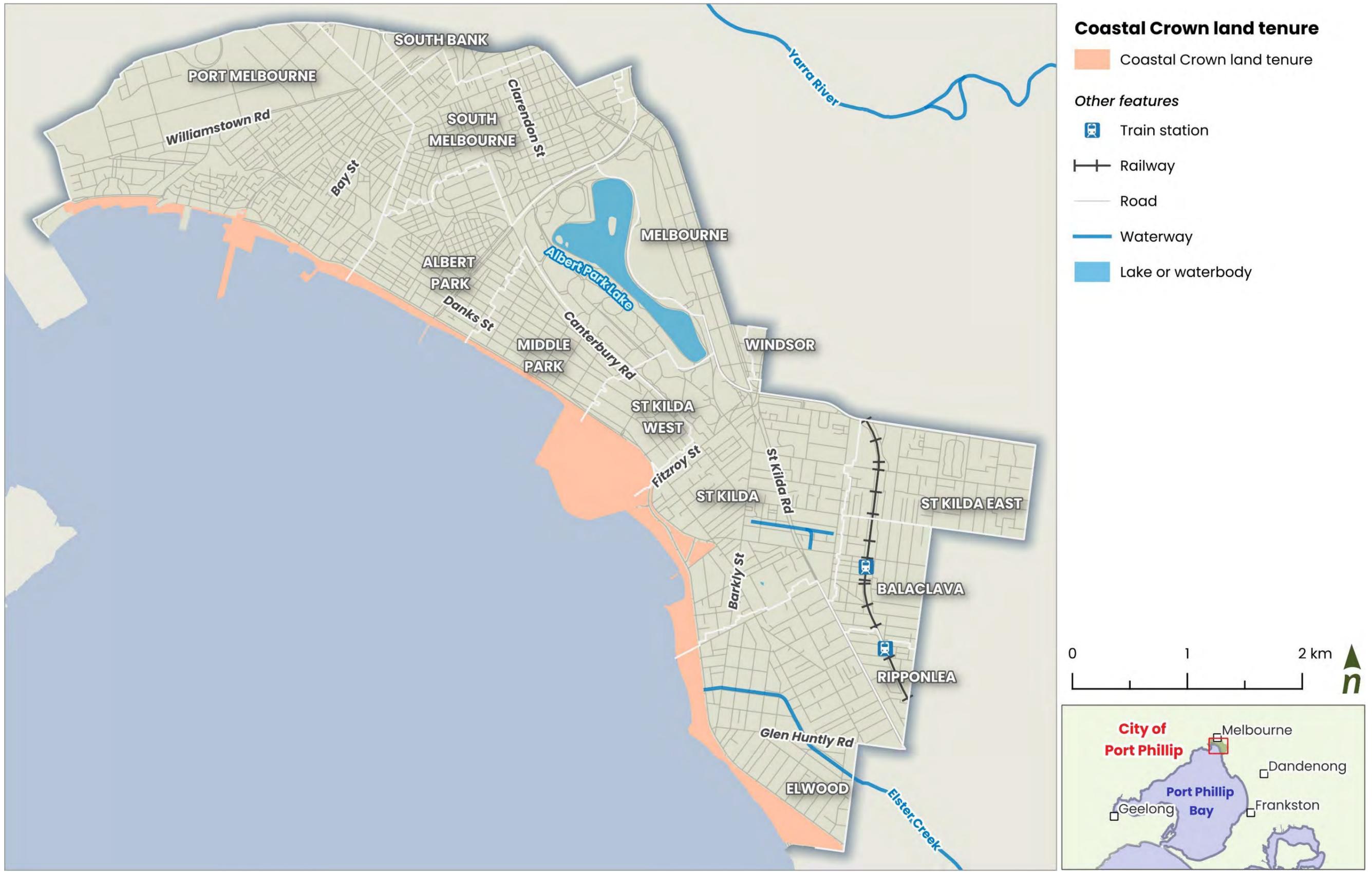


Figure 9. Coastal Crown land tenure where the FMP applies.

Present day management roles and responsibilities

Today, management of the municipality's coastal and marine areas is a shared responsibility between Council and various other management agencies, stakeholders and rightsholders (Figure 10, Figure 11).

Council manages approximately 66% of the coastal and marine Crown Land area along the Port Phillip Bay foreshore, as the designated Committee of Management. Management of these reserves is to be in accordance with the *Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978*. The remaining Crown Land reserves are managed by DEECA, Parks Victoria and the Department of Transport who collectively are responsible for the management of piers, breakwaters, offshore coastal reserves and selected parks across the municipality. Melbourne Water has responsibilities across stormwater, sewage, flood mitigation, and river health.

Rightholders and Traditional Owners, Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation and Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation, also play a vital role in the care of coastal and marine areas across the municipality.

An overview of key land managers, rightsholders and stakeholders across municipality is presented in Table 1. Strong collaboration between all stakeholders is important for managing the coastal and marine areas of the municipality and achieving the objectives of the FMP.





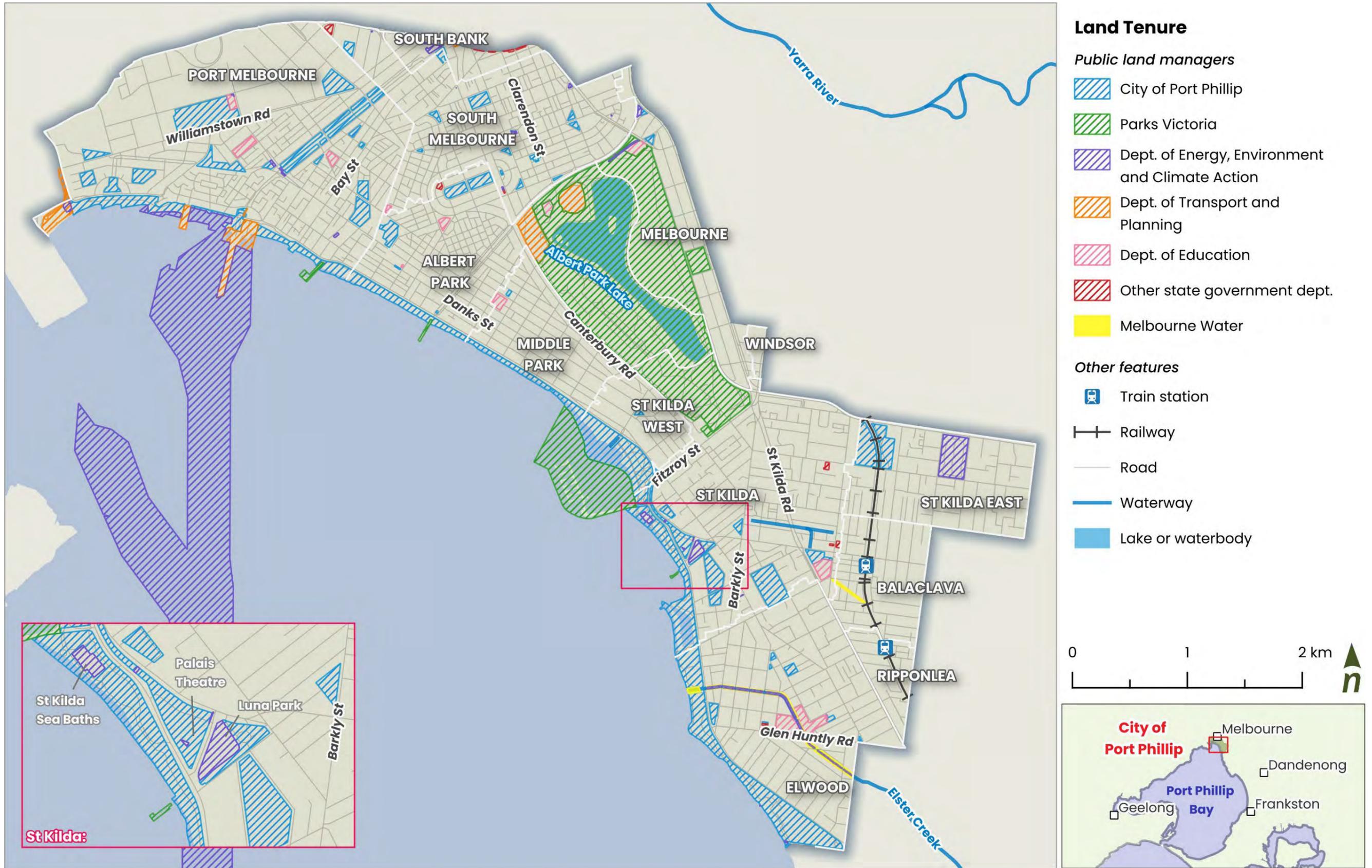


Figure 10. Public land management arrangements along the municipality's coastline, as defined by Council.

Table 1. Key land managers and stakeholders for the municipality (colour coded to match Figure 10).

Agency	Role
 <p>Bunurong Land Council ABORIGINAL CORPORATION</p>	<p>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. They are a Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP) and rightsholder for a large portion of the City of Port Phillip area, including the coastline. BLCAC has cultural heritage responsibilities under the <i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006</i> and must be consulted on proposed land management activities and the use of traditional knowledge.</p>
 <p>Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation</p>	<p>The Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation (WWCHAC) is a Traditional Owner organisation of the central region of the Kulin Nation, representing the traditional lands, ancestors, places and cultural environments of the Woi wurrung language group. They hold cultural heritage responsibilities under the <i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006</i> as a RAP and rightsholder for a large area of present-day Melbourne/Naarm, including parts of City of Port Phillip municipality. WWCHAC must be consulted on proposed land management activities and the use of traditional knowledge.</p>
 <p>CITY OF PORT PHILLIP</p>	<p>The City of Port Phillip is Committee of Management for large portions of coastal Crown land. Council's role in coastal and marine management also includes (but is not limited to):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - managing all Council-owned foreshore infrastructure - administering the Planning Scheme and reviewing planning applications - engaging with the Victorian Government to influence broader coastal policy - active member of Association of Bayside Municipalities - facilitating advocacy with other organisations and liaising with the community.
 <p>VICTORIA State Government</p>	<p>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 reformed coastal and marine management with a new <i>Marine and Coastal Act 2018</i>, associated Policy and Strategy, and the VRC framework and guidelines.</p>
 <p>VICTORIA State Government</p>	<p>The Department of Transport and Planning (DTP) is responsible for planning, building, operating and maintaining Victoria's transport, planning and land services. DTP manage precinct, policy, land, planning, building and heritage systems to shape places and communities. This includes the management and maintenance of assets such as Princes Pier and Station Pier.</p>
 <p>Parks VICTORIA Healthy Parks Healthy People</p>	<p>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 <i>Port Management Act 1995</i> and <i>Marine Safety Act 2010</i>. They are responsible for safe navigation (boating and swimming zones, aids to navigation), berths and infrastructure such as boating facilities, moorings and piers.</p>
 <p>Melbourne Water</p>	<p>Melbourne Water (MW) is a statutory authority owned by the Victorian Government that manages and protects Melbourne's major water resources. MWs responsibilities include managing water quality, drainage and flooding. It also owns and maintains major water, sewer and drainage infrastructure, including drainage reserves and outlets.</p> <p>On 1st January 2022, the Port Phillip & Westernport Catchment Management Authority (PPWCMA) was integrated into Melbourne Water. From this date, Melbourne Water has been responsible for managing the Port Phillip and Western Port Regional Catchment Strategy.</p>
 <p>South East Water</p>	<p>South East Water is a government-owned utility that manages and maintains the water and sewerage networks for Melbourne's south east, including the pipes, pumping stations, valves and some water recycling plants.</p>
 <p>ABM ASSOCIATION OF BAYSIDE MUNICIPALITIES</p>	<p>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 focussed 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.</p>

Agency	Role
 <p>SECCCA South East Councils Climate Change Alliance</p>	<p>South East Councils Climate Change Alliance (SECCA) is composed of nine local governments to the South East of Melbourne, including the City of Port Phillip, who are committed to a coordinated regional response of climate change. SECCCA supports member Councils and their communities to respond and adapt to the effects of climate change through projects and research programs at the regional level.</p>
 <p>EPA VICTORIA</p> <p>Environment Protection Authority Victo</p>	<p>Environment Protection Authority Victoria (EPA) is Victoria’s environmental regulator. The EPA’s role is to protect human health and the environment by reducing harmful effects of pollution and waste. In coastal and marine environments, the work of the EPA includes monitoring programs such as Beach Report for water quality forecasting, and building understanding of environmental obligations.</p>
 <p>Victorian Fisheries AUTHORITY</p>	<p>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.</p>
 <p>better boating VICTORIA</p>	<p>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.</p>
 <p>PORTS VICTORIA</p>	<p>Ports Victoria is a statutory authority leading the strategic management and operation of Victorian commercial ports and waterways. This includes managing the commercial shipping in Port Phillip, safe navigation in and between Melbourne to Port Phillip Heads, waterside emergency and marine pollution response, and the management of Station Pier as Victoria’s premier cruise shipping facility.</p>
 <p>Port of Melbourne</p>	<p>Port of Melbourne private commercial consortium (previously the Government owned Port of Melbourne Corporation) is the leasee of the commercial port of Melbourne and are responsible for planning, operating and maintaining port land and shipping channels. The Port of Melbourne’s footprint does not include Station Pier, or cruise ship operations.</p>
<p>Neighbouring local government areas</p>	<p>The City of Melbourne, Bayside City Council, Glen Eira City Council, City of Stonnington and Kingston City Council, either neighbour the municipality, or are part of the broader Elster Creek catchment. Activities occurring in the upstream Elster Catchment and adjoining local government areas have consequences on the municipality. Management of the municipality’s coastal and marine areas requires coordination across local government boundaries.</p>



Lease and licencing agreements

The foreshore reserves in the municipality support several commercial and recreational buildings, of which the municipality issues lease and licenses. Lease and licencing agreements are currently issued to vendors such as restaurants, community sports clubs, kiosks and commercial recreational operators.

Leasing foreshore buildings to tenants is a source of annual revenue for the municipality. Funds generated from these leases and licences are reinvested back into the municipality’s operations, maintenance and capital works projects required on the foreshore.

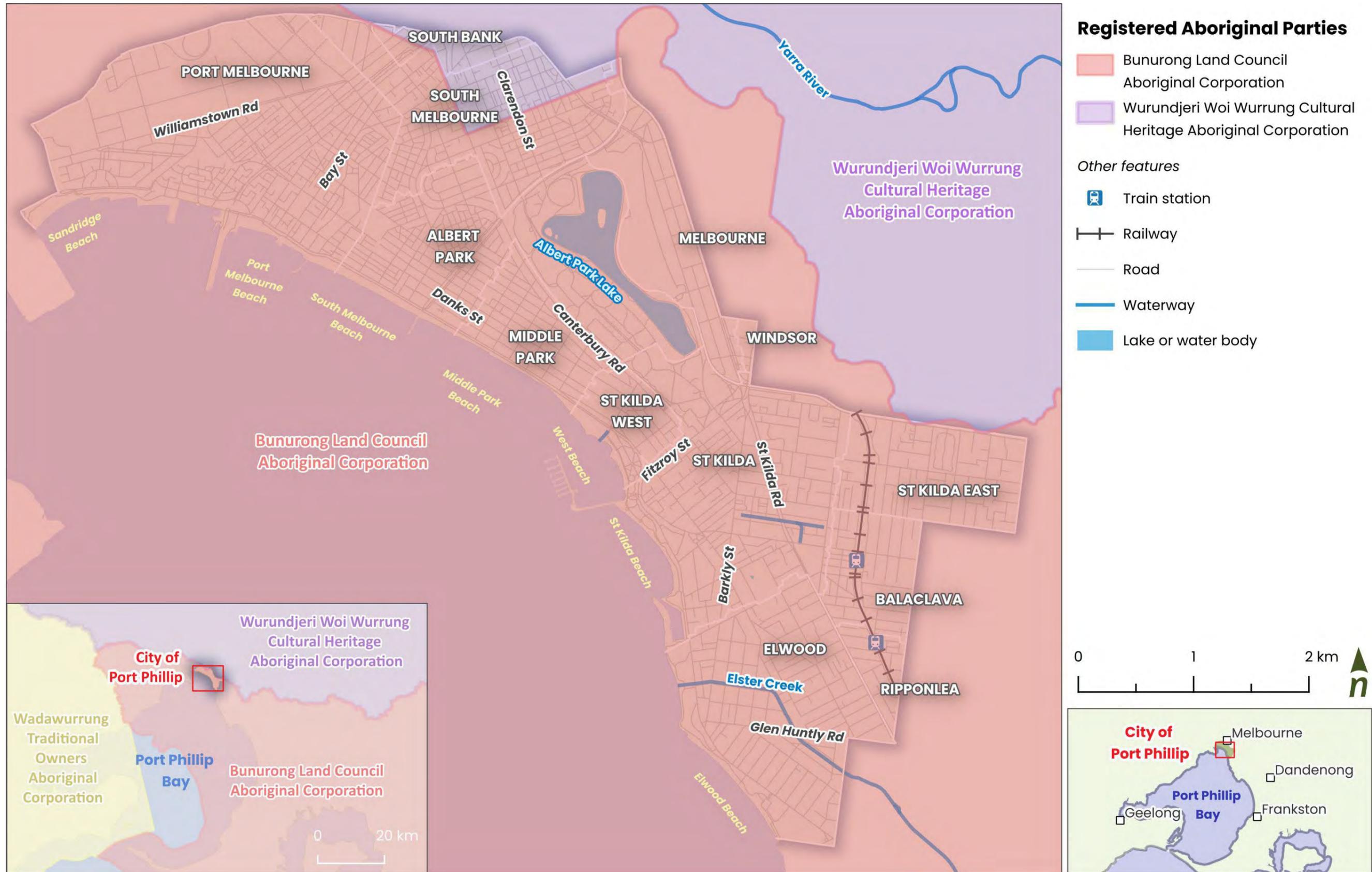


Figure 11. Registered Aboriginal Party boundaries across the municipality's coastline.

Environment

Land and seascape

The contemporary landscape of Port Phillip Bay formed at the end of the last ice age, approximately 6,000 -8,000 years ago. At this time, sea levels rose and flooded what was previously the Port Phillip sunkland and lower reaches of the Yarra River. At the peak of sea level rise, much of the present-day municipality landscape was under water. As sea levels receded, the low-lying areas of the area became exposed, leaving behind a sandy coastal landscape with a mix of grasslands, wetlands, coastal lagoons, and hills.

An indication of the forms of vegetation that were likely present in the area prior to European settlement (approximately 1750) are presented in Figure 12.

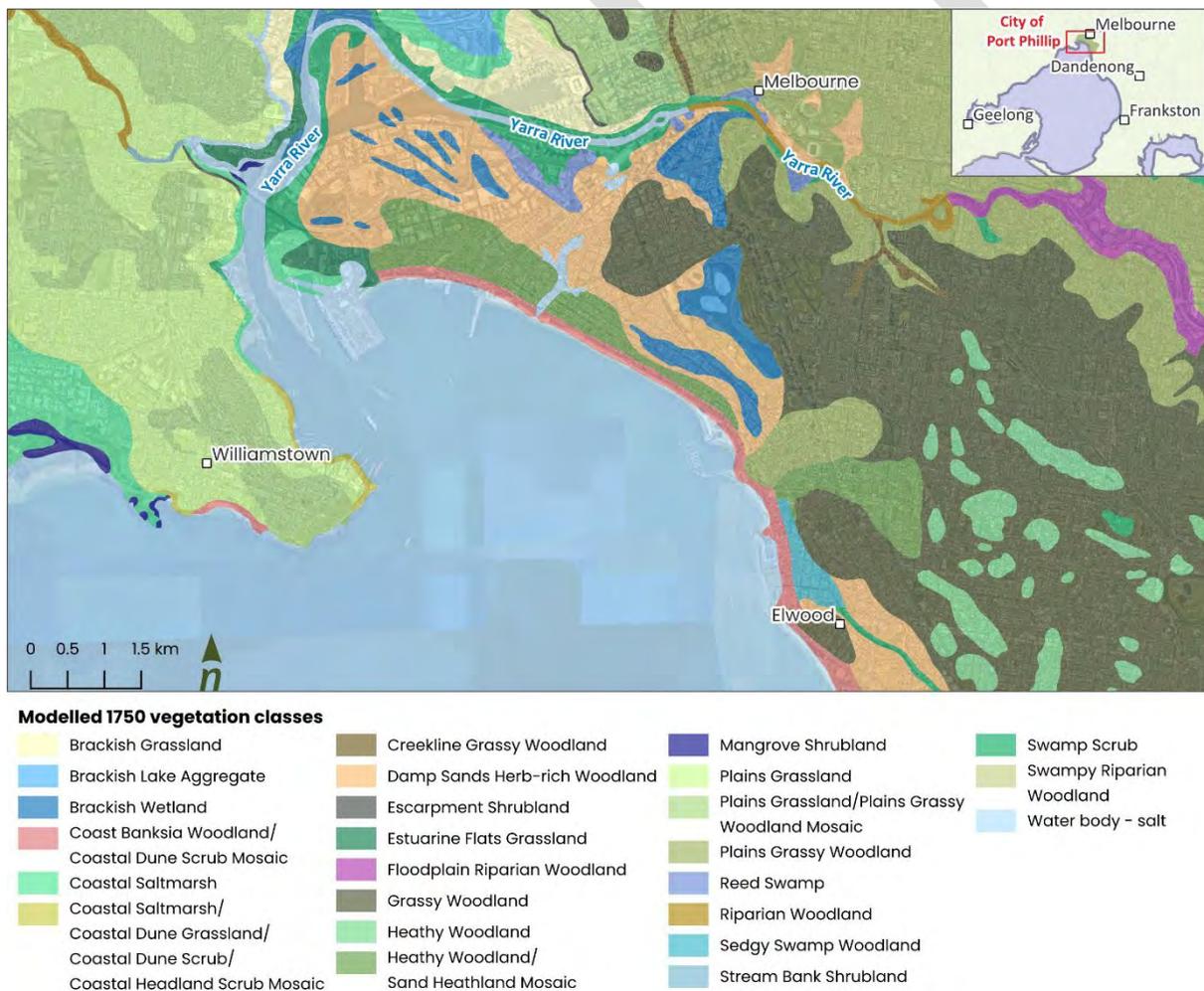


Figure 12. Modelled extent of Ecological Vegetation Classes in 1750 across northern Port Phillip Bay overlaid with the present-day urbanised environment.

Historical landscape

Based on anecdotal evidence, studies and stories, the pre-European landscape of the area, now occupied by the municipality, was once characterised as a diverse landscape supporting a continuous plain of lush native and indigenous vegetation, marshlands and swamps. Coastal Banksia Woodlands and Coastal Dune Scrub vegetation classes dominated the foreshore, while inland areas supported a mosaic of woodland, heathland and grassland vegetation (Figure 12). Within the Bay a diversity of marine life could be found, including crayfish, shellfish and dolphins.

Brackish wetlands, lagoons and swamps existed in areas now occupied by Sandridge, Middle Park, Albert Park and Elwood Canal (Figure 13). These included Sandridge lagoon, Elwood swamp and Albert Park lake. These areas provided important habitat for range of aquatic invertebrates and plants including fish, crustaceans, reeds and swamp herbs. Today, Albert Park is the only remaining inland waterbody in the municipality.



Figure 13. Detail from H.L. Cox's plan of Melbourne, Albert Park Lake, 1864. (Source: State Library Victoria)

Since European settlement, western land management practices and uses have significantly altered the landform and drainage regimes of the municipality. Minimal remnant vegetation remains as a result of these activities and there is little physical evidence of the past landscape of this area.

Major landscape changes that took place in the late 19th century included:

- Placing fill material along foreshore areas, particularly around Webb Dock and Point Ormond
- Draining and infilling of the Elwood swamp to reclaim land for development
- Infilling of Sandridge lagoon
- Channelisation of the lower reaches of Elster Creek to form the Elwood Canal
- Broad urbanisation and development.

Today, the municipality's highly modified foreshore is characterised by sandy beaches, adjacent green spaces, and urban areas. While coastal structures, particularly seawalls and drainage infrastructure, have significantly impacted shoreline dynamics, some important natural elements remain.

The beaches, waterway, and open green spaces, while highly modified, continue to support natural and restored ecosystems. Both the natural and revegetated areas provide vital habitat for a range of important vegetation species and fauna. Such habitats include small sections of native and remnant vegetation consisting of coastal dune scrub, grassy woodland plains ecosystems and saltmarsh (CoPP, 2024).

Some open green spaces along the foreshore, including Perce White Reserve and Elwood Foreshore Reserve, are recognised for their regional conservation significance and local ecological significance, respectively (CoPP, 2010; Hehir, 2012). As found in the Biodiversity Study conducted for the Urban Forest Strategy, these areas support an abundance of biodiverse vegetation, as well as provide shelter and foraging grounds and form a designated habitat corridor for fauna in the area.



Sandridge Beach

Located within the Gippsland Plain Bioregion, the native vegetation found along the foreshore of the municipality is primarily Coastal Banksia Woodland and Coastal Dune Scrub Mosaic. With a conservation status of 'vulnerable', these areas contain both remnant (existing prior to European settlement) and revegetated vegetation.

The foreshore supports small dune pockets that retain high-value flora and fauna, such as coastal banksia. Dunes are present in Sandridge, Port Melbourne, Middle Park, and St Kilda West. However, these sensitive environments face growing pressures from the changing climate and high levels of recreational activity along the foreshore.



Pickles Street dunes, Port Melbourne

Aside from the influence of the Yarra River in the northwest of the municipality, Elster Creek is the only major waterway along the Municipality's coast. Originally, Elster Creek flowed into a coastal swamp. However, following colonisation its lower sections were channelised and Elwood Canal and Head Street diversion now direct the creek's flow directly into Port Phillip Bay.

Urban development, stormwater drainage infrastructure, and land-use change in the upper catchment have had a large impact on the health of the municipality's waterways. This includes poor water quality of the Elster Canal and the Yarra River, which in turn affects the overall health of Port Phillip Bay.



Elwood Canal and surrounding area

Despite significant change, the municipality is home to significant coastal and marine ecological values, many of which are highly valued by residents and visitors.

The municipality supports over two thousand indigenous flora and fauna species (CoPP, 2024). This includes the iconic and charismatic colony of little penguins (*Eudyptula Minor*) at the St Kilda Pier Breakwater, which is the only penguin colony across the globe that lives, feeds and forages in a Bay. Other species across the municipality include superb fairywren, the Burrunan dolphin, stingrays, seals, sea stars, crustaceans, muscles, Greenstaining Coral fungi and Murnongs (yam daisies).



Burrunan dolphins playing in Port Phillip Bay
(Source: Marine mammal foundation)

Coastal processes

The municipality's natural coastline is characterised as a swell-sheltered shoreline of predominantly sandy beaches, with a hard rock shoreline at Point Ormond and a soft rock shoreline at Elwood (NCCARF, 2017). Historically, beaches across the municipality have been shaped by numerous environmental and anthropogenic factors, including:

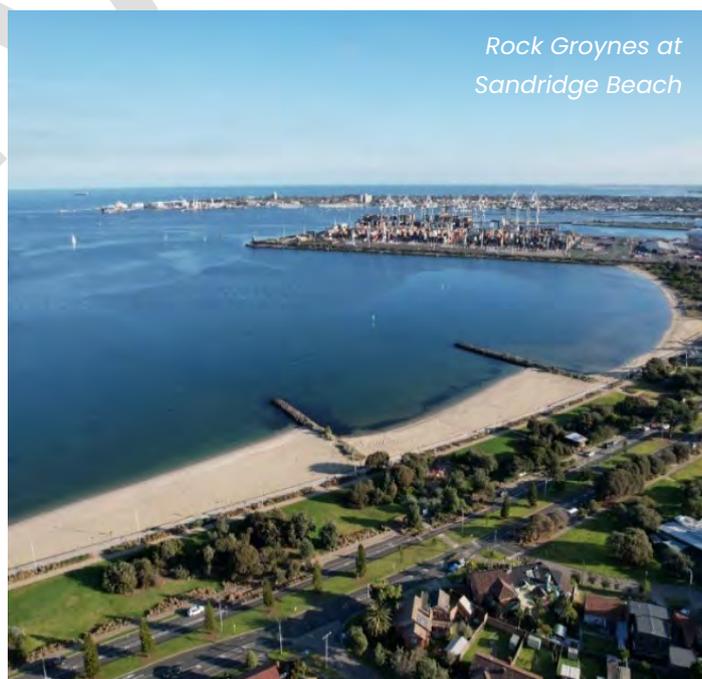
- Natural coastal processes – waves, winds and tides
- Coastal protection structures – seawalls, breakwaters and groynes
- Other coastal infrastructure – marinas and canals, drainage outfalls and outlets
- Beach renourishment management programs.

Port Phillip Bay's coastline is sheltered from large swell (ocean) waves originating in Bass Strait. As swell waves pass through the narrow entrance and shallow sand deposits at Port Phillip Heads, they begin to lose energy and eventually weaken as they move further into the Bay. Consequently, the Bay's foreshore receives minimal ocean swell waves. Instead, coastal processes are driven by locally generated wind waves and tides. These processes are responsible for shaping and driving sand transport across the foreshore.

The municipality's foreshore experiences a bimodal wave climate, with calmer summer conditions driving north-west longshore sand transport and energetic winter conditions driving south-east longshore transport (Short, 2020). Over time, the net movement of sand along the coastline is generally balanced, resulting in no overall trending direction of sand movement (Black & Rosenberg, 1992). Storm events tend to rake the sand back off the beaches into the Bay. Sand can return during calmer wave conditions; however, it also has the potential to be lost from the system.

Over the last century, coastal structures such as groynes, breakwaters and marinas, have been built along the shoreline. This has altered natural coastal processes and influenced sand transport. The trapping of sand by coastal structures, such as rock groynes, is visible across the municipality's foreshore, being most notable at Sandridge and Elwood.

This leads to the widening or narrowing of the beach on different sides of a structure, making some sections of the beach susceptible to erosion. Beach widths can change during different seasons and following storm events.



Rock Groynes at Sandridge Beach

Coastal hazards and interventions

The municipality has a history of dealing with coastal hazards, including erosion (sand loss) and inundation (flooding). The municipality is predominantly low-lying, making it vulnerable to temporary inundation from the Bay during storm tide events, as well as riverine flooding from the Yarra River and Elster Creek. The Yarra River, Elster Creek and parts of the drainage network also provide further flow paths for coastal storm tide flooding to reach low-lying areas inland. Sections of the municipality that sit at higher elevations, such as Point Ormond, inland areas of St Kilda and St Kilda East, are less vulnerable to coastal flooding.

Flooding has long been an ongoing challenge for the municipality, with the earliest recorded event dating back to 1839 (GML Heritage, 2024). Over time, flood events driven by coastal storm surges, riverine flooding and stormwater runoff have become more frequent due to changes in natural processes and drainage systems. Currently, many streets and low-lying areas across the municipality experience flooding, including Montague Street and Gladstone Street in South Melbourne – both prone to flooding for over a century. Compounding this issue, intense wave action is driving coastal erosion, stripping sand from beaches like Middle Park, St Kilda and Elwood, to leave nearby coastal areas increasingly vulnerable to flooding.

Table 2. Comparison of coastal hazards across the City of Port Phillip from the 19th century to present day.

Then	Now
South Melbourne	
 <p>1919</p> <p>Source: <i>Australasian</i>, 8 March 1919 in GML Heritage, 2024.</p>	 <p>2018</p> <p>Source: SES, 2020.</p>
Sandridge breakwater, Port Melbourne	
 <p>1950</p> <p>Source: GML Heritage, 2024.</p>	 <p>2024</p> <p>Source: GML Heritage, 2024.</p>

Since the late 19th century, a range of management activities have been implemented to reduce exposure and risk to coastal erosion and flooding hazards across the municipality.

Key management activities have included:

- Drainage of swamps and lagoons
- Land reclamation and raising of land
- Dredging and de-snagging of the Yarra River to improve flows and navigation
- Installation of seawalls and levees
- Beach renourishment
- Addition and improvements in stormwater drainage systems.



While management activities and mitigation measures help to alleviate some coastal hazard risks, the municipality's coastline remains highly susceptible to coastal flooding and erosion. With increased use and demand, climate change impacts, and urbanisation across the municipality, there is a growing need to increase the areas resilience to coastal hazards.



*Storm surge at Elwood foreshore
Photo: Susan Constable*

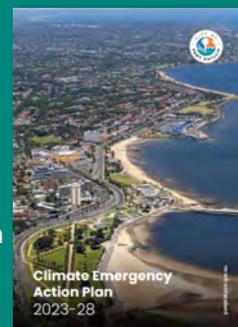
Changing climate of Port Phillip

The municipality's coastal areas are increasingly being impacted by changing climate conditions. Changing conditions along the coast that are expected due to climate change include:

- Rising sea levels
- Changes in wave and wind action
- Increases in storm tide events
- More intense and frequent rainfall events and riverine flooding
- Ocean acidification
- Algal blooms
- Changes in vegetation types and habitats
- Changes in bird migration patterns.

In 2019, Council declared a **climate emergency**, acknowledging the global nature of climate change and the need for collective action.

Following this, Council developed their *Climate Emergency Plan 2023–2028*. The Plan includes measurable targets and practical actions for individuals, households, and businesses to help cut greenhouse gas emissions and preparing for increased extreme weather conditions, from heatwaves to flooding.



Climate changes are likely to influence the frequency, extent and duration of coastal hazards, including storm tide flooding and erosion events. Events are anticipated to become more frequent and last longer, which will directly impact beach and flood recovery. Existing stormwater networks and outfalls, including the Elwood Canal, are also likely to be impacted by rising sea levels and increased rainfall. These events will place greater pressure on the existing network and may result in reduced drainage efficiency, leading to greater inland flooding.

Based on projections by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC, 2023) for a very high emissions future, by 2100 global sea levels are projected to increase by 0.63 – 1.01 m above baseline 1995–2014 sea levels.

CSIRO estimates for the Port Phillip local government area indicate sea levels may rise by approximately 0.68 m above baseline 1986 – 2005 sea levels over the next ~65 years (CoastAdapt, 2017)¹.

The municipality is experiencing rising temperatures, increases in heatwaves and urban heating. 'Green' and 'blue' spaces provided by reserves and our coastal and marine areas play an important role in helping aid urban cooling. 'Green' and 'blue' spaces should continue to be maintained and enhanced into the future to build resilience.

¹ CoastAdapt (2017) https://coastadapt.com.au/sea-level-rise-information-all-australian-coastal-councils#VIC_PORT_PHILLIP.

Port Phillip Bay Coastal Hazard Assessment

An important body of work for the coastal and marine areas of the municipality is the Port Phillip Bay Coastal Hazard Assessment (PPBCHA). This comprehensive assessment was undertaken by DEECA in collaboration with CSIRO, Water Technology and the University of Melbourne (completed in 2024). Using the best available data and information, the PPBCHA is a comprehensive assessment which provides a regional scale understanding of coastal hazards across Port Phillip Bay. This information, data and knowledge will help us to better plan for and adapt to coastal hazards around the Bay.



Technical reports from the Port Phillip Bay Coastal Hazard Assessment



Storms rolling into St Kilda Beach



As part of the Our Coastal Future program, Council is developing a Coastal Adaptation Plan (CAP). The CAP explores the municipality’s vulnerability and risk to coastal hazards, as well as identifies adaptation approaches to manage the impacts of climate change. The CAP is being developed to align with the Victoria’s Resilient Coast – Adapting for 2100+ (VRC) framework and guidelines, which is a new state-wide approach to coastal hazard adaptation.

Both the FMP and CAP seek to consider and appropriately adapt to future coastal hazards. They aim to balance the management of social, cultural, environmental, and economic values and uses of the coastline, ensuring it remains a desirable, liveable and prosperous place for current and future generations.

Community and connection to coast

Our municipality has a population of about 112,000 people, which is expected to grow to nearly 167,000 by 2041 (.idcommunity 2024a & 2024c). Our community is relatively young, with a median age of 38 (ABS 2021a). Two in five households are single-person, and about half of residents rent (.idcommunity 2024a). Figure 14 presents key demographic statistics.



Figure 14. 2024, 2023 and 2021 census statistics (.idcommunity, 2024a)

City of Port Phillip has a proud history of inclusion and diversity, with Station and Princes piers the first landfall in Australia for many new arrivals in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Today, over a third of residents are born overseas and one in four speaks a language other than English at home. Diversity within our community remains one of Port Phillip’s greatest strengths.

How we use our foreshore

The foreshore is **central to community life**, offering a wide range of social, recreational, and tourism experiences.

It’s a hub for activities such as swimming, running, boating, cycling, fishing, beach volleyball and paddleboarding.



Connection to Land and Sea Country

Around 0.5% of Port Phillip City’s population identifies as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander.

The strong connection to land and sea Country continues for Bunurong, Boon Wurrung and Wurundjeri People, whose **cultural responsibilities and obligations to care for Country remain intact.**

Social cohesion, diversity and inclusion

Council plays a key role in creating a diverse, inclusive and connected community. As part of the FMP development, we undertook a **Gender Impact Assessment**, alongside consideration of the Accessibility Action Plan 2023–25 and LGBTIQ+ Action Plan 2023–26, to ensure the diverse needs and experiences of our community were reflected.

Economy and livelihoods

Over the past fifty years, the municipality's economy has undergone significant structural transformation, shifting from a predominantly industrial manufacturing base to one centred around service provision. Growth in knowledge-based services has been a key driver of this change. Notably, the professional, scientific, and technical services sector has emerged as the largest contributor to the municipality's economy, with an estimated value-added contribution of \$2.7 billion (REMPAN, 2024). The total economic value-added by the municipality in FY2023-24 was approximately \$13.9 billion, representing 3.3 % of all value-added across Greater Melbourne (REMPAN, 2024). Table 3 below shows the top ten value-added industries, where the top four (in light orange) account for more than 50% of all value added across the municipality.

Table 3. Top ten industries in the municipality, by amount of value-added (REMPAN, 2024).

Industry	Value-added (\$ million)	City of Port Phillip (%)	Greater Melbourne (%)
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	2,696	19.4	9.7
Rental, Hiring & Real Estate Services	1,927	13.9	13.8
Financial & Insurance Services	1,617	11.6	12.0
Construction	1,275	9.2	8.9
Healthcare & Social Assistance	838	6.0	9.0
Information Media & Telecommunications	826	5.9	3.7
Transport, Postal & Warehousing	685	4.9	5.4
Education & Training	532	3.8	6.3
Retail Trade	509	3.7	4.5
Administrative & Support Services	488	3.5	2.0

Value-added indicates how much wealth an industry generates. It plays a key role in calculating Gross Regional Product – an estimate of an area's contribution to the national economy.

As the municipality has experienced urban renewal and gentrification, particularly in areas like Port Melbourne and South Melbourne, the real estate and construction sectors have grown in prominence. Additionally, an ageing population and a growing life expectancy has driven increased demand for healthcare services. Located just east of St Kilda Road, The Alfred, a major tertiary public hospital, plays a key role in meeting these healthcare needs.

The area's strong creative heritage remains a driving force, with creative industries represented across many larger industries, such as professional services and information media. Cultural and artistic hubs like St Kilda continue to serve as key focal points for the municipality and contribute significantly to the area's thriving tourism sector.

Home to approximately 112,000 people, the City of Port Phillip supports an estimated 93,347 jobs (.idcommunity, 2024a, .idcommunity, 2024b). Employment within the City is largely concentrated in the northern areas of St Kilda Road North, South Melbourne and Fishermans Bend.

Table 4 shows the top seven employment industries within the municipality, as reported in the 2021 Census (ABS, 2021b). Table 5 shows how the top five employers across the municipality are relatively consistent for each suburb.



St Kilda Road, a key employment hub in the City of Port Phillip (Source: VicScreen).

Table 4. The top 7 employment industries across the municipality, as reported in the 2021 Census (ABS, 2021b).

Top 7 employment industries		% employed persons
	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	16.2
	Health Care and Social Assistance	11.8
	Education and Training	8.6
	Retail Trade	7.4
	Financial and Insurance Services	6.8
	Construction	6.6
	Accommodation and Food Services	6.6

Table 5. The top five employment industries per suburb, as reported in the 2021 Census (ABS, 2021b).

Suburb	Top 5 employment industries				
	1	2	3	4	5
Albert Park					
Balaclava					
Elwood					
Middle Park					
Port Melbourne					
Ripponlea					
South Melbourne					
St Kilda					
St Kilda East					
St Kilda West					

Tourism

Tourism is a major contributor to the municipality's economy, employment, and identity. In 2022/23, tourism generated \$2.4 billion, with around 11.6 % of residents employed in a tourism-related industry (.idcommunity, 2024d).

The municipality's iconic coastline hosts a range of major festivals and events, attracting around 750,000 visitors each year. These include triathlons, music festivals, food and drink festivals, fun runs, Bay swims, markets, and other community events (Urban Enterprises, 2023). The St Kilda Festival and its associated First People's art and music day is a key event each year.



Home to major attractions such as the St Kilda foreshore, Luna Park, and Albert Park (the venue for the Australian Formula One Grand Prix), the municipality draws significant visitor numbers. Before the COVID-19 pandemic, St Kilda alone attracted nearly 60% of all visitors during peak tourism seasons (Urban Enterprises, 2022).

In addition to formal events, the foreshore attracts visitors year-round as a prime location for a wide range of recreational and sporting activities, from beach volleyball and triathlons, through to skydiving. The iconic Bay Trail connects walkers, runners, and cyclists along the length of the foreshore, providing easy access to the many parks and reserves where locals and visitors can engage in passive and recreational activities along the coast.

Key tourism assets and identified development opportunities along the coast

Station Pier is Victoria's primary international cruise ship port, a highly strategic transport asset that plays a direct role in bringing tourists into and through the municipality. Following the relocation of the Spirit of Tasmania ferry to Geelong in 2022, Station Pier's focus shifted to accommodating international visitors. Capturing and retaining these visitors as part of Melbourne's cruise tourism presents a significant economic opportunity for the municipality.



Station Pier (Source: Ports Victoria)

The **St Kilda Pier** has undergone a major redevelopment, led by Park Victoria. The new pier includes much improved disability access and a penguin boardwalk, providing an additional 150 m of protected wildlife habitat to the existing 500 m currently utilised by Little Penguins on the breakwater. The new Pier and landscaping extend inland towards Jacka Boulevard, revitalising the surrounding foreshore area and improving path connections.



Upgraded St Kilda Pier (Source: Parks Victoria)



Concept design of St Kilda Marina (Source: City of Port Phillip)

The **St Kilda Marina** is planned for redevelopment by the municipality. The redevelopment will aim to make the marina more open and accessible and create a vibrant strip of foreshore for the community to enjoy. It is intended to boost tourism and local business in the area. A key priority is to ensure the renewal approach aligns with environmental and heritage considerations, preserving the area's coastal character.

The **St Kilda Triangle precinct**, currently a car park located next to the Palais Theatre in St Kilda, is a unique opportunity as one of Melbourne's last bayside renewal sites.

The municipality had advocated to the Victorian Government for investment into a business case for a possible live music and performance venue at St Kilda Triangle. This was intended to support the ongoing cultural of St Kilda as a home for live music into the future.



St Kilda Triangle precinct (Source: City of Port Phillip)

City of Port Phillip

Our Coastal Future Foreshore Management Plan 2026



Vision and objectives

This FMP, its vision, objectives and actions, set the strategic direction for marine and coastal management for the next 10 years. A vision was developed using feedback from the community and stakeholder engagement activities and background review.

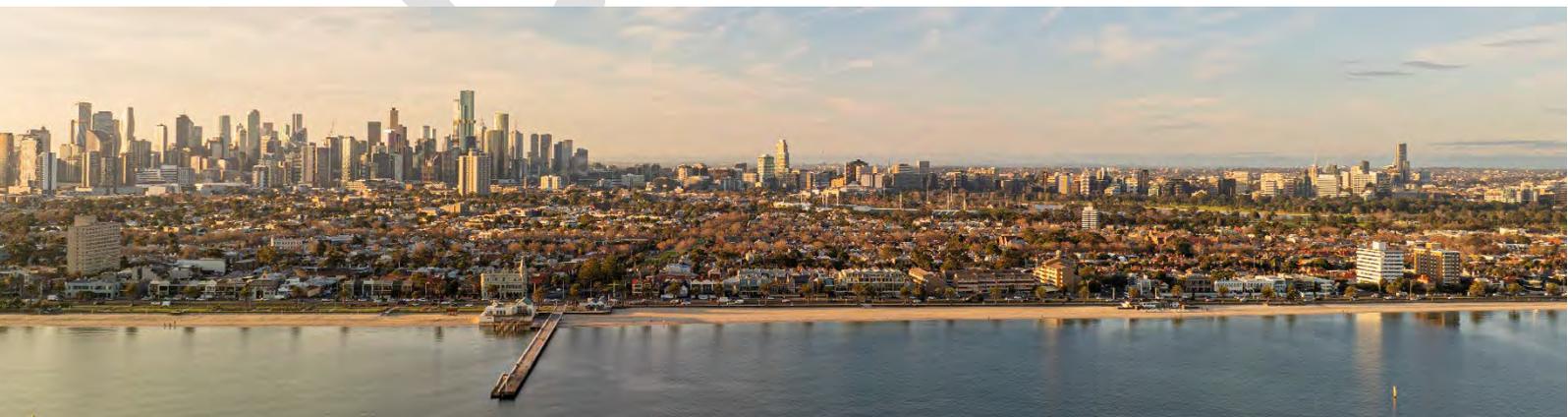
The vision reflects the shared aspirations of the Council, its community and visitors, Traditional Owners, and stakeholders concerning the use, preservation, management and custodianship of the municipality's foreshore and marine areas.

The vision for our City of Port Phillip's coastal and marine areas is:

“A healthy, resilient foreshore and Bay that sustainably supports diverse history, cultures and iconic lifestyle activities for everyone to enjoy, now and in the future.”

The intent of the vision:

Healthy and resilient foreshore and Bay	Means preserving and enhancing marine environments, sandy beaches and adjacent open green spaces, assets and infrastructure. Communities have a built awareness of climate change challenges and have the capacity to build adaptation and resilience to changing conditions.
Sustainably supports diverse history, cultures and iconic lifestyle activities	Means applying sustainable and holistic management approaches that support the diverse values and needs of both the community and coastal and marine areas. This involves acknowledging, celebrating and sharing the histories of this iconic coastline including both Traditional Owner knowledge, perspectives and ongoing connection to Country, as well as the municipality's European heritage. It also means providing services and facilities that enable people to enjoy a wide range of activities and experiences on and by the Bay, and fostering shared responsibility for preserving our coastal and marine environments.
Everyone to enjoy	Means all people who have a connection to, live, work, visit and play along the Port Phillip coastline. Be it rightsholders, residents and visitors, these spaces are for the enjoyment of all
Now and in the future	Means to create sustainable management choices that safeguards values and recreational opportunities for current and future generations.



Five long-term objectives support the vision (Figure 15). They directly align with the MAC Policy 2020 Planning and Decision pathway (Figure 4) and its intended outcomes (**Error! Reference source not found.**).

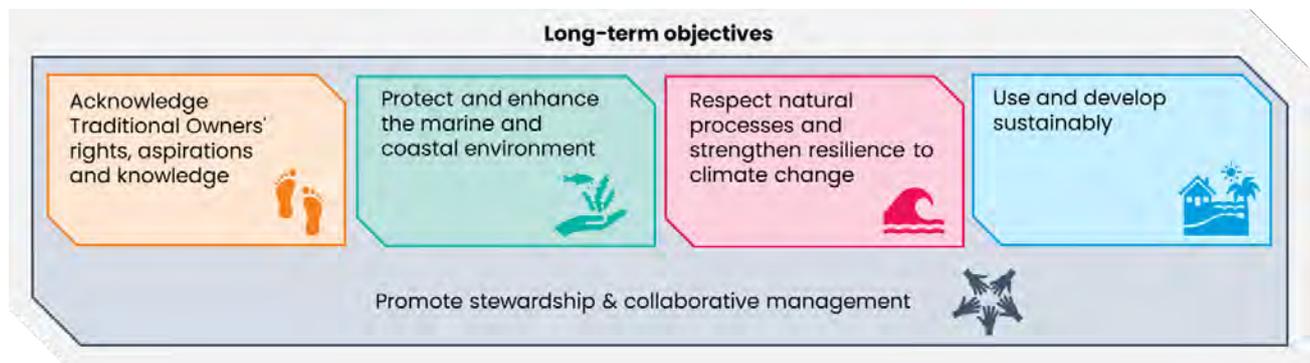


Figure 15. Long-term objectives for the FMP.

These objectives will guide decision-making, ensuring a coordinated and integrated approach to coastal and marine management across the municipality across the next 10 – 15 years. Stewardship and collaborative management are required to deliver all the long-term objectives. As such, the “promotion of stewardship and collaborative management” has been framed as an foundational objective recognising its integral role in achieving all objectives.

Through these five objectives, we can holistically manage and enhance the municipality's coastal and marine areas.

Together, the vision and long-term objectives guide longer-term management and custodianship (30+ years) of the coastal and marine areas, creating resilient spaces for current and future generations to thrive.





Values, concerns and opportunities

The municipality's coastal and marine spaces are central to the lives of many residents and visitors. Strategic planning is needed to manage increasing pressures from catchment and coastal flooding, development, population growth, a changing climate, and ageing infrastructure. Identifying the environmental, cultural, economic and social values of our coastal and marine areas supports informed management decisions. Understanding how pressures and concerns impact our values can help shape management opportunities, goals and actions.



Community and stakeholder perspectives have been gathered through our in-person engagement events, workshops, online activities, and document review to better understand the values, concerns, and opportunities in the municipality's coastal and marine areas.

Attachment A provides further details of all consultation activities undertaken.

This section summarises key values, concerns and opportunities for the municipality's coastal and marine areas, identified through the Our Coastal Future engagement program and supporting document review. These findings are framed around the objectives of the *Marine and Coastal Act 2018* and supporting guidance of the MAC Policy (2020). This information provides the foundation for developing the FMP's coastal management goals and actions, and will also inform our CAP.

The Aboriginal communities of the municipality's coastal areas hold inherited rights, values and interests in this region due to their status as the First peoples of Australia.

The City of Port Phillip Council's Foreshore Management plan supports the Traditional Owners "Caring for Country" principles across the coastal region and is committed to ensuring the right to self-determination for First peoples is embedded in this plan and is reflected through our work practices.

Acknowledge Traditional Owners' rights, aspirations and knowledge



Values

- Ongoing connection with Country
- Protection of Country and cultural values for future generations
- Intergenerational knowledge exchange
- Areas of cultural sensitivity and significance, including song lines and the Ngargee Tree within Albert Park (the last remaining corroboree tree in Melbourne)
- Arts, educational spaces and signage raising awareness of local Traditional Owner culture and history, including Yalukut Willam cultural walking tour
- Existing and maturing relationships between Bunurong Traditional Owners and local land managers
- Broadening recognition and appreciation for the oldest living culture in the world

Concerns

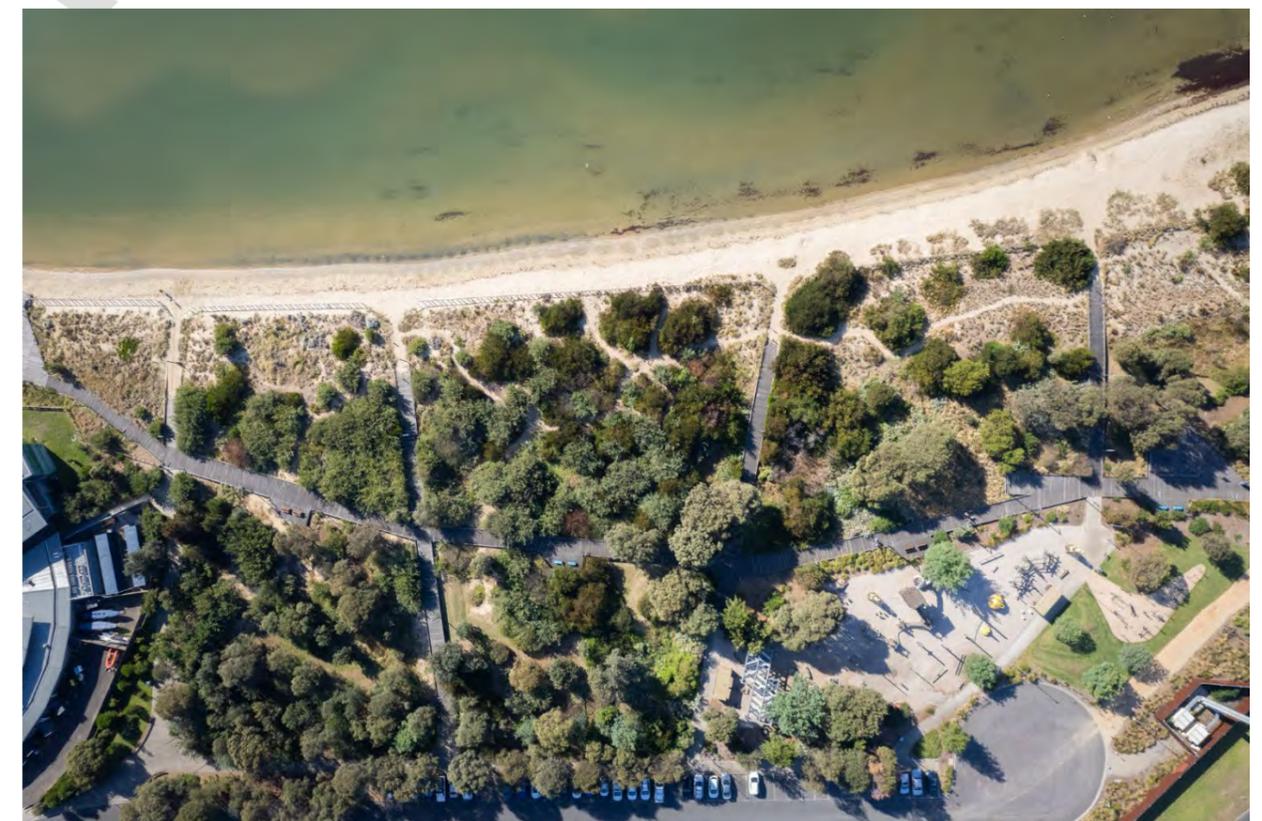
- Disconnection between Bunurong and Wurundjeri Traditional Owners and Country
- Limited opportunity for Traditional Owner involvement in planning decisions and management of coastal and marine areas
- Limited awareness and understanding of the area's cultural history
- Damage and deterioration of significant First Nations cultural heritage places, sustained through recreational use, occupation and development
- Deterioration in the health and physical form of Country following colonisation, contributing to disconnection between Traditional Owners and Country
- Limited Traditional Owner capacity

Opportunities

- Improve partnerships with Bunurong and Wurundjeri Traditional Owners, engaging with the Traditional Owner community and making space for young First Nations voices to be heard
- Create rich cultural experiences by linking Aboriginal cultural stories to new developments, including precincts in Fishermans Bend
- Explore innovative ways to increase understanding of the area's cultural history and values and enrich the coastal experience through art, storytelling, education events, songs and foreshore installations
- Create opportunities for cultural gathering to support well-being of First Nations peoples and strengthen connection to Country, maximising use of Council buildings and places
- Investigate Aboriginal Heritage places
- Develop Cultural Heritage Management Plans to protect places of Aboriginal significance
- Create a sense of place and support cultural, spiritual and physical needs of First Nations people
- Ensure early and continued engagement with Traditional Owners

NOTE: This overview provides some cultural values and heritage context. However, it is not derived from First Nations historical sources and does not incorporate the oral history of contemporary First Nations communities.

It is to be updated following further engagement with Traditional Owners.



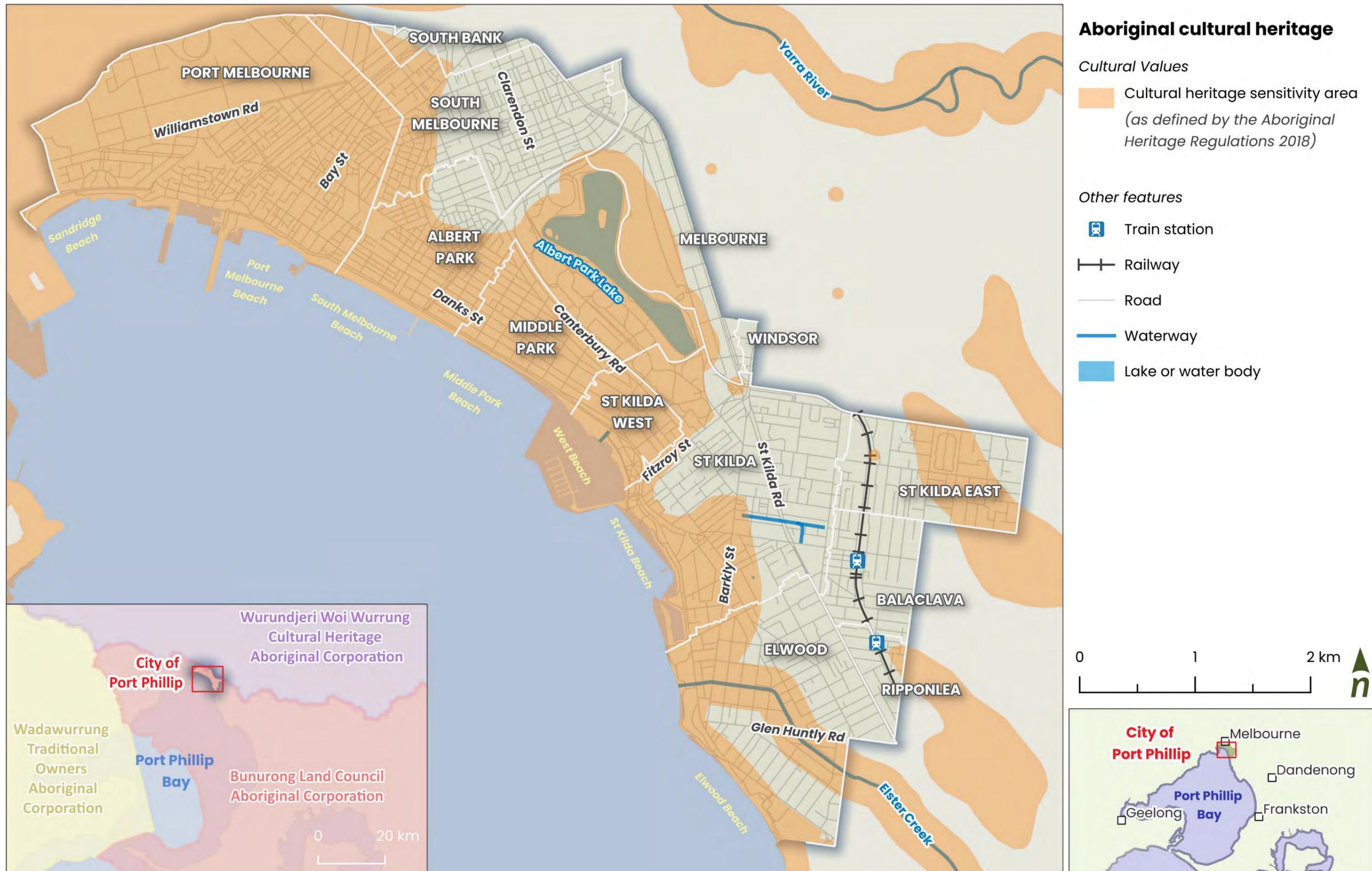


Figure 16. Aboriginal cultural heritage sensitivity areas and Registered Aboriginal Part boundaries.

Protect and enhance the marine and coastal environment



 Values	 Concerns	 Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean and healthy beaches, green spaces, waterways and marine ecosystems and habitats, including habitat corridors • Well managed and maintained habitats and green spaces • Natural features and landscapes, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Beaches , green landscapes, scenery, aesthetics ◦ Trees, vegetation and wildlife ◦ Clean air ◦ Views to the Melbourne Central Business District and Port Phillip Bay. • Open coastal green and blue spaces • Habitats supporting diverse fauna, including birds, frogs, reptiles, mammals • Diverse aquatic ecology – seagrass, crustaceans, fish, dolphins, stingrays and sea stars, some nationally threatened • Important small patches of distinct flora, including threatened species such as Marsh Saltbush and Coast Wirilda • Six remnant vegetation sites, including Coastal Dune Scrub and Grassy Woodland Plains ecosystems. • Over two thousand indigenous flora and fauna species, including many rare and threatened species. Little Penguins, Rakali (water rats), Puff Ball and Green-staining Coral fungi, Murnongs (yam daisies) and Hairy Spinifex are among the flagship species in the city • Urban habitats, such as the St Kilda Breakwater supporting unique and significant fauna, including Rakali, Little Penguins, and coastal vegetation supporting superb fairywrens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drainage, stormwater pollution and water treatment effectiveness • Poor water quality in waterways and the Bay beaches, including impacts from polluting activities upstream • Developments and infrastructure on the foreshore impacting upon environmental values • Disconnect between open green spaces • Dog access to sensitive areas, including dune environments • Ensuring compliance of businesses with environmental standards • Illegal feeding of bird species • Shellfish, mussel and crustacean poaching and fossicking • Illegal vegetation removal, loss of significant trees and shade • Deteriorating offshore marine environment and ecological communities • Invasive species and weed management, including marine pests • Beach and waterway microplastics • Potential ecological impacts associated with mechanical beach cleaning and renourishment activities • Potential ecological impacts associated with dredging within marinas and the Bay • Habitat and environmental degradation, including impacts on shade, native vegetation structure and biodiversity • Light pollution on nocturnal and migratory wildlife • Personal Watercrafts (PWC's i.e., jet skis), foil boards, boats and drones impacting beach user safety and native fauna • Odour of washed-up seaweed/seagrass, visual impact and associated management regime • Waste and litter management, particularly over the summer period • Impacts of climate change, population growth and higher density living, constrained spaces on urban forest health, vegetation structure and biodiversity • Management of dead or senescing vegetation and trees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Native and remnant coastal vegetation and flora and fauna ◦ Marine ecology, including offshore reefs, seagrass communities ◦ Fragile dune environments ◦ Tree canopy cover and shade. • Naturalise and re-wild open green spaces to improve habitat corridors, prioritising native species (e.g. pre-1750 EVC species, including but not limited to Coastal Salt Bush, Drooping Sheoak, Coastal Banksia), with consideration of changed soil profile or local masterplans • Expand habitat corridors • Weed management • Improvements for biosecurity control • Use succession planning to ensure resilient and diverse species • Leverage capital works to deliver more greening, including over pedestrian and bike links, parks, reserves and streetscapes • Improve litter and nutrient management, including management and maintenance of stormwater and pollutant traps • Reduce pollutants entering waterways and Bay • Assess potential ecological impacts associated with mechanical beach cleaning activities • Continue to collaborate with community environmental groups • Collaborate with Traditional Owners to care for, protect, and improve the health of marine and coastal Country • Establish a 'Caring for Country' Ranger Group • Communicate, manage and enforce: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ responses to illegal vegetation and tree removal and poisoning clearing ◦ zoning, e.g. for conservation, boating/fishing, dog walking • Restrict dogs impacting environmentally sensitive foreshore areas • Engage the community of the importance and significance of local ecosystems, including native species of flora and fauna





Figure 17. Environmental values of the municipality, including Ecological Vegetation Classes and marine biotopes.

Respect natural processes and strengthen resilience to climate change

♥ Values	☹ Concerns	💡 Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural coastal processes Creation and maintenance of natural spaces, e.g. sediment transport, sandy beaches, wetlands and waterways Beach nourishment program creating wide sandy beaches and a hazard buffer during storm tides Foreshore open space, gardens, tree shade and waterways that cool the urban environment Existing protective coastal infrastructure, e.g. sea walls, breakwaters, groynes Nature-based methods and habitat enhancement for coastal hazard protection Blue carbon ecosystems that sequester carbon from the atmosphere and regulate the climate, e.g. seagrass and remnant wetlands Planning, preparedness and resilience to coastal hazards, including disaster management, to protect human health, safety and wellbeing Scientific understanding of natural processes and drivers of hazard risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant coastal erosion impacts currently being experienced along the Port Phillip coastline Future coastal hazard impacts and risks to foreshore and inland areas, activities and assets, inc. sea level rise, temporary flooding, erosion, severe storms and rising ground water levels Increasing frequency and severity of rainfall, storm tide and sea level rise Inadequate drainage and stormwater infrastructure to address urban and coastal flooding Disturbance of coastal acid sulfate soils Minimal coastal buffer for landward retreat due to highly urbanised environment Impacts of new hard engineering structures on natural coastal processes Ensuring clear and accurate communication of complex coastal hazard information to stakeholders Activities and factors contributing towards increased climate change Meeting ongoing and increasing funding and resourcing needs to manage coastal hazard impacts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate latest coastal hazards mapping and information, including information from the Port Phillip Bay Coastal Hazard Assessment, into planning, decision making and management Strengthen understanding of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local coastal processes, Current and emerging coastal hazards Role of ecosystems in resilience Adaptation and resilience options. Increase community resilience, awareness and understanding of drivers of climate change and potential coastal hazards impacts Upgrade, modify or consider planned retreat of facilities/transition of land use, to safely adapt to coastal hazard impacts Maintain and upgrade existing coastal protection structures to withstand increasing coastal hazard impacts Advocate to State Government for higher resolution coastal hazard modelling and information to inform Council land use and development decision-making Future-proof the urban forest, using succession planning and a new planting palette that ensures resilient and diverse species selection; and develop specific management plans for iconic Palm and Plane trees. Explore nature-based methods to enhance and protect foreshore areas, e.g. establishing and extending dunes, living sea walls, oyster reefs, etc. Protect, respect and work with sediment supply and natural coastal processes Monitor efficacy, safety benefits and impacts of mechanical sand nourishment activities and adapt accordingly Increase the use of water sensitive urban design (WSUD) Support inland and upstream integrated water management and catchment initiatives to improve stormwater water quality - including increase of Albert Park Lake wetland habitat (Parks Victoria managed Land) Implement adaptation planning opportunities with the ABM and SECCCA



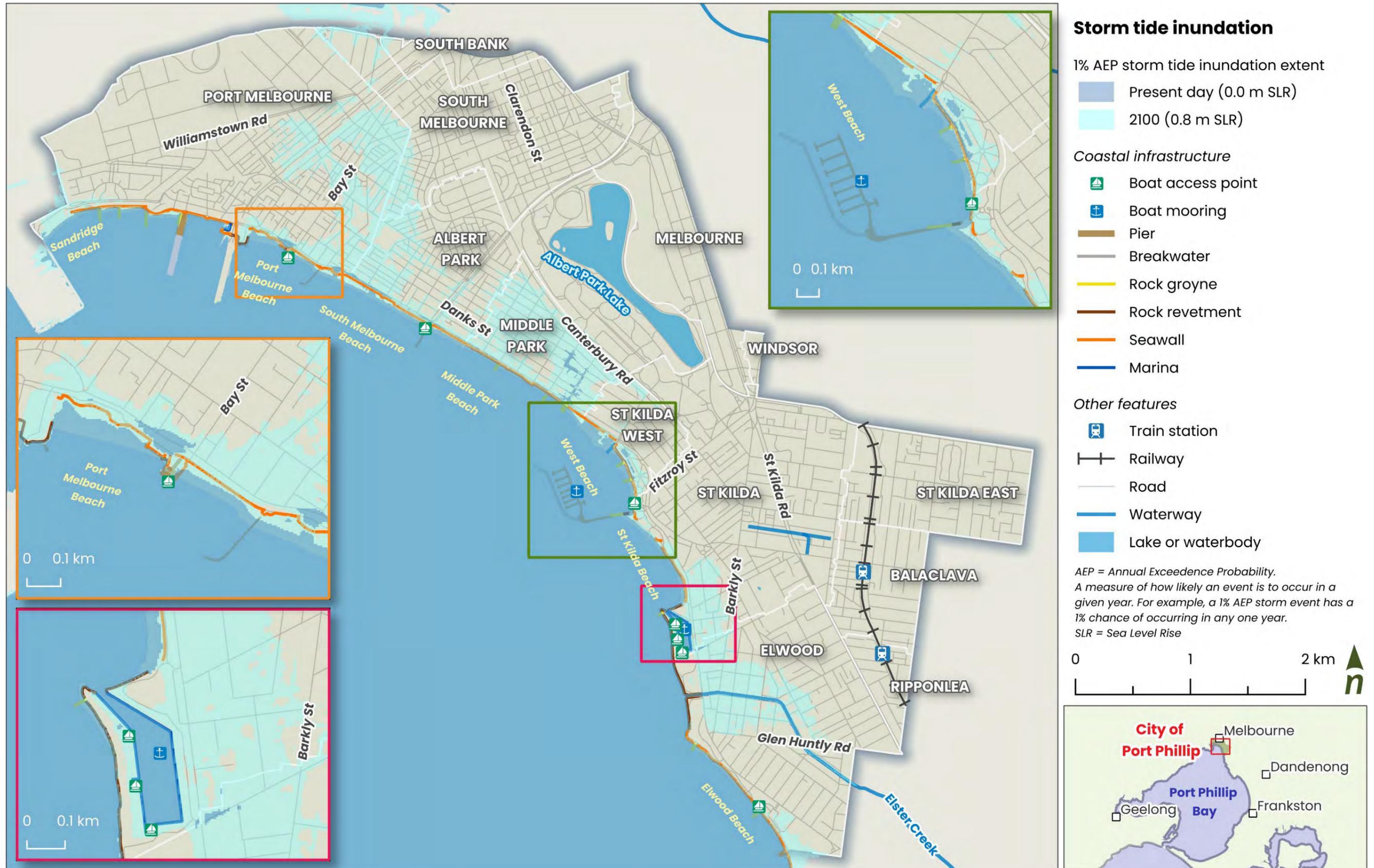


Figure 18. Storm tide inundation across the municipality for a 1% AEP storm event with 0.0 m of sea level rise (SLR) (present day) and 0.8 m of SLR (long-term future).

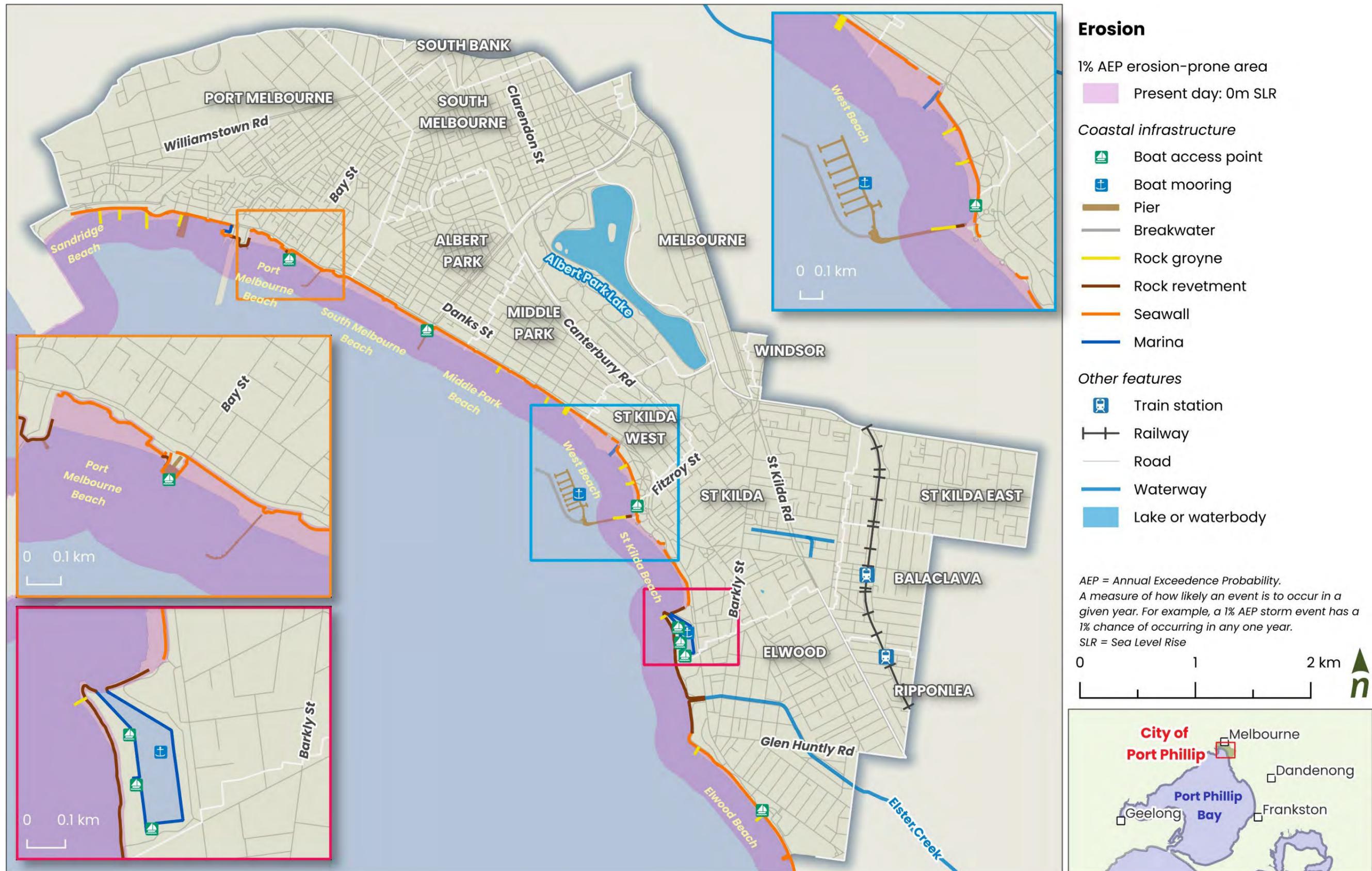


Figure 19. Erosion extent along the municipality's coastline at the present-day level of sea level rise (0 m SLR).

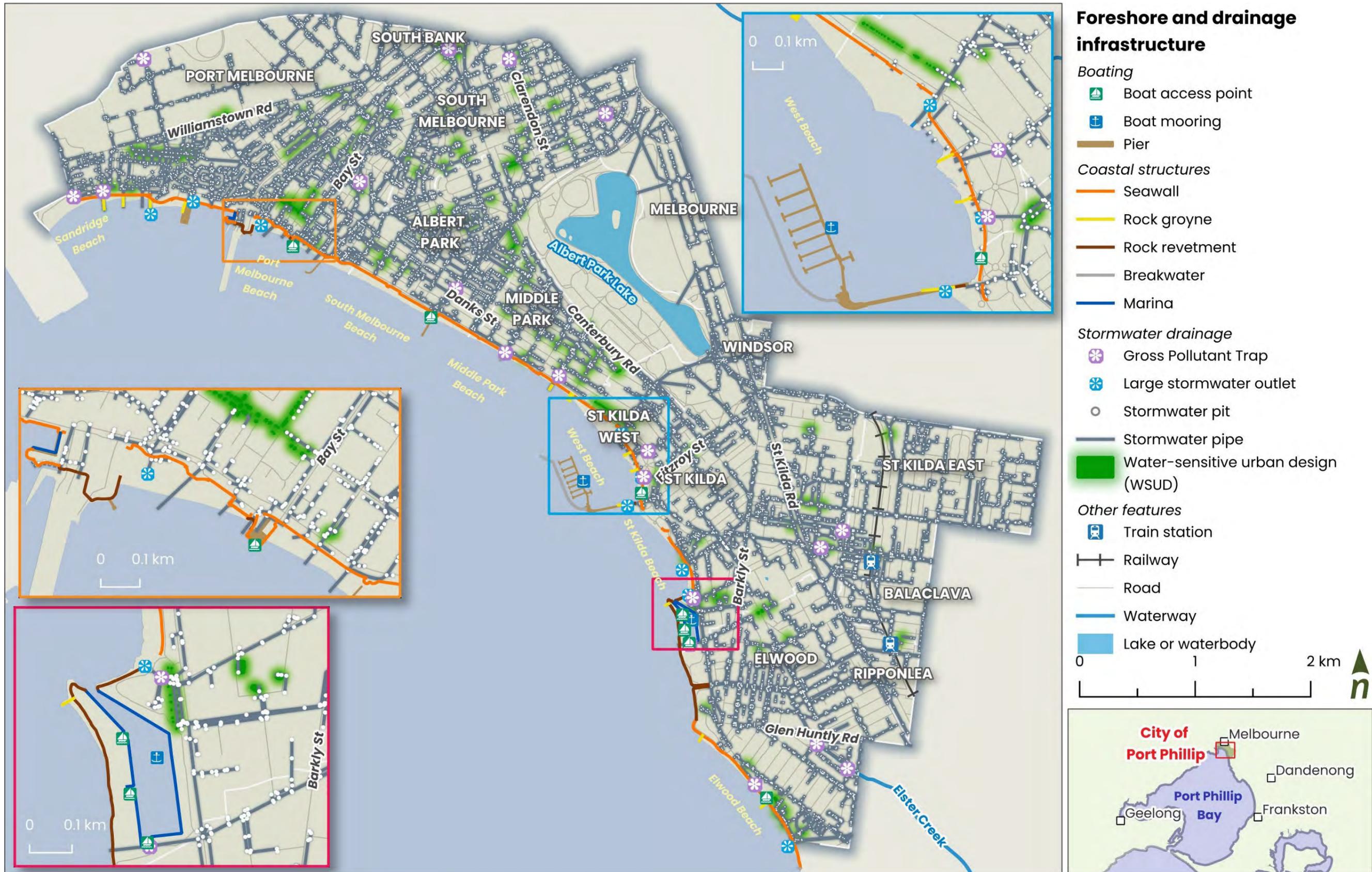
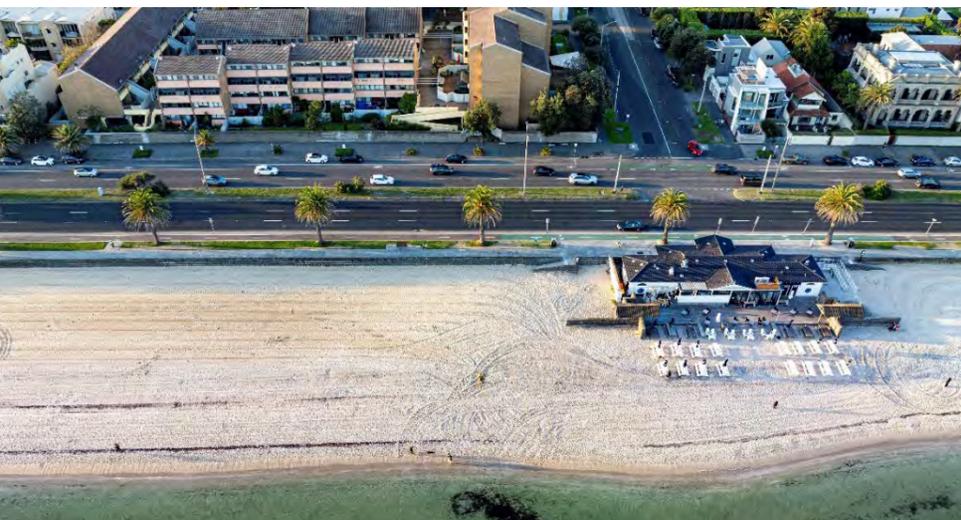


Figure 20. Coastal infrastructure across the municipality, including boating, protective, and stormwater and drainage infrastructure.

Use and develop sustainably



 Values	 Concerns	 Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean, safe and well-maintained public spaces, beaches, boating areas and waterways • Atmosphere and character - vibrant, harmonious and minimalistic • Clean, fit-for-purpose, well-maintained and quality infrastructure, facilities and amenities including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bay Trail pedestrian and bike paths ○ Public toilets and showers (gendered, accessible, and all gender) ○ Playgrounds ○ Grass and landscaped area ○ Outdoor fitness equipment ○ Beach volleyball courts ○ Life Saving Clubs ○ Sailing and boat clubs ○ Drinking fountains, water refill stations and dog bowls ○ Bins. • Commercial precincts and local business opportunities, including, shops, cafes, restaurants, markets, activity hubs • Tourism – economic and employment opportunities • Coastal areas supporting and celebrating diverse cultures and histories • Connectivity across the foreshore and between open green spaces e.g. cycling and pedestrian pathways, boardwalks • Dog friendly and dog free beaches • Enforcement and signage preventing glass and alcohol and antisocial behaviour in public spaces • Foreshore areas and facilities promoting active and passive recreation for residents and tourists • Sports grounds and club facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balancing population growth and development pressures with environmental and community needs • Drinking water facilities for residents and dogs • Capacity for the foreshore to accommodate for growing visitor numbers • Commercialisation of public space and assets • Condition, capacity and maintenance of existing amenities and infrastructure including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Public toilet and shower facilities ○ All abilities access paths and trails ○ Shade and seating ○ Bins ○ Drinking fountains, water refill stations and dog bowls ○ Playgrounds and outdoor fitness equipment ○ Grass and landscaped area ○ Life Saving Clubs ○ Sailing and boat clubs. • Condition and efficacy of ageing coastal protection structures • Conflict, competing uses and safety concerns between shared path users e.g., cyclists, pedestrians and e-scooters/ e-bikes, rollerbladers • Conflict and vulnerability of swimmers, families and marine life from personal watercrafts (PWC's/jet skis) and foilboards • Connectivity between foreshore areas and playgrounds to public amenities • Management and communication of dog free and dog friendly beach zones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure development and design preserves open green space, limits further foreshore developments in green space, accounts for coastal hazards and implements resilient design • Continue to pursue improvements to stormwater management to address challenges of water quality, drought, flooding and sea level rise, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ New and retrofitted Water Sensitive Urban Design and gross pollutant traps ○ Green infrastructure e.g. rain gardens. • Review Bay Trail safety and upgrade shared paths to match current standards and community requests to improve safety, connectivity and safety between path users • Review, install and maintain fit-for purpose foreshore infrastructure, facilities and amenities to support current and growing demand, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Public toilet and warm shower facilities (including, increasing number of showers available) ○ All abilities access, paths and trails ○ Shade and seating ○ Bins and litter management ○ Playgrounds and outdoor fitness equipment ○ Drinking fountains, water refill stations and dog bowls ○ Coastal protective structures (e.g. seawalls, rock revetments) ○ Recreational facilities e.g. bike/shared user paths ○ Life Saving Clubs. • Review, clearly communicate and consistently enforce dog controls • Encourage multi-use foreshore buildings



Values

- Pop-up events, farmers markets, festivals and sporting events
- Well serviced areas and facilities supporting recreational opportunities including boating, snorkelling, fishing, swimming, kite surfing and beach volleyball, and other sports
- Safe, reliable public foreshore access for users of all abilities
- Water safety signage to reduce drowning risk
- Life Saving Club signage installed or updated along beaches according to Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) water quality advice to communicate the Bay's suitability for swimming and associated health risks

Concerns

- Developments and infrastructure on the foreshore impacting upon recreational use
- Ensuring compliance and balancing of commercial, residential and visitor interests
- Foreshore access and safety concerns for all ability users
- Foreshore use and development, and associated impacts on environmental and cultural assets and values
- Public safety concerns:
 - Antisocial behaviour
 - Path lighting
 - 24-hour culture over the summer period.
- Enforcement and regulation of:
 - Antisocial behaviour
 - Dog on/off leash areas.
- Limited shade and seating facilities in foreshore areas and open spaces
- Limited awareness of expected shared path use behaviours and communicating safe shared bike and walking use
- Litter/waste management, including fishing tackle, fish and dog waste
- Over-development and loss of open green spaces and sight lines
- Litter / waste management, including via stormwater
- Maintenance of key foreshore infrastructure to meet increased future demand, including:
 - Stormwater networks
 - Marinas boating infrastructure
 - Carparking
 - Pathways, ramps, and DDA compliance.
- Exposure and vulnerability of foreshore buildings and facilities to current and future coastal hazard impacts

Opportunities

- Improve management of waste / litter to decrease environmental impact through increasing:
 - Public recycling and FOGO bins, including at foreshore events
 - Volume of waste bins without impacting more green space amenity i.e. via solar powered compacting bins and less loose bins.
 - Frequency and coverage of beach cleaning efforts.
- Install fencing to better manage access around sensitive flora and fauna, particularly dune environments
- Explore improvement opportunities to all abilities and wheelchair access to foreshore areas, parks and playgrounds and in-water beach access
- Support a mix of active and creative foreshore uses, while maintaining spaces for relaxation and connection with nature
- Explore establishing a snorkelling trail
- Monitor and improve beach and street cleaning practices to improve water quality and amenity of the foreshore
- Update foreshore signage to increase clarity, education and awareness based on the recent review of:
 - Drowning and other aquatic risks
 - Local vegetation and ecology
 - Shared paths
 - Dog off leash zones.
- Continue to review permitting system for commercial activities/recreation e.g. foreshore events, markets, sports, food pop-ups
- Use environmentally sensitive materials that are suitable for coastal conditions in asset maintenance, management and design
- Address ongoing summer public safety risks, including:
 - Aquatic risks
 - Anti-social behaviour
 - Improved path lighting and additional police CCTV.
- Celebrate and maintain heritage coastal assets e.g. art , memorials, seawalls
- Integration with relevant plans / strategies, such as:
 - Enterprise Asset Management Plan 2022-32
 - Events Strategy 2023-26
 - Don't Waste It! Waste Management Strategy 2022-25
 - Accessibility Action Plan 2023-25
 - Places for People: Public Space Strategy 2022-32.



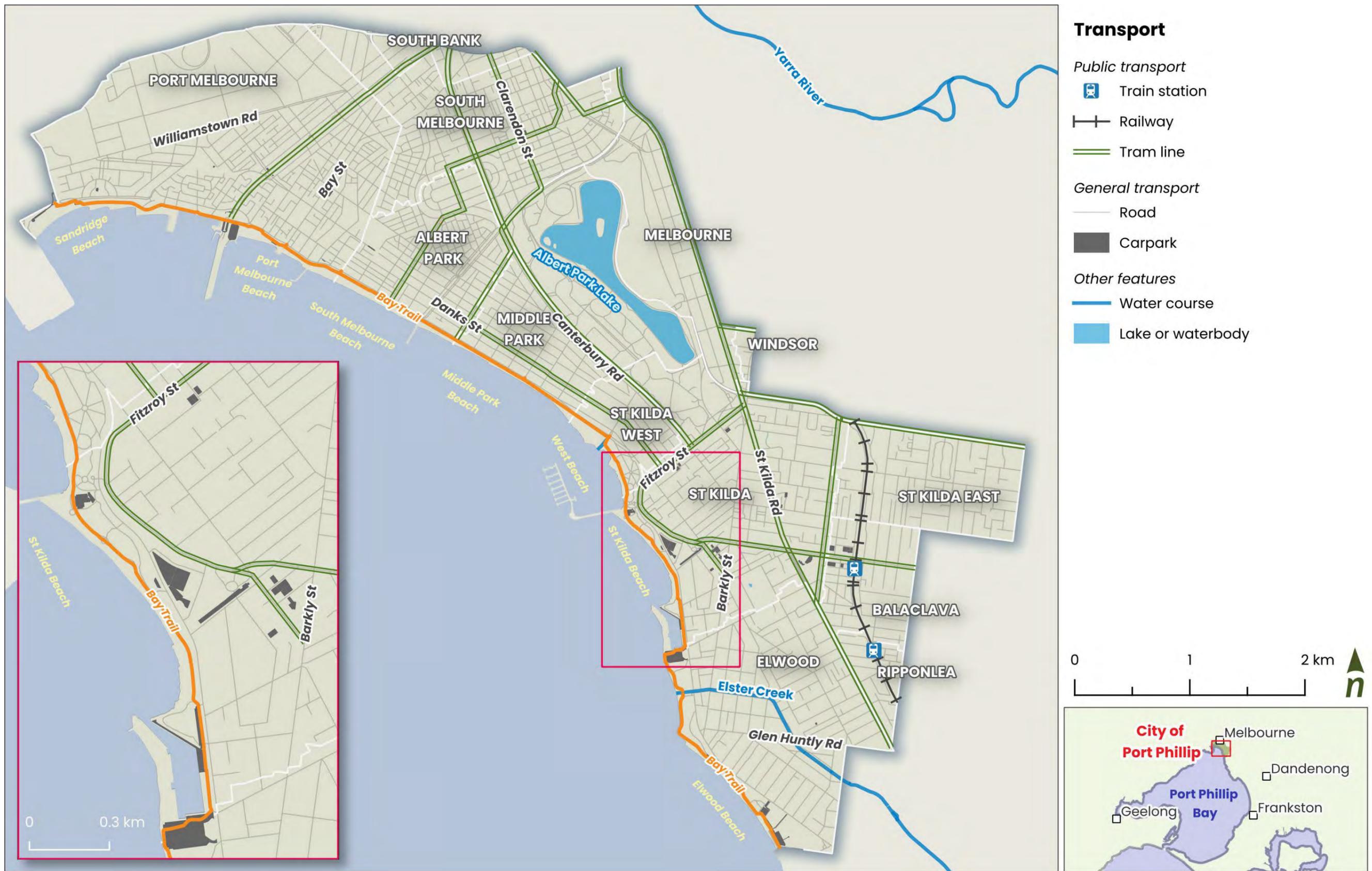


Figure 21. Transport infrastructure and assets across the municipality.

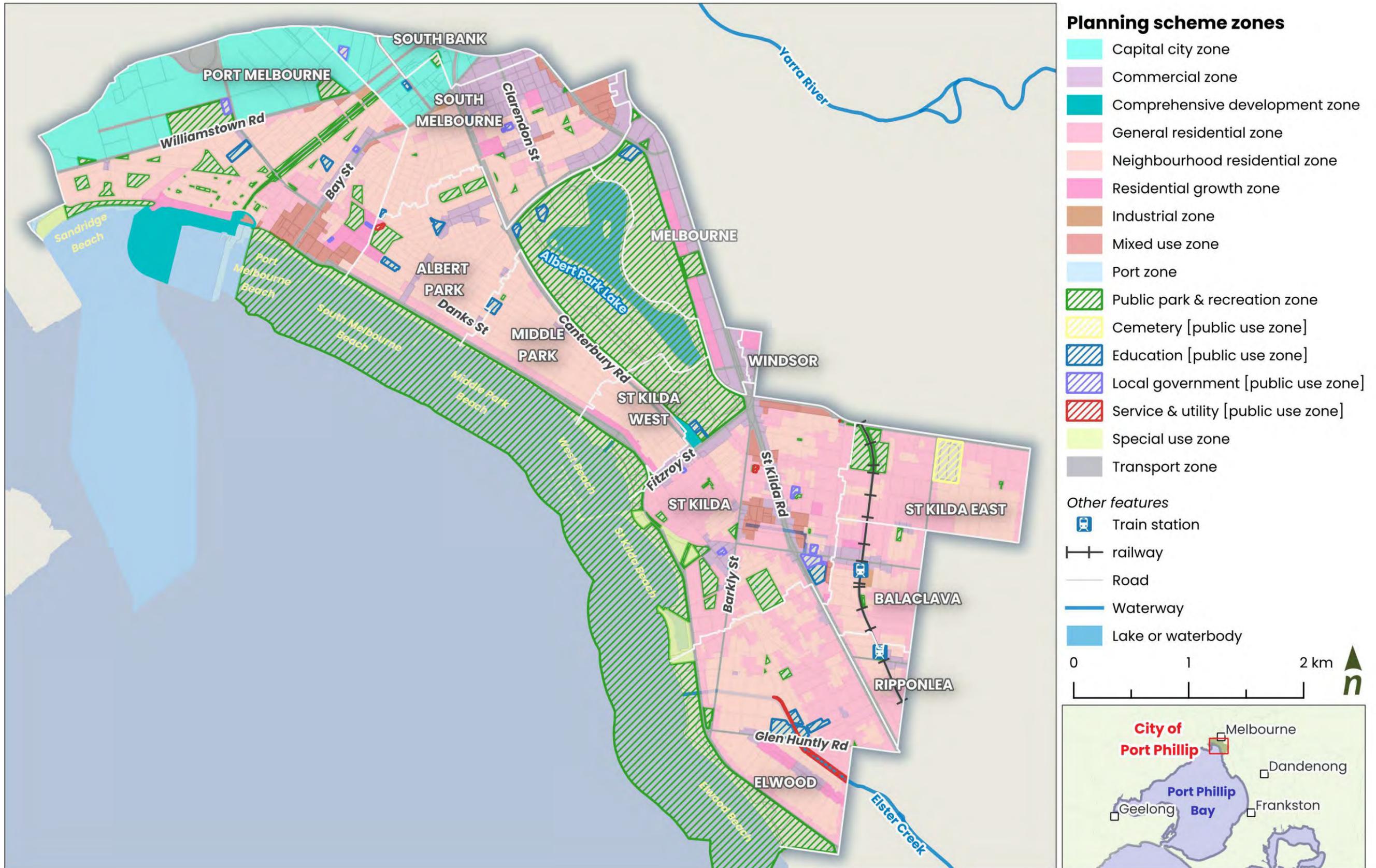


Figure 22. Planning Scheme zones across the municipality.

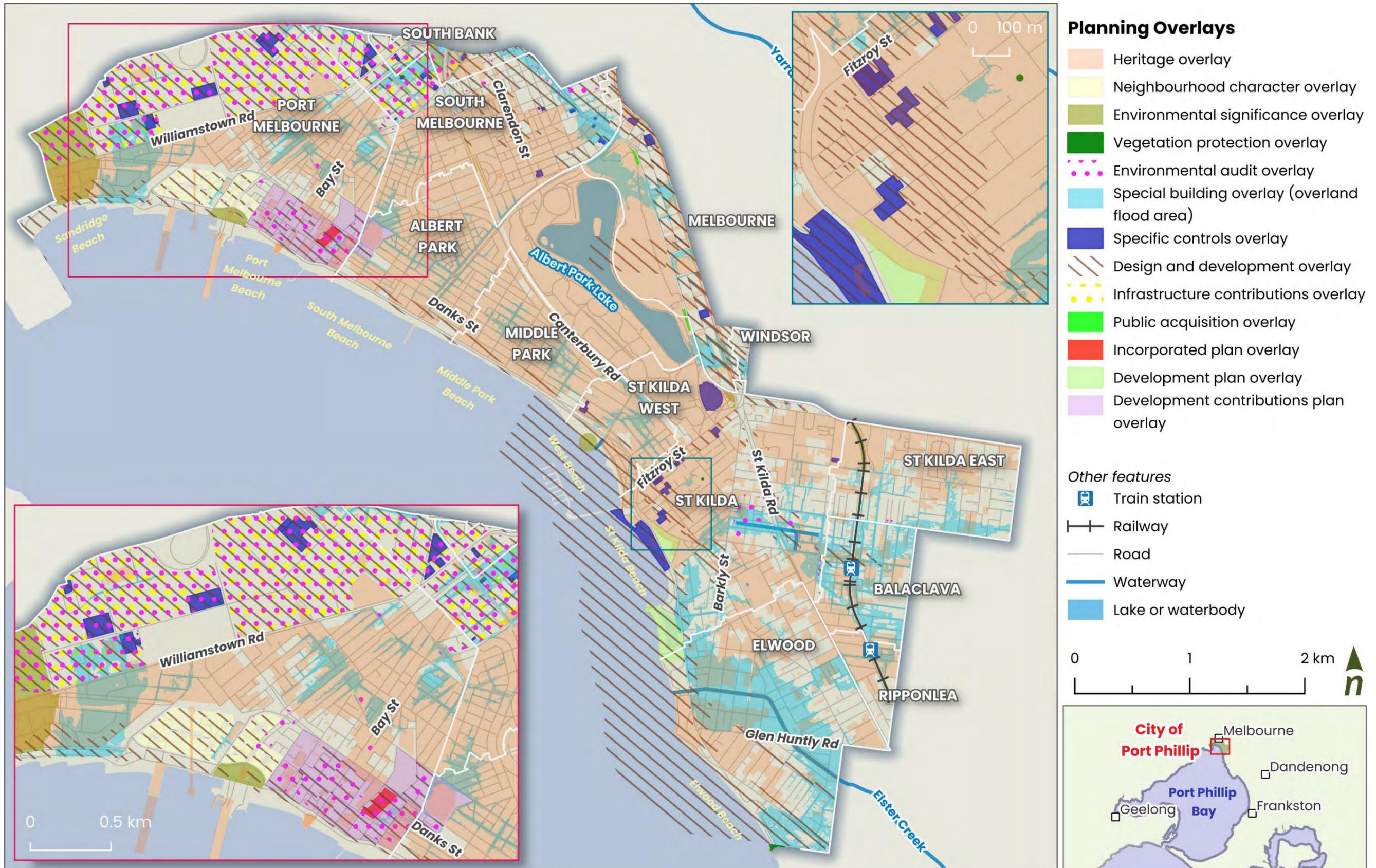


Figure 23. Planning Scheme overlays across the municipality.

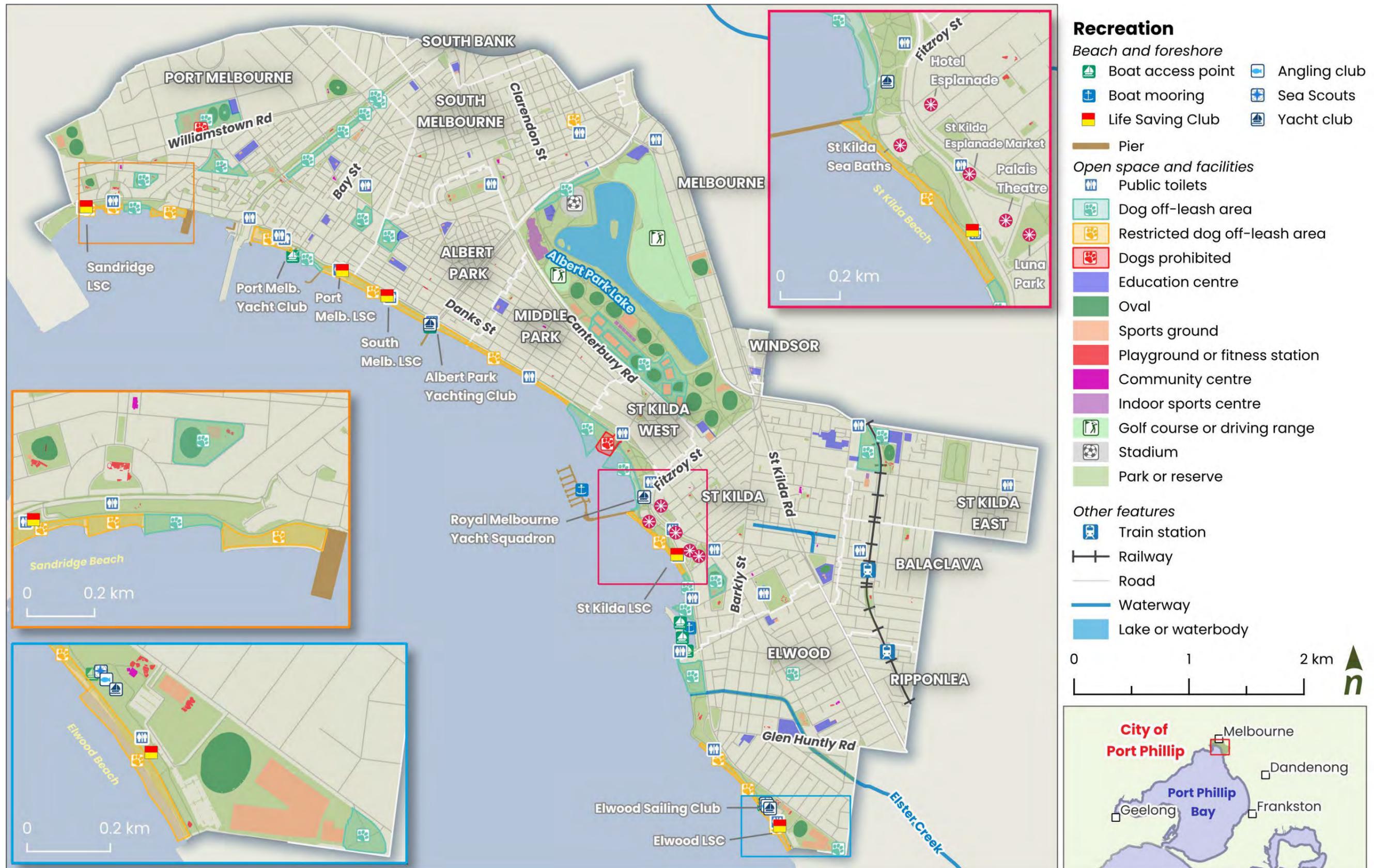


Figure 24. Recreational and open space facilities for the municipality.

Promote stewardship & collaborative management



 Values	 Concerns	 Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An engaged community actively involved in coastal and marine management • Public awareness, health and safety • Maintaining a collaborative relationship with the Bunurong, Boon Wurrung and Wurundjeri people • Existing relationships between neighbouring Councils focussed on land management and climate action e.g. ABM, SECCCA • Collaboration between community groups and government agencies • Enthusiastic community groups, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Port Phillip EcoCentre ○ Volunteer groups (e.g., Beach Patrol, Earthcare St Kilda) ○ Swimmers ○ School groups ○ Life Saving Clubs ○ Boating clubs ○ Sailing clubs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public uncertainty and communication around land and asset management responsibilities between agencies related to different parts of the foreshore • Commercialisation of Crown Land • Managing licensing and permitting agreements of commercial activities in public spaces • Navigating diverse interests and prioritising needs, including management of conflict between vulnerable user groups, e.g. dog and non-dog walkers, PWC operators and swimmers • Increases in safety risks in public foreshore spaces over the summer period, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Water safety ○ SunSmart practices and/or extreme heat ○ Antisocial and illegal behaviour e.g. glass and alcohol on Foreshore reserves and beaches. • Signage, education and enforcement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ PWC vessels/fishing rules and behaviours ○ Litter management ○ Designated dog beach zones. • Collaborating with Traditional Owner groups on the management of coastal and marine spaces • Ensuring broad community engagement, involvement and compliance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore partnership/collaboration, joint venture and coordination opportunities between Traditional Owners, land managers, and community groups • Define and communicate roles, responsibilities and partnerships among land managers and rightsholders • Review and update lease and licensing agreements and management responsibilities of foreshore clubs to consider coastal hazards and limit commercialisation of public open space • Review and update commercial recreation operator permits • Increase awareness and education/knowledge sharing around the significance of the local coastal and marine ecosystems, cultural assets and places • Dedicated education campaigns, including major entrance signage to improve safety • Use signage to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mitigate aquatic and drowning risks to improve safety ○ Clearly designate dog free and off leash areas ○ Communicate swimming only and mixed swimming and boating zones ○ Provide maps and wayfinding ○ Promote good recycling practices and storm water litter and pollution management ○ Promoted habitat and ecosystem knowledge. • Education campaigns for sun, heat wave and water safety • Continue to build community knowledge and preparedness for climate change impacts through educational campaigns • Seek improved education and enforcement and regulation of PWC vessels, illegal fishing, poaching and vegetation and tree clearing activities • Support community groups in stewardship activities • Foster and promote citizen science opportunities and monitoring programs • Secure ongoing funding opportunities for marine and coastal management, and planning activities



Focus areas for management

Sustainable management of the coast, Bay and foreshore is essential to preserving our thriving and vibrant community now and into the future.

Council recognises the City of Port Phillip's beaches, open space and access to and along foreshore are key assets and uses that are valuable to maintaining and enhancing the municipality's character, heritage, tourism and economic potential. A range of infrastructure and facilities support the community and visitor populations to work, live within, and enjoy these coastal and marine areas. Examples of these include our roads, piers, boat ramps, lifesaving clubs, sports clubs, pathways and bike trails.

Strategic and coordinated management of coastal and marine areas is needed to help address pre-existing and emerging challenges, such as population growth, changing community expectations, sea level rise, coastal erosion and flooding, and other climate change impacts. Population growth and increased visitation across the municipality may result in further development and place pressures on ageing coastal infrastructure and facilities. A major challenge for the municipality will be managing coastal flooding impacts driven by storm tides, runoff from upstream catchments, and associated pollution.

Through the Our Coastal Future engagement program and background review, the following key focus areas for coastal and marine management were identified, informed by local community and stakeholder input:



Stormwater and coastal flooding along low-lying areas and flow paths



Pollution impacts from drainage and waterways to Port Phillip Bay (including Elwood canal and the Yarra River)



Safety and connectivity along the Bay Trail



Maintenance, management and upgrades to assets and facilities



Managing demands from growing local and visitor populations



Commercial and competing use of public spaces



Preservation and health of the marine and coastal environment, including remnant vegetation, revegetated areas, modified areas with biodiversity values, and indigenous species



Increasing communities' and agencies' capacity and resilience to manage flooding and erosion events

Alongside marine and coastal management priorities, the City of Port Phillip is addressing a number of related priorities across the municipality. These include accommodating growth with thoughtful urban design, enhancing infrastructure resilience, adapting to climate change, and easing cost-of-living pressures.

To support these aims, the Council is working with the community to build a more liveable and vibrant city by:

- Strengthening social connection, inclusion, and safety
- Ensuring public spaces and services are welcoming and accessible
- Enhancing access to health and wellbeing support
- Expanding urban greening, open space, and environmental resilience.

This FMP complements those goals by contributing to a dynamic, well-cared foreshore that supports municipality-wide wellbeing and resilience.



Our management approach

FMP framework

The management approach for the municipality’s coastal and marine environment is described through a framework showing the relationship between the FMP’s vision, long-term objectives, management goals, and actions (Figure 25).

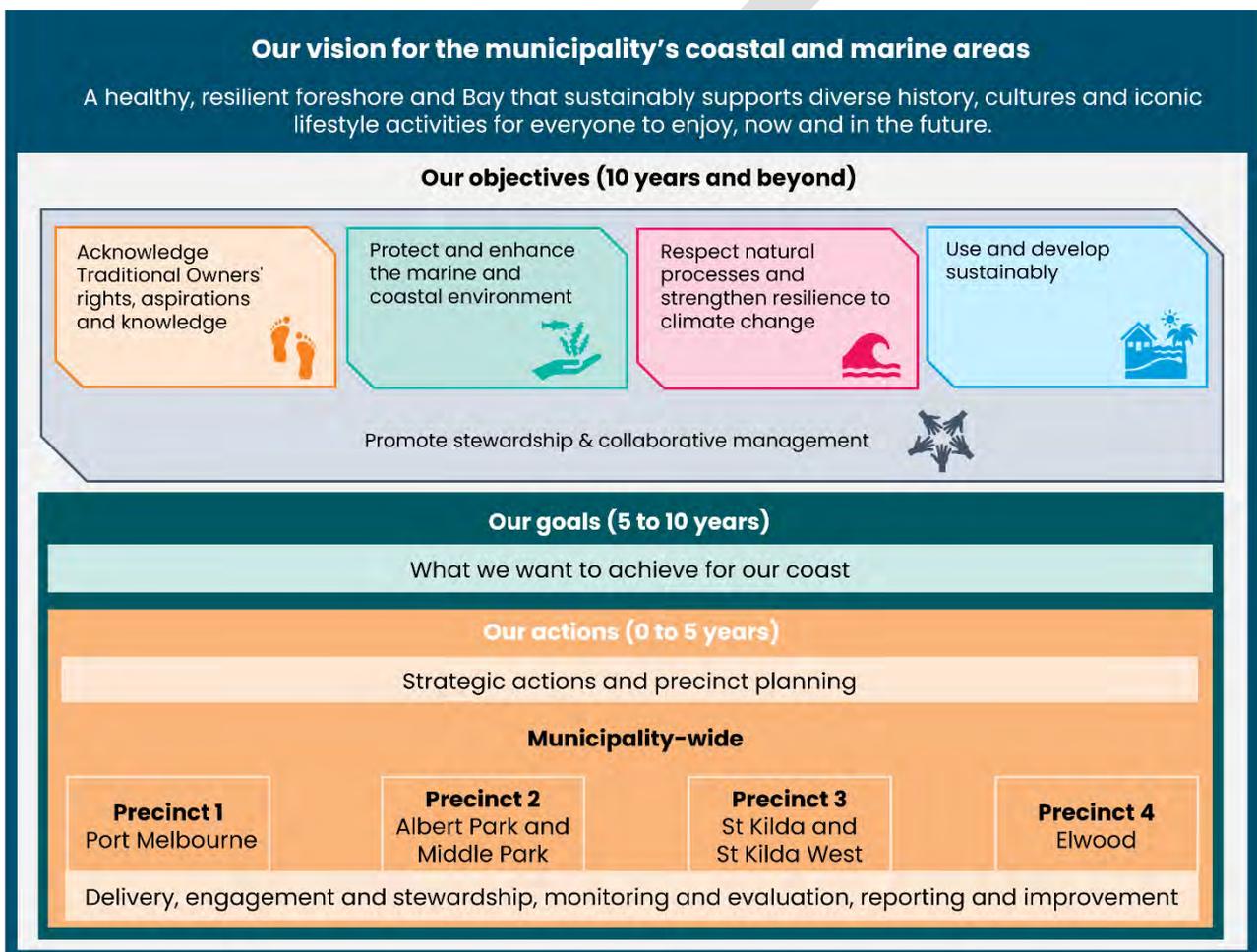


Figure 25. Our Coastal Future FMP framework logic.

The vision and long-term objectives are realised through the overarching management goals, and municipality-wide and precinct (place-based) actions that sit below them. Action delivery and their ongoing monitoring and evaluation will help manage concerns, realise opportunities, and preserve the municipality’s coastal and marine values and assets into the future.

Goals and actions were developed according to the Marine and Coastal Act 2018 and Policy, incorporating community and stakeholder feedback as well as document review. They reflect key values, concerns, and opportunities for the municipality’s coastal and marine areas.

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. Our FMP goals are described in Figure 26. Stewardship and collaboration goals are embedded in all long-term objective goals. Our FMP goals are not presented in any priority order.

The goals have guided development of our actions, and will guide their implementation to ensure any initiatives or proposed works are in keeping with our broader coastal and marine management vision, long-term objectives, and State policies.

They provide overarching guidance for decision-making, planning, and initiatives in the municipality's coastal and marine areas.



Our goals

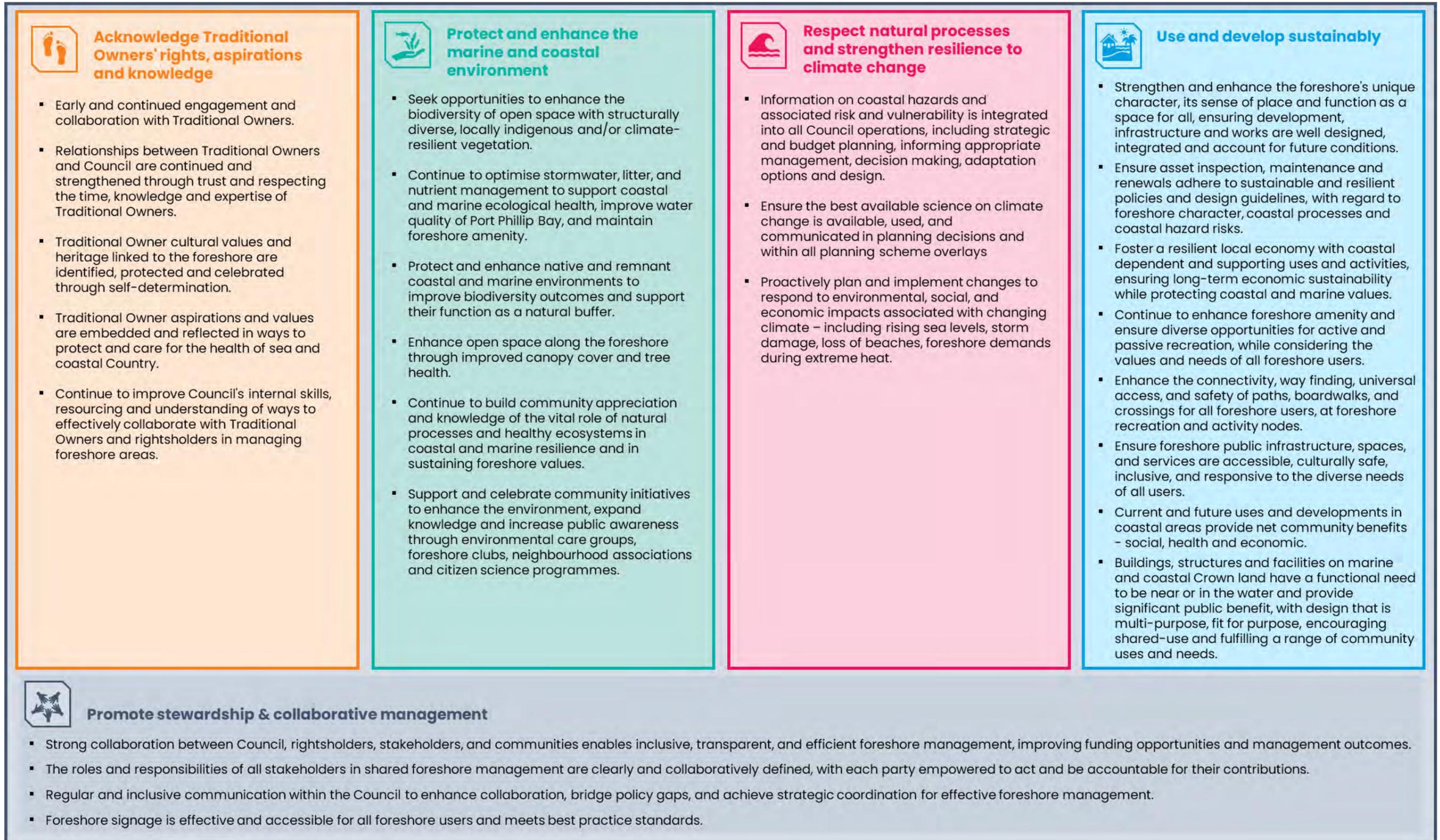


Figure 26. Our Coastal Future FMP management goals.

Our actions

Our FMP management actions describe the activities and tools we will use to achieve our long-term objectives. A range of actions has been defined to enable a strategic and coordinated management approach for coastal and marine management across the municipality.

The FMP actions are defined at two scales:

- **Municipality-wide** – actions relevant and to be delivered across the municipality, it's foreshore and marine areas
- **Precinct** – actions specific to foreshore suburbs across the municipality.

Actions align with the long-term objectives and goals defined for the FMP and are presented by the objective themes. Community and stakeholder consultation and the management experiences of Council and other agencies strongly informed action development. The FMP actions will guide investment and management priorities over the next 5 – 10 years, and are to be reviewed and revised after 5 years.

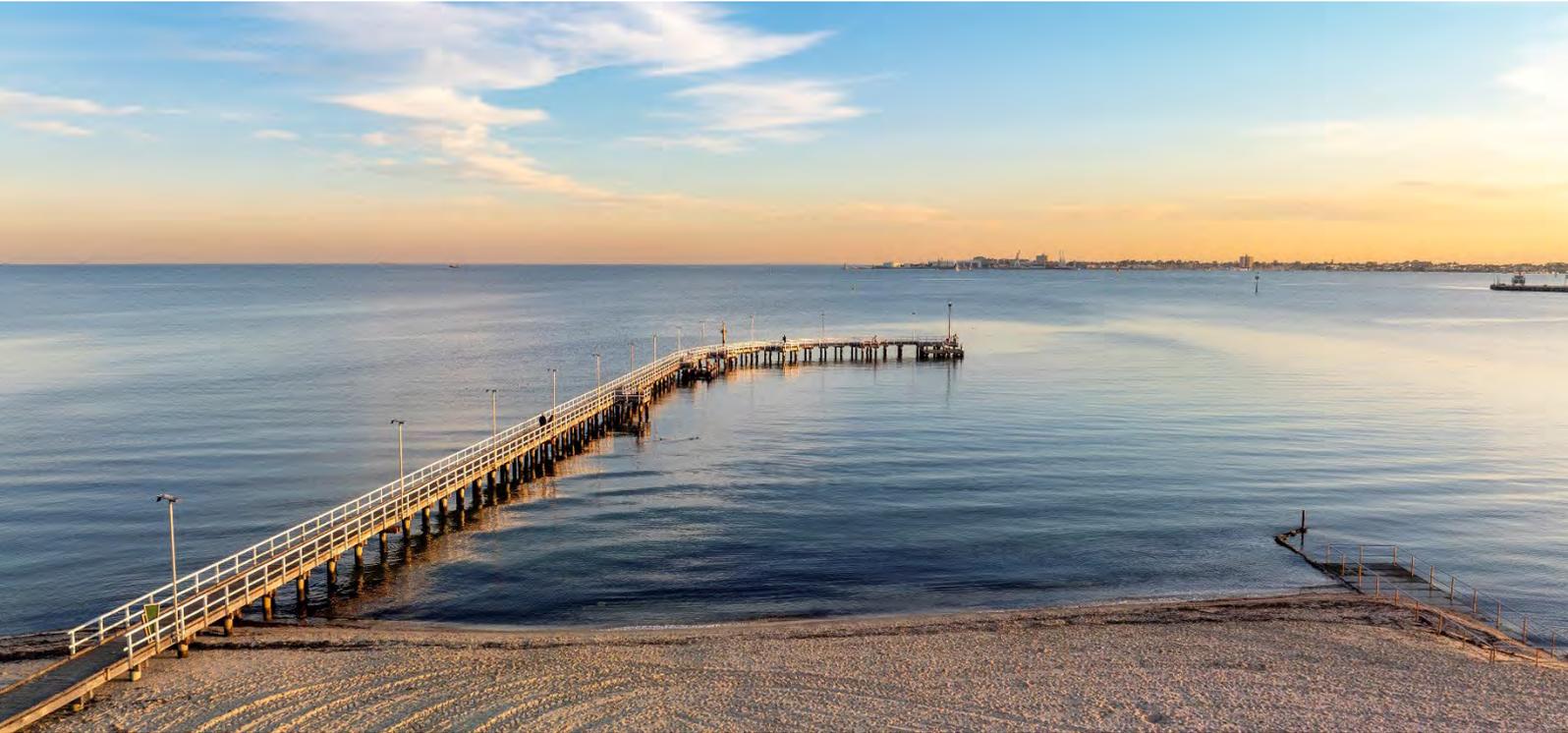
In developing and prioritising our actions, we considered:

- Alignment with the FMP vision, objectives and goals
- Alignment with Victorian Marine and Coastal legalisation and policy
- "Multi-benefit" opportunities across all goals and objectives
- 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 use demand.

For each action, the recommended delivery timeframe, indicative costing ranges, and management responsibilities are defined.

Timeframe		Indicative cost
	Ongoing - part of Council's ongoing work in a 'business as usual' capacity	Within current operational budgets (no significant additions)
 0-3 yrs	Start to implement within 0 – 3 years	\$ Low (<\$100k)
 3-5 yrs	Start to implement within 3 – 5 years	\$\$ Moderate (\$100k to \$300k) \$\$\$ High (\$300 to \$600k)
 5+ yrs	Start to implement in 5+ years	\$\$\$\$ Very High (>\$600k)

Coastal and marine management is a shared responsibility. This means multiple stakeholders may be involved in delivering certain actions. Delivery timeframes may also shift throughout the life of the FMP, depending on factors such as funding, new research, approvals, safety and risk, collaboration opportunities with other agencies and changing conditions (e.g. an extreme storm event).



Implementation plan

A separate implementation plan has been developed for Council use. It outlines:

- Specific implementation details for actions, including deliverables / measurables and next steps to progress each action
- Council's role and level of involvement
- Key partners involved in action delivery
- Action prioritisation and recommended timing of action commencement
- Indicative costing ranges, funding mechanisms and approvals requirements
- Relevant links to Council, rightsholder or other agency plans, projects or programs.

The Implementation Plan is an internal tool for Council to manage, monitor, review and track action delivery.

Municipality-wide actions

Based on local values, characteristics and management needs of the municipality, a suite of municipality-wide actions was developed to achieve the outcomes and objectives of the FMP. Focussing on its foreshore areas, these actions are applicable across the municipality. They consider activities, networks and processes, both further inland and offshore, that interact and influence the municipality’s foreshore and Port Phillip Bay.

Our municipality-wide actions look to progress our approach to coastal and marine management. Many look to improve systems, procedures, communication and relationships, local laws, policies, and accountability, to provide the foundations for robust management at a site-specific scale. Some precinct-specific actions rely upon municipality-wide actions to help guide and/or implement them.

These actions are presented below, under the long-term objective themes. Information on time frames and responsibilities, including leads and key partners, is also shown. The implementation plan provides further details related to action delivery (Attachment C).

It should be noted that some municipality-wide actions have more or less relevance for specific precincts or areas of the foreshore, based on local management needs. Both the municipality-wide and precinct-specific actions help to achieve our FMP goals and long-term objectives.

Timeframe (for action commencement)				
 Ongoing	 0 – 3 years 0-3 yrs	 3–5 years 3-5 yrs	 5+ years 5+ yrs	
Indicative cost				
\$ Low (<\$100k)	\$\$ Moderate (\$100k to \$300k)	\$\$\$ High (\$300 to \$600k)	\$\$\$\$ Very High (>\$600k)	



	Municipality-wide action	Timing	Indicative cost	Action lead Support
Objective 1: Acknowledge Traditional Owners' rights, aspirations & knowledge				
M1.1	Support Traditional Owner involvement in coastal and marine management by building strong relationships with First Nations Community and creating opportunities for increased engagement, inline with the Victorian Aboriginal Affairs Framework, Intellectual Property rights, Bunurong cultural protocols and Council's Reconciliation Action Plan (RAP).		Within current operational budgets	BLCAC[^], WWWCHAC[^], other Traditional Owners*, CoPP
M1.2	Guided by Traditional Owners and inline with the RAP, explore and implement ways to identify, document and preserve tangible and intangible cultural heritage, including cultural places, significant species, places impacted by climate change, lost names for foreshore places and natural features, and other self-determined cultural values.	 0-3 yrs	Within current operational budgets	BLCAC[^], WWWCHAC[^], CoPP <i>Other Traditional Owners*</i>
M1.3	Explore opportunities to continue supporting self-determined celebrations of culture on Country, inline with the RAP. This may include foreshore events that celebrate Aboriginal cultural values through knowledge-sharing, storytelling, dance, and song.	 0-3 yrs	Within current operational budgets	BLCAC[^], WWWCHAC[^], other Traditional Owners*, CoPP
M1.4	Work in partnership with Traditional Owners to consider how cultural stories can be celebrated and reflected in new foreshore developments, in ways that support self-determination, inline with the RAP.	 0-3 yrs	Within current operational budgets	BLCAC[^], WWWCHAC[^], other TO groups*, CoPP
M1.5	Continue collaborating with relevant rightsholder and stakeholders to interpret and integrate Aboriginal cultural values, language, histories and experiences, such as public works, artworks and interpretive design, inline with Bunurong cultural protocols and Intellectual Property rights and the RAP.	 3-5 yrs	\$\$\$	BLCAC[^], WWWCHAC[^], other Traditional Owners*, CoPP
M1.6	Ensure coastal and Country identity are embedded in foreshore projects where appropriate, inline with the RAP.	 5+ yrs	Within current operational budgets	BLCAC[^], WWWCHAC[^], other Traditional Owners*, CoPP

	Municipality-wide action	Timing	Indicative cost	Action lead Support
M1.7	Protect and preserve places of Aboriginal significance by integrating findings into approvals processes for Cultural Heritage Management Plans, inline with the RAP.	 5+ yrs	Within current operational budgets	CoPP <i>DEECA</i>
^Registered Aboriginal Party. *Other Traditional Owner groups e.g. Boonwurrung Land and Sea Council.				
Objective 2: Protect and enhance the marine and coastal environment				
M2.1	Implement the Foreshore and Hinterland Vegetation Management Plan (2023-2028) to maintain, enhance and expand established foreshore vegetation and biodiversity areas through access fencing, ongoing vegetation renewal, weed and invasive pest species management and inline with the Urban Forest Strategy.		\$\$\$	CoPP <i>Port Phillip EcoCentre</i>
M2.2	Recognise the importance of the existing lawned spaces along the foreshore for passive recreation. Manage the lawn asset condition, including remediating impacts from temporary works, public events and storms.		\$\$	CoPP
M2.3	Continue to maintain and monitor the effectiveness of the existing network of litter traps and WSUD assets across the municipality including raingardens and gross pollutant traps.		Within current operational budgets	CoPP, MW
M2.4	Continue to support and partner with community volunteer groups, environmental groups and other relevant stakeholders, to deliver foreshore environmental stewardship activities, including but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foreshore environment protection programs. • Environmental education programs. • Citizen science projects. • Beach cleaning. • Eco centre programs. • Foreshore planting and weeding. • On-ground action volunteer activities. • Clean Up Australia Day and the Community Planting Day series of events. 		\$\$	CoPP <i>Port Phillip EcoCentre, Beach Patrol, Earthcare St Kilda, Living Links</i>

	Municipality-wide action	Timing	Indicative cost	Action lead Support
M2.5	Update the response to greening vandalism including inspections, incident response and developing community education programs inline with the Urban Forest Strategy.	 0-3 yrs	\$	CoPP
M2.6	Increase shade and canopy cover along the foreshore by prioritising plantings in high-use areas such as footpaths, playgrounds, BBQ, seating, and picnic spaces. Ensure all plantings complement local masterplans and urban design frameworks and are consistent with the Urban Forest Strategy and the Foreshore and Hinterland Vegetation Management Plan.	 0-3 yrs then ongoing	\$\$	CoPP
M2.7	Update the Stormwater Asset Management Plan to consider changing sea level rise impacts on drainage infrastructure, ensuring infrastructure is effectively maintained, upgraded, or removed/replaced.	 0-3 yrs then ongoing	\$\$	CoPP, MW
M2.8	Refine and implement Council's Palm Tree Management Plan to respond to the presence and spread of disease focusing first on key boulevards and foreshore reserves, inline with the Urban Forest Strategy.	 0-3 yrs then ongoing	Within current operational budgets	CoPP
M2.9	Manage access to sensitive coastal and marine habitats, such as dune systems, through landscaping, improved pedestrian access, educational signage and protective fencing.	 0-3 yrs then ongoing	\$\$	CoPP
M2.10	In collaboration with Melbourne Water, investigate and implement new opportunities to reduce pollutants entering waterways, including relocation and upgrades of stormwater drain outlets, installation of additional litter traps, GPT and WSUD assets across the municipality.	 3-5 yrs then ongoing	\$\$\$	CoPP MW
M2.11	Continue to evaluate and improve the beach cleaning program to minimise ecological impacts and maintain public safety, using the latest independent evaluations and local studies as guides.	 0-3 yrs	\$\$	CoPP <i>Port Phillip EcoCentre, Beach Patrol</i>

	Municipality-wide action	Timing	Indicative cost	Action lead Support
M2.12	Map, protect and expand biodiverse and habitat corridors with focus on planting locally indigenous selections, reviewing land management practices, and linking key biodiversity corridors. This work will be done with the involvement of the Traditional Owners and inline with the Urban Forest Strategy.	 3-5 yrs	\$\$	CoPP <i>Port Phillip EcoCentre, Living Links</i>
M2.13	Investigate (through research partnerships) local ecosystem responses and sensitivities to changing climate conditions, building upon previous research and knowledge.	 3-5 yrs	\$	CoPP <i>Research institutions</i>
Objective 3: Respect natural processes and strengthen resilience to climate change				
M3.1	Seek to embed existing and emerging coastal hazard understanding and knowledge such as adaptation pathways and trigger points into all Council operations, including strategic and budget planning, informing appropriate management, decision making and design.		\$	CoPP
M3.2	Integrate and implement resilient design and adaptation principles in the management and renewal of all foreshore assets and planned capital works projects (current and future), utilising latest knowledge and best practices related to climate change and coastal hazards.		Within current operational budgets	CoPP
M3.3	Seek opportunities to collaborate with research institutions and the State Government to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore and implement nature-based marine and coastal management activities (including potential hybrid solutions). • Restore and create habitats. • Explore opportunities for ecosystem retreat. 		\$	CoPP <i>State and Federal Agencies</i>
M3.4	Continue to work with Melbourne Water, other Councils and State Government to review and update coastal hazard modelling, planning zones and overlays as appropriate, to inform planning decisions.		\$\$	CoPP <i>MW, DEECA</i>

	Municipality-wide action	Timing	Indicative cost	Action lead Support
M3.5	Continue to collaborate with the South East Councils Climate Change Alliance (SECCCA) and the Association of Bayside Municipalities (ABM) to deliver a range of region-wide climate adaptation projects.		\$	CoPP SECCA, ABM
M3.6	Identify current and future funding mechanisms for coastal and marine management, climate adaptation and renewable energy initiatives, including exploration of alternate opportunities for private investment and partnerships.		\$	CoPP MW, DEECA
M3.7	Develop and implement clear emergency response and recovery program for coastal impacts, including extreme weather, inundation, erosion, and heatwaves, with a specific focus on major storm and coastal erosion events.		\$	CoPP SES, LSV, DEECA
M3.8	Advocate for beach monitoring opportunities at priority locations through the Victorian Coastal Monitoring Program (VCMP).	 0-3 yrs then ongoing	\$	CoPP DEECA
M3.9	Monitor and record flooding impacts in along the foreshore and surrounding areas, to better understand public safety risks.	 0-3 yrs then ongoing	\$\$	CoPP DEECA, MW
M3.10	Complete Our Coastal Future CAP Stages 1-7 (inline with Victoria's Resilient Coast – Adapting for 2100+) at both a municipality and suburb scale.	 0-3 yrs	\$\$\$\$	CoPP DEECA, MW
M3.11	Develop Sustainable and Resilient Design Guidelines for the foreshore which include standards and approvals criteria for foreshore buildings and infrastructure projects, including new constructions, upgrades and renewals.	 3-5 yrs	\$\$	CoPP
M3.12	Continue to support the review and update of land use management and planning schemes to align with the latest State policy and guidance, regional coastal hazards outcomes and Victoria's adaptation approach.	 3-5 yrs	\$\$	CoPP

	Municipality-wide action	Timing	Indicative cost	Action lead Support
M3.13	<p>Increase community awareness of marine and coastal processes and climate change impacts on the marine, coastal and built environment through a range of engagement and education initiatives, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community education and monitoring programs to build understanding and local knowledge. • Climate adaptation programs that empower communities to respond to environmental changes. • In-person stewardship activities and events that foster connection and care for coastal and marine environments. • Educational materials such as newsletters, signage, and QR website codes to provide accessible, ongoing learning opportunities. • Co-promotion of relevant Council plans, including the Municipal Emergency Management Plan, Flood Guide, and Heatwave Guide, to support preparedness and resilience. • Celebrations of community involvement through media, storytelling, and other recognition platforms to highlight local contributions and inspire participation. 	 3-5 yrs	\$\$	CoPP
M3.14	<p>Advocate to DEECA, research institutions and Melbourne Water for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed coastal sediment transport and erosion modelling. • Ongoing funding for beach renourishment programs across the municipality foreshore. • Ongoing program to upgrade coastal protective structures and marine assets owned by the State Government. 	 3-5 yrs	\$\$	CoPP <i>Research institutions, MW, DEECA</i>

	Municipality-wide action	Timing	Indicative cost	Action lead Support
Objective 4: Use and develop sustainably				
M4.1	<p>Review Council’s Enterprise Asset Management plan to incorporate the FMP, to ensure it considers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the role of the coast as both a community asset and a major tourism destination. • impacts on assets from high usage and extreme environmental conditions. • consideration of increasing climate impacts and State policy. 		\$\$\$	CoPP
M4.2	<p>Ensure existing foreshore infrastructure is effectively monitored, maintained, upgraded, or, where necessary, removed or replaced to match usage demands and the FMP goals.</p>		\$\$\$	CoPP
M4.3	<p>Continue to maintain and upgrade the Bay Trail pedestrian, bicycle, and shared user paths, along with associated facilities, to enhance connectivity, safety, and user experience. Maintenance of the Bay Trail will use the following approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The work will align with safety audits and treatment plans. • The Bay Trail will be maintained as a bike or shared-use path for pedestrians and cyclists, while directing faster-moving commuter traffic, including e-bikes and e-scooters, to on-road routes. • Upgrades to the Bay Trail will meet current best practice and Austroads Standards, with modifications to address environmental constraints, usage trend data and alignment with adopted designs, including the Foreshore Character Study. 		\$\$\$	CoPP <i>DTP</i>
M4.4	<p>Advocate to State Government for ongoing support for Life Saving activities, including beach patrols, recreation programs, swim safety education, CALD programs and other programs to improve safety for all at public beaches.</p>		Within current operational budgets	CoPP
M4.5	<p>Include complementary, fit for purpose facilities (such as street furniture, amenities, general waste and recycling bins, seating, planting, landscaping, surfacing) as part of all major foreshore projects (buildings and open space).</p>		\$\$\$	CoPP

	Municipality-wide action	Timing	Indicative cost	Action lead Support
M4.6	Continue to enforce and implement dog off leash management across beaches, inline with relevant local laws, the Domestic Animal Management Plan and the Dog Off-Leash Guidelines, to ensure a balance among different beach users and to retain and protect broader marine and coastal values.		Within current operational budgets	CoPP
M4.7	Continue to use existing and new foreshore cameras to monitor, respond and report on visitation volumes at major locations along the foreshore.		\$\$	CoPP
M4.8	Develop and implement an annual capital program to maintain, renew and upgrade foreshore infrastructure based on Council’s annual asset audits. With a focus on amenities and foreshore facilities at and surrounding activity nodes, including but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional beach showers to match usage demand. • Improved toilet and change room facilities with (warm) showers. • Major entrance and facility signage aligned to current standards. • General waste and recycling bins. • Improved all-abilities access. • Installation of water fountains, refill stations and dog bowls. 	 0-3 yrs then ongoing	\$\$\$	CoPP
M4.9	Inline with the Our Coastal Future Coastal Adaptation Plan, establish trigger points for assessing foreshore asset renewals and decommissioning, with consideration to costal hazard projections. Integrate the trigger points into the new Foreshore Character Study.	 0-3 yrs then ongoing	\$\$	CoPP
M4.10	Coordinate with, and advocate to, relevant agencies on State-owned and significant tourism assets (including beaches and piers) to align maintenance and enhancement efforts with broader government plans.	 0-3 yrs then ongoing	Within current operational budgets	CoPP, DTP, DEECA, PV, Heritage Victoria <i>Relevant Federal departments</i>

	Municipality-wide action	Timing	Indicative cost	Action lead Support
M4.11	Recognise the importance of events and recreational activities along the foreshore and further strengthen relevant policies and strategies to ensure that approvals for these activities contribute to the area's unique creative identity and economy, and consider local amenity and coastal environment.	 0-3 yrs then ongoing	Within current operational budgets	CoPP <i>Wild At Heart, Music Victoria, EPA, Creative Victoria, DEECA</i>
M4.12	Work collaboratively with community groups, private asset owners, and lease/licence holders to maintain and improve management and use of the foreshore assets and clarify shared responsibilities.	 0-3 yrs then ongoing	Within current operational budgets	CoPP <i>Relevant foreshore community groups</i>
M4.13	Review, update, and enforce leasing and licensing agreements for foreshore clubs and businesses to ensure compliance, protect public access, and manage commercial use of open space inline with the Marine and Coastal Act 2018 policy suite, FMP goals and other Council Policies.	 0-3 yrs then ongoing	\$	CoPP
M4.14	<p>Improve signage along the foreshore for education, safety and compliance. Including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install educational signage on local coastal and marine flora and fauna, coastal processes and protection of sensitive ecosystems. • Install signage at major foreshore entrances that provides Emergency Marker codes for 000 calls, risk warnings related to water safety, local law regulations related to foreshore and water use and wayfinding directional information. <p>Upgrade wayfinding information, inline with Wayfound Victoria, to ensure adequate and effective wayfinding information is available at the key decision points. Include visibility treatments, seasonal requirements/regulations and maps, and inclusive information accounting for diverse user needs.</p>	 3-5 yrs then ongoing	\$\$\$	CoPP
M4.15	Undertake a DDA audit and develop an implementation program to prioritise accessibility improvements around foreshore recreation and activity nodes, and access to the beach and water.	 3-5 yrs then ongoing	\$\$\$	CoPP

	Municipality-wide action	Timing	Indicative cost	Action lead Support
M4.16	Develop a Foreshore Character Study to ensure all future foreshore infrastructure, works, and proposed development align with coastal design standards (including DEECA’s coastal siting and design guidelines) to strengthen and enhance the foreshore character, ensure universal and inclusive design, and increase resilience.	 0-3 yrs	\$\$	CoPP DTP
M4.17	Develop Guidelines to assess requests for commercialisation of public space along the foreshore, for activities such as itinerant traders, extension of businesses footprints and/or temporary pop-up businesses. The Guidelines are to consider the impacts and benefits to ensure equitable access and be developed inline with the FMP, Council’s Events Strategy and other relevant Council plans/strategies.	 0-3 yrs	Within current operational budgets	CoPP
M4.18	Evaluate Council’s foreshore outdoor recreational facilities to determine how well they meet user needs, preferences and projected demands to identify opportunities for asset renewal and improvement. Including consideration for beach showers, bike parking, bike repair stations, fitness stations, seniors equipment, accessible beaches equipment and playgrounds. All recreational facility updates must be inline with FMP Goals, Foreshore Character Study and relevant Council Policies.	 0-3 yrs	Within current operational budgets	CoPP
M4.19	Audit and upgrade foreshore path lighting to meet best practice and current standards to ensure clear, safe sightlines, access and travel.	 0-3 yrs	\$\$\$\$	CoPP
M4.20	Develop a Waste Management Plan for the foreshore, to identify best practice to address high visitation and to prevent litter from reaching waterways and the Bay. Outcomes to include number of bins, standardised locations, standardised designs for coastal environments, clear and best practice signage/labelling, collection, storm-event management and new bin technologies (such as solar-powered compacting bins).	 0-3 yrs	\$\$	CoPP

	Municipality-wide action	Timing	Indicative cost	Action lead Support
M4.21	Improve key connections between the foreshore, activity centres, and public transport nodes in accordance with Council's Transport Strategy and other relevant programs. Includes advocacy to DTP to implement new or upgraded pedestrian and cyclist crossings within the foreshore zone.	 3-5 yrs	\$\$\$	CoPP, DTP
M4.22	Conduct site-specific assessments in key activity nodes to determine appropriate hostile vehicle mitigation measures to meet current national standards.	 3-5 yrs	\$\$\$	CoPP, DTP
Objective 5: Promote stewardship and collaborative management				
M5.1	Leverage existing partnerships with key agencies and neighbouring councils to identify barriers for joint funding and collaborative initiatives to explore opportunities for sharing coastal hazard assessment and management.		Within current operational budgets	CoPP <i>MW, LSV, SECCA, ABM, MAV, PV, DEECA, DTP, BLCAC</i>
M5.2	Continue to deliver, review and update the Summer Management Program to improve public safety, amenity and services to support peak use periods. Including communications, glass and alcohol restrictions and the amenity patrols.		Within current operational budgets	CoPP
M5.3	Support Victoria Police to provide ongoing communication and the State's legislative responsibilities with the enforcement of foreshore safety regulations, particularly during peak periods. Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance with personal watercraft (PWC) zone restrictions. • Adherence to alcohol-free periods and designated areas. • Enforcement of anti-social behaviour regulations. 		Within current operational budgets	Water Police division of Victoria Police <i>CoPP</i>
M5.4	Support ongoing community and stakeholder involvement in coastal and marine management, recognising existing successes and collaboratively addressing challenges.	 0-3 yrs then ongoing	\$	CoPP <i>Relevant foreshore community groups</i>

	Municipality-wide action	Timing	Indicative cost	Action lead Support
M5.5	Develop a partnership with State Government to upgrade the median strip and foreshore nature strip along Beach Road, Beaconsfield Parade, Jacka Boulevard, Marine Parade and Ormond Esplanade, through new vegetation, weed management and biodiversity improvements.	 3-5 yrs then ongoing	\$\$\$	CoPP, DTP
M5.6	Advocate to State and Federal Governments on shared coastal management, with a particular focus on addressing funding barriers and promoting co-management.	 3-5 yrs	\$\$	CoPP



Precinct actions

Our precinct actions are focussed on localised areas of the foreshore to address specific management needs. We have four FMP precincts:

Precinct 1 Port Melbourne	Precinct 2 Albert Park and Middle Park	Precinct 3 St Kilda and St Kilda West	Precinct 4 Elwood
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As per the municipality-wide actions, FMP actions identified for each precinct have been aligned with the long-term objectives.



Table 6. City of Port Phillip precinct locations

Timeframe (action commencement)				
🕒 Ongoing	🕒 0 – 3 years 0-3 yrs	🕒 3-5 years 3-5 yrs	🕒 5+ years 5+ yrs	
Indicative cost				
\$ Low (<\$100k)	\$\$ Moderate (\$100k to \$300k)	\$\$\$ High (\$300 to \$600k)	\$\$\$\$ Very High (>\$600k)	

Activity and recreation nodes

Nodes are a strategic planning tool for identifying and improving current and future **activity** and **recreational** developments in the marine and coastal environment. Identifying nodes creates efficient relationships between buildings and structures and minimises development impacts on coastal and marine areas.

Activity nodes provide for community recreational 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 (public land) outside of 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. Boating and fishing access points, however, are maintained and enhanced inline with relevant plans and strategies.

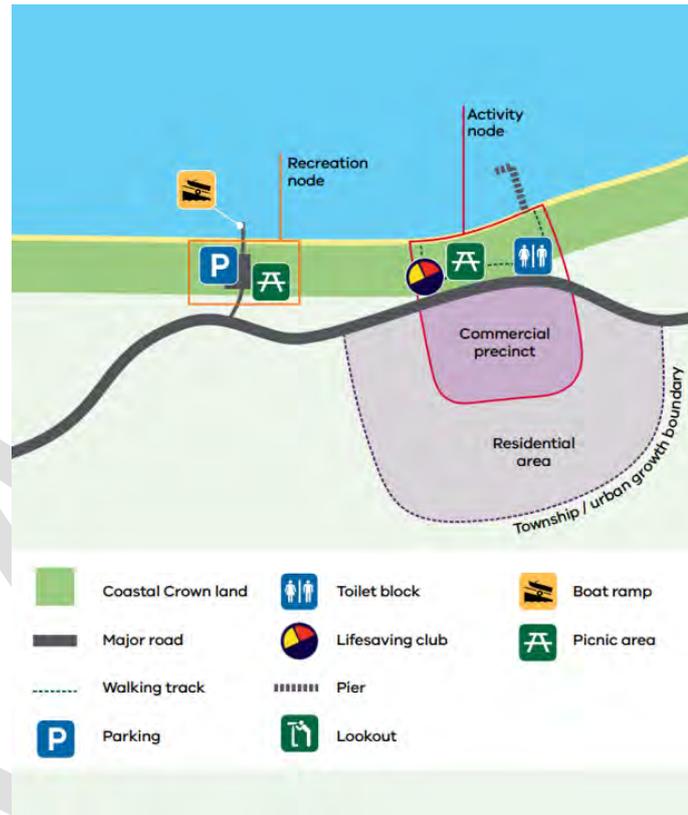


Figure 27. How activity nodes may appear in a coastal context (DEECA, 2023a).

All the municipality's foreshore and coastal areas support recreational activities. This FMP exclusively uses activity nodes to concentrate and focus developments in specific areas to support diverse economic, social and cultural opportunities. Major nodes were defined and indicatively mapped in relevant precincts.



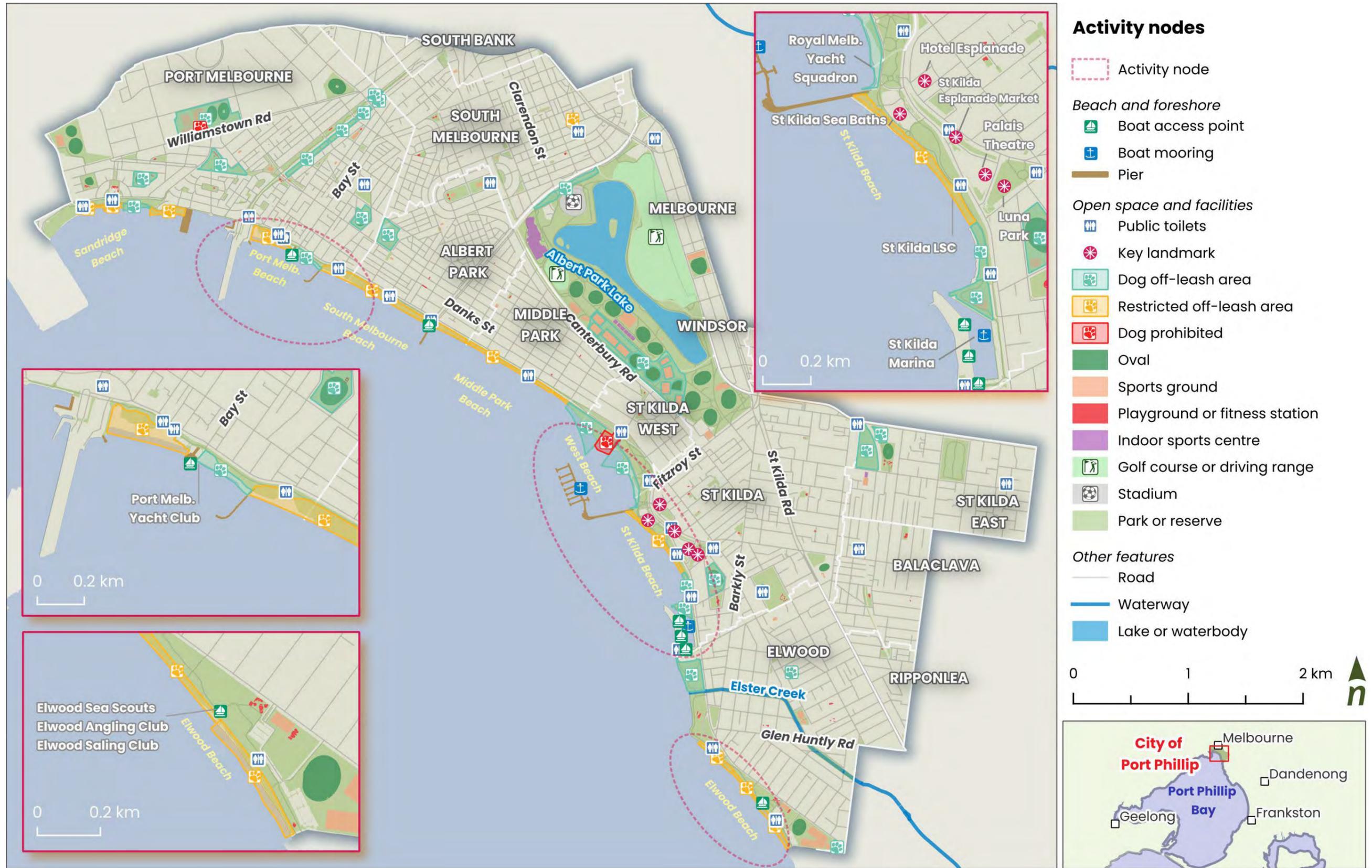


Figure 28. Activity nodes across the municipality's foreshore areas.

Precinct 1: Port Melbourne

Precinct 1 stretches approximately 2.9 km across the northern end of the City of Port Phillip foreshore. Precinct 1 extends from Sandridge Beach to Pickles Street in Port Melbourne. The precinct adjoins the City of Melbourne, a major port facility, Webb Dock, and the upcoming urban and employment hub of Fishermen’s Bend.

Precinct 1 is a vibrant and growing area that blends natural beauty with urban amenities. It features Perce White Nature Reserve, a significant ecological site with coastal vegetation and habitats for native wildlife, including the Superb Fairy-Wren. Rich in history, it includes landmarks like Princes’ Pier and Station Pier.

The area offers a variety of recreational activities supported by well-serviced and modern facilities. The Port Melbourne foreshore Precinct marks the beginning of the iconic Bay Trail, popular among walkers, runners and cyclists, which extends from Port Melbourne through to Mordialloc. It also features facilities including the Sandridge Life Saving Club, Port Melbourne Life Saving Club, Port Melbourne Yacht Club, Lagoon Pier public toilets, showers, and playgrounds.

This family-friendly stretch of foreshore is well-maintained and actively managed through beach cleaning and dune management activities. The foreshore is characterised by wide sandy beaches bound by bluestone sea wall. Canary Island Date Palms along Beach Street are iconic to the Port Melbourne area and add to the areas charm. Volunteer groups play an active and crucial role in maintaining the cleanliness and beauty of the beaches.



Focus areas for management

- Vegetation protection and enhancement
- Stormwater management (flooding, litter, pollution)
- Reactivating Station Pier
- Improved public facilities
- Increased usage with growing population



Precinct 1: Port Melbourne		Timing	Indicative cost	Action lead Support
Objective 2: Protect and enhance the marine and coastal environment				
P1.2a	<p>Preserve and enhance native dune vegetation and biodiversity along the Sandridge and Port Melbourne foreshore, through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planting structurally diverse native vegetation species. Protective landscaping or fencing to direct pedestrian access. Ongoing weed and invasive species management. Educational signage. 	 0-3 yrs then ongoing	\$\$	CoPP Port Phillip EcoCentre
P1.2b	<p>Establish, maintain and enhance ecological connections between the Sandridge, Port Melbourne and the South Melbourne foreshore to Westgate Park and Danks Street Biolink.</p>	 0-3 yrs then ongoing	\$\$\$	CoPP Port Phillip EcoCentre, community groups
P1.2c	<p>In partnership with South East Water and Melbourne Water, continue exploring opportunities for water recycling at Fishermans Bend.</p>	 0-3 yrs then ongoing	\$\$\$	MW CoPP, South East Water
P1.2d	<p>Undertake nominated stormwater improvements/ upgrades, to reduce pollutants and litter entering the bay, and support public health and safety.</p>	 0-3 yrs	\$\$\$	MW CoPP
Objective 3: Respect natural processes and strengthen resilience to climate change				
P1.3a	<p>Monitor and record flooding impacts along the Sandridge and Port Melbourne foreshore and surrounding areas, to better understand public safety risks.</p>	 0-3 yrs	\$\$	MW CoPP
P1.3b	<p>Investigate historic, current and future water movement and WSUD options to mitigate flood risks in Port Melbourne.</p>	 0-3 yrs	\$\$\$	CoPP MW

	Precinct 1: Port Melbourne	Timing	Indicative cost	Action lead Support
Objective 4: Use and develop sustainably				
P1.4a	Continue to enforce and implement dog off leash management along Sandridge and Port Melbourne beaches, inline with relevant local laws, the Domestic Animal Management Plan and the Dog Off-Leash Guidelines, to ensure a balance among different beach users and to retain and protect broader marine and coastal values.		Within current operational budgets	CoPP
P1.4b	Continue to advocate DTP to upgrade Station Pier, ensuring safe commercial shipping and public arrivals.		\$\$	CoPP <i>DTP</i>
P1.4c	Advocate and work with Parks Victoria to monitor, review and update zoning (swimming / personal watercraft) at Sandridge and Port Melbourne Beaches, improving promotion, communication and enforcement of zoning regulations. Includes enforcement support from Victorian Water Police Squad (WPS).		\$	PV <i>CoPP, Water Police division of Victoria Police</i>
P1.4d	Undertake usage surveys and other monitoring (e.g., car counters, pedestrian sensors) at Station Pier and surrounding areas to quantify usage, visitation and demands of marine and coastal areas to inform strategic foreshore management.	 0-3 yrs	\$	CoPP
P1.4e	Advocate for Melbourne Water to reconfigure and upgrade stormwater treatment and drainage outlets at and adjoining Station Pier.	 0-3 yrs	\$\$	CoPP <i>MW</i>
P1.4f	Inline with the Foreshore Character Study and Council Policies, investigate opportunities to install outdoor exercise stations for users of all abilities at Sandridge Beach. Incorporate local character and sustainable and resilient design principles.	 0-3 yrs	\$\$	CoPP
P1.4g	Identify opportunities to renew open space areas surrounding Station Pier, in ways that reflect community aspirations for the foreshore. Collaborate with DEECA and DTP to ensure alignment with renewal plans for adjacent areas of Station Pier.	 3-5 yrs	\$\$	CoPP, DEECA, DTP

	Precinct 1: Port Melbourne	Timing	Indicative cost	Action lead Support
P1.4h	<p>Inline with Marine and Coastal Act and Policy, investigate opportunities to reactivate versatile public spaces and recreational activities at Station Pier. Proposed activities and works must be fit-for-purpose and accommodate climate hazards.</p>	 3-5 yrs	\$\$	CoPP, DEECA, DTP
P1.4i	<p>Develop and implement an annual capital program to maintain, renew and upgrade foreshore infrastructure based on Council's annual asset audits. With a focus on amenities and foreshore facilities at and surrounding Sandridge and Port Melbourne LSC's, including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional beach showers to match usage demand. • Improved toilet and change room facilities with (warm) showers. • Major entrance and facility signage aligned to current standards. • Improved all-abilities access. • Installation of water fountains, refill stations and dog bowls. • General waste and recycling bins. • Seating and picnic tables. <p>Energy efficiency improvements (shade, solar panels, water reuse).</p>	 3-5 yrs	\$\$	CoPP, LSV



Figure 29. Precinct 1: Port Melbourne FMP management actions.

Precinct 2: Albert Park and Middle Park

Precinct 2 extends approximately 3 km from Port Melbourne Beach to Middle Park Beach. This area is known for its wide sandy beaches and vibrant community atmosphere. It features a variety of recreational facilities, including the South Melbourne Life Saving Club and Albert Park Yachting Club, and the Kerferd Road Pier.

South Melbourne and Middle Park beaches are popular spots for swimming, yachting, and various water sports. The foreshore is well-maintained with amenities such as public toilets, showers, beach volleyball courts and picnic facilities, making it a popular destination among residents and visitors. The Bay Trail runs through these areas, offering a scenic route for walkers and cyclists across Port Phillip Bay.

Precinct 2 is actively managed through beach renourishment and engineering activities. The local community is actively involved in preserving the natural beauty and cleanliness of the beaches.



Focus areas for management

- Growing demands across multiple users
- Stormwater management (flooding, litter, pollution)
- Asset maintenance
- Swim and boating safety
- Coastal flooding
- Vegetation protection and enhancement



	Precinct 2: Albert Park and Middle Park	Timing	Indicative cost	Action lead Support
Objective 2: Protect and enhance the marine and coastal environment				
P2.2a	Develop a partnership with State Government to upgrade the median strip and foreshore nature strip along Beach Street and Beaconsfield Parade, through new vegetation, weed management and biodiversity improvements.	 5+ yrs then ongoing	\$\$\$	CoPP, DTP
Objective 3: Respect natural processes and strengthen resilience to climate change				
P2.3a	Monitor and record flooding impacts along the Albert Park and Middle Park foreshore and surrounding areas, to better understand public safety risks.		\$\$	MW <i>CoPP</i>
Objective 4: Use and develop sustainably				
P2.4a	Continue to support volleyball and recreational activities along the foreshore.		Within current operational budgets	CoPP
P2.4b	Advocate and work with Parks Victoria to monitor, review and update zoning (swimming / personal water craft) at South Melbourne and Middle Park Beaches, improving promotion, communication and enforcement of zoning regulations. Includes enforcement support from Victorian Water Police Squad (WPS).		\$	CoPP <i>PV, Water Police division of Victoria Police</i>
P2.4c	Deliver the Shrine to Sea project inline with approved plans.	 0-3 yrs	Within current operational budgets	DEECA <i>CoPP, PV, DTP</i>

	Precinct 2: Albert Park and Middle Park	Timing	Indicative cost	Action lead Support
P2.4d	<p>Develop and implement an annual capital program to maintain, renew and upgrade foreshore infrastructure based on Council's annual asset audits. With a focus on amenities and foreshore facilities at and surrounding South Melbourne LSC and Middle Park Beach, including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional beach showers to match usage demand. • Improved toilet and change room facilities with (warm) showers. • Major entrance and facility signage aligned to current standards. • General waste and recycling bins. • Improved all-abilities access. <p>Installation of water fountains, refill stations and dog bowls.</p>	 3-5 yrs	\$\$	CoPP

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Figure 30. Precinct 2: Albert Park and Middle Park FMP actions.

Precinct 3: St Kilda and St Kilda West

Precinct 3 extends across the iconic West Beach, St Kilda Beach and St Kilda Marina. This stretch of foreshore is renowned for its scenic beauty, recreational and vibrant community activities.

Developed in the 19th century as Melbourne's seaside resort, St Kilda Beach remains one of the city's most popular attractions, hosting numerous events and festivals, including the weekly St Kilda Esplanade Art and Craft Market and the annual St Kilda Music Festival. Precinct 3 features the Royal Melbourne Yacht Squadron, St Kilda Life Saving Club, St Kilda Marina and the new St Kilda Pier, popular for walking and fishing, with a nearby rock breakwater that is home to the iconic Little Penguin colony. The foreshore features lush open spaces such as Catani Gardens and Cummings Reserve, offering playgrounds, picnic facilities, and public toilets. West Beach foreshore supports revegetated and ecologically significant dunes.

Precinct 3 is well-serviced with facilities to access and enjoy Port Phillip Bay's highly valued nearshore marine environment. Recreational opportunities are abundant in this area, from kiteboarding and volleyball to boating, swimming and sunbathing. Activities are supported by amenities such as showers, seating, playgrounds and drinking fountains. The Bay Trail continues, connecting users to adjoining suburbs along the foreshore. The foreshore also holds a range of businesses.

The cosmopolitan suburb of St Kilda, adjacent to the foreshore, is a major tourist destination known for its entertainment districts, Luna Park, Palais Theatre, and Acland Street cake shops. Local residents and volunteer groups are dedicated to preserving the area's natural and built heritage, ensuring it remains a beloved spot for both locals and visitors.



Focus areas for management

- Enhancing offshore and foreshore environments
- Commercial and competing use of public spaces
- Education and knowledge sharing
- Asset maintenance
- Stormwater management (flooding, litter, pollution)
- Growing demands across multiple users
- Swim and boating safety

Precinct 3: St Kilda and St Kilda West		Timing	Indicative cost	Action lead Support
Objective 2: Protect and enhance the marine and coastal environment				
P3.2a	Develop a partnership with State Government to upgrade the median strip and foreshore nature strip along Beaconsfield Parade, Jacka Boulevard and Marine Parade through new vegetation, weed management and biodiversity improvements.	 5+ yrs then ongoing	\$\$\$	CoPP, DTP
P3.2b	Explore opportunities to further naturalise and improve water quality along the foreshore at Cowderoy Street outflow, through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrating WSUD across catchment in future road upgrades and new developments. Installing additional litter traps. Nature-based methods. 	 0-3 yrs	\$\$\$	CoPP <i>MW</i>
P3.2c	Manage access to sensitive dune systems and migratory shorebird feeding and roosting sites around Cowderoy Street outlet, through landscaping and educational signage.	 0-3 yrs	\$	CoPP <i>MW</i>
Objective 3: Respect natural processes and strengthen resilience to climate change				
P3.3a	Advocate for the establishment of a Victorian Coastal Monitoring Program (VCMP) site at St Kilda foreshore to better understand coastal processes and effectiveness of beach nourishment activities.		\$	CoPP <i>DEECA</i>
P3.3b	Monitor and record flooding impacts in St Kilda and surrounding areas, to better understand public safety risks.		\$\$	MW <i>CoPP</i>
P3.3c	Investigate (through research partnerships) local ecosystem responses and sensitivities to changing climate conditions, building upon previous research and knowledge.	 0-3 yrs	\$	CoPP <i>Research institutions</i>
P3.3d	Explore opportunities to install WSUD infrastructure and permeable surfaces along Beaconsfield Parade, Jacka Boulevard and Marine Parade, to better accommodate flooding during rainfall events. All works are to be informed by detailed local coastal hazard studies and updated modelling completed by Melbourne Water.	 3-5 yrs	\$\$\$	CoPP <i>MW, DTP</i>

	Precinct 3: St Kilda and St Kilda West	Timing	Indicative cost	Action lead Support
Objective 4: Use and develop sustainably				
P3.4a	Advocate and work with Parks Victoria to continue to monitor, review and update zoning (swimming / personal watercraft) at St Kilda Beach, improving promotion, communication and enforcement of zoning regulations. Includes enforcement support from Victorian Water Police Squad (WPS).		\$	CoPP PV, Water Police division of Victoria Police
P3.4b	Renew and upgrade the foreshore open space irrigation at Marina Reserve and South Beach Reserve.		Within current operational budgets	CoPP
P3.4c	Upgrade South Beach Reserve inline with the action in the Public Space Strategy.		\$\$	CoPP
P3.4d	Develop a Catani Gardens Management Plan to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better strengthen the heritage significance and character when maintaining, upgrading, and adapting the infrastructure and planting design. • Explore culturally and environmentally sensitive ways (such as improving drainage design) to reduce siltation of gutters/drains. 	 0-3 yrs	\$\$	CoPP
P3.4e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement an annual capital program to maintain, renew and upgrade foreshore infrastructure based on Council's annual asset audits. With a focus on amenities and foreshore facilities along St Kilda Beach, including but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional beach showers to match usage demand. • Improved toilet and change room facilities with (warm) showers. • Major entrance and facility signage aligned to current standards. • Improved all-abilities access, including disabled car parking access. • Installation of water fountains, refill stations and dog bowls. • General waste and recycling bins. • Seating and picnic tables. • Shade facilities (including trees and pergolas). 	 3-5 yrs	\$\$	CoPP

	Precinct 3: St Kilda and St Kilda West	Timing	Indicative cost	Action lead Support
P3.4f	Inline with the Foreshore Character Study and Council Policies, investigate opportunities to improve the foreshore playground and BBQ facilities for users of all abilities at St Kilda Beach. Incorporate local character and sustainable and resilient design principles.	 3-5 yrs	\$\$\$	CoPP
P3.4g	Design, consult and implement upgrades the St Kilda Promenade (Donovans to Marina Reserve) and Pier Road to renew the aging assets to consider coastal hazards, improve path safety and connectivity, provide seating, improve lighting, increase recreation, amenity and shade inline with the FMP goals and Public Space Strategy.	 3-5 yrs	\$\$\$\$	CoPP, DTP
Objective 5: Promote stewardship and collaborative management				
P3.5a	Advocate and work with Parks Victoria to monitor and enforce regulations restricting personal water craft users and swimmers from accessing penguin colony at St Kilda Pier.		Within current operational budgets	Parks Victoria <i>CoPP</i>
P3.5b	Improve beach patrol and enforce regulations to address illegal fossicking of mussels and molluscs at St Kilda Pier.		Within current operational budgets	VFA <i>CoPP</i>



Figure 31. Precinct 3: St Kilda and St Kilda West FMP actions.

Precinct 4: Elwood

Extending from the M.O. Moran Reserve at Thackery Street to Head Street is Precinct 4. This area is renowned for its open spaces, including Moran Reserve and Point Ormond Reserve, the tallest section of the Port Phillip foreshore. These popular spaces offer stunning views of the Melbourne City skyline and Port Phillip Bay enjoyed by both residents and visitors. This stretch of foreshore is a popular place among walkers and swimmers, and is characterised by its lush, vegetated areas surrounding Elwood Canal and the Elwood beach. Precinct 4 features valuable native coastal vegetation, including remnant Coastal Teatree and re-established Coast Saltbush.

Elwood Canal is a significant feature in Precinct 4. Constructed in 1889, the Canal was developed as part of a land reclamation project to support residential living. Today this area supports residents of the Elwood and is a popular walking location. The Elwood Canal directly connects into Port Phillip Bay and is colloquially known as 'Little Venice'. The areas surrounding Elwood Canal and Elster Creek are prone to flooding, driven by both inland rainfall and elevated tide levels.

The foreshore supports various recreational activities with facilities like playgrounds, outdoor fitness equipment, car parks, and the Bay Trail. The built environment includes the Elwood Life Saving Club, Elwood Angling Club, Elwood Sailing Club, Elwood Sea Scouts, Elwood Beach Community Centre, and dining options like Elwood Bathers Restaurant. The area is actively managed. Elwood foreshore experiences beach renourishment to retain sand on the beach, and Elwood Canal is managed through stormwater harvesting projects governed by Melbourne Water. Various volunteer groups play a crucial role in maintaining the cleanliness and safety of the beach, enhancing its appeal for both passive and active recreation.



Focus areas for management

- Stormwater management (flooding, litter, pollution)
- Coastal flooding
- Pollution entering the Bay
- Pollution moving upstream Elwood Canal
- Public safety concerns along shared paths and high traffic areas
- Commercial and competing use of public spaces



	Precinct 4: Elwood	Timing	Indicative cost	Action lead Support
Objective 1: Acknowledge Traditional Owners' rights, aspirations & knowledge				
P4.1a	<p>Celebrate cultural and environmental history of Point Ormond and Red Bluff, through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engaging Indigenous artists for art installations Using natural materials or other interpretive designs. 	 3-5 yrs	\$	BLCAC[^], WWWCHAC[^], other Traditional Owners*, CoPP
^Registered Aboriginal Party. *Other Traditional Owner groups e.g. Boonwurrung Land and Sea Council.				
Objective 2: Protect and enhance the marine and coastal environment				
P4.2a	<p>In partnership with Melbourne Water and Environmental Protection Authority, continue to undertake regular water quality monitoring along Elster Creek and the Elwood foreshore associated beach closures to better understand the effectiveness of upstream catchment management activities.</p>		Within current operational budgets	MW <i>CoPP, EPA, Glen Eira Council</i>
P4.2b	<p>Partnering with the Port Phillip Bay EcoCentre and Traditional Owners, raise community awareness around the history of Elwood foreshore and Elster Creek, and changes to its environment over centuries, through walking tours and signage, including QR website codes.</p>		\$	CoPP <i>Port Phillip EcoCentre, BLCAC[^], WWWCHAC[^], other Traditional Owners*</i>
P4.2c	<p>Increase advocacy to Melbourne Water and the State to support water quality improvements and litter capture programs in upstream catchments, including but not limited to Princes, Cowderoy, Shakespeare Grove, Head Street, Elster Creek, and Elwood Canal, through GPTs, WSUD, educational signage, and other innovations.</p>		\$\$\$	CoPP, MW <i>Elster Creek Collaboration</i>
P4.2d	<p>Maintain existing lawned open space areas valued at Elwood for passive recreation along the foreshore. Manage the lawn asset condition, including remediating impacts from temporary works, public events and storms.</p>		\$\$	CoPP

	Precinct 4: Elwood	Timing	Indicative cost	Action lead Support
P4.2e	Establish, maintain and enhance ecological connections between Point Ormond foreshore Reserve and Elsternwick Park.	 0-3 yrs then ongoing	\$\$	CoPP
P4.2f	Preserve and enhance vegetation along the Elwood foreshore, through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planting structurally diverse native vegetation species. Protective landscaping or fencing supported by the improvement of direct pedestrian access and access controls. Ongoing weed management. Educational signage. 	 0-3 yrs then ongoing	Within current operational budgets	CoPP <i>Port Phillip EcoCentre</i>
P4.2g	Develop a partnership with State Government to upgrade the median strip and foreshore nature strip along Marine Parade and Ormond Esplanade through new vegetation, weed management and biodiversity improvements.	 5+ yrs then ongoing	\$\$\$	CoPP, DTP
Objective 3: Respect natural processes and strengthen resilience to climate change				
P4.3a	Monitor and record flooding impacts in Elwood and surrounding areas, to better understand public safety risks.		\$	MW <i>CoPP</i>
P4.3b	Collaborate with Melbourne Water and neighbouring councils to continue implementation of the Elster Creek Flood Action Plan, with a focus on current and emerging flooding impacts arising from changing catchment and coastal conditions along Elster Creek and Elwood Canal.	 3-5 yrs	\$\$\$\$	CoPP, MW, DEECA, Councils: Bayside, Glen Eira, Kingston
Objective 4: Use and develop sustainably				
P4.4a	Refine and implement the Elwood site masterplan inline with the FMP goals, Public Space Strategy and other relevant policies/strategies.		Within current operational budgets	CoPP

	Precinct 4: Elwood	Timing	Indicative cost	Action lead Support
P4.4b	Advocate and work with Parks Victoria to continue to monitor, review and update zoning (swimming / personal watercraft) at Elwood, improving promotion, communication and enforcement of zoning regulations. Includes enforcement support from Victorian Water Police Squad (WPS).		\$	CoPP, PV
P4.4c	Advocate to Melbourne Water to undertake nominated stormwater improvements/upgrades at Elster Creek and Elwood Canal, to reduce pollutants and litter entering the bay, and support public health and safety. Explore opportunities to naturalise stormwater drainage and outlets.	 0-3 yrs	\$\$	CoPP
P4.4d	Investigate opportunities to redesign Glen Huntly Road to include bike lanes and increase connectivity to the foreshore.	 0-3 yrs	\$\$	CoPP
P4.4e	Inline with the Foreshore Character Study and Council Policies, install toilet facilities, drinking fountains and shade infrastructure at Point Ormond playground to better support recreational users. Incorporate local character and sustainable and resilient design principles.	 0-3 yrs	\$\$\$\$	CoPP
P4.4f	Inline with municipality-wide actions 4.3, 4.7, 4.19 and 4.21, undertake a safety audit of the Bay Trail at Elwood to address safety risks and create a treatment plan to resolve conflicts.	 3-5 yrs	\$\$	CoPP
P4.4g	Consider existing coastal use benefits of foreshore seaweed drying stockpiles, inline with the waste study, community expectations, public safety and cost impacts.	 3-5 yrs	\$	CoPP

	Precinct 4: Elwood	Timing	Indicative cost	Action lead Support
P4.4h	<p>Develop and implement an annual capital program to maintain, renew and upgrade foreshore infrastructure based on Council's annual asset audits. With a focus on amenities and foreshore facilities at and surrounding Elwood, as part of major foreshore projects at Elwood (including Elwood Masterplan), including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional beach showers to match usage demand. • Improved toilet and change room facilities with (warm) showers. • Major entrance and facility signage aligned to current standards. • Installation of water fountains, refill stations and dog bowls. • General waste and recycling bins. • Seating and picnic tables. • Energy efficiency improvements (shade, solar panels, water reuse). 	 3-5 yrs	\$\$	CoPP

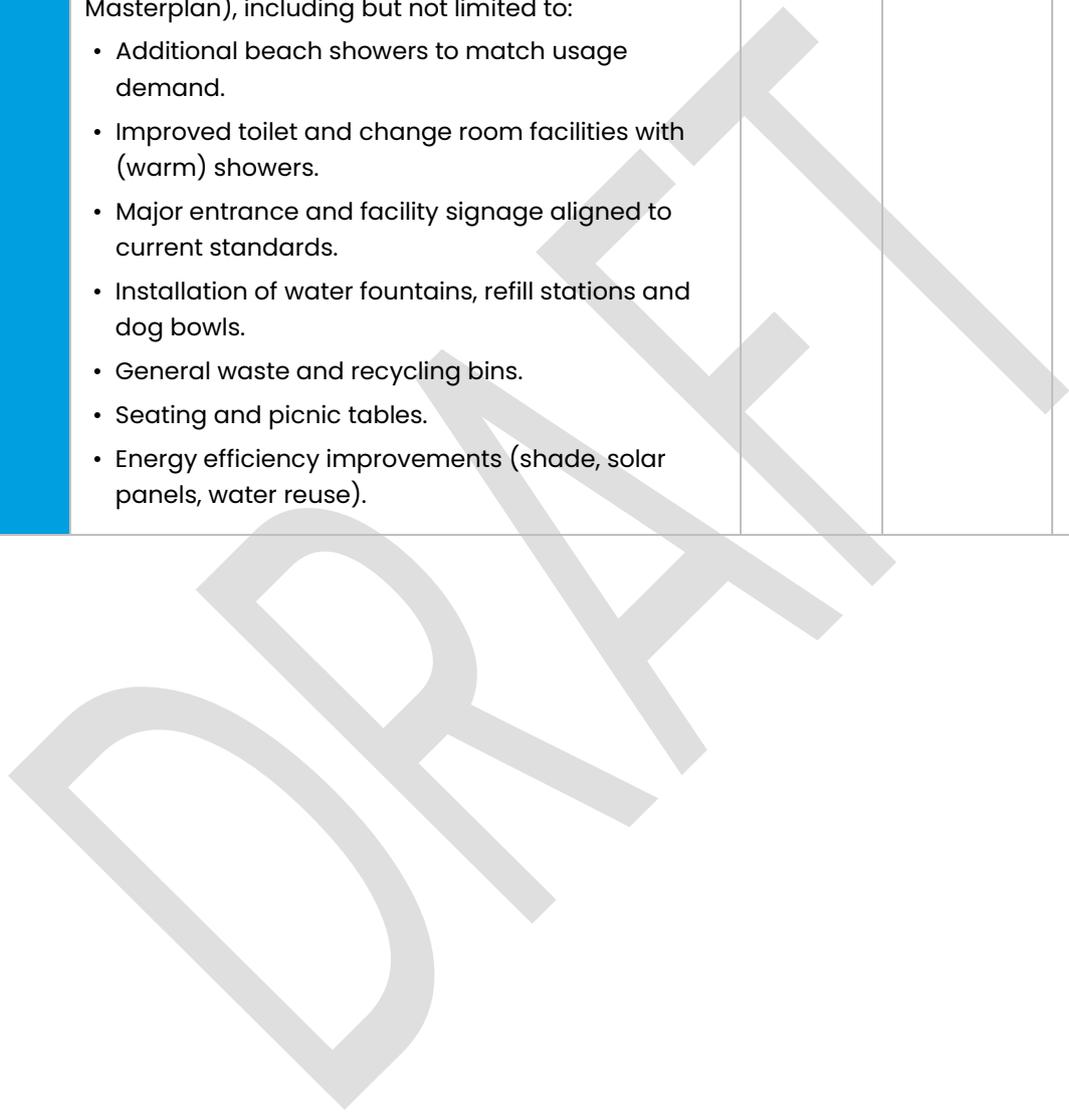




Figure 32. Precinct 4: Elwood FMP actions.

Implementation

A detailed implementation plan has been developed to guide and support the delivery of the FMP. The implementation plan outlines performance indicators, outcome measures and work programs required to track progress and ensure coordinated delivery of the FMP actions.

Implementing actions in our FMP relies on ongoing collaboration and shared commitment from our Council and the State Government. Where possible, actions are to be delivered via a range of existing municipal and stakeholder mechanisms. These include the annual capital works program, planning schemes, local laws, asset management plans and other Council plans, as well as business-as-usual operations.

Performance of the FMP will be assessed using a suite of key performance indicators, including:

- Percentage of asset audit actions completed
- Percentage of actions on-track and complete
- User satisfaction with foreshore amenities and connectivity
- Environmental condition, water quality and ecosystem health
- Community engagement score on foreshore management from the Community Satisfaction Survey.

Implementation will also include elements of monitoring, evaluation, review, and improvement, to be applied using an adaptive management approach (Figure 33), ensuring tracking, accountability and improvement of the FMP's delivery through time.



Figure 33. FMP implementation and adaptive management framework.

A pathway for funding

The FMP sets direction and priorities for the future management of marine and coastal Crown land across the municipality. It outlines implementation timelines and emphasises the need for ongoing commitment to the management of coastal and marine areas.

Delivering the FMP's actions and initiatives will require diverse funding mechanisms, alongside Council's annual budgeting processes.

Funding opportunities may include:

- Rates and charges, environmental levies, developer contributions
- Integration with other relevant Municipality-led 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. It can increase understanding of current priorities and needs for the local community, helping to generating broader awareness of key values, concerns, and opportunities to direct marine and coastal management resources.



Monitoring, evaluation and review

The monitoring, evaluation and review (MER) process aims to track and report on outcomes related to the delivery of management actions. It assesses elements such as the impact, effectiveness, efficiency and appropriateness of actions to support continuous improvement and accountability. Integrating the FMP MER process with existing processes of other Council plans and strategies will ensure consistency and alignment across related initiatives.

Formal milestones within the first five years will be used to monitor and evaluate the implementation the Our Coastal Future FMP, enabling an adaptive management approach.

In line with State legislation, actions in the FMP will be evaluated and reviewed annually to determine what has been started, completed, ongoing, or yet to commence. This annual progress reporting will reflect on the work undertaken throughout the year, and identify upcoming priorities for the next 12 months. This reporting will be shared with relevant stakeholders, including DEECA and Melbourne Water.



Ongoing actions delivered as part of Council’s ‘business as usual’ operations will require further consideration to ensure they are embedded into day-to-day workloads. Clearly defined work plans and regular reporting will help maintain accountability for their delivery. Where appropriate, performance metrics will be developed as part of the implementation to measure and demonstrate progress.

The review will also reflect on the action/project inline with 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 FMP
 - objectives of the FMP
 - goals of the FMP
- Did the actions and projects deliver on goals/objectives/outputs as planned?
- How has the FMP contributed to changes in the municipality’s coastal and marine areas (i.e. environmental, social, economics conditions)?
- What, if any, unanticipated outcomes (positive or negative) have resulted from implementing the FMP?
- Were stakeholders / delivery partners effective in working together?

Efficiency

- Have actions been integrated into Council 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 FMP?
- Were the actions suitable for achieving objectives/goals?
- Were the size, scale and approach of actions undertaken appropriate?
- Were Council staff / delivery partners appropriately tasked?

Data and evidence can also be used to quantify outcomes of the plan. Where possible, existing and new environmental and usage monitoring programs will be used to understand the baseline condition, health or status of our foreshore areas and assets. This monitoring will be used to track progress and changes attributed to action implementation over time.

The monitoring and evaluation process is also supported by input from the community and key stakeholders who are directly involved in the delivery of shared actions.

A specific FMP community and stakeholder survey is to be undertaken every 2–3 years to gain perspectives on the municipality’s approach to coastal and marine management, the FMP’s implementation, and to what degree actions are contributing to the goals, objectives and vision.



Monitoring and evaluation milestones

2026	FMP endorsement
Throughout	Annual reporting, targeted stakeholder feedback, ongoing improvement
2029	FMP community survey Review of actions based on survey outcomes
2031	5-year review as required under the <i>Marine and Coastal Act 2018</i> Update FMP as required



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Abbreviations

ABM	Association of Bayside Municipalities
BBV	Better Boating Victoria
BLCAC	Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation
CAP	Coastal Adaptation Plan
CMMP	Coastal and Marine Management Plan
CoPP	City of Port Phillip
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
DEECA	Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action
DTP	Department of Transport and Planning
EPA	Environment Protection Authority Victoria
ESO	Environmental Significance Overlay
EVC	Ecological Vegetation Class
FMP	Foreshore Management Plan
LSV	Life Saving Victoria
MAC Act 2018	Marine and Coastal Act 2018
MER	Monitoring, Evaluation and Review
MW	Melbourne Water
PPWCMA	Port Phillip & Westernport Catchment Management Authority
PV	Parks Victoria
PWC	Personal Water Craft
RAP	Registered Aboriginal Party
SECCCA	South East Councils Climate Change Alliance
SEW	South East Water
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
VMaCC	Victorian Marine and Coastal Council
VFA	Victorian Fisheries Authority
VRC	Victoria's Resilient Coast – Adapting for 2100+
WSUD	Water Sensitive Urban Design
WWCHAC	Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation

Definitions

As defined in the Marine and Coastal Act 2018, **marine and coastal Crown land** refers to the following between the outer limit of Victorian coastal waters and 200 metres inland of the high-water mark of the sea:

- a) Crown land (whether or not covered by water) to a depth of 200 metres below the surface of that land;
- b) any water covering the land referred to in paragraph (a) from time to time.

(2) In addition to subsection (1), marine and coastal Crown land includes Crown land (whether or not covered by water) and any water covering that land to a depth of 200 metres below the surface of that land and that is:

- i. more than 200 metres inland of the high-water mark of the sea; and
- ii. reserved under the **Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978** for the purposes of the protection of the coastline.

(3) The Governor in Council, by Order published in the Government Gazette, may declare any additional area of Crown land (whether or not covered by water) and any water covering that land to be marine and coastal Crown land for the purposes of this Act.

(4) Any Crown land to which a declaration applies under subsection (3) includes the land to a depth of 200 metres below the surface of that land.

(5) The Governor in Council, by Order published in the Government Gazette, may declare any area of marine and coastal Crown land not to be marine and coastal Crown land for the purposes of this Act.

Attachment A

The development of the Our Coastal Future Foreshore Management Plan (FMP) was shaped by a range of communication and engagement activities.

Communication and engagement plan

To support engagement activities associated with the development and delivery of the Our Coastal Future program, a Communication and Engagement Plan was prepared. This live, stand-alone plan provided a high-level framework, detailing the methods through which stakeholders, rightsholders and community were engaged throughout the development of the FMP. It will continue to guide engagement throughout development of the CAP.

The Plan identifies:

- Individuals and organisations who should be included this strategic process (explored through stakeholder mapping and analysis)
- Activity plans that show how and when individuals and organisations will be engaged at various stages of the project
- How various input will be incorporated into the technical, strategic engagement work and inform decision making
- Key messaging, tailored language and methods to use throughout the project to engage and communicate with stakeholders and communities
- Possible risks in relation to engagement and communication and management methods to rapidly respond and resolve.

Throughout the FMP development, engagement aimed to:

- Gain a shared understanding of City of Port Phillip's economic, ecological, social and cultural values associated with the local coastal and marine areas and their management
- Obtain feedback from a diverse and relevant cross-section of the community
- Identify key objectives for the FMP based on protecting values.

The Communication and Engagement Plan was reviewed at each stage of the project to ensure engagement remained an iterative, flexible process that responded to project and stakeholder needs. Through reflecting on engagement experiences and outcomes, our approach continues evolve.

Engagement activities

Engagement activities focused on understanding the perceived values, concerns and opportunities for City of Port Phillip’s coastal and marine areas. A range of activities were carried out to help build a municipal context, informing a background review of the municipality and its surrounding areas. These activities built our understanding of the area’s key values, current condition, challenges and management approach, and in doing, guided the FMP development.

Communication and engagement activities undertaken for the FMP are detailed in Table 7.



Table 7. Key engagement activities and events for the Our Coastal Future FMP.

Date	Event/activity	Key activities and outcomes	Comment
January 2024	Branding look and feel	Communication between the City of Port Phillip and the consultant (Alluvium) to develop a branding look and feel with graphical elements.	New branding was created for the Our Coastal Future program, to ensure similar look and feel between the FMP and CAP projects.
January – March 2024	Development of website content and round 1 online engagement	Develop static website content including information on the FMP and CAP projects and a link to website activities. Shape engagement content and activities, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interactive mapping exercise. 	This aimed to understand what the community: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • love about the coast • what can be changed or improved • what coastal hazards they have experienced
April 2024 onwards	Webpage launch	Launch webpage and online engagement for Our Coastal Future	Website content live from April onwards.
April 2024 – March 2025	Our Coastal Future photo competition	Launch a dedicated photo competition on the Our Coastal Future website to boost discussions and engagement for the FMP and CAP.	Growing number of photos being submitted in our photo competition.
April – June 2024	Pop-up community consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Included pop-up events in Elwood Beach, Bay Street Port Melbourne and St Kilda Beach - Opportunity to discuss the project and community perspectives - Feedback and contributions via the pinboard - Encourage visitation to website. 	Discussions with ~130 people from our three pop-up events. Over 1,600 people visited our website and ~ 120 individuals contributed over 350 pins to our interactive map. Providing context for the analysis report and FMP development.
July 2024	Internal (Council) stakeholder workshops and “Mural” activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification and collation of key documents that will inform FMP development - Regional and location-based values, concerns and opportunities - Review of the City of Port Phillip’s current management approach, including positives and shortfalls. 	Providing context for the analysis report and FMP development.

Our Coastal Future Foreshore Management Plan 2026

Date	Event/activity	Key activities and outcomes	Comment
October 2024	External agencies (non-Council) stakeholder workshops and “Mural” activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification and collation of key documents that will inform FMP development - Regional and location-based values, concerns and opportunities - Review of each agency’s current management approach, including positives and shortfalls. 	Providing context for the analysis report and FMP development.
January 2025	Engagement with Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation (BLCAC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meeting with the Bunurong Land Council to introduce the project and discuss their desired involvement. 	<p>Developing an approach and desired involvement in the FMP and CAP.</p> <p>Providing context for the analysis report and FMP development.</p>
April 2025	Internal (Council) stakeholder workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presenting the background FMP document, values, visions and draft management approach - Interactive session on the draft FMP vision - Identifying key focus areas for management - Workshop activity identifying priority municipality and precinct (place-based) actions - Introducing the CAP, it’s context and timeframes. - CAP visioning activity. 	<p>Provides direction and information for the FMP.</p> <p>Provides context for the CAP and how the FMP values and vision will be used to inform longer-term adaptation planning across the municipality.</p>
July 2025	Community Reference Group (CRG) meeting 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduce CRG to the Our Coastal Future program and work to date - Discuss regional and location-based values, concerns and opportunities - Gin further insights into values and concerns from the community. 	CRP onboarded onto the project, reviewing the draft background document and providing feedback.
September 2025	CRG Elwood site visit and project update	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See first-hand a variety of Elwood foreshore topics such as beach erosion, water quality, litter, vegetation and landscape management, wayfinding, building condition and emergency services - Discuss findings from the values, concerns and opportunities activity - Discuss preliminary actions inline with the community values, concerns and opportunities 	Site visit with the CRG to discuss key issues at Elwood and hear their input on key areas of concern.
September 2025	External agencies (non-Council) workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presenting on the draft FMP including, FMP vision, objectives, goals and actions relevant to key stakeholders - Provided an update on CAP progress 	Gaining valuable feedback on FMP actions and goals to be included in the final plan.

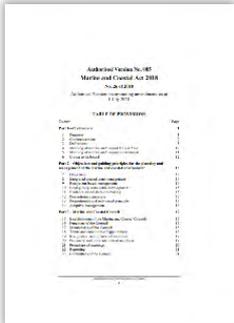
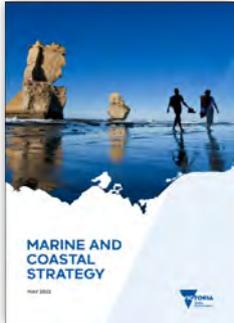
Date	Event/activity	Key activities and outcomes	Comment
Ongoing	Engagement with BLCAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continuing to engage with the Bunurong Land Council to discuss their aspirations for the municipality's coastal and marine areas - Continuing to discuss Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation's involvement in developing the FMP. 	Developing an approach and desired involvement in the FMP and CAP more broadly.

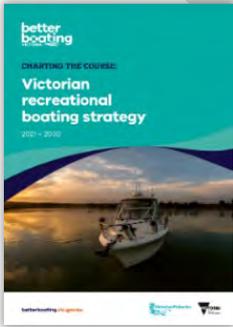
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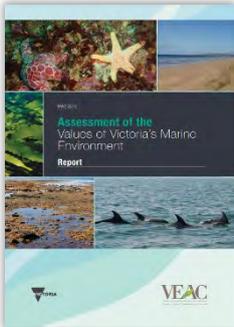
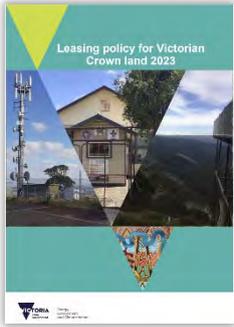
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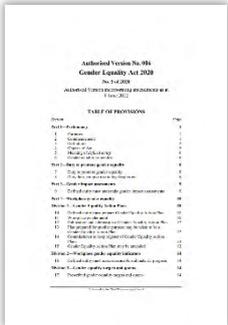
Key documents relevant to FMP development

Table 8. Key documents relevant to FMP development.

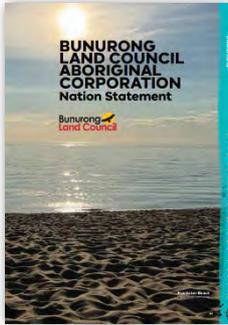
Document	Description	Relevant objectives, goals or recommendations
State – Victoria		
<p><i>Marine and Coastal Act 2018</i></p> 	<p>The <i>Marine and Coastal Act 2018</i> (the Act) aims to provide a more coordinated, simple and integrated approach to planning and management of the Victorian marine and coastal environment.</p> <p>Under the new Act, Coastal & Marine Management Plans (CMMPs) are the primary management tool to guide land managers in management of their area of coastal Victoria, in close consultation with the Victorian Government and the local community. The Act also established the Victorian Marine & Coastal Council (VMaCC) to provide independent advice on marine and coastal issues.</p>	<p>The Act required the development of the statewide Marine and Coastal Policy, inclusive of a Marine Spatial Planning Framework and a Marine and Coastal Strategy for the state of Victoria. The new guiding principles of the Act specifically recognise climate change and Traditional Owners.</p> <p>Principles to be considered in a CMMP include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • integrated coastal zone management • ecologically sustainable development • proportionate and risk-based • evidence-based decision making • ecosystem-based management • adaptive management • precautionary principle <p>A CMMP must gain Ministerial approval under the Act.</p>
<p>Marine and Coastal Policy 2020</p> 	<p>The Marine and Coastal Policy (2020) guides land managers throughout Victoria to achieve the objectives and guiding principles outlined in the <i>Marine and Coastal Act 2018</i>. It does so through the provision of a 'Planning & Decision Pathway' that allows for clear and consistent decision making. Planning, management and decision making under the Act, including development of a CMMP, must apply the policies within the steps of the Planning & Decision Pathway.</p>	<p>The central tenet of the Policy, the Planning and Decision Pathway, states that decision makers (such as local councils and land managers) will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>These steps are to be achieved through taking a stewardship approach, building understanding and knowledge, engaging fully with communities and users, and collaborating with the many management stakeholders involved.</p>
<p>Marine and Coastal Strategy 2022</p> 	<p>The Marine and Coastal Strategy (2022) is a five-year action plan to guide the implementation of the Marine and Coastal Policy at a State level. It was developed with input from Traditional Owners, the Victorian Marine & Coastal Council, and many managers, communities, and interest groups from Victorian marine and coastal environments.</p> <p>It is the first of three such strategies that will be developed over the 15-year life of the Policy.</p>	<p>The Strategy identifies six priority actions for the next five years. These include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Traditional Owners determine how their rights and obligations are embedded into planning and management 2. Improve the condition and ecological connectivity of habitat and respect and care for our marine and coastal environments 3. Adapt to impacts of climate change 4. Support sustainable use and development of the marine and coastal environment 5. Implement the Marine Spatial Planning Framework 6. Identify resource needs for sustainable marine and coastal management.

Document	Description	Relevant objectives, goals or recommendations
<p>Coastal and Marine Management Plan Guidelines 2023</p> 	<p>This document provides guidelines for the preparation of a CMMP for marine and coastal Crown land, guided by the Act and the Policy.</p> <p>The guidelines focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • working with Traditional Owners • responding to climate change, population growth and ageing infrastructure • impacts of current and future use and development of the marine and coastal environment • engagement • consultation and approvals, including with local government, DEECA, VMaCC and the responsible Minister. 	<p>A CMMP should aim for a management vision that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protects and enhances the environmental, social, cultural and economic values of the marine and coastal environment now and in the future • balances competing uses of finite, unique and sensitive resources • enhances the benefits of ecosystem goods and services provided by the marine and coastal environment • ensures collaboration with other land managers and agencies to align objectives and outcomes.
<p>Victoria's Resilient Coast – Adapting for 2100+ Framework and Guidelines 2023</p> 	<p>Victoria's Resilient Coast – Adapting for 2100+ provides a strategic approach to coastal hazard risk management and adaptation.</p> <p>This includes a framework, guidelines and support for local government, land managers and communities to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enable place-based, best practice and long-term coastal management • coastal hazard risk management and adaptation planning • build on the directions in the Act and Marine and Coastal Policy 2020 	<p>The Framework provides a staged approach across the technical, strategic planning and engagement elements of coastal hazard risk management and adaptation.</p> <p>This includes the following seven stages:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Scoping and preparation 2. Values, vision and objectives 3. Coastal hazard exposure 4. Vulnerability and risk 5. actions and pathways 6. Plan and implement 7. Ongoing monitoring and review <p>Embedded across all stages are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional Owner knowledge, rights and assertions • Partnerships and a collaborative process • Engagement and communication
<p>Victorian Recreational Boating Strategy 2021 – 2030</p> 	<p>This Strategy identifies and describes the challenges facing the management of recreational boating in Australia. These stem primarily from competition for assets, such as boat ramps and car parking, and the challenges such assets face as they age and moving into a changing climate.</p> <p>The Strategy also provides a number of objectives to address these challenges, which will require collaboration between the boating community, asset/facility users and managers, Traditional Owners, government agencies, and the wider community.</p>	<p>The Strategy provides a vision for boating in Victoria, that <i>boaters will be provided with a better boating experience through the provision of boating facilities that perform to a high standard, have adequate capacity, are well maintained, are safe and provide improved accessibility for all.</i></p> <p>The vision is supported by seven objectives focused on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. maintenance of public facilities 2. renewing and building new boating facilities 3. destination locations 4. improved access and navigation 5. marine search & rescue, boating safety and education 6. promoting boating across Victoria 7. improving the quality of the boating data captured

Document	Description	Relevant objectives, goals or recommendations
<p>Assessment of the Values of Victoria's Marine Environment 2019</p> 	<p>This document aims to identify the current environmental, economic, social, and cultural values of Victoria's marine environment. It examines these values and addresses any challenges, knowledge gaps, emerging uses, and trends that may impact them over a 30-year outlook.</p> <p>The assessment also provides insights and support for the formulation of policies and strategies related to Victoria's marine and coastal areas.</p>	<p>The assessment centres around nine distinct themes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. climate and oceanography, 2. biodiversity, 3. Aboriginal cultural values, 4. non-Aboriginal heritage, 5. coastal development, 6. tourism and recreation, 7. fisheries, 8. ports and shipping, 9. energy and earth resources. <p>It identifies multiple Victorian marine values in addition to key threats and future uses.</p>
<p>Leasing policy for Victorian Crown Land 2023</p> 	<p>The objective of this policy is to provide a framework for the leasing of Crown land by formalising these 3 'Crown land leasing principles' at a State-wide level.</p> <p>This policy is to be used by DEECA officers who directly administer Crown land leases and/or advise trustees or Committees of Management on delegated Crown land lease management under the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978 • Forests Act 1958; and • Land Act 1958 <p>This policy came into effect on 13 October 2010 and was updated in May 2018 and again in 2023.</p>	<p>The Policy provides three key principles:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To provide benefits to the public through leasing including Traditional Owner rights 2. To ensure consistency and transparency in leasing 3. To manage leased Crown land in an environmentally sustainable manner <p>These principles will guide land managers, existing tenants and prospective tenants, help inform decision making around leasing and improve community awareness of government policy for the leasing of Crown land.</p> <p>Leasing enables the community to use, benefit from and enjoy Crown land, particularly through the provision of recreational, cultural and sporting facilities as well as for commercial uses such as restaurants, caravan parks and marinas. It is also available to government for major projects on Crown land or important public infrastructure.</p>
<p>Siting and design guidelines 2020</p> 	<p>Siting and Design Guidelines for Structures on the Victorian Coast aim to inspire creative and innovative approaches to development in the marine and coastal environment.</p> <p>These guidelines consider natural and cultural values and respond to climate change and population growth challenges. It details principles to be followed when managing and developing in coastal areas. Following these principles ensures that coastal development is sustainable, respectful of cultural heritage, and responsive to changes in the dynamic coastal environment.</p>	<p>The following key goals and principles are to be considered when managing and developing in coastal areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aboriginal Cultural Heritage 2. Coastal Processes 3. Geology 4. Morphology 5. Hydrology 6. Vegetation and Ecology 7. Climatic Conditions 8. Views 9. Public Open Space 10. Local Character and Sense of Place 11. Heritage 12. Public Access 13. Increased Function and Adaptability 14. Sustainability 15. Materials and Finishes

Document	Description	Relevant objectives, goals or recommendations
<p><i>Gender Equality Act 2020</i></p> 	<p>The <i>Gender Equality Act 2020</i> (the Act) commenced on 31 March 2021. It is aimed at promoting gender equality in the public sector. It requires defined entities, such as government departments, universities and local councils, to take meaningful action to eliminate workplace gender inequality and to promote gender equality in the design and delivery of policies, programs, and services by conducting Gender Impact Assessments (GIAs).</p> <p>The Act also established the Public Sector Gender Equality Commissioner to oversee compliance and drive cultural change.</p>	<p>The Act requires local governments, such as the City of Port Phillip to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> develop and implement a Gender Equality Action Plan, which includes results of a workplace gender audit and strategies for achieving workplace gender equality publicly report on their progress in relation to workplace gender equality promote gender equality in policies, programs and services that impact the public complete gender impact assessments consider intersectionality with other forms of disadvantage or discrimination that a person may experience due to other characteristics <p>Objects of the Act with particular relevance include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> support the identification and elimination of systemic causes of gender inequality in policy, programs and delivery of services in workplaces and communities enhance economic and social participation by persons of different genders.

Regional – Greater Melbourne

<p><i>Water is Life – Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation Nation Statement</i></p> 	<p>Water is Life: Traditional Owner Access to Water Roadmap is an important framework to create and maintain a careful and considered balance between Traditional Owner self-determination in water access and management, and the rights and entitlements of a range of stakeholders.</p> <p>The Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation Nation Statement expresses the cultural and water-related values, goals, aspirations, outcomes, and any other relevant information deemed important by Bunurong Traditional Owners.</p>	<p>The Bunurong cultural perspective does not separate water from Country, but instead considers water and places part of Bunurong Country and symbolic of the interconnectedness of life and people. Water connects Bunurong peoples to their Country, travelling through and with all Bunurong people, connecting them to each other.</p> <p>Bunurong people heavily identify with being a saltwater people; this means that all the water flowing into the sea is connected within these cultural landscapes, places and Country.</p> <p>Bunurong Country is considered a sentient being, that is beyond time and contains the knowledge of all Bunurong Ancestors, so caring for Country creates a connection to this understanding. Water has always been a gathering place for people, it has always brought people together and it is hoped that by getting Bunurong people together on Country that certain cultural practices can be taught and rejuvenated.</p>
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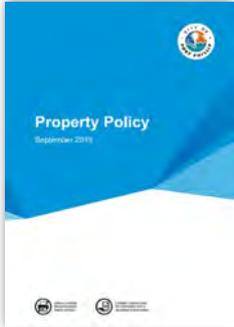
<p><i>Water is Life – Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Nation Statement</i></p> 	<p>Water is Life: Traditional Owner Access to Water Roadmap is an important framework to create and maintain a careful and considered balance between Traditional Owner self-determination in water access and management, and the rights and entitlements of a range of stakeholders.</p> <p>The Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Nation Statement expresses Wurundjeri cultural and water-related values, goals, aspirations, outcomes, and any other relevant information deemed important.</p>	<p>The Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung have inherited a sovereign responsibility to care for and manage their Country.</p> <p>Water, which has sustained Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people for thousands of years, forms part of their Dreaming. Water is recognised as the life source of Country, people, flora and fauna, and culture.</p> <p>Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people want to see healthy and cleaner Country, through well managed and adequately protected hydrological system.</p>
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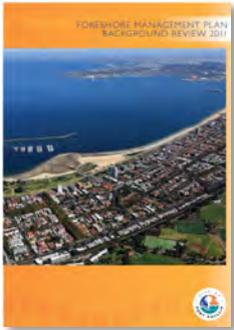
Document	Description	Relevant objectives, goals or recommendations
<p>Flood Management Strategy Port Phillip and Westernport 2021 – 2031</p> 	<p>This document is a 10-year strategy that aims to enhance the flood resilience of the Port Phillip Bay and Western Port region. It builds on the previous 2015 strategy, taking a holistic approach to water management including catchment-wide, place-based and integrated water management approaches.</p> <p>Climate change and urbanisation are recognised in the strategy as the main drivers of increased flood risk in the region.</p>	<p>The vision of the strategy is <i>Together we are aware, responsive and resilient. Communities, business and government understand flooding, plan collaboratively for challenges and take action to manage risks and optimise opportunities, for now and the future.</i></p> <p>Its 10-year outcomes with particular relevance are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agency knowledge of flood risks has improved • Communities in flood prone areas have increased awareness of flood risk • Land use and development in flood prone areas is appropriate to the level of flood risk • The impacts of climate change and coastal flooding are incorporated into planning and decision making <p>Clear roles and responsibilities allow agencies to deliver effective flood management</p>
<p>Fishermans Bend Water Sensitive City Strategy 2022</p> 	<p>This document outlines how water will be managed and integrated into the urban landscape to meet the Fishermans Bend Vision and objectives of the Fishermans Bend Framework (2018). It is strategically focussed on the three areas of flood management, a climate-resilient water system, and urban ecology.</p>	<p>The strategy’s vision is <i>A water sensitive, climate resilient, biodiverse and liveable Fishermans Bend.</i></p> <p>The priorities of the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid climate change shock related to flooding • Flood mitigation • Flood-sensitive urban design • Community resilience to flooding • A climate resilient, fit for purpose water supply • Reduced potable water demand and effluent • Enable water use efficiency • Minimise nutrient discharge • Reduce urban heat island effect • Green infrastructure
<p>Healthy Waterways Strategy 2018</p> 	<p>This is a shared strategy across Melbourne Water, state and local government, water corporations and the community. It provides a framework for waterway management, including specific goals, visions, targets, and actions, for the five major catchments of Western Port and Port Phillip. It is driven by economic, ecological, and amenity visions.</p>	<p>The strategy vision: <i>Healthy and valued waterways are integrated with the broader landscape and enhance life and liveability. Waterways connect diverse and thriving communities of plants and animals; provide amenity to urban and rural areas and engage communities with their environment; and are managed sustainably to enhance environmental, economic, social and cultural values.</i></p> <p>The Elster Creek sub catchment lies at the end of the Dandenong catchment, whose own vision is <i>A vibrant, valued Dandenong catchment waterway and wetland network, whose ecological health and liveability attributes continue to improve through rehabilitated waterways and connected and secured biodiversity corridors.</i></p> <p>One of the goals for the Dandenong catchment highlights the link between waterways, stormwater drains, and Port Phillip Bay’s health:</p> <p>Goal 2: Impacts from urban, peri urban, industrial and transport activities are mitigated to protect our waterways and the Bay.</p>

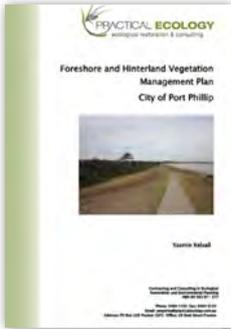
Document	Description	Relevant objectives, goals or recommendations
<p>Elster Creek Catchment Flood Management Plan 2019 - 2024</p> 	<p>This plan is continuation of the Elster Creek Action Plan 2018 guiding coordinated approach (IWM) to flooding in the Elster Creek sub catchment.</p> <p>A collaboration formed in 2017 between Melbourne Water and the Councils of Port Phillip, Glen Eira, Bayside and Kingston, to address urban flood issues with a catchment-based approach, noting that stormwater does not adhere to municipal boundaries.</p>	<p>The plan explains that the lower Elster Creek sub-catchment was originally a swamp where runoff naturally collected, but over the past century, it was reclaimed and developed into the Elwood Canal to direct water to Port Phillip Bay. Given the area's dense development and the impacts of climate change, ongoing flooding is expected to remain a significant challenge.</p> <p>The plan contains key deliverables for City of Port Phillip to address flood risk, which focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permeable surfaces • Advocacy for strategic sites, urban renewal areas and schools. • Increased flood understanding across the community through a Communications and Education Plan.
<p>Fishermans Bend Framework 2018</p> 	<p>This framework is a long-term strategic plan for the development of Fishermans Bend to 2050. It guides investment and development by the Victorian Government, local governments and the private sector.</p> <p>Currently dominated by low scale industrial and warehousing uses, the framework guides a transformation of the area towards a series of vibrant, mixed use, medium and high-density neighbourhoods.</p>	<p>The framework vision is <i>A thriving place that is a leading example for environmental sustainability, liveability, connectivity, diversity and innovation.</i></p> <p>The three visions for each Port Phillip precinct are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Montague: <i>A diverse and well-connected mixed-use precinct celebrating its significant cultural and built heritage, and network of gritty streets and laneways.</i> • Sandridge: <i>One of Melbourne's premium office and commercial centres, balanced with diverse housing and retail.</i> • Wirraway: <i>A predominantly family-friendly inner-city neighbourhood close to the bay and Westgate Park.</i> <p>Relevant strategic directions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the timely provision of infrastructure • diverse communities • a sustainable and resilient place.
<p>Port Phillip Bay Environmental Management Plan 2017–2027</p> 	<p>This management plan builds on existing programs and investment to protect the health of the Bay. The plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determines the priority management issues, outlines actions to respond to them, and identifies management responsibility • Coordinates management to protect the Bay's beneficial uses and natural values, identifying specific management actions for nutrients, sediments, pathogens, litter and marine pests <p>Provides a process for reviewing and reporting progress to the community.</p>	<p>The Plan identifies actions which address future challenges to the health and resilience of the Bay. The 21 actions over seven priority areas deliver on three goals, and their priority areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stewardship of the Bay is fostered across community, industry and government <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Connect and inspire b. Empower action (work together) 2. Water quality is improved to ensure environmental health and community enjoyment of the Bay <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Nutrients and pollutants b. Litter c. Pathogens (human health) 3. The Bay's habitats and marine life are thriving <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Habitat and marine life b. Marine biosecurity.

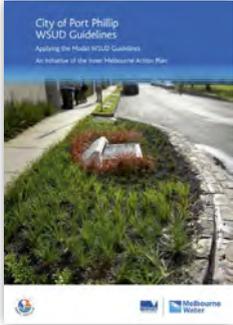
Document	Description	Relevant objectives, goals or recommendations
<p>Local – City of Port Phillip</p> <p>The Plan for Port Phillip (including budget) 2025-35</p> 	<p>This plan defines the services and projects Council will deliver for the people who live, work and play in the City of Port Phillip. It is a four-year plan with a 10-year time horizon.</p> <p>Each financial year, the Plan and Budget will be updated, and a full review will occur in 2028/29 following the next Council election.</p> <p>This Plan results from extensive consultation across our community, including surveys, workshops, neighbourhood pop-ups, a deliberative community panel and feedback on the draft. Approx 1,500 people shared their ideas and vision of Port Phillip.</p>	<p>The plan contains a five-part community vision, aligned to Council strategic directions. These include the vision statements:</p> <p><i>Our Port Phillip community actively takes steps to reduce its environmental impact, enhance resilience to climate change and protect our natural spaces for future generations.</i></p> <p><i>Port Phillip is a great place to live, with high-quality public spaces, well-planned development, accessible community services and safe, well-connected neighbourhoods.</i></p> <p>The plan acknowledges that rising sea levels (10.6 cm since 1966) are a major concern for Port Phillip. With over half the municipality below 3 m in elevation, floods and storm surges pose serious risks to the foreshore, buildings, and infrastructure. Adapting to these changes and strengthening resilience across the community and built environment are seen as key challenges.</p>
<p>Reconciliation Action Plan: Innovate 2025-2027</p> 	<p>The Plan represents the Council’s continued commitment to support meaningful and mutually beneficial relationships with First Peoples in Port Phillip. The Innovate Reconciliation Action Plan (RAP) builds on the RAP 2017-2019, the Gathering Place Report, and extensive community consultation, through the Attitudes to Reconciliation Barometer Survey 2019. The themes emerging from the evaluation and reflections provide the basis for new and improved actions.</p> <p>Actions follow the structure of the key pillars in the Reconciliation Australia’s Innovation Framework and are aligned with the Victorian Aboriginal Affairs Framework 2021-2023.</p>	<p>Vision for reconciliation: <i>a City of Port Phillip that prioritises the voice of First Peoples, enables self-determination, and ensures equity, cultural inclusiveness, and culturally safety.</i></p> <p>Deliverables within the plan with particular relevance include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the delivery of sustainability initiatives that provide connection and care for Country, using cultural management practices and approaches. • Explore opportunities with Traditional Owners that demonstrate First Peoples connection to Country through informed design processes that will reflect Aboriginal cultures or Country in urban and public space projects. • Work with Traditional Owners to ensure places of cultural significance are protected through the appropriate application of Cultural Heritage Management Plans in support of mindful development and planning.
<p>Port Phillip Planning Scheme (current as of August 2025)</p> 	<p>This document contains the policies and provisions that control land use and development in Port Phillip. This includes ordinances (the policies and written clauses) and maps depicting where planning zones and overlays apply.</p> <p>The Council administers the planning scheme, using it as a decision framework for land use and development, including expressing expectations for areas and land uses, implementing land use and development policies, and supporting responses to climate change.</p>	<p>The planning scheme follows the Council vision for Port Phillip to be <i>Beautiful, Liveable, Caring, Inviting, Bold and Real</i>. The vision is shaped by a desire to celebrate history, protect character, and encourage inclusion and creativity, while planning for the future of a dynamic and evolving City.</p> <p>In addition to state provisions related to the marine and coastal environment, it also contains a number of municipality-specific policies related to the foreshore, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11.03-1L-06 St Kilda Major Activity Centre 11.03-6L-01 St Kilda Foreshore 11.03-6L-04 Fishermans Bend Urban Renewal Area 12.02-1L Protection of Port Phillip’s coast

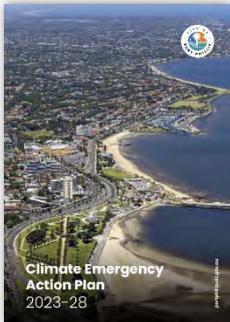
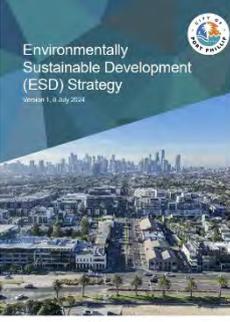
Our Coastal Future Foreshore Management Plan 2026

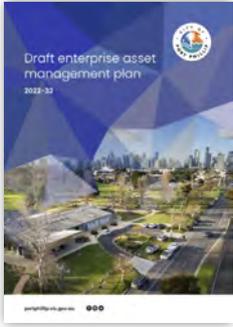
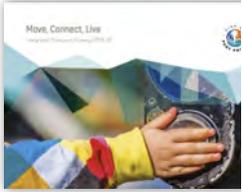
Document	Description	Relevant objectives, goals or recommendations
<p>Our Neighbourhoods (Section 2 of the Council Plan 2017-27 Year 2)</p> 	<p>This document formed Section 2 of the City’s Council Plan for 2017-27. It delineates nine distinct neighbourhoods within the City that people identify with, especially in terms of where they live. It provides a history and description for each neighbourhood. Each neighbourhood has a distinct character and attribute that people relate closely with.</p> <p>The Council continues to use the neighbourhood model to manage and plan the delivery of Council services.</p>	<p>The nine distinct neighbourhoods outlined within the document are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Port Melbourne 2. Sandridge / Wirraway 3. Montague 4. South Melbourne 5. St Kilda Road 6. Albert Park / Middle Park 7. St Kilda / St Kilda West 8. Balaclava / East St Kilda 9. Elwood / Ripponlea <p>The Council’s currently defined neighbourhoods build off of these nine, will some slightly variations, particularly to accommodate for the emerging neighbourhood of Fishermans Bend.</p>
<p>Property Policy 2019</p> 	<p>This document provides a management framework for Council’s property portfolio, considering landscape changes.</p> <p>This includes providing guidance on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The strategic direction of the property portfolio, including alignment with Council plans and budgets. 2. The leasing or licencing of Council owned and managed property to users, primarily being commercial businesses and community organisations, in accordance with the Lease and Licensing Policy for Crown Land in Victoria 2018. 3. The acquisition, disposal, and development of Council Property. 	<p>The vision for this policy is <i>Council [can] sustainably maintain, improve and grow its property portfolio in a manner that maximises delivery of community services, minimises risks and impact on the environment, and that demonstrates best value.</i></p> <p>Objectives of the policy with particular relevance are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental sustainability: Council will identify opportunities to build resilience to climate change for Council buildings and embed best practice sustainability principles into all leases and licences. • Fit for purpose: Building assets will deliver agreed levels of service to the organisation and the community, relative to the benefits received in terms of function (including safety and accessibility), condition and capacity, and will be recognised in the agreement between Council and user.
<p>Places for People: Public Space Strategy 2022-32 Vols. 1-3</p> 	<p>This strategy is the vision and blueprint for an enhanced public space network in the City. It informs Council’s ongoing planning and investment in public spaces and aims to transform existing spaces through an integrated action plan for each of Port Philip’s neighbourhoods.</p> <p>For each neighbourhood, the strategy considers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • population changes including anticipated growth in residents and workers • quantity, distribution and quality of existing open spaces • accessibility of public open space (walking catchment based on the size and function of the space) • future responses to city-wide challenges. 	<p>The vision is <i>A well connected network of public spaces for all people that nurture and support the health, wellbeing, social connection, creative expressions, economy and environment of our community.</i></p> <p>Outcomes for the foreshore aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocate for better pedestrian crossings and green links to improve access and amenity between the foreshore, Albert Park Reserve, and key retail streets • Plant shade trees and garden beds along key foreshore areas (e.g. Pier Road, Pickles Street) to enhance shade, biodiversity, and amenity • Design foreshore access and projects to be climate-resilient, including SLR impacts. <p>Actions related to the foreshore focus on improving connections and safety—such as upgrading paths, lighting, vegetation, and the seawall between Donovans and Marina Reserve—and advocating for a coordinated climate change management plan for the foreshore.</p>

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<p data-bbox="159 336 406 421">Foreshore Management Plan Background Review 2011</p> 	<p data-bbox="430 336 813 593">The Foreshore Management Plan Background Review provides a comprehensive analysis and review of the foreshore's current state, management, and future planning aspirations as of 2011. The document aims to guide the future use, development, and management of the Port Phillip foreshore.</p>	<p data-bbox="829 336 1348 392">The background report identified four key objectives including:</p> <ul data-bbox="829 403 1348 593" style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting coastal values. • Providing a framework for future use and development. • Guiding management and budgeting. • Increasing community understanding of coastal issues. <p data-bbox="829 604 1348 750">Ten major themes were identified through the consultation activities and background review analysis. These themes encompass the various needs and opportunities to be addressed in the Foreshore Management Plan. The ten themes identified were:</p> <ol data-bbox="829 761 1348 1041" style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintenance 2. Vegetation and Biodiversity 3. Recreational 4. Management 5. Accessibility 6. Infrastructure 7. Diversity of Activities 8. Place/Character 9. Sustainability 10. Economic
<p data-bbox="159 1052 406 1108">Foreshore Management Plan 2012</p> 	<p data-bbox="430 1052 813 1288">The previous FMP provided guidance for the future use, development and management of the Port Phillip foreshore. The plan identified coastal values that need protecting, maintaining and enhancing, whilst responding to current and future management issues.</p> <p data-bbox="430 1299 813 1556">The FMP was structured as one vision, under which sat ten underlying principles to guide decision making. Under the principles sat ten strategic directions/themes, each with a list of actions to specify how and where objectives would be achieved. Values and challenges for each strategic objective were explored.</p> <p data-bbox="430 1568 813 1780">The FMP also provided high value actions specific to five foreshore areas: Sandridge, Port Melbourne, South Melbourne and Middle Park, St Kilda, and Elwood. Each foreshore area also had values and challenges explored.</p>	<p data-bbox="829 1052 1348 1265">The vision of the FMP was that <i>The Port Phillip foreshore is a vibrant, inspiring, accessible and connected open space destination that provides a wide range of experiences for local, national and international visitors. It is renowned for its unique local character, significant vegetation and its rich cultural history.</i></p> <p data-bbox="829 1276 1348 1299">It identified key factors impacting the foreshore as:</p> <ul data-bbox="829 1310 1348 1478" style="list-style-type: none"> • ageing infrastructure, • declining vegetation, • demands for upgraded/additional facilities, • climate change, and • 24-hour culture over summer <p data-bbox="829 1489 1348 1512">The ten strategic directions of the FMP were:</p> <ol data-bbox="829 1523 1348 1803" style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community participation and support 2. Management 3. Vegetation and biodiversity 4. Recreation 5. Accessibility 6. Infrastructure 7. Diversity of activities 8. Place / Character 9. Coastal sustainability 10. Economic

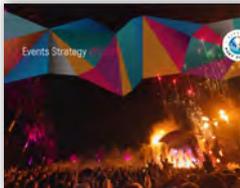
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<p>Foreshore Management Plan Summary – 2024 updated action status</p> 	<p>This document provides a summary of the 2012 Foreshore Management Plan. It also provides a summary of the high value Foreshore Management Plan actions and status as of 2024.</p> <p>This summary highlights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why the plan was initially developed • Community aspirations • High value actions across the ten strategic directions/themes • Actions specific to foreshore areas 	<p>The FMP action status as of January 2024 is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 37 out of 43 (86%) of broad high value actions are completed/underway. • 14 out of 20 (70%) of location-based actions are complete/underway <p>In total, approximately 81% of the Foreshore Management Plan is complete/underway.</p> <p>The remaining actions are to be considered in this updated FMP.</p>
<p>Foreshore and Hinterland Vegetation Management Plan 2015</p> 	<p>This management plan provides a fully costed works/maintenance action plan for eleven foreshore reserves and five hinterland reserves.</p> <p>The eleven foreshore reserves assessed in the plan are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sandridge Beach 2. First Point 3. Princes Street Dunes 4. Pickle Street Dunes 5. Middle Park Dunes 6. Fraser Street Dunes 7. West Beach 8. MO Moran Reserve 9. Point Ormond Park 10. Elwood Tea Tree 11. Elwood Park and Foreshore. 	<p>The plan aims to address key management challenges, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ageing coastal vegetation • Maintaining/establishing shade along the foreshore • Stabilising the sand dunes and beachfront areas • Enhancing habitat including providing for locally rare and/or threatened species. <p>Examples of management objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fence priority areas • Treat weeds • Increase the long-term provision of shade by native vegetation • Decrease fragmentation and widen vegetation areas <p>Specific management actions are provided for each reserve.</p>
<p>City of Port Phillip Biodiversity Study and Action Plan 2020</p> 	<p>The City of Port Phillip is a highly urbanised Council with limited remnant native vegetation persisting, primarily restricted to the foreshore and a small number of parks and reserves. However, the biodiversity values remaining are quite significant and warrant protection and enhancement for future generations. This study examined ecological data and field surveys, in addition to undertaking stakeholder consultation workshops, to develop a biodiversity action plan.</p>	<p>The biodiversity action plan has four themes, each with a list of related actions/objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Become a leader of urban biodiversity conservation 2. Connect people with nature 3. Understand the biodiversity values present, improve protection and management 4. Manage biodiversity values and threatening processes.

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<p>Act and Adapt: Sustainable Environment Strategy 2018-28</p> 	<p>This strategy outlines the Council’s commitment to environmental sustainability for the organisation and the wider community, providing a framework for the next 10 years. It establishes a pathway that will help transition to a greener, cooler more liveable City where all are all reducing their impact on the environment and are more resilient to the impacts of climate change.</p> <p>This Strategy contains 47 priority actions that outline how Council will respond to strategic direction three of the Council Plan, ‘We have smart solutions for a sustainable future’.</p>	<p>Each of the plan’s 47 priority actions can be measured against corporate and community goals in relation to the Council Plan priorities of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A greener, cooler more liveable City • A City with lower carbon emissions • A City that is adapting in order to be resilient and better manage the impacts of a changing climate • A water sensitive City • A sustained reduction in waste. <p>The strategy directs supports the Our Coastal Future program with the action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess recommendations from the state-led Coastal Hazard Vulnerability Assessment and develop an implementation strategy and action plan to help protect the City of Port Philip against sea level rise and inundation
<p>Urban Forest Strategy 2024 to 2040</p> 	<p>This strategy gives Council an integrated, long-term framework to guide the ongoing planning, provision, protection, integration, and management of the urban forest across Port Phillip, so it can grow and thrive into the future.</p> <p>It builds on existing work and ongoing actions that contribute to the 2040 vision and introduces new actions to be completed by 2030. Our objectives and actions are nested under the 2040 vision and principles, in three five-year cycles. Our first action cycle in 2024-2029.</p>	<p>The vision for the plan is <i>In the City of Port Phillip, urban greening is healthy and abundant, biodiversity is valued and supported, and nature connects community.</i></p> <p>Key plan objectives include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Retain trees first, respecting established character, and adapt by adding more resilient plant species where they are most needed to reduce heat and flood vulnerabilities. 2. Work together to value, protect, grow and care for healthy and sustainable greening everywhere. 3. Prioritise biodiversity, supporting healthy ecosystems and creating habitat. 4. Invest in thriving integrated urban greening in streetscapes, buildings, parks and gardens. 5. Value the urban forest as a long-term asset that is critical to the health and wellbeing of the community and to the City’s character and function, through quality design, construction and maintenance.
<p>City of Port Phillip WSUD Guidelines: Applying the model WSUD Guidelines</p> 	<p>The WSUD Guidelines inform Council staff, developers and residents on how to apply Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) principles to urban developments or local water reuse projects.</p> <p>These guidelines provide information, strategic advice and practical tips on implementing WSUD in a structured way.</p>	<p>The guide contains the following WSUD goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce potable water consumption • Maximise water reuse • Reduce wastewater discharge • Minimise stormwater pollution before it is discharged to the aquatic environment • Maximise groundwater protection. <p>Key issues with particular relevance that were identified for sustainable water management practices in Port Phillip are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of the environment, with a specific emphasis on aquatic ecosystems around the Elwood Canal, foreshore and bay • Ensuring reliable provision of water services to the community.

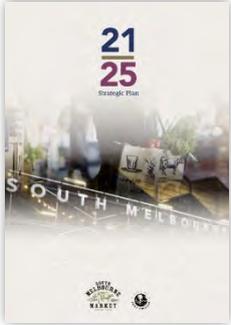
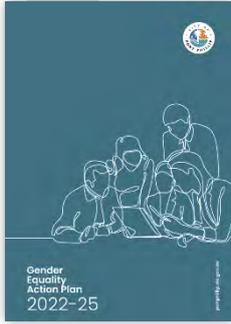
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<p>Climate Emergency Plan 2023-2028</p> 	<p>City of Port Phillip Council declared a climate emergency in 2019, recognising that climate change is a global challenge, and everyone must help to respond. This declaration responds to the critical climate situation and demonstrates Council’s commitment to act.</p> <p>This document is the Council’s plan for tackling the climate emergency. It outlines how the City will respond and collaborate with the community to cut emissions and prepare for the future. It includes measurable targets and practical actions, planned to be delivered across the next five years.</p>	<p>Key plan priorities and action areas include:</p> <p>Priority 1: Enhancing community resilience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educating residents on flood risk, insurance implications and reducing impacts • Assess opportunities to support community resilience to climate change impacts <p>Priority 4: Creating resilient and liveable public spaces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making our foreshore resilient to climate change by expanding fenced areas to allow regeneration of dune plants that act to stabilise the sand • Work with the Victorian Government and coastal land managers to understand and develop ideas to reduce foreshore climate change impacts such as inundation • Create more public green space by transforming road space into green space • Continue to investigate stormwater harvesting opportunities and implement where feasible <p>Priority 5: Planning for buildings and places.</p>
<p>Environmentally Sustainable Development (ESD) Strategy 2024</p> 	<p>This strategy guides both Council-led and private development across Port Phillip.</p> <p>Council is responsible for the delivery and management of a range of public buildings such as offices, libraries, public toilets and pavilions, and has integrated a range of ESD measures in new buildings as well as in building extensions, upgrades and renewals.</p> <p>Within the community, Council also influences private development through the application of planning controls and delivery of programs to improve ESD outcomes.</p>	<p>The vision: <i>Building developments in City of Port Phillip will contribute to the sustainable future of the City, achieving high levels of Environmentally Sustainable Development to create a greener, cooler, water sensitive and climate resilient urban environment with lower carbon emissions.</i></p> <p><i>Council aspires to lead by example by demonstrating ESD excellence, raising awareness and incentivising improved sustainability outcomes in private development.</i></p> <p>The strategy aims to deliver net-zero operational building emissions, enhance climate resilience, minimise urban overheating, and integrate water-sensitive urban design throughout the built environment.</p>
<p>Asset Management Policy 2021</p> 	<p>This policy guides Council in its management of its asset portfolio, which totals over \$3.2 billion. It is informed by the International Standards Organisation ISO 55000 and National Asset Management Framework.</p> <p>Assets include buildings, Council-owned land, roads, footpaths, drainage pipes and pits, parks and reserves, art, library books, and others. The strategy is designed to ensure sustainable management and development of Council’s infrastructure and assets to meet current and future community needs, while supporting Council’s response to climate change.</p>	<p>The desired outcomes of the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fit-for-purpose: assets deliver services to the organisation and community in terms of function (including safety and accessibility), condition, and capacity. • Community benefit: assets support the social, cultural and economic wellbeing of the community. • Environmental sustainability: assets are planned and developed to incorporate climate resiliency and mitigate Council’s environmental impact. • Financial sustainability: management decisions ensure Council has the funds to look after, improve and grow its assets for current and future generations. • Advanced practice: advanced asset management practice

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<p>Enterprise Asset Management Plan 2022-32</p> 	<p>This plan describes the integrated policy, processes and tools (people, process and technology) that are being used by Council to manage and maintain operational assets at target service levels while optimising life-cycle costs and asset life.</p> <p>The plan provides a 10-year plan for the maintenance, renewal, acquisition, expansion, upgrade, disposal and decommissioning of infrastructure assets.</p> <p>It is organised across five asset portfolios: public space, buildings, transport, integrated water, and 'clever city' (electric, IT and technology assets).</p>	<p>Identifies challenges to asset management include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changing customer expectations and needs • Government, legislation and technology changes • Climate change and the environment • The strength and diversity of the local economy • Getting around the dense inner City • Future-proofing the growing City • Waste management. <p>Relevant actions of the plan include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fit for purpose: Develop flood model to show impacts of urban streetscapes design and water sensitive city actions with climate change impacts. • Environmental sustainability: Develop and implement a framework to increase Council asset resilience to climate change impacts
<p>Move, Connect, Live: Integrated Transport Strategy 2018-28</p> 	<p>This document is a 10-year strategy to support a well-connected transportation future for Port Phillip.</p> <p>It is a long-term plan to ensuring that the community and Council can adapt to the increasing number of trips and the challenges associated with increased congestion, while creating travel choices, prioritising effective and equitable access to transport options, and ensuring the liveability and safety of Port Phillip's streets.</p>	<p>The vision for the strategy is <i>A City where residents, workers and visitors have lots of travel choices - a City that is connected and easy to get around - supporting Melbourne's much celebrated liveability and people's individual health, wellbeing and contribution to our City's economy.</i></p> <p>The strategy seeks to deliver five key outcomes through the actions of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creating 10-minute walkable neighbourhoods • prioritising safety and access • providing spaces for walking, socialising & play • boosting bike riding • partnering to deliver reliable, accessible and more frequent public transport • improving parking management and harnessing rapid advancements in new technology.
<p>Getting our Community Active: Sport and Recreation Strategy 2015-24</p> 	<p>This strategy guides the current and future provision of sport and recreation facilities and services to meet the needs of the Port Phillip community over the next ten years.</p> <p>It defines Council's role in facilitating sport and recreation opportunities, identifies ways Council can engage and support the community to participate in sport and recreation, provides guidance on investment in sport and recreation infrastructure, and responds to changing sport and recreation participation trends.</p> <p>Note: This strategy is currently under review.</p>	<p>The vision of the strategy is <i>An engaged and connected community that utilise the large and diverse network of local sport and recreation opportunities, to achieve their health and wellbeing goals.</i></p> <p>The strategy has three primary goals that aspire to three key outcomes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. People: People are engaged and well-connected, achieving their health and wellbeing goals through participation in a large and diverse sport and recreation network. 2. Places: The community is provided with a range of sport and recreation infrastructure that is of high quality and meets a diverse range of needs 3. Processes: Sport and recreation opportunities are provided to the community at an industry recognised level, with clear and efficient decision-making processes.

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<p>Accessibility Action Plan 2023-25</p> 	<p>This plan sets out the actions Council will take to ensure that Port Phillip is a community where people with disability are valued, included and feel a sense of belonging.</p> <p>It meets obligations under the <i>Disability Act 2006</i>, and in doing so aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce barriers to people with disability accessing goods, services and facilities • Reduce barriers to obtaining and maintaining employment • Promote inclusion and participation • Achieve tangible changes in attitudes and practices which discriminate against persons with disability. <p><i>Note: A 2026 Accessibility Action Plan is currently under development.</i></p>	<p>The plan outlines five roles for Council to deliver:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A welcoming and inclusive community where people with disability are socially connected and feel they belong. 2. A safe and accessible city that enables participation in community life. 3. An engaged and empowered disability community. 4. A community where people with disability can pursue opportunities for employment and volunteering. 5. A proud disability confident organisation with inclusive practices and culture. <p>Examples of relevant actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the accessibility of our beaches through encouraging community use of accessible beach matting and the beach wheelchair • Apply universal design principles when developing public open space projects to enable diverse community use and participation, including persons with disability
<p>Don't Waste It! Waste Management Strategy 2022-25</p> 	<p>This strategy sets out how Council will transform its current waste and recycling services over the next four years to best serve a diverse and expanding community.</p> <p>The strategy is a roadmap that sets out how Council will introduce new recycling services, reduce the overall quantity of materials being sent to landfill and integrate circular economy principles to waste and recycling streams. These changes will also help Council meet its legislative requirements under the Victorian Government's Recycling Victoria policy.</p>	<p>The five priority areas of the strategy are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Food organics and garden organics (FOGO). 2. Separated glass recycling. 3. Mixed recycling. 4. Garbage. 5. Public place waste <p>Examples of relevant priority actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore opportunities to divert our foreshore seaweed from landfill • Expand the placement of our public place recycling bins by early 2023 to areas of the community generating increased quantities of waste • Revise and update our public place bin signage to provide clearer guidance around correct disposal processes for each waste stream.
<p>Open Space Water Management Plan: Toward A Water Sensitive City</p> 	<p>The plan seeks to ensure the liveability and sustainability of parks and open space into the future.</p> <p>It recognises that the City's trees, gardens and lawns are key elements of its open spaces. These elements provide the City and community with landscapes synonymous to the city, including heritage-listed boulevards, heritage gardens and foreshore recreation areas.</p>	<p>The plan ultimately aims to optimise the provision of public open space, a large amount of which is located along the foreshore.</p> <p>It notes that sustainable water management is becoming increasingly important to conserve and protect water resources. The use of alternative water sources, such as stormwater through harvesting scheme, are recognised as being able to help achieve this.</p>

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<p>Play Space Strategy 2011</p> 	<p>This strategy provides a framework for the development and management of public play spaces across the municipality, including those along the foreshore.</p> <p>It highlights the importance of integrating play areas into various public spaces, including parks and reserves, to enhance recreational opportunities for children and families.</p>	<p>Recognising the city's 11 kilometres of coastline, the strategy aims to ensure that play spaces are accessible, safe, and cater to the diverse needs of the community.</p> <p>It notes that a number of foreshore locations, such as St Kilda and Elwood, the beach and foreshore provide significant nature-based play opportunities that are important to supplement the formal provision of play equipment.</p>
<p>Creative and Prosperous City Strategy 2023-26</p> 	<p>This Strategy contains a range of commitments and actions, including continued support of economic development and tourism, festivals, events, live music, the screen industry (including film and gaming) and arts, culture and heritage.</p> <p>It outlines Council's actions over the next three years to create a thriving social, cultural and economic future for Port Phillip, in close collaboration with community, business, entertainment venues and creative organisations.</p>	<p>The strategy aims for fulfilling four outcomes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A City of dynamic and distinctive precincts and places 2. A prosperous City that attracts and grows businesses 3. A City where arts, culture and creative expression are part of everyday life 4. A City where community, creativity and business are connected and engaged. <p>Examples of actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a plan for Waterfront Place and its connection to Bay Street to encourage greater visitor activity. • Create...a brand personality for each neighbourhood...tailor activations and activity to fit each precinct for the benefit of local residents, tourists and traders.
<p>Events Strategy 2023-26</p> 	<p>This strategy sets out Council's vision for events in the municipality, and how they should contribute to the community and daily life in the City of Port Phillip.</p> <p>It acknowledges that the municipality, including its foreshore, open spaces and iconic venues, is highly sought after real estate for events. It also notes the potential for negative environmental impact of events on its popular yet fragile foreshore.</p>	<p>The vision: <i>To build an annual events calendar that is bold, engaging, welcoming and unique to the City of Port Phillip, connected to our people, places, businesses and culture. Our events will drive economic development, visitation and support for the community while maintaining local character, liveability and amenity.</i></p> <p>Key initiatives of the strategy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A strong priority on curation of Port Phillip's events calendar. • A focus on economic development and visitation as a priority for events both internal and externally produced.
<p>Live Music Action Plan 2021-24</p> 	<p>The plan outlines over 50 actions to support and revitalise the local music scene, particularly in response to COVID-19 impacts. It focuses on venue support, planning, audience development, and diversity, including establishing a live music precinct in St Kilda to help protect and grow the city's vibrant music culture.</p>	<p>The plan includes goals that support activating the foreshore and other public spaces through live music. It encourages the use of outdoor and non-traditional venues, including Council-managed open spaces, to broaden access to music and enhance the city's cultural identity.</p> <p>Within the actions there is a focus on exploring opportunities for music programming along the St Kilda foreshore, balancing live music with environmental and residential amenity, and partnering with local organisations to bring diverse performances to high-traffic coastal areas.</p>

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<p>South Melbourne Market Strategic Plan 2021-25</p> 	<p>The plan lays out a five-year vision for strengthening the market as a beloved, sustainable community hub. It prioritises creating an accessible, inclusive and vibrant experience—anchored in local, artisanal, cultural, and creative offerings—and emphasises financial resilience, environmental sustainability, and community connection.</p>	<p>The plan includes several goals and objectives that reflect and support community values. These have a focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing the market’s role as a community hub, fostering social connection, inclusion, and cultural vibrancy • Promoting local identity, creativity, and artisanal products to reflect the community’s unique character • Ensuring accessibility and equity, so the market remains welcoming and inclusive for people of all ages, backgrounds, and abilities • Encouraging sustainability, inline with community values around climate action and environmental responsibility
<p>LGBTIQ+ Action Plan 2023-26</p> 	<p>This plan identifies the diverse needs and aspirations for LGBTIQ+ communities in Port Phillip. It guides how Council embeds LGBTIQ+ inclusion in its roles as a service provider, leader, ally, consumer and in its workplace. It was developed in partnership with Council’s LGBTIQ+ Advisory Committee. Established in 2022, the Committee use their lived experience, expertise, and knowledge of Port Phillip’s diverse LGBTIQ+ communities to provide advice on matters that affect LGBTIQ+ residents, businesses and community members who live, work and visit the City.</p>	<p>The vision of the strategy is <i>An inclusive city where diverse LGBTIQ+ communities are safe, connected and celebrated.</i></p> <p>The five outcomes the plan aims for are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inclusive, accessible and affirming services promote LGBTIQ+ people’s full and equal participation in community life. 2. LGBTIQ+ diversity and participation are enhanced and visible in the City of Port Phillip. 3. A safe, equitable and affirming place for LGBTIQ+ people and their families. 4. Local businesses and Council procurement activities promote LGBTIQ+ inclusion. <p>A proud and welcoming LGBTIQ+ inclusive workplace that is culturally safe, affirming and reflective of Port Phillip’s diverse communities.</p>
<p>Gender Equality Action Plan 2022-25</p> 	<p>This plan outlines the Council’s commitment to promoting gender equality within its organisation and the broader community.</p> <p>It sets out key actions and priorities to address workplace gender inequality, prevent gender-based violence, and create a more inclusive and respectful culture. The plan supports compliance with the <i>Gender Equality Act 2020</i> and reflects the Council’s ongoing efforts to ensure equal opportunities and outcomes for all, regardless of gender.</p>	<p>Considering gender equality in coastal hazard planning helps ensure that adaptation measures are safe and inclusive for all. Women, gender-diverse people, and carers may face different risks in public foreshore areas—particularly during emergencies or in poorly designed spaces. A gender-sensitive approach to coastal hazard adaptation planning supports safer, more accessible coastal environments for the whole community.</p> <p>This plan reflects this thinking through assessing Council’s perceived level of sexual harassment in the workplace, while also setting goals for workplace design, policies, and practices support an inclusive environment for all genders.</p>
<p>Risk Management Framework 2023</p> 	<p>This framework provides a structured approach to identifying, assessing, and managing risks across all Council activities, aligned with the ISO 31000 standard.</p>	<p>The framework provides the overarching process and principles for managing all risks, including those related to climate impacts and coastal hazards.</p> <p>By embedding risk management into decision-making processes, it helps ensure that strategies related to the foreshore and coastal adaptation are effectively managed and resilient to emerging risks.</p>

Document	Description	Relevant objectives, goals or recommendations
<p>Domestic Animal Management Plan 2022-25</p> 	<p>This plan sets out a four-year strategy to promote responsible pet ownership, improve animal welfare, and reduce risks to the community. It includes a focus on clearer rules for off-leash areas, stronger enforcement, and mandatory de-sexing and cat curfews. The plan also focuses on managing dogs in public spaces, including the foreshore, to balance pet access with safety and environmental protection.</p>	<p>The plan aims to manage animal use of foreshore areas in ways that support community enjoyment and protect coastal environments. Key points include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviewing foreshore off-leash areas to balance dog access with safety, amenity, and environmental protection • Improving signage and community awareness of pet rules in sensitive natural areas like beaches and foreshore reserves • Minimising impacts on wildlife, particularly in ecologically sensitive coastal zones, through targeted education and enforcement
<p>Municipal Emergency Management Plan (MEMP) 2022</p> 	<p>This plan outlines coordinated strategies to prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies within the municipality. It includes objectives to prevent or reduce the causes or effects of emergencies and managing municipal resources effectively during emergencies.</p>	<p>The plan recognises that the municipality is already experiencing the impacts of climate change that manifest as impacts on the coast, including increased flooding and sea level rise.</p> <p>it supports broader emergency preparedness and response efforts that align with Council’s coastal resilience strategies. The MEMP works alongside plans like the Foreshore Management Plan and Coastal Adaptation Plan to help ensure coordinated responses to emergencies affecting the foreshore and coastal areas, including flooding and storm events.</p>
<p>Local Government Community Satisfaction Survey 2023</p> 	<p>The annual Victorian Community Satisfaction Survey creates a vital interface between Council and the community. It asks the opinions of local people about the place they live, work and play, and provides confidence for councils in their efforts and abilities.</p> <p>It provides insight into views on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council’s performance, with statewide benchmarking • Community consultation and engagement • Council advocacy and lobbying • Services, infrastructure, facilities • Customer service and communication • Council’s overall direction. 	<p>Performance ratings for Council service areas that are particularly relevant to coastal and marine management include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Recreation facilities</i> (63% very good or good, 37% average or below) • <i>Environmental sustainability</i> (43% very good or good, 57% average or below) • <i>Community consultation and engagement</i> (33% very good or good, 67% average or below) • <i>Appearance of public areas</i> (59% very good or good, 41% average or below) • <i>Community and cultural activities</i> (55% very good or good, 45% average or below) • <i>Business/community development & tourism</i> (35% very good or good, 65% average or below).