



2026 Coastal and Marine Management Plan



Borough of Queenscliffe
www.queenscliffe.vic.gov.au

Wadawurrung introduction

Since the beginning of the Dreaming, the great ancestor spirit *Bundjil*, the wedge-tailed eagle, created the land, waterways, flora, fauna, laws, and lore. The land of the Wadawurrung – including *Djilang* (Geelong) meaning ‘tongue of the land’ and *Ballaarat* (Ballarat) meaning ‘resting place’ – encompasses a vast area from the Great Dividing Range in the North to the coast in the South, from the Werribee River in the East and along the Surf Coast in the West.

Comugeen budj-o thalikiyu kin bil bend-ordingadak. Ngarrwabil, boron, guli, bagurrk. Comugeen budjo bengadak ngarr-uk dja, ngubiyt, weagoon gobata gupma wurring-wurring baap beng-ordinganak, djarrima murrup-nhuk bengadak.

We deeply respect our people of the past. Elders, children, men, women. We deeply respect their knowledge of Country, water, life, their care of the traditions and of each other, we stand with their spirit.

Gobata Wadawurrung balug jumbuk didalbil murrup-nhuk bundjil monomeeth beek-o weagoon. Mutjak-ak noogie nunder durrallully.

Great spirit *Bundjil* told us to take care of the great life within the land. To only take what you need without selfishness.

Bundjil establishes the law that connects us to Country and teaches us that if we look after Country, it will look after us. This knowledge is passed down from Elders in the oral tradition. For tens of thousands of years, the Wadawurrung People cared for Country – sustainably hunting and farming across their lands and waters – working in harmony with the seasons, with water and food available for their own needs and for trade. Their homes and campsites were usually located to water by a *yaluk* (river) or *buluk* (lake) and for a good *kuarka* (fishing place).

Today, Wadawurrung Traditional Owners continue strong connections to the land and accept the responsibility of looking after Country, practicing culture, upholding the dignity of their Ancestors, and passing on knowledge to future generations. Historical remnants of the daily life of past generations of the Wadawurrung People can be found on Country today and include shell middens, fish traps, artefact scatters, stone quarries, scarred trees, stone arrangements, burial, and other sacred sites. All cultural heritage places within Wadawurrung Country are sacred in cultural terms as they are a tangible link to our past and a non-renewable resource of information about the lifestyle of our Ancestors. The cultural significance afforded to the heritage places by Wadawurrung Traditional Owners must be given a higher standing than the scientific ratings which are based on a European perspective without due regard to the values of Aboriginal culture.

Wunggurrwil gupma bengadak Wadawurrung wurring-wurring baap dja

Ministerial foreword

XXXX

XXXX

Executive Summary

The Borough of Queenscliffe Coastal and Marine Management Plan (CMMP) sets the strategic direction for marine and coastal Crown land managed by the Borough of Queenscliffe. It helps translate the *Marine and Coastal Act 2018* and associated policy at a local level.

The purpose of the CMMP is to describe how the Borough will manage designated areas of marine and coastal Crown land. The CMMP is aspirational and provides long term strategic direction by identifying ongoing, short-term, long-term and future opportunities to protect and enhance the local marine and coastal environment. It nominates key infrastructure improvements for Council as the Crown land manager working in partnership with stakeholders, partner agencies and the Wadawurrung Traditional Owners.

Implementation and delivery of actions will be prioritised with consideration to Council's limited resources and assessed through the annual budget process.

Consultation on issues and opportunities and a first draft of the plan provided valuable early input on the community aspirations and priorities for the management of the Borough's marine and coastal environment. Community and stakeholder views together with legislation, policy directions and guidelines have informed the planning process, resulting in this Draft Plan.

The 15 year vision for the plan is:

Our resilient marine and coastal environment, with its rich living heritage and culture is valued by all. Working alongside Wadawurrung Traditional Owners and our coastal communities, we collaborate to protect and care for this special place now and in the future.

A set of five-year objectives have also been developed to guide the actions in the plan (overarching and precinct) relating to the protection of identified values and the management of risks to these values.

The CMMP has a focus on supporting Wadawurrung Traditional Owners to have access to and participate fully in the management of their coastal Country, with a range of co-developed actions included in the document.

The plan also identifies actions to protect and enhance the natural and cultural values of the coast, support climate change adaptation and provide for upgrades to critical facilities and infrastructure.

Council acknowledges that it is 20 years since a management plan was developed for the Borough's marine and coastal Crown land. Whilst many of the management issues facing the coast remain similar, much has changed in terms of legislation and policy and our understanding of global issues such as climate change. Despite this, there remains further work to do to develop a sound evidence base for management and improve collaboration with other land managers and community organisations. As such, much of the work in this plan is foundational, aimed at establishing an inclusive and transparent approach to management and improving Council's knowledge base and planning systems.

The vision is supported by a set of goals (15 years):

- 1.** Acknowledge and respect Wadawurrung Traditional Owners connections to Country and enable them to exercise their rights and interests in Caring for Country
- 2.** Protect and enhance the marine and coastal environment
- 3.** Respect natural processes and strengthen resilience to climate change
- 4.** Ensure use and development is ecologically, socially, culturally and economically sustainable
- 5.** Promote stewardship, knowledge, and collaboration

Contributors

The Borough of Queenscliffe recognises the invaluable contributions, support and commitment of many people who worked with us to develop this Coastal and Marine Management Plan (CMMP).

We are grateful for the opportunity to work with representatives from the Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation in co-developing actions and content for this plan.

We thank the Borough's community including environmental groups, community associations, local residents, and holiday-makers, especially those who took the time to respond to the online survey, attend meetings or provide written feedback.

We acknowledge the contribution and oversight the Project Steering Committee provided for the final stages of plan development.

The CMMP was prepared by the Borough of Queenscliffe and Martlette Studio (graphic design).

Abbreviations

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ATS	Active Transport Strategy
BCN	Bellarine Catchment Network
BW	Barwon Water
BoQ	Borough of Queenscliffe
CERP	Climate Emergency Response Plan
CFA	Country Fire Authority
CHARP	Coastal Hazard Adaptation and Resilience Plan
CMMP	Coastal and Marine Management Plan
CoGG	City of Greater Geelong
DAL	Distinctive Area and Landscape
DEECA	Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action
DoD	Commonwealth Department of Defence
DTP	Department of Transport and Planning
EVC	Ecological Vegetation Classes
GORCAPA	Great Ocean Road Coast and Parks Authority
IWM	Integrated Water Management
MERI	Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Improvement
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
PCRZ	Public Conservation and Resource Zone
PLSLSC	Point Lonsdale Surf Lifesaving Club
PPBCHA	Port Phillip Bay Coastal Hazard Assessment
PPRZ	Public Park and Recreation Zone
PUZ	Public Use Zone
PV	Parks Victoria
QCAN	Queenscliffe Climate Action Now
QCBF	Queenscliffe Coastal Biodiversity Forum
RAP	Registered Aboriginal Party
SCSC	Surf Coast Shire Council
SUZ	Special Use Zone
ToR	Terms of Reference
VFA	Victorian Fisheries Authority
WTOAC	Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation





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1. Introduction

This Coastal and Marine Management Plan (CMMP) provides the strategic direction for the management of marine and coastal Crown land that is managed by the Borough of Queenscliffe. The CMMP describes how the Borough will manage marine and coastal Crown land, working in partnership with Wadawurrung Traditional Owners, partner agencies and stakeholders.

The CMMP sets out:

- The designated planning area and adjacent land management arrangements
- A fifteen-year vision and a set of goals and five year objectives aligned with the *Marine and Coastal Act 2018* and community aspirations
- An overview of the values of the marine and coastal environment and associated management issues and opportunities, informed by community and stakeholder input
- Overarching and precinct scale actions
- Implementation arrangements and monitoring, evaluation and reporting framework

The Plan has a focus on supporting Wadawurrung Traditional Owners to have access to and participate fully in the management of their coastal Country, with a range of co-developed actions included in the document.

Much of the work in this plan is foundational, aimed at establishing an inclusive and transparent approach to management and improving Council's knowledge base and planning systems. The plan identifies actions to protect and enhance the natural and cultural values of the coast and provides for upgrades to critical facilities.

Legislation and policy from the Victorian Government drives and guides the development of Coastal and Marine Management Plans. The *Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978* enables the Borough to manage coastal Crown land on behalf of the state. The *Marine and Coastal Act 2018* (the Act) and its policy framework establish a whole-of-government approach for protecting and managing the marine and coastal environment. The Act's objectives include recognising Traditional Owner knowledge, rights and aspirations for land and sea Country and promoting the resilience of ecosystems and communities to climate change. Under the Act, Coastal and Marine Management Plans are required to be developed for specific areas of the coast designated as marine and coastal Crown land.

A summary of relevant legislation and policies related to the marine and coastal environment and land use planning is provided in Table 1. Additional legislation, policy and guidance documents may also guide or impact decision-making as outlined in the *Marine and Coastal Policy* (2020).



Table 1. Marine and coastal and land use planning framework

Level	Document	Purpose
National	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 Native Title Act 1993	Federal legislation
State	Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 Crown land (Reserves) Act 1978 Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 Heritage Act 2017 Marine and Coastal Act 2018 Planning and Environment Act 1987 Traditional Owner Settlement Act 2010 Wildlife Act 1975 Catchment and Land protection Act 1994	State legislation
	Marine and Coastal Policy 2020	Long-term policy guidance
	Marine and Coastal Strategy 2022	Actions to achieve policy
	Victoria's Resilient Coast – Adapting for 2100+	Framework and guidelines (coastal hazards, climate risk and adaptation)
Regional	Wadawurrung Paleert Tjaara Dja: Healthy Country Plan 2020-2030	Outlines the aspirations and direction for the future of Wadawurrung people and Country
	Corangamite Regional Catchment Strategy 2021 to 2027	Provides a strategic integrated framework for natural resource management
	Regional and Strategic Partnership agreements	Responds to identified issues affecting the marine and coastal environment
	Port Phillip Bay Environmental Management Plan	Identifies actions to improve water quality, protect beneficial uses and address threats
	Bellarine Statement of Planning Policy 2023	Creates a framework to guide the use and development of land within the declared area to ensure appropriate protection and conservation of its distinctive attributes
Local	Borough of Queenscliffe Coastal and Marine Management Plan	Translates marine and coastal policy and strategy to on-ground action
	Borough of Queenscliffe planning scheme – including local policies, zones, overlays and provisions	Controls land use and built form
	Local plans and strategies including the Council Plan, Climate Emergency Response Plan, Open Space Management Plan, Active Transport Strategy, Public Toilet Strategy, Dog Beach Coastal Adaptation Plan, Our Coast, Municipal Emergency Management Plan, Integrated Water Strategy, Coast and Beach Stability Study and Public Land Vegetation Assessment Report	Provides local issue-based planning and responses
	Consent provisions for use and development on marine and coastal Crown land	Assesses proposals against policy and strategy and ensures public values are protected

Marine and Coastal Policy: Planning and decision pathway

The Planning and Decision Pathway from the *Marine and Coastal Policy* (2020) shows how the objectives and guiding principles of the Act are used in decision-making in the marine and coastal environment (Figure 1). The Pathway is a tool aimed at preventing single point-in-time decisions that do not effectively address relevant policy and often result in poor land use outcomes. It is a requirement that the Pathway is used in developing a Coastal and Marine Management Plan.

The Borough of Queenscliffe CMMP has been structured to respond to the themes and objectives outlined in the pathway. For example, the plan's goals reflect the five key points for decision makers in the pathway. Many of the priorities and actions have been co-developed with the Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation, whilst others respond to community aspirations and issues identified by our partner agencies and stakeholders.

Figure 1. Planning and Decision Pathway Reproduced from *Marine and Coastal Policy* (DELWP, 2020) – page 16

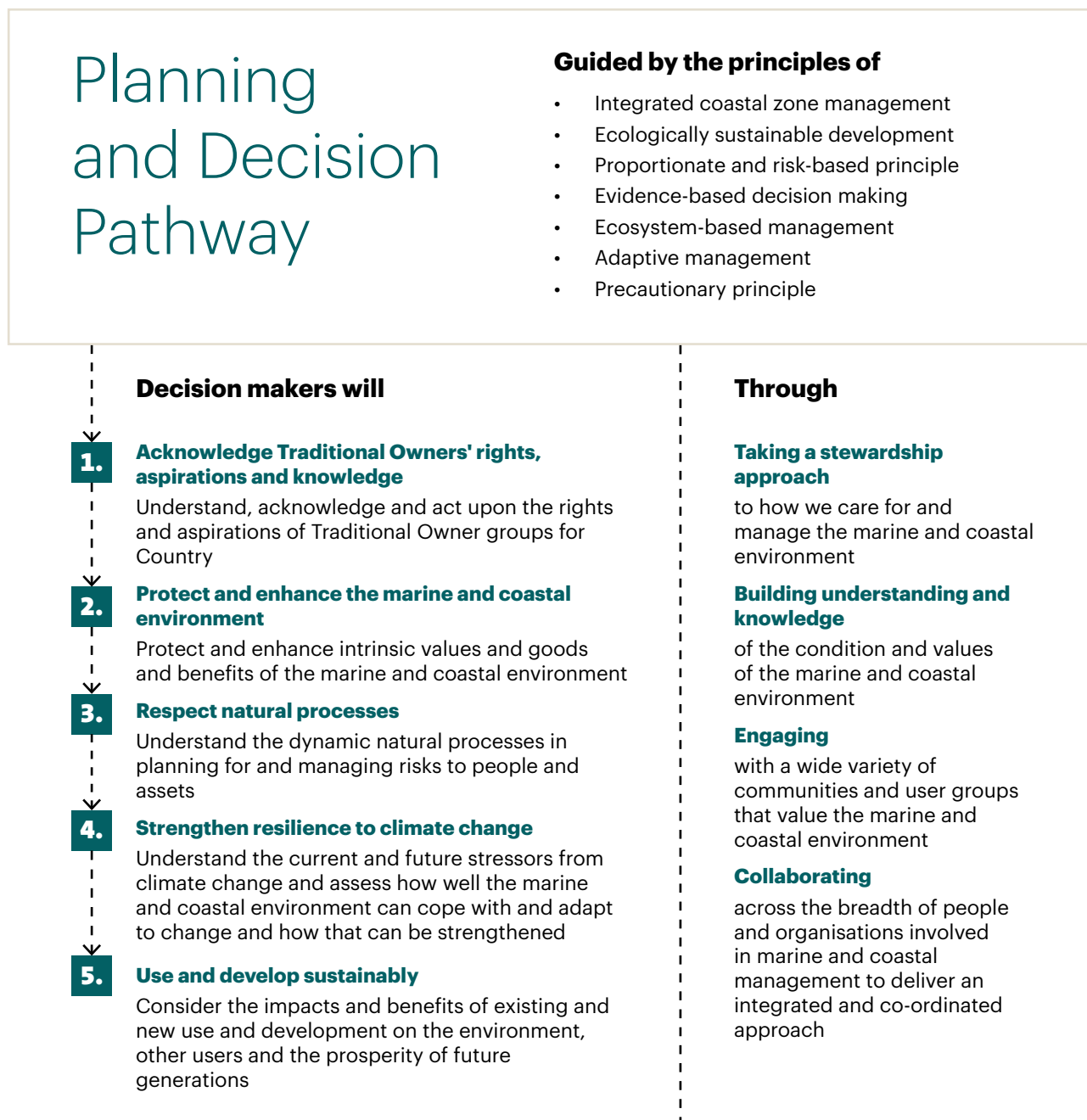


Table 2. Opportunities for the CMMP to support Wadawurrung values and strategies

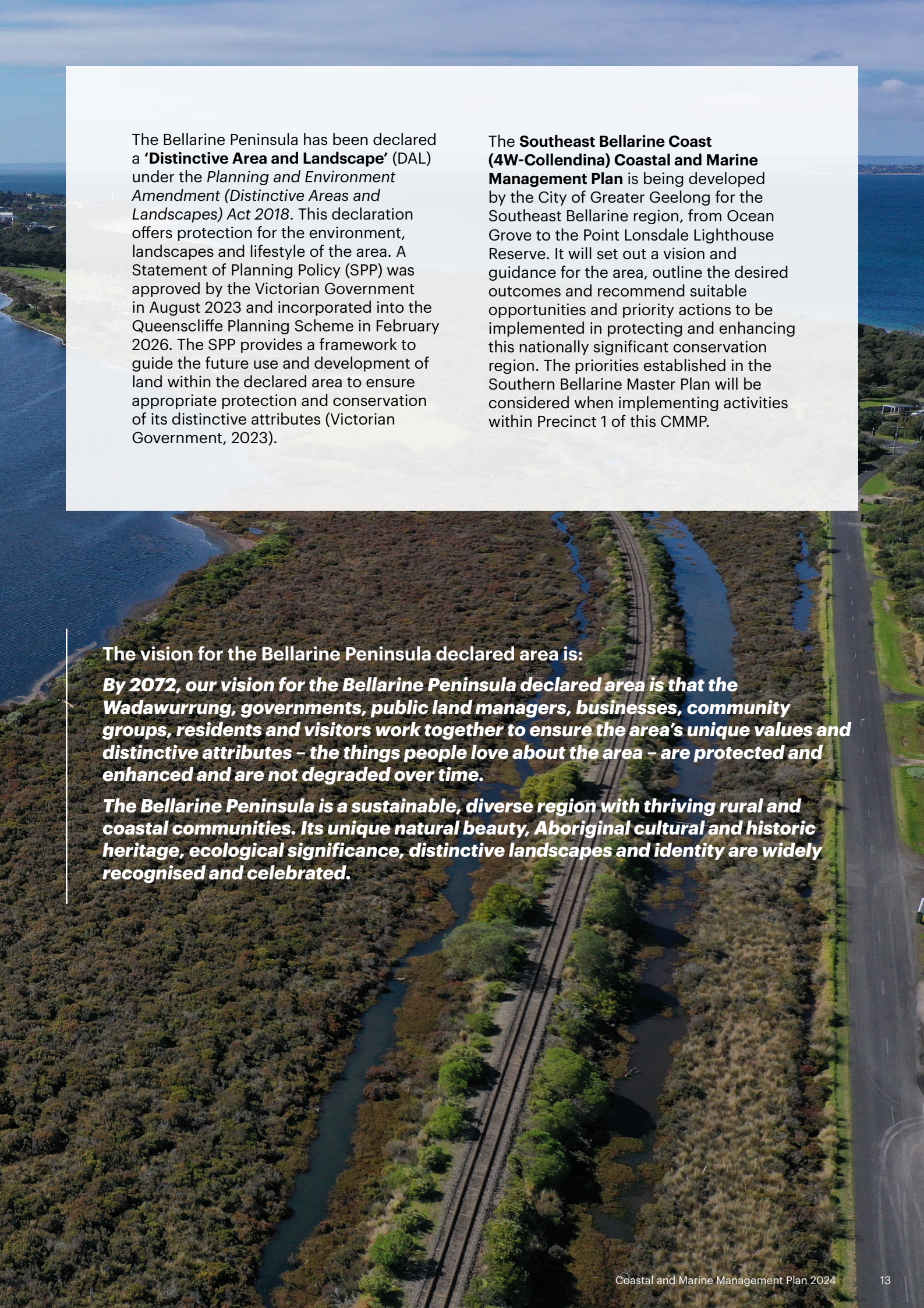
Wadawurrung values	How the CMMP can help support Wadawurrung priorities
Wadawurrung Culture and people	Supporting Wadawurrung to come together on Country and practice Culture
Wadawurrung Cultural sites and places	Support Wadawurrung to document cultural values and walk Country Protect cultural values from further damage
Enterprise and employment	Contracting the WTOAC Country Team Investigating employment opportunities Ongoing collaboration with WTOAC during CMMP implementation
Bush tucker, medicine and resources	Map and assess the condition of native plant communities
Coastal Country	Map coastal trees and plants and make management plans Control weeds and replant native species Provide funds to see and protect Cultural sites Help protect the Hooded Plover, and other coastal birds, from people and pests Understand, plan and act to address climate change impact
Warre - Sea Country	Manage coastal Country to help sea Country Clean up and reduce stormwater outfalls Reduce litter on beaches and coastal Country
Native animals	Increase habitat for native animals, birds and insects Manage pests and people better to help protect animals, birds and insects



Council planning framework

The Coastal and Marine Management Plan falls within Council's strategic planning framework and has a relationship with several other Council-plans, strategies and policies.

Document	Description
Council Plan	The 2025 -2029 Council Plan outlines the strategic direction for the Council during the next four years. The strategic direction of Council is set around five Themes and a set of strategic directions. Each Theme includes intended actions that are relevant to managing marine and coastal Crown land that are then prioritised and budgeted for on an annual basis.
Open Space Management Plan	The Open Space Management Plan provides an overview of all of the Borough's existing open spaces and identifies options for the future use, development and management of these spaces to maximize the relevance and effectiveness of open space for the community (BoQ, 2018). This plan is currently under review and will be completed once the CMMP is finalised.
Climate Emergency Response Plan	The Climate Emergency Response Plan (CERP) is a community led initiative that aims to place the environment at the centre of decisions and guide Council and community action. It sets targets for renewable energy and transition to a zero-carbon community. Actions sit under eight pillars including Wadawurrung cultural values, renewable energy, sustainable buildings and transport, collaboration, adaptation and resilience, consumption and waste and regeneration (BoQ, 2021).
Public Toilet Strategy	The Public Toilet Strategy 2025-2030 establishes community needs in relation to public toilets and informs Council's decision-making and actions to efficiently service the community with public toilets and improve the quality of public toilets (BoQ, 2018a). This strategy will be reviewed by Council during the life of the CMMP.
Active Transport Strategy	The need for an Active Transport Strategy (ATS) was identified in the CERP in order to plan a well-connected safe and accessible pathway network. The ATS sets out the strategies, actions and initiatives to get people moving and their blood pumping while travelling from one destination or place to another.
Municipal Emergency Management Plan	The Municipal Emergency Management Plan sets out the emergency management arrangements for the prevention of, preparedness for, response, relief and recovery from emergencies that could impact the municipality and its communities.
Reconciliation Action Plan	In 2024, Reconciliation Australia formally endorsed the Borough of Queenscliffe's inaugural Reflect RAP – Reflect Reconciliation Action Plan January 2024 – January 2025.

An aerial photograph of the Bellarine Peninsula coastline. The image shows a mix of green coastal vegetation, a sandy beach, and the blue ocean. A white rectangular text box is positioned in the upper half of the image, containing two paragraphs of text. The text is in a clean, sans-serif font, with some words in bold and italics.

The Bellarine Peninsula has been declared a '**Distinctive Area and Landscape**' (DAL) under the *Planning and Environment Amendment (Distinctive Areas and Landscapes) Act 2018*. This declaration offers protection for the environment, landscapes and lifestyle of the area. A Statement of Planning Policy (SPP) was approved by the Victorian Government in August 2023 and incorporated into the Queenscliffe Planning Scheme in February 2026. The SPP provides a framework to guide the future use and development of land within the declared area to ensure appropriate protection and conservation of its distinctive attributes (Victorian Government, 2023).

The **Southeast Bellarine Coast (4W-Collendina) Coastal and Marine Management Plan** is being developed by the City of Greater Geelong for the Southeast Bellarine region, from Ocean Grove to the Point Lonsdale Lighthouse Reserve. It will set out a vision and guidance for the area, outline the desired outcomes and recommend suitable opportunities and priority actions to be implemented in protecting and enhancing this nationally significant conservation region. The priorities established in the Southern Bellarine Master Plan will be considered when implementing activities within Precinct 1 of this CMMP.

The vision for the Bellarine Peninsula declared area is:

By 2072, our vision for the Bellarine Peninsula declared area is that the Wadawurrung, governments, public land managers, businesses, community groups, residents and visitors work together to ensure the area's unique values and distinctive attributes – the things people love about the area – are protected and enhanced and are not degraded over time.

The Bellarine Peninsula is a sustainable, diverse region with thriving rural and coastal communities. Its unique natural beauty, Aboriginal cultural and historic heritage, ecological significance, distinctive landscapes and identity are widely recognised and celebrated.

1.1 Developing the plan

The Coastal and Marine Management Plan has been developed through several stages of work informed by policy and legislation, drawing on technical information and local knowledge.

Community input was sought at key points in the planning process, with oversight in the final stages from a project steering committee with representation from the Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation, government agencies, and community members.

The planning process included the development of an issues and opportunities paper, preparation of an initial draft, updating the vision and development of objectives, engaging with community groups and adjacent land managers, and updating the actions (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Time and process to develop the Borough of Queenscliffe Coastal and Marine Management Plan



Planning commenced in 2020 and the first draft was released for consultation in November 2021. The introduction of draft guidelines for the preparation of Coastal and Marine Management Plans and feedback from the community and the Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) resulted in additional time and work to develop the updated draft plan.

Planning undertaken between 2022 and 2024 involved working with the Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation, discussions with adjacent land managers, and consultation with community associations and environmental groups.

Consultation

The input from Wadawurrung Traditional Owners, residents, visitors, community organisations, local businesses and agency stakeholders has been central to the development of this plan.

Consultation has included:

- Issues and opportunities paper (January 2021) – online survey and webinar: 270 individual responses and 5 submissions.
- Draft Coastal and Marine Management Plan (November 2021 – February 2022) – 22 submissions.

- Consultation forums were held on 17 March 2023 with representatives from Queenscliff Community Association, Point Lonsdale Community Association, Queenscliff Environment Forum, Queenscliffe Climate Action Now, Swan Bay Environment Association, Friends of the Hooded Plover Bellarine and Friends of Buckley Park.
- Project Steering Committee meetings and discussions with adjacent land managers.
- Discussions and planning sessions with Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation and a presentation at the Wadawurrung sharing weekend.
- Formal exhibition of the draft CMMP between June and July 2024. A drop-in community session and two meetings with representatives of community and environmental groups were held and eleven (11) submissions received.

Council heard a wide range of views and perspectives during consultation on the plan and has worked closely with the Project Steering Committee to consider and, where appropriate, incorporate the feedback.

What we heard

Table 3. Feedback from Wadawurrung community members

Issues

Ongoing damage to living cultural heritage

Not all Wadawurrung community live on Country

Concerns regarding unfair treatment of community members

Capacity and resourcing constraints for WTOAC

Lack of coordination across agencies responsible for managing the coast and Warre

Opportunities

Protect cultural values from coastal hazards and human impacts

Raise awareness of cultural values

Provide opportunities to heal from injustices of the past and share knowledge

Formal partnerships are important, they demonstrate a commitment to working together

Provide access to facilities to enable Wadawurrung community members to connect and share culture on Country

Provide access to culturally important materials

Embed Wadawurrung employment into the actions

Work together to heal Country and culture



What we heard

Table 4. Community perspectives on values, issues and opportunities for the management of marine and coastal Crown land

Values

- Open space and landscape
- Quality of beaches
- Natural beauty
- Native vegetation and habitat including patches of Coastal Moonah Woodland
- Native fauna and threatened species such as the Hooded Plover
- Cultural values
- Ease of access to the beach
- Cleanliness
- Historic character and heritage sites
- Recreation opportunities
- Connection to a diverse marine environment including Port Phillip, Swan Bay and Bass Strait

Issues

- Coastal erosion and loss of beaches
- Weeds and pest animals
- General maintenance
- Over-development
- Off-leash dogs and disturbance of wildlife
- Damage and clearing of native vegetation
- Non-coastal dependent infrastructure
- Damage to cultural heritage values
- Stormwater and water quality impacts on Port Phillip
- Lack of coordination across land managers
- Management of the coast needs to be more proactive

Opportunities

- More protection of vegetation
- Better control of weeds
- Better litter control
- Improve walking trails
- Address damage and vandalism to vegetation
- Plan and act to address coastal erosion and climate change
- Protect cultural values from coastal hazards and human impacts
- Maintain existing facilities and assets
- Raise awareness of cultural values
- Consider all of the marine and coastal land and links to Swan Bay – not just the area managed by Council
- Work more closely with adjacent land and water managers
- Support and encourage community groups to care for the coast
- Include current projects e.g., Point Lonsdale Lighthouse upgrades
- Link and align to other plans and strategies
- Monitor the health of the coast and its values

2. Scope and planning area

Located at the heads of Port Phillip Bay, the Borough of Queenscliffe is the smallest local government area within Victoria.

The marine and coastal areas of the municipality have important environmental, cultural economic and social values and are part of a broader land and seascape. The coast and *Warre* (sea) country continues to hold cultural significance for Wadawurrung People today, containing resources, favourite foods and living places.

Box 1. Definition of marine and coastal Crown land process to develop the Borough of Queenscliffe Coastal and Marine Management Plan

Marine and coastal Crown land

The marine and coastal environment includes all private and public land and waters between the outer limit of Victorian coastal water and five kilometres inland of the high-water mark of the sea. Marine and coastal Crown land is defined in the *Marine and Coastal Act 2018* (section 57 (2)) as the area of Crown land up to 200m inland from the high-water mark.

Specific policies apply to land designated as marine and coastal Crown land and some actions on marine and Coastal Crown land require consent under section 70 of the Act.

Land declared not to be marine and coastal Crown land

Some areas of Crown land in the Borough, that fall within the definition of marine and coastal Crown land, have been declared not to be marine and coastal Crown land for the purposes of the Act. The CMMP does not apply to areas declared not to be marine and coastal Crown land, however remaining policies from the Marine and Coastal Policy apply to all areas within the five-kilometre definition in the marine and coastal environment as described above.

The areas within the Borough that were declared not to be marine and coastal Crown land in 2018, as part of the process to introduce the *Marine and Coastal Act*.

The affected areas are

- Victoria Park (King Street),
- the Queenscliff Tourist Park (Hesse Street)
- Queenscliff Bowling, Tennis & Croquet Club (Hesse Street)
- the vacant site previously occupied by Queenscliff High School (corner of Bellarine Highway and King Street)



This plan aims to assist in managing the coast and its many important values. The plan covers the area of designated marine and coastal Crown land, managed by the Borough of Queenscliffe, as defined by the *Marine and Coastal Act 2018*.

Figure 3. Precinct boundaries



To assist with the identification and implementation of actions, the planning area has been divided into seven precincts:

- Precinct 1** Fellows Road to Point Lonsdale Lighthouse
- Precinct 2** Rip View carpark to Golightly Caravan Park
- Precinct 3** Golightly Park to Camp Wyuna
- Precinct 4** Camp Wyuna to Queenscliff Recreation Reserve
- Precinct 5** Shortlands Bluff to the northern boundary of Fort Queenscliff
- Precinct 6** Northern boundary of Fort Queenscliff to Queenscliff pier
- Precinct 7** Queenscliff Boat Ramp and 24 Wharf Street



2.1 Wadawurrung living cultural heritage

Wadawurrung's Coastline has an abundance of tangible and intangible cultural values, which give our people a strong connection with our land, waters, and skies. These cultural values are of the utmost importance and significance to our people, so it is imperative that we protect them.

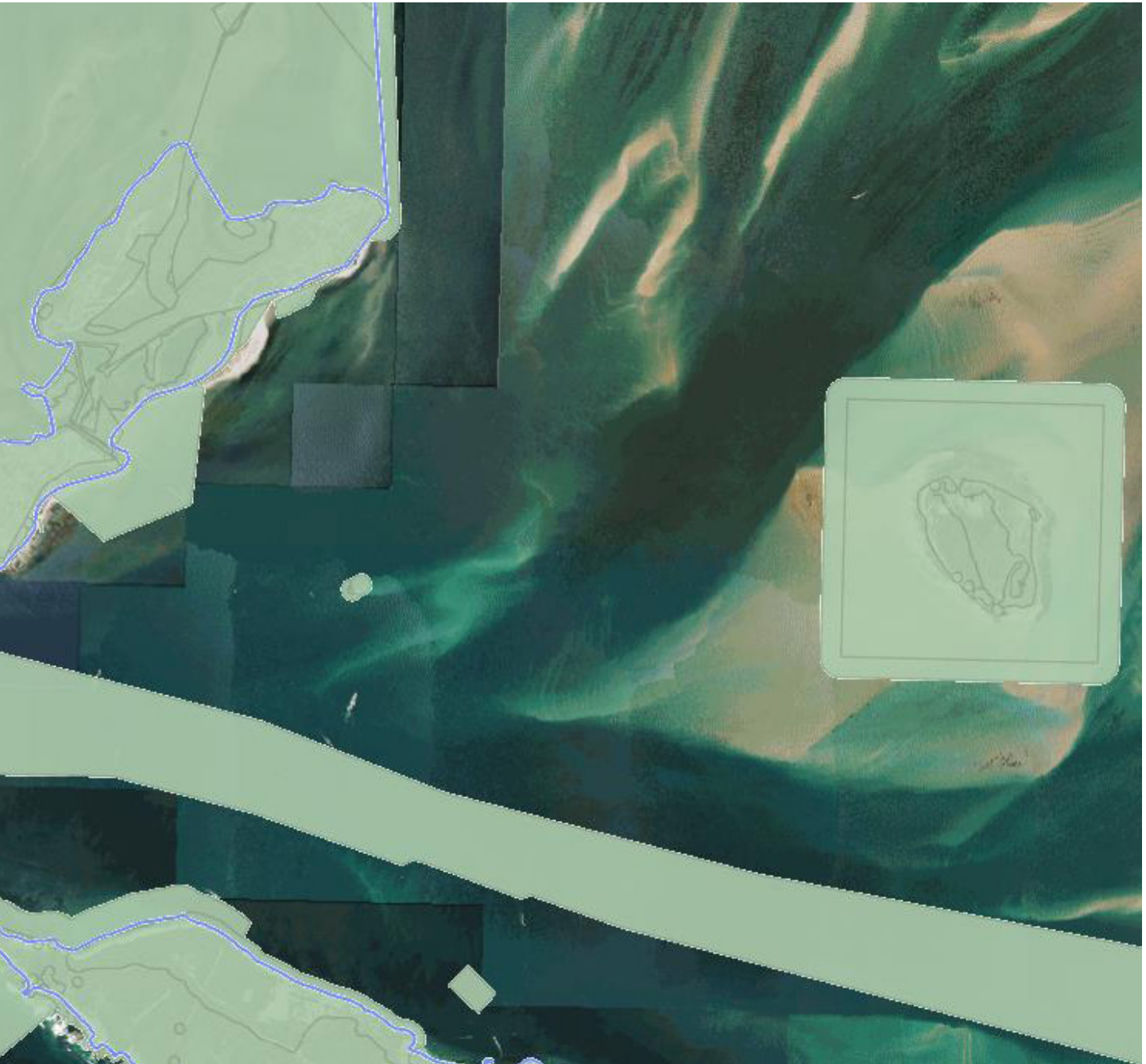
Our Coastal Country is a place loved by all, but with such threats as invasive species, improper access and sea level rise, our cultural values have been severely impacted, while our native, culturally important, plant life and animals have also worn the brunt of these threats.

Figure 5. Areas of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Sensitivity within the Borough of Queenscliffe



‘Our coastal dunes are layered with living places and hearths from the many generations of our ancestors living, harvesting, sharing meals, trading in these living places and practicing ceremony here. We have the largest stretch of registered cultural sites in Australia along our coastline.’

(WTOAC, 2020)





2.2 Land management arrangements

The Borough of Queenscliffe is the nominated land manager for approximately 107 hectares of marine and coastal Crown land, which accounts for just over 10% of the total land area of the municipality.

Within this general area land management arrangements are fragmented; some areas are managed by other agencies (Table 6) and other areas have been declared not to be marine and Coastal crown land. In addition, some marine and coastal Crown land areas managed by the Borough are leased or licensed to user groups, including the Point Lonsdale Bowls Club, Port Phillip Sea Pilots, Point Lonsdale Surf Lifesaving Club, and the Country Fire Authority.

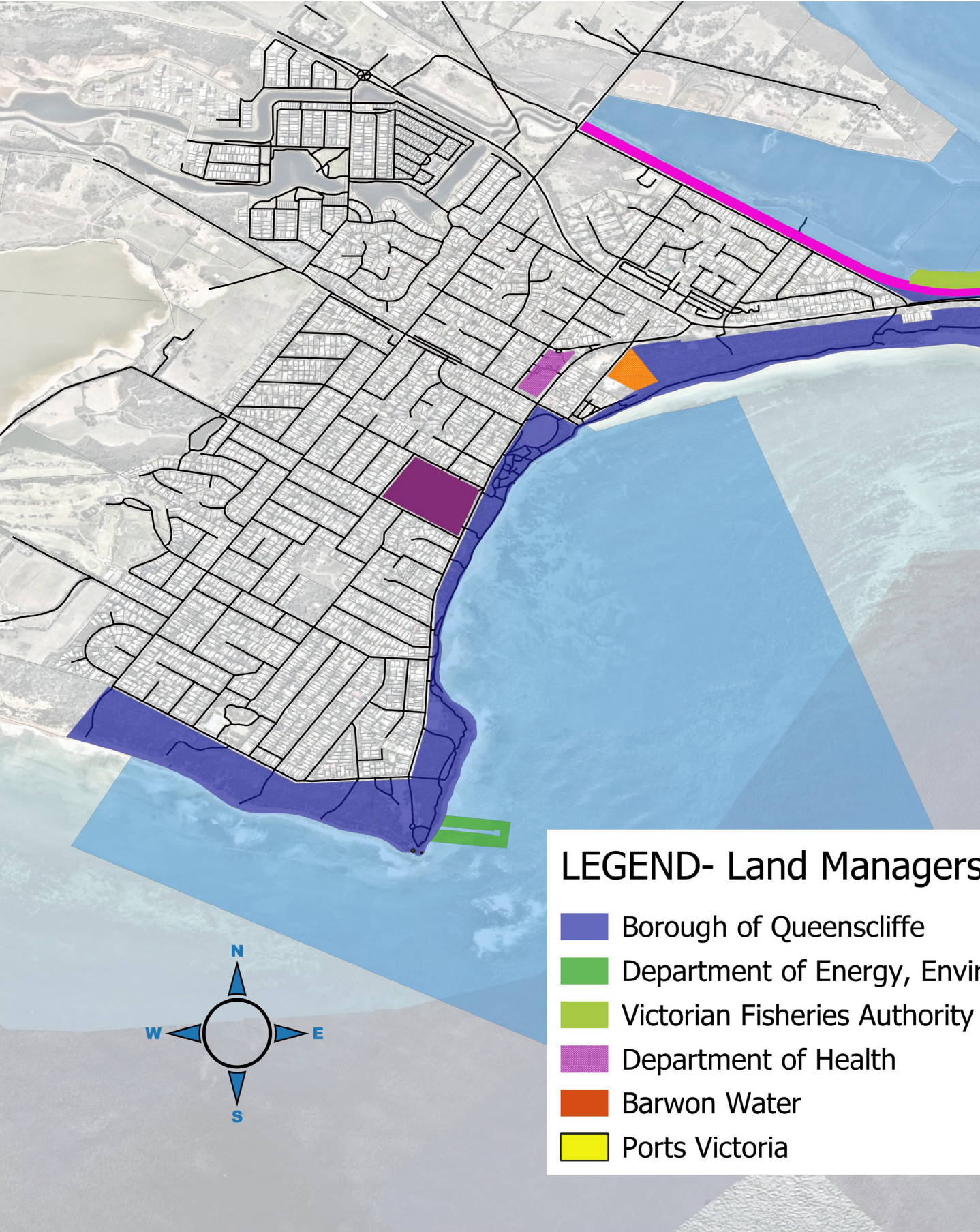
The areas of marine and coastal Crown land managed by other agencies or declared not to be marine and coastal Crown land are not in the scope of this Plan.

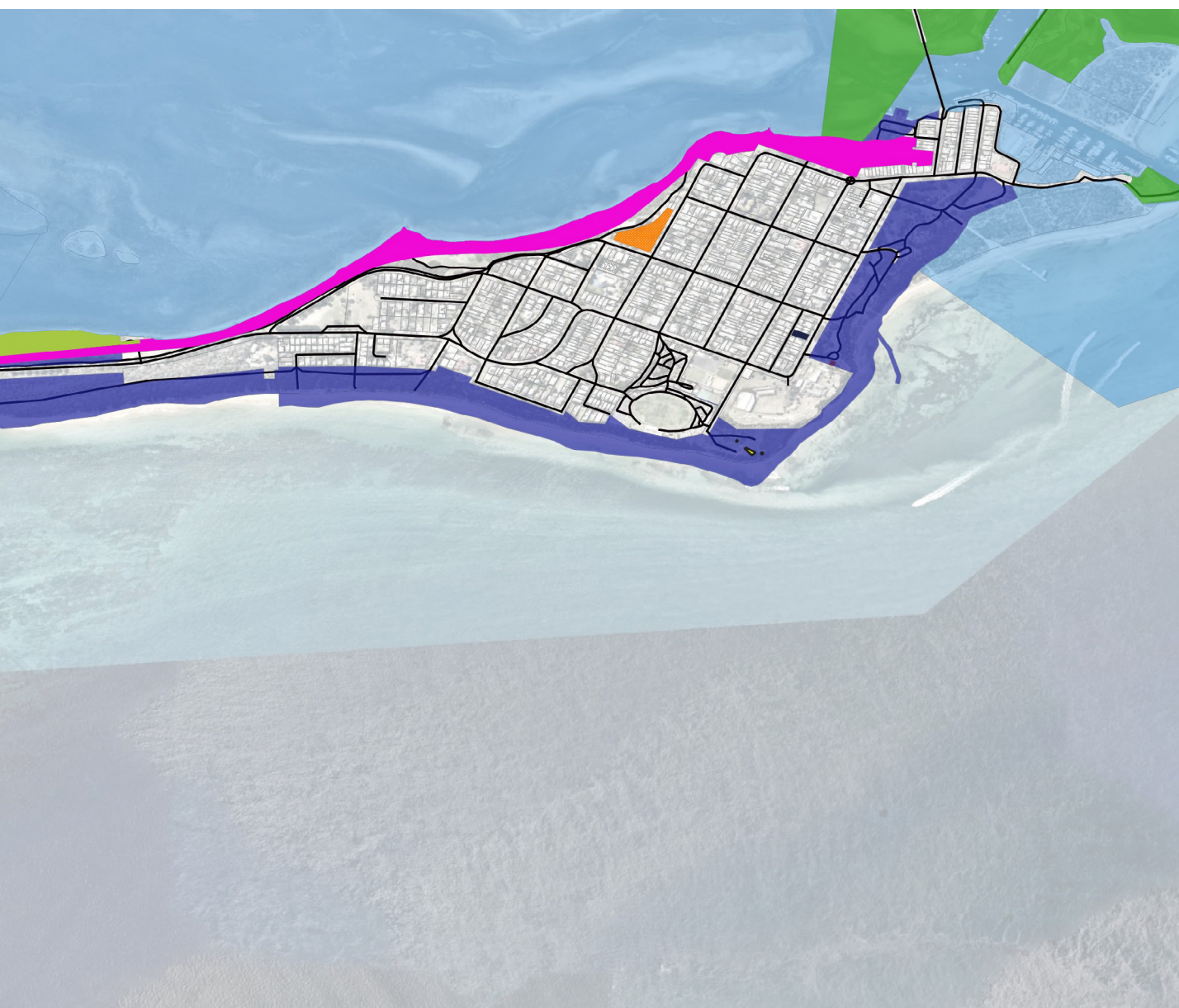
Table 5. Marine and coastal Crown land and water managers within the Borough of Queenscliffe

Agency	Area and responsibility
Borough of Queenscliffe	East of Fellows Road to Queenscliff Harbour excluding Swan Bay. Queenscliff Maritime Museum and Queenscliff Boat Ramp. Licenses and leaseholders as per Appendix 3.
Parks Victoria	Queenscliff Harbour, Swan Bay, Sand Island, Rabbit Island, foreshore from Ferry Terminal to just beyond the Queenscliff Pier, Queenscliff and Point Lonsdale piers, Port Phillip Heads Marine National Park. Responsible for recreational boating activity on Port Phillip
Vic Track (leased to the Geelong Steam Preservation Society known as the Bellarine Railway)	Railway storage area, coastal land along Swan Bay and easement along railway west of the township of Queenscliff.
Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action	Areas of water and specific land parcels around Swan Island
Commonwealth Department of Defence	Swan Island and Fort Queenscliff
Department of Education	Point Lonsdale Primary School, Queenscliff Primary School
Department of Health	Point Lonsdale Road, Point Lonsdale
Victorian Fisheries Authority	Marine and Freshwater Discovery Centre
Victoria Police	Queenscliff Police Station
Barwon Water	Queenscliff water tower located on the northern boundary of Fort Queenscliff
Ports Victoria	Queenscliff & Point Lonsdale Lighthouses and other navigational assets



Figure 6. Marine and coastal Crown land managers in the Borough of Queenscliffe





Environment and Climate Action

-  VicTrack
-  Victoria Police
-  Parks Victoria
-  Geelong Cemeteries Trust
-  Department of Education and Training

2.3 Character

Landscape, cultural significance and heritage

The character of the Borough of Queenscliffe is defined by its intimate size, coastal location and direct frontage to Bass Strait, Port Phillip and Swan Bay. The dunes, native vegetation, coastal scenery, historic heritage, and magnificent views of ships navigating “The Rip” all contribute to the overall landscape value. The area is valued by residents and visitors for the diverse types of enjoyment they provide.

The area of marine and coastal Crown land managed by the Borough falls within a broader landscape of outstanding environmental significance. This includes the open coast west of Fellows Road and the Port Phillip Heads Marine National Park, including Swan Bay and its shoreline (managed by the City of Greater Geelong, Parks Victoria and VicTrack/Geelong Steam Preservation Society).

The two major towns within the Borough of Queenscliffe are Queenscliff and Point Lonsdale. These towns are located on a series of dunes and sandy limestone ridges, which fall towards Port Phillip to the east, Bass Strait to the south and Swan Bay to the north. Significant Wadawurrung living Cultural heritage exists right along the coastline. Queenscliff is characterised by Victorian and early-twentieth-century architecture. Vegetation, the coastal environment, and informal streetscapes form Point Lonsdale’s unique character.

Both Queenscliff and Point Lonsdale share a historic heritage that is rich in maritime and military past. The Port Phillip coastline of the Borough is dotted with the remains of World War 1 and World War 2 searchlight emplacements, gun emplacements and associated support structures and navigation aids.

The Point Lonsdale Maritime and Defence Precinct is an archaeological and historic site of state significance. The site had a strategic role in the defence of Melbourne, maritime navigation and marine rescue. Buckley’s Cave forms part of the registered site.

The heads at Point Lonsdale lighthouse define the entrance to the bay and have state landscape significance, whilst the Narrows, a slender dune isthmus separates Port Phillip from Swan Bay and connects the two towns, both of which have a very distinctive urban character. Fellows Road in Point Lonsdale forms the municipal boundary between the Borough and the City of Greater Geelong.

Population and economic activity

Tourism is the Borough’s major economic activity with retail, commercial and service sectors being prominent. Several government and private institutions are major employers, including the Department of Defence, which has facilities at Swan Island and Fort Queenscliff. The Queenscliff Harbour is an important asset for the local economy and provides a state-significant transport and tourism link. This area falls under Parks Victoria’s responsibility.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) data for the municipality shows that the Borough’s population increased by approximately 300 persons between 2017 and 2021 to 3,236 and then dropped to 3,220 persons in 2022. The Borough has an ageing population, with the median age of 64 years for males and 63.6 years for females in 2022. For comparison, the median age for males in Australia in 2021 was 37 years and females was 39 years. Some of the issues being faced by the Borough are decreasing household sizes, substantial numbers of temporary residents and limited opportunities for housing growth.

The Borough’s population swells considerably during seasonal holiday periods through tourist stays and part-time residents. A considerable non-permanent population owns property and holiday or live part-time in the Borough. ABS data on occupied and unoccupied dwellings in the Borough in 2022 shows that of the 2,682 dwellings in the municipality 1,243 are not permanently occupied.

Sources: Borough of Queenscliffe Planning Scheme, Clause 02.03, Bellarine Peninsula. Statement of Planning Policy. July 2023. DELWP, Assessment of Victoria’s Coastal Reserves Final Report, March 2020. VEAC.

¹ Plants that are indigenous to Victoria, including, trees, shrubs, herbs, and grasses.

2.4 Planning and approvals

Land Use Zones

The majority of the marine and coastal Crown land for which the Borough of Queenscliffe is responsible is zoned Public Park and Recreation Zone (PPRZ) or Public Conservation and Resource Zone (PCRZ).

The common element in the purpose of both zones is the protection and conservation of areas of significance, however, the PPRZ recognises the primary land use as recreation and open space whilst acknowledging limited opportunities for commercial uses.

The land zoned PCRZ is applied where land is to be protected from development to preserve significant historic, scientific, landscape or cultural values.

Other zones include the Special Use Zone (SUZ) and Public Use Zone (PUZ). Both zones have been applied to select parcels of marine and coastal Crown land in recognition of the use and development of land for special or public purposes. Examples of the application of the SUZ or PUZ include the Barwon Water tank north of Fort Queenscliff (PUZ), Queenscliff Harbour (SUZ) and Queenscliff Kindergarten (PUZ).



Planning Overlays

Several different overlays have been applied to marine and coastal Crown land within the Borough of Queenscliffe. These include the Significant Landscape Overlay (SLO), Heritage Overlay (HO), Design and Development Overlay (DDO), Bushfire Management Overlay (BMO), Areas of Cultural Heritage Sensitivity Overlay (ACHS), Vegetation Protection Overlay (VPO) and the Environmental Significance Overlay (ESO). The overlays serve to protect and conserve both marine and terrestrial habitats for their natural or cultural significance and have been considered when preparing this plan.

Zones and Overlays may prevent certain uses or trigger the requirement to obtain a planning permit for any use, buildings or works proposed within marine and coastal Crown land. The complexity of the approvals process will be dependent upon what is being proposed and the provisions of the Queenscliffe Planning Scheme.

Approvals

In addition to the Zones and Overlays applicable to marine and coastal Crown land, a hierarchy of additional legislation and associated approvals and consents may be required to enable use and development. Additional legislative requirements are listed below.

Marine and Coastal Act 2018 and Marine and Coastal Policy

All use, development and works on Marine and Coastal Crown land requires consent under the *Marine and Coastal Act 2018*. The *Marine and Coastal Policy* guides all planning and decision-making under the Act. The Planning and Decision Pathway in the policy is used when assessing consent for use and development. Further guidance on buildings and structures is provided in the *Siting and Design Guidelines for Structures on the Victorian Coast*.

Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006

The *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* nominates requirements for the management and protection of Aboriginal Cultural heritage. Wadawurrung WTOAC are the Registered Aboriginal Party and they have statutory authority for the management of Aboriginal heritage values and Culture under the Act.

Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988

Removal, trimming and/or lopping of flora identified as protected by the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* requires a separate permit.



3. Strategic framework

This Coastal and Marine Management Plan has been developed to align with the *Marine and Coastal Act 2018* and reflect and build on Council's Community Vision.

The CMMP vision and goals (15 years) emphasise the importance of the marine and coastal environment, recognise the rights and aspirations of Wadawurrung Traditional Owners and the need to manage and protect our coast proactively and collaboratively.

Vision (15 years): Our resilient marine and coastal environment, with its rich living heritage and culture is valued by all. Working alongside Wadawurrung Traditional Owners and our coastal communities, we collaborate to protect and care for this special place now and in the future.

Goals (15 years):

1. Acknowledge and respect Wadawurrung Traditional Owners connections to Country and enable them to exercise their rights and interests in caring for Country
2. Protect and enhance the marine and coastal environment
3. Respect natural processes and strengthen resilience to climate change
4. Ensure use and development is ecologically, socially, culturally and economically sustainable
5. Promote stewardship, knowledge, and collaboration

Objectives and actions

A set of five-year objectives have been developed to guide the actions in the plan relating to the protection of identified values and the management of risks to these values (Figure 9). As outlined in the introduction, much of the work of this CMMP is foundational and will involve improving Council's knowledge base, systems and partnerships and this is reflected in the five-year objectives and actions.

Council has developed two types of actions, overarching actions (sections 4-8) and precinct actions (section 9) to support the goals and objectives of this CMMP.

Overarching actions are presented under each goal and have a corresponding number. Precinct actions are numbered with a precinct code and actions are colour-coded to the relevant goals.

Information on partners and timeframes are provided in the tables, with the lead partner indicated in bold (in most cases this will be Council). Further details on how the action will be implemented and the costs are outlined in the Plan.

Short-term actions: should commence immediately, within 2 years or are already underway and are important to implement as soon as possible.

Medium-term actions: should be initiated within 3-5 years during the implementation of the plan.

Ongoing actions: part of Council's ongoing work in a 'business as usual' capacity.

Future opportunities: should be commenced in 6-10 years, however, preliminary work and consultation may occur sooner if opportunities arise.

The time frames associated with actions may be adjusted during the life of the plan, depending on factors such as funding, new information or policy, collaboration opportunities and extreme events or emergencies.

Figure 7. Borough of Queenscliffe CMMP program logic



4. Wadawurrung connections, rights and interests

Fifteen Year Goal

1. Acknowledge and respect Wadawurrung Traditional Owners connections to Country and enable them to exercise their rights and interests in Caring for Country

Five Year Objectives

- Support Wadawurrung to embed their rights and aspirations in the planning and management of coastal Country
- Increase community awareness of Wadawurrung Country and culture
- Increase the protection of Wadawurrung cultural sites
- Empower Wadawurrung to walk Country and expand knowledge of cultural values

Wadawurrung hold a deep connection to the Warre and coastal environment. It was a place where our ancestors would gather for food, celebration and ceremony. This is evident by the numerous living places surrounding the Borough. Food and resources were in abundance in the Borough. The surrounding salt marsh harboured edible plants, including the Beaded Glasswort, which would be paired with shellfish such as limpets, turbos and mussels, as well as the native marsupials, the swamp wallaby and Kangaroo, which all provided a rich protein glut.

Culturally important species of the Borough were used as resources for our ancestors and helped protect the dune systems. The Moonah was one of these Culturally important species, providing a hard wood source, known for manufacturing clapsticks and axe handles. The Moonah's extensive root structure also assisted in stabilising the dunes, protecting the integrity of the system.

Wadawurrung Traditional Owners are the known and accepted descendants of apical ancestor John Robinson (Robertson), and his immediate descendants who are Wadawurrung, according to Wadawurrung Lore and tradition.

The Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation (WTOAC) is the Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP) for the Borough of Queenscliffe. They have statutory authority for the management of Aboriginal heritage values and Culture, under the *Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*.

This means they are the legally recognised corporation for working as custodians, decision makers and knowledge holders for looking after their Cultural heritage and Country. WTOAC has over 300 (three hundred) members and its role is to respond to the needs of the Wadawurrung community and to coordinate the activities, resources and partnerships necessary to protect and strengthen Culture, manage land and sea Country and support community health and wellbeing.

Wadawurrung have obligations to care for Country and Culture, and through the CMMP, there are opportunities to fulfill this endeavour. However, there is work to do to ensure that the Borough of Queenscliffe is Culturally inclusive in the way it works with Wadawurrung and to raise awareness in the broader community of Wadawurrung Country and Culture.

The coastal and marine environment contains a high concentration of significant Wadawurrung Cultural heritage, including middens, artefact scatters, ancestral remains, and important intangible Cultural heritage linked to Country. The coast was used by Wadawurrung ancestors as a place of gathering, celebration, and ceremony.

A key challenge for Wadawurrung and the Borough is protecting and conserving Wadawurrung Cultural heritage from ongoing damage and ensuring Cultural sensitivity is maintained while managing and using marine and coastal Crown land.

However, less than 10% of the coast in the Borough of Queenscliffe has been assessed for Cultural heritage. There is much we don't know. Many more Cultural places are intangible and also carry the imprint of Wadawurrung ancestors. Further work is required to assess tangible and intangible cultural values to inform measures to protect Cultural heritage from ongoing damage.

Wadawurrung people are spread all over Australia and work in a range of jobs but there are only a few working in the Corporation on Wadawurrung Country. Through this plan, Wadawurrung community members will be engaged and employed to care for Country including by contracting the *Gobata Dja* (Caring for Country) team to look after Country.

Wadawurrung connections, rights and interests

Actions & Implementation Plan

No.	Action	Deliverables	Timeframe
1.1	Support WTOAC to complete a cultural values assessment for all marine and coastal land in the Borough	Consultation and agreed scope of works developed WTOAC cultural values assessment report External cultural values assessment report	Medium term
1.2	Work with WTOAC to deliver a cultural competency program including cultural heritage training/inductions for Council staff and contractors	Agree on program needs and inclusions Deliver training and preparation of supporting materials (cultural competency) Deliver cultural heritage inductions	Short term / Ongoing
1.3	Incorporate the principles from the WTOAC signage guidelines (in development) in the CMMP signage audit and subsequent signage plan	Meet to discuss WTOAC principles and requirements Develop and agree on concepts and proposals Incorporate in signage plan and implementation	Short term
1.4	Identify opportunities and engage the WTOAC Caring for Country team to deliver natural resource management works	Review and update procurement policies and procedures Meet to discuss opportunities Formalise works arrangements and review implementation	Short term / Ongoing
1.5	Identify opportunities to incorporate Wadawurrung place names on signage	Identify a short list of locations to incorporate Wadawurrung place names Agree on locations Implement signage	Medium term
1.6	Work with WTOAC to deliver cultural awareness activities to the broader community	Agree on cultural awareness needs Deliver agreed activities	Short term / Ongoing
1.7	Source a location and store culturally important materials generated through maintenance activities (e.g. prunings) to support Wadawurrung cultural practices	Identify potential locations Agree on storage and access arrangements	Ongoing

Action numbering:

X.X X= Goal number. X= Action number
PX.X PX=Precinct number. X=Action number

Indicative cost

\$ < \$20K, \$\$ \$20K-\$50K, \$\$\$ >\$50K - \$200K,
\$\$\$\$ >\$200K - \$500K, \$\$\$\$\$ >\$500K

Partners

Bold text indicates lead partner

Council action lead	Partners	Indicative Cost³	Funding status
Infrastructure and Environment	BoQ , WTOAC	\$\$\$	Unfunded – external funding likely required
Infrastructure and Environment	BoQ , WTOAC	Not costed	Unfunded – pursue through Council budget
Infrastructure and Environment	BoQ , WTOAC	Not costed	Unfunded – pursue through Council budget
Infrastructure and Environment	BoQ , WTOAC	Not costed	Consider how procurement processes can be adapted
Infrastructure and Environment	WTOAC	Not costed	Unfunded – pursue through Council budget or external funding
Infrastructure and Environment	WTOAC	\$	Unfunded – pursue through Council budget
Infrastructure and Environment	WTOAC	Not costed	Requires a location rather than funding

5. Marine and coastal environment

Fifteen Year Goal

2. Protect and enhance the marine and coastal environment

Five Year Objectives

- Protect the natural dune system and enhance the natural values of the CMMP area
- Improve knowledge of the marine and coastal environment
- Reduce the impacts of stormwater outfalls on the marine and coastal environment

The Borough supports a diversity of native plants, animals and coastal environments. With an increasing number of people who call the coast their home and come to visit, there is increasing pressure on coastal vegetation, animals and cultural values. Protecting and improving the coast and adjacent marine environment requires consideration of the broader landscape. Issues such as disturbance and predation of wildlife, the loss and fragmentation of habitat, weeds, illegal clearing of vegetation, damage from human activity, litter, stormwater and development all have the potential to impact the Borough's unique

bio-cultural values and have been considered when developing the CMMP.

Much of the native vegetation in the broader region has been cleared and the remaining patches along the coast provide important habitat. The main native vegetation communities include the depleted *Coastal Dune/Coastal Dune Grassland Mosaic*, which extends along much of the coast from Point Lonsdale Back Beach to Shortlands Bluff and the endangered *Coastal Alkaline Scrub*, which occurs mainly inland from the dune community and north of

Marine and coastal environment

Actions & Implementation Plan

No.	Action	Deliverables	Timeframe
2.1	Upgrade all stormwater outfalls in accordance with adopted Integrated Water Management Strategy recommendations	Progressive implementation in accordance with action Plan	Medium term and future opportunity
2.2	Work with local educational institutions and community groups to undertake targeted vegetation surveys to improve vegetation mapping and collection of vegetation condition data for use in regular monitoring and to supplement local knowledge and existing data	Meet with local institutions and community groups Identify target areas and prepare a workplan Undertake surveys in accordance with the workplan	Ongoing
2.3	Undertake native vegetation and weed management in accordance with Vegetation & Biodiversity Value Assessment 2025 in partnership with Wadawurrung, community groups and adjacent land managers	Develop scope of works using data from native vegetation assessment Draft Plan Final Plan Publish map of priorities as an addendum to the CMMP Implement and report on progress	Ongoing

Action numbering:

X.X X= Goal number. X= Action number
PX.X PX=Precinct number. X=Action number

Indicative cost

\$ < \$20K, \$\$ \$20K-\$50K, \$\$\$ >\$50K - \$200K,
\$\$\$\$ >\$200K - \$500K, \$\$\$\$\$ >\$500K

Partners

Bold text indicates lead partner

the Point Lonsdale Lighthouse. Small patches of the vulnerable *Damp Sands Herb-rich woodland* have also been mapped at the eastern end of the Narrows and Shortlands Bluff (DEECA, 2023a).

Threatened flora include the Dune poa, Coast wirilda, Austral trefoil and the Coastal Moonah Woodland community all of which are listed under the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* (DEECA, 2023). Several threatened fauna species have also been recorded, such as the Hooded Plover, Fairy Tern, Lesser Sand Plover, Caspian Tern, Eastern Curlew, Little Egret and Orange Bellied Parrot.

The Borough works with a network of community organisations to undertake weed control and revegetation activities within the planning area. To improve the evidence base for managing native vegetation, Council completed a project to assess the condition of native vegetation and confirm the locations of coastal Moonah Woodland.

During the CMMP, the Borough will work more closely with adjacent land and water managers including Parks Victoria, Department of Energy, to coordinate revegetation and pest plant and animal control activities. Council will continue to host the Queenscliff Coastal Biodiversity Forum to help with coordination, knowledge exchange and to address cross-boundary issues such as vegetation vandalism and weeds. The CMMP also supports works with the Friends of the Hooded Plover to support the protection of Hooded Plover along the coastline at Point Lonsdale.

Council action lead	Partners	Indicative Cost	Funding status
Infrastructure and Environment	BoQ	Not costed	Unfunded
Infrastructure and Environment	BoQ ,BCN, Swan Bay Environment Assoc. Parks Victoria, WTOAC	Staff time	
Infrastructure and Environment	BoQ, BCN, Swan Bay Environment Assoc., QCAN, Parks Victoria, WTOAC, Bellarine Steam Preservation Society, COGG	\$\$	Unfunded – external funding or Council budget

Marine and coastal environment

Actions & Implementation Plan

No.	Action	Deliverables	Short term
2.4	Support WTOAC to collect bio-cultural information and where appropriate, incorporate this information into vegetation and biodiversity restoration plans to inform the healing of Country	Meet to discuss WTOAC mapping system and processes Identify and implement a trial / pilot activity Use bio-cultural information to inform works planning	Medium term
2.5	Investigate opportunities to support cultural burning practices on marine and coastal Crown land in the Borough to meet cultural and ecological objectives informed by cultural mapping	Site visit with <i>Wiyin Murrup</i> team to determine appropriate locations for Cultural burning Develop a burn plan and seek approvals Implement burn plan and monitor outcomes	Medium term
2.6	Investigate and implement options for improving litter management and litter reduction in all high use areas of marine and coastal land	Assess benefits, costs and maintenance requirements Report on outcomes and make recommendations	Medium term

Action numbering:

X.X X= Goal number. X= Action number
PX.X PX=Precinct number. X=Action number

Indicative cost

\$ < \$20K, \$\$ \$20K-\$50K, \$\$\$ >\$50K - \$200K,
\$\$\$\$ >\$200K - \$500K, \$\$\$\$\$ >\$500K

Partners

Bold text indicates lead partner

Council action lead	Partners	Indicative Cost	Funding status
Infrastructure and Environment	BoQ , WTOAC	Not costed	Unfunded – pursue through Council budget or external funding
Infrastructure and Environment	BoQ , WTOAC, DEECA	Not costed	Unfunded – pursue through external funding
Infrastructure and Environment	BoQ	Staff time	



6. Coastal processes and climate change

Fifteen Year Goal

3. Respect natural processes and strengthen resilience to climate change

Five Year Objectives

- Ensure coastal hazard risks and impacts from climate change are understood and planned for

The Borough of Queenscliffe, due to its geographic location at the heads of Port Phillip, is vulnerable to coastal hazards and the impacts of climate change including inundation through sea level rise and storm surge, erosion and contamination of groundwater.

Projects such as *Our Coast*, the *Port Phillip Bay Coastal Hazard Assessments* and work to support the *Dog Beach Coastal Adaptation Plan* have helped inform the Borough of Queenscliffe about coastal hazards at various scales.

The *Our Coast* investigation, completed in 2016, identified areas on the Bellarine Peninsula that may experience sea level rise, with identified areas of risk including The Narrows, Fisherman's Flat and Lakers Cutting. The report recommended that further work be undertaken including an assessment of assets to determine those that are at risk of damage or permanent loss and an investigation of potential engineering, environmental and legislative options to mitigate the cumulative impacts of climate change (Cardno, 2015).

Investigations of coastal erosion and sediment movement have also identified hazards associated with Dog Beach (erosion), Queenscliff Pier (accretion), with uncertainty about the risks to the Narrows from erosion.

Council has undertaken a review of the coastline in 2024 with the completion of the "Queenscliff Beach and Cliff Stability Study". Recommendations included improved and upgraded warning signage and monitoring, which has been delivered with the development and implementation of a Trigger Action Response Plan (TARP).

At a regional scale, the Port Phillip Bay Coastal Hazard Assessment (PPBCHA) (2023) identifies areas of risk within the Borough associated with inundation, erosion and groundwater. Large parts of the coastline are considered at risk for these hazards.

In addition, consideration of the risks of coastal inundation and erosion is a requirement of Clause 13.01-2S of the Queenscliffe Planning Scheme. Specifically, planning for a sea level rise of 0.8m by 2100 may be used for new development and planning should ensure that future development is not at risk of coastal hazards including inundation, erosion and landslip/landslide. A revision to the Victoria Planning Provisions is required to update Clause 13.01-2S, with the PPBCHA coastal inundation data, in all Victorian planning schemes. As of the date of this CMMP the likely datum point for sea level rise is not known but it is likely to be higher than 0.8m.

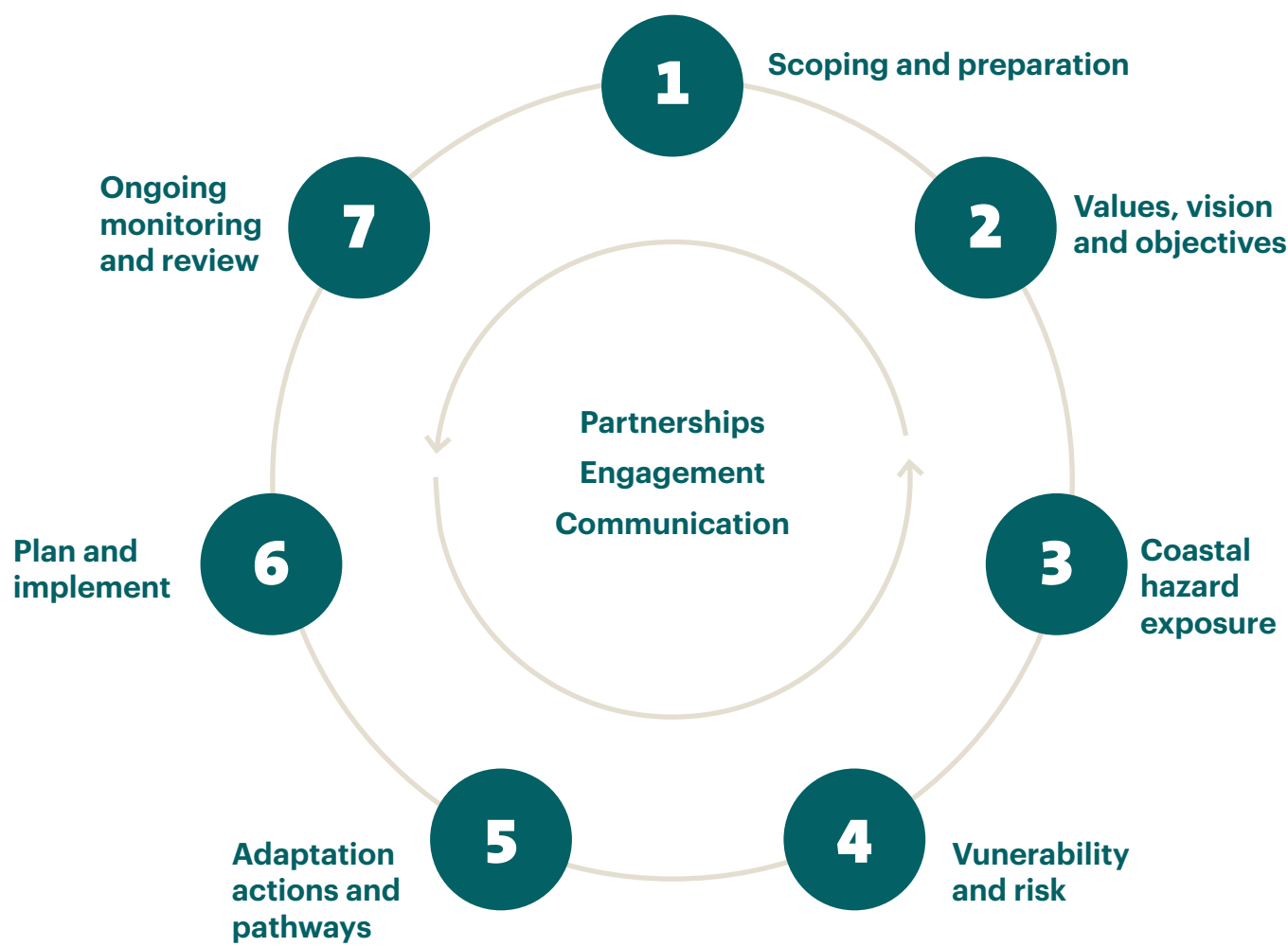
Appendix 5 provides a summary of the key findings from available coastal hazard studies and associated maps.

Future work to respond to coastal hazards and climate change will adopt the *Victoria's Resilient Coast – Adapting for 2100+* guidelines (Figure 10). This will include implementing the *Dog Beach Adaptation Plan*, assessing the impacts of inundation and erosion on assets and investigate sediment movement.

This work together with further scoping and assessment will implement the first four stages of the Victoria's Resilient Coast framework and provide valuable information to inform the development of a *Coastal Hazard Adaptation and Resilience Plan* and ongoing monitoring.



Figure 8. Victoria's Resilient Coast – Adapting for 2100+ framework stages (DEECA, 2023b)



Coastal processes and climate change

Actions & Implementation Plan

No.	Action	Deliverables	Timeframe
3.1	Incorporate siting and design measures to mitigate the impacts of climate change when planning asset renewals and new assets	Climate risk assessment included in project inception document within project management framework Mitigation measures identified in planning phase (where relevant)	Ongoing
3.2	Work with WTOAC to incorporate the identification and consideration of cultural values in research and monitoring of cliff stability to inform management responses	Site visit and meeting to discuss requirements Ongoing participation and sharing of results	Short term
3.3	Undertake a scoping study ahead of the preparation of a <i>Coastal Hazard Adaptation and Resilience Plan</i>	Gap analysis of existing and planned coastal hazard assessment studies and recommendations for future investigations Assessment of coastal hazard risks specific to infrastructure on marine and coastal Crown land Scope of works/project plan for the preparation of a Coastal Hazard Adaptation and Resilience Plan	Medium term

Box 2. Dog Beach Coastal Adaptation Plan

Dog Beach Coastal Adaption Plan

Coastal erosion is a key hazard at Dog Beach, impacting the dune system that forms part of the Narrows which links Queenscliff with the Bellarine Peninsula. The 300 metre stretch of beach has experienced erosion following the extension of the Point Lonsdale rock revetment, where a large scour has evolved. As a result, the dune face has become steep and unstable, posing a public safety risk for users of the area.

This area has been the focus of the investigation of hazards, risks and adaptation options led by DELWP (now DEECA) and the Borough of Queenscliffe. The planning process considered a range of adaptation options in accordance with the hierarchy of responses set out in the *Victorian Marine and Coastal Policy 2020*.

The adopted recommended option of 'minimal intervention' will involve an extension of sand fencing, signage, extension of the access ramp and ongoing monitoring. In the long term, the relocation of Lovers Walk may be required informed by evaluation of monitoring data.

The adopted option aligns with community preference and the Marine and Coastal Policy for non/minimal intervention. This will enable the values of the site to be retained while addressing safety and accessibility concerns.

Sources:

<https://www.marineandcoasts.vic.gov.au/coastal-programs/barwon-south-west>; (BMT, 2022)

Council action lead	Partners	Indicative Cost	Funding status
Infrastructure and Environment	BoQ	Staff time	
Infrastructure and Environment	BoQ , WTOAC	\$	Funded
Infrastructure and Environment	BoQ , DEECA, Parks Victoria, WTOAC	\$\$	Unfunded – pursue external funding

Action numbering:

X.X X= Goal number. X= Action number
PX.X PX=Precinct number. X=Action number

Indicative cost

\$ < \$20K, \$\$ \$20K-\$50K, \$\$\$ >\$50K - \$200K,
\$\$\$\$ >\$200K - \$500K, \$\$\$\$\$ >\$500K

Partners

Bold text indicates lead partner

7. Sustainable use and development

Fifteen Year Goal

4. Ensure use and development is ecologically, socially, culturally and economically sustainable

Five Year Objectives

- Improve the planning and management of open space and built assets located on marine and coastal Crown land.
- Provide safe access to marine and coastal Crown land.
- Ensure commercial arrangements balance the protection of environmental, social and cultural values with equitable access and revenue generation.

The marine and coastal environment of the Borough supports a diverse range of recreational, tourism and community uses, with most of the open space within the municipality provided by marine and coastal Crown land.

Population growth, increasing visitation and aging assets, together with coastal hazards and climate change are issues that impact the provision of open space, the use of marine and coastal Crown land and the protection of sensitive environmental and cultural values. A key challenge for Council is managing the expected standards of service compared with the Borough of Queenscliffe's small rate base.

Use and development is guided by both the *Marine and Coastal Act 2018* and the *Planning and Environment Act 1987*. In addition, the *Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978* enables the Borough of Queenscliffe to enter lease and license agreements with third parties to use or occupy Crown land.

Use and Development

The buildings and facilities located on marine and coastal Crown land have a mix of purpose and need. Whilst some infrastructure is functionally dependent on being near water (jetties, coastal protection assets, toilets), others are not (recreation facilities).

The *Marine and Coastal Policy* seeks to relocate non-dependent uses away from marine and coastal Crown land if the opportunity arises. In practice, the potential removal of non-dependent uses in the Borough is complex, partly due to its long history of settlement and use of the coastline, and the lack of available alternate sites.

Reviewing leases and licenses against the policy and requirements of the *Crown Land Reserves Act 1978* before entering any new agreements is an action of this Plan. Further consultation with DEECA will also be required to understand whether the ongoing use of land under leases and licensing and future upgrades will be permissible under the *Marine and Coastal Act 2018*.

Planning for facilities including master planning and heritage planning

The provision of toilets within the Borough is guided by the *Public Toilet Strategy 2025-2030.*, and actions within the CMMP reflect the need to upgrade and/or relocate toilets as informed by the strategy. There have also been requests from the community to prioritise new toilets. The revised Toilet Strategy ensures new toilets are warranted based on needs, risk, and financial sustainability.

The *Borough of Queenscliffe Open Space Management Plan* and this CMMP identifies master planning to address management issues and balance the impacts and benefits of use and development.

The master planning process will consider environmental and cultural values, coastal hazard risks, community values and needs for open space, access, infrastructure and provision of other services and facilities in accordance with the *Marine and Coastal Policy*. Consultation and feedback from the community will be sought through the master planning process.

The initial priorities for master/development planning are:

Precinct 2: Royal Park, and

Precinct 3: The area encompassing the skate park and the current location of the CFA satellite shed.

In the longer term, there are opportunities to update master planning for the *Point Lonsdale Defence and Maritime Precinct Master Plan* and Point Lonsdale Central (Precinct 1).

The CMMP also identifies future opportunities to undertake heritage and restoration planning including at Shortlands Bluff and for the restoration of gun emplacements.

Marine and coastal access

Access to the coastline is provided through formal paths and trails, walking tracks and access points. The *Active Transport Strategy* sets out to develop a path and cycling network that connects people between places and destinations whilst ensuring infrastructure is respectful of the natural environment.

Within the Borough, access points and paths vary in their construction standard and width and there are numerous informal access tracks. Informal access can impact native vegetation and cultural values as well as exacerbate erosion and compaction.

During this CMMP the Borough will undertake an audit of informal access points to inform remediation works and progress actions under the *Active Transport Strategy* to upgrade paths and improve pedestrian connections in the pathway network consistent with Victoria's marine and coastal legislation, policy and strategy.

Improving asset management

Built assets and infrastructure enable community access to the coast, add value to the local economy and in places, help protect the environment. The level of infrastructure present within marine and coastal Crown land is varied and there are inconsistencies in knowledge about what assets are present, their condition and who is responsible for their management.

Collection of asset data and the introduction of appropriate asset management strategies are nominated as actions in the CMMP. This includes the development of a Wayfinding Strategy by Council to provide a more strategic approach to asset planning and maintenance.

Tourist Parks

The Borough of Queenscliffe's tourist parks provide affordable accommodation for visitors, generate income and attract people to the local area. Two of Council's four tourist parks are located on marine and coastal Crown land; Royal Park which is wholly contained within declared marine and coastal Crown land and Golightly Caravan Park which covers two land parcels, one of which is Crown land.

The purpose of Crown land caravan parks is to give Victorians access to short-term, affordable holidays. All visitors, including those with 12-month permits, can stay for a maximum of 59 consecutive nights and a total of 180 days per calendar year (DELWP, 2019). Despite this, some people have been accommodated at parks for lengthier periods, and some caravans are not compliant with policy.

To support continued revenue generation and ensure compliance with policy, this CMMP identifies actions to review camping arrangements and undertake planning and consultation on approved infrastructure upgrades (Golightly and Royal Park Caravan Parks).



Sustainable use and development

Actions & Implementation Plan

No.	Action	Deliverables	Timeframe
4.1	Work with WTOAC on cultural heritage plans and agreements	Cultural heritage management plans and agreements	As required
4.2	Implement revised dog restrictions, including communications to align with Parks Victoria regulations, and ongoing compliance activities, bringing forward dog restrictions from 15th December to 1st December annually.	Social and print media communication (annual) Local laws enforcement activities (regular beach patrols)	Ongoing
4.3	Complete development of the <i>Open Space Asset Management Plan</i> including attribution of assets located on marine and coastal Crown land to inform foreshore asset renewal plans.	Open Space Asset Management Plan	Short term
4.4	Inspection and maintain mapped and identified trees to ensure public safety	Create spatial layer Maintenance schedule developed and implemented	Ongoing
4.5	Install solar PV and battery storage on buildings located within marine and coastal Crown land as part of the asset renewal and replacement program. (CERP Renewable Energy Action 4)	Assess suitability for solar PV and battery storage as part of renewals process Install solar/PV based on outcome	Short term and ongoing
4.6	Investigate and implement options to prevent further damage to cultural values from ongoing human activity (e.g. informal access or existing formal paths/ facilities)	Work to WTOAC to identify additional areas for investigation Site visit and identify areas of sensitivity at risk or currently being damaged Develop options to protect / prevent further damage Undertake agreed protection works	Ongoing
4.7	Confirm and map the location of informal beach access tracks and identify a set of priority locations for remediation. (work will commence at Precinct 1)	Aerial image interpretation and site visit complete Prioritised work plan developed and implemented	Medium term

Action numbering:

X.X X= Goal number. X= Action number
PX.X PX=Precinct number. X=Action number

Indicative cost

\$ < \$20K, \$\$ \$20K-\$50K, \$\$\$ >\$50K - \$200K,
\$\$\$\$ >\$200K - \$500K, \$\$\$\$\$ >\$500K

Partners

Bold text indicates lead partner

Council action lead	Partners	Indicative Cost	Funding status
Infrastructure and Environment	BoQ , WTOAC	Based on requirements of individual projects	
Community and Regulatory Services	BoQ	Staff time	
Infrastructure and Environment	BoQ	Staff time	
Infrastructure and Environment	BoQ	\$\$	Funded through existing budget
Infrastructure and Environment	BoQ	\$\$\$\$\$	Funded through existing grant
Infrastructure and Environment	BoQ , WTOAC	Not costed	
Infrastructure and Environment	BoQ	Staff time	

Sustainable use and development

Actions & Implementation Plan

No.	Action	Deliverables	Timeframe
4.8	Undertake an audit and develop a signage strategy for marine and coastal Crown land	Audit of signage complete including nomination of management authorities Wayfinding Signage Strategy prepared Prioritised work plan developed and implemented	Medium term
4.9	Develop and implement an ecologically sustainable development policy for all Council-owned buildings including those on marine and Coastal Crown land to adopt best practice energy efficiency measures	Ecologically Sustainable Development Policy Building design requirements updated in accordance with policy	Medium term
4.10	Implement actions in the Active Transport Strategy which are consistent with this plan and Victoria's Marine and Coastal Policy	Review ATS actions against Marine and Coastal Policy Agree on ATS actions suitable for implementation	Medium term

Action numbering:

X.X X= Goal number. X= Action number
PX.X PX=Precinct number. X=Action number

Indicative cost

\$ < \$20K, \$\$ \$20K-\$50K, \$\$\$ >\$50K - \$200K,
\$\$\$\$ >\$200K - \$500K, \$\$\$\$\$ >\$500K

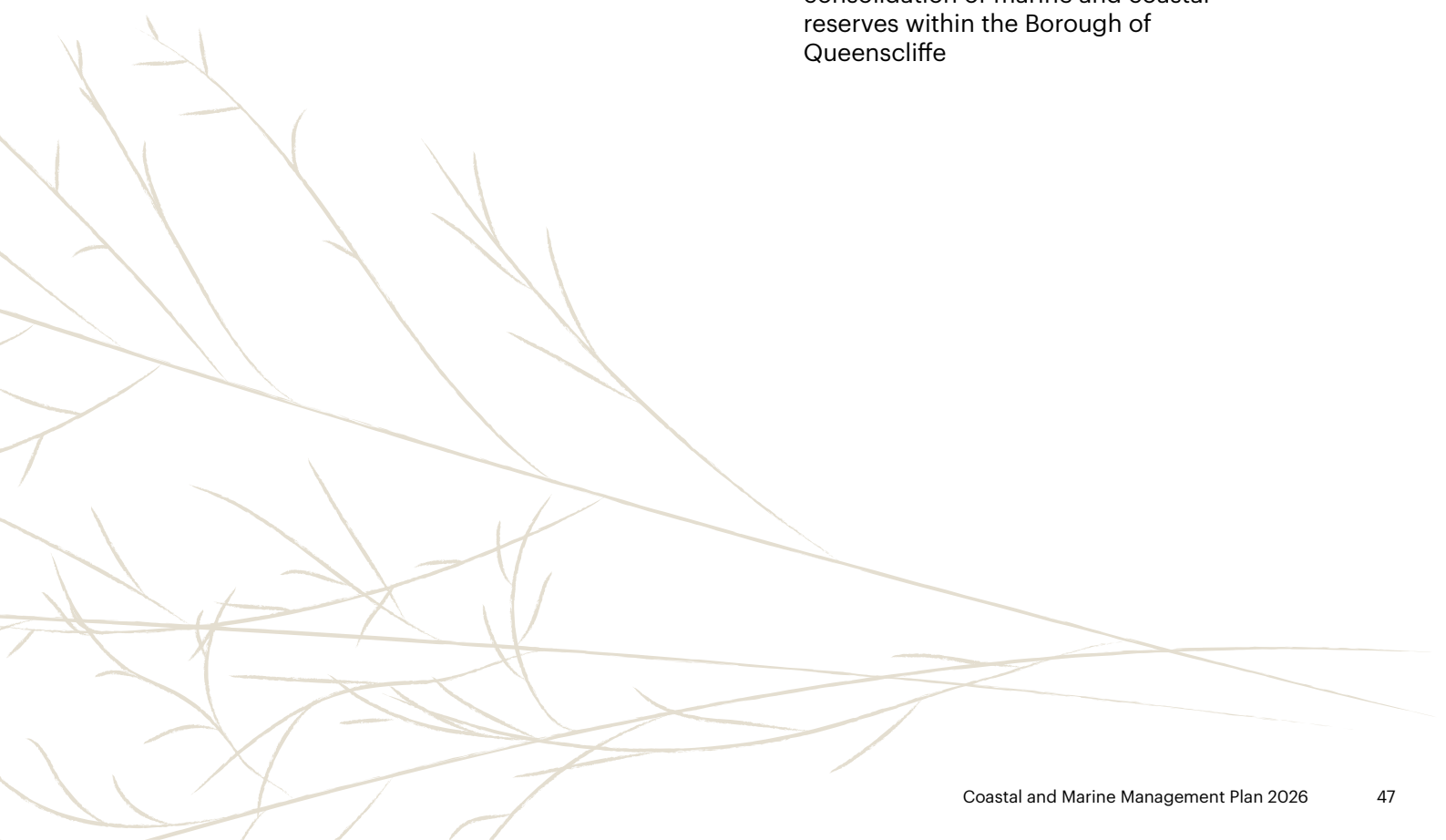
Partners

Bold text indicates lead partner

Council action lead	Partners	Indicative Cost	Funding status
Infrastructure and Environment	BoQ, WTOAC, Parks Victoria, DEECA	\$\$	Unfunded – pursue Council budget
Infrastructure and Environment	BoQ	\$\$	Unfunded – pursue external funding
Infrastructure and Environment	BoQ	\$\$\$\$\$	Unfunded – pursue external funding and Council budget

Future Opportunities

- Develop a prioritised restoration plan for WW1/2 defence structures (e.g. gun emplacements), including associated interpretation at selected sites.
- Develop design standards for all street furniture along the foreshore with consideration to the Marine and Coastal Policy and supporting guidelines.
- Undertake targeted studies of human movement and visitation to coastal areas within the Borough to inform future management activities [Henry St, Off-leash Dog areas, west of Fellows Road, carparks at Rip View, Shortlands Bluff and the boat ramp]
- Participate in investigations into the consolidation of marine and coastal reserves within the Borough of Queenscliffe



8. Stewardship, knowledge and collaboration

Fifteen Year Goal

5. Promote stewardship, knowledge, and collaboration

Five Year Objectives

- Improve collaboration and collaboration with WTOAC, government agencies and community groups
- Increase participation in volunteer and education activities

The promotion and facilitation of collaboration and stewardship is a key goal of this coastal and marine management plan.

An important aspect of the CMMP has been the strengthening of relationships between Council and representatives from the Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation. This has been enabled through an approach based on mutual respect, truth-telling and flexibility. The

Borough is committed to ongoing collaboration with Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation during implementation and to incorporate cultural interpretation that tells the story of Wadawurrung culture.

Local communities have a strong connection to the coast and an interest in its ongoing management. Community engagement has been a critical element in preparing the CMMP

Stewardship, knowledge and collaboration

Actions & Implementation Plan

No.	Action	Deliverables	Timeframe
5.1	Continue to involve WTOAC across the planning, implementation and learning phases of the CMMP including via governance arrangements	Meet to discuss WTOAC preferences for participation Agree on ongoing role in planning and implementation	Ongoing
5.2	Continue to work with community groups to formalise partnership and resourcing arrangements for the delivery of environmental works	MoUs and funding arrangements established and maintained	Short term
5.3	Continue to develop and implement existing programs of marine and coastal stewardship and awareness-raising activities in partnership with community groups and other organisations.	Annual programs reviewed and developed Awareness raising activities conducted relevant to precinct scale issues including activities that address litter, native vegetation removal, responsible pet ownership and protection of Hooded Plover. Activities held to enable community education and participation in on ground works and monitoring Activities held to enable community participation in on ground works and monitoring	Ongoing

Action numbering:

X.X X= Goal number. X= Action number
PX.X PX=Precinct number. X=Action number

Indicative cost

\$ < \$20K, \$\$ \$20K-\$50K, \$\$\$ >\$50K - \$200K,
\$\$\$\$ >\$200K - \$500K, \$\$\$\$\$ >\$500K

Partners

Bold text indicates lead partner



and resourcing effective ongoing engagement and consultation is required to support implementation of this plan.

Council will seek to build on existing programs such as DEECA's coastal monitoring program and develop partnerships with environmental groups and education institutes to improve our knowledge of the marine and coastal environment.

Council action lead	Partners	Indicative Cost	Funding status
Infrastructure and Environment	BoQ,WTOAC	\$\$	Unfunded – pursue Council budget
Infrastructure and Environment	BoQ, BCN, Swan Bay Environment Association, service groups	Staff time	
Infrastructure and Environment Community and Regulatory Services	BoQ, WTOAC, Parks Victoria, QCAN, BCN, Swan Bay Environment Assoc., QBF Geelong Steam Preservation Society, BirdLife Australia, Friends of Hooded Plover Bellarine	\$\$	Partially funded – additional funding to be pursued through external funding and Council budget

Stewardship, knowledge and collaboration

Actions & Implementation Plan

No.	Action	Deliverables	Timeframe
5.4	Provide support for a regular forum for environmental groups and land managers and Wadawurrung to share knowledge, coordinate activities and provide input to BoQ planning and operations	Meetings held in accordance with ToR Annual review of effectiveness	Ongoing
5.5	Continue to liaise with VicTrack and Geelong Steam Preservation Society around the long-term management of the rail corridor including options to resource and coordinate environmental projects	Establish regular communication to discuss issues and opportunities Agree and implement joint actions	Ongoing
5.6	Work with DEECA to resolve coastal protection asset ownership, maintenance and resourcing arrangements	Seek common understanding of DEECAs ownership of coastal protection assets and associated access points Formally document agreed arrangements	Short term
5.7	Participate in regular meetings with other marine and coastal Crown land committees of management in the Barwon South-west Region to share information and improve coordination	Work with DEECA to establish forum Meet as agreed with other marine and coastal Crown land managers	Ongoing
5.8	Investigate the development of a formal partnership agreement with WTOAC to guide the ongoing relationship and mutual co-operation between BoQ and WTOAC.	Meet to discuss interests and process for partnering Meet to progress development of partnership Formalise partnership arrangement	Medium term
5.9	Finalise governance arrangements for CMMP implementation	Confirm governance group membership and Terms of Reference	Short term and ongoing
5.10	Undertake regular data collection, review, evaluation and reporting on CMMP implementation	Review and confirm annual action plan Collect data to support evaluation Evaluate and report on implementation	Ongoing

Action numbering:

X.X X= Goal number. X= Action number
PX.X PX=Precinct number. X=Action number

Indicative cost

\$ < \$20K, \$\$ \$20K-\$50K, \$\$\$ >\$50K - \$200K,
\$\$\$\$ >\$200K - \$500K, \$\$\$\$\$ >\$500K

Partners

Bold text indicates lead partner

Council action lead	Partners	Indicative Cost	Funding status
Infrastructure and Environment	BoQ , WTOAC, Parks Victoria, QCAN, BCN, Swan Bay Environment Assoc., Geelong Steam Preservation Society	Staff time	
Infrastructure and Environment	BoQ , Vic Track, Geelong Steam Preservation Society	Staff time	
Infrastructure and Environment	BoQ , DEECA	Staff time	
Infrastructure and Environment	BoQ , CoGG, GORCAPA, Barwon Coast, Bellarine Bayside, SCSC	Staff time	
Community and Regulatory Services	BoQ , WTOAC	Staff time	
Community and Regulatory Services	BoQ	Staff time	
Community and Regulatory Services	BoQ	Staff time \$\$\$	





9. Precinct Actions & Implementation Plan

The Borough of Queenscliffe has divided the marine and coastal Crown land it is responsible for into seven precincts. The formation of precincts has been guided by landscape characteristics and management arrangements.

This section contains an overview of each precinct and the associated precinct actions.

Action Coding

- **Goal 1.** Acknowledge and respect Wadawurrung Traditional Owners connections to Country
- **Goal 2.** Protect and enhance the marine and coastal environment
- **Goal 3.** Respect natural processes and strengthen resilience to climate change
- **Goal 4.** Ensure use and development is ecologically, socially, culturally and economically sustainable
- **Goal 5.** Promote stewardship, knowledge, and collaboration

Action numbering

PX.X PX=Precinct number. X=Action number

Action timeframes

Short-term actions: should commence immediately, within 2 years or are already underway and are important to implement as soon as possible.

Medium-term actions: should be initiated within 3-5 years during the implementation of the plan.

Ongoing actions: part of Council's ongoing work in a 'business as usual' capacity.

Future opportunities: should be commenced in 6-10 years, however, preliminary work and consultation may occur sooner if opportunities arise.

9.1 Precinct 1.

Fellows Road to Point Lonsdale Lighthouse Reserve

Precinct 1 extends from Fellows Road to the Pont Lonsdale Lighthouse Reserve. It is defined by a heavily vegetated series of dunes providing a boundary between the urban areas of Point Lonsdale and the wildness of Bass Strait. The Point Lonsdale Surf Lifesaving Club (PLSLC) has a beach base in the precinct, which has been abandoned for safety reasons. Remnants of World War 1 and World War 2 searchlight and gun emplacements are located in positions that afforded surveillance of both Bass Strait and Port Phillip. At the eastern end of the precinct is the Heritage Victoria listed Point Lonsdale Defence and Maritime Precinct. The Point Lonsdale lighthouse marks the landmass on the western side of the entrance to Port Phillip.

Adjacent to this precinct is the Point Lonsdale section of the Port Phillip Heads Marine National Park (managed by Parks Victoria). This area contains deep undercuts in the Lonsdale Reef with algae communities more typical of deeper waters – a geological feature that is seldom found along Victoria's open coast. The Lonsdale Wall boasts a diverse array of fish and invertebrate assemblage with encrusting communities such as ascidians, bryozoans and sponges (Parks Victoria, n.d). There are numerous heritage-listed shipwrecks in the waters around Point Lonsdale and the spectacular subtidal reefs are popular for diving (Parks Victoria, 2006).

Values

Point Lonsdale Defence and Maritime Precinct and associated historic buildings (heritage site of state significance)

Heads at Point Lonsdale (landscape of state significance)

Gun and searchlight emplacements

Environment – native vegetation (*Coastal Dune Scrub*/*Coastal Dune Grassland Mosaic*, *Coastal Alkaline Scrub*) and habitat for Hooded Plover and other birds

Port Phillip Heads Marine National Park (adjacent)

Management issues

Habitat modification due to visitor use including informal pathways

Ageing facilities

Disturbance of native fauna

Compliance with dog restrictions



Precinct 1



Municipal boundary



Precinct 1 boundary



Paths



PLSLSC back beach base



Defence heritage



Toch huts



- Car park
- Public toilet block
- Point Lonsdale lighthouse complex

- Port Phillip Heads Marine National Park
- Coastal protection - seawalls (owned by others)

Precinct 1. Fellows Road to Point Lonsdale Lighthouse Reserve

No.	Action	Deliverables	Timeframe
P1.1	Targeted mapping and management for protection of shoreline birds from human access and invasive pest species	Support from BoQ staff to assist with installation and removal of signage and temporary fencing during breeding season Annual implementation of activities	Ongoing
P1.2	Undertake research and routine monitoring of cliff stability and beach erosion using the Trigger Action Response Plan (TARP) to inform management responses (Fellows Road to Point Lonsdale Bowling Club)	Monitoring report and recommendations	Short term / Ongoing
P1.3	Undertake management of sand build up at the Point Lonsdale Back beach access ramp	Removal and placement of sand in an appropriate location	Ongoing
P1.4	Implement Point Lonsdale Lighthouse Reserve and defense structure restoration	Construction works complete	Short term
P1.5	Design and redevelop the existing toilet block at Point Lonsdale Defence and Maritime precinct to provide additional capacity through the provision of all abilities access (unisex cubicles) within the current building footprint	Develop concept and detailed plans Undertake approvals Complete construction works	Short term
P1.6	Participate in the approvals process for the proposed replacement of PLSC beach base	Meetings with proponents and relevant agencies Advice and feedback on designs	Short term
P1.7	Continue to work with PLSLSC regarding the provision of public toilets within any approved redevelopment of the back beach station.	Meetings with proponent Agreed designs	Short term
P1.8	Review the back beach base facility lease arrangements against the Planning and Decision Pathway and <i>Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978</i> once outcomes of redevelopment proposals are confirmed inform future land use and lease decisions (expired 2012)	Meetings with proponent and DEECA Formal agreement prepared	Short term

No.	Action	Deliverables	Timeframe
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Action numbering:

X.X X= Goal number. X= Action number
PX.X PX=Precinct number. X=Action number

Indicative cost

\$ < \$20K, \$\$ \$20K-\$50K, \$\$\$ >\$50K - \$200K,
\$\$\$\$ >\$200K - \$500K, \$\$\$\$\$ >\$500K

Partners

Bold text indicates lead partner

Council action lead	Partners	Indicative Cost	Funding status
Infrastructure and Environment	BoQ , BirdLife Australia, Friends of Hooded Plover Bellarine	\$	
Infrastructure and Environment	BoQ , DEECA, WTOAC	\$\$\$*	Partially funded – pursue Council Budget
Infrastructure and Environment	BoQ	\$\$	Partially funded – pursue Council Budget
Infrastructure and Environment	BoQ , DEECA, Ports Victoria, Heritage Victoria	\$\$\$\$\$	Funded – external grant
Infrastructure and Environment	BoQ	\$\$\$	Unfunded – pursue Council budget
Community and Regulatory Services	BoQ , State Concierge, DEECA, PLSLSC	Staff time	
Community and Regulatory Services	BoQ , PLSLSC	Staff time	
Finance and Corporate Services	BoQ , DEECA, PLSLSC	Staff time	
Council action lead	Partners	Indicative Cost	Funding status

Future Opportunities

- Review the Point Lonsdale Lighthouse Landscape Plan and prepare a Master Plan for the precinct.

Precinct 1. Fellows Road to Point Lonsdale Lighthouse Reserve

P1.9	Review the lease arrangements for the engine shed at the Point Lonsdale Light house reserve against the Planning and Decision Pathway and <i>Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978</i> inform future land use and lease decisions (expired 2019)	Assess current lease arrangement Decision on lease renewal and develop new agreement if appropriate	Short term
P1.10	Review the Point Lonsdale SLSC lease arrangements for the Queenscliff station against the Planning and Decision Pathway and <i>Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978</i> inform future land use and lease decisions	Assess current lease arrangement Decision on lease renewal and develop new agreement if appropriate	
P1.11	Work with Parks Victoria and environmental groups to review and update interpretive signage to better integrate information about the marine and coastal environment.	Identify options to improve/update signage Design and install new signage	Short term
P1.12	Support the City of Greater Geelong to implement priority actions from the <i>Southern Bellarine Master Plan</i>	Annual participation in coordination arrangements	Ongoing

Action numbering:

X.X X= Goal number. X= Action number
PX.X PX=Precinct number. X=Action number

Indicative cost

\$ < \$20K, \$\$ \$20K-\$50K, \$\$\$ >\$50K - \$200K,
\$\$\$\$ >\$200K - \$500K, \$\$\$\$\$ >\$500K

Partners

Bold text indicates lead partner



Finance and Corporate Services	BoQ , Point Lonsdale Boardriders Association	Staff time	
Finance and Corporate Services	BoQ , PLSLSC	Staff time	
Infrastructure and Environment	BoQ , Parks Victoria, BirdLife Australia, Friends of Hooded Plover Bellarine, Geelong Field Naturalists	\$	Unfunded – pursue Council budget or external funding
Infrastructure and Environment	BoQ , CoGG	Staff time	



9.2 Precinct 2.

Rip View carpark to Golightly Caravan Park

Precinct 2 extends from the Point Lonsdale ‘front beach’, to the Point Lonsdale Primary School. The precinct contains two of the caravan and camping parks that the Borough of Queenscliffe manages – Royal Park and Golightly Caravan Park. The Point Lonsdale Bowling Club is also within the precinct, perched on the clifftop above the waters of Port Phillip with access via Point Lonsdale Road. There are a number

of coastal asset protection structures in this precinct that are the responsibility of other agencies. The precinct encompasses a range of uses, structures, remnant and highly modified vegetation. The beach is a hub for residents and visitors that combines the retail and commercial centre of Point Lonsdale with easy access to the beach, promenade and playground facilities.

Values	Management issues
Caravan and camping	Ageing facilities and increased demand for facilities
The Promenade	Improving compliance with the <i>Crown Land Caravan Parks Policy update</i>
Open space and recreation	Compliance with dog restrictions
BBQ and picnics	Balancing the provision of open space with revegetation and natural values
Beach access and family friendly swimming	Managing the future of non-coastal dependent infrastructure
Coastal amenity and views	Managing leases and licenses in accordance with the <i>Marine and Coastal Policy</i>
Native vegetation (Coastal Alkaline Scrub) and fauna	
Port Phillip Heads Marine National Park (adjacent)	





Precinct 2



Precinct 2. Rip View carpark to Golightly Caravan Park

No.	Action	Deliverables	Timeframe
P2.1	Enhance and expand native vegetation cover and continue to undertake weed maintenance activities in partnership with community groups (Rip View Reserve and Bunnywoods)	Control of priority weed species Revegetation with native species	Ongoing
P2.2	Plan and deliver remediation works and an associated awareness campaign in response to vegetation damage uncontrolled/informal bike track (Bunny woods)	Assess damage to site Plan remediation activities Undertake approvals Action remediation plan	Ongoing
P2.3	Undertake research and routine monitoring of cliff stability and beach erosion using the Trigger Action Response Plan (TARP)	Monitoring report and recommendations	Short term / Ongoing
P2.4	Undertake management of sand build up on public infrastructure and access points [Point Lonsdale Bight - promenade, Promenade Kirk Road to Loch Street and north of playground)	Removal and placement of sand in an appropriate location	Ongoing
P2.5	Work with DEECA to complete works to improve all abilities access at the Springs including a handrail and reviewing the location of the beach marker.	Agreed upgrades complete	Medium term
P2.6	Undertake planning and works to replace the northern toilet block in Royal Park in a new location adjacent to the football ground with dual-use amenities and facilities in accordance with the <i>Public Toilet Strategy 2025-2030</i> .	Develop concept and detailed plans Undertake approvals Complete construction works	Medium term
P2.7	Review the mix of caravan park sites and permits (Royal Park and Golightly Caravan Parks) and implement options to improve compliance with the <i>Crown Land Caravan Parks Policy update (2019)</i>	Complete review of mix, turnover and demand Identify options to improve compliance Consult and implement changes	Short term
P2.8	Investigate the feasibility (including siting, design, impacts and benefits) of upgrading amenity facilities at Golightly Caravan Park and prepare a development plan for the site	Feasibility study Consultation and engagement Development Plan	Short term
P2.9	Review the lease arrangements for navigational aides located at Royal Park against the Planning and Decision Pathway and <i>Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978</i> inform future land use and lease decisions (due 2029)	Assess current license agreement and develop new agreement if appropriate	Medium term
P2.10	Review the lease arrangements for the oval at Royal Park against the Planning and Decision Pathway and <i>Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978</i> inform future land use and lease decisions	Assess current license arrangement Decision on renewal and develop new agreement if appropriate	Medium term

Action numbering:

X.X X= Goal number, X= Action number
PX.X PX=Precinct number, X=Action number

Indicative cost

\$ < \$20K, \$\$ \$20K-\$50K, \$\$\$ >\$50K - \$200K,
\$\$\$\$ >\$200K - \$500K, \$\$\$\$\$ >\$500K

Partners

Bold text indicates lead partner

Council action lead	Partners	Indicative Cost	Funding status
Infrastructure and Environment	BoQ , BCN and other Environmental Groups	\$ Incorporated in P2.2	Funded – Council budget
Infrastructure and Environment	BoQ , DEECA, WTOAC, Environmental Groups	\$\$	Partially funded
Infrastructure and Environment	BoQ	Staff time	
Infrastructure and Environment	BoQ	\$	Partially funded
Infrastructure and Environment	BoQ , DEECA	\$	Partially funded
Infrastructure and Environment	BoQ , Bellarine Cricket Association / Bellarine Football League	\$\$\$\$\$	Unfunded – pursue Council budget
Customer Experience	BoQ	Staff time	
Customer Experience	BoQ	\$\$	Partially funded (development plan is unfunded)
Finance and Corporate Services	BoQ , DEECA	Staff time	
Finance and Corporate Services	BoQ , Bellarine Cricket and Bellarine Football League	Staff time	

9.3 Precinct 3.

Golightly Caravan Park to Camp Wyuna

Precinct 3 is an area of approximately 27 hectares, bounded by Golightly Caravan Park to the west, Bellarine Highway and Swan Bay to the north, Port Phillip to the south and the YMCA Camp Wyuna to the east. The area known as 'Dog Beach' is popular for residents and visitors alike and has been the focus of recent coastal adaptation planning projects, due to ongoing coastal hazard risks. There are extensive areas of native vegetation in the precinct with a small area of cleared land in the north-west corner where there is a shed used by the Country Fire Authority (CFA) and the Queenscliffe Skate Park.

A car parking area is located approximately mid-way between the eastern and western extent of the precinct. The car park abuts an area of land approximately 6,000 square metres in area containing six (6) residential allotments.

The nearshore marine environment comprises a sandy seabed with medium to sparse patches of seagrass and seaweed and occasional rocky reefs. Boat based recreational fishers are often seen offshore, seeking to catch fish that can include whiting, silver trevally, snapper and calamari. The northern extent of the precinct is a small area of land which abuts Swan Bay.

Values

Natural environment – native vegetation (Coastal Dune Scrub/Coastal Dune Grassland Mosaic, Coastal Alkaline Scrub and Coastal Saltmarsh/Mangrove Shrubland Mosaic (tbc)) and Coastal Moonah Woodland

The Promenade and Lovers Walk

Off-leash dog walking

Management issues

Illegal removal of native vegetation

Managing the interface between private and Crown land

Coastal erosion and inundation

Compliance with dog restrictions and responsible pet ownership (off-leash area)





Precinct 3

	Municipal boundary		Lovers Walk
	Precinct 3 boundary		Bayside path
	CFA Shed		Car park



-  Skate park
-  Paths
-  Port Phillip Heads Marine National Park

-  Toilet block
-  Coastal protection - revetments (owned by others)
-  Navigation aids

Precinct 3. Golightly Caravan Park to Camp Wyuna

No.	Action	Deliverables	Timeframe
P3.1	Enhance native vegetation with plantings where necessary and continue to undertake weed maintenance activities in partnership with community groups (The Narrows)	Control of priority weed species Revegetation with native species	Ongoing
P3.2	Implement the Point Lonsdale - Dog Beach Coastal Adaptation Plan to manage public safety and access. - Extend and maintain sand fencing - Maintain signage to advise of dangers of climbing the dune - Undertake annual monitoring of the position of the dune escarpment Identify trigger points for relocation of lovers walk and potentially implementing a protect option	Works complete Ongoing monitoring Identify and assess relocation and/or protect options	Short term
P3.3	Undertake research and routine monitoring of cliff stability and beach erosion using the Trigger Action Response Plan (TARP)	Monitoring report and recommendations	Short term / Ongoing
P3.4	Undertake additional modelling and investigate the risks and benefits of proposed engineering solutions to mitigate future sea level rise impacts in and around the Swan Bay shoreline and the Narrows	Modelling complete Analysis of options complete	Medium Term
P3.5	Support the ongoing collection of data through the Victorian Coastal Monitoring Program and investigate opportunities to enable WTOAC to use this data to monitor the health of cultural values.	Ongoing monitoring	Ongoing
P3.6	Ensure the stand of Monterey Cypress trees are audited for risk, health on an annual basis to inform the need for management or removal.	Audit and required works complete	Ongoing
P3.7	Support the relocation of the Country Fire Authority (CFA) infrastructure to an alternate location (not within marine and coastal Crown land) prior to the expiration of the current lease	Advice and input	Medium term
P3.8	Review the lease arrangements for navigational aides located in the Narrows against the Planning and Decision Pathway and <i>Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978</i> inform future land use and lease decisions (due 2029)	Assess current lease arrangement Decision on lease renewal and develop new agreement if appropriate	Ongoing
P3.9	Undertake management of woody vegetation along fire access track to ensure clearance for vehicles in the case of an emergency. (Narrows/Marine Discovery Centre)	Grooming /trimming works	Short term

Action numbering:

X.X X= Goal number. X= Action number
PX.X PX=Precinct number. X=Action number

Indicative cost

\$ < \$20K, \$\$ \$20K-\$50K, \$\$\$ >\$50K - \$200K,
\$\$\$\$ >\$200K - \$500K, \$\$\$\$\$ >\$500K

Partners

Bold text indicates lead partner

Council action lead	Partners	Indicative Cost	Funding status
Infrastructure and Environment	BoQ , BCN and other Environmental Groups	\$	Funded – Council budget
Infrastructure and Environment	BoQ , DEECA, WTOAC	\$\$\$	Partially funded – pursue external funding
Infrastructure and Environment	BoQ	Staff time	
Infrastructure and Environment	BoQ , CoGG	\$\$\$	Unfunded – pursue external funding
Infrastructure and Environment	BoQ , DEECA, Deakin University, WTOAC	Staff time	
Infrastructure and Environment	BoQ	\$	Funded – Council budget
Community and Regulatory Services	BoQ , CFA, DEECA	Staff time	
Finance and ICT Services	BoQ , DEECA	Staff time	
Infrastructure and Environment	BoQ	\$	Funded – Council budget

Future Opportunities

- Audit all titles within the precinct with a view to consolidating the number of titles where possible

9.4 Precinct 4.

Camp Wyuna to Queenscliff Recreation Reserve

Precinct 4 is a narrow strip of sand dune and native vegetation between YMCA Camp Wyuna to the west, residential allotments to the north, Port Phillip to the south and Shortland’s Bluff to the east. Adjacent to precinct 4 are the main sporting facilities in the township of Queenscliff including the Queenscliff Oval, netball courts, bowling, croquet and tennis facilities and the Queenscliffe Tourist Park, all of which are not located on marine and coastal Crown land. Shortland’s

Bluff is listed on the Victorian Heritage Register and contains important landscape elements, navigational aids and defence bunkers that are of historical significance to Victoria’s cultural history. The portion of Shortland’s Bluff located within Precinct 4 contains the ‘Bullring’, a circular grassed area that is believed to be named after a training ground in France.

The nearshore marine environment comprises a sandy seabed with medium to sparse patches of seagrass and seaweed and occasional rocky reefs. Boat-based recreational fishers are often seen offshore seeking to catch fish that can include whiting, silver trevally, snapper and calamari.

Values	Management issues
Lovers Walk	Illegal removal of indigenous vegetation
Beach access	Managing the interface between private and Crown land





Precinct 4



Municipal boundary



Precinct 4 boundary



PLSLSC Queenscliff base



Toilet block



— Paths

— Lovers walk

— Coastal protection -
seawall (owned by others)

Precinct 4. Camp Wyuna to Queenscliff Recreation Reserve

No.	Action	Deliverables	Timeframe
P4.1	Undertake research and routine monitoring of cliff stability and beach erosion using the Trigger Action Response Plan (TARP)	Monitoring report and recommendations	Short term / Ongoing
P4.2	Define a level of service and undertake required works to manage sand build up at the Cottage by the Sea beach access point	Review past works Consult on access needs Define triggers for management, placement strategy and implement as required	Ongoing
P4.3	Complete landscape planning for memorial placements and inclusion of WTOAC cultural recognition and associated facilities upgrades at the Bullring.	Designs complete	Short Term
P4.4	Implement upgrades at the Bullring (Shortlands bluff) - footpath renewal, planting of lone pine, installation of bike racks, interpretive signage, placement of memorials	Works complete	Short Term
P4.5	Ensure the implementation and review of the <i>Queenscliff Tourist Park and Recreation Reserve Master Plan</i> considers and addresses impacts on adjoining marine and coastal crown land	Review of proposed works against the identified outcomes of the relevant master plans Undertake approvals Consultation and agreement where necessary Works complete	Ongoing

Action numbering:

X.X X= Goal number. X= Action number
PX.X PX=Precinct number. X=Action number

Indicative cost

\$ < \$20K, \$\$ \$20K-\$50K, \$\$\$ >\$50K - \$200K,
\$\$\$\$ >\$200K - \$500K, \$\$\$\$\$ >\$500K

Partners

Bold text indicates lead partner



Council action lead	Partners	Indicative Cost	Funding status
Infrastructure and Environment	BoQ	Staff time	
Infrastructure and Environment	BoQ	Staff time	
CEO	BoQ , WTOAC, DEECA, Heritage Victoria	\$	Funded – Council budget
Infrastructure and Environment	BoQ , Heritage Victoria, DEECA, DoD, defence associations	\$\$	Partially funded – Council budget
Customer Experience	BoQ	Not costed	



9.5 Precinct 5.

Shortlands Bluff to northern boundary of Fort Queenscliff

Precinct 5 is approximately 5.4 hectares in area and encompasses Shortlands Bluff on which is located the ‘Ocean View’ Car park. The precinct wraps around Fort Queenscliff (Department of Defence). The entire precinct is listed on the Victorian Heritage Register and contains important landscape elements, navigational aids and defence bunkers that are of historical significance to Victoria’s cultural history.

This precinct is valued by the community for recreation and sight seeing. The primary attraction for visitors to the area is the Ocean View Carpark which affords expansive views of

Port Phillip and is particularly popular for ‘ship watchers’. Various seaweeds, molluscs, crabs and small fish can be seen in the intertidal reefs around Shortlands Bluff.

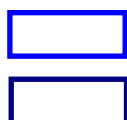
A number of memorials have been erected overlooking the water that encourage remembrance of our service and losses to the sea. They form a focal point for remembrance services during the year. The precinct also contains the Queenscliffe lighthouse and other navigation aids to shipping in Port Phillip. The precinct contains areas of remnant vegetation on the top of the dune and rocky outcrops around the peninsula of land upon which Fort Queenscliff is located.

Values	Management issues
Shortlands Bluff (heritage listed)	Ageing facilities
Gun and searchlight emplacements	Lack of pedestrian connection around Fort Queenscliff
Lovers Walk	Informal pathways and access





Precinct 5



Municipal boundary

Precinct 5 boundary



Car park



Paths



Navigation aids



Defence heritage



Coastal protection
- seawalls (owned
by others)

Precinct 5. Shortlands Bluff to northern boundary of Fort Queenscliff

No.	Action	Deliverables	Timeframe
P5.1	Enhance and expand native vegetation cover and - continue to undertake weed maintenance and revegetation activities in partnership with community groups (Shortlands Bluff)	Control of priority weed species Revegetation with native species	Ongoing
P5.2	Continue to work with the Department of Defence on the maintenance of the interface between coastal Crown land and Fort Queenscliff – particularly weed removal, revegetation and drainage along the southern wall of the fort and moat	Meetings to agree on priorities Agreed works implemented	Ongoing
P5.3	Undertake research, routine monitoring of cliff stability using the Trigger Action Response Plan (TARP) if required	Monitoring report and recommendations	Short term
P5.4	Investigate options and complete planning to replace the viewing platform at Shortlands Bluff	Concept plans Consultation Final plans and costings	Medium term
P5.5	Improve pedestrian connections between King Street and Citizens Park	Consultation on path alignment	Medium term

Action numbering:

X.X X= Goal number. X= Action number
PX.X PX=Precinct number. X=Action number

Indicative cost

\$ < \$20K, \$\$ \$20K-\$50K, \$\$\$ >\$50K - \$200K,
\$\$\$\$ >\$200K - \$500K, \$\$\$\$\$ >\$500K

Partners

Bold text indicates lead partner

Council action lead	Partners	Indicative Cost	Funding status
Infrastructure and Environment	BoQ , BCN	\$\$	Partially funded
Infrastructure and Environment	BoQ , DoD	Staff time	
Infrastructure and Environment	BoQ , DEECA, WTOAC	\$\$\$	Partially funded see P1.6
Infrastructure and Environment	BoQ , Heritage Victoria, DEECA	\$\$	Unfunded – pursue Council budget
Infrastructure and Environment	BoQ	Not costed but likely to be \$\$\$\$	Unfunded – pursue Council budget



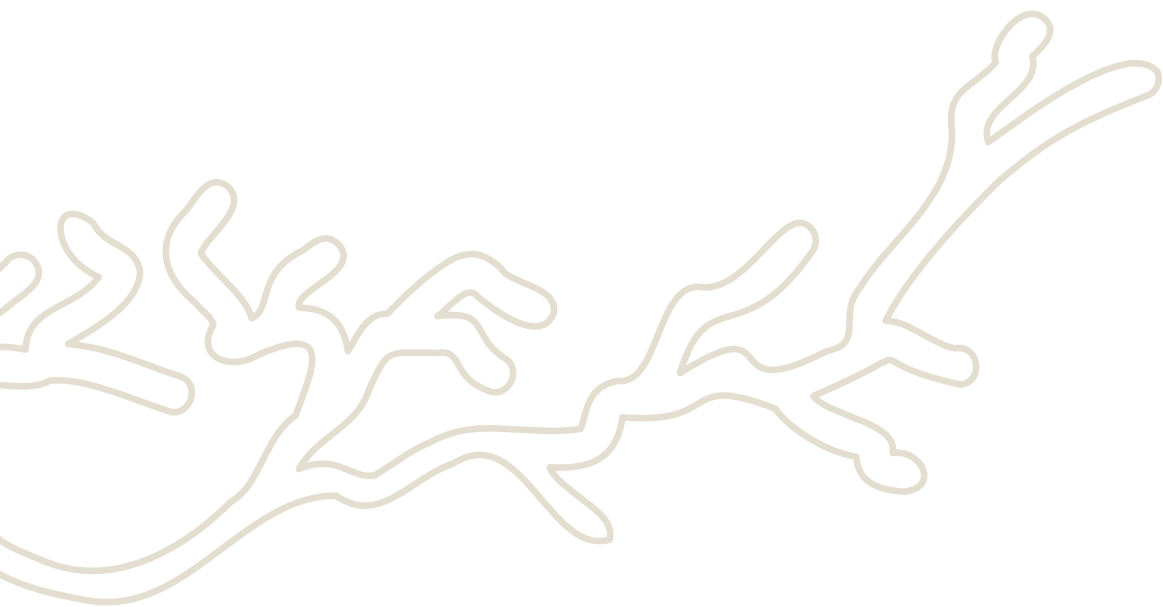
9.6 Precinct 6.

North boundary of Fort Queenscliff to Queenscliff Harbour

Precinct 6 is approximately 13 hectares in area and extends from the northern boundary of Fort Queenscliff to the southern side of Wharf Street in Queenscliff, and incorporates the Queenscliffe Maritime Museum, Queenscliffe Neighbourhood House, Port Phillip Sea Pilots Base and jetty. The precinct provides pedestrian linkages to the ferry terminal and includes significant areas of parkland located above the Queenscliff front beach, including Princess Park. The parks are popular with tourists and residents for picnics and passive recreation.

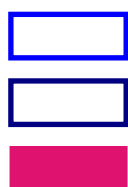
A large area of native vegetation extends along the entire eastern boundary of the precinct. Adjacent to this precinct is the Queenscliff Harbour precinct which is managed by Parks Victoria and its tenants. Offshore the seabed is mostly sandy with patches of seagrass near the pilots’ pier. The Australian pied oystercatcher is often seen feeding along the sandy beaches, and east of the Queenscliff Pier during spring and summer they can be joined by international migratory waders.

Values	Management issues
Natural environment – native vegetation (Coastal Alkaline Scrub, Coastal Saltmarsh/Mangrove Shrubland Mosaic (tbc)), native fauna including habitat for Australian Pied Oystercatcher and other shorebirds	Coordinating management with Parks Victoria
Open space and recreation	Ageing facilities
Playground, picnic and BBQ facilities	Coastal erosion, sediment movement and accretion
Heritage listed infrastructure	Balancing the provision of open space with increased demand for facilities and protection of natural values
Pedestrian link to the Queenscliff ferry terminal	Weeds
Access to the beach and family friendly swimming	Managing leases and licenses in accordance with the <i>Marine and Coastal Policy</i>
Access to the historic Queenscliff Pier	





Precinct 6



Municipal boundary
Precinct 6 boundary
Port Phillip Sea Pilots



Neighbourhood House
Maritime Museum
Cafe



Toilet block
Paths
Coastal protection - seawall (owned by others)

Precinct 6. North boundary of Fort Queenscliff to Queenscliff Harbour

No.	Action	Deliverables	Timeframe
P6.1	Enhance native vegetation cover and continue to undertake weed maintenance activities and ecological thinning in partnership with community groups (Pilots Pier to Queenscliffe Pier)	Control of priority weed species Revegetation with native species	Ongoing
P6.2	Undertake research and routine of cliff stability using the Trigger Action Response Plan (TARP) if required	Monitoring report and recommendations	Short term
P6.3	Develop and implement a coordinated approach to the management of vegetation along paths and provision of visitor interpretation between the Ferry Terminal and the township of Queenscliff	Develop scope of works Fieldwork /remote sensing and modelling Draft and final report	Ongoing
P6.4	Upgrade Princess Park toilet block (retaining façade and within existing footprint)	Meet to discuss issues and opportunities Document the agreed level of service/work Implement maintenance works	Short term
P6.5	Undertake planning and consultation for the replacement of the Weeroona toilet block (demolish and replace in a suitable location)	Develop concept and detailed plans Undertake approvals Complete construction works	Short term
P6.6	Review the Queenscliffe & District Neighbourhood House lease arrangements against the Planning and Decision Pathway and <i>Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978</i> inform future land use and lease decisions (due 2029)	Assess current lease arrangement Decision on lease renewal and develop new agreement if appropriate	Short term
P6.7	Review the Port Phillip Sea Pilots lease arrangement against the Planning and Decision Pathway and <i>Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978</i> inform future land use and lease decisions (due 2029)	Assess current lease arrangement Decision on lease renewal and develop new agreement if appropriate	Short term
P6.8	Work with Port Phillip Pilots and Parks Victoria to ensure lease arrangements reflect contemporary approvals requirements when works are planned to be undertaken in the local port.	Assess current lease arrangement Decision on lease renewal and develop new agreement if appropriate	Short term
P6.9	Work with adjacent land managers (Parks Victoria, CoGG, Geelong Steam Preservation Society) to develop and implement a cross-boundary approach for pest plant and animal control	Meet to discuss issues and opportunities Document scope of program and arrangements Internal agency approvals and implement agreed arrangements	Short term

Action numbering:

X.X X= Goal number. X= Action number
PX.X PX=Precinct number. X=Action number

Indicative cost

\$ < \$20K, \$\$ \$20K-\$50K, \$\$\$ >\$50K - \$200K,
\$\$\$\$ >\$200K - \$500K, \$\$\$\$\$ >\$500K

Partners

Bold text indicates lead partner

Council action lead	Partners	Indicative Cost	Funding status
Infrastructure and Environment	BoQ , BCN, Borough Coastcarers		
Infrastructure and Environment	BoQ , DEECA, WTOAC	\$\$\$	Partially funded see P1.6
Infrastructure and Environment	BoQ , Parks Victoria	Staff time	
Infrastructure and Environment	BoQ	\$\$\$\$	Partially funded – Council budget
Infrastructure and Environment	BoQ	\$\$\$\$	Funded
Finance and ICT Services	BoQ , Queenscliff Neighbourhood House, DEECA	Staff time	
Finance and ICT Services	BoQ , Port Phillip Sea Pilots, DEECA	Staff time	
Finance and ICT Services	BoQ , Port Phillip Sea Pilots, Parks Victoria	Staff time	
Infrastructure and Environment	BoQ , Parks Victoria, CoGG, Geelong Steam Preservation Society	\$\$	Unfunded – pursue Council budget

9.7 Precinct 7.

Queenscliff Boat Ramp and 24 Wharf Street

Precinct 7 is approximately 1.6 ha of marine and coastal Crown land containing the Queenscliff Boat Ramp. The precinct around the boat ramp is highly modified, including a combination of hardstand and semi-permeable parking bays for vehicles and boat trailers.

Precinct 7 also includes a small land parcel which contains approximately half of the Queenscliff Kindergarten building. The other half of the building and the associated outdoor play space is located within marine and coastal Crown land operated by the Geelong Steam Preservation Society.

The kindergarten land forms the northern boundary of Queenscliff Primary School and overlooks Swan Bay. Swan Bay itself is within the City of Greater Geelong, it is managed by Parks Victoria and is part of the internationally listed Port Phillip Bay (western shoreline) and Bellarine Peninsula Ramsar site. Adjacent to Precinct 7 is a long narrow section of land that forms the foreshore of Swan Bay. This land is managed by VicTrack and its tenants, the Geelong Steam Preservation Society.

Values	Management issues
Natural environment – connection with Swan Bay Queenscliff Boat Ramp - access to Swan Bay and Port Phillip Port Phillip Heads Marine National Park including Port Phillip Bay (western shoreline) and Bellarine Peninsula Ramsar site (adjacent)	Coordinating management with the Geelong Steam Preservation Society and Parks Victoria Maintenance of stormwater assets and vegetation Demand for car-parking and overflow parking impacting on neighbouring areas Lack of pedestrian connectivity Managing the interface between private and Crown land





Precinct 7



Municipal boundary



Precinct 7 boundary



Kindergarten



Port Phillip Heads
Marine National Park



Public toilet



Boat Ramp



Toilet block



Car park



Coastal protection - revetments
(owned by others)

Precinct 7. Queenscliff Boat Ramp and 24 Wharf Street

No.	Action	Deliverables	Timeframe
P7.1	Implement routine maintenance of the treatment wetland at Queenscliff Boat Ramp	Inspection and works complete	Ongoing
P7.2	Undertake additional modelling and investigate the risks and benefits of proposed engineering solutions to mitigate future sea level rise impacts as nominated in <i>Our Coast – Coastal Inundation Options Report</i> (2016)	Develop scope of works Fieldwork /remote sensing and modelling Draft and final report	Medium term
P7.3	Formalise the level of service for maintenance of the Queenscliff Boat Ramp and treatment wetland surrounds	Maintenance schedule	Short term
P7.4	Review the lease arrangements for the Queenscliff kindergarten against the Planning and Decision Pathway and <i>Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978</i> inform future land use and lease decisions	Assess current lease arrangement Decision on lease renewal and develop new agreement if appropriate	Short term

Action numbering:

X.X X= Goal number. X= Action number
PX.X PX=Precinct number. X=Action number

Indicative cost

\$ < \$20K, \$\$ \$20K-\$50K, \$\$\$ >\$50K - \$200K,
\$\$\$\$ >\$200K - \$500K, \$\$\$\$\$ >\$500K

Partners

Bold text indicates lead partner



Council action lead	Partners	Indicative Cost	Funding status
Infrastructure and Environment	BoQ	\$\$	Unfunded – pursue Council budget
Infrastructure and Environment	BoQ, CoGG	Staff time – unclear what the additional costs will be	
Infrastructure and Environment	BoQ, Better Boating Victoria	Staff time	
Finance and ICT Services	BoQ, Queenscliff Kindergarten	Staff time	



10. Implementation arrangements

The Borough of Queenscliffe is responsible for demonstrating that it is performing its role effectively as a Committee of Management. At a strategic level, Council's operations including its functions as a marine and coastal Crown land manager, are guided by its statutory obligations, council plans and strategies, the Council Plan and the 10-year rolling *Financial Plan*.

Implementation of the CMMP will be overseen by a committee consisting of marine and coastal Crown land stakeholders. This is an opportunity to ensure ongoing clear and effective governance arrangements to help identify and manage issues where multiple agencies may have varied inputs and objectives.

Delivery of the CMMP will be integrated within Council's existing mechanisms such as capital works and maintenance, planning and local laws. Implementation of the plan will be coordinated by Council's Infrastructure and Environment team with support from other teams as required. Coordination activities will include administration of the CMMP governance group (structure to be determined), the identification of annual CMMP priorities in consultation with partners, the development of budget proposals, the delivery of priority projects and monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

Council will continue to use the *Financial Plan* which incorporates revenue generated from marine and coastal Crown land (i.e. tourist parks, leases and licensing) to support implementation of the plan and deliver business-as-usual activities to maintain assets and facilities and ensure an appropriate level of service for the community and visitors.

The CMMP is intended to be aspirational and generate an uplift in the protection and enhancement of the marine and coastal environment. Implementation of actions in the plan will be subject to the Borough of Queenscliffe's annual budget process and will be prioritised with consideration to Council's limited available resources. Additional funding will be sought through grants and other programs for priority actions where required.

To support implementation planning, actions in the CMMP have been costed and their funding status in relation to the *Financial Plan* has been documented (see Appendix 1).

10.1 Monitoring, evaluation, reporting and improvement

Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the CMMP will be undertaken through at key points over the life of the plan (Table 6). The focus will be on reporting on the delivery of actions and evaluating progress towards the five-year objectives.

Council Officers will be responsible for providing quarterly progress reports on funded initiatives against Council's *Annual Plan*. This will be complemented by a formal annual review of the status of actions where the outcomes from implementation will be assessed and reported by Council Officers. This process will consider lessons learned and emerging issues. Where actions are not on track, the reasons will be investigated and reported. The annual review will also consider results from monitoring activities and investigations, and will identify which actions and projects have been funded through Council's budget process for the next 12 months. If there is a need to revise actions, this will be identified.

A more comprehensive evaluation will be undertaken in the final year of implementation, with its focus on understanding the effectiveness of implementation and the impact of the CMMP and informing the update of the plan as required. Further details on the end-of-plan evaluation are provided on the adjacent page.

Table 6. Monitoring and evaluation overview

Milestone	Requirement
Adoption of Plan	Formalise governance arrangements Develop reporting templates and processes Confirm indicators and data sources for evaluation and reporting against actions and progress towards objectives Confirm actions for implementation in the first year
3-monthly	Progress reporting for Council Annual Plan (against funded initiatives)
Annual (June-August)	Review the implementation plan and prepare an annual report on action progress Identify lessons learned and emerging issues Undertake a review of monitoring results and investigations Revise actions if required Report on actions and initiatives funded through Council budget for coming year (and those that were not funded)
Five-years	End of plan review and evaluation, guided by the final evaluation KEQs Develop recommendations for the next five years Report evaluation findings to DEECA and the community Update CMMP as required

Final evaluation

The final evaluation will be underpinned by evaluation questions which provide the basis for assessing the success of the CMMP. The questions will also be used to identify monitoring requirements and existing and potential sources of data (Table 7).

Key evaluation questions (KEQs) for the end-of-plan evaluation include:

1. To what extent has the CMMP been successfully implemented?
2. What progress has been made towards the CMMP objectives?
3. What factors have influenced the implementation of the CMMP and the achievement of objectives?
4. In what ways has new knowledge and information informed management?

The final evaluation will be conducted by Council Officers with advice and support from an independent evaluator. The evaluation will be participatory with involvement from the Steering Committee, agency partners and the community.

A list of potential indicators and evidence to support the evaluation of the CMMP objectives is provided in Appendix 4. Monitoring effort will be prioritised based on available funds and resources.

Table 7. Key evaluation questions and focus for final evaluation

KEQ	What will be evaluated?	Data sources and evaluation approach
1. To what extent has the CMMP been successfully implemented?	Extent of actions complete, in-progress or not started Level of external funding / additional funding obtained for unfunded CMMP actions Review of lessons learned	6 month and Annual reporting
2. What progress has been made towards the CMMP objectives?	Progress towards objectives based on indicators identified for each objective	Data sources will vary (see Appendix 4). For each objective a performance expectation for the end of the plan will be documented, and where appropriate a rubric will be developed to guide evaluation. Evaluation of progress will be undertaken by comparing results from the selected indicators against the rubric or performance expectation. Progress may be rated as Excellent, Good, Average or Poor or as Not achieved, Partially achieved, Achieved.
3. What factors have influenced the implementation of the CMMP and the achievement of objectives?	The influence of external factors on the CMMP (e.g. funding, policy, organisational capacity, partner buy-in, weather).	Multiple lines of evidence including • Annual reporting • Views and perspectives of Council officers, partner representatives, community group representatives • Environmental scan (media, literature, investigation reports) Results will be descriptive rather than evaluative and will aim to identify what external factors influenced CMMP implementation and achievement of objectives, how it influenced the CMMP and what the management response was (if any).
4. In what ways has new knowledge and information informed management?	The extent to which new information and knowledge has been sourced by Council and used to inform management decisions and processes	Multiple lines of evidence including • Annual reporting • Views and perspectives of Council officers, partner representatives, community group representatives • Review of completed monitoring and investigation reports • Review policies/procedures Results may be evaluative or descriptive. If an evaluative approach is selected, performance expectations will need to be defined to guide judgements.

11. References

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Appendix 1. Preliminary list of precinct assets, licenses and leases

Precinct No.	Assets ¹⁶	Licences and leases
Precinct 1	Toilet Blocks	Community Leases:
Fellows Road to Point Lonsdale Lighthouse	Two public toilet facilities: - The Point Lonsdale Surf Lifesaving Club back beach base - Eastern side of Point Lonsdale Road as it accesses the Point Lonsdale Lighthouse complex Buildings - Point Lonsdale Lighthouse complex - TocH huts Surf Clubs - Point Lonsdale Surf Life Saving Club – back beach base, located in the primary dune - Point Lonsdale Boardriders Caravan and camping parks - n/a Sporting facilities - n/a Car parking - Informal (unmarked) carparking at the base of the Point Lonsdale Lighthouse Playgrounds - n/a Access paths - Sealed beach access tracks - Unsealed beach access tracks - Beach access stairs - Cliff top walking track between the Point Lonsdale Lighthouse and Queenscliff Other - Gun emplacements - Searchlight emplacements - Infra-red emplacement Coastal protection - Sea wall and terraced wall	- Point Lonsdale Surf Life Saving Club – Back beach base - Point Lonsdale Boardriders Club Inc. – Engine Shed, Point Lonsdale Lighthouse Reserve Mixed Use or Community: - n/a Commercial Leases: - n/a Licences: - n/a

¹⁶ Coastal protection assets are included in this list for completeness, however ownership and management of these assets requires resolution with DEECA and Parks Victoria.

Precinct No.	Assets¹⁶	Licences and leases
Precinct 2	Toilet Blocks	Community Leases:
Rip View Carpark to Golightly Caravan Park	- Public toilet block located on the south side of the Point Lonsdale front beach playground - Public toilet block located at Royal Park	n/a
	Buildings	Mixed Use or Community:
	Point Lonsdale Bowling Club	Point Lonsdale Bowling Club
	Surf Clubs	Commercial Leases:
	n/a	Port of Melbourne Corporation (Navigational Aids – Royal Park)
	Caravan and camping parks	Licences:
	- Royal Park - Golightly Park	Bellarine Cricket Association/ Football Club (Oval at Royal Park)
	Sporting facilities	
	Royal Park Recreation Reserve	
	Car parking	
	- Rip View carpark: 80 car spaces, including two disabled parking spaces - Springs Carpark: 29 car spaces, including two disabled parking spaces	
	Playgrounds	
	- Point Lonsdale Foreshore Reserve South - Point Lonsdale Foreshore Reserve North - Royal Park Recreation Reserve	
	Access paths	
	- Sealed beach access tracks - Unsealed beach access tracks -Beach access stairs - Continuation of walking track between the Point Lonsdale Lighthouse and Queenscliff	
	Other	
	- Gun emplacements - Searchlight emplacements	
	Coastal protection	
	Sea wall and rock revetment, 4 x groyne	

¹⁶ Coastal protection assets are included in this list for completeness, however ownership and management of these assets requires resolution with DEECA and Parks Victoria.

Precinct No.	Assets¹⁶	Licences and leases
Precinct 3 Golightly Caravan Park to Camp Wyuna	Toilet Blocks • Gasworks Skate Park Buildings • CFA satellite shed Surf Clubs • n/a Caravan and camping parks • n/a Sporting facilities • Gasworks Skate Park Car parking • Dog Beach car park – unmarked spaces for approximately 34 vehicles Playgrounds • Gasworks Skate Park Access paths • Sealed beach access tracks • Unsealed beach access tracks • Beach access stairs • Continuation of walking track between the Point Lonsdale Lighthouse and Queenscliff Other • Gun emplacements • Searchlight emplacements Coastal protection • Rock revetment and sand capture fence (Dog Beach)	Community Leases: • Country Fire Authority Mixed Use or Community: • n/a Commercial Leases: • Port of Melbourne Corporation (Navigational Aids – The Narrows) Licences: • n/a

¹⁶ Coastal protection assets are included in this list for completeness, however ownership and management of these assets requires resolution with DEECA and Parks Victoria.

Precinct No.	Assets¹⁶	Licences and leases
Precinct 4	Toilet Blocks	Community Leases:
Camp Wyuna to Queenscliff Recreation Reserve	• Santa Casa beach	• Cottage by the Sea, Queenscliff Inc. (shed at the rear of the building)
	Buildings	• Point Lonsdale Surf Lifesaving Club
	• n/a	Mixed Use or Community:
	Surf Clubs	• n/a
	• Point Lonsdale Surf Life Saving Club - Queenscliff	Commercial Leases:
	Caravan and camping parks	• n/a
	• n/a	Licences:
	Sporting facilities	• n/a
	• n/a	
	Car parking	
	• n/a	
	Playgrounds	
	• n/a	
	Access paths	
	• Sealed beach access tracks • Unsealed beach access tracks • Beach access stairs • Continuation of walking track between the Point Lonsdale Lighthouse and Queenscliff	
	Other	
	• Gun emplacements • Searchlight emplacements	
	Coastal protection	
	• Sea wall (commences below QTP cabins)	

¹⁶ Coastal protection assets are included in this list for completeness, however ownership and management of these assets requires resolution with DEECA and Parks Victoria.

Precinct No.	Assets¹⁶	Licences and leases
Precinct 5	Toilet Blocks	Community Leases:
Shortlands Bluff to the northern boundary of Fort Queenscliff	• n/a	• n/a
	Buildings	Mixed Use or Community:
	• White Lighthouse (maintained by others) • Navigation aids (maintained by others)	• n/a
	Surf Clubs	Commercial Leases:
	• n/a	• n/a
	Caravan and camping parks	Licences:
	• n/a	• n/a
	Sporting facilities	
	• n/a	
	Car parking	
	• Ocean View car park – marked spaces for approximately 72 vehicles including 2 disabled parking space	
	Playgrounds	
	• n/a	
	Access paths	
	• Sealed beach access tracks • Unsealed beach access tracks • Beach access stairs	
	Other	
	• Gun emplacements • Searchlight emplacements • Lookout • Memorial plaques and other items located on the south side of the Ocean View car park	
	Coastal protection	
	• Sea wall (continues to south side of Fort)	

¹⁶ Coastal protection assets are included in this list for completeness, however ownership and management of these assets requires resolution with DEECA and Parks Victoria.

Precinct No.	Assets¹⁶	Licences and leases
Precinct 6	Toilet Blocks	Community Leases:
Northern boundary of Fort Queenscliff to Queenscliff pier	• Citizens Park • Princess Park • Weeroona Parade	• Queenscliffe Maritime Museum • Queenscliffe & District Neighbourhood House • Queenscliffe Lighthouse Theatre Group
	Buildings	Mixed Use or Community:
	• Port Phillip Sea Pilots Station • Queenscliffe Neighbourhood House • Salty Breeze Café and Restaurant • Queenscliffe Maritime Museum including Couta Boat Shed and Fisherman's Co-op building • Red brick building (Princess Park) • Waiting Shed • Princess Park Pavilion	• n/a
	Surf Clubs	Commercial Leases:
	• n/a	• Salty Breeze Café • Port Phillip Sea Pilots Station
	Caravan and camping parks	Licences:
	• n/a	• n/a
	Sporting facilities	
	• n/a	
	Car parking	
	• 15 car parking spaces at the Princess Park Playground including two disabled parking spaces • 13 car parking spaces at the Queenscliffe Neighbourhood House including one disabled parking space • 46 car parking spaces in Symonds Street • 39 car parking spaces in Hygeia Drive including two disabled parking spaces • 96 car parking spaces in Weeroona Parade including four disabled parking spaces	
	Playgrounds	
	• Citizens Park • Princess Park	
	Access paths	
	• Sealed beach access tracks • Unsealed beach access tracks • Beach access stairs • Beach access ramps • Sealed and unsealed pathways through Citizen's and Princess Park	
	Other	
	• Rotunda • BBQ Shelters	

¹⁶ Coastal protection assets are included in this list for completeness, however ownership and management of these assets requires resolution with DEECA and Parks Victoria.

Precinct No.	Assets¹⁶	Licences and leases
Precinct 7	Toilet Blocks	Community Leases:
Queenscliff boat ramp and 24 Wharf Street	• Queenscliff Boat Ramp	• n/a
	Buildings	Mixed Use or Community:
	• - Queenscliff Kindergarten	• Queenscliff Kindergarten
	Surf Clubs	Commercial Leases:
	• n/a	• n/a
	Caravan and camping parks	Licences:
	• n/a	• n/a
	Sporting facilities	
	• n/a	
	Car parking	
	• 52 double length spaces to accommodate vehicles and boat trailers • 5 standard length car parking spaces for vehicles	
	Playgrounds	
	• n/a	
	Access paths	
	• Sealed access tracks around the Queenscliff Boat Ramp connecting to Queenscliff Harbour	
	Other	
	• Three boat ramps • Three pontoon/floating piers • Two bay boat washdown area • Squid shaped lookout to Swan Bay	
	Coastal protection	
	• Sea wall and rock revetment (between Swan Island bridge and boat ramp)	

¹⁶ Coastal protection assets are included in this list for completeness, however ownership and management of these assets requires resolution with DEECA and Parks Victoria.

Appendix 2. Evidence and indicators to support evaluation of five-year objectives

Goal (15 years)	Objective (Five years - By 2030)	Indicator / evidence to support evaluation at 5 years
1. Acknowledge and respect Wadawurrung Traditional Owners connections to Country and enable them to exercise their rights and interests in Caring for Country	Support Wadawurrung to embed their rights and aspirations in the planning and management of coastal Country	- No. sites assessed by Wadawurrung and protected - No. signs installed (where appropriate)
	Increase community awareness of Wadawurrung Country and Culture	- Completion of Cultural Values Assessment - Wadawurrung participation in coastal investigations and monitoring
	Increase the protection of Wadawurrung Cultural sites	- No. community awareness events and No. participants - No. signs/interpretive material installed - No. BoQ staff and volunteer participants in cultural competency activities
	Empower Wadawurrung to walk Country and expand knowledge of cultural values	- Evidence of Wadawurrung involvement in planning and implementation of the CMMP - No. Wadawurrung led actions implemented - No. / type of contracting and employment opportunities (Country Team/dedicated position as appropriate)
2. Protect and enhance the marine and coastal environment	Protect the natural dune system and enhance the natural values of the CMMP area	- No. informal tracks closed - Area of revegetation - Area of weed control - Area or No. locations with Coastal Moonah Woodland protection activities - Evidence of support for shorebird protection activities - No. beach patrols during breeding season
	Improve knowledge of the marine and coastal environment	- Completion of foundational plans (vegetation management plan, biodiversity strategy) and investigations (fauna survey) - Baseline and repeat monitoring implemented and used to inform management (vegetation, fauna)
	Reduce the impacts of stormwater outfalls on the marine and coastal environment	- IWM Strategy developed with stormwater impacts identified and addressed - No. / Type of IWM Actions implemented to reduce impact of outfalls

Goal (15 years)	Objective (Five years - By 2030)	Indicator / evidence to support evaluation at 5 years
3. Respect natural processes and strengthen resilience to climate change	Ensure coastal hazard risks and impacts from climate change are understood and planned for	• Implementation of Dog Beach Coastal Adaptation Plan (extent of implementation) • No. studies / additional investigations complete • Implementation of priority adaptation actions in vulnerable areas
4. Ensure use and development is ecologically, socially, culturally and economically sustainable	Provide safe access to marine and coastal Crown land	• Audit of informal tracks complete • Metres of pathway improved/ upgraded • No. additional sites with all abilities access
	Improve the planning and management of open space and built assets located on marine and coastal Crown land	• No. Master plans completed • Asset management plans reviewed and updated • Fencing and signage plans complete • Review of Toilet Strategy complete
	Ensure commercial arrangements balance the protection of environmental, social and cultural values with equitable access and revenue generation.	• No. / % of leases and licenses reviewed prior to renewal • Golightly Master Plan complete • Progress with relocation of CFA shed in accordance with policy • Progress with redevelopment Point Lonsdale Back beach base in accordance with policy
5. Promote stewardship, knowledge, and collaboration	Increase participation in volunteer and education activities	• No. events and activities • No. participants in awareness raising activities • No. participants in stewardship 'care' activities
	Improve collaboration and collaboration with WTOAC, government agencies and community groups	• No. and type of joint actions delivered • Evidence of ongoing and active collaboration in CMMP governance • Evidence of annual review and reporting on implementation • Evidence of progress towards a partnership agreement with WTOAC (if appropriate) • No. and type of other partnership agreements

Appendix 3. Summary of key findings from existing coastal hazard assessment investigations

Study	Scale	Focus	Key findings
Our Coast – Bellarine Peninsula Corio Bay Local Coastal Hazard Assessment (2015)	Local	To identify the current and future landward extent of coastal inundation (resulting from sea level rise)	Overtopping of shore protection around Point Lonsdale showed a significant hazard for current conditions and with future sea level rises. The overtopping hazard decreases around Lonsdale Bight due to the change from vertical seawall to revetment and a decrease in wave energy. Fisherman's Flat (which includes the Boat Ramp area) is lower than the reset of Queenscliff and inundation is most likely to originate from there. The lowest areas already collect runoff in high rainfall. Additional water from coastal inundation will increase the level of inundation. Other areas of risk in the Borough (outside of the planning area) Around Lakers Cutting the chance of inundation may extend to the Bellarine Highway and in the vicinity of Murray Road. Future sea level rise may overlap the railway embankment west of the Marine Discovery Centre, possibly impacting a small number of properties along Murray Road.
City of Greater Geelong & Borough of Queenscliffe Flood Adaptation Effectiveness Study (2016)	Local	Aims to determine the effectiveness of adaptation measures at sites identified as being of high risk of flood inundation	Sites of risk in the Borough (outside of the planning area) Site D: Train line adjacent to Murray Road, Lakers Cutting The adaptation of a raised railway line and back-valves on culverts is effective for preventing flooding in Lakers Cutting for sea level rises up to 0.6 m. For sea level rises of 0.8 m and above the adaptation is no longer effective as the water overtops the railway line. Site E: Sea walls adjacent to Bay Street The adaptation of a patched and extended sea wall is effective at preventing most flooding in the Fisherman's Flats region for sea level rises up to 0.6 m. The adaptation is no longer effective for scenarios with sea level rises of 0.8 m and beyond.

Dog Beach Coastal Adaptation Plan (2022)	Local	To understand the impacts of coastal hazards, commence planning for management of the erosion and terminal scour and respond to sea level rise	• Sediment transport within Lonsdale Bight is driven primarily by tidal currents and swell waves entering the Bay through The Rip. • These conditions drive a large flow of approximately 100k m³/yr of sediment across the seafloor into the Bay and another 80,000 to 100,000 m³/yr moves along the beach towards Queenscliff, in a process known as along-shore transport. • Where wave energy reaching the coast removes more sand via along-shore transport than is arriving the deficit is made up from erosion of the dune, leading to long term recession (landward movement of the shoreline), and this is particularly the case at the end of long seawalls where a phenomenon termed 'terminal scour' occurs. • Analysis of air photos shows that erosion and recession of the dune at the end of the seawall was very rapid for the first few years (from 1977), then steady from the 1980s to 2000s. The rate of recession appears to have slowed from around 2015 to the present, and it may be reaching an equilibrium state. • For the next 50 years, up to approximately 2070, the only asset or value at risk from coastal recession is the lovers walk walking path. Beyond 2070 the progression of recession is very difficult to predict but it is possible the road and some private properties may eventually be at risk. The recommended option for the short and medium-term management of erosion at Dog Beach is 'Minimal Intervention' which aims to manage public safety and access around the erosion scarp with no other erosion prevention actions. Specifically, this includes: • Extending the sand fencing to reduce access to the dune face • Install signage advising the dangers of climbing on the dune • Extending the access ramp to prevent the end being exposed during low sand levels • Relocating sections of the footpath (Lovers Walk) when necessary.
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Study	Scale	Focus	Key findings
Port Phillip Bay Coastal Hazard Assessment (2024)	Regional	Assessed a range of coastal hazards at a regional scale including: • Permanent inundation • Storm tide inundation • Change in groundwater • Short and long term erosion	Storm inundation hazard assessment • Storm tide inundation is the temporary inundation (flooding) of low-lying coastal land from a locally elevated sea level (storm tide). • Flood prone areas (from storm tide) include Point Lonsdale and Queenscliff – areas with inundation hazard extent increase substantially under a 0.2m and 0.5 m sea level rise. • More than half of the Borough of Queenscliffe area is within the inundation hazard extent once the 0.8 m sea level rise is exceeded. Permanent inundation extents (areas likely to be prone to regular inundation by tidal patterns) . • As with storm driven flooding, Point Lonsdale and Queenscliff are some of the lower-lying areas increasingly inundated by tides. Groundwater hazards • Decreasing rainfall and increasing evaporation may lower water table depths over time. • Rising sea levels are predicted to have a greater impact than changes in rainfall. • Rising sea levels will see the seawater-ground water interface move further inland in some areas. • Shallow groundwater extends further inland as sea level rises more significantly. • Increasing hazard areas include Queenscliff. Short-term erosion processes • Wave height is a key factor in how the shoreline responds, and the calculated estimates. • Sediment size and the shape of shoreline profile are also key in the estimates, especially the slope of active nearshore areas. • In areas exposed to larger waves that come through Port Phillip Heads – estimated storm erosion widths were greater (5-10m). • Areas exposed to larger waves include Point Lonsdale and Queenscliff. Long-term shoreline change • Accretionary trends were most notable near Queenscliff (0.7m/year accretion) • Coastal structures influence some long-term trends. • Some areas in Port Phillip Bay, especially sandy shorelines, erosion and accretion trends are highly variable, alternating between sand loss and sand build up over time. Combined erosion hazard assessment • Generally, the longer-term erosion components (long-term trends and sea level rise) account for greater proportion of each hazard zone. • Long-term change (based on trends) component is often the most dominant. • Storm-event erosion component is only a minor proportion of the combined hazard zones. • Once we reach 0.8 m of sea level rise, the larger projected erosion hazard zones are predominantly on the western side of the Bay

Port Phillip Bay Coastal Hazard Assessment Maps

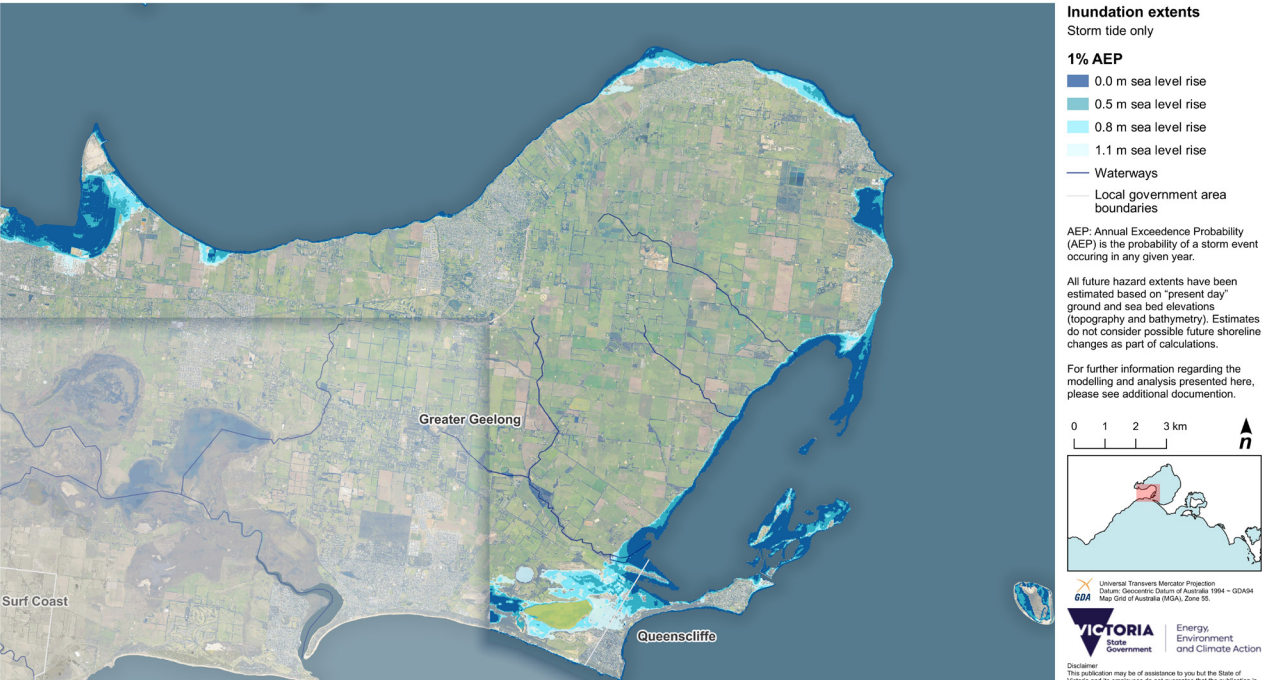


Figure 11. Storm tide inundation 1% AEP 0.8m sea level rise

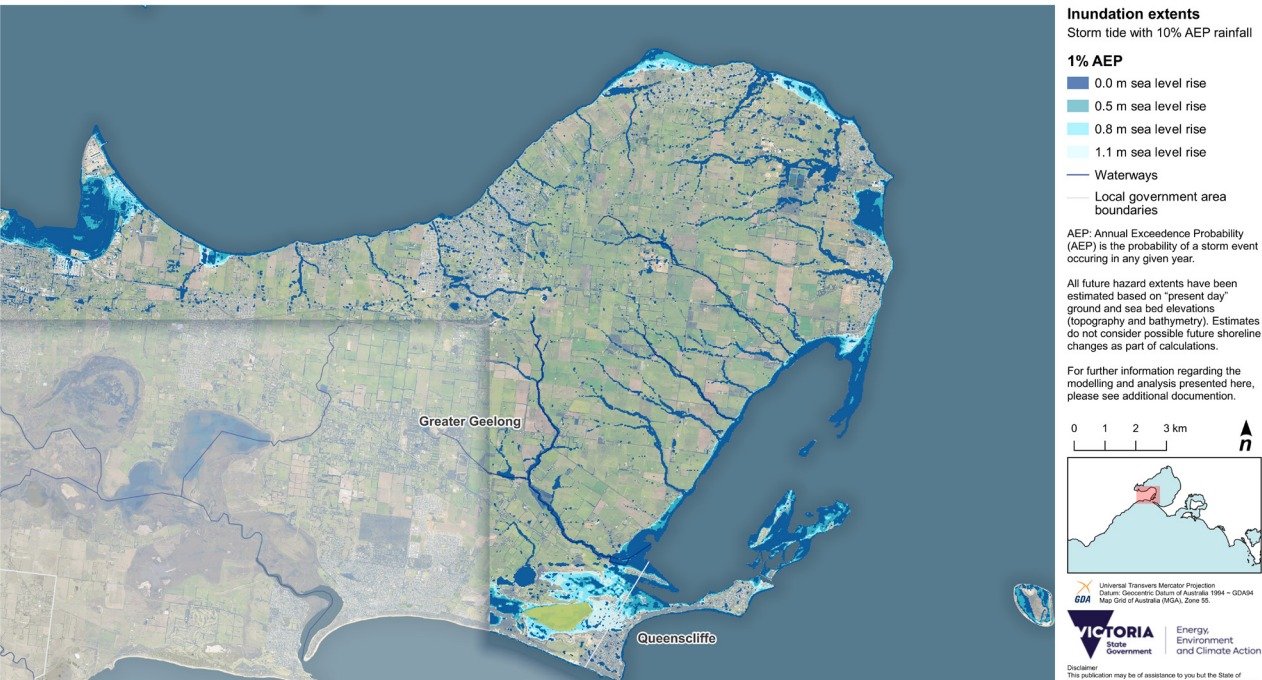


Figure 12. Storm tide inundation with rainfall 1% AEP 0.8 SLR

Port Phillip Bay Coastal Hazard Assessment Maps



Figure 13. Erosion extent 1% AEP 2100 0.8m sea level rise



Figure 14. Shallow groundwater extent 0.8m sea level rise

