



Our Coastal Future Foreshore Management Plan – Background Report 2025

August 2025





alluvium
consulting

City of Port Phillip

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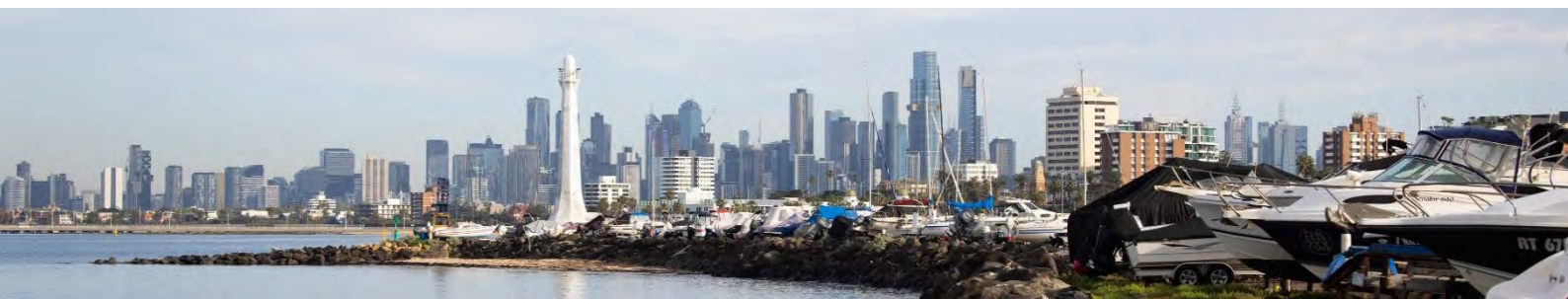
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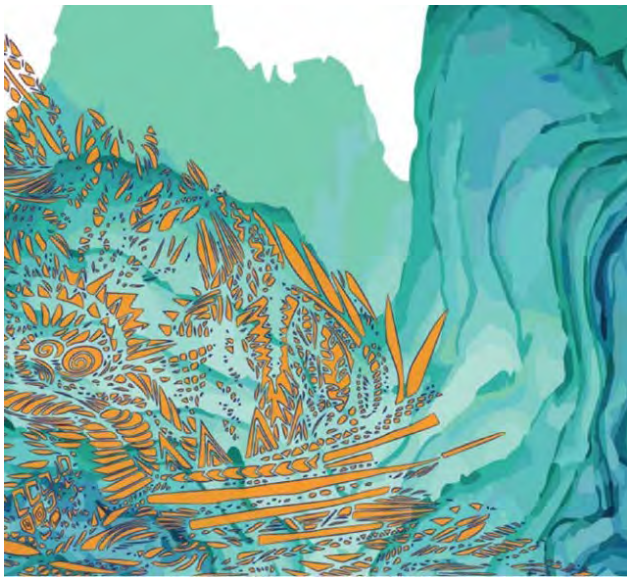
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Artwork by Jarra Steel, entitle 'A Time of Chaos', 2015 (digitally altered watercolour). Artwork represents an overlay of three themes representing the cultural beliefs of the Boon Wurrung.

The City of Port Phillip and the Alluvium team acknowledge the Bunurong and the Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung people as the Traditional Custodians of the land encompassing the City of Port Phillip area. We recognise and acknowledge the unique relationship and deep connection to coastal Land, Sea and Sky Country shared by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

We pay our respects to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living in City of Port Phillip, their Elders past and present.

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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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 stunning seascapes and city views, well-serviced beaches and facilities and access to sand and water, the municipality's foreshore is a vibrant and iconic destination. It attracts local residents and tourists from across the globe.

The area is part of the traditional lands of the Bunurong and the Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung People, who have a strong connection to the land, sea and sky country. It also holds important biodiversity values, both on and offshore, including iconic species such as the Little Penguin colony at St Kilda Breakwater and the superb fairywrens 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 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 are developing a 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 consider the many 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

Council is embarking on two key projects to strategically manage our coastline and better prepare us for the future:

- a **Foreshore Management Plan (FMP)**
- a **Coastal Adaptation Plan (CAP)**

These plans will operate together to form a holistic and comprehensive approach to managing the Port Phillip coastline through an integrated program, *Our Coastal Future*.

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.

We are working with key stakeholders and the community to develop the Our Coastal Future FMP. The FMP will help guide how we manage our coastal areas over the next 10 years. Its *development has followed the State process for developing a Coastal and Marine Management Plan (CMMP) and aligns with current legislation, State and Council policies and guidelines.*

The background document presents:

- a vision and objectives reflecting community and stakeholder sentiment, consistent with the Marine and Coastal Policy 2020
- values and future aspirations for the municipalities coastal and marine areas
- current and emerging challenges and conflicting uses, including those which may potentially threaten values.

This document

This Background Document provides the context and foundation for developing the FMP in alignment with Council Strategies and the Coastal and Marine Management Plan Guidelines (2023), which has been undertaken in stages. Key stages for developing the FMP have included:

- Project planning
- Community engagement events including website activities and social media posts
- Workshops with our project stakeholder groups (i.e. council staff and other agencies)
- Identifying values, concerns and opportunities



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

Key engagement activities to date have included in-person community engagement events, stakeholder engagement workshops, online surveys, and interactive website activities. Further details of the engagement activities undertaken to date 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 Victorian 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.

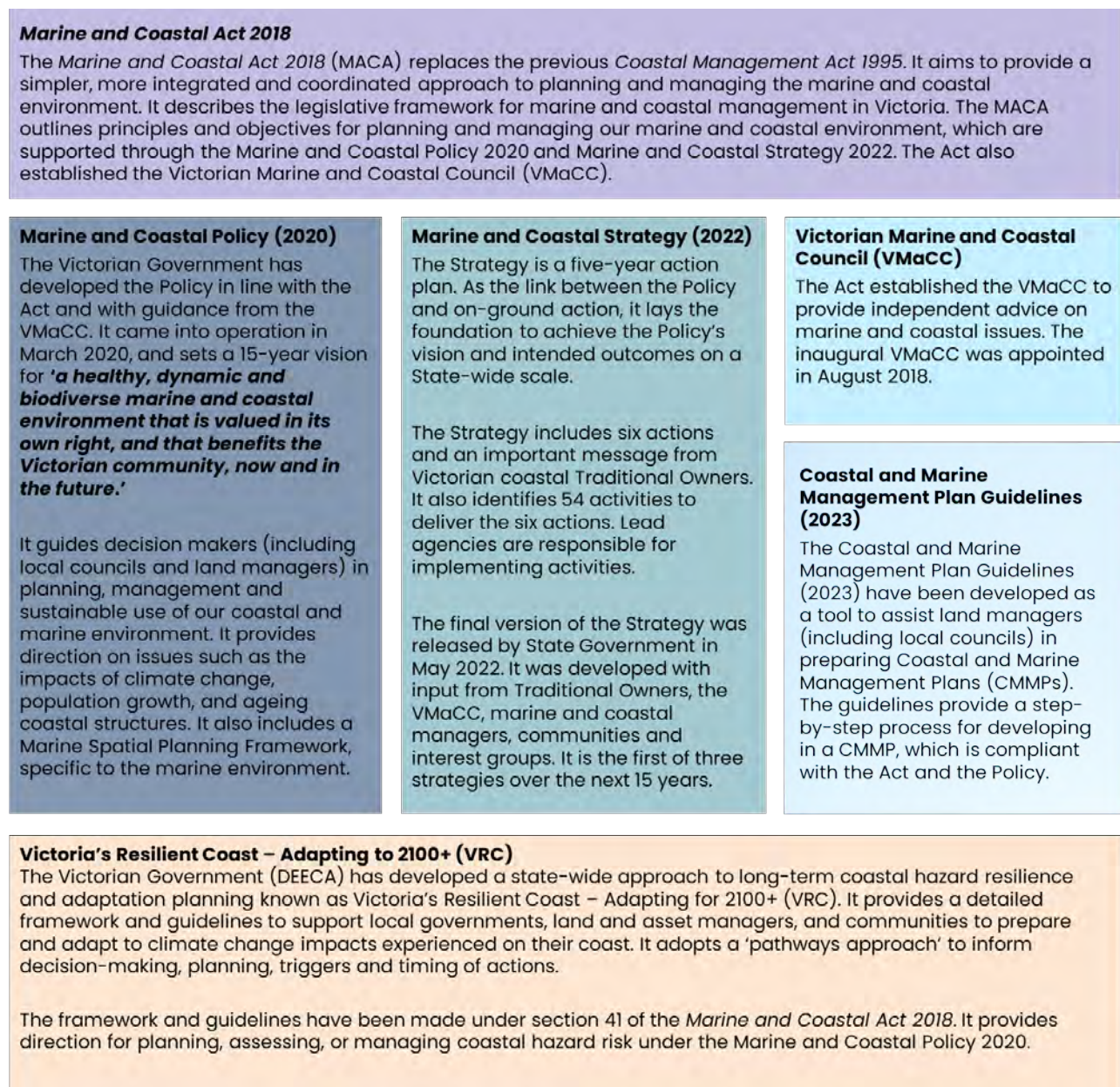


Figure 2. Victoria's marine and coastal policy context.

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.

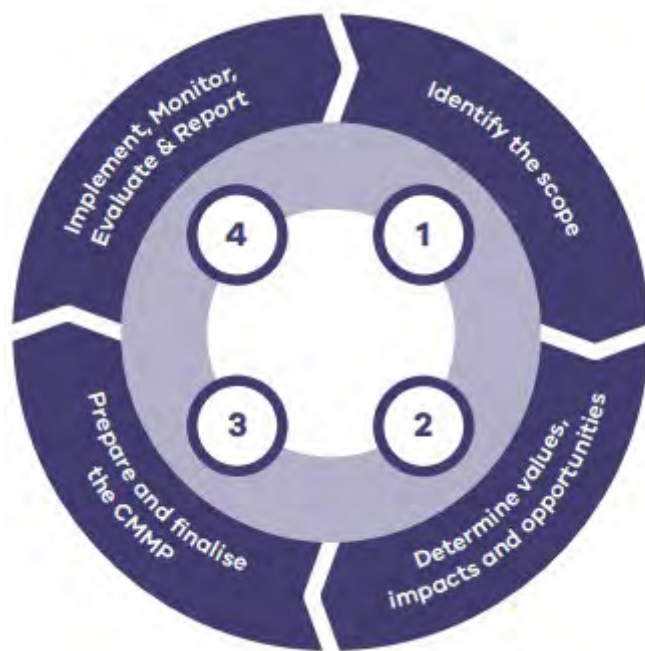
Across the State, CMMPs (and similarly, FMPs) are being developed under the *Marine and Coastal Act 2018 (the Act)*, *Marine and Coastal Policy (2020)*, and using guidance from the *Coastal and Marine Management Guidelines (2023) (CMMP Guidelines)*. These plans are intended to be a primary management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

The CMMP Guidelines (2023) have guided the FMP development. These outline a four-stage process to assist with preparing such a plan (Figure 3).

FMP guidance

The development of this FMP has been 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 or CMMPs
- Robust understanding of the marine and coastal reforms across Victoria



1 Identify the scope

- 1.1 Engage with the local DEECA office
- 1.2 Contact Traditional Owners
- 1.3 Determine the CMMP area
- 1.4 Establish governance and advice arrangements
- 1.5 Plan stakeholder engagement

2 Determine values, impacts and opportunities

- 2.1 Gather information on values
- 2.2 Gather information on issues and risks
- 2.3 Confirm values, impacts and issues with stakeholders

3 Prepare and finalise the CMMP

- 3.1 Write the draft CMMP
- 3.2 Consult on the draft CMMP
- 3.3 Finalise the CMMP
- 3.4 Gain approval for the CMMP

4 Implement, Monitor, Evaluate & Report

- 4.1 Implement actions
- 4.2 Monitor, evaluate and report

Figure 3. The four stages of preparing a coastal and marine 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).



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: Background Report 2025

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 Commonwealth, State, regional, and local government levels. A list of key documents is provided in Attachment B.

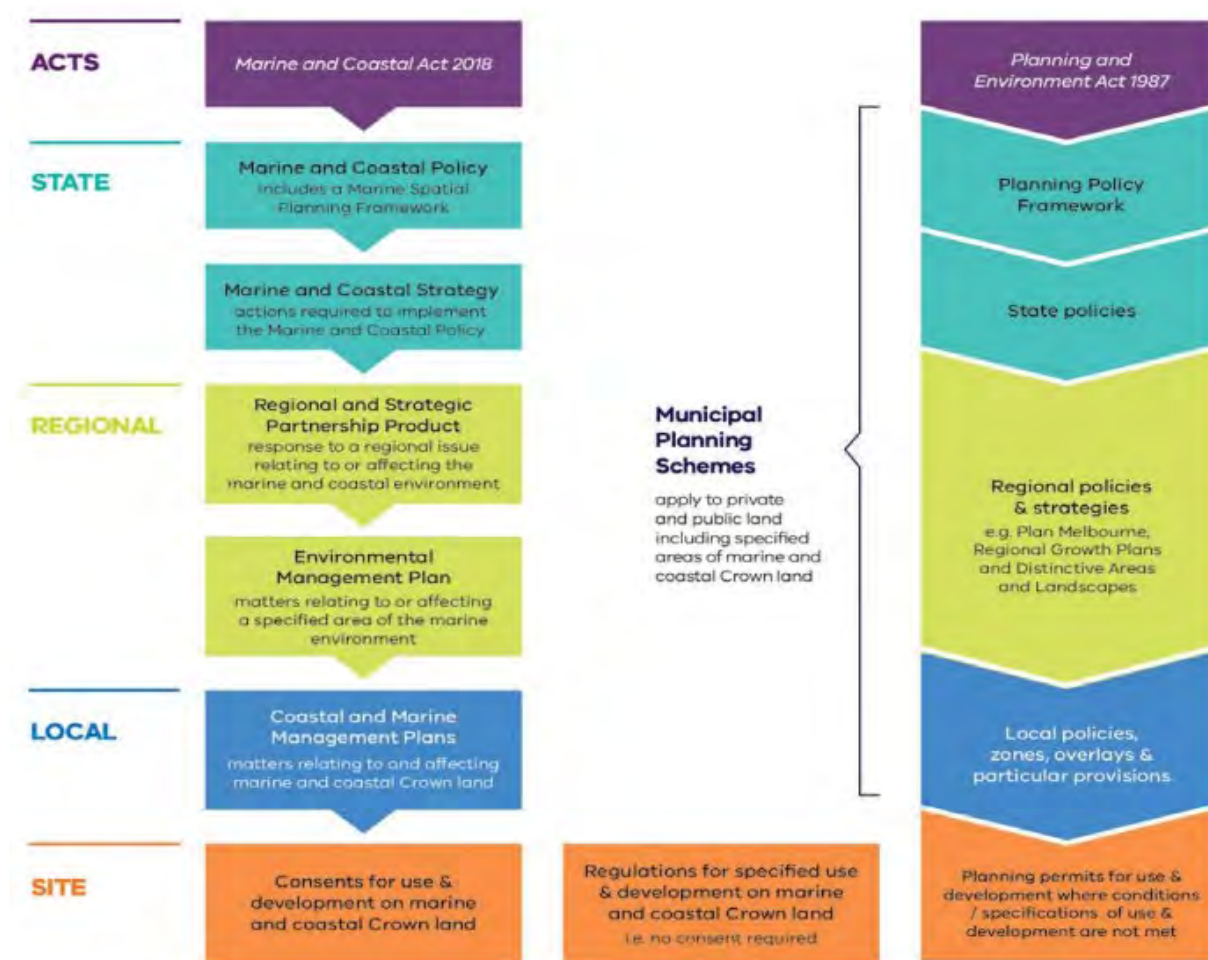


Figure 5. Relationship between the Marine and Coastal Act, 2018 and the broader land use planning system from Marine & Coastal Policy DELWP, 2020.

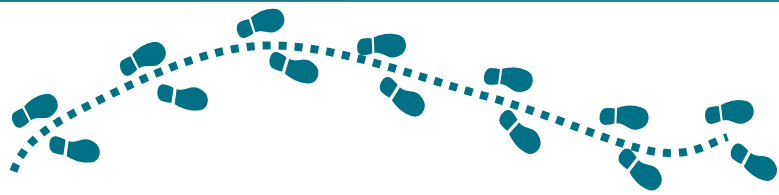
To ensure holistic and integrated management of our coastal and marine areas, we need alignment and consistency with other relevant strategies across the municipality.

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 core Council strategies and documents to be considered when developing the FMP. The FMP has been 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
Council Plan 2021-2031 Year 3 Vision and Direction		An environmentally aware and active community that benefits from living in a bayside city that is greener, cooler, cleaner and climate resilient (Strategic Direction) Port Phillip has cleaner streets, parks, foreshore areas and waterways where biodiversity flourishes (Four-year Strategy)		Our community has access to high quality public spaces, development and growth are well-managed, and it is safer and easy to connect and travel within. (Strategic Direction)	Provide information to the community on climate change and environmental sustainability matters (Activities)
Reconciliation Action Plan 2017-19		Protection and recognition of significant places of First Nations cultural heritage (Vision)			A community that fully embraces our local living cultures (Vision)
Draft Reconciliation Action Plan 3 – Innovate 2025-2028	Support the delivery of sustainability initiatives that provide connection and care for Country, using cultural management practices and approaches. Assess the feasibility of establishing a Boon Wurrung 'Caring for Country' Ranger Group in conjunction with the Boon Wurrung Foundation (Actions)				Allow all members of our community to participate in protecting, restoring or enhancing Indigenous landscapes and watercourses.
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)	Incorporating sustainable, climate resilient design into new developments and structure plans (Priority)		Enhancing community resilience (Priority): Educating residents on flood risk, insurance implications and reducing impacts (Action)
			Enabling more sustainable transport options (Priority)	Supporting schools [to] plan designated safe routes and provide bicycle education and facilities (Action)	
Act and Adapt: Sustainable Environment Strategy 2018-28		A diverse range of birds, insects and animals live in public spaces and on private land (Objective)	Develop concept design of blue-green infrastructure that protects against flooding and sea level rise, and enhances the natural environment (Action)		
		Develop concept design of blue-green infrastructure that protects against flooding and sea level rise, and enhances the natural environment (Action)		A sustained reduction in waste, adapting to changes in the industry and managing waste more efficiently. (Priority)	
		A water sensitive City that will enable Council to maintain our parks and sports fields while reducing pollutants entering the bay (Priority)			
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)
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)		
Getting our Community Active: Sport and Recreation Strategy 2015-24				The community is provided with a range of sport and recreation infrastructure that is of high quality and meets a diverse range of needs (Outcome)	People are engaged and well-connected...[participating] in a large and diverse sport and recreation network (Outcome)

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

The Gender Equality Act 2020 is another key document being used to develop this plan and support the diverse needs of this diverse community.



What came before this FMP?

Council previously released an FMP in 2012. This was guided by the former *Coastal Management Act 1995*, which primarily focused on inland coastal crown land.

The 2012 FMP identified coastal values to protect, maintain, and enhance in the present day (2012), whilst responding to current and future management issues. The FMP 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.

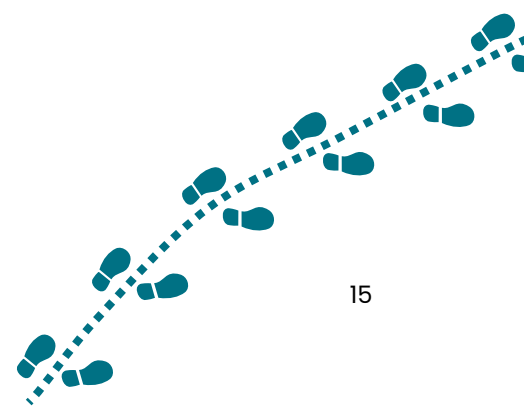


City of Port Phillip Foreshore Management Plan 2012

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.

Under the new 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 FMP is an opportunity to update the previous plan in line with the new MAC Act 2018. It will provide a coordinated, strategic and integrated approach to short-term coastal and marine management across the municipality, translating the latest Victorian Government policy into on-ground actions. It also provides an opportunity to address outstanding actions from the 2012 FMP, such as issues regarding ageing infrastructure and maintenance. This FMP complements broader coastal adaptation planning occurring across the municipality as part of the Our Coastal Future project.



City of Port Phillip

Overlooking Port Phillip Bay, our City of Port Phillip is a vibrant and ever-growing community. Located approximately 6.4 km southeast of Melbourne's Central Business District on the northern extent of Port Phillip Bay, this stretch of coastline is a popular destination, supporting a diversity of values and servicing local and visitor populations. 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 and Elster Creek (Figure 7). Whether you live, work or visit the municipality, you're never far from the Bay.

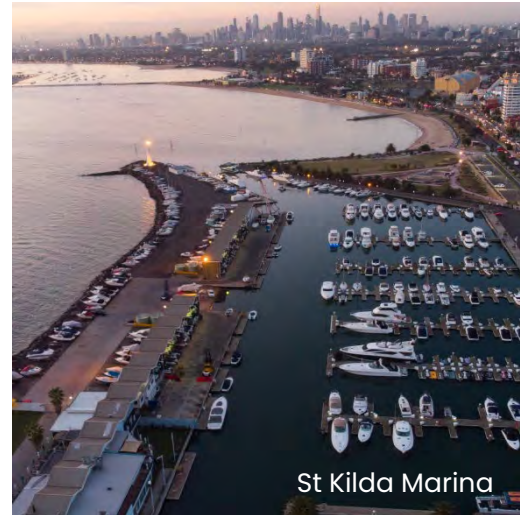


Figure 7. Map of the City of Port Phillip.



Former Little Red Bluff, Elwood foreshore (Meyer Eidelson)
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 40,000 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 connection to land, sea and sky Country for Bunurong and Wurundjeri Traditional Owners remains strong. They have and continue to play an important role in the management of land, water, natural landscape and sites of significance within the area for generations to come.



YALUKIT WILLAM – The River People of Port Phillip (Meyer Eidelson)

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 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).

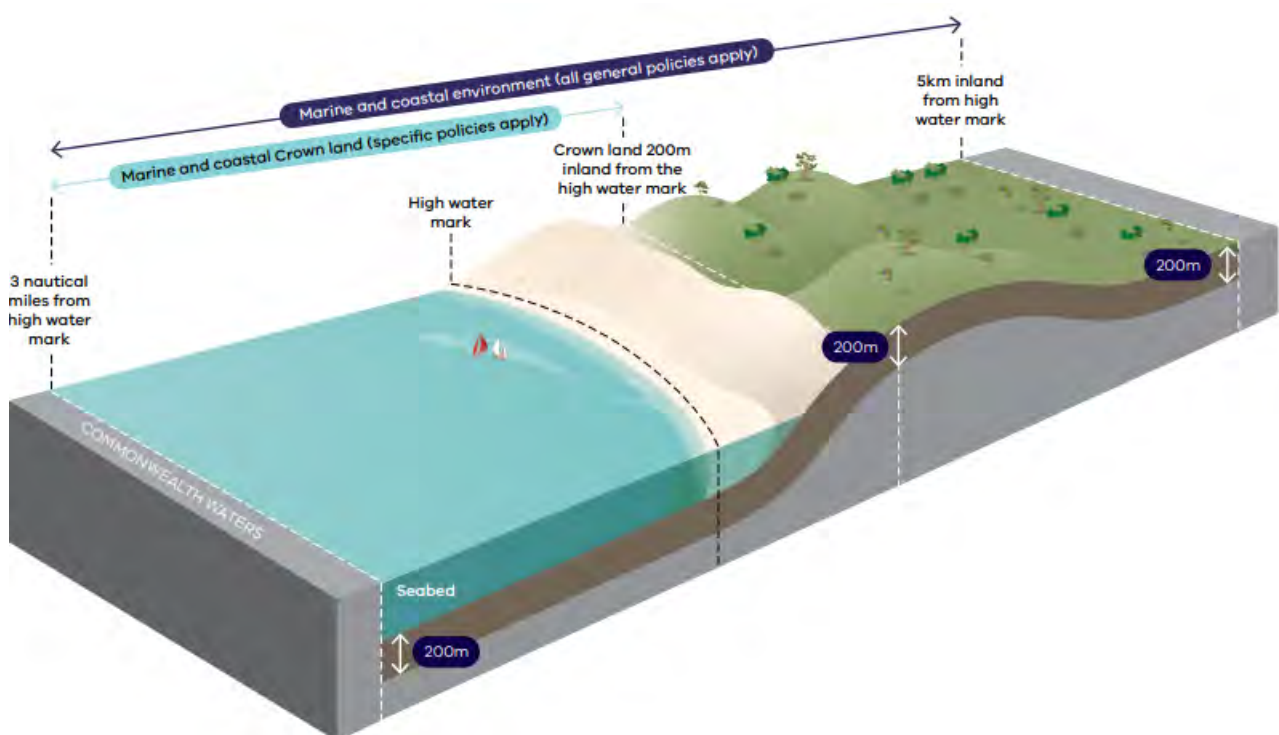


Figure 8. Areas where the Marine and Coastal Act and Marine and Coastal Policy apply (DEECA, 2020).

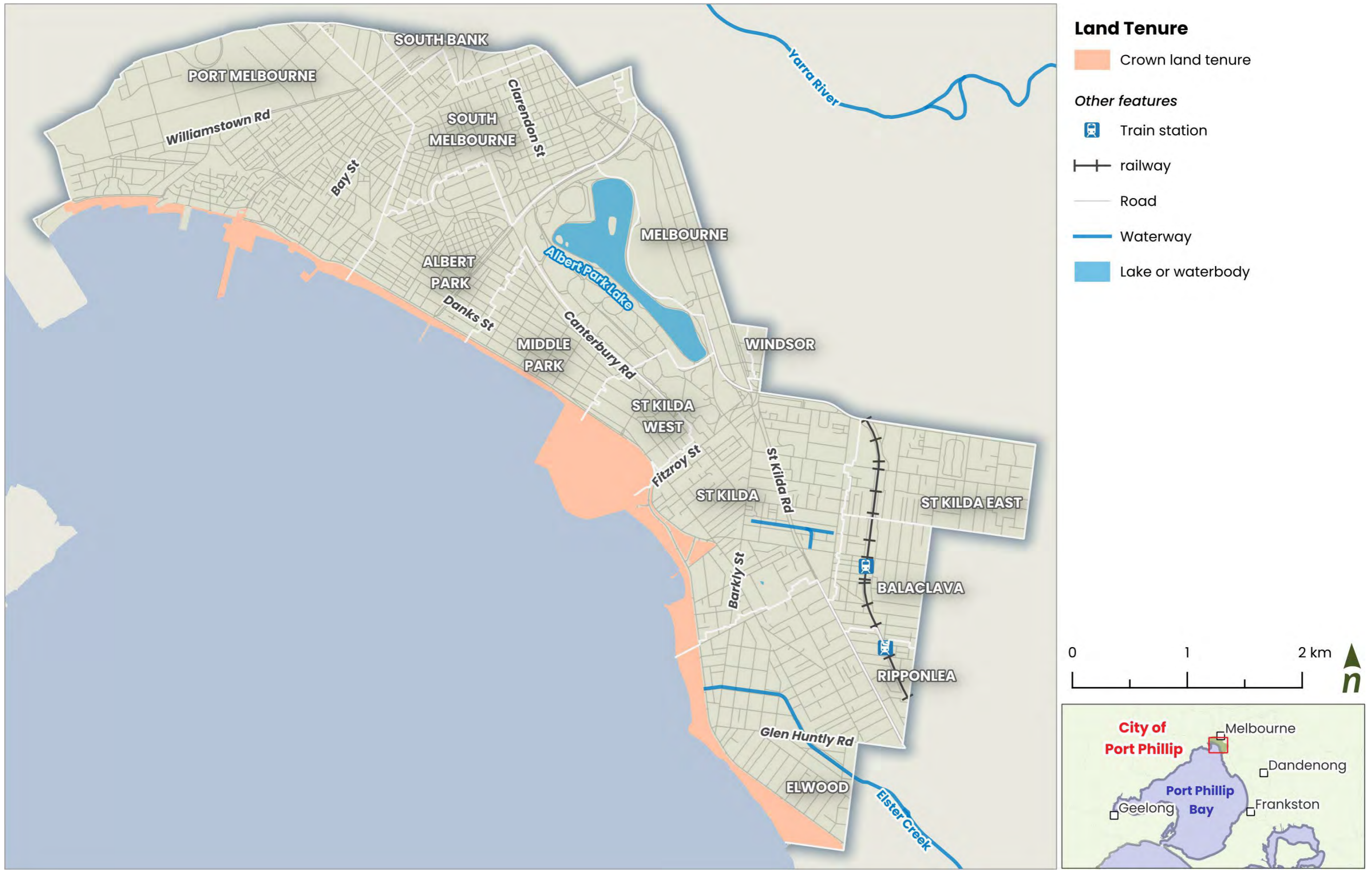


Figure 9. Crown land where the FMP applies.

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 (CoM). 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.





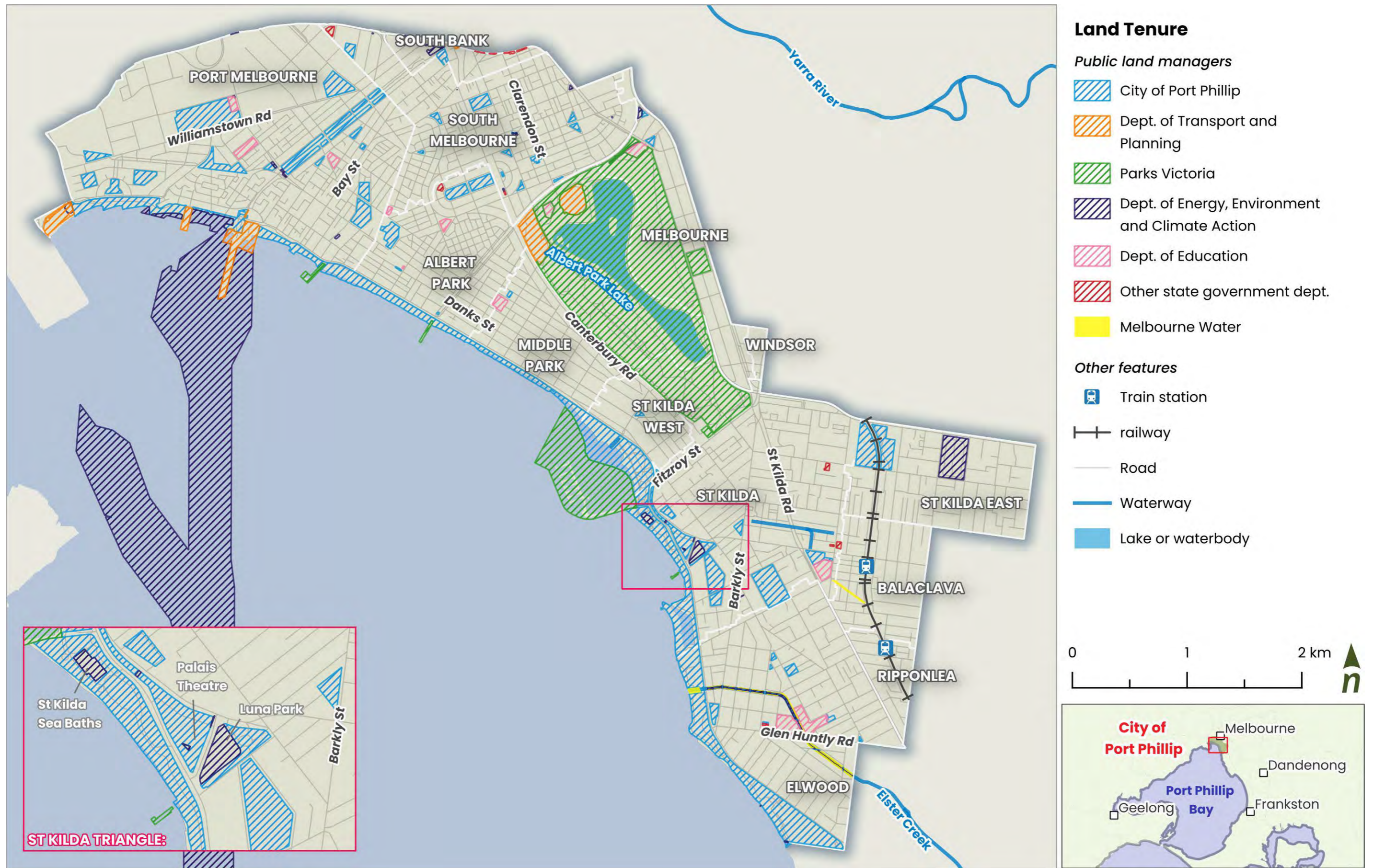
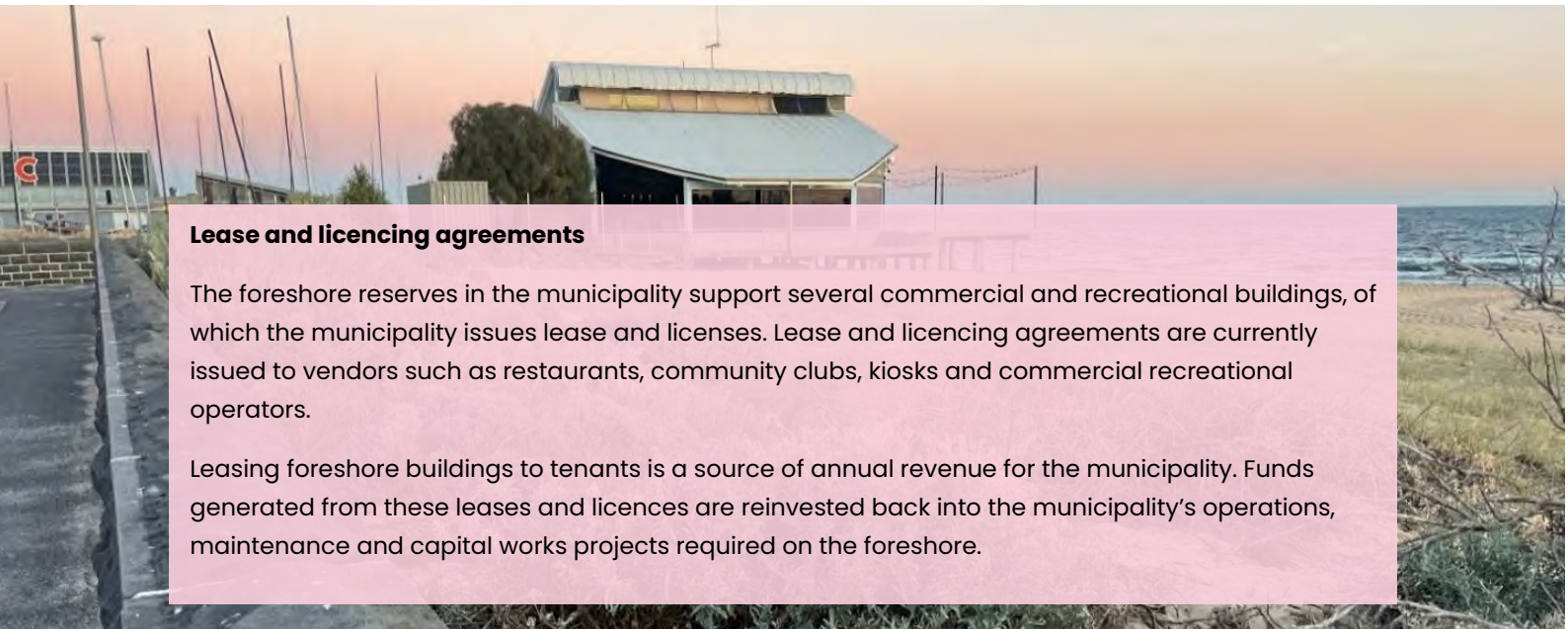


Figure 10. Public land management arrangements along the municipality's coastline, as defined by Council.

Table 1. Land managers and other key stakeholders for the municipality (colour coded to match Figure 10).

Agency	Role
	<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>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>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>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>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 (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 (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 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>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 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 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.

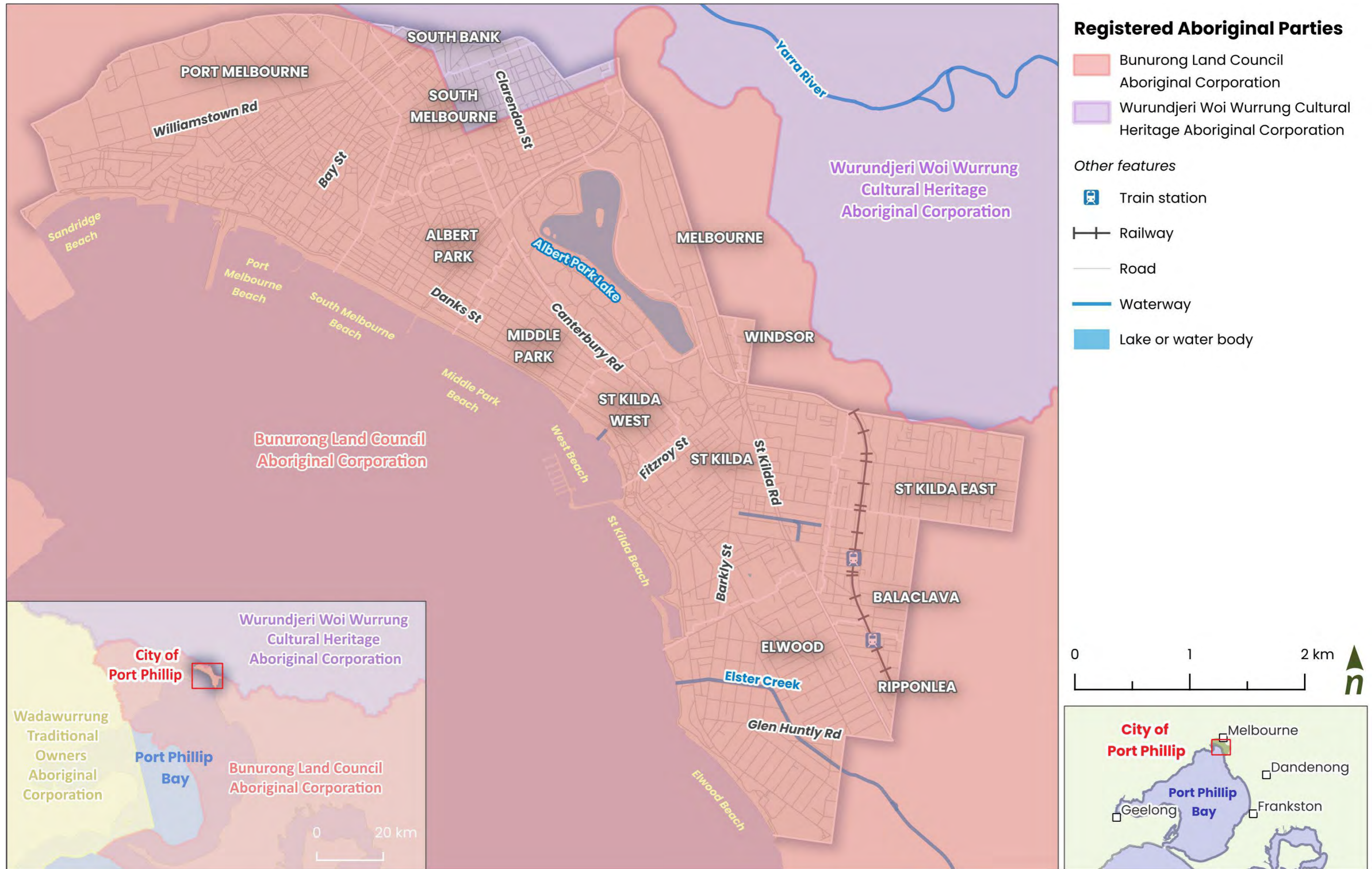


Figure 11. Registered Aboriginal Party boundaries across the municipality's coastline.

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.

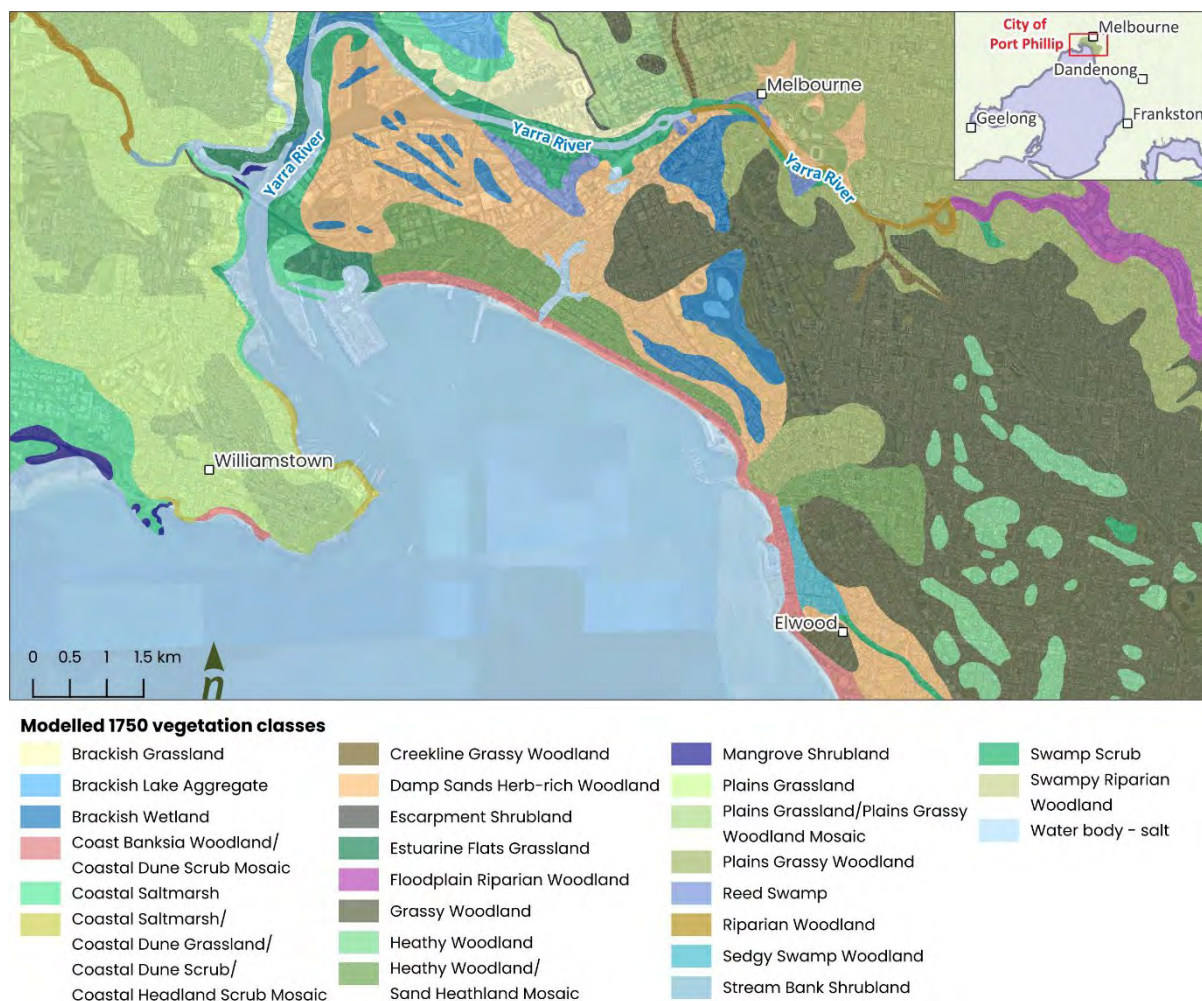


Figure 12. Modelled extent of Ecological Vegetation Classes in 1750 across northern Port Phillip Bay overlaid with the present-day urbanised environment.

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 both 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 vegetation consisting of coastal dune scrub, grasslands, saltmarsh and woodlands.

Some open green spaces, including Perce White Reserve and Elwood Foreshore Reserve, have been recognised for their regional conservation significance and local ecological significance, respectively (CoPP, 2010; Hehir, 2012). These areas support an abundance of biodiverse vegetation, shelter and foraging grounds, as well as provide 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 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.

This includes the charismatic colony of little penguins at the St Kilda Pier Breakwater, superb fairywren, the Burrunan dolphin, stingrays, seals, sea stars, crustaceans and muscles.



**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:

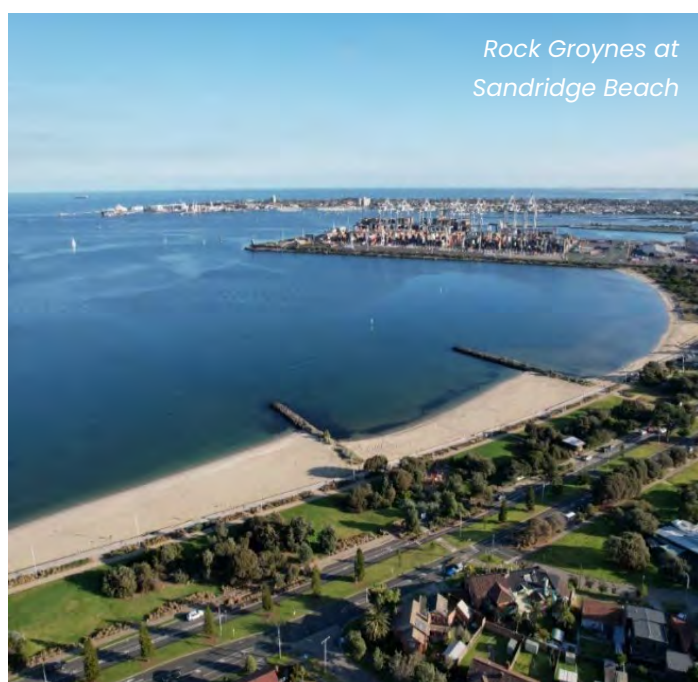
- Natural coastal processes – waves, winds and tides
- Coastal protection structures – seawalls, breakwaters and groynes
- Other coastal infrastructure – marinas and canals, drainage outfalls and outlets
- Beach renourishment management programs

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 and St Kilda and leaving 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
<p data-bbox="164 1158 379 1184">South Melbourne</p>  <p data-bbox="703 1440 762 1467">1919</p> <p data-bbox="153 1491 759 1547">Source: <i>Australasian</i>, 8 March 1919 in GML Heritage, 2024.</p>	 <p data-bbox="1361 1447 1420 1473">2018</p> <p data-bbox="810 1491 1023 1518">Source: SES, 2020.</p>
<p data-bbox="164 1572 647 1599">Sandridge breakwater, Port Melbourne</p>  <p data-bbox="699 1865 758 1892">1950</p> <p data-bbox="153 1906 480 1933">Source: GML Heritage, 2024.</p>	 <p data-bbox="1353 1865 1412 1892">2024</p> <p data-bbox="810 1906 1139 1933">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.



*Crazy winds create very high tide at Elwood Beach
Photo: Susan Constable*

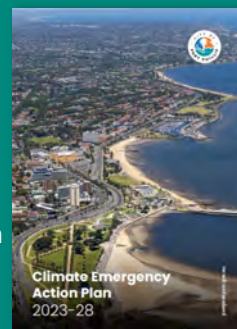
Changing climate of Port Phillip

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
- 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.

Council has recently developed the *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.



Changes in climate 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 anticipated to experience 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



Concurrently with this FMP, Council is developing a Coastal Adaptation Plan (CAP). This will explore the municipality’s vulnerability and risk to coastal hazards as well as identify adaptation approaches to manage the impacts of climate change. The CAP will be developed in line 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 will 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

The municipality has a population of approximately 110,000 people, which is expected to grow by over 50%, reaching nearly 167,000 by 2041 (.idcommunity, 2024a; .idcommunity, 2024c). The area has a relatively young population with a median age of 38 (ABS, 2021a). Two in five households live alone and half of the residents are renting (.idcommunity, 2024a). A summary of key demographic statistics is presented in Figure 14.

The municipality has a proud history of inclusion and diversity, with Station and Princes Piers historically being the first landfall in Australia for many new arrivals in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Over a third of residents were born overseas and a quarter speak languages other than English at home. Cultural diversity is one of the City of Port Phillip’s greatest strengths.

The foreshore plays an essential role in the lives of residents and visitors, providing numerous social, recreational and tourism experiences. It is a key location for activities including swimming, promenading, kite boarding, boating, paddleboarding, running, bike riding, fishing, beach volleyball and frisbee.

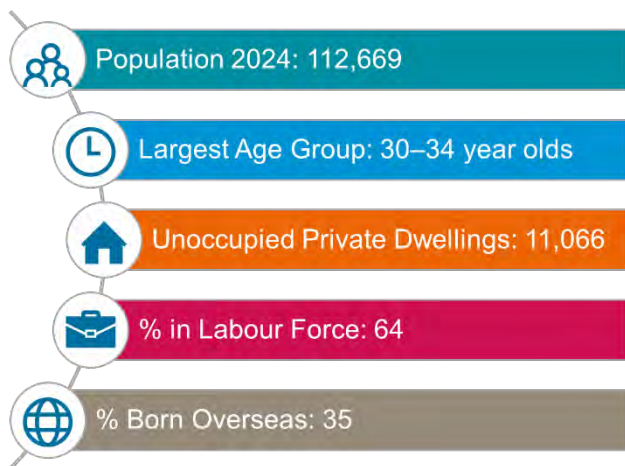


Figure 14. 2024, 2023 and 2021 census statistics (.idcommunity, 2024a)

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 People and Wurundjeri People, whose cultural responsibilities and obligations to care for Country remain intact.

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 (REMPPLAN, 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 (REMPPLAN, 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 (REMPPLAN, 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.

Our Coastal Future Foreshore Management Plan: Background Report 2025

Home to approximately 112,000 people, the municipality 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 key industry for the municipality's economy, employment, character and history. In 2022/23, total tourism sales in the municipality were \$2.4 billion, while 11.6 % of residents were estimated to be employed in a tourism-related industry (.idcommunity, 2024d).

The municipality's iconic coastline hosts a range of major festivals and events. The local events calendar attracts approximately 750,000 annual visitors and includes a range of event types and sizes, including 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.



The municipality contains some of Melbourne's most significant visitor attractions: the St Kilda foreshore, Luna Park and the South Melbourne Market. St Kilda is a top visitor destination within the area, attracting nearly 60% of the municipality's visitors in peak tourism seasons before the Covid-19 pandemic (Urban Enterprises, 2022). The Australian Formula One Grand Prix – a global sporting event – also takes place at Albert Park within the municipality.

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. This includes upgrading marina infrastructure and creating new recreational areas, cafes, and retail spaces to boost tourism and local business. The Marine Parade space will be made more open and accessible to create a vibrant strip for the community to enjoy. A key aspect of the redevelopment is ensuring it 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 remaining bayside renewal sites.

The municipality is advocating to the Victorian Government for investment in a business case for a new live music and performance venue on the St Kilda Triangle. This is intended to support the development and sustainability of St Kilda as a home for live music into the future.



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

The FMP seeks to balance the management of social, cultural, environmental, and economic values and uses of the coastline, ensuring it remains a desirable place to live, work, and visit for generations to come.



Vision and objectives

This FMP and its actions set the strategic direction for marine and coastal management for the next 10 years. A draft vision has been 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, Bunurong Traditional Owners, and stakeholders concerning the use, preservation, management and custodianship of the municipality’s foreshore and marine areas.

The draft vision for our municipality’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 to support the diversity of values and interests for the municipality’s coastal and marine areas. From acknowledging, celebrating and communicating the history of this iconic coastline, past and present, Traditional Owner experiences, and European history of the municipality. Through to the provision of services and facilities supporting people to interact and enjoy in the wide range of activities and experiences on and by the Bay. This includes shared care in managing coastal and marine areas.
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.
Current and future generations to enjoy	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 it’s intended outcomes (Figure 16).

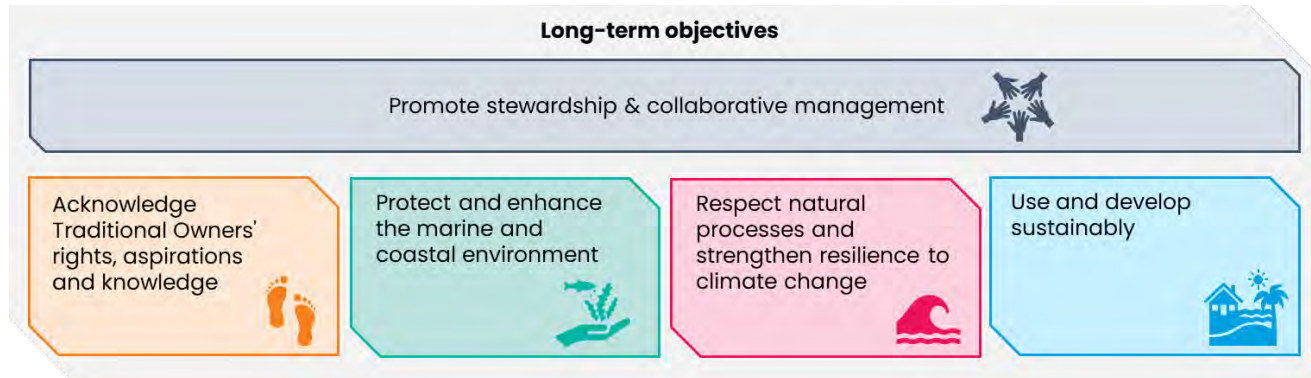


Figure 15. Long-term objectives for the FMP.

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 is required to deliver all the long-term objectives. As such, the “promotion of stewardship and collaborative management” has been framed as an overarching objective recognising its integral role in achieving all the long-term 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, have been developed to guide the longer-term management (30+ years) of the coastal and marine area creating resilient spaces for current and future generations to enjoy.





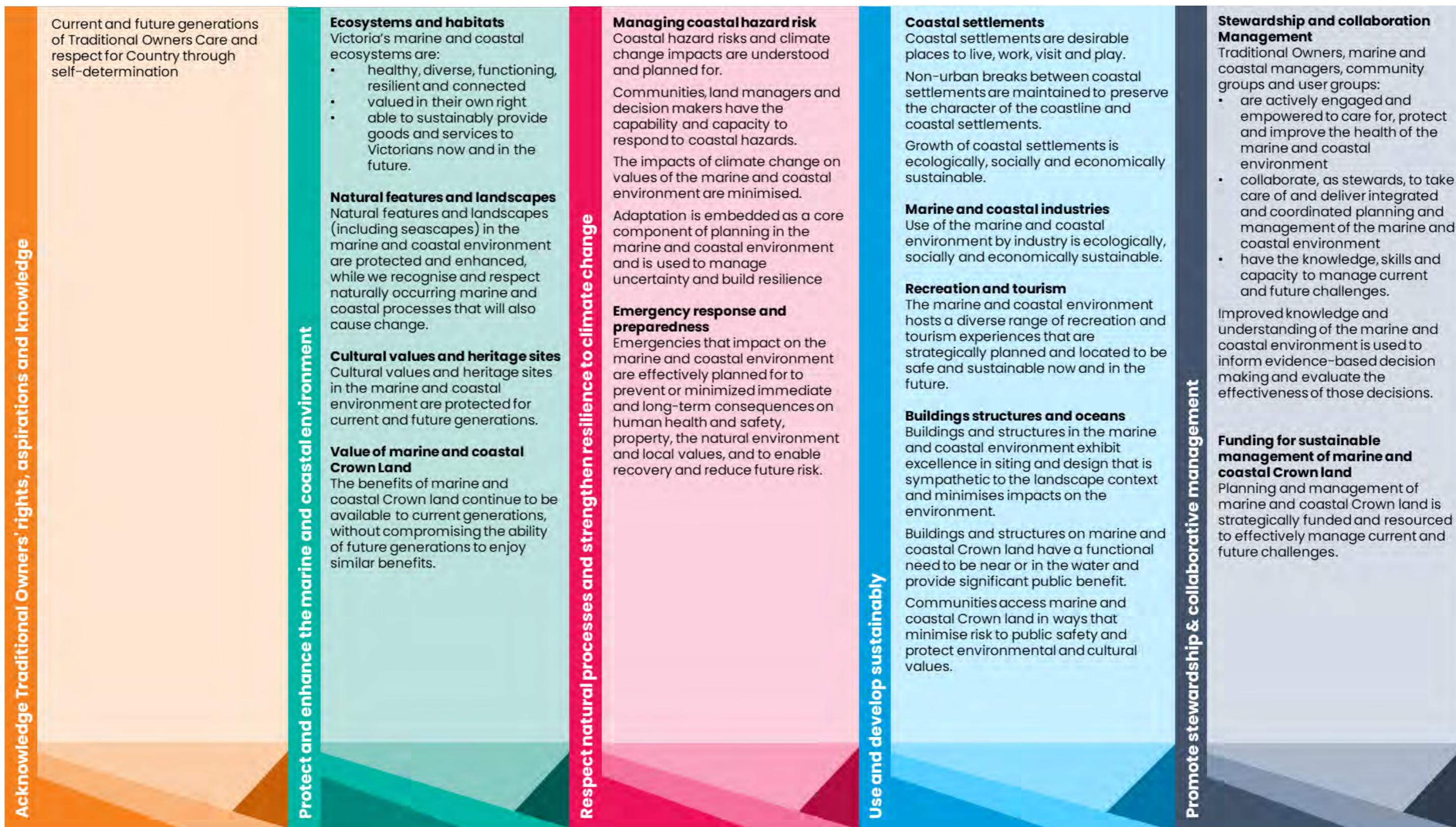


Figure 16. Marine and Coastal Policy intended outcomes (adapted from DEECA, 2020).

Values, concerns and opportunities

The municipality's coastal and marine spaces are central to the lives of many the areas residents and visitors. Strategic planning is needed to manage increasing pressures. From catchment and coastal flooding, development, population growth, a changing climate, to ageing infrastructure that is no longer fit-for-purpose. Identifying the environmental, cultural, economic and social values of the municipality's coastal and marine areas is an important step to informed management decision-making. Understanding how pressures and concerns impact our values can help shape management opportunities, goals and actions.



A range of community and stakeholder aspirations and 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 the initial consultation activities.

This section summarises key values, concerns and opportunities identified for the municipality's coastal and marine areas. These have been framed around the intended outcomes of the five long-term objectives outlined in the Marine and Coastal Policy (2020) (Figure 15, Figure 16). This will provide a foundation for developing integrated and coordinated coastal management goals and actions for our coastal and marine areas.

Understanding and appreciation of the experiences, values, concerns and opportunities that the Bunurong and Wurundjeri communities have for the municipality's coastal areas is evolving as we continue to collaborate with Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation and Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation.

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 Bunurong cultural 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 Bunurong Traditional Owners and Country

Opportunities

- Improve partnerships with Bunurong and Wurundjeri Traditional Owners, engaging with leaders and making space for young voices
- 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 sites
- Create planning overlays and controls to protect sites of Aboriginal significance
- Create a sense of place and support cultural, spiritual and physical needs of First Nations people

**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 the contemporary First Nations communities.*

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



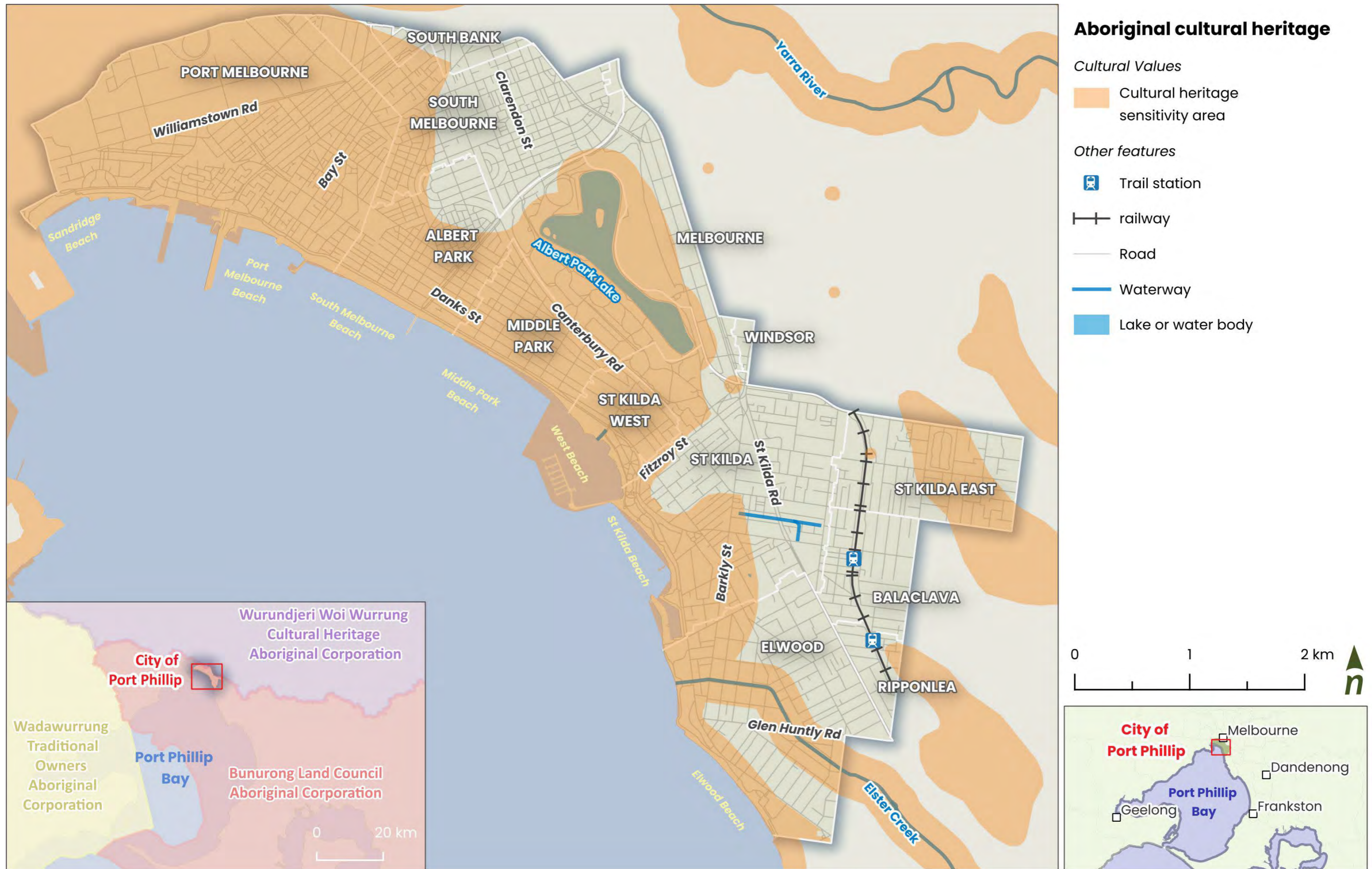


Figure 17. Registered Aboriginal Party boundaries for Traditional Owners and cultural heritage sensitivity areas.

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 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 • 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 efficiency • Poor water quality in waterways and the Bay beaches, including impacts from polluting activities upstream • Developments and infrastructure on the foreshore impacting upon use and 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, muscle and crustacean poaching and fossicking • Illegal vegetation removal and loss of significant trees • Deteriorating offshore marine environment and ecological communities • Invasive species management, including marine pests • Beach and waterway microplastics • Potential ecological impacts associated with mechanical beach cleaning activities • Habitat and environmental degradation • Personal Watercrafts (PWC's i.e., jet skis), foilboards and drones impacting beach users and native fauna • Seaweed / seagrass odour, visual impact and associated management regime • Waste and litter management, particularly over the summer period • Vegetation management practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ native and remnant coastal vegetation and terrestrial flora and fauna ○ marine ecology, including offshore reefs and seagrass communities ○ fragile dune environments ○ tree canopy cover and shade • Naturalise and re-wild open green spaces with native vegetation species such as Coastal Salt Bush and Tangled Lignum, Drooping Sheoak, Coastal Tea Tree and Coastal Banksia. • Create habitat corridors • Improvements for biosecurity control • 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 • 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. conservation areas, boating, fishing zones and dog walking zones • Removal of dogs from environmentally sensitive foreshore areas • Engage the community of the importance and significance of local ecosystems, including native species of flora and fauna





Figure 18. 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 and waterways that cool the urban environment Blue carbon ecosystems that sequester carbon from the atmosphere and regulate the climate, e.g. seagrass and remnant wetlands Nature-based methods and habitat enhancement for coastal hazard protection Existing protective coastal infrastructure, e.g. sea walls, breakwaters, groynes 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"> Current and future coastal hazard impacts, including sea level rise, temporary flooding, erosion, severe storms and rising ground water levels on foreshore and inland areas, activities and assets 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 Potential ecological impacts associated with mechanical beach renourishment activities Potential ecological impacts associated with dredging within marinas and the Bay Impacts of new hard engineering 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 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 impacts of coastal hazards Upgrade, modify or relocate facilities and infrastructure to adapt to coastal hazard impacts Maintain and upgrade existing coastal protection infrastructure to withstand increasing coastal hazard impacts Minimise the municipality's carbon footprint 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 and impacts of mechanical nourishment activities Increase the use of water-sensitive urban design 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) Adaptation planning opportunities with the ABM and SECCCA



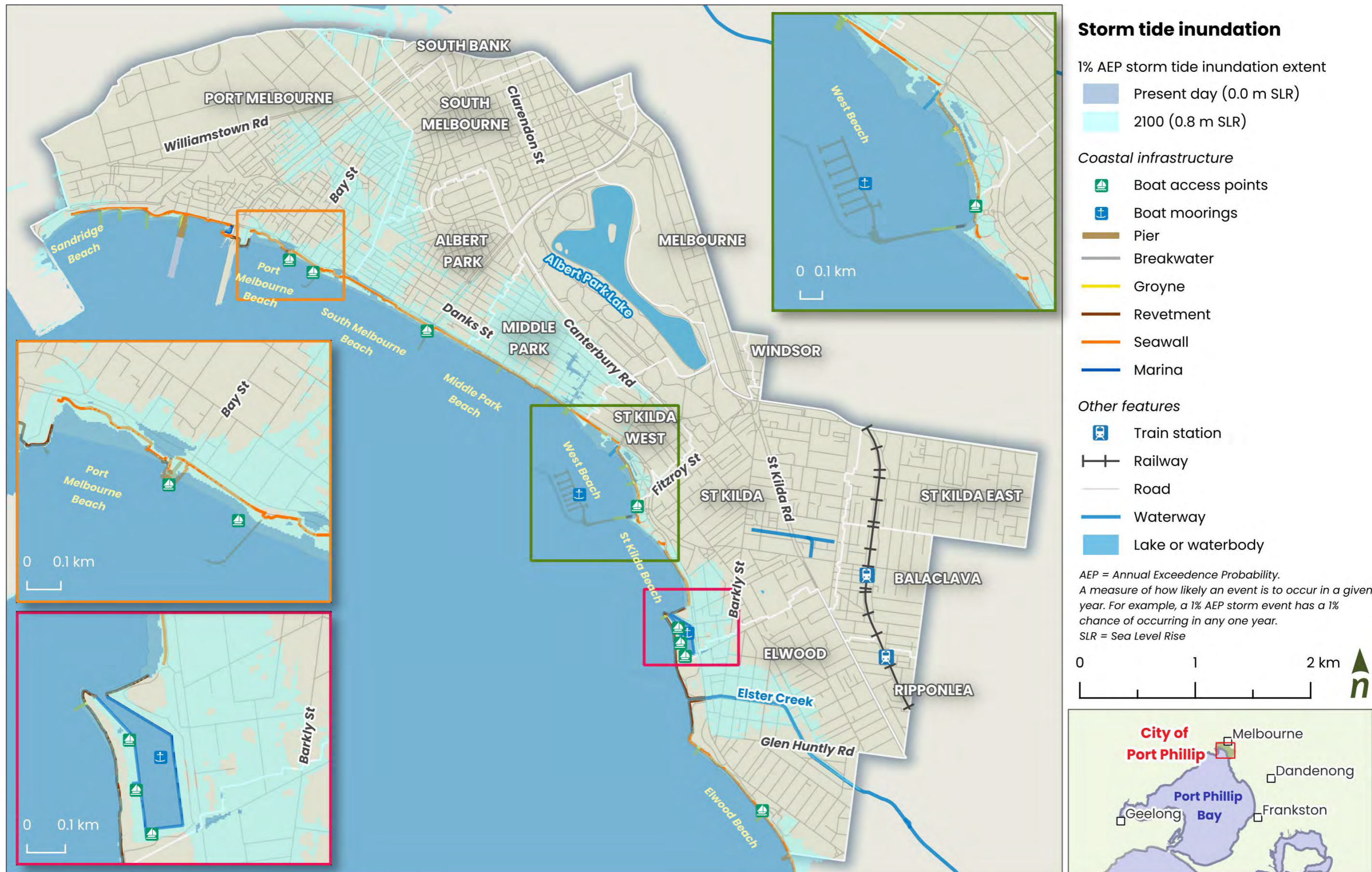


Figure 19. Storm tide inundation across the municipality for a 1% AEP storm event with 0.0 m of sea level rise (SLR) (present day) and 0.8 m of SLR (long-term future).

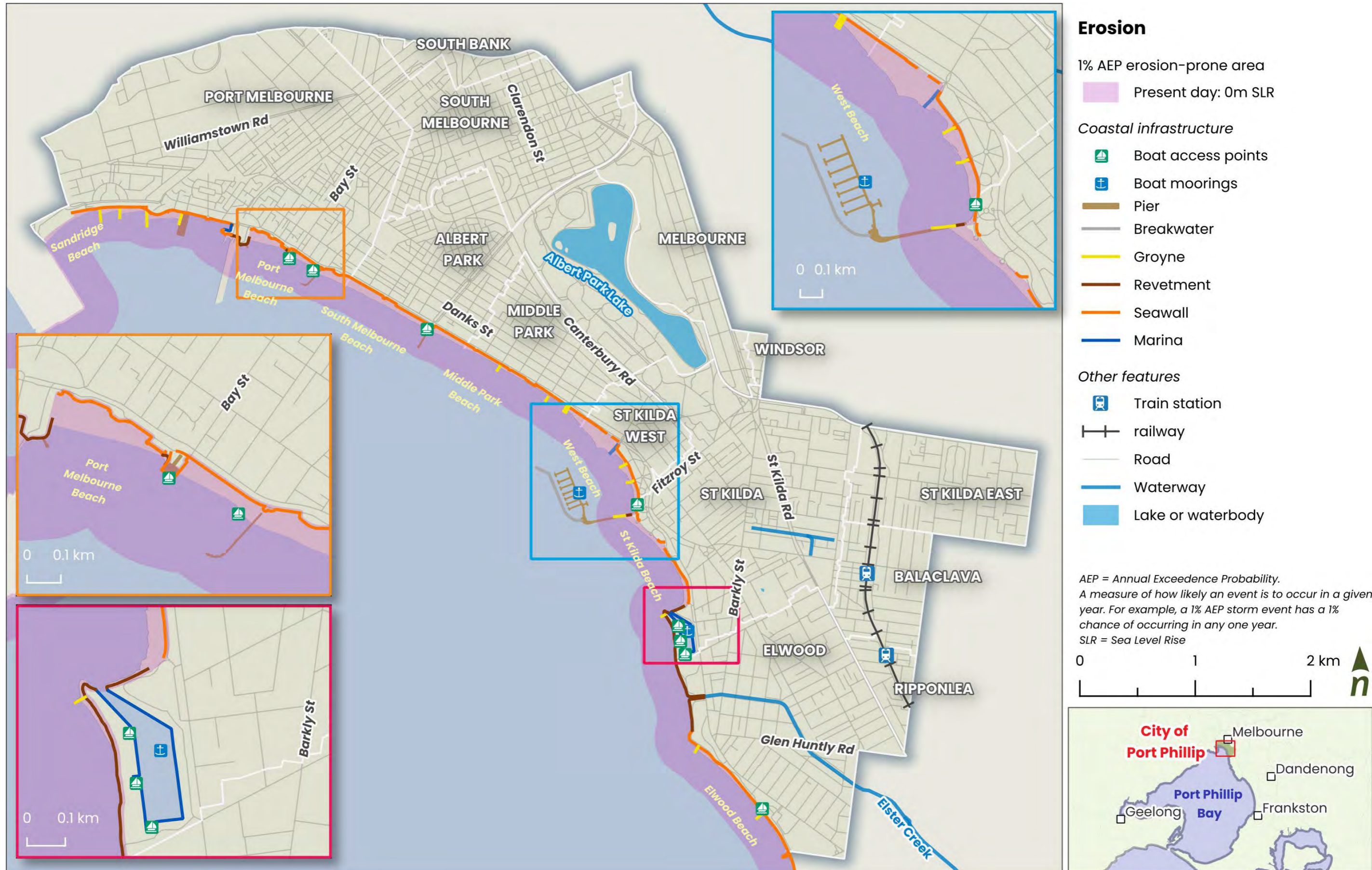


Figure 20. Erosion extent along the municipality’s coastline at the present-day level of sea level rise (0 m SLR).

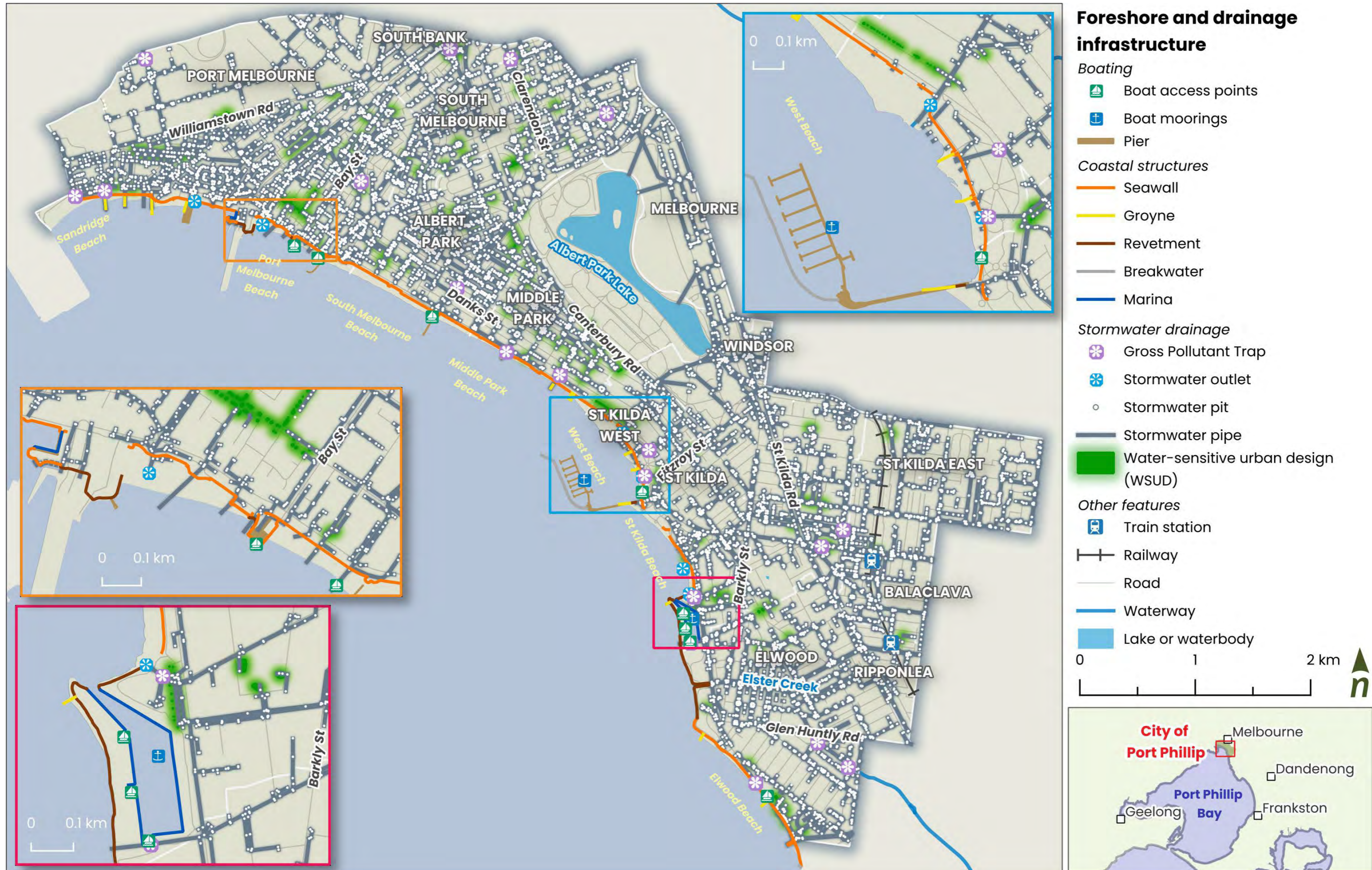



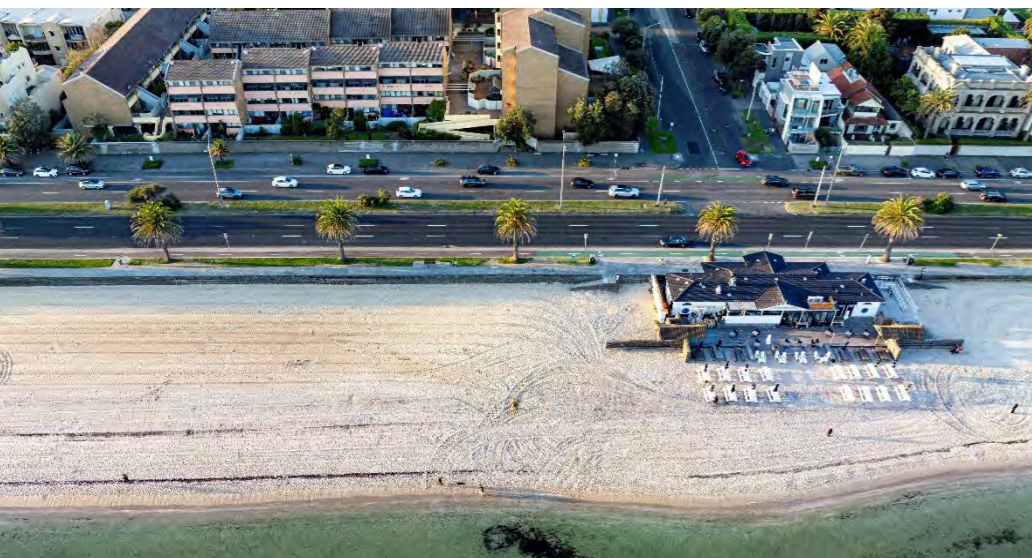


Figure 21. Coastal infrastructure across the municipality, including boating, protective, and stormwater and drainage infrastructure.

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 and all gender) - playgrounds - exercise stations - volleyball courts - life saving clubs - sailing and boat clubs - drinking fountains - 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 an active and passive recreation for residents and tourists 	<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 - playgrounds and exercise equipment - drinking fountains • Condition and efficacy of ageing coastal protection infrastructure • Conflict, competition 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 • Ensuring compliance and balancing of commercial, residential and visitor interests • Foreshore access and safety concerns for all ability users 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and design: maintain and protect open green space, limit further foreshore development, account for coastal hazards, implement 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, 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 shower facilities - all abilities access, paths and trails - shade and seating - bins and litter management - playgrounds and exercise equipment - drinking fountains - coastal infrastructure structures – - recreational facilities • Improve management of waste / litter to decrease environmental impact through increasing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - public recycling bins - recycling and FOGO bins at foreshore events - frequency and coverage of beach cleaning efforts • Review, clearly communicate and consistently enforce dog controls • Encourage multi-use foreshore buildings



♥ Values	☹ Concerns	💡 Opportunities
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- Pop-up events, farmers markets and festivals
- Well serviced areas and facilities supporting recreational opportunities including boating, diving, snorkelling, fishing, swimming, kite surfing and beach volleyball
- Safe, reliable public foreshore access for users of all abilities
- Aquatic risk signage to save lives
- Water quality signage along beaches and alerts communicating the Bay's suitability for swimming and associated health risks

- 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 warning signage along shared paths communicating shared bike and walking use
- Litter/waste management, including fishing tackle, fish and dog waste
- Over-development and loss of open green spaces and site lines
- Poor 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, steps DDA compliance
- Exposure and vulnerability of foreshore buildings and facilities to current and future coastal hazard impacts

- Install fencing to better manage access around sensitive flora and fauna, particularly dune environments
- Review Bay trail safety and upgrade shared paths to match current standards and community requests to improve safety and connectivity and safety between user types
- Explore improvement opportunities to all abilities and wheelchair access to foreshore areas, parks and playgrounds
- Develop a snorkelling trail
- Explore, create and promote diverse, innovative foreshore activation opportunities whilst valuing passive and natural recreation areas in
- Monitor and improve beach and street cleaning practices to improve water quality and amenity of the foreshore
- Review and update foreshore signage to increase clarity, education and awareness of:
 - drowning and other aquatic risks
 - local vegetation species
 - shared paths
 - dog off leash zones
- Review permitting system for commercial activities/recreation e.g. foreshore events, markets, sports, food pop-ups
- Use environmentally sensitive materials where possible in asset maintenance, management and design
- Address ongoing public safety risks, including:
 - Preventing anti-social behaviour
 - Increase path lighting and police CCTV cameras
- Celebrate and maintain heritage coastal assets e.g. art , memorials, seawalls
- Integration with relevant plans and strategies



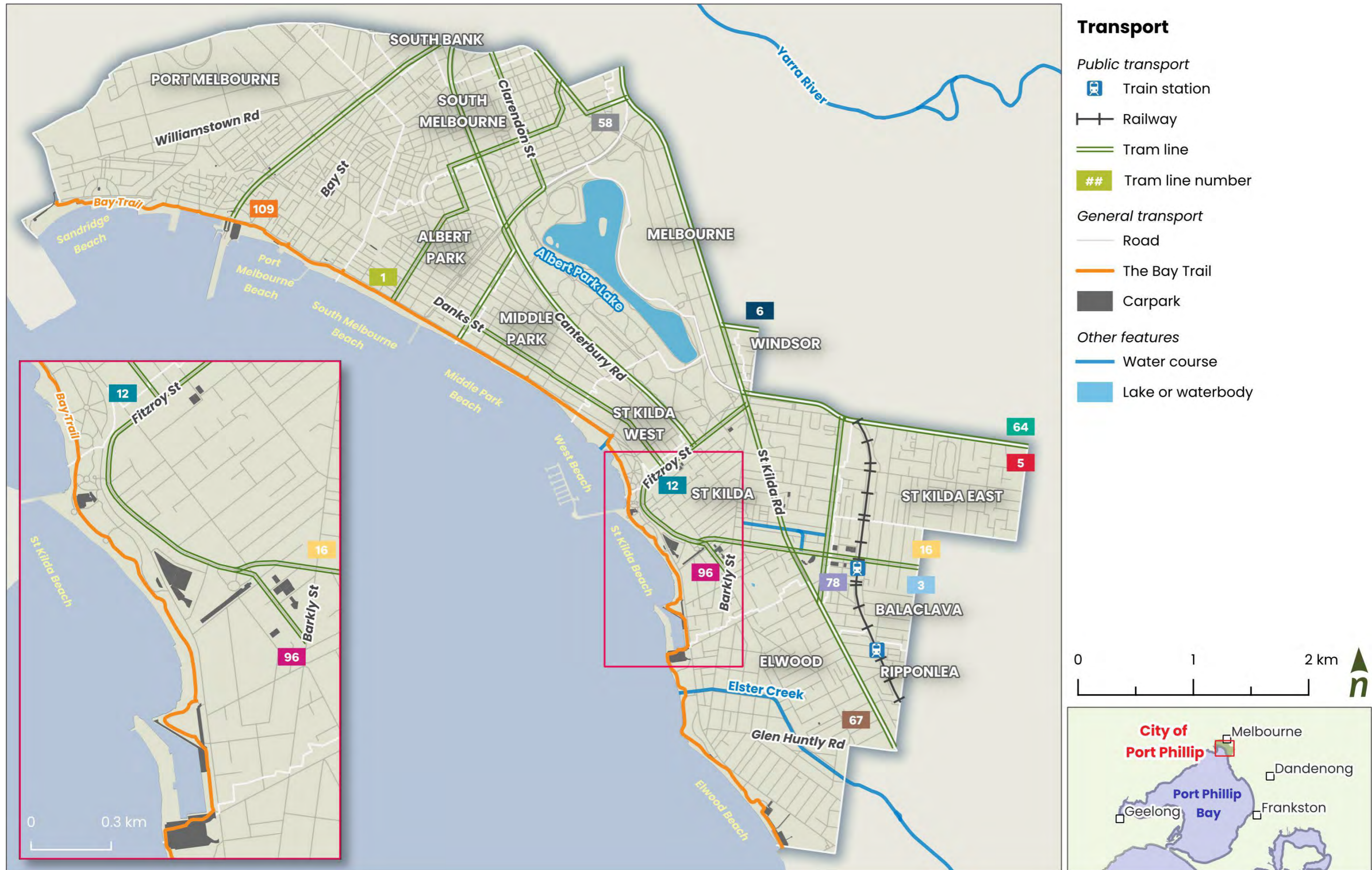


Figure 22. Transport infrastructure and assets across the municipality.

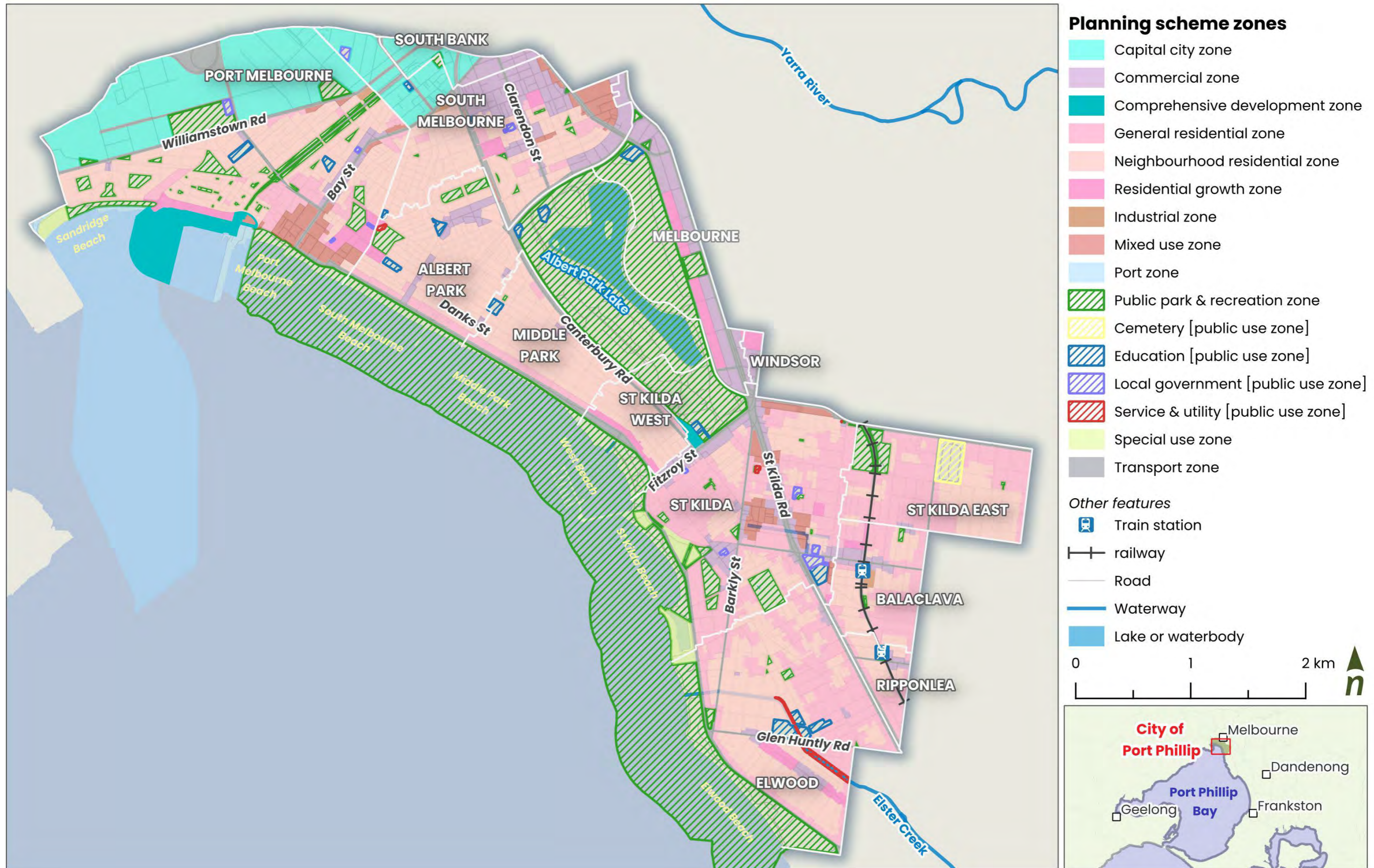


Figure 23. Planning Scheme zones across the municipality.

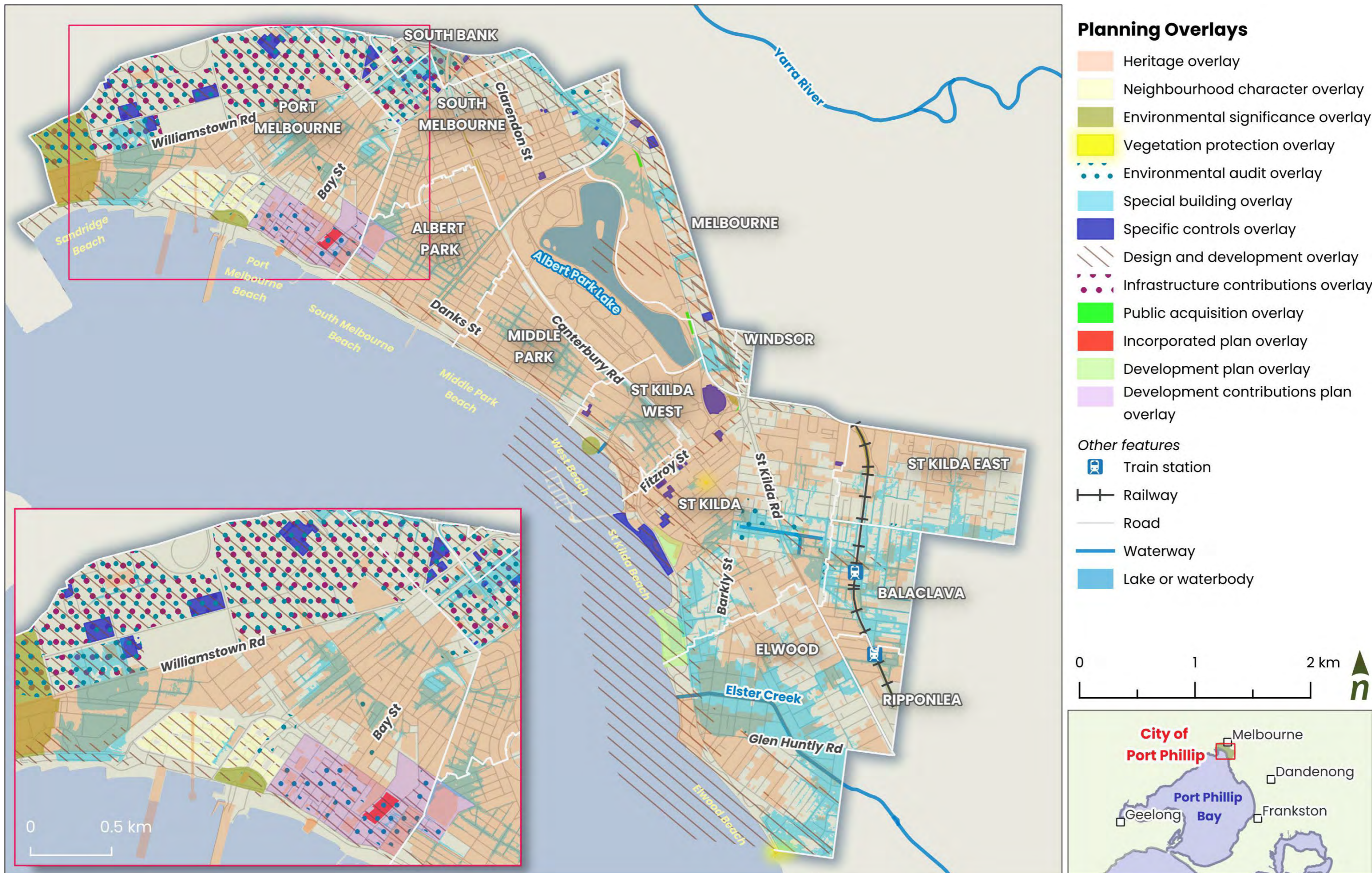


Figure 24. Planning Scheme overlays across the municipality.

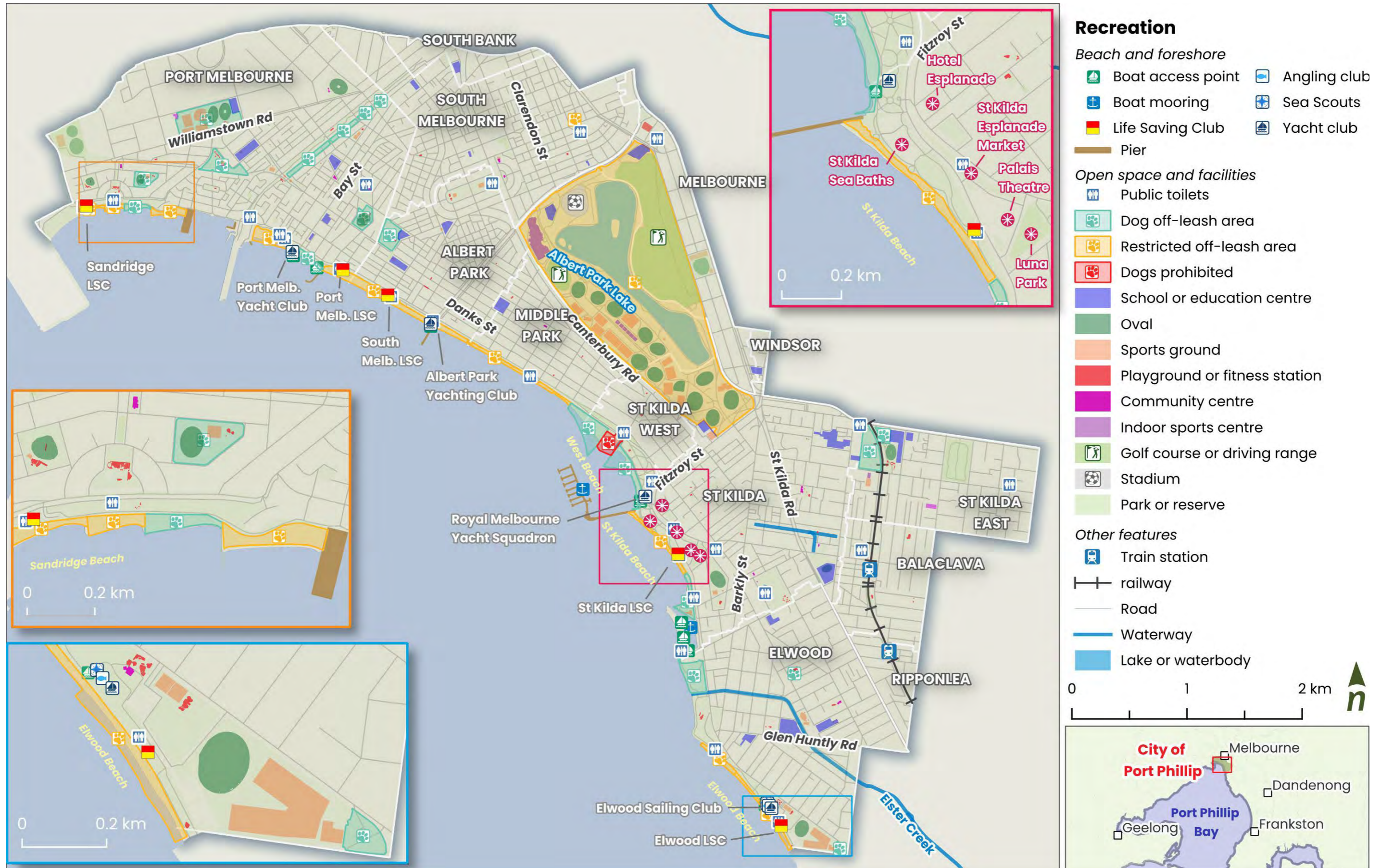


Figure 25. Recreational and open space facilities for the municipality.

Promote stewardship & collaborative management



Values

- An engaged community actively involved in coastal and marine management
- Public awareness, health and safety
- Existing and maturing relationships between Bunurong Traditional Owners and Council
- Existing relationships between neighbouring Councils focussed on land management and climate action e.g. ABM, SECCCA
- Collaboration between community groups, government agencies and Traditional Owners
- Enthusiastic community groups, including:
 - Port Phillip EcoCentre
 - volunteer groups (e.g., Beach Patrol, Earthcare St Kilda)
 - swimmers
 - school groups
 - Life saving clubs
 - Boating Clubs
 - Sailing Clubs
- Knowledge sharing and educational events guided by community groups, Council, Traditional Owners and external agencies

Concerns

- Uncertainty and communication around land and asset management arrangements between agencies
- 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, boating users and swimmers
- Increases in safety risks in public foreshore spaces over the summer period, including:
 - 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:
 - boating / 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

Opportunities

- Explore partnership / collaboration and coordination opportunities between Traditional Owners, land managers, and community groups
- Define and communicate roles and responsibilities among land managers and rightsholders
- Review and update lease and licensing agreements and management responsibilities of foreshore clubs and commercial recreation operators
- Celebrate coastal environment and cultural assets through knowledge sharing events, targeted signage and campaigns
- Dedicated education campaigns, including major entrance signage, to reduce drowning deaths
- Use signage to:
 - mitigate aquatic and drowning risks
 - clearly designate dog free and off leash areas
 - communicate swimming only and mixed swimming and boating zones
 - promote SunSmart behaviours
 - promote good recycling practices and storm water management
 - promoted habitat and ecosystem knowledge
- Seek improved education and enforcement and regulation of boating, illegal fishing, poaching and vegetation and tree clearing activities
- Support community groups in stewardship activities
- Foster and promote citizen science opportunities and monitoring programs
- Increase awareness and education / knowledge sharing around the significance of the local coastal and marine ecosystems
- Build community knowledge and preparedness against climate change impacts through educational campaigns
- Secure sustainable funding opportunities for marine and coastal management, and planning activities
- Partnership and joint venture opportunities



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 their beaches, open space and access to and along foreshore are key assets that are valuable to maintaining and enhancing the municipality's character, heritage, tourism and economic potential. A range of infrastructure, facilities and activities support the community and visitor populations to work, live, enjoy and use these coastal and marine areas of Port Phillip, including roads, piers, boat ramps, lifesaving clubs, sporting clubs, pathways and bike trails.

Strategic and coordinated management of coastal and marine areas is needed to help address pre-existing and emerging challenges, including additional pressures through 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's marine and coastal areas may result in further development and place pressures on ageing 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 our engagement to date, the following key focus areas for coastal and marine management have been identified:



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 terrestrial 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

In addition to current marine and coastal management concerns, the municipality is tackling several pre-existing challenges that have been amplified by the significant financial and social disruption of the Covid-19 pandemic. Council is working with the community to create a liveable and vibrant city that enhances the wellbeing of its community by:

- Building a safer and active community with strong social connections.
- Making people feel safer and welcome.
- Enabling access to affordable housing, and the information and services people need to support their health and wellbeing.
- Importance of clean and healthy waterways entering the Bay

This FMP will align with Council's commitment to create a liveable and vibrant coastal and marine areas that enhance the wellbeing of its community and visitor populations.



Next steps

Our management approach

The next steps in developing the FMP will involve establishing our FMP framework, which will include a set of goals that align with our five long-term objectives and help fulfill our broader vision (Figure 26). We have developed a draft vision using findings from our background document review and engagement activities to date. Through ongoing engagement with our key stakeholders, we will refine our management concerns and opportunities to identify priority actions and projects for delivery over the next 5-10 years. These actions will be themed under the long-term objectives, in alignment with the Marine and Coastal Policy, and will be complimented by an implementation plan and monitoring framework to assist in the delivery of each action. The Draft FMP will detail the refined values, concerns and opportunities, as well as management actions, which will be available for public comment.



*The Port Melbourne Beacon
Photo: Paul*

FMP framework

Our proposed FMP management approach for the municipality’s coastal and marine environment is described through a framework showing the relationship between the vision, long-term objectives, management goals, and actions (Figure 26).

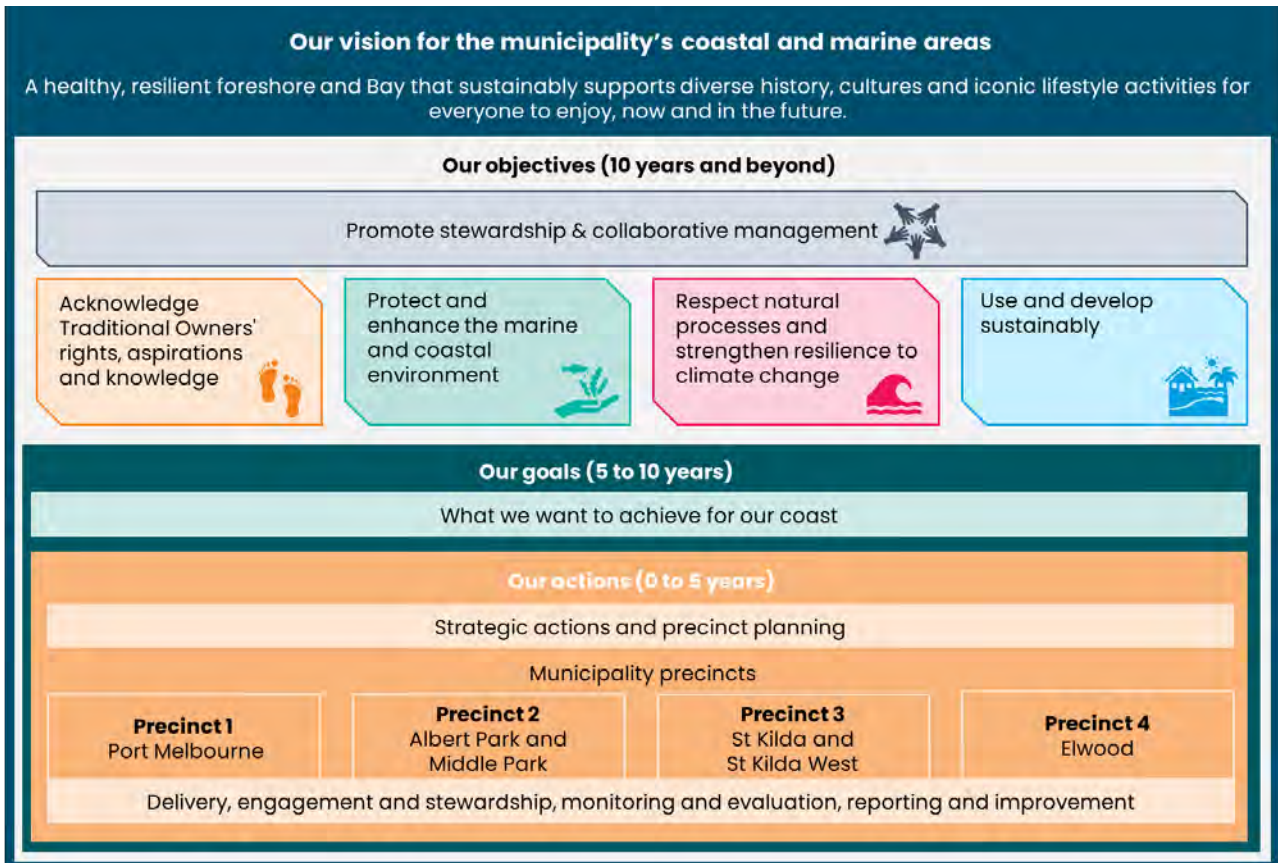
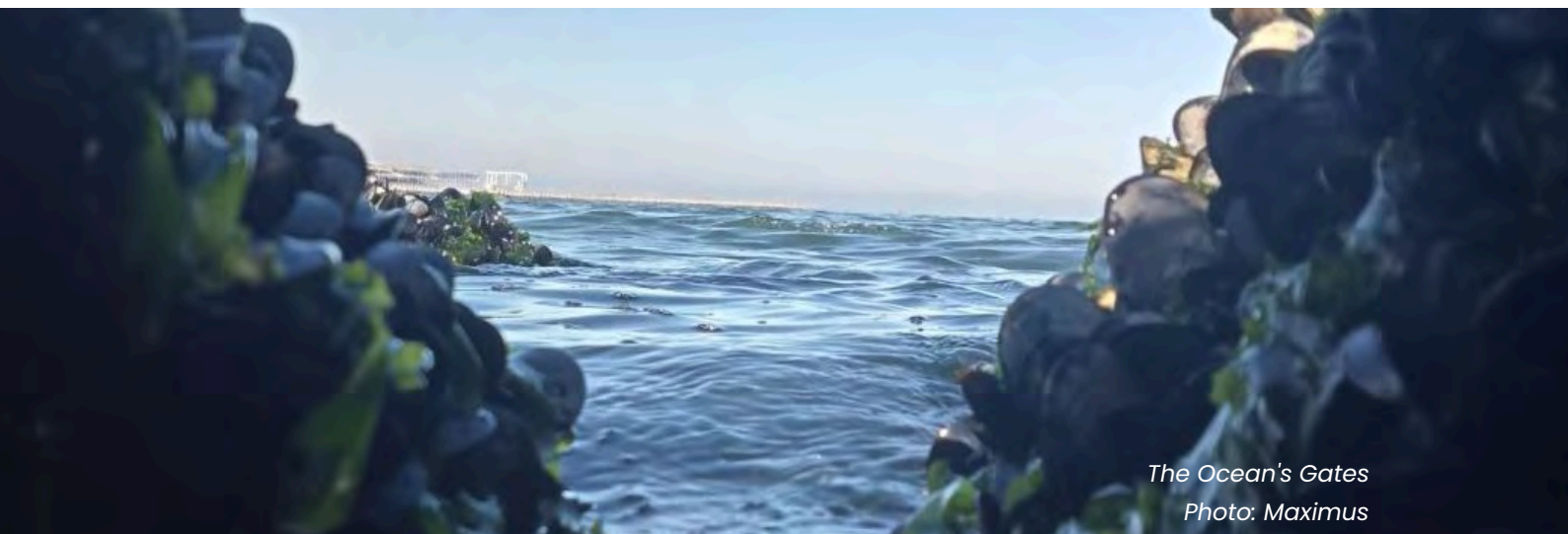


Figure 26. Our Coastal Future FMP framework logic.



The Ocean's Gates
Photo: Maximus

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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) has been 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 has been prepared. This live, stand-alone plan provides a high-level framework, detailing the methods through which stakeholders, rightsholders and community will be engaged in the FMP and CAP development.

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 has aimed to:

- gain a shared understanding of the municipality'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 will be reviewed at each stage of the project to ensure engagement remains an iterative, flexible process that responds to project and stakeholder needs. Through reflecting on engagement experiences and outcomes, our approach will continue evolve.

Engagement activities

Engagement activities have focused on understanding the perceived values, concerns and opportunities for the municipality'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 so will help guide the FMP development.

Communication and engagement activities to date are detailed in Table 6.



Our Coastal Future Foreshore Management Plan: Background Report 2025

Table 6. Key engagement activities and event to date for Our Coastal Future FMP.

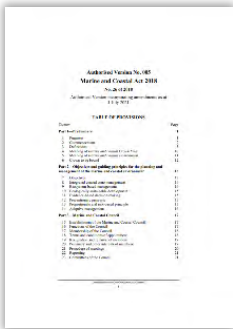

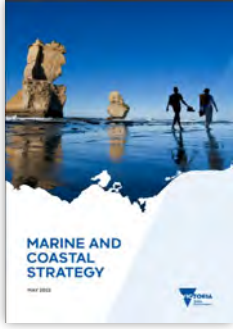
Date	Event/activity	Key activities and outcomes	Comment
January 2024	Branding look and feel	Communication between the City of Port Phillip and the consultant (Alluvium) to develop a branding look and feel with graphical elements.	New branding was created for the Our Coastal Future program, to ensure 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.
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.

Our Coastal Future Foreshore Management Plan: Background Report 2025




Date	Event/activity	Key activities and outcomes	Comment
Ongoing	Engagement with Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation (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.


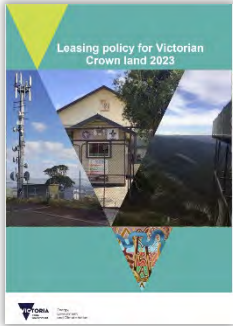

Attachment B:

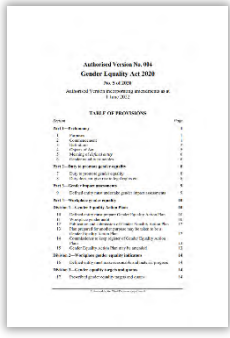
Table 7. Key documents relevant to FMP development.

Document	Description	Relevant objectives, goals or recommendations
<p>State – Victoria</p> <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>The guiding principles from the Act to be considered in the development of 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 though taking a stewardship approach, building understanding and knowledge, engaging fully with communities and users, and collaborating with the many management stakeholders involved to deliver an integrated and co-ordinated approach.</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 that lay the foundation to achieve the outcomes outlined in the Policy. 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.


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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. This includes the following seven stages:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Scoping and preparation Values, vision and objectives Coastal hazard exposure Vulnerability and risk actions and pathways Plan and implement 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"> maintenance of public facilities renewing and building new boating facilities destination locations improved access and navigation marine search & rescue, boating safety and education promoting boating across Victoria 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 assess and address workplace gender inequality. This includes considering and promoting gender equality in policies, programs and services by thinking critically about how the different needs of women, men and gender diverse people will be met.</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.


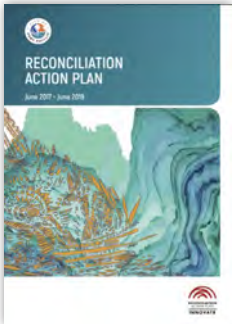
Regional – Greater Melbourne



<p>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>
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<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 A water sensitive, climate resilient, biodiverse and liveable Fishermans Bend.</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
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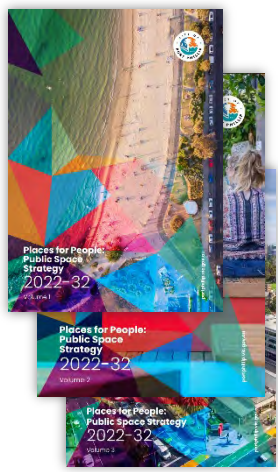
Document	Description	Relevant objectives, goals or recommendations
<p data-bbox="159 336 446 392">Healthy Waterways Strategy 2018</p> 	<p data-bbox="470 336 861 627">This is a shared strategy across Melbourne Water, state and local government, water corporations and the community. It provides a framework 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 data-bbox="885 336 1428 571">The vision of the whole strategy is <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 data-bbox="885 582 1428 772">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 data-bbox="885 784 1428 907">One of the strategy’s nine goals for the Dandenong catchment acknowledges the connection between waterways and stormwater drains to the health of Port Phillip Bay:</p> <p data-bbox="885 918 1428 996">Goal 2: Impacts from urban, peri urban, industrial and transport activities are mitigated to protect our waterways and the Bay.</p>
<p data-bbox="159 1008 446 1097">Elster Creek Catchment Flood Management Plan 2019 - 2024</p> 	<p data-bbox="470 1008 861 1153">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 data-bbox="470 1164 861 1366">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 data-bbox="885 1008 1428 1187">The plan notes that the lower section of the sub catchment used to be a swamp, where the runoff from the whole catchment would naturally flow. Over more than a hundred years, the swamp was reclaimed and the land around was developed into what is now the Elwood Canal to take the runoff out to Port Phillip Bay.</p> <p data-bbox="885 1198 1428 1310">The plan acknowledges that given the highly developed nature of the area, flooding is expected to continue into the future. It is also expected that climate change will add to the challenges of flood management.</p> <p data-bbox="885 1344 1428 1400">The plan contains key deliverables for City of Port Phillip to address flood risk, which focus on:</p> <ul data-bbox="885 1411 1428 1590" 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.



Document	Description	Relevant objectives, goals or recommendations
<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 vision for the overarching framework 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>Strategic directions of the framework with high relevance are:</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 data-bbox="159 333 446 362">Local – City of Port Phillip</p> <p data-bbox="159 365 446 448">Council Plan 2021-2031 - Volume 1 Vision and Direction</p> 	<p data-bbox="470 365 861 571">This document is a strategic plan that guides all of Council’s work. It provides a strong foundation for the continuing rollout of projects, services and initiatives that address the health and wellbeing of Port Phillip’s diverse community.</p> <p data-bbox="470 573 861 817">It contains the vision the community has for the City over the 10-year period and presents the strategic directions (including the services provided and performance indicators for each), an overview of the Council’s financial strategy, and a list of proposed capital works projects by neighbourhood.</p>	<p data-bbox="885 365 1428 510"><i>Community vision: Proudly Port Phillip - A liveable and vibrant City that enhances the wellbeing of our community.</i> Strategic directions focus on ensuring Port Phillip is <i>Inclusive, Liveable, Sustainable, Vibrant</i> and <i>Well-governed</i>.</p> <p data-bbox="885 521 1428 728">The plan aims to ensure the beauty and biodiversity of Port Phillip’s coastal, bay, park, waterway and inland environments are protected and enhanced for future generations to enjoy. Council aims to play their part in promoting and addressing environmental sustainability, from tackling climate change, emissions and sea level rise to minimising flooding risks.</p> <p data-bbox="885 739 1428 824">The plan notes Council declared a Climate Emergency in 2019 and presents the activities being undertaken to address climate change. This includes:</p> <ul data-bbox="885 835 1428 981" style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate adaptation • Community programs • Greening • Water management and flood mitigation • Sustainable development.
<p data-bbox="159 983 446 1041">Innovate Reconciliation Action Plan 2017-19</p> 	<p data-bbox="470 983 861 1075"><i>Note:</i> the Council is currently preparing City of Port Phillip’s third RAP, with the final plan to be release in 2025.</p> <p data-bbox="470 1086 861 1288">Council’s second RAP builds on the development and implementation of its first RAP 2012-2015. It enhances Council’s capacity to work with the Traditional Owners and the local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community.</p> <p data-bbox="470 1299 861 1624">The development process involved extensive consultation with the Traditional Owners: the Yalukut Weelam of the Boon Wurrung, and the local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community, including those within the Urban South Local Aboriginal Network and the broader Port Phillip community, including those involved in the Port Phillip Citizens for Reconciliation.</p>	<p data-bbox="885 983 1428 1276"><i>Vision: A community that not only embraces unity and respect between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and the rest of Australia, but also celebrates that union... a community in which the health and wellbeing of the local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples is highly valued and strengthened through collaborative and strategic advocacy, policies and programs...[a community where] citizens, businesses and community organisations...uphold reconciliation principles in all of their activities.</i></p> <p data-bbox="885 1288 1428 1355">Focus areas of the plan, and particularly relevant actions, include:</p> <ol data-bbox="885 1366 1428 1715" style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Relationships 2. Respect, includes actions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Support the protection and recognition of the cultural and intellectual property of the Boon Wurrung people during the planning phase of the Fishermans Bend Urban Renewal Area b. Update the Municipal Strategic Statement in the Port Phillip Planning Scheme to reinforce the importance of protecting places of Aboriginal cultural heritage. 3. Opportunities 4. Track progress and reporting.

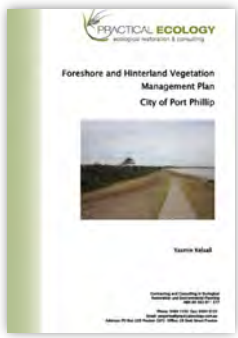


Document	Description	Relevant objectives, goals or recommendations
<p><i>Draft Reconciliation Action Plan 3 – Innovate 2025-2028</i></p> 	<p>The Plan represents the Council’s continued commitment to support meaningful and mutually beneficial relationships with First Peoples in Port Phillip. This new Innovate Reconciliation Action Plan 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 community that fully embraces our local living cultures. We celebrate the vibrant tapestry of shared and diverse cultural connections to our city. The Council’s vision...is to be an inclusive organisation that supports the cultural diversity of the residents living across Port Phillip.</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. Allow all members of our community to participate in protecting, restoring or enhancing Indigenous landscapes and watercourses. • Provide opportunities that demonstrate First Peoples connection to country. This will include ensuring cultural knowledge is sought from Traditional Owners to inform design processes and provide references or opportunities to reflect Aboriginal cultures or Country in urban and public space projects. • Protect places of cultural significance through mindful development and planning.
<p>Port Phillip Planning Scheme (current as of August 2024)</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>It contains a number of ordinances with a focus on marine and coastal values, each with an objective and list of strategies.</p> <p>These ordinances include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 02.03-1 Settlement 02.03-2 Environmental and landscape values 02.03-3 Environmental risk and amenity 02.03-4 Built environment and heritage 02.03-9 Open space 11.01-1R Green wedges – Metropolitan Melbourne 11.03-4S Coast settlement 11.03-6L-01 St Kilda Foreshore 12.02-1S Protection of the marine and coastal environment 12.02-1L Protection of Port Phillip’s coast 12.02-2S Marine and coastal Crown land 12.05-1S Environmentally sensitive areas 13.01-2S Coastal inundation and erosion 13.03-1S Floodplain management 14.02-1S Catchment planning and management 17.04-2S Coastal and marine tourism and recreation.




Our Coastal Future Foreshore Management Plan: Background Report 2025

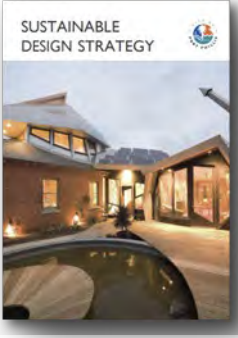

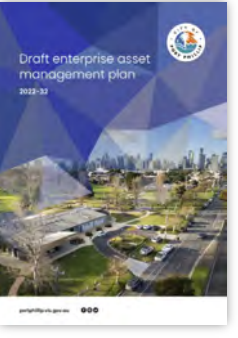
Document	Description	Relevant objectives, goals or recommendations
<p>Our Neighbourhoods (Section 2 of the CoPP Council Plan 2017-27 Year 2)</p> 	<p>This document formed Section 2 of the City's Council Plan for 2017-27. It delineates nine distinct neighbourhoods within the City that people identify with, 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 changes occurring within the Port Phillip landscape.</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 Phillip'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 strategy is arranged across three volumes:</p>	<p>The vision for the strategy 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>Volume 2 of the strategy contains outcomes for its foreshore, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improve accessibility, and the amenity of connections, to the foreshore by advocating for improved pedestrian crossings and improving green links between the foreshore and key public spaces (such as Albert Park Reserve and key retail streets) • 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 • ensure access to the water and foreshore projects are planned and designed to cope with climate change, including projected sea level rise. <p>Volume 3 contains specific actions for its neighbourhoods along the foreshore: Albert Park /</p>

Document	Description	Relevant objectives, goals or recommendations
	<p>Volume 1: Strategy on a page</p> <p>Volume 2: Municipal-wide directions</p> <p>Volume 3: Neighbourhood actions</p> <p><i>Note:</i> The City of Port Phillip Public Space Strategy Technical Report 2020 is a precursor to the Public Space Strategy. It examined current public space and determined the future needs/values of these spaces, alongside guidelines for spending / investments on public spaces for Council’s reference.</p>	<p>Middle Park, Elwood / Ripponlea, St Kilda/St Kilda West and Port Melbourne.</p> <p>Examples of relevant neighbourhoods’ actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 85. Donovans to Marina Reserve connection Improve foreshore paths and cross-over safety, lighting, vegetation and shade, and upgrade the seawall between Donovans and Marina Reserve. <p>Volume 3 also contains municipal-wide actions, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 100. Foreshore climate change Advocate for the preparation and implementation a coordinated plan to manage the impacts of climate change along the foreshore.
<p>Foreshore Management Plan 2012</p> 	<p>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>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>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>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>It identified key factors impacting the foreshore as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ageing infrastructure, declining vegetation, demands for upgraded/additional facilities, climate change, and 24-hour culture over summer <p>The ten strategic directions/themes of the FMP were:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Community participation and support Management Vegetation and biodiversity Recreation Accessibility Infrastructure Diversity of activities Place / Character Coastal sustainability Economic
<p>Foreshore Management Plan - Summary</p> 	<p>This document provides a summary of the 2012 Foreshore Management Plan. This plan aims to balance the needs of the community, environment, and economy to ensure the sustainable management of Port Phillip’s foreshore.</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>As of January 2024:</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>




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Document	Description	Relevant objectives, goals or recommendations
<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, which is considered to be in decline • 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 across Port Phillip 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 municipality 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.
<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>Examples of relevant actions include:</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 • Develop concept design of blue-green infrastructure that protects against flooding and sea level rise, and enhances the natural environment.



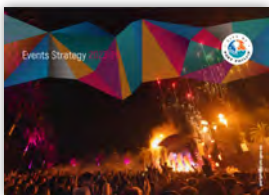
Document	Description	Relevant objectives, goals or recommendations
<p>Urban Forest Strategy 2024 to 2040 (draft for consultation)</p> 	<p>This strategy provides an integrated, long-term framework, to guide the planning, provision, protection, integration, and management of the urban forest across Port Phillip. It also includes short-term actions, recognising that the sooner green assets are planted, the sooner they will grow and lead to outcomes.</p> <p>The strategy includes a vision and five principles for 2040, under which are nested objectives and actions in 5-year blocks, the first guiding efforts from 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>Objectives of the plan, each with relevant actions, include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased canopy cover on public and private land • Cooler and greener city which is more climate ready / resilient • Our community is engaged, and trees and plants are valued • A well-managed forest, including healthy trees and tree quality, pest and disease management and succession planning • A biodiverse urban forest with diverse species, healthy ecosystems, and habitat.
<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 and explains 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.
<p>Climate Emergency Plan 2023-2028 (draft)</p> 	<p>City of Port Phillip Council declared a climate emergency in 2019, recognising that climate change is a global challenge, and everyone must play their part.</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>The following five priorities of the plan are listed, with particularly relevant actions included:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhancing community resilience <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Educating residents on flood risk, insurance implications and reducing impacts 2. Minimising greenhouse gas emissions 3. Enabling more sustainable transport options <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Supporting schools to increase active travel through Ride2School Day and plan designated safe routes and provide bicycle education and facilities 4. Creating resilient and liveable public spaces <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Making our foreshore resilient to climate change by expanding fenced areas to allow regeneration of dune plants that act to stabilise the sand 5. Planning for buildings and places.

Document	Description	Relevant objectives, goals or recommendations
<p>Sustainable Design Strategy and Policy 2013</p> 	<p>This strategy aligns with evolving changes in the design and construction industry by providing a framework that supports the integration of sustainable design early in the design process, where the most economical and sustainable outcomes can be achieved.</p> <p>The strategy addresses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sustainable development of the municipality’s-built environment • The promotion of sustainability in the built environment • Council’s own new and major refurbishment building works. 	<p>The vision of the strategy is <i>To create a more sustainable urban environment, comprised of architecture, landscapes, transport networks and infrastructure that are low carbon, water sensitive and resource efficient in both construction and operation.</i></p> <p>The aims of the strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move towards the elimination of non-renewable resources (such as fossil fuel-based energy, mains water and materials) • Move towards the elimination of solid waste production • Move towards the elimination of air, soil and water pollution • Create healthy indoor environments • Protect and enhance natural ecological systems and cycles.
<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 includes practices such as the use of smart technology to optimise decisions and performance.
<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>The plan identifies challenges to asset management, including :</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"> • Outcome - Fit for purpose: Develop flood model to show impacts of urban streetscapes design and water sensitive city actions with climate change impacts. • Outcome - Environmental sustainability: Develop and implement a framework to increase Council asset resilience to the impacts of climate change.

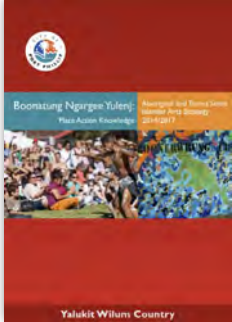


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Document	Description	Relevant objectives, goals or recommendations
<p>Move, Connect, Live: Integrated Transport Strategy 2018-28</p> 	<p>This document is a 10-year strategy to support a well-connected transportation future for Port Phillip.</p> <p>It 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 and 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>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.
<p>Accessibility Action Plan 2023-25 (draft)</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>The plan outlines five roles for Council to deliver on five linked outcomes:</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>Strategies and actions sit under the outcomes. 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.

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Document	Description	Relevant objectives, goals or recommendations
<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>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 relevant actions to achieve the outcomes 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 vision statements and 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 for the strategy is <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. • Clear pathway on measuring economic benefit from events and data collection.

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<p><i>Boonating Ngargee Yulenj:</i> Place Action Knowledge - Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Arts Strategy 2014- 17</p> 	<p>This strategy provides guidance to Council to ensure that resources are available for the annual Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander arts calendar and that Council continues to deliver significant projects that are welcoming and inclusive.</p> <p>The research informing the strategy investigated local, state, national and international Indigenous arts strategies and programs that impact on artistic, cultural, economic and social development. It also involved a six month research and community consultation process into best practice in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander arts.</p>	<p>The strategy presents six focus areas, each with a number of objectives and linked actions. Focus areas and examples of relevant objectives and linked actions include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Arts 2. Economic development, for example Objective: Cultural tourism e.g. Encourage the start-up of Yalukit Wilum cultural tourism programs between Boon Wurrung custodians and affiliated tourism organisations. 3. Communications, for example Objective: Dual naming e.g. Encourage dual naming where possible for exhibitions and place, naming should be encouraged as part of the area’s uniqueness and identity. 4. Advocacy 5. Protocols 6. Heritage, for example Objective: Intangible cultural heritage e.g. Provide safeguarding for intangible cultural heritage mechanisms for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage.
<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>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).

