



WARRNAMBOOL
CITY COUNCIL

Warrnambool
**COASTAL
MANAGEMENT
PLAN**
2013

ABBREVIATIONS

BECIR	URS, Background, Existing Conditions and Issues Report (2001)
CASS	Coastal Acid Sulphate Soils
CAP	Coastal Action Plan
CBD	Central Business District
CFA	Country Fire Authority
CMP	Coastal Management Plan
CoM	Committee of Management
DEPI	Department of Environment and Primary Industries
EPA	Environment Protection Authority
PV	Parks Victoria
WSCLPP	Warrnambool South Crown Land Precinct Plan
WCB	Western Coastal Board
WCC	Warrnambool City Council
WCMP	Warrnambool Coastal Management Plan
VMP	Warrnambool Coast Vegetation Management Plan
VCC	Victorian Coastal Council

DISCLAIMER

This publication may be of assistance to you but the authors and WCC do not guarantee that it is without flaw of any kind or is wholly appropriate for your particular purposes and therefore disclaims liability for any error, loss or other consequences which may arise from you relying on any information in this publication. The final version of the plan was reviewed and approved by the Warrnambool City Council.

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Warrnambool City Council (WCC) acknowledges the Gunditj-mara and the Kirrae Whurrong people as the original custodians of the lands in the Warrnambool area. Council also acknowledges the descendants of the ancestors of Aboriginal nations within the lands forming

the Great South Coast and particularly the elders of the indigenous communities within both Warrnambool and this region. WCC acknowledges the work of URS Australia Pty Limited (URS) in the preparation of background information for this document. The draft Warrnambool Coastal Management Plan (WCMP) has been prepared in conjunction with URS and is based on input from the

community, the WCC Coastal Management Plan Reference Group, Government organisations and various members of organisation/clubs who participated in the consultation process conducted by URS and Warrnambool City Council throughout the plans development.

DEFINITIONS

Agencies	Government organisations
Built environment	Works undertaken by people, including infrastructure such as walking tracks, boardwalks, amenities and signage.
Public land	Land in public ownership, including coastal Crown land and Coastal Reserves.
Cultural heritage	Pre and post settlement sites of cultural significance.
Stakeholders	All people, groups or organisations with an interest in WCC managed coast or who affect or can be affected by WCC actions.
Community	Residents, visitors, tourist and others who use and benefit from WCC managed coastline.
Warrnambool coastline	All land managed by WCC as defined by the Warrnambool Coastal Management Plan (Map 1). The area defined includes coastal Crown land, Coastal Reserves, land owned by WCC and land WCC intends on managing in the future.
Foreshore	The shoreline within the area defined in the WCMP that lies between the average high tide mark and the average low tide mark.
Sustainable development	Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs' (Source Bruntland Commission, 1987)
Integrated Catchment Management	Understanding the linkages between the hinterlands, waterways, terrestrial and marine biodiversity is critical to achieving the plans vision and objectives. The management, use and development of one component, can impact on another. Some threats to environmental values and management issues originate from outside the management area identified in this plan. As a result, an integrated catchment management approach to achieve the plans vision and objectives is considered key. This means that the implementation of the strategies must be holistic, and in partnership with other government agencies, industry sectors and the community'.

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Warrnambool City Council (WCC) is the Committee of Management (CoM) established under the *Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978* to manage Warrnambool's coastline which stretches approximately 12.7 km from Levy's Point Coastal Reserve in the west, to Logans Beach in the east, excluding the area occupied by the Wannon Water Reclamation Plant embedded within the South Warrnambool Crown Land Precinct (Map 1). The *Coastal Management Act 1995* provides for the coordinated strategic planning and management of the Victorian coast and establishes the Victorian Coastal Council (VCC) and three Regional Coastal Boards to coordinate planning and management of Victoria's coast. It also provides for the coordinated approach to approvals for use and development of coastal Crown land, including the preparation and implementation of Coastal Management Plans (CMP).

The Warrnambool Coastal Management Plan (WCMP) provides for the future use, development and management of Warrnambool's coastline; an area of which is defined under section 2.3 and 6 of the plan. The WCMP identifies the most prominent environmental, cultural and recreational values found along Warrnambool's coastline, defines management precincts, identifies key management issues affecting the coastline and provides prioritised management strategies aimed at achieving the plan's vision.

The management area, referred to in the plan as Warrnambool's coastline, has been divided into five precincts, including two activity nodes:

- Logans Beach Precinct
- Lady Bay East Precinct
- Lady Bay West Precinct including:
- Foreshore Activity Node

- Breakwater Activity Node
- South Warrnambool Crown Land Precinct and Wild Coast Precinct.

Management of these precincts will be guided by the vision and objectives set out in the plan. Through consultation with community groups, key stakeholders, residents and WCC officers, a vision for Warrnambool's coastline was developed. The vision statement describes what WCC envisages for Warrnambool's coastline; to be fostered through the implementation of the plan and is as follows:

'An environment where the natural and cultural values of Warrnambool's unique coastline are protected and enhanced and opportunities to access and enjoy the coastline are achieved in a sustainable way'.

To achieve this vision, objectives for the management of Warrnambool's coastline have been developed and are detailed in section 5.2.

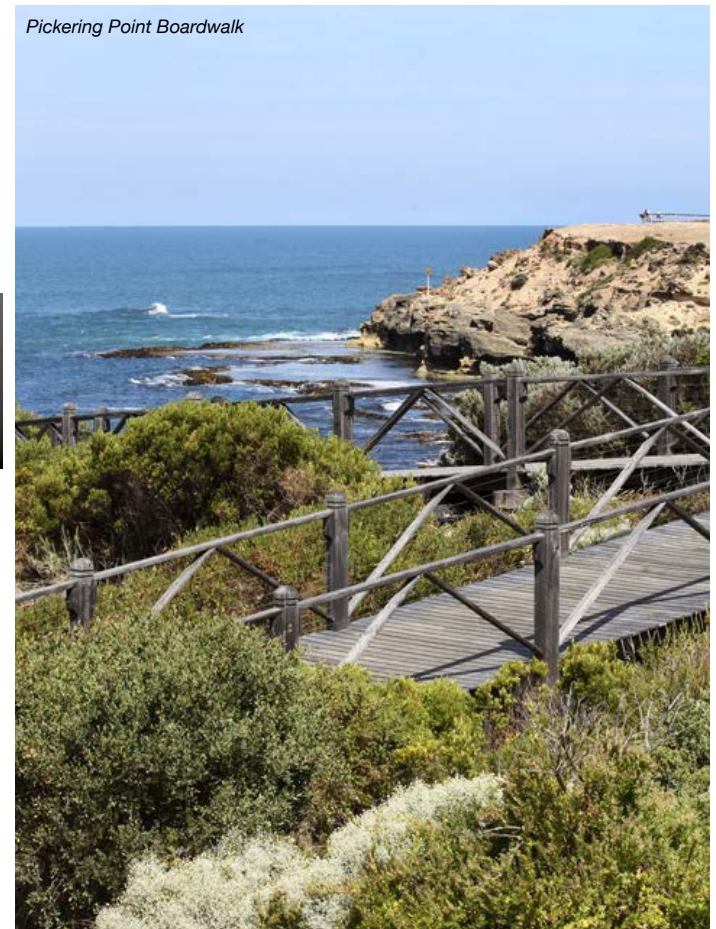
High priority management issues affecting Warrnambool's coastline include the:

- impact of climate change
- loss of native flora and fauna
- protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage places
- provision of designated public access
- role of Warrnambool Port's as State Marine Precinct
- unauthorised access and activities impacting on environmental and cultural heritage values
- impacts on environmental and cultural values caused by feral and domestic pets
- sympathetically designed coastal infrastructure and provision of public amenities.

The methodology used to prepare the draft WCMP included:

- a review of existing information
- site inspections and
- consultation with key stakeholders, residents and agencies.

The draft WCMP has been prepared in conjunction with URS Australia Pty. Ltd. and is based on input from the community, the WCC Coastal Management Plan Reference Group, Government agencies and various members of organisation/clubs who participated in the consultation process throughout the development of the Plan.



2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 PURPOSE AND CONTEXT OF THE PLAN

The *Coastal Management Act 1995* provides for the coordinated strategic planning and management of the Victorian coast. The Act establishes the Victorian Coastal Council (VCC) and three Regional Coastal Boards to coordinate planning and management of the coast. It also provides for the coordinated approach to approvals for use and development of coastal Crown land, including the preparation and implementation of Coastal Management Plans (CMP).

As set out in Clause 30 of the Act, the relevant Committee of Management of coastal Crown land reserved under the *Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978* may determine whether to prepare a CMP and is empowered to prepare this plan. WCC is responsible for managing coastal Crown land, having been delegated the responsibility of CoM by the Department of Environment and Primary Industries (DEPI).

A CMP must set out the land management requirements for the area and include a 3 year business plan describing the proposed works for the area. In accordance with the provisions of the *Coastal Management Act 1995*, the purpose of a CMP is to:

- identify a vision
- identify environmental, heritage and recreational values
- develop strategies for protecting values
- guide future use and management and
- identify actions and timeframes in which to achieve the actions.

A CMP for an area must be consistent with and give effect to:

- a) the Victorian Coastal Strategy (2008)
- b) any Coastal Action Plan (CAP) applying to the area (draft Western Boating CAP in this instance) and
- c) any relevant coastal recommendations.

In addition to being prepared in accordance with the *Coastal Management Act 1995*, the plan aims to support the objectives set out in the *Warrnambool City Council - Council Plan 2013-2017*, being:

- to be a leading regional city
- to be a sustainable city
- to be a liveable city and
- to be a city of growth.



Figure 1. Policy Hierarchy



The 2013 WCMP will replace the 1999 Warrnambool CAP, which is in effect a CMP, and has served as a very useful document, guiding and directing coastal management across the Warrnambool coast for the past 13 years.

2.2 RELEVANT LEGISLATION, POLICIES AND PLANS

As part of the Background, Existing Conditions and Issues report (BECIR) (URS, 2011), key legislation, policy and strategies relevant to the management, administration and development of Warrnambool's coastline were reviewed. A broad range of issues are addressed across the documents reviewed, with varying levels of relevance to the WCMP and although some have been superseded, they provided valuable background information. The list of legislation, policies and strategies in appendix B were reviewed in the BECIR.

The aim of the review process was to ensure that the WCMP gives effect to and is consistent with key legislation, policy and strategies and to ensure that the WCMP provides clear and consolidated strategic direction for the management of Warrnambool's coastline. The Coastal Management Act 1995 and the Victorian Coastal Strategy 2008 (VCS) were the key documents used and are summarised below:

Coastal Management Act 1995

The Coastal Management Act provides for the coordinated strategic planning and management of the Victorian coast. The Act establishes the Victorian Coastal Council (VCC) and three Regional Coastal Boards to coordinate planning and management of the coast. It also provides for the coordinated approach to approvals for use and development of coastal Crown land, including the preparation and implementation of Coastal Management Plans (CMP).

Victorian Coastal Strategy 2008

The Victorian Coastal Strategy (VCS) provides a comprehensive integrated management framework

for the coast of Victoria. It is established under the Coastal Management Act 1995. The Act directs the VCS to provide for long-term planning of the Victorian coast for the next 100 years and beyond. The purpose of the strategy is to provide:

1. A vision for the planning, management and use of coastal, estuarine and marine environments
2. The government's policy commitment for coastal, estuarine and marine environments
3. A framework for the development and implementation of other specific strategies and plans such as Coastal Action Plans, management plans and planning schemes and
4. A guide for exercising discretion by decision-makers, where appropriate (Victorian Coastal Council 2008, p. 5).

The draft Victorian Coastal Strategy 2013 was released for public comment in October, and is expected to be finalised early 2014. The policy direction for the updated VCS is consistent with the 2008 VCS.

2.3 WARRNAMBOOL COASTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN AREA

Warrnambool is located on the south west coast of Victoria, approximately 260km west of Melbourne and is the largest coastal city outside Port Phillip Bay. The city is bound by Moyne Shire in the north, east and west and the Southern Ocean in the south and encompasses a total land area of 120 km² (Map 1).

WCC is responsible for the management of approximately 12.7 km of coastline, referred to in this report as Warrnambool's coastline; to be managed under the framework established within this plan. The area included in the WCMP is located on land known by the traditional owners as Gunditjmarra country, with Warrnambool thought to be an Aboriginal word meaning 'two swamps' or 'ample water'. Warrnambool's coastline embodies a

variety of coastal environments between Levy's Point Coastal Reserve in the west, to Logans Beach in the east (Map 1). Key features include the rugged cliffs of Pickering Point and Thunder Point, the mouth of the Merri and Hopkins River estuaries, Middle Island, Stingray Bay, Merri Marine Sanctuary, Lady Bay and Logans Beach Southern Right Whale Nursery.

Warrnambool's coastline comprises of both public and private land tenure.

Key features within the WCMP management area include:

- Levy's Point Coastal Reserve
- Thunder Point Coastal Reserve
- Pickering Point
- Stingray Bay and Middle Island
- Shelly Beach
- Lady Bay
- The carnival site
- Point Ritchie (Moyjil Aboriginal Place)
- Logans Beach
- The mouth of the Hopkins and Merri Rivers estuaries

Major infrastructure along Warrnambool's coastline includes:

- Breakwater and Foreshore Promenade
- Wannon Water's Warrnambool Water Reclamation Plant
- The former aquarium, west of the breakwater
- The Harbour Pavilion
- The Surf Club and restaurant
- The whale viewing platform at Logans Beach
- Surfside Holiday Park
- Shipwreck Bay Caravan Park
- Trotting track
- Golf course
- Boat launching facilities
- Rail Trail
- Quarry at Levy's Point
- Several car parks
- Toilet facilities
- Various constructed beach accesses



2.4 WARRNAMBOOL COASTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN PREPARATION PROCESS

URS Australia Pty Ltd (URS) was appointed by WCC in November 2010, to prepare a Background, Existing Conditions and Issues Report (BECIR) and a draft Coastal Management Plan for Warrnambool's coastline. Consultation workshops were undertaken by URS in conjunction with WCC in November 2010, with the community, key stakeholders and relevant government agencies. The purpose of these workshops was to introduce the management planning process to key stakeholders, develop the vision for Warrnambool's coastline and provide the opportunity to offer early input into the WCMP by assisting in the identification of key issues, values, threats and opportunities. The workshops

were advertised in the local media, along with individual invitations to key interest groups. In addition, an agency stakeholder workshop and a Council Officer and Project Reference Group Workshop were held with the same purpose.

The BECIR and URS draft WCMP above have served as valuable reference documents during the preparation of this plan. The Warrnambool Coastal Vegetation Management Plan (VMP) was developed by Biosis Research Pty Ltd in conjunction with the URS draft WCMP. The VMP was released for public comment in December 2011, with submissions received and incorporated into the VMP.

Following Council approval at the 30 September 2013 meeting, the draft WCMP was released for public comment over a 6 week period, from October 2 until November 13, 2013. WCC received a total of 20 written submissions to the draft CMP from members of the general community, environmental community groups, government agencies, recreation groups and

the commercial sector. All submissions were carefully considered by WCC and URS Australia with a total of 120 amendments made to the draft. Communications were delivered according to the WCMP Communications Plan and included face-to-face methods, social media and web based tools, a stakeholder mail out (including agency and community groups) and printed media. The Warrnambool CMP and VMP was finalized on February 24, 2014 with Council moving a motion to adopt these plans at the Ordinary Council meeting held on that day.

2.5 BACKGROUND, EXISTING CONDITIONS AND ISSUES REPORT

The Background, Existing Conditions and Issues Report (BECIR), prepared by URS Australia Pty Ltd for WCC and was finalised in February 2011. The purpose of this report was to identify the key trends and issues relevant to the Warrnambool coastline and to provide a summary of the existing conditions of the coastal environment. The document provides a detailed review of the strategic policy framework affecting the coastline and coastal management and an overview of key stakeholder values.

The Executive Summary of the BECIR (Appendix A) identified the community values relating to the Warrnambool coast. The values and issues identified along the coast through the consultation process were used to develop the vision, objectives and management strategies in this plan.



Stakeholder consultation workshops, 2010

2.6 COASTAL MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

In addition to WCC's role as CoM, several other stakeholders play a part in the management of the Warrnambool's coastline.

Key agencies include the following:

Western Coastal Board (WCB) oversees strategic coastal and marine planning issues in Victoria's Western Coastal Region which extends from Breamlea, near Torquay, to the South Australia border, including the City of Warrnambool, advising the relevant State Minister and Victorian Coastal Council (VCC). The WCB was established under the terms of the Coastal Management Act 1995.

Victorian Coastal Council (VCC) is appointed under the Coastal Management Act 1995 as the peak body for the strategic planning and management of the Victorian coast and to provide advice to the Minister for Environment and Climate Change.

Department of Environment and Primary Industries (DEPI) acts as the land owner of all public land in Victoria on behalf of the Crown. DEPI do not have any direct management responsibility for Crown land on the Warrnambool coastline as local management responsibility is delegated to WCC and Parks Victoria.

WCC is the Committee of Management responsible for Warrnambool's coastal Crown land, from Levy's Point Coastal Reserve in the west to Logans Beach in the east up to the high water mark; delegated by DEPI. WCC administers the Warrnambool Planning Scheme and is responsible for regulating the use and development of the foreshore through the regulatory powers of the planning scheme. The City of Warrnambool's coastline is mainly public land, except for privately owned Logans Beach Whale Nursery; however, this land is also managed by

WCC. WCC is also the Port Manager for the Warrnambool Breakwater and Lady Bay.

Parks Victoria (PV) manages the Merri Marine Sanctuary, situated at the mouth of the Merri River. PV is also the Committee of Management for the Belfast Coastal Reserve which adjoins Levy's Beach Coastal Reserve in the West.

Department of Transport have delegated the role of Local Port Manager for the Port of Warrnambool to WCC.

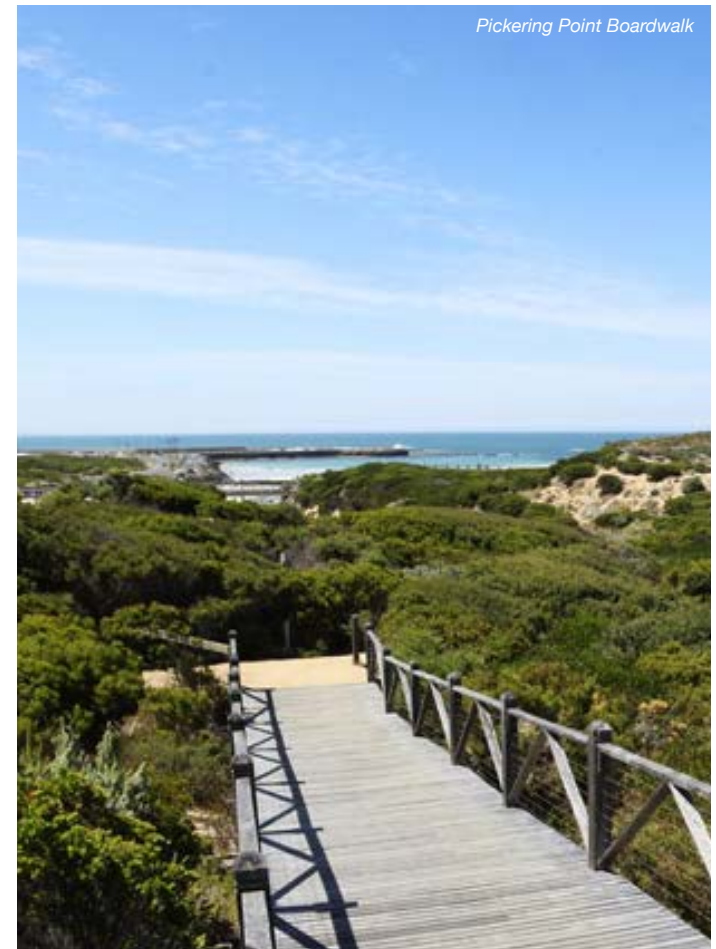
Office of **Aboriginal Affairs Victoria** is the Victorian Government's key agency for advice on Aboriginal Affairs, and is responsible for administering the Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 to protect Aboriginal cultural heritage on public and private land.

Wannon Water is Committee of Management for Crown Land occupied by the Warrnambool Water Reclamation Plan located within the South Warrnambool Crown Land Precinct. Wannon Water operate this industrial water reclamation plant providing sewerage and trade waste services to the Warrnambool community.

Glenelg Hopkins Catchment Management Authority, under the Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994, is responsible for facilitating and coordinating integrated catchment management of the Glenelg Hopkins Catchment within which the Merri and Hopkins Rivers Estuaries are included.

Key partnership organisations actively involved in management of the Warrnambool coastline include:

- Warrnambool Coastcare Landcare Group
- Making a Difference (MAD) for the Merri
- Warrnambool Surf Club
- Fishcare South West
- Warrnambool Yacht Club
- Warrnambool Offshore and Light Game Fishing Club
- Warrnambool Coastguard
- Schools
- Warrnambool Mountain Bike Club
- Eastern Maar, Gunditj Mirring and Kuuyang Maar
- Friends of Merri Marine Sanctuary



Pickering Point Boardwalk



3. COASTAL VALUES

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The area covered by the WCMP encompasses a range of impressive landscape features including the ancient dune systems of Thunder Point and Pickering Point, the wave dominated Merri and Hopkins River estuaries, brackish wetlands and the both rugged and sheltered beaches of Lady Bay; forming part of what is known as Victoria's 'shipwreck coast'. Warrnambool's coastal environment exists within close proximity to, or integrated within the urban environment and is arguably one of the city's most valuable assets, supporting a diverse range of environmental, cultural and recreational values. The protection and enhancement of Warrnambool's coastal values is considered key to achieving the WCMP's vision for the future. The following describes some of the most prominent environmental, cultural and recreational values present along Warrnambool's coastline.

3.2 ENVIRONMENTAL

Warrnambool's coastline supports an impressive range of environmental values and landscape features, with a concentration of natural values found in the western reaches of the coastline, known as the Wild Coast. Biosis Research recorded a total of 98 indigenous plant species from over fifteen Ecological Vegetation Classes within the area managed by WCC. These areas of coastal vegetation provide important wildlife corridors and biological hotspots for vulnerable and threatened flora and fauna species. In addition, Warrnambool's coastline adjoins a number of ecologically important areas including the Southern Right Whale nursery off Logans Beach and Merri Marine Sanctuary. Stakeholder consultation revealed that the visual aesthetics, diversity of environments, coastal processes and minimal manmade structures were among the environmental values identified by the community (Appendix A).



Logans Beach (Map 2) is an area of particular environmental significance due to its visual beauty and ecological sensitivity. This is due particularly to its visiting population of Southern Right Whales who:

- give birth, and nurse their calves in the shallow, sheltered waters
- visit in numbers of between 4 and 21 individuals between May and October
- provide Victoria with the main site for land-based whale watching and
- one of only ten main calving areas identified for Southern Right Whales in Australia

The mouth of the Hopkins River estuary is also a key feature of the Warrnambool's coastline where sand deposits at the estuary mouth form a barrier to the ocean; breached either naturally or artificially by WCC in consultation with Glenelg Hopkins Catchment Management Authority (GHCMA). The semi-permanent sand bar on the eastern side of the river mouth and vegetation surrounding the river mouth provides important habitat for species including the Hooded Plover, which nest above the high tide mark. Unlike the eastern side of the Hopkins River mouth, the western side consists of the moderately high sandstone cliffs of Point Ritchie. Lady Bay is dominated by high wave action and strong



undertow. The fore dune surrounding Lady Bay supports a relatively large area of corridor habitat, containing numerous indigenous flora species from ecological vegetation classes including modified Coastal Dune Scrub and significant patches of Coastal Dune Grassland. This strip of vegetation provides an important wildlife corridor along the coastline. Warrnambool's coastline adjoins the Merri Marine Sanctuary which is of significant environmental value; situated at the mouth of the Merri River it is one of Victoria's few Marine Sanctuaries located in an urban environment. This site is managed by Parks Victoria in close consultation with the WCC and its health is closely linked to the management of the surrounding coastal environment. Middle Island, located within the mouth of the Merri River is particularly significant, providing nesting areas for Little Penguins, Little Pied Cormorants, Short-tailed Shearwaters and roosting areas for transient seabirds such as the Pacific Gull.

Middle Island's Little Penguin population was nearly decimated by fox predation with an estimated 600 individuals in 1999 reduced to less than 10 by 2005. Today the population is over 100 due to the Maremma Guardian Dogs project, which has resulted in the Little Penguin population being protected from foxes, improving habitat through revegetation and monitoring population numbers. Research undertaken by the Warrnambool Field Naturalist Club found that the complete exclusion of public access to Middle Island was also a key factor in increased penguin number by avoiding the inadvertent crushing of eggs and chicks. The project was established in 2006 and is now a proud example of improved environmental condition along Warrnambool's

coastline. Merri River estuary and adjacent Brackish Wetlands also provided important habitat and feeding grounds for many native animal species, including some migratory birds.

The coastline west of the Merri River estuary to the western boundary of the management area comprises a highly scenic and wild landscape (Map 5). It is largely undeveloped and is characterised by its remote nature and is both visually and ecologically interesting. The high wave energy and limited public access provide an ideal receiving environment and sustainable solution for the EPA regulated release to the ocean of reclaimed water from the Warrnambool Water Reclamation Plant (WRP) which occurs within the Warrnambool coastal Crown land. Appropriate management of the WRP provides a low total community cost outcome and would provide for predicted expansion of Warrnambool's population and commercial base. The environmental value of the coastline between Pickering Point and the far western boundary exceed the eastern areas in terms of remnant native vegetation, due to the size of the area and condition of remnant vegetation present. Extensive communities of modified Coastal Dune Scrub and wetland vegetation associated with the prior course of the Merri River are supported within the western reaches of Warrnambool's coastline.



Foreshore Re-vegetation

3.3 CULTURAL AND RECREATIONAL

Warrnambool's coastline is rich in cultural heritage, including places of indigenous and post settlement significance. In particular, fragile archaeological evidence of Aboriginal occupation at Point Ritchie and west of Pickering Point indicate how important the coastal environment was in terms of Aboriginal land use, particularly for food supply, ceremonies and celebrations. Middens are among the most common and visual proof of Aboriginal occupation with evidence of discarded food refuse and cooking materials including shellfish, animals bone, charcoal and stone.

Aboriginal cultural heritage found at Point Ritchie (Moyjil Aboriginal Place) is extremely fragile. An ongoing protection declaration under the Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 is in place to provide protective measures for conservation and management. Warrnambool's coastline remains culturally significant to the local indigenous community today and Council acknowledges the Gunditj-mara and the Kirrae Whurrong people as the original custodians of land in

the Warrnambool. Places of Aboriginal significance are protected under the Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 and it is important that culturally significant sites are identified and protected against inappropriate use and development.

Warrnambool coastline also holds post settlement sites of significance, evident in the coastal regions name of 'ship wreck coast'. Warrnambool's coastline supported early European recreation and commercial pursuits with the Breakwater included on the Victorian Heritage Register and numerous post settlement monuments and historical sites such as Grannies Grave located along Warrnambool's coastline. In the 1880s, the Port of Warrnambool handled more cargo than the Port of Melbourne and in 1874 approval was given to construct the breakwater; completed in 1890. At that time the Breakwater consisted of two parts: the concrete breakwater extending out into the bay, and the timber viaduct. Viaduct Road was originally a raised timber structure, the area to the east of the viaduct which was once part of the harbor is now land and a car park has been constructed along the new shoreline. The breakwater railway was removed in 1962, though some remnants of rail remain. Today the Breakwater provides a sheltered place for activities including fishing and boat launching.



Merri River Mouth taken between 1910 -1915
(Source: Warrnambool & District Historical Society)

Warrnambool's coastline continues to provide the local and visiting population with a broad range of recreational opportunities, which makes the city an attractive place to live and visit and include:

- land based whale watching
- surfing
- swimming
- walking
- nature observation
- bike riding
- boating
- scuba diving and
- fishing.

Community consultation highlighted the importance of the coastline to the local community in terms of its recreational value. Warrnambool's population is estimated to multiply by 4.5 in the peak summer months, with a great number of those utilising the city's 5.7 kilometre foreshore promenade, boardwalks and platforms with an average of 562 trips per day taken along the foreshore promenade. In addition, data collected by WCC in 2013 shows pedestrian usage of up to 250 people per day adjoining the South West Crown Land Present, along the Port Fairy-Warrnambool Rail Trail. Lady Bay is a significant strategic point of access to Warrnambool's coast, supporting a number of recreational and commercial users across a diverse range of coastal landscapes. Lady Bay is largely protected from strong wave action and has long been an area of high activity and environmental modification. The area contains a concentration of infrastructure which facilitate multi-use, satisfying the objectives for activity nodes, hence two WCC designated 'Activity Nodes' are located on Lady Bay, as described later in the report (Map 4). The Foreshore Pavilion is the latest addition to the Lady Bay Foreshore and Breakwater area. The \$3.3m building is a centerpiece of the Warrnambool Foreshore area and dramatically improved facilities for the community.

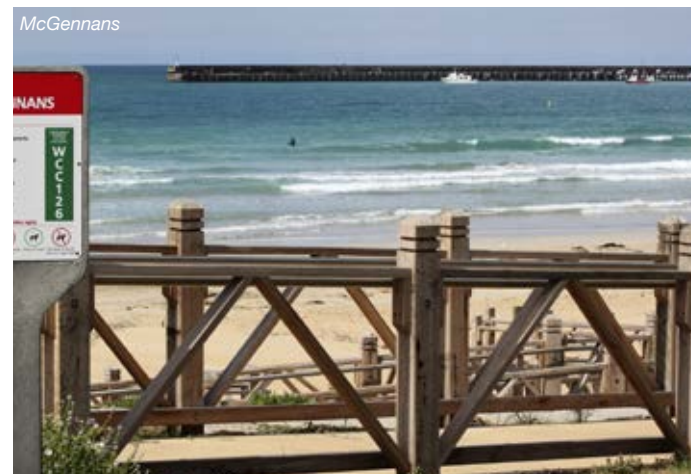
Warrnambool is also a major destination for people travelling along popular tourist routes across Victoria including the Great Ocean Road and north to the Grampians National Park. This is recognised through Warrnambool being identified as an activity node in the VCS 2008 and a key destination in other strategies such as the Great Ocean Road Destination Management Plan 2012. Logans Beach plays a significant role from a cultural and recreational perspective, largely due to the Logans Beach Southern Right Whales nursery. Land based whale watching attracts approximately 37,190 tourists annually to the city and is estimated to inject \$2-2.5 million into the economy each year.



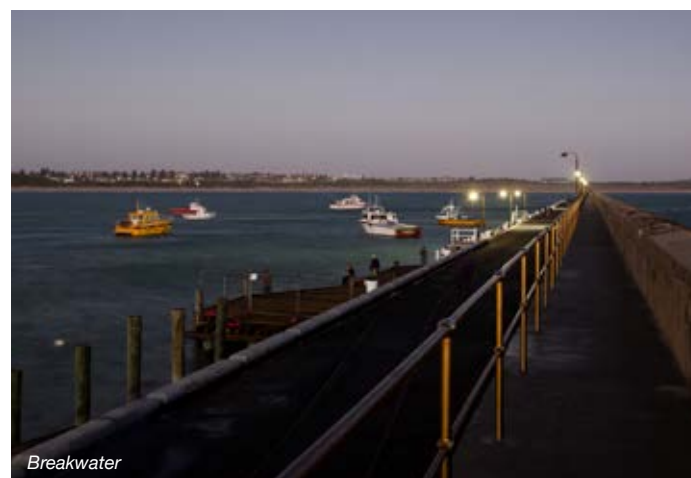
Mouth of the Merri, early 1900's
(Source: Warrnambool & District Historical Society)



Foreshore Pavilion



McGennans



Breakwater

4. OVERARCHING MANAGEMENT PRESSURES

Three overarching pressures have been identified as being key drivers behind the management issues identified in section 6 and 7 of the plan. Strong links can also be made across each of the key drivers:

- population growth and development pressure
- climate change and
- knowledge gaps and resourcing.

4.1 POPULATION GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT PRESSURE

In 2012, the population of Warrnambool was estimated to be 32,3681. Warrnambool's population has increased from 29,1802 in 2001, to over 32,000 in an 11 year period (average 1.1% per annum growth rate).

Warrnambool's population growth is expected to continue into the future and is forecasted to reach over 43,0003 by 2031 (estimated growth projection is 1.4% per annum). The draft Great South Coast Regional Growth Plan projects the population of Warrnambool City to reach 55,000 people by 2041.

Warrnambool's coastal values are considered to be one of the driving forces behind the city's current and future population growth; the sea-change lifestyle, amenity and beauty of Warrnambool's coast among the key attractions, which includes a proportion moving from inland locations more susceptible to drought. The comparatively rapid growth in the permanent and visiting population presents the need to accommodate for the additional use; presenting issues such as:

- the provision of coastal amenities and infrastructure
- native flora and fauna conservation management
- management of fragile cultural heritage site and unauthorised access and activities impacting on coastal environmental and cultural heritage values.

It is critical that the WCMP addresses risks to Warrnambool's unique coastal values, applied through increased use and development pressure. Accommodating for the addition use must be achieved in a sustainable and ecologically sensitive manner, based on sound information and through concentrating activity within designated activity nodes.

4.2 CLIMATE CHANGE

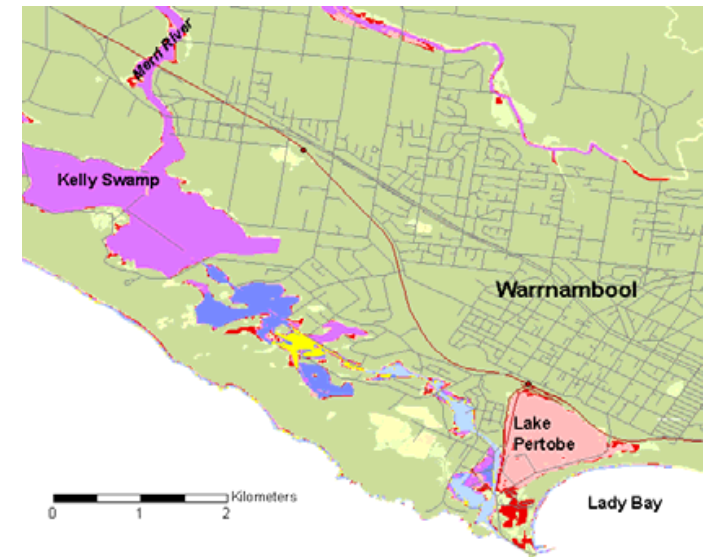
Every international science agency (including Australia's ECSIRO) has considered the evidence and has concluded that the warming of the world's climate is proven.

The results of climate change, such as storm surge, inundation through sea level rise and temperature increase pose some of the most significant threats to Warrnambool's coastline including:

- impacts to infrastructure
- erosion and cliff instability
- damage to places of cultural significance and native flora and fauna species loss.

Links may also be made to population growth and development pressure. By the end of the century we are expecting the sea level to rise as much as 75cm in south west Victoria, 2.2m sea level rise during storm surges (predicted for 2100) . Inundation from rising sea levels poses a real and significant threat to south west Victoria and WCC acknowledges that the impacts associated with climate change are likely to be felt along Warrnambool's coastline in coming decades (Figure 2). Without direct and indirect action, environmental, cultural and recreational values currently present on Warrnambool's coastline may

be at risk . Strategies set out in this plan to address the issue of climate change are under section 7.3 and involve managing coastal hazards in the context of climate change and coastal vulnerability, as well as mitigation efforts.



Terrain height	Features	1:100 year stormtide Inundation			
< 0 m	Rail infrastructure	SLR	Year	Scenario	
0 - 1 m	Roads	0 m	Current		
1 - 2 m	Rail	0.15 m	2030	1	
2 - 3 m		0.47 m	2070		
3 + m		0.82 m	2100		
		1.10 m	2100	3	
		1.40 m	2100	4	

Figure 2. Land vulnerable to inundation during a 1 in 100 year storm tide under current climate conditions and various scenarios of future sea level rise for South Warrnambool. Source: Adapted from Future Coasts Data (Kathleen L. McInnes, Ian Macadam and Julian O'Grad, 2009).

4.3 KNOWLEDGE GAPS

The effectiveness and efficiency of strategic action in response to issues driven by population growth, development pressure and climate change is dependent upon filling current knowledge gaps and though adequate resourcing, as reflected in the plans objectives and business plan. Targeted research and planning is critical to ensuring future use and development is based on sound and up to date information and isn't reactive. Inadequate information and data is considered an overarching management pressure, as many of the issues identified have been done so due to the absence of locally specific information and data. These knowledge gaps can lead to further management issues and threats to coastal values.

The importance of filling knowledge gaps is reflected in the strategic management actions detailed in section 7, including addressing issues such as:

- climate change
- Aboriginal cultural heritage management
- impact of works within the marine environment on the terrestrial environment

5. VISION AND OBJECTIVES

5.1 VISION

One of the key objectives of this plan is to establish a vision for Warrnambool's coastline. Through consultation with community groups, key government agencies, residents and the WCMP reference group, the vision for Warrnambool's coastline was developed. The vision statement describes what WCC pictures through the implementation of the WCMP.

'An environment where the natural and cultural values of Warrnambool's unique coastline are protected and enhanced and opportunities to access and enjoy the coastline are achieved in a sustainable way.'

5.2 MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

To achieve the vision set out above and to address the issue identified, management objectives for Warrnambool's coastline have been developed under five key themes. The management strategies identified in section 7 have been prioritised based on how closely they contribute towards achieving the objectives detailed below, listed in order of priority. Each management strategy has been scored against a multi criteria decision matrix using the management objectives below in order to determine each strategies priority status. Future management strategies and actions proposed will be assessed in the same manner.

1. Management of the natural environment

- Protect, enhance and restore natural and cultural values
- Monitor the health of ecological systems and landscape processes
- Manage threats and impacts to native flora and fauna and landscape features
- Achieve a high level of ecologically sound on-ground management
- Retain and conserve natural coastal processes
- Ensure coastal management is holistic and integrated across government agencies (Commonwealth, State and Local), industry sectors and the community.

2. Climate change and sustainable development

- Understand and plan for the management of climate change impacts and coastal processes
- Ensure that access and use of the coastal environment is sustainable
- Promote sustainable transport and passive connections

3. Management of cultural heritage values

Protect and identify places of cultural significance and where appropriate provide interpretation.

3. Management of the built environment

- Concentrate active recreational use and development within highly modified environments, containing existing infrastructure
- Support existing and future appropriate and sensitive development that is coastal dependent, demonstrates considerable net community benefit that complements and integrates with the coastal landscape
- Maintain infrastructure to a high standard
- Create iconic spaces in activity nodes to provide a variety of coastal destinations and experiences.
- Ensure that future use and development is not reactive and that projects are based on sound and up to date information.

5. Community awareness and involvement

- Support and manage access to the coast for educational, research and teaching purposes
- Provide amenities and opportunities for experiences that support tourism and community access to the coast, without compromising the natural environment
- Engage and raise awareness in the community of the values of the coastal environment
- Provide suitable access for a variety of user groups at activity nodes along Warrnambool's coastline
- Ensure that, where appropriate internal and external stakeholder consultation is undertaken as part of project development and delivery.
- Provide support to community groups for the role they undertake towards implementation of the management strategies

6. MANAGEMENT UNITS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

Warrnambool's coastline has been divided into five precincts, within which WCC have identified two activity nodes. These precincts form the basis of the WCMP and provide a platform for the discussion of management issues and strategies in each location. Most importantly, it identifies areas where development along Warrnambool's coast will be concentrated, based on the direction of the VCS, identified through defining activity nodes located in areas containing a concentration of existing development, which facilitates multi use. According to the VCS, development should be directed away from sensitive areas and significant landscapes and contained within designated locations, avoiding impacts to sensitive areas.

This section outlines how activity and recreation nodes are defined under the VCS and is followed by a description of each precinct and activity node encompassed in this plan, providing examples of key values and management issues identified.

6.2 PRECINCTS AND ACTIVITY NODES

The VCS 2008 states activity nodes are located within existing coastal settlements and:

- contain both public and private land
- provide community recreation facilities and opportunities which enhance the coastal experience
- provide appropriate areas for commercial uses, including ports and fishing
- provide tourist accommodation and activities

- have an increased density of development and range of uses
- provide for public transport and traffic needs
- contain development which exhibits excellence in design and complements or integrates with the coastal landscape and setting
- contain development which is of a scale appropriate to the local context and complement and benefit from adjacent private land use and development.

The objective for activity nodes is to provide a focus area for access to the coast, services and social interaction within existing settlements and urban areas, and to link and integrate the public and private realms within this area.

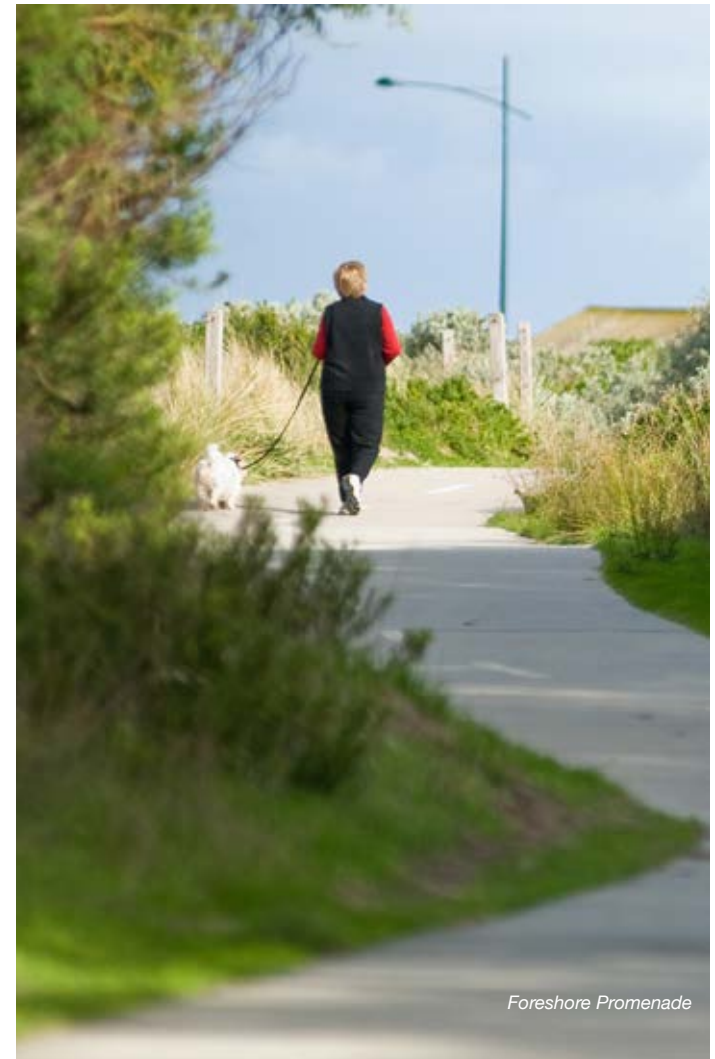
Recreation nodes are areas that:

- are located on coastal crown land, outside of activity nodes
- exhibit a high level of use and visitation for recreation and water-related activities
- offer foreshore and marine access, and may contain boat ramps
- contain recreational infrastructure such as piers, fishing platforms, walking tracks, picnic and camping grounds, and lifesaving clubs and have identified strategic priorities for the provision of existing recreation facilities and provide opportunities for the redevelopment or expansion of facilities for the net community and public benefit.

The objective for recreation nodes is to provide access to recreation and water-related activities where a genuine need is identified through a strategic assessment, whilst limiting the scale and intensity of development to that which is appropriate to the area.

Warrnambool's precinct and activity nodes include:

- Logans Beach Precinct
- Lady Bay East Precinct
- Lady Bay West Precinct including:
 - Foreshore Activity Node
 - Breakwater Activity Node
- South Warrnambool Crown Land Precinct
- Wild Coast Precinct



6.3 LOGANS BEACH PRECINCT



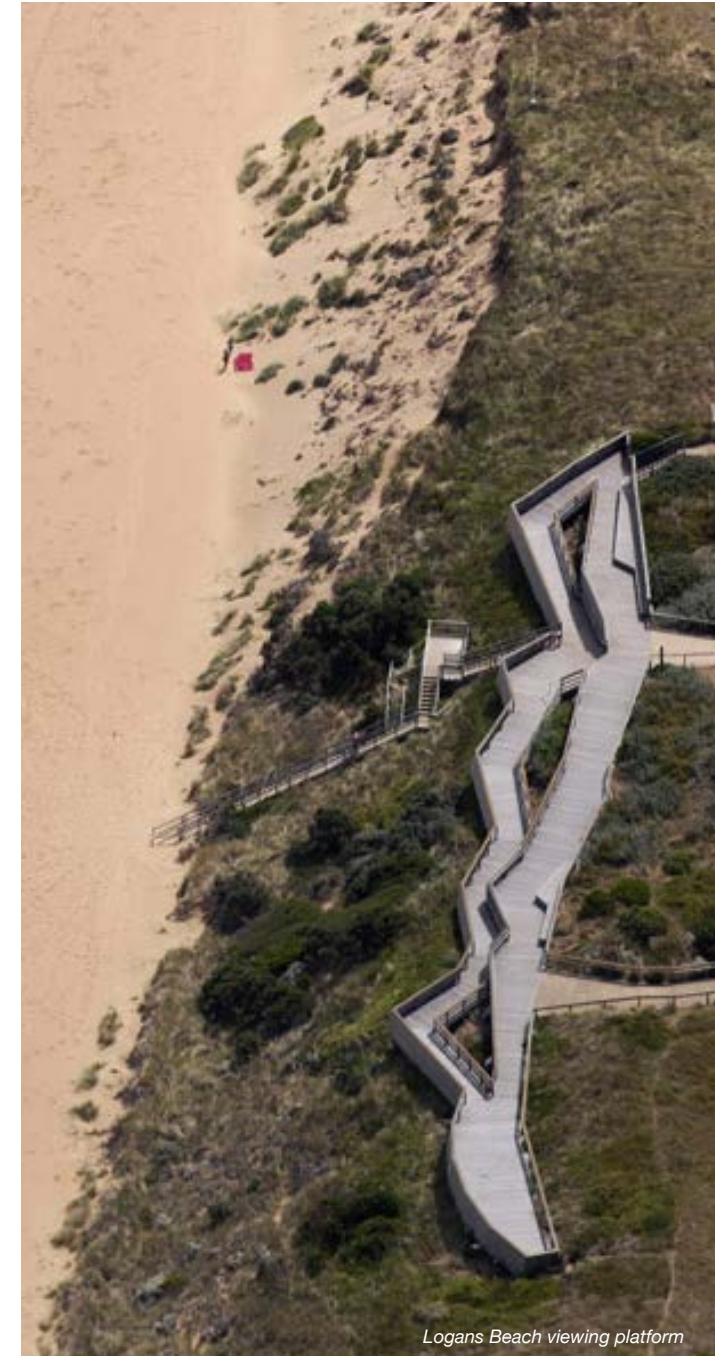
Map 2. Logans Beach Precinct and the future Hopkins Point South Management Area, showing key infrastructure and 'Blue Hole'.

Examples of key values

- Logans Beach Southern Right Whale Nursery
- Site of Aboriginal cultural significance
- Significant area of Coastal Dune Scrub
- Area of locally endangered Coastal Dune Grassland
- Important estuarine habitat
- Nesting Hooded Plover populations
- Recreational fishing
- Mouth of the Hopkins River Estuary

Key management issues

- Management of dune blowouts
- Invasive weed management including Marram Grass and Sea spurge
- Biodiversity loss and the degradation of remnant native vegetation
- Non-compliance with the off leash policy
- Sustainable Access
- Artificial (illegal and authorised) Hopkins River mouth opening
- Threats to environmental values from outside the management area

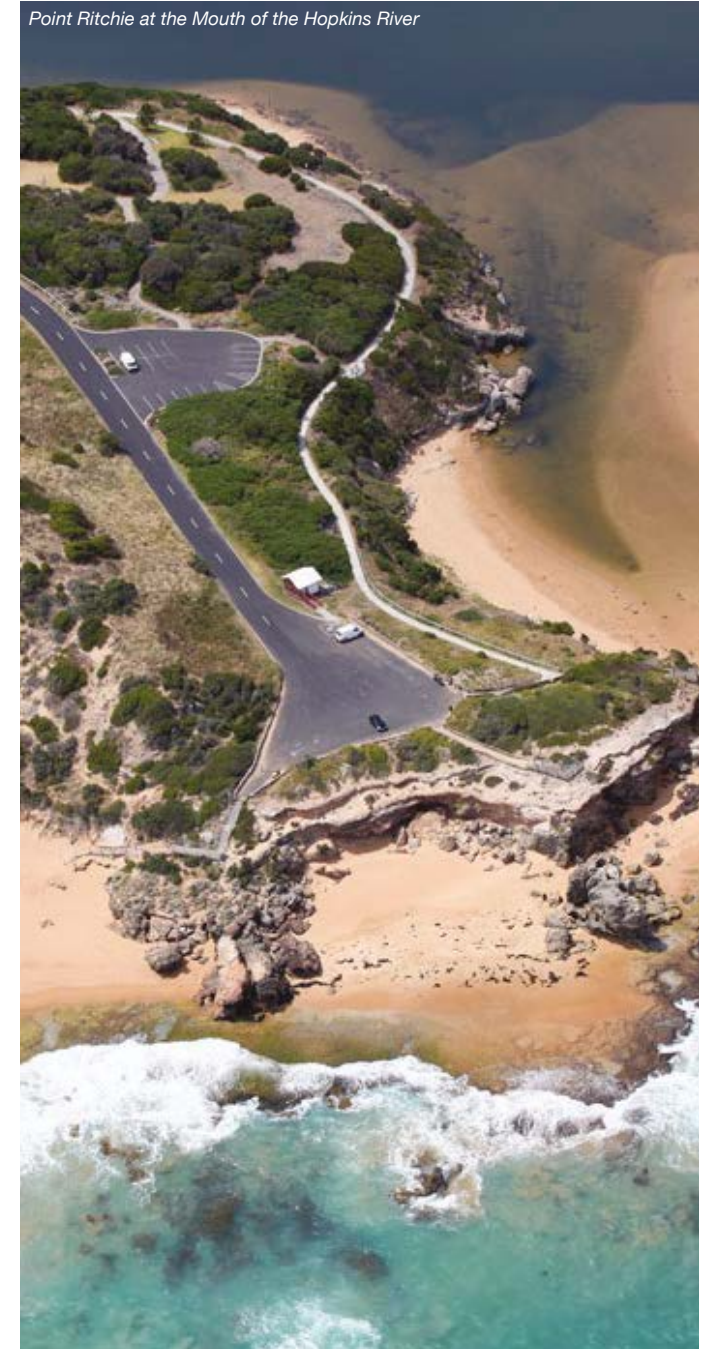


Logans Beach viewing platform

6.4 LADY BAY EAST PRECINCT



Map 3. Lady Bay East Precinct.



Examples of key values	Key management issues
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Important wildlife corridor — Recreational opportunities such as walking and surfing — Post settlement sites of significance — Places of Aboriginal cultural heritage significance, including Point Ritchie (Moyjil Aboriginal Place) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Areas of soil and cliff instability accessible to the public — Dune system disturbance through uncontrolled beach and vantage points access — Impacts to and maintenance of infrastructure affected by coastal process — Impacts to places of cultural significance due to their fragile and accessible nature — Style and location of interpretive and directional signage — Conflicts between uses and activities — Conservation management of native flora and invasive weed management — Unauthorised uses and activities in area (such as BMX biking) — Threats to environmental values from outside the management area

6.5 LADY BAY WEST PRECINCT



Map 4. Lady Bay West Precinct, including the Breakwater and Foreshore Activity Nodes.

Examples of key values

- Significant strategic point of access to Warrnambool's coastline
- Concentration of recreational opportunities
- Post settlement places of historical significance, e.g. the Victorian Heritage Registered Breakwater
- Important feeding and roosting habitat e.g. Middle Island (Little Penguin population, protected through the Maremma Guardian Dogs project)
- Highly valued by the community for the variety of recreational opportunities available
- Places of Aboriginal cultural significance
- Adjoins the Merri Marine Sanctuary
- Appropriate development within sensitive areas
- Mouth of Merri River Estuary

Key management issues

- Impacts to and maintenance of infrastructure affected by coastal process
- Commercial animals access
- Provision of new infrastructure, including amenities
- Style and location of interpretive and directional signage
- Silting of Lady Bay
- Disposal of dredging spoil
- Soil and cliff instability accessible to the public
- Impacts to sites of cultural significance due to fragile and accessible nature
- Accumulation of seaweed on the foreshore
- Degradation of the coastal environment
- Dune system disturbance though uncontrolled beach and vantage points access
- Commercial and recreational boating facilities, fishing and associated activities
- Traffic congestion and car parking
- Public safety along the Foreshore Promenade
- Fire management
- Competing uses
- Development pressure
- High seas and storm surge eroding the dune face
- Artificial (illegal and authorised) Merri River mouth opening
- Management of introduced plants and animals
- Vegetation management
- Coastal Acid Sulfate Soil hazard
- Marine pests such as Undaria
- Threats to environmental values from outside the management area



Horses training at Worm Bay

Foreshore Activity Node

The Foreshore Activity Node is located within the Lady Bay West Precinct (Map 4) and contains a concentration of infrastructure including community recreation and commercial services which facilitate multi-use, satisfying the objectives for activity nodes. The area attracts a high number of local residents and tourists and contains the surf club and associated amenities, minor infrastructure including a boat ramp, boardwalk and viewing platform and the carnival site which incorporates a permanent cafe and houses markets / carnivals at certain times of the year. Local studies have shown that pedestrian movements along the existing coastal promenade in this location is high and that the area is used for a multitude of activities, including but not limited to, cycling, walking and water sports. WCC's Sustainable Transport Strategy (2010-2020) reported that the average number of trips along the foreshore Promenade per day was 538 in 2008 and 562 in 2009.



The Breakwater and foreshore contain a concentration of infrastructure

Breakwater Activity Node

The Breakwater Activity Node, also located within the Lady Bay West Precinct (Map 4.) provides a major focus for access to the coast, services, and social interaction within Warrnambool and integrates the public and private realm. The Breakwater contains the highest concentration of community recreational and commercial facilities within the management area, and has been designated as a State Marine Precinct within the Western Victoria Boating Coastal Action Plan (WVB CAP), 2010.

This activity node includes the foreshore Pavilion and supports a number of local clubs operating in the area, serving as a focal point for recreational activities on the foreshore. Viaduct Road provides vehicle access and the rail trail and coastal promenade also extends down to the breakwater, providing locals and tourists high levels of access to the coast. A boat ramp is also located on the breakwater for commercial and recreational boating use.

The area has long been the focus of commercial and recreational use. (Source: Warrnambool & District Historical Society) Early 1920's



6.6 SOUTH WARRNAMBOOL CROWN LAND PRECINCT



Examples of key values

- Places of Aboriginal cultural significance
- Highly scenic and wild landscape
- Valued for its remote nature and passive recreational use
- Geologically significant limestone cliff line
- Biodiversity value
- Sustainable release to the ocean of reclaimed water

Key management issues

- Unauthorised bike and pedestrian access
- Area's accessible to the public affected by soil and cliff instability
- Impacts to places of cultural significance due to fragile and accessible nature
- Development pressure
- Lease arrangements for facilities
- Competing uses
- Dumping of rubbish and littering
- Conservation management of native flora and fauna
- Pest plant and animal management.
- Fire management
- Threats to environmental values from outside the management area
- Coastal Acid Sulfate Soil Hazard
- Threats to environmental values from outside the management area

Warrnambool South Crown Land Precinct Plan (WSCLPP)

The Warrnambool South Crown Land Precinct Plan (WSCLPP) is being developed to support the objectives and vision identified in this plan and will address and further expand on the management issues identified (Figure 1.). The WSCLPP will aim to protect the natural and cultural environment while strengthening opportunities for informal community uses and passive recreation.

6.7 WILD COAST PRECINCT



Map 6. Wild Coast Precinct.

Examples of key values	Key management issues
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Wild and scenic landscape — Minimal development — Supports extensive areas of relatively intact coastal vegetation — Passive and nature based recreational opportunities — Wildlife corridor and biological hotspot — Adjacent to the Lower Merri River Wetlands; listed on the Directory of Nationally Important Wetland — Diverse birdlife population, including threatened and endangered species — Places of Aboriginal cultural heritage value 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Conservation management of native flora and fauna — Pest plant and animal management — Unauthorised vehicle, motorbike and pedestrian access — Dune instability — Rubbish dumping and littering — Competing and conflicting uses — Unauthorised domestic and commercial animals access — Fire management — Existing licence agreements and work authorities — Threats to environmental values from outside the management area

Biosis Research Pty. Ltd. Warrnambool Coast Vegetation Management Plan, 2011.



Levey's Point Coastal Reserve

7. KEY ISSUES AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

7.1 INTRODUCTION

This section of the report details management strategies aimed at addressing key issues identified along Warrnambool's coastline. Each strategy has been categorised under a broad theme to which the strategy relates (Table 1). Key management issues and strategies have been presented in a reference table (Table 1-7), that identifies the reference number, theme, management issue, strategy and priority status.

While the issues and associated management strategies have been assigned a priority status, implementation may not occur in that order. An adaptive management approach to implementation will be taken as projects are completed, funding opportunities arise, new information becomes available and new issues and threats emerge. Council will respond to changing priorities and management strategies in the context of the plans vision statement, with new strategies and actions assessed against how closely they align with the plans objectives.

Reference	Management theme
1	Management of the natural environment
2	Climate change and sustainable development
3	Management of cultural heritage values
4	Management of the built environment
5	Community awareness and involvement



Merri Marine Sanctuary rockpools

Priority status

As noted earlier, management issues and strategies identified have been prioritised based on how closely they align with the objectives detailed in section 5, listed in order of priority. Each management strategy has been scored against a multi criteria decision matrix using the management objectives in order to determine the priority status of each management strategy. Future management issues, strategies and actions proposed will be assessed in the same manner. It should be noted that although an issue may be identified as a high priority, this does not mean that the timeline for implementation is necessarily shorter.



Breakwater

KEY ISSUES AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

7.2 MANAGEMENT OF THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Reference	Issue	Management Strategy	Priority
1.1	Designated public access.	In consultation with key stakeholders, implement section 1.02 of the WCC Environmental Sustainability Strategy (2008) by conducting an audit and demand analysis of designated public access paths and lookout points to the Warrnambool coastline; providing recommendations which ensure environmental and cultural values are protected and safe public access and linkages to existing access is maintained where appropriate. Areas included in an assessment would include (but not limited to): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Levy's Point • Point Richie • Lady Bay Apartments and the Lady Bay Resort to the coast • Pickering Point and Thunder Point. 	High
1.2 (a)	Efficient management.	Establish a working group, comprising of key stakeholders to assist Council with the ongoing implementation of the Warrnambool Coastal Management Plan and to identify and maintain clarity around land management roles and responsibilities of Warrnambool's coastline.	High
1.2 (b)		Develop a Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (MER) framework which will enable effective reporting on the delivery of WCMP management strategies.	
1.3 (a)	Wildfire management.	Liaise with the CFA, Wannon Water and DEPI to improve fire management in accordance with State and Local Government Integrated Municipal Fire Management Plan for the Warrnambool City Municipal District 2010-2011 within the Warrnambool coastline. Implement fire prevention and management actions set out in section 3.10 of the Warrnambool Coast Vegetation Management Plan.	High
1.3 (b)		Undertake annual fire prevention audits on the coastal reserve including high risk locations such as near Wannon Water's water reclamation plant	
1.3 (c)		Whilst implementing fire prevention and management recommendations set out in the WVMP, investigate the risks and opportunities to the ecological health of vegetation communities through ecological burning	
1.4	Unauthorised access and activities impacting on coastal environmental and cultural heritage values.	Review and provide recommendations on preventing unauthorised use, access and activities within Warrnambool's coastline, including but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BMX, mountain and motorbike riding • motor vehicle access, including four wheel driving • rubbish dumping and beach littering and • unauthorised development. 	High

Reference	Issue	Management Strategy	Priority
1.5 (a)		Enforce WCC's Local Laws Number 3.; 'HORSES ON BEACHES' and 'THE CONTROL OF DOGS OR CATS IN CERTAIN AREAS' to prevent unauthorised access or use of Warrnambool's coastline by animals used for commercial or recreation purposes.	High
1.5 (b)	Impacts associated with commercial and recreational animal access.	Engage and consult with stakeholder groups in addressing impacts to environmental, cultural and recreational values (including risks to public safety) and develop measures aimed at minimising impacts. Key stakeholder groups include, but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recreational horse riding groups • horse racing groups and • dog racing groups. 	
1.6 (a)	Impacts on environmental and cultural values caused by feral animals and domestic pets.	Continue to implement and enforce relevant sections of WCC's Local Laws Number 3 and develop and implement initiatives set out in section 3 of the WCC Environmental Sustainability Strategy (2008), including rabbit and fox monitoring and control, in partnership with DEPI.	High
1.6 (b)		Review 'PROHIBITED PLACES FOR DOGS AND CATS; schedule to WCC's Local Laws Number 3 to ensure that environmental values identified are managed and protected	
1.6 (c)		Monitor and control marine pest such as Undaria.	
1.7 (a)	Condition and extent of Indigenous flora and fauna communities	Implement recommendations and actions set out in the Warrnambool Coast Vegetation Management Plan (2011), and other relevant plans and strategies.	High
1.7 (b)		Identify and implement native flora and fauna protection and management actions; including invasive weed and feral animal management and ecological burning; maximising opportunities to work with partner agencies and community groups.	
1.7 (c)		Ensure best practice on-ground works are implemented and results are monitored and reviewed for the purpose of ensuring efficiency, effectiveness and continuous improvement in environmental outcomes.	
1.8	Coastal Acid Sulphate Soils (CASS).	Develop an application process and protocols for development located on CASS aimed at preventing impacts to Warrnambool's coastline associated with the disturbance of CASS.	High
1.9	Impact of works undertaken within the marine environment (below the low tide mark) on the terrestrial environment (land beyond the low tide mark).	Undertake sufficient investigations prior to works within the marine environment (below the low tide mark) and the foreshore to ensure that impacts do not result within the terrestrial environment (land beyond the low tide mark). Activities include, but are not limited to the disposal/relocation of dredge spoil and seaweed.	High

Reference	Issue	Management Strategy	Priority
1.10	Threats to aquatic environments from onshore and marine activities	Ensure and undertake sufficient investigations prior to works (where appropriate) to protect aquatic species such as Southern Right Whales and marine vegetation, from threats including habitat degradation and shipping/boating activity.	Medium
1.11	Threats to coastal values from adjoining land uses	Work with adjoining land managers, landholders, relevant agencies and the community on projects and strategies to achieve an integrated approach to minimising threats to coastal values	High
1.12	Precinct management issues	Develop individual Precinct Plans in line with and informed by the result of management strategies undertaken as part of the WCMP. Precinct Plans must address specific issues with corresponding actions for each precinct. Each Precinct Plan to be included as a reference document in the Local Planning Policy Framework of the Warrnambool Planning Scheme.	Medium
1.13	Existing land uses within the coastal area having potential threats to coastal values	Work collaboratively with foreshore users, government agencies to protect and enhance coastal values .	High

7.3 CLIMATE CHANGE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Reference	Issue	Management Strategy	Priority
2.1 (a)	Impact of climate change.	Undertake actions identified in WCC's Climate Change Action Plan applicable to the management Warrnambool's coast including; a Coastal Hazards Risk Assessment and Coastal Climate Change Adaptation Plan, which may include impacts expected from coastal processes and storm events on coastal values and infrastructure.	High
2.1 (b)		Investigate opportunities within the coastal area to improve the overall sustainability of the Warrnambool community. Consider how the balance between current community, values, Council aspiration and future community expectations can best be achieved.	
2.2	Sustainable management practices.	<p>In partnership with key stakeholders, employ environmentally sustainable management practices on Warrnambool's coastline such as water and energy efficient products and design to works and activities conducted, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recreational club facilities • café's / restaurants • caravan and holiday parks and • public amenities • Warrnambool Water Reclamation Plant 	High

7.4 MANAGEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUES

Reference	Issue	Management Strategy	Priority
3.1 (a)	Protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage sites.	Work in partnership with key stakeholders to identify, monitor and protect sites of Aboriginal cultural heritage; in particular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Point Richie • Pickering Point • Thunder Point and • Wild Coast Precinct. 	High
3.1 (b)		Develop a Warrnambool Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan which includes Warrnambool's coastline.	
3.1 (c)		Work in partnership with local Aboriginal representatives and other key stakeholders to enhance the community's awareness, understanding and appreciation of the significance of Warrnambool's coastline to the local Aboriginal community and places of Aboriginal cultural heritage significance, including interpretation where deemed appropriate by local Aboriginal representatives.	
3.1 (d)		Implement actions set out in the Point Ritchie Conservation Management Plan and ensure that all works undertaken at Point Ritchie are in accordance with the Plan	
3.2 (a)	Protection of post settlement cultural heritage.	In partnership with key stakeholders support opportunities to investigate and deliver education and interpretation activities focused on post settlement sites of historical significance.	High
3.2 (b)		Ensure sites of post settlement cultural significance along Warrnambool's coastline are protected.	



Warrnambool Foreshore, 1920's
(Source: Warrnambool & District Historical Society)

7.5 MANAGEMENT OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Reference	Issue	Management Strategy	Priority
4.1	Provision of vehicle parking facilities.	Develop and implement a Parking Precinct Plan for coastal land managed by Warrnambool City Council, which should include an audit and demand analysis of vehicle parking facilities on Warrnambool's coastline.	Low
4.2	Access to accommodate high volume use on the Foreshore Promenade.	Investigate options to improve the Warrnambool Foreshore Promenade's ability to accommodate multiple users in a safe and orderly manner, particularly between the Surf Club and Breakwater.	Low
4.3	Siting, design and construction of coastal infrastructure	New infrastructure must be designed to respect and be sympathetic to the surrounding natural environment and should have regard to the Siting and Design Guidelines for Structures on the Victorian Coast, 1998 Victorian Coastal Council or any other relevant State Government guidelines	High
4.4	Improve connections from the urban to the coastline environment, and within.	In accordance with the Sustainable Transport Strategy (2010) identify and improve passive connections from the urban environment to Warrnambool's coastline; including linkages, signage and wayfinding and directional signage to coastal features, amenities and infrastructure.	Low
4.5 (a)	Placement and style of interpretive and directional signage.	Address coastal considerations and issues in the development of the Warrnambool City Council signage policy including: bulk, scale and managing proliferation across Warrnambool's coastline.	Medium
4.5 (b)		Conduct and audit and demand analysis of Warrnambool coastline signage.	
4.6 (a)	Public amenities.	Implement recommendations set out in the Warrnambool Public Amenities Strategy 2013 for locations on Warrnambool's coastline.	High
4.6 (b)		Conduct an audit and demand analysis of amenities and minor infrastructure, including picnic tables, outdoor showers, weather shelters etc. in order to manage future demand on Warrnambool's coastline.	

Reference	Issue	Management Strategy	Priority
4.7	Warrnambool Port's role as a State Marine Precinct.	Investigate and determine the impacts and opportunities of Warrnambool's Port being a State Marine Precinct in accordance with the Western Victoria Boating CAP (2010), in consultation with the Western Coastal Board, and other key stakeholders.	Medium
4.8	Dredging of Lady Bay.	Maintain boat access and beach profile of Lady Bay through regular dredging in accordance with the Best Practice Environmental Management Guidelines for Dredging (EPA, 2001).	High
4.9	Development of the Breakwater Activity Node.	Develop a Master Plan for the future use and development of Warrnambool's Breakwater Activity Node which considers the Western Victoria Boating CAP (2010) and includes a dredging program in accordance with the Best Practice Environmental Management Guidelines on Dredging (EPA, 2001).	High
4.10	Development of the Foreshore Activity Node	Develop a Master Plan for the future use and development of Warrnambool's Foreshore Activity Node.	Medium
4.11 (a)	Risk to public safety and infrastructure.	Identify risks and impacts to public safety and infrastructure on Warrnambool coastline, including coastal processes such as erosion.	Medium
4.11 (b)		Implement a monitoring program of infrastructure and amenities where hazards are identified.	
4.11 (c)		Consider recommendations set out in the Port of Warrnambool Safer Boating and Harbour Facility Study (2011).	

7.6 COMMUNITY AWARENESS AND INVOLVEMENT

Reference	Issue	Management Strategy	Priority
5.1	Events and interactions with the coast	<p>Identify, support and implement activities and works that promote and enhance public interactions with the coastal environment; resulting in an enhanced understanding and appreciation, whilst improving recreational values, attractiveness and usability of open space.</p> <p>This may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the display of public art • youth activities and • improvements to the carnival site. 	Low
5.2 (a)	Community involvement in coastal management.	Continue to support Warrnambool Coastcare Landcare Group and friends groups in the management of Warrnambool's coast and engage the general community in coastal management activities in partnership with key stakeholders.	High
5.2 (b)		Ensure that the community and community groups are consulted and engaged in the development and delivery of WCMP management strategies.	
5.3	Community knowledge and appreciation for coastal environmental values	Engage and raise awareness within the community of the environmental and cultural values of the coast through education and interpretation programs.	Medium



Community planting event

8. BUSINESS PLAN

8.1 INTRODUCTION

WCC is the Committee of Management for coastal Crown land from Levy's Point Coastal Reserve to Logans beach. Under the Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978 Committees of Management (CoM) are bound by the laws that govern the wider community on matters such as employment, taxation, contracts, tenancy, licensing, and providing services.

The powers given under the Act enable CoM to:

- a. manage and develop the reserve
- b. undertake financial transactions, including borrowing money (incorporated committees only, with the Victorian Treasurer's consent) and entering contracts
- c. negotiate leasing and licensing arrangements for all or part of the reserve (subject to Minister's approval)
- d. employ people and
- e. enforce regulations.

The Coastal Management Act 1995 provides the framework for coastal planning in Victoria. Part of that framework includes the requirement for the inclusion of a three year Business Plan as part of the Draft Warrnambool Coastal Management Plan (CMP). This Business Plan has been prepared concurrently with the draft Warrnambool CMP to provide the ability to assess financial resources to deliver on key coastal priorities. The Business Plan provides a framework for investment in the year 1-3 high priority actions to assist with the implementation of the WCMP.

8.2 PRINCIPLES

In accordance with the Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978, revenue received from coast reserves must be directed to activities associated with the coast reserves. Crown land reserves are a public asset and funds should be spent to maintain or enhance them. The Business Plan incorporates the principles of revenue collection and its expenditure on the coast to improve and maintain the coastal environment.

8.3 REVENUE

The scope of the Business Plan aligns with the WCMP, therefore sources of revenue and expenditure reported includes those associated with activities on coastal Crown land.

The Business Plan includes revenue from:

- Leases, licences and permits for any buildings, infrastructure, the Port, horses, food vans or major events (itemised for each)
- Income from grants
- Income from Surfside and Shipwreck Bay Caravan Parks
- Infringements/enforcement moneys collected on the coastline and
- Other activities generating revenue.

Figure 2. shows that income for the 2011/2012 financial year; Caravan Parks provided the most revenue, with the Capital Grants also contributing a significant amount. Capital Grants are dependent upon projects and funding cycles which vary from year to year.

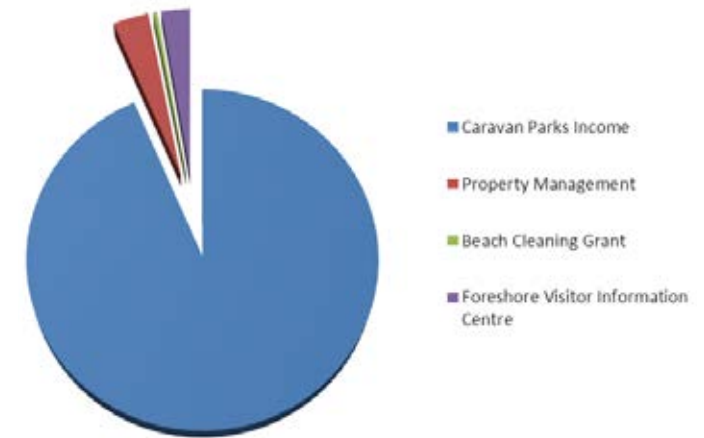
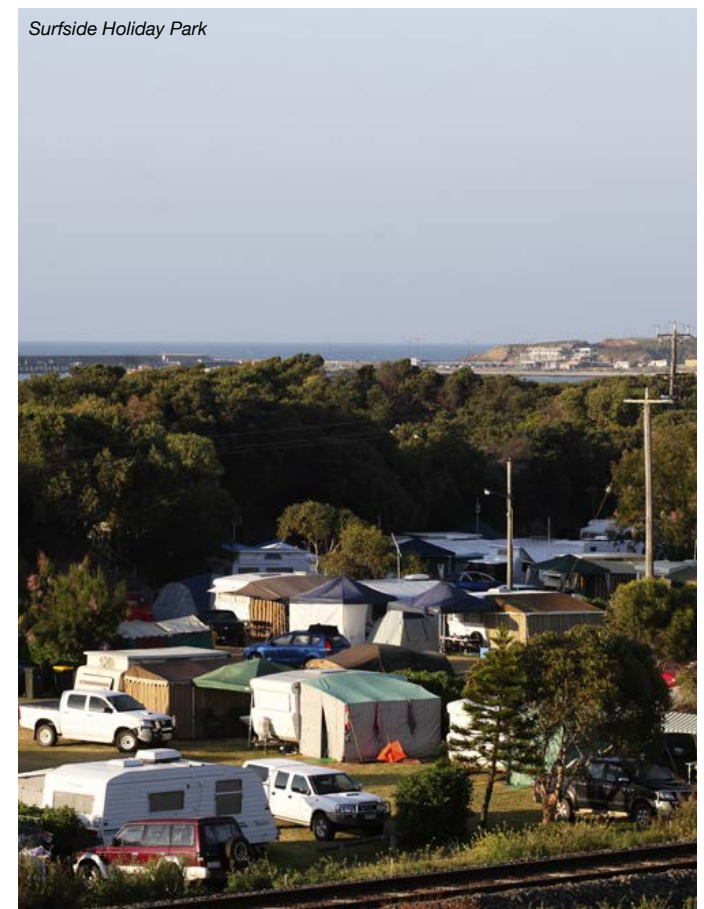


Figure 2: Income for the 2011/2012 financial year



8.4 EXPENDITURE

Expenditure includes:

- Foreshore maintenance
- General infrastructure upgrades i.e. Breakwater
- Bin servicing
- Cleaning
- Lawn mowing
- Utility bills including electricity, gas, water and waste
- Dredging
- Beach cleaning
- Education
- Signage
- Vandalism
- Illegal rubbish dumping
- Salaries of staff including Surfside, Shipwreck, Foreshore Crew, Parks and Gardens, Local Laws and any others
- Revegetation works, weed control
- Foreshore surveys (flora and fauna) etc.
- Car park improvement works
- Planning and design works
- Project expenditures e.g. commissioning of this CMP

Figure 4. 2013/2014 Expenditure

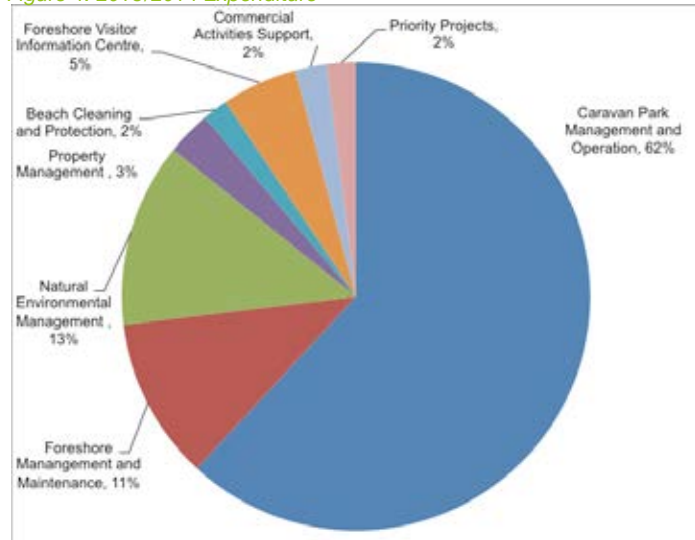


Table 7. Revenue and expenditure for the coast .

Revenue	2011/12 Actual	2012/13 Budget	2013/14 Estimate	2014/15 Estimate	2015/16 Estimate
Caravan Parks Income	\$2,078,226 94%	\$2,064,861 92%	\$2,147,455 92%	\$2,233,354 92%	\$2,322,678 93%
Harbour Pavilion	\$59,938 3%	\$67,094 3%	\$69,778 3%	\$72,569 3%	\$40,601 2%
Property Management	\$135,268 6%	\$168,778 8%	\$1175,829 8%	\$182,753 8%	\$155,078 5%
Beach Cleaning Grant	\$8,257 0%	\$15,300 1%	\$15,912 1%	\$16,548 1%	\$17,210 1%
Total Income	\$2,221,751 100%	\$2,248,939 100%	\$2,339,196 100%	2432655 100%	2494966 100%
Capital Grants	\$657,000	\$38,000			
Expenses	2011/12 Actual	2012/13 Budget	2013/14 Estimate	2014/15 Estimate	2015/16 Estimate
Caravan Park Management and Operation	\$1,407,454 62%	\$1,443,029 62%	\$1,538,752 62%	\$1,586,300 62%	\$1,635,744 62%
Foreshore Management and Maintenance	\$271,168 12%	\$267,600 12%	\$278,304 11%	\$289,436 11%	\$301,013 11%
Natural Environmental Management	\$298,372 13%	\$303,739 13%	\$315,889 13%	\$328,524 13%	\$341,665 13%
Property Management	\$197,684 8%	\$200,963 8%	\$206,170 8%	\$211,586 8%	\$189,096 7%
Beach Cleaning and Protection	\$33,359 1%	\$41,820 2%	\$43,493 2%	\$45,233 2%	\$47,042 2%
Commercial Activities Support	\$73,000 3%	\$52,000 2%	\$54,080 2%	\$56,243 2%	\$58,493 2%
Priority Projects			\$50,000 2%	\$52,000 2%	\$54,080 2%
Total Expenditure	\$2,281,037 100%	\$2,309,151 100%	\$2,486,688 100%	\$2,569,322 100%	\$2,627,133 100%
Capital Expenditure	\$1,047,147 46%	\$433,460 19%	\$300,000 12%	\$300,000 12%	\$300,000 11%
Net Council contribution	\$449,433	\$455,672	\$447,492	\$436667	\$432167

Any estimates of potential costs which have been provided are presented as estimates only as at the date of the report. Any cost estimates that have been provided may therefore vary from actual costs at the time of expenditure.



8.5 KEY CONSIDERATIONS

Warrnambool is highlighted as an activity node in the VCS 2008 and a key destination in other strategies such as the Great Ocean Road Destination Management Plan 2012. It is crucial State and Federal funding sources be investigated to assist Council in the leadership role it plays across the Victorian coast. Appendix C provides a list of potential funding sources.

The Business Plan is the first to be developed for the Warrnambool coast. It identifies financial resources and highlights WCC's commitment to investment in the coast. The investment into coastal infrastructure has been significant over the past several years. The link between policy and investment is important as proved with the 1999 Warrnambool Coastal Action Plan (CAP) which facilitated the construction of facilities such as the Foreshore Pavilion, the Promenade, boardwalks and platforms built to provide a variety of coastal experiences to users and help protect the coastal environment.

The coastal environment is harsh, taking its toll on infrastructure and assets. It is important the WCMP Business Plan provides a balance to address the challenges to maintain current infrastructure to acceptable standards and set the investment framework to achieve the vision of the Warrnambool Coastal Management Plan. Some significant challenges for the coast and the Business Plan is the maintenance and renewal of facilities enjoyed by the public, climate change impacts on the coast and natural environmental actions highlighted in the Warrnambool Coastal Management Plan. The Business Plan will need to be revised in 2016, consideration should be given to increase funding to maintenance and natural environment expenditure.

9. MANAGEMENT PLAN REVIEW PROCESS

The WCMP is a ten year plan. Council will monitor and evaluate the implementation of the WCMP to assess its success in achieving the desired outcomes for the Warrnambool coastline. The Coastal Management Act 1995 requires a CMP to be reviewed three years after its approval by the Minister. It is expected that the WCMP will be reviewed sometime in the year 2016 by the delegated public land manager for the Warrnambool's coastal Crown land. It is anticipated that this process will involve consideration of new government policy, specialist reports, public consultation and a review of outcomes and management objectives of the previously adopted WCMP.

10. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A

Executive summary to URS, Background, Existing Conditions and Issues Report (2001)

A.1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Warrnambool Coastal Management Plan: Background, Existing Conditions and Issues Report 2011 prepared by URS Australia seeks to identify the key foreshore trends apparent on the Warrnambool foreshore. It provides a review of the strategic policy framework affecting the foreshore and coastal management and a summary of the key issues and community values of the foreshore environment. This Background, Existing Conditions and Issues Report (URS, 2011)

A.1.1 STUDY AREA

The existing conditions and issues report covers coastal Crown land managed by Warrnambool City Council (WCC) and coastal land owned by WCC including land from Levy's Point Coastal Reserve in the west to Logans Beach in the East. This will also be the study area for the CMP. The study area includes key coastal physical features such as the Levy's Point Coastal Reserve, Thunder Point Coastal Reserve, Pickering Point and Middle Island, Shelly Beach, Lady Bay, Breakwater and Promenade, Point Ritchie, and Logans Beach with the mouths of the Hopkins and Merri Rivers.

A.1.2 FORESHORE OWNERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT

In accordance with the Coastal Management Act 1995 and the Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1987, the WCC is the delegated Committee of Management on behalf of the Minister for Environment and Climate Change (DEPI) from Levy's Point Coastal Reserve in the west to Hopkins

River mouth in the East. Logans Beach Whale Nursery is freehold land owned by the WCC.

Several agencies/stakeholders have roles in the management of the Warrnambool foreshore. The agencies with the most significant roles in the management of the Warrnambool foreshore are the Department of Environment and Primary Industries (DEPI), the WCC, Parks Victoria (PV), Wannon Water, Western Coastal Board (WCB) and the Victorian Coastal Council (VCC).

As Committee of Management, WCC is responsible for managing a large amount of infrastructure and facilities located within the foreshore environment including rubbish and recycling bins, BBQ's, picnic tables, seats and benches, public toilets and showers, playgrounds, exercise stations, pathways, car parks, cycling facilities, drains, drinking fountains, shade structures, access ways and lighting. Council also has primary responsibility for beach cleaning, protecting foreshore vegetation and cultural heritage values and managing the demand for recreational activities, festivals and events along the foreshore.

Most of Warrnambool's coast (from Logans Beach to Levy's Point), like much of Victoria's coastline, is reserved under the Crown Land (Reserve) Act 1978 for a variety purposes such as:

- Protection of the Coastline;
- Bay of Islands Coastal Park;
- Public Purposes;
- The purpose of the prevention of Irruption of Sand;
- Merri Marine Sanctuary;
- Purpose of Foreshore Reserve.

A.1.3 APPLICABLE POLICY

The main relevant State and regional policies to the Warrnambool CMP

The Victorian Coastal Strategy (VCS) 2008 - provides a comprehensive integrated management framework for the coast of Victoria under the Coastal Management Act 1995. Warrnambool is nominated as an activity node under Part 4 of the VCS and recommends the Warrnambool CMP should consider a precautionary principle approach to planning in the coastal environment.

Western Victoria Boating Coastal Action Plan (CAP) 2010 Warrnambool has been assigned a high priority for the new boating facilities hierarchy and consequently has been designated a State Marine Precinct which incorporates facilities of international, national, state, regional and local significance. The CAP states that a state Marine Precinct should, "be a boating destination providing a high standard of facilities that attracts a variety of boating activities and users."

Siting and Design Guidelines for Structures on the Victorian Coast 1998 - The Siting and Design Guidelines for Structures on the Victorian Coast for the Victorian Coast were developed to assist coastal managers and other stakeholders to implement the Victorian Coastal Strategy by ensuring sympathetic development which complements the surrounding landscape and results in excellence in design. The aim of the guidelines is to raise awareness of the importance of achieving sensitive design and development along the coast. These guidelines provide prescriptive guidance on how to sympathetically design structures in the coastal environment. Any new structure on the coast, or extension to an existing structure should be designed to have regard to these guidelines. The Warrnambool Coastal Action Plan 1999 (CAP) - Will be replaced by the CMP as the key coastal management document for the coast. The CAP provided the direction and justification for funding for iconic coastal facilities such as the Promenade and Harbour Pavilion amongst many other attributes for the coast. Once finalised the CMP will provide justification to assist with funding applications to external bodies, thus will be an important document in delivering improved values for the coast.

Other most relevant Council Plans to the Warrnambool CMP include:

- The Public Art and Cultural Materials Management Plan;
- The Climate Change Action Plan
- The Community Access Plan 2009-2013;
- The Sustainable Transport Strategy;
- The Environmental Sustainability Strategy;
- The Active Aging Plan 2008-2013.

Warrnambool Foreshore, 1920's
(Source: Warrnambool & District Historical Society)



A.1.4 SUMMARY OF KEY ISSUES ARISING

Summary of key issues arising has been informed from Council officer discussions and consultation conducted in 2010 with the public and other stakeholders including Government agencies.

Infrastructure

Key issues

Locations

Lack of toilets at key activity areas
The need for toilet upgrade
Opportunities to incorporate drinking fountains and foot taps into existing showers

Logans, Levy's and McGennans
Logan's, foreshore

Aging infrastructure such as steps and beach accesses
Maintenance of boardwalks, fences and paths, and sand

Pickering Point, Logans

Good directional signage but the need for some improvement including overarching wayfinding maps in key areas and signage consolidation

Foreshore

Competing uses for the area occupied by the Carnival Site throughout summer which is not used to its full potential during the day.

Carnival

Overflow car park issues and pedestrian access

The Flume

Siltation of the Lady Bay

Lady Bay

Social

Key issues

Locations

Illegal rubbish dumping,

Levy's

Reduced staff capability to enforce dog off lead issues,

Foreshore

4wd activity presenting a threat to other users of the Rail Trail and area

Levy's

Conflict of uses, activities, leases and with policy such as Mountain Biking, the Golf Course, the Trotting Track

South Warrnambool and Thunder Point area

Environmental

Key issues

Trimming of vegetation, pest plant and animal control

Unpermitted horse riding and 4wd activity causing erosion

Unauthorised access to Middle Island threatening the penguin colony

Locations

Foreshore

Levy's

Middle Island

Community Values regarding Warrnambool Coast

Environment and Aesthetics

Access to open space and secluded spots
 The visual aesthetics, beautiful, view of the ocean
 Diversity of the coast i.e. wild and manmade
 Dynamic and storms
 Lack of manmade structures
 Multiple beaches catering for a range of interests
 Pristine environment – clean water and foreshore
 Intrinsic value, sense of place, spiritual value
 The visual aesthetics, beautiful, view of the ocean

Flora and Fauna

Biodiversity
 Vegetation
 Remnant values i.e. history and native vegetation
 Penguins and Whales
 Whale platform is a good tourist attraction

Recreation and Leisure

Recreational activities i.e. walking, dog walking, swimming
 Walking tracks
 The foreshore allows for a variety of multiple users
 Harbour and fishing (on and off-shore) - is also a good tourist attraction
 Camping facilities for tourists and locals
 Surfing and boogie boarding
 Mountain biking opportunities

Other

Different user groups co-exist
 Safe environment, in the water and on the foreshore
 Scientific values for research i.e. Marine parks, Penguin island, Levy's Point, from Pickering to Thunder Point
 Caravan Park

A.1.5 CONCLUSION & NEXT STEPS

The purpose of this Executive Summary to the Background, Existing Conditions and Issues Report is to document the existing legislation, policy and anecdotal information which will be used to inform the development of the Coastal Management Plan for Warrnambool's coastal reserve. This report has reviewed background information which was made available to URS at the time of drafting.

This report will be used to inform the development of the Warrnambool Coastal Management Plan. Input from community and stakeholder consultation will be used to develop a foreshore 'vision' and management objectives. Issues identified through community, stakeholder consultation and review of background documents will be reviewed and if appropriate addressed as management actions in the Coastal Management Plan. The draft Coastal Management Plan will be made available to the public which will be facilitated by WCC.

Merri River Mouth



APPENDIX B

Relevant legislation, policies and plans

Commonwealth Legislation

- Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999
- Native Title Act 1993

State Legislation

- Coastal Management Act 1995
- Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978
- Planning and Environment Act 1987
- Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994
- Heritage Act 1995
- Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006
- Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988

State Policy Context

- Victorian Coastal Strategy 2008
- Future Coasts Program
- Victorian Coastal Acid Sulfate Soils Strategy 2009
- Securing Our Natural Future: A White Paper for Land and Biodiversity at a Time of Climate Change 2009
- The Permitted clearing of native vegetation – Biodiversity assessment guidelines (DEPI, 2013).
- Towards Zero: Sustainability Strategy 2005
- Western Victoria Boating Coastal Action Plan (WVB CAP) 2010
- Victorian SEPP (Waters of Victoria), 2003

Guidelines

- Victorian Best Practice Guidelines (BPMG) for Assessing and Managing Coastal Acid Sulphate Soils 2010
- Siting and Design Guidelines for Structures on the Victorian Coast 1998
- Landscape Setting Types for the Victorian Coast 1998
- Managing Coastal Hazards and the Coastal Impacts of Climate Change – General Practice Note

Regional Plans

- Hopkins Estuary Management Plan, Glenelg Hopkins Catchment Management Authority.
- Merri Estuary Management Plan, Glenelg Hopkins Catchment Management Authority.
- South West Victoria Regional Coastal Action Plan

Warrnambool Planning Scheme

State Planning Policy Framework

- Clause 12 Environmental and Landscape Values
 - Clause 12.01 Biodiversity
 - 12.01-1 Protection of Habitat
 - 12.01-2 Native Vegetation Management
 - 12.01-3 Preparation of Biodiversity Strategies

- Clause 12.02 Coastal
 - 12.02-1 Protection of Coastal Areas
 - 12.02-2 Appropriate Development of Coastal Areas
 - 12.02-3 Coastal Crown Land
 - 12.02-4 Coastal Tourism
 - 12.02-6 The Great Ocean Road Region

- Clause 12.04 Significant Environments and Landscapes
 - 12.04-1 Environmentally Sensitive Areas
 - 12.04-2 Landscapes

Clause 13 Environmental Risks

- Clause 13.01 Climate Change Impacts
 - 13.01-1 Coastal inundation and erosion

Clause 15 Built Environment and Heritage

- Clause 15.03 Heritage
 - 15.03-1 Heritage Conservation
 - 15.03-2 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

Clause 18 Transport

- Clause 18.02 Movement Networks
 - 18.02-1 Sustainable Personal Transport

Local Planning Policy Framework and Municipal Strategic Statement

Clause 21.01 Municipal Strategic Statement

Clause 21.02 Key Influences, Environment, Economy & Infrastructure

- Clause 21.03-01 Council Plan
- Clause 21.03-02 Warrnambool Land Use Strategy, September 2004
- Clause 21.05-4 Housing Implementation
- Clause 21.06-2 Environment Objectives
- Clause 21.06-3 Environment Strategies
- Clause 21.07 Economic Development
- Clause 21.07-2 Economic Development Objectives
- Clause 21.06-3 Economic Development Strategies
- Clause 21.08 Infrastructure
- Clause 21.08-3 Infrastructure Strategies

Local Policies

- Clause 22.01-2 Logans Beach
- Clause 22.01-4 Warrnambool Foreshore Precinct
- Clause 22.01-6 Breakwater Harbour Precinct
- Clause 22.02 Environment
- Clause 22.02-3 Susceptibility to Mass Movement
- Clause 22.02-4 Steep Land
- Clause 22.02-5 Hilltop and Ridgeline Protection
- Clause 22.02-7 Fire Protection Local Policy
- Clause 22.02-8 Heritage Precincts Local Policy
- Clause 22.02-9 Wild Coast Precinct Point Ritchie Precinct, Warrnambool Conservation Management Plan Draft Report February 2013
- Warrnambool South Crown Land Precinct Plan

Zones and Overlays

- Clause 36.01 Public Use Zone (PUZ)
- Clause 36.02 Public Park and Recreation Zone (PPRZ)
- Clause 36.03 Public Conservation and Resource Zone (PCRZ)
- Clause 36.04 Road Zone (RDZ)
- Clause 42.01 Environmental Significance Overlay

- Schedule 1 Coastal Environs
- Schedule 2 Hopkins and Merri River Environs
- Clause 42.03 Significant landscape Overlay
- Clause 43.01 Heritage Overlay

Local Policy

- Warrnambool Environmental Sustainability Strategy 2008-2013
- Sustainable Transport Strategy, 2010-2020
- Warrnambool Recreation Plan, 2007-2017
- Warrnambool Foreshore Management Plan, 1995
- Warrnambool Coastal Action Plan, 1999
- Warrnambool Foreshore Urban Design Framework – Pride of Place Project, 1999
- Warrnambool Harbour – Siltation Study and Harbour Improvements, 1999
- Warrnambool Harbour Precinct Report, 2003
- McGennans Car Park Lady Bay, Warrnambool - Sea Views from McGennans Car Park in relation to Beach and Coastal Dune Dynamics, 2003
- Management Plan for the Levy's Point Coastal Reserve, 1998
- Draft Structure Plan Report – Coastal Hopkins River Environment, 2007
- Coastal Risk Assessment and Treatment Plan, 2009
- Landscape Management Plan for the South Warrnambool Wetlands, 1996
- Vegetation and Management of South Warrnambool Wetlands, City of Warrnambool, Victoria, 1996
- Warrnambool Coastal Landscape Review – Logan's Beach Report, 2009
- Merri River Restoration Strategy
- Active Aging Plan, 2008-2013
- Port of Warrnambool Safety and Management Plan, 2005-2008
- Community Access Plan 2009-2013
- Public Art and Cultural Materials Management Plan

APPENDIX C Potential Funding Sources

The below list provides an indication of potential funding sources. At the time this report was in draft, the future status (availability) of many funding programs listed was unclear. Some of the below funding programs were identified as being 'under review', while others were listed as 'closed' with no indication of future funding rounds. This list includes federal and state government programs that have been previously or newly made available, however does not include potential philanthropic funding sources

No.	Funding agent	Provider	Contact Details	Funding Program or Grant Scheme	Funding Amount Available (\$)	Type of funding
1	Environment Australia/ Department of Environment and Water Resources	Federal Government	Heritage Assistance and Projects Section, Heritage Division Department of Environment and Water Resources	Grants to Voluntary Environment and Heritage Organisations (GVEHO)	Funding amounts not specified	The program of Grants to Voluntary Environment and Heritage Organisations (GVEHO) helps eligible community based environment and heritage organisations to value, conserve and protect the natural environment and cultural heritage by assisting these organisations with their administrative costs.
2	Department of Environment and Water Resources	Federal Government	GVEHO Programme Team (02) 6274 2422	Grants to Voluntary Environment and Heritage Organisations (GVEHO)	Grants of up to \$10,000 per annum are available over the 3 year funding period	Purpose: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection, conservation and/or rehabilitation of the natural environment; and • Protection and/or conservation of Australia's historical heritage.
3	Marine Safety Victoria (MSV)	State Government	Phone 1800 337 222	Boating Safety and Facilities Program	\$1000 to \$500,000 depending on project	The Program allocates funds to individual grant-based projects initiated by community, agency or stakeholder groups and to state wide programs initiated by MSV under the following categories: Boating facilities and community harbours; Education and Training; Search and Rescue; Navigation Aids and Signage; Marine Communications.
4	Partnership between the City of Melbourne, the Department of Transport, Planning and Local Infrastructure, and the National Trust of Australia (Victoria).	State Government	Victorian Heritage Registration Fund	Victorian Heritage Register Places and Objects Fund	Grants of between \$20,000 - \$200,000 and \$5,000 - \$20,000 depending on category	Grants are available for the repair/conservation of places on the Victorian Heritage Register, and for the repair/conservation of heritage objects. Publicly accessible objects must be included in the Victorian Heritage Register or be able to demonstrate a strong historical association with an eligible place on the Register.
5	Department of Transport, Planning and Local Infrastructure	State Government	Program Grants Information Line 1300 366 356	Community Support Grants - Building Infrastructure Projects	Up to \$500,000	Grants are provided to build or upgrade community centres, or improve general infrastructure, that supports and contributes to community strengthening objectives.

No.	Funding agent	Provider	Contact Details	Funding Program or Grant Scheme	Funding Amount Available (\$)	Type of funding
6	Department of Transport, Planning and Local Infrastructure	State Government	Program Grants Information Line 1300 366 356	Community Support Grants - Community Infrastructure Projects	Up to \$30,000	Planning grants will contribute to planning projects proposed by Local Governments and community partnerships in response to community strengthening or resource and infrastructure needs. Funding will be provided to develop better information and data for planning, measurement or developing future directions.
7	Department of Transport, Planning and Local Infrastructure	State Government	Program Grants Information Line 1300 366 356	Community Support Grants- Community Initiative Projects	Up to \$50,000	These grants will provide project funding to organisations, networks and partnerships to implement projects that will advance the interests of their communities. Projects that encourage greater participation and increased diversity of participants will be supported.
8	Department of Planning and Community Development	State Government	Program Grants Information Line 1300 366 356	Community Facility Funding Program – Major Facilities	Maximum of \$500,000 (GST exclusive)	The Community Facility Funding Program contributes to the provision of high-quality and accessible community sport and recreation facilities across Victoria. Building Community Infrastructure provides grants to improve places where communities meet and interact. Applications may focus on building or upgrading community sport and recreation facilities.
9	Department of Planning and Community Development	State Government	Program Grants Information Line 1300 366 356	Community Facility Funding Program – Minor Facilities	Maximum grant of \$60,000 towards projects with a total cost of \$200,000 or less	The Community Facility Funding Program contributes to the provision of high-quality and accessible community sport and recreation facilities across Victoria. The grant program is managed by Sport and Recreation Victoria. Building Community Infrastructure provides grants to improve places where communities meet and interact. Applications may focus on building or upgrading community sport and recreation facilities.

No.	Funding agent	Provider	Contact Details	Funding Program or Grant Scheme	Funding Amount Available (\$)	Type of funding
10	DEPI	State Government	The Secretariat, Recreational Fishing Grants Program Tel. (03) 9658 4779 or email rec.fishinggrants@depi.vic.gov.au	Recreational Fishing Large Grants Program	For projects from \$5,000 up to \$100,000.	Grant for improving recreational fishing opportunities in four categories: 1) Recreational fishing access and facilities (but not recreational boating related infrastructure such as boat launching ramps); 2) Recreational fisheries' sustainability and habitat improvement including fish stocking; 3) Recreational fisheries research; and 4) Recreational fisheries-related education, information and training.
11	DEPI	State Government	The Secretariat, Recreational Fishing Grants Program Tel. (03) 9658 4779 or email rec.fishinggrants@depi.vic.gov.au	Recreational Fishing Small Grants Program	Up to \$5,000	To provide funding for small recreational fishing projects which benefit public recreational fishing in Victoria.
12	Caring for our Country	Federal Government	Caring for our Country Information Line 1800 552 008	Sustainable Environment Stream, Community Environment Grants.	Between \$5,000 to \$50,000 (GST exclusive)	Community Environment Grants are available to help all community groups and organisations to contribute to the sustainable management of Australia's environment through the Sustainable Environment stream of Caring for our Country. Community Environment Grants are available for projects that focus on on-ground work and/or capacity building in the natural resource management community.
13	Caring for our Country	Federal Government	Caring for our Country Information Line 1800 552 008	Caring for our Country Open Grants	Between \$80,000-\$400,000	Caring for our Country has identified six national priority areas 1) A national reserve system; 2) Biodiversity and natural icons; 3) Coastal environments and critical aquatic habitats; 4) Sustainable farm practices; 5) Natural resource management in remote and northern Australia; and 6) Community skills, knowledge and engagement. The Caring for our County Open Grants scheme encourages larger scale integrated programs

No.	Funding agent	Provider	Contact Details	Funding Program or Grant Scheme	Funding Amount Available (\$)	Type of funding
						or activities which will protect, enhance or restore Australia's biodiversity and natural icons; improve the water quality of our critical aquatic habitats; and achieve greater take-up of sustainable farm practices.
14	Regional Development Victoria	State Government	RDV Warrnambool Office Tel: 5561 4135 Email: information.warrnambool@rdv.vic.gov.au	Regional Growth Fund, Putting Locals First Program	The Putting Locals First Program has four components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved Local Infrastructure - Grants up to \$500,000 Local Economic Development and Job Creation - Grants up to \$150,000 Local Community Initiatives - Grants up to \$150,000 Local Strategic and Project Planning - Grants up to \$150,000 	The program is administered to achieve the following primary outcomes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> improved infrastructure, facilities and services increased business and employment opportunities improved community connections communities taking action on their own behalf
15	DEPI, delivered through the State's Catchment Management Authorities	State Government	GHCMA Ph: (03) 55 712 526	Victorian Landcare Program	Project Grants for projects up to \$20,000 Administration Support Grant: Landcare Groups can access a grant of \$400, Landcare Networks can access a grant of \$600	The Victorian Landcare Grants support Landcare and other community-based natural resource management groups to protect and restore the Victorian landscape and fund: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> on-ground works that deliver on local, regional and State priorities capacity building activities for land stewardship and on-ground change projects that promote innovation through experimental trials and pilot programs start-up funding (for new groups & networks) and maintenance grants and to ensure a strong Landcare base across the State opportunities to promote Landcare and

No.	Funding agent	Provider	Contact Details	Funding Program or Grant Scheme	Funding Amount Available (\$)	Type of funding
						increase membership and volunteer numbers
16	DEPI	State Government	Grants Information Line on 1300 366 356	Communities for Nature Grants	Small grants of up to \$10,000; and for large project grants of between \$10,000 and \$150,000.	Communities for Nature grants are targeted towards local community groups and organisations, including schools. Successful projects will address local environmental issues such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity and habitat preservation (preservation of areas known for their biodiversity and habitat values) • Threatened species recovery • Sustainable management of native wildlife • Revegetation (areas that enhance existing habitat or connectivity) • Cleaning up waterways (creeks, wetlands, streams, rivers and seas) • Control of weeds and pest animals
17	DEPI	State Government	email: 2M.Trees@depi.vic.gov.au	2 Million Trees		The 2 Million Trees Project will plant 1.5 million trees in parklands and other public open space in metropolitan Melbourne and half a million trees along waterways in regional Victoria. The program supports tree planting projects run by councils, schools, community and Landcare groups, committees of management and other public land managers. Tree planting projects need to deliver a public benefit and demonstrate value for money.
18	DEPI	State Government	Call (03) 9637 8069.	Coastal Environments Program	Grants up to \$150,000	The Coastal Environments Program is a four year, \$9.111 million program that aims to reduce the impact of coastal hazards and better manage the Government's duty of care and liability for coastal Crown land.