

BAYSIDE

COASTAL

STRATEGY

April 1997

"A coast for all to be proud of and enjoy..."



Bayside
CITY COUNCIL

Council's vision for the coast is:

A coast for all to be proud of and enjoy.

BACKGROUND

The coast is highly valued by everyone. It includes many special places we want to enjoy, protect and enhance. It is a constantly changing place with competing demands on it requiring ongoing management.

This Strategy outlines how Council will manage the coast to protect and enhance its environment and public enjoyment, for the benefit of the Bayside and broader Melbourne communities.

It follows work by the Brighton and Sandringham Councils which involved many residents and had broad community support. Many of the recommendations of this earlier work have already been implemented.

The purpose of this document is to give broad direction. It does not provide detail; this will be developed as action plans are prepared for implementation.

NATURE OF THE COAST

The coast is a:-

- *dynamic natural environment* where natural processes are still occurring
- place of *environmental and conservation significance* with major natural, scenic, heritage, and scientific values
- *complex environment* which is a microcosm of larger systems
- *place of competing goals*, interests and aspirations
- *interface* between two significantly different environments
- place *valued* for a wide array of reasons
- *focus of life* for residents and visitors
- significant regional and local *recreation and tourism asset*
- place which has *undergone much change* since European settlement.

PRINCIPLES

The principles which Council will apply when considering coastal issues are defined to ensure an understanding by all parties, and assist in consistency of decision making. The five key principles are:-

- **appropriateness** encourage activities and development which relate primarily to the coast and do not detract from the environment, character or public enjoyment of the coast.
- **community benefit** enhance the enjoyment of the foreshore by the wider Bayside and Melbourne community rather than benefit particular individuals or groups.
- **diversity** encourage a diversity of environments, activities and opportunities for users of the foreshore, and its natural ecosystems.
- **equity** balance competing needs and demands of those using the foreshore now and in the future with consistency and fairness.
- **sustainability** manage the coast to improve quality of life both now and in the future, and maintain the ecological processes on which life depends.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Other principles include:

access; balance; community involvement; context; economic development; funding; heritage; landscape character; legislation; management; geographic focus; safety.

VALUES

Different groups and individuals in the community will have varying perceptions of the importance of the intrinsic qualities of the coast, which are associated with the following attributes:-

- **physical** landforms and geomorphological processes
- **biological** vegetation communities, wildlife, biodiversity, and ecological processes
- **cultural** history of the coast and current and future social activities
- **recreational** resource based pursuits e.g. swimming, sightseeing, diving, fishing, boating
- **economic** tourism, fishing, urban based services
- **visual** views, landscape, seascape
- **quality of life** amenity, lifestyles, security

ISSUES

Issues affecting the coast are considered, and aims and strategies to address each are identified. These issues are discussed in the context of:-

- protection and enhancement of natural & cultural resources
- landscape and urban design
- use of the foreshore
- community involvement.

PRECINCTS

For management purposes eleven precincts along the foreshore have been defined. The special attributes that contribute to the character of different parts of the foreshore are discussed. The particular physical, recreational, cultural and aesthetic values are defined and recommendations for future management are explored. A focus for each precinct is also suggested. The strong ties of the coast to its hinterland are recognised.

RESPONSIBILITY

The coast is not the responsibility of a single authority - there are many players. This Strategy provides a context for Bayside's response to work currently being undertaken by other bodies, and co-ordination of actions.

CONSULTATION

A Draft Strategy was prepared as a basis for a process of community discussion and debate carried out in October 1996. The consultation process utilised is outlined on page 13. It ensured that an opportunity for input was presented to everyone with an interest in the coast, and ensured that Council was aware of all comments before developing this final document.

This document was prepared utilising information contained in the coastal management documents prepared by the former Cities of Brighton, Sandringham and Mordialloc, together with comment

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

received in relation to the Bayside Open Space Strategy, Help Cards and this Strategy's consultation process.

In addition to discussion with the relevant public authorities, two workshops were conducted involving the local community, interest groups, and users. This followed wide distribution of an explanatory broadsheet. Copies of the Draft Strategy and an accompanying Reference Report were also made available.

Preparation of precinct action plans will commence following the adoption of the Strategy by Council. Budget allocations will be based upon cost and priority and will relate to the implementation plan.

The structure of this Strategy has been modelled on the proposals currently being considered by the Victorian Coast and Bay Management Council (V.C.B.M.C) for the preparation of Coastal Action Plans. It is Council's intention that once the format of Coastal Action Plans has been adopted by the V.C.B.M.C that this Strategy will form the basis of the Bayside Coastal Action Plan.



THE NATURE OF THE COAST

The Bayside coast is the single most important determinant of the Bayside character. During preparation of Council's Corporate Plan, Open Space Strategy and Urban Character Study, community responses have consistently indicated that the coast is the most valued and highly regarded feature of the municipality. It also has a significant influence on life-style and choice of residence, even for those living further inland.

This Strategy recognises that the Bayside coast is a:

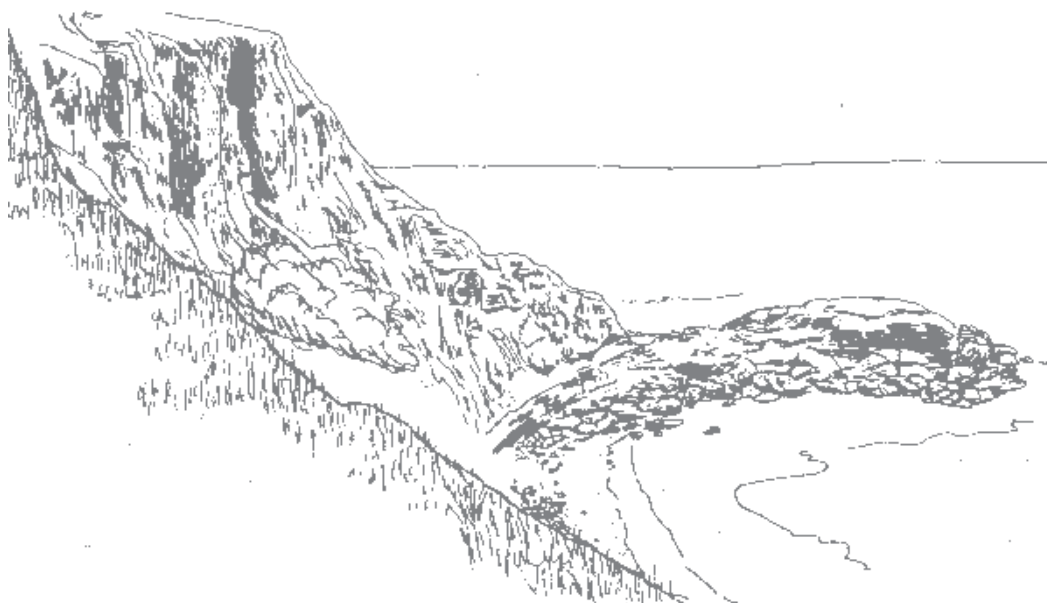
- *dynamic natural environment* where natural processes are still occurring;
- place of *environmental and conservation significance* with major natural, scenic, heritage and scientific values;
- *complex environment* which is a microcosm of larger systems;
- *place of competing goals*, interests and aspirations;
- *interface* between two significantly different environments;
- place *valued* for a wide array of reasons;
- *focus of life* for residents and visitors;
- significant regional and local *recreation and tourism asset*;
- place which has *undergone much change* since European settlement.

It can also be viewed from a variety of perspectives which can be grouped as social, economic, environmental or physical characteristics.

Or it can be considered in terms of values including:

- environment, ecology;
- recreation, access, amenity;
- economic resources and activity;
- pre and post-European.

This Strategy is based on these values, whilst recognising the sometimes conflicting values the community places on the coast.



PRINCIPLES

Council is committed to achieving the goals and objectives of this Bayside Coastal Strategy through the adoption of the following guiding principles.

<i>Access</i>	Acknowledge the rights of all people to use the foreshore and optimise public access to the foreshore.
<i>Appropriateness</i>	Encourage activities and development which relate primarily to the coast and do not detract from the environment, character or public enjoyment of the coast.
<i>Balance</i>	Recognise the importance of both the natural environment and human features and facilities.
<i>Community benefit</i>	Enhance the enjoyment of the foreshore by the wider Bayside and Melbourne community rather than benefit particular individuals or groups.
<i>Community involvement</i>	Encourage community input and involvement in the management of the foreshore and to foster a stronger sense of community.
<i>Context</i>	Recognise the relationship of the foreshore within the whole Bayside municipality and to adjacent coastal areas.
<i>Diversity</i>	Encourage a diversity of environments, activities and opportunities for users of the foreshore, and its natural ecosystems.
<i>Economic development</i>	Consider opportunities for the coast to contribute to Bayside economic development where this improves the quality of life of Bayside residents without detracting from the environment, character or public enjoyment of the coast.
<i>Equity</i>	Balance competing needs and demands of those using the foreshore now and in the future with consistency and fairness.
<i>Funding</i>	Improve the economic self-sufficiency of the coast. All revenue generated on the coast will be re-invested there.
<i>Heritage</i>	Acknowledge both the European and Koorie cultural heritage.
<i>Landscape character</i>	Respect, enhance and extend the character of the coast.
<i>Legislation</i>	Comply with and review all coastal statutory provisions and policies and other relevant legislation.
<i>Management</i>	Manage the foreshore reserves strategically.
<i>Geographic focus</i>	Consider the foreshore as a series of distinct precincts with differing characters, values and priorities.
<i>Sustainability</i>	Manage the coast to improve quality of life both now and in the future, and maintain the ecological processes on which life depends.
<i>Safety</i>	Encourage enjoyment of the coast by reducing risks to public safety and personal security.

All actions on the coast should demonstrate compliance with these principles. All principles will be applied together and none will be used in isolation. These principles reflect many of those from the former Brighton and Sandringham Foreshore Plans, more recent community comments and directions of the Victorian Coastal Strategy.

VALUES

Different groups and individuals in the community will have varying perceptions of the importance of the intrinsic qualities of the coast, which are associated with the following attributes:-

<i>Physical values</i>	landforms and geological processes
<i>Biological values</i>	vegetation communities, wildlife, biodiversity and ecological processes
<i>Cultural values</i>	history of the coast and current and future social activities
<i>Recreational values</i>	resource based pursuits eg. swimming, sightseeing, diving, fishing, boating
<i>Economic values</i>	tourism, fishing, urban based services
<i>Quality of life values</i>	amenity, particular lifestyles, security and specific quality of foreshore



BACKGROUND

NATURAL FEATURES

The Bayside foreshore has a range of physical characteristics that are unusual in Port Phillip Bay. The coastline is comprised mainly of cliffs and bluffs with sandy beaches interspersed between the rocky headlands. Even the more modified sections indicate the original geological features. Significant outcrops of the region's underlying geology such as Red Bluff and the Beaumaris Cliffs fossil site make the area an important educational and scientific asset.

The vegetation cover is also unusual for the northern portion of the Bay. The dune system at Dendy Street Beach is unique and the near continuous shrub and tree cover over the Sandringham to Mordialloc section provides an interesting change of scene from the inner city coastline.



SOCIAL AND HISTORIC CONTEXT

While the history of the municipality is an amalgam of characters and events, of central importance is the continuing influence of Bayside's foreshore. The coast's scenic quality and natural character combine to set the scene for the rest of the municipality.

The Koories of the Bunurong and Woiworung tribes were attracted by the abundance of game, fish, shellfish and fresh water from springs and wells. They ranged along the coastline for thousands of years but had little impact on the natural environment.

In the years immediately following official recognition of the settlement of Port Phillip (1836), the area was largely inaccessible bushland, leased in part for ill-defined cattle runs, including "Moysey's Run" in Beaumaris.

The defining event in the early years was H. B. Foot's survey of the district; for Henry Dendy in the north and the Crown in the south. This survey largely established the parameters of the foreshore reservation.

After initial interest during the Gold Rush boom, development was slow, although the beaches were an attraction to many of Melbourne's wealthier citizens, and the number who owned houses either for summer or permanent residence grew continually. Major land owners of the time are reflected in many of today's street names, including Dendy, Were, Ebdon and Holloway.

The natural environment of the coast represented a resource for early settlers with professional fishing, salt extraction and supply of building materials. It was and continues to be an inspiration for artists, particularly those associated with the Heidelberg School.

The 1880s saw rapid growth, with speculative subdivision and land sales, encouraged by the expansion of the railway line, championed by Sir Thomas Bent, and establishment of the horse-drawn tram and later electric tramways.

The bathing and leisure customs of Melburnians of the era saw the establishment of salt water baths, bathing boxes, boat sheds, yacht clubs and jetties. A number of these structures survive today.

Seaside hotels with evocative names such as "The Retreat" and "Pic Nic" were popular and a horse racing track was established at Green Point.

Bluestone seawalls were constructed by sustenance workers during the Great Depression, where erosion threatened the beach road or undermined cliffs. The seawalls, together with the clearing along the foreshore to create open vistas and formal gardens, significantly altered the appearance and use of the area.

The area remained popular for day trips until after the Second World War, when, in a further period of growth, the last of the unoccupied land was subdivided for housing and factories. The area in the south of the municipality retained its heathland character until the 1940s and was subject to the natural cycle of fire and regeneration. The most significant fire was in 1944.

The unintended consequence of interference with the natural coastal processes is most evident in the loss of several beaches. This together with proposals to develop the foreshore, has seen considerable community debate and the growth of resident groups increasingly concerned about the coast.

Perhaps the most significant changes in recent times have resulted from the former Councils efforts at beach reclamation at Middle Brighton, Brighton Beach and most recently Hampton.

ECONOMIC

The foreshore attracts people to Bayside with associated expenditure for pleasure and business purposes. The extent of the contribution to the local economy is difficult to quantify. Expenditure and fees relate to food and marine services, tuition fees, boating facilities, car parks and mussel farming.

In an indirect sense the foreshore effects property values, both residential and commercial, but this is difficult to measure. The Bayside foreshore is an important part of Port Phillip Bay providing opportunities such as boating, tourism, commercial activities and recreation.

The foreshore requires significant public expenditure with Council alone expending \$900,000 annually on maintenance. This is in addition to capital expenditure and expenditure by other authorities such as the Port of Melbourne Authority and Melbourne Parks and Waterways.

Increasing interest in capitalising on the commercial opportunities offered by the foreshore is evidenced by inquiries for development of restaurants and businesses such as boat hire. This Strategy will provide a context in which to judge these proposals, and the level of such activity that can be accommodated. Tourism potential and flow-on benefits exist but need to be further examined, and judged in the context of other values for the foreshore.

LEGISLATION

A range of legislation and government policies apply to the coast. The most important are outlined briefly below while more detail can be found in the Reference Report.

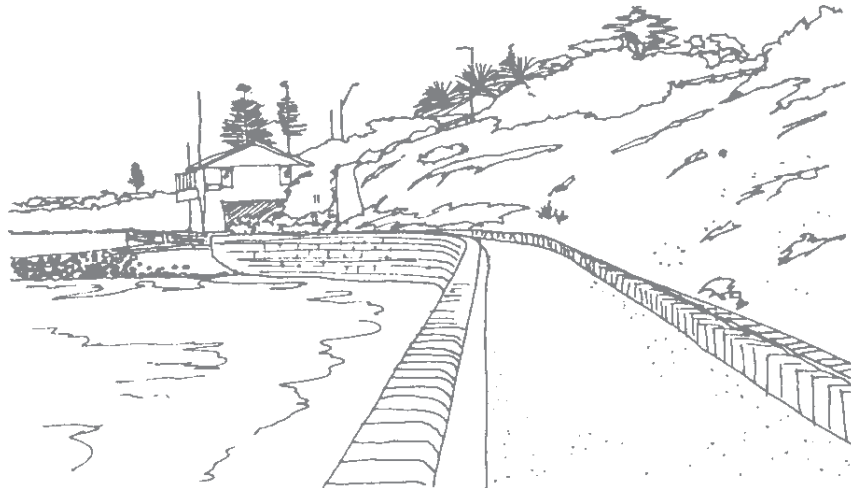
Legislation

- **Planning and Environment Act 1987** provides the framework for land use and development control.
- **Bayside Planning Scheme** is the key instrument of control for land use and development on the foreshore. From Hampton to Mordialloc, the foreshore is identified as an Existing Public Open Space Reservation. In Brighton the land is zoned Open Space-Foreshore and the provisions include specific objectives for the area. Along its entire length, permission is required from Council to use the foreshore for purposes other than public open space. Controls also cover buildings and works and removal of vegetation. Land adjoining the foreshore is affected by an overlay control in the Planning Scheme limiting the height of buildings to two storeys. The purpose of this restriction is to protect the foreshore from impacts such as visual bulk and overshadowing.
- **Local Government Act 1989**
Provides the framework for Council powers, including the ability to introduce local laws.
- **Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978** provides for the reservation and management of Crown Land for specific purposes. It empowers the Minister to appoint different types of Committees of Management. Bayside City Council is Committee of Management over various areas of the foreshore and operates within the powers and duties set out in the legislation.
- **Coastal Management Act 1995** provides for the coordinated strategic planning and management of the Victorian Coast under the direction of a Coastal and Bay Management Council and several Regional Coastal Boards.

- **Transport Act 1983** designates Beach Road as a Main Road. Bayside City Council is required to manage the road to the satisfaction of VicRoads. VicRoads fund works required to provide for through traffic and Council is reimbursed for the design, supervision and administration costs.
- **Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994**
- **Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act Victoria 1972**
- **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act Australia 1984**

Policies

- Victorian Coastal Strategy was released in November 1996 by The Victorian Coastal and Bay Management Council. This Strategy establishes a new vision for the coast which recognises the coastline as an important ecological asset as well as a vibrant tourism, economic and community asset. The Strategy directs planning, management and investment decisions for the Victorian coast. Bayside Council staff consulted with staff of the Department of Natural Resources and Environment who prepared the Victorian Coastal Strategy to ensure the strategies are complimentary.
- **Land Conservation Council - Marine & Coastal Special Investigation Draft Final Recommendations** for Victoria's marine, estuarine and coastal areas includes the creation of:
 - the Port Phillip Bay Marine Park which includes an area at Ricketts Point;
 - a Sanctuary Zone at Ricketts Point.
- **Port Phillip Regional Catchment Strategy**
- **Intergovernmental Agreement on the Environment 1992** signed by Federal, State and Local Governments, commits Council to:
 - integrating economic and environmental considerations in decision-making;
 - ecologically sustainable development;
 - protecting the health, diversity and productivity of the environment for future generations;
 - sound environmental practices.
- **Memorandum of Understanding - Commonwealth Coastal Action Program** is between the Commonwealth and Victorian governments and the Municipal Association of Victoria. Through this agreement Council is encouraged to adopt coastal policies and practices consistent with the Victorian and Commonwealth priorities.



ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Although Bayside City Council is the principal body responsible for planning and care of the foreshore within its municipal boundaries, many other government agencies are also involved.

Council's Roles

Bayside City Council has an interest in the foreshore:

- as owner of a part of the foreshore;
- as the planning authority for the foreshore and adjacent land areas;
- as the main manager of the land area on the foreshore; and
- through its Committee of Management responsibilities.

Council's responsibilities as Committee of Management for the foreshore are directed by the Department of Natural Resources and Environment under the Crown Land (Reserves) Act, 1978. There are seven areas of responsibility: financial records; activity reporting; risk minimisation; abiding by legislation; land rates; Freedom of Information legislation; and, Ombudsman review.

Council's role in management of the foreshore is limited by approval of the Minister for Conservation and Land Management, who has final decision-making powers over Committee of Management actions.

Council has finalised its corporate plan. The Coastal Strategy was a key community priority during the corporate planning process. The importance of the coast is also recognised in Council's Open Space Strategy, and current work on urban character.

Bayside City Council is the responsible authority for controlling land use and development on the foreshore through the Bayside Planning Scheme.

Bayside Council is required to consider the following issues when assessing development and land use proposals:

- prevention of pollution;
- the external appearance of any buildings and works;
- effect on the natural ecosystems of the area;
- the effect on the natural beauty and on the future use of the coastal area;
- potential erosion or deposition of sand; and
- the views of the Department of Natural Resources and Environment and Melbourne Parks and Waterways.

Council's planning decisions can be reviewed by the Administrative Appeals Tribunal.

Community

The local community has a role in caring for the foreshore. Local involvement is encouraged by a participatory form of management. Local conservation groups and Friends groups conduct working bees and participate in planning for the foreshore, including this Strategy.

The wider community has a role as users of the foreshore and as contributors to its planning, conservation and maintenance. Funds for upkeep of the foreshore are provided by ratepayers, visitors and others through allocations from Council and State budgets and from income generated by visitors. All visitors have an obligation to treat the coast with care, and to behave responsibly and safely.

Recreational Leaseholders

Recreation Groups

Dispersed along the foreshore are a large variety of recreational user groups that have a long connection with the foreshore. Groups occupy their current sites under a variety of lease, licence and permissive occupancy agreements. Facilities have been developed over time by both the groups and former Councils.

The groups mainly focus on water based activities, including yacht clubs, life saving clubs, fishing groups, sea scouts and the volunteer coast guard. These groups must ensure that their activities complement the coastal environment on which they depend. All groups should be aware of their surroundings and play their part in the maintenance of their clubrooms, prevention of litter and raising awareness of the foreshore amongst their members and the general community. The groups monitor the safety of beaches, provide training and skills development opportunities, a range of quality facilities for community use, and create a sense of local community.

Non-water based groups include football and cricket clubs at the Sandringham Beach Oval and a croquet club.

Occupancy arrangements vary from long term leases to seasonal or annual occupancy agreements. These arrangements in many instances have lapsed and have not been renewed.

Bathing Boxes

The Bathing Boxes are a distinctive and famous feature. Bathing Box licence holders work together with Council to ensure the unique character of this tourist attraction is enhanced and promoted.

Commercial Leaseholders

In addition to the community groups located on the foreshore there are also a number of commercial operators on the foreshore. These include kiosk operators, boat hire, commercial fishing operators and seasonal traders. These users play a key role in the promotion of the foreshore for the benefit of both local residents and tourists to the area. Commercial operations balance ongoing development of their businesses against the impact of increased patronage on the foreshore infrastructure and environment.



COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

Community consultation has been an important part of the development of this Strategy. Bayside residents highly value the local coast and have been involved in the foreshore in many ways including friends and volunteer groups, recreational groups and through the former Brighton and Sandringham Management Plans. Bayside residents expressed their strong feeling for the local coast in consultation workshops early in 1996 for the Bayside Corporate Plan, Open Space Strategy and Urban Character Study. Council held two community workshops in late June 1996 to discuss foreshore priorities in detail prior to the development of the Draft Strategy. More than eighty people attended those workshops. Two additional workshops were held in October 1996 to discuss the Draft Strategy with 177 people in attendance. 56 written submissions were also received.

Comments have covered a broad range of issues with many similar and conflicting views on how the Bayside foreshore and particular places within it should be managed.

The most frequently raised issues for the Bayside coast include:

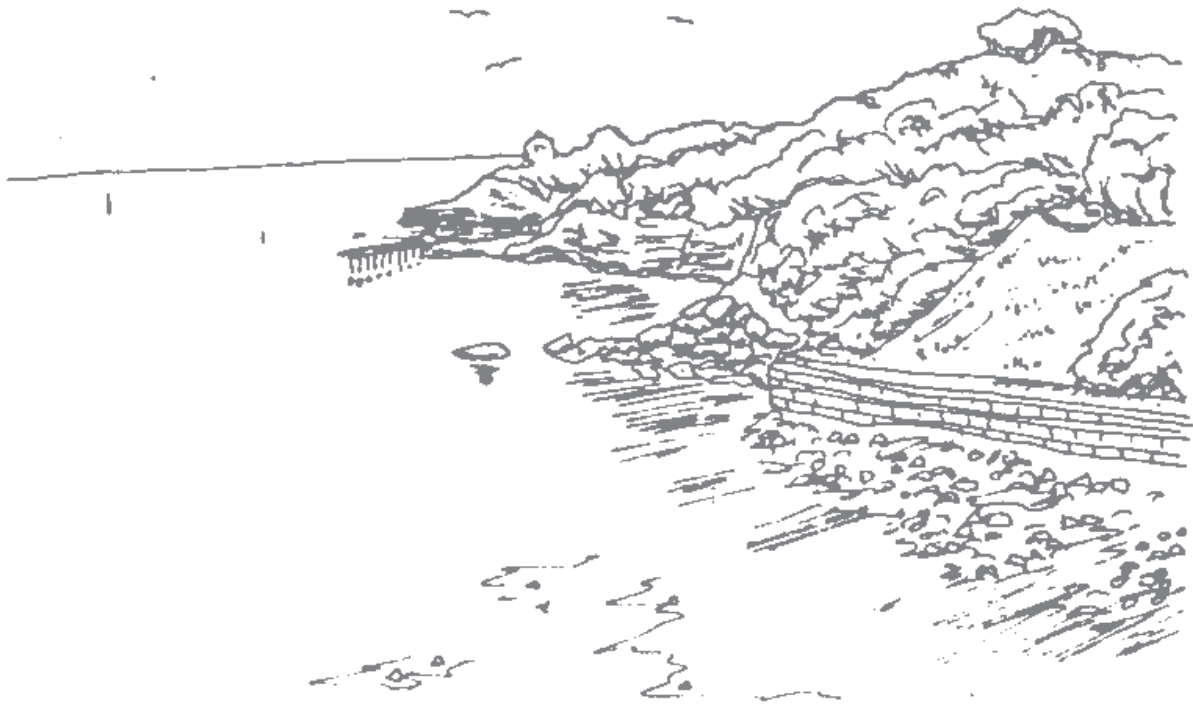
- consultation in developing the Bayside Coastal Strategy and future master plans for specific places on the coast;
- community education and interpretive signs on the foreshore;
- security for users;
- management based on differentiated precincts to protect more natural areas and further develop areas which are currently nodes for recreational and more formal activities;
- protection of existing indigenous vegetation;
- maintenance of facilities and gardens;
- replanting indigenous species except in historically significant formal gardens and where views are to be retained;
- a limited number of further opportunities for views of the water from the foreshore walking path and from selected locations along Beach Road;
- a limited number of restaurant, tourism and other coastal recreational developments in high activity areas, adjoining commercial centres and where the natural environment will not be adversely affected;
- views of the water;
- Beach Road bike path;
- pollution control for litter on drains and on yacht club boat repairs;
- control of dogs and dog droppings on the foreshore;
- protection of Koorie sites;
- improved design quality of coastal structures and buildings;
- develop Beach Road as a boulevard with underground cables, significant avenue planting which retains views and reduced through traffic function;
- development along Beach Road;
- improved pedestrian safety and disabled access;
- no new car parking areas within foreshore reserve;
- support for existing clubs where they provide a community benefit, opposition to expansions which would alienate public access to the foreshore and construct additional or larger club buildings;
- retain a natural character for Bayside;

BACKGROUND

Significant differences of opinion have arisen regarding the appropriateness of restaurant style developments. There has also been disagreement on the planting of indigenous vegetation and the desire for an increased number of viewing opportunities along the coast. Broadest agreement exists where these issues are considered in specific locations with some areas more appropriate for natural bushland or restaurants or coastal views. This Strategy seeks to accommodate all these priorities in the most appropriate locations.

This Strategy considers the full range of issues and priorities identified by Council, local residents and community groups.

Opportunities for ongoing community consultation need to be further considered including the potential to establish local groups for key precincts along the Bayside coast.



COASTAL PROCESSES

GENERAL

The process of coastal change (other than that produced by human intervention) occurs through the effects of natural forces acting on the coast. These forces include wave energy, sea currents, wind, sun and rain, all of which contribute to erosion of soil and rock and build-up of the sand. The term “coastal processes” describes these natural forces as they impact on the coast.

The foreshore provides a variety of landscape and coastal types including sand dunes, long wide beaches, eroding cliffs with distinctive buttress formations, stabilised bluffs with uniform slopes, cliff top areas varying in width from only a few metres to wide plateaus, natural harbours and shallows with off-shore rock platforms.

Structures impact upon the appearance of the foreshore, its landscape quality and natural coastal processes, through their siting and design.

Much of the erosion occurring within the foreshore is a consequence of natural coastal processes occurring all along the coast of Port Phillip Bay. But public safety can be compromised if the changes to cliffs and beach areas are not appropriately managed. An important management consideration is the potential impact of climate change resulting from accelerated global warming.

BEACH RENOURISHMENT

Erosion of sand from beaches occurs naturally as part of the coastal processes along the foreshore. Loss and replenishment of sand follows seasonal patterns as wind and water currents change during each year. Changes to the natural cycles of beach loss and replenishment have occurred along the Bayside foreshore following construction of harbour facilities and erosion protection measures such as seawalls. Sand has been lost from some locations resulting in loss of popular beaches (e.g. Hampton Beach), and deposited in areas where deep water is needed (e.g. Sandringham Harbour).

Renourishment of beaches for management and recreational reasons has been part of the strategy for Bayside foreshore. A continuance of the planned renourishment of beaches is recommended. The cost and environmental impact of implementing this measure will be assessed against the need at any location.

Aim

✧ *Acknowledge natural processes and the consequent changeable nature of the coast and have respect for this in decision-making.*

Strategies

- ❖ Monitor the effects of climate change on the foreshore.
- ❖ Prepare and implement action plans for minimising impact of coastal processes.

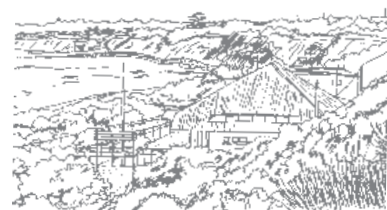


Aim

✧ *Review needs and priorities for beach renourishment.*

Strategies

- ❖ Explore opportunities for further beach renourishment which is based on sound geomorphological principles, and which meets recreational demands or erosion control purposes.
- ❖ Seek funding for beach renourishment programs.
- ❖ Encourage beach monitoring programs by relevant authorities.



COASTAL ISSUES

protection & enhancement of natural & cultural resources

EROSION

Erosion of the land along the foreshore is mainly due to natural forces of wind, rain, sun, wave action and sea currents. Erosion also occurs due to human activities which initiate or accelerate the natural processes. Control measures can be effective in stopping or limiting erosion, and include education of visitors, signage, access control and soil stabilisation treatments. The challenge is to determine which control measures are appropriate for each site without limiting opportunities for optimal use of the foreshore by visitors or user groups.

Aim

- ✧ Control coastal erosion to improve ecosystem stability, and enhance stability and amenity.
- ✧ To identify locations, causes and need for intervention of erosion along the Bayside foreshore.

Strategy

- ❖ Implement appropriate control measures.



CLIFF STABILITY

The current topography of most of Bayside's coast was formed naturally. The landward erosion of the sands forming the cliffs is an ongoing process with high tides and storms undercutting the toe of the slopes leading to local instability of the cliff face. For natural cliffs of this nature the risks associated with walking close to the cliff at the crest or the base are considerable and it is up to the public to exercise due care. Where the identified risks warrant human intervention in the naturally occurring processes, remedial works will be undertaken.

Aim

- ✧ Provide a safe coastal environment, where cliff instability risks are articulated to users.

Strategies

- ❖ Identify locations associated with cliff instability.
- ❖ Monitor the stability of cliffs and prepare and implement safety guidelines regarding cliff stability.



BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Biological diversity is the variety of all life forms. There are many advantages to maintaining biological diversity including maintenance of healthy ecosystems, coastal processes, cultural identity and aesthetic and spiritual benefits.



Aim

✧ *Protect biological diversity and manage ecological processes and systems.*

Strategies

❖ *Develop plans to effectively manage indigenous flora and fauna communities.*

INDIGENOUS VEGETATION

The indigenous vegetation of Bayside including the foreshore has been highly regarded for many years. Early naturalists visited the area, describing the vegetation in detail.

The 1996 survey of vegetation on the foreshore describes 9 vegetation communities, four of these are regionally significant. 41 species found on the foreshore are significant within Bayside and of these 18 are only found on the foreshore.

Indigenous vegetation provides:

- habitat for native fauna - shelter, food, nesting;
- soil stabilisation - due to the physical characteristics of much of the coast, erosion is a major issue and vegetation has a major role in minimising erosion and cliff instability;
- atmosphere - screening vegetation provides a sense of tranquillity and an 'escape' from the urban environment;
- scientific values;

As the indigenous vegetation throughout the foreshore varies, so do the management issues and requirements.

Selected areas of the foreshore should be set aside for the purpose of conserving indigenous vegetation. These areas would need to comprise significant vegetation communities and many of the significant species.

Aims

✧ *Recognise the role and values of indigenous vegetation along the foreshore.*

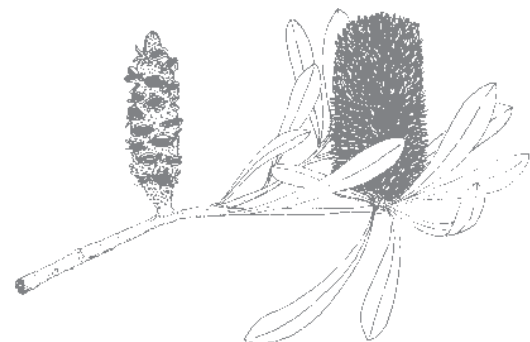
✧ *Effective management of indigenous vegetation communities.*

Strategies

❖ *Establish locations for the conservation of representative areas of indigenous vegetation communities.*

❖ *Establish guidelines for planting of indigenous vegetation within the foreshore.*

❖ *Prepare vegetation management guidelines.*



COASTAL ISSUES

protection & enhancement of natural & cultural resources

FIRE MANAGEMENT

Fire may be considered as:

- an essential process in ecosystems; and
- a threat to ecosystems, property etc.

A fire can have one or both of the above characteristics, depending upon the location, timing and intensity.

Fire is important to most indigenous vegetation. As a result, fire is an important tool in contemporary vegetation management and should be considered in conjunction with other vegetation management activities.

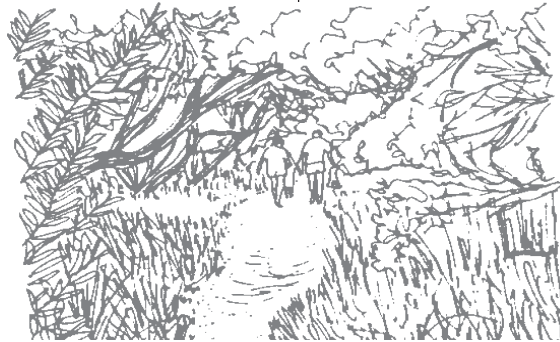
The management of fire for the protection of property, lives and natural features is an issue which must be considered when assessing the ecological requirements of the natural communities.

Aims

- ✧ *Assist the development of natural ecosystems through the use of fire.*
- ✧ *Provide management guidelines for the purposes of protecting life and property.*

Strategies

- ❖ Investigate the effectiveness of fire as a management tool for the foreshore.
- ❖ Develop a program of control burns within the vegetation management guidelines.
- ❖ Incorporate fire control in the risk management strategy.



INDIGENOUS FAUNA

The foreshore provides the main area of fauna habitat in the municipality, described in the Bayside Fauna Survey 1996.

The survey includes a list of significant species for Bayside on international, national, state, regional and local levels. The majority of species which are listed as having greater than regional significance are birds which utilise the foreshore habitats. A number of these species are protected under international treaties.

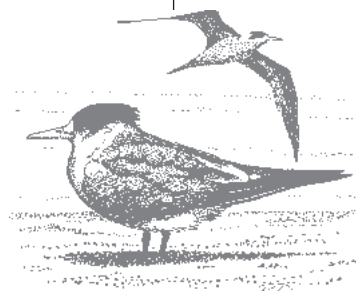
Species of local significance have been categorised as locally critical, locally endangered, locally vulnerable and locally secure.

Aim

- ✧ *Manage native wildlife and relevant habitats.*

Strategy

- ❖ Prepare and implement management guidelines for indigenous fauna.



MARINE FLORA & FAUNA

The off-shore reefs support a wide variety of marine life. These reefs are either inter-tidal (alternately exposed and submerged during tidal changes) or sub-tidal (fully submerged at all times, most less than 5m deep).

The Land Conservation Council has recommended the inclusion of sections of the foreshore and associated areas into both a Marine Park and a Sanctuary Zone. These are located at Ricketts Point. Council supports these proposals. These designations, if adopted, would provide additional protection for the marine biological resources of the area.

The major problem facing the intertidal zone is the over-harvesting and illegal collection of shellfish on the rock platforms and, to a lesser extent, over-harvesting in deeper water. Enforcement of the Shellfish Protection Regulations (1983) is the responsibility of the Department of Natural Resources and Environment, with Council having limited powers. Education of users also plays an important role.

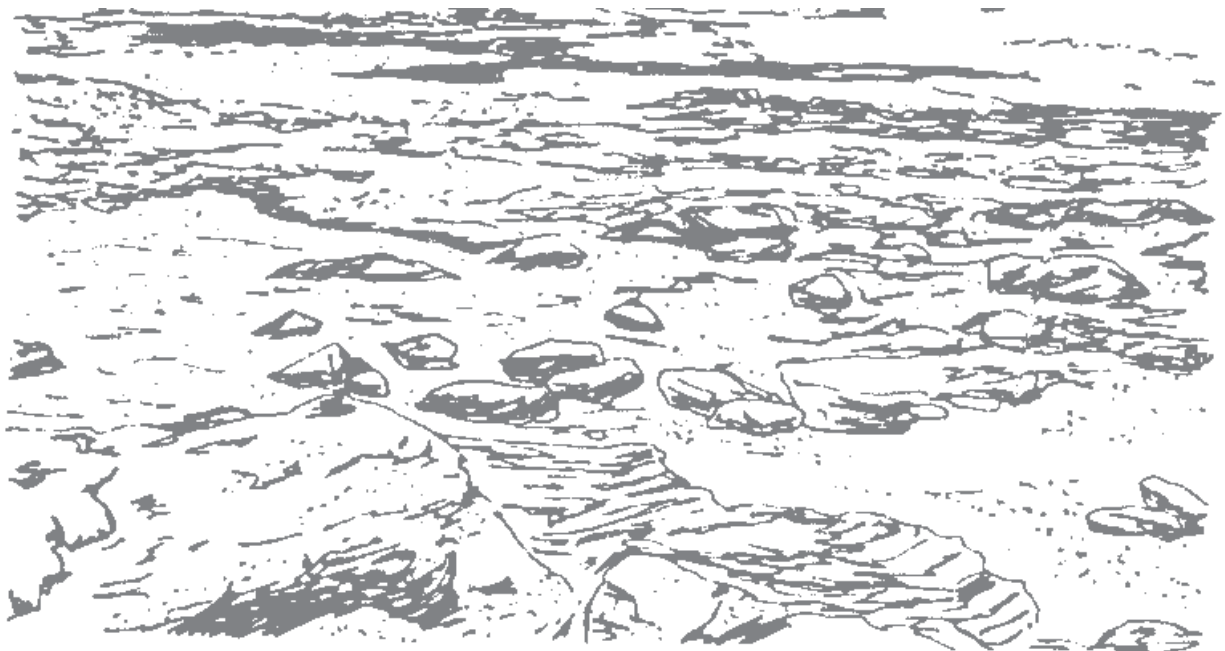
Another issue which is of importance is the threat to marine organisms from exotic pest species introduced in ballast water. Council has a limited role in the management of this issue.

Aim

✧ *Liaise with relevant organisations for the effective management of the marine flora and fauna.*

Strategy

❖ *Contribute to the preparation of a marine flora and fauna management program.*



THREATENING PROCESSES

The physical and biological values of the foreshore have become degraded over time as a result of a range of activities and processes. Some of the historical processes, such as grazing are no longer present but there are a range of contemporary processes which require acknowledgment and management.

Environmental Weeds

Invasion of natural vegetation communities by weeds can alter both function and structure of ecosystems through:

- acceleration of soil erosion rates;
- alteration of dune configuration;
- alteration of fire regimes;
- prevention of establishment of native species;
- competition with indigenous plants for resources such as water, nutrients and light.

Introduced Pest Fauna

Introduced animals are one of the most important threatening processes relating to the conservation of both native flora and fauna. The most obvious effect is the predation of native animals by species such as foxes and cats, but competition for food, shelter and nesting requirements is also a major factor.

Many introduced fauna have adapted well to the modified Australian ecosystems and urban environments and are consequently widespread throughout the country. As a result control of many of these species is difficult and is best tackled with regional co-operation.

Pollution

Pollution in all its forms, land, air, water and noise, will from time to time affect particular sections of the coast of Port Phillip Bay, including the Bayside foreshore. Most types of pollution which impinge upon the management of the reserve are part of a more general problem requiring attention and coordination on a regional or metropolitan scale.

The Environment Protection Authority (E.P.A.) is the State Government Agency which monitors and polices pollution in all its forms. Council and other drainage authorities have a significant role to play in the control and reduction of water pollutants.

Aims

- ✧ *Minimise the impact of threatening processes on natural systems.*

Strategies

- ❖ Identify the threatening processes relevant to the foreshore's natural systems and sites.
- ❖ Develop methods for reducing the impact of threatening processes.
- ❖ Introduce a system to encourage regional co-operation regarding the management of threatening processes.



Pollution can impact upon environmental and aesthetic values and health of visitors. It can also affect the quality of the recreation experience of foreshore users. Pollution can take different forms and have a range of diverse impacts. Some can have immediate effects such as the smothering of filter-feeding organisms by silt or long-term effects such as accumulation of heavy metals throughout the food chain.

Council also has a responsibility to manage local pollution, particularly land pollution from past activities such as tipping along the cliffs. The addition of nutrients to the soil from human activities can have a serious impact upon indigenous vegetation. A range of activities can increase nutrient levels e.g. the decay of household rubbish, garden refuse, dog faeces and use of fertilisers and pesticides.

In addition to the E.P.A, there are a number of organisations which are involved in pollution management, some of which are community based such as Streamwatch and Airwatch.

Management of pollution requires an integrated, co-operative approach involving Council and other organisations which have responsibilities and interests in this issue.

GREENHOUSE EFFECT AND OZONE DEPLETION

Both nationally and internationally, the accelerated Greenhouse Effect and associated global warming and climate change processes are recognised as being one of the most important environmental concerns.

In terms of the foreshore, the impact of climate change would be more or less confined to sea-level rise, and associated changes to coastal processes. It is beyond the scope of this Strategy to deal with the causes and amelioration of this problem.

Ozone depletion and the resultant changes in lifestyle which may result from higher risk of skin cancer may alter the way in which the Bayside foreshore is used and the range of facilities which may be required.



Aims

- ✧ *Recognise the potential impact of climate change and ozone depletion on the foreshore.*

Strategy

- ❖ *Monitor information and impact of climate change and ozone depletion on the Bayside foreshore.*



HERITAGE

GENERAL

The foreshore plays an integral role in the history and development of Bayside. From the aboriginal sites that are scattered along the coast to the railway portal at Brighton Beach, the bathing boxes and the series of formal gardens, the foreshore offers a great range of experiences and events that reveal the history of the coast and the region. It is important that these special sites are identified, protected and enhanced so that they can be enjoyed by future generations. For this to be successful, the local community and foreshore visitors need to be made aware of special sites through appropriate interpretive facilities and programs.

There are several Aboriginal middens on the foreshore which are legally protected by State and Commonwealth legislation. The agreement of the relevant aboriginal community is required before midden sites can be disturbed or endangered. Council must preserve these important sites. Any proposed developments should consider the location of middens and relics and the impact that any works or changes of use or access will have on the sensitive sites.

The history of European settlement is well recorded in the foreshore landscape. Areas such as Brighton Beach and Green Point, were popular resort destinations as early as the 1850s. The history of bathing and sea side leisure is revealed in the bathing boxes, boat sheds, salt water baths, yacht clubs and jetties that survive today. The land survey and foreshore crown land reservation, the alignment of Beach Road, the establishment of formal gardens at Black Rock, Sandringham, Hampton, Green Point and the Middle Brighton Baths forecourt are all important aspects of the foreshore reserve that need to be addressed.

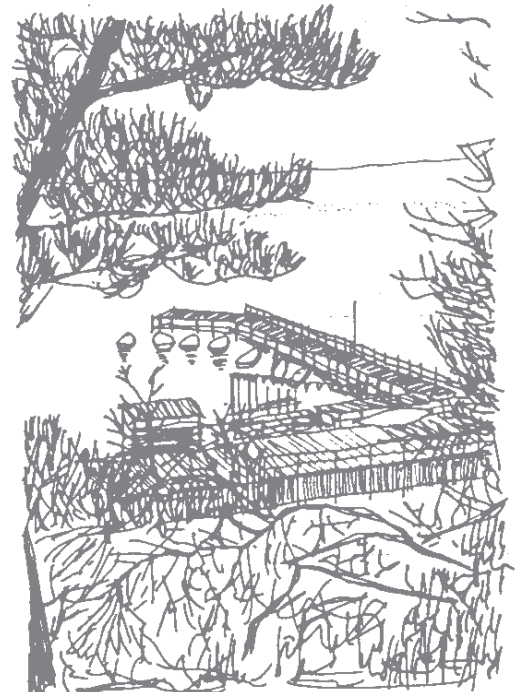
The cliffs and rocky outcrops of the Bayside foreshore are of significance. The Beaumaris fossils have been continuously collected for more than a century. These fossil beds are a standard for one of the formal stages of Australian geological history and as such have international significance.

Aim

- ✧ *Articulate the value of significant sites to foreshore users.*
- ✧ *Protect significant sites.*

Strategies

- ❖ Explore opportunities for cultural activities and events on the foreshore.
- ❖ Undertake an assessment of the heritage of the Bayside foreshore.
- ❖ Prepare site specific action plans and management strategies for the protection of significant features.
- ❖ Amend the Planning Scheme to provide further statutory protection.
- ❖ Include heritage in the Bayside Coastal Interpretive Plan.



MAINTENANCE

Bayside City Council is responsible for maintenance of the coast above the high water mark. Users are also responsible for maintenance of areas which they occupy under agreement with Council and the State government. Commitments include mowing and gardening; beach cleaning; litter collection; toilet facilities; vegetation planting; erosion control; fencing; signage and pathways.

Funding of maintenance works constitutes an increasing proportion of all expenditure in the foreshore. This is a reflection of the relatively harsh environmental conditions, and the pressure of public use of the foreshore. The life of facilities, coastal furniture and buildings is shortened by exposure to salt laden winds, accelerated wear from wind-blown sands and heavy public use.

Litter is generated by foreshore users, through deposition from the sea and from stormwater drain outlets. Given the nature of the area and its high frequency of use, litter removal is a major maintenance activity for Council. Beach cleaning procedures are implemented to resolve these issues. Major concerns include the collection and disposal of sharps, the frequency of hand cleaning and raking, and the requirement to remove seaweed. It is considered that community responsibility for litter is also important.

Cleanliness of toilet and changing facilities is also a significant issue for beach users, and has a major effect on the quality of the recreational experience.

Aims

- ✧ *Maintain the foreshore to ensure the protection of coastal ecosystems and provision of a quality recreation experience for users.*
- ✧ *Optimise the quantity and quality of services provided.*
- ✧ *Ensure maintenance standards reflect community needs.*

Strategies

- ❖ Undertake regular customer surveys within the foreshore to assess effectiveness of service delivery and of maintenance standards.
- ❖ Undertake annual service reviews to monitor required service standards.
- ❖ Optimise toilet cleaning frequencies and techniques.
- ❖ Implement litter control and recycling programs.
- ❖ Implement a Maintenance Strategy which includes opportunities for additional funding and sponsorship.



INTRODUCTION

For the first time, the stretch of foreshore between Head Street, Brighton and Charman Road, Beaumaris is under the control of one municipal body. It is now possible to have a consistent coordinated approach to the maintenance, development and design of furniture, lighting, signage, car parks and other infrastructure. Council can now plan for the rationalisation of foreshore buildings, furniture, signs and infrastructure. A 'less is more' approach should be adopted for signage, barriers and bollards, always mindful however, that public safety and protection of the unique foreshore environment is the highest priority.

Where ever possible, the siting of all infrastructure and buildings within the foreshore reserve will be considered in light of the principles developed by the Port Phillip Authority in their "Siting and Design Guidelines for Structures on the Port Phillip Coast" document of 1983 (currently being revised).

The underlying principles for the siting of all structures within the coastal environment are:

Functional

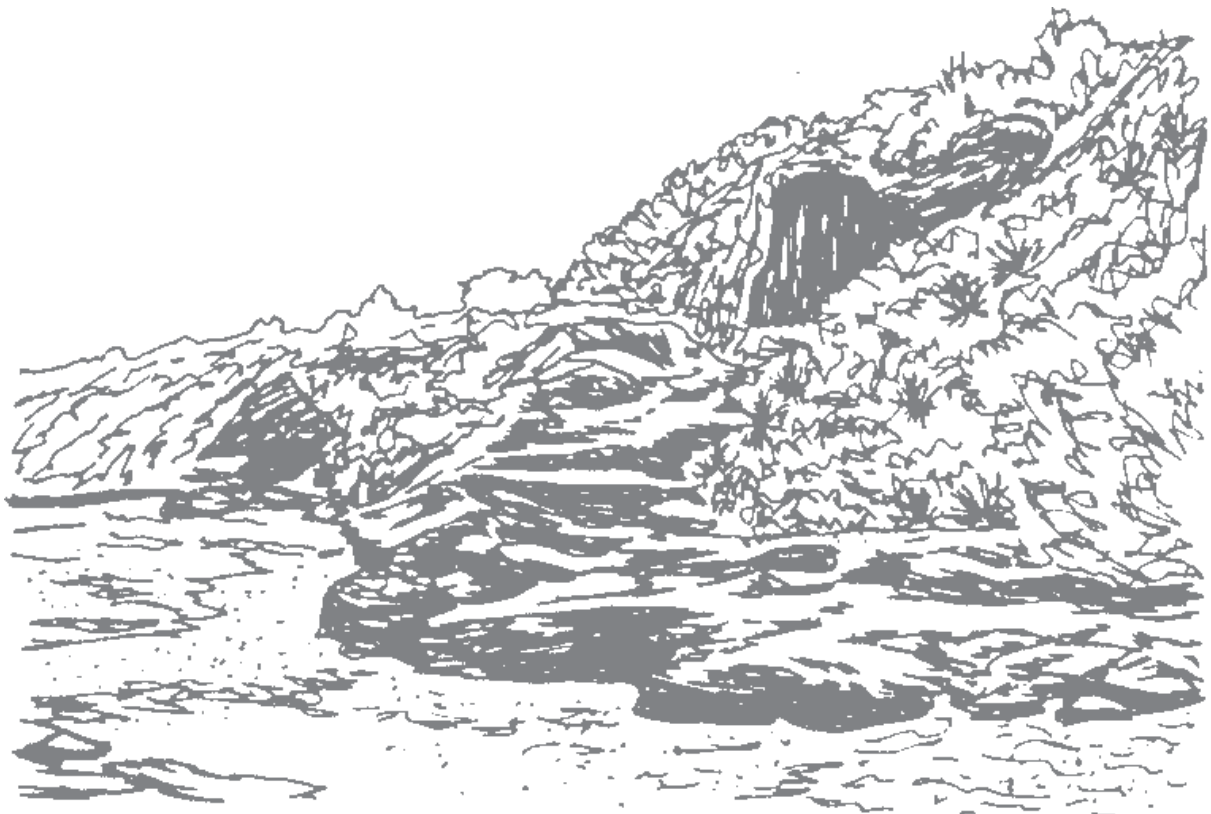
✧ *a structure should be sited and designed to fulfil its purpose with sound use of resources.*

Aesthetic

✧ *a structure should be sited and designed to visually compliment the surrounding coastal landscape.*

Ecological

✧ *a structure should not cause undesirable changes to terrestrial and marine ecosystems in the locality.*



VIEWS

The Bayside community and visitors to Bayside's coast enjoy some of the most spectacular views of Port Phillip Bay. These include views of the sea, coastal bushland, beaches, cliffs, city skyline, mountains and sunsets. Selected views are available from Bayside's formal gardens, the coastal path, beaches, Beach Road. The foreshore, Beach Road and adjoining buildings frame views from the Bay and beaches. Some private properties also enjoy coastal views. Coastal views are also available to train passengers between South Road and New Street. Vegetation along the foreshore shields the beaches from the impact of Beach Road and buildings and also restricts views of the water from some sections of Beach Road.

There has recently been extensive local debate about the relative values of indigenous vegetation, views of the sea from Beach Road and private properties. Many local residents were upset by vandalism of foreshore trees to maximise private views. Expectations to retain indigenous vegetation and allow trees to reach a mature height are in conflict with the desires of some property owners, residents and Beach Road motorists to have more views of the sea.

While views of the sea currently enhance the residential amenity of some Bayside homes there is no legal right to a view. The environmental quality of the foreshore and its bushland and their enjoyment by the wider community should take precedence.

There may be potential to create a limited number of new public viewing sites of landmarks (e.g. HMVS Cerberus, bathing boxes, city skyline) from the foreshore walking path and to a lesser extent from Beach Road. There is also potential for planting around currently cleared areas of the foreshore to frame existing views while enhancing the landscape. Planting with canopy trees and grouped planting would retain and enhance views.

Principles for management of Bayside coastal views

- ✧ *existing vegetation (particularly indigenous vegetation) contributes significantly to the quality and character of the Bayside Coast;*
- ✧ *existing public viewing areas from the foreshore walking path, bike path, formal gardens and cleared areas, are valuable;*
- ✧ *views which have become obscured by vegetation growth should not be recreated by cutting or clearing vegetation unless consistent with strategies in this document;*
- ✧ *views of the land from the beach and Bay should be considered.*
- ✧ *the landscape quality of the foreshore and its bushland and the public enjoyment gained from these features are paramount;*

Strategies

- ❖ Retain vegetation, even if views may be affected, unless inconsistent with other strategies.
- ❖ Identify opportunities for planting to enhance existing views in cleared areas.
- ❖ Review opportunities as part of precinct master planning to create new public viewing locations of significant Bayside landmarks (e.g. HMVS Cerberus, bathing boxes city skyline) from the foreshore walking track, the bike path and Beach Road.
- ❖ Enhance the feeling of tranquillity on beaches by reducing views of urban development and traffic.
- ❖ Review opportunities for maintaining and enhancing views from car parks.



General

- 1 A Precinct Management Plan is to be prepared for each precinct. This will involve public consultation with landscape management being one of the goals at the precinct level.
- 2 Interim vegetation management strategies will be prepared for each precinct until the adoption of a Precinct Management Plan.
- 3 Investigate the provision of well maintained services and accessible lookout points of key features along the foreshore from Beach Road and the bike path.
- 4 Where thick vegetation hides car parks, aim to retain tall trees with clear trunks with groundcover vegetation, keeping eye-level vegetation clear for security.
- 5 Consider the concept of coast view glimpses along The Esplanade/Beach Road, especially on rises and/or bends in the road.

Precinct 1

- 1.1 Maintain existing views and limit additional planting, consistent with the master plan developed by the former City of Brighton.
- 1.2 Seek to retain the open feel of the foreshore in this area.
- 1.3 Investigate opportunities for shading through the use of trees and/or shade structures, with minimal impact on existing view lines.
- 1.4 Aim to replace saltbush along waterline with low growing native vegetation.

Precinct 2

- 2.1 Maintain existing views, existing lawns and feature trees.
- 2.2 With local consultation, instigate replacing existing weed trees with shade trees.

Precinct 3

- 3.1 Ensure that the indigenous dunal vegetation is preserved.
- 3.2 Investigate opportunities for maintaining and enhancing a glimpse view from The Esplanade to the bathing boxes and city skyline.
- 3.3 Investigate the provision of views from Beach Road at points of beach access to provide glimpse views of the coast and enhance security.

Precinct 4

- 4.1 Maintain views and vistas of the foreshore from the car park, The Esplanade and railway station platform.
- 4.2 Use the Green Point Master plan as the basis for the Precinct plan.

Precinct 5

- 5.1 Recognise this precinct as a “clean canvas”, where the range of opportunities within Bayside foreshore may be increased.
- 5.2 Enhance the barren landscape of the Hampton foreshore and visual amenity of Beach Road.
- 5.3 Retain and enhance the formal planting of the Ferdinando Gardens.
- 5.4 Determine specific goals for transitional vegetation between Ferdinando Gardens north and south.
- 5.5 Investigate opportunities for shading through the use of trees and/or shade structures, with minimal impact on existing view lines.

Precinct 6

- 6.1 Retain and enhance the existing indigenous vegetation with special regard to maintenance and species diversity.
- 6.2 Investigate the provision of views from Beach Road at points of beach access to provide glimpse views of the coast and enhance security.

Precinct 7

- 7.1 Retain and enhance the formal planting of the Sandringham Gardens.
- 7.2 Maintain existing indigenous vegetation.
- 7.3 Review the location of the substation at the end of Bay Road and consider its relocation to reinstate views of water from Bay Road and the shopping centre.
- 7.4 Investigate the provision of views from Beach Road at points of beach access to provide glimpse views of the coast and enhance security.

Precinct 8

- 8.1 Maintain existing indigenous vegetation.
- 8.2 Review opportunities to view features such as Half Moon Bay, Red Bluff and HMVS Cerberus from the Love St car park and Beach Road.
- 8.3 Investigate the provision of views from Beach Road at points of beach access to provide glimpse views of the coast and enhance security.

Precinct 9

- 9.1 Maintain existing indigenous vegetation.
- 9.2 Investigate the provision of views from Beach Road at points of beach access to provide glimpse views of the coast and enhance security.
- 9.3 Create /enhance viewing opportunities of the coast from rises/bends in the Road.

Precinct 10

- 10.1 Maintain existing indigenous vegetation.
- 10.2 Investigate opportunities for creating views from the car parks.
- 10.3 Investigate viewing opportunities of the coast from rises/ bends in the road.

Precinct 11

- 11.1 Maintain existing indigenous vegetation.
- 11.2 Investigate opportunities for the enhancement of the Moysey Gardens including view outlook.
- 11.3 Investigate the provision of views from Beach Road at points of beach access to provide glimpse views of the coast and enhance security.

URBAN CHARACTER

The Bay is the dominant, unifying theme of the foreshore. The foreshore offers spectacular views across the Bay from many vantage points, these include views of the city skyline, the West Gate Bridge, the You Yangs and the Peninsular. The foreshore offers many 'surprises'. Every precinct has a unique character that offers the visitor a new experience and environment. Such discoveries should be nurtured and enhanced.

The character of the foreshore and its precincts is made up of a range of different elements, including:

- form and shape of the land (topography)
- vegetation both indigenous and formal
- buildings and structures.

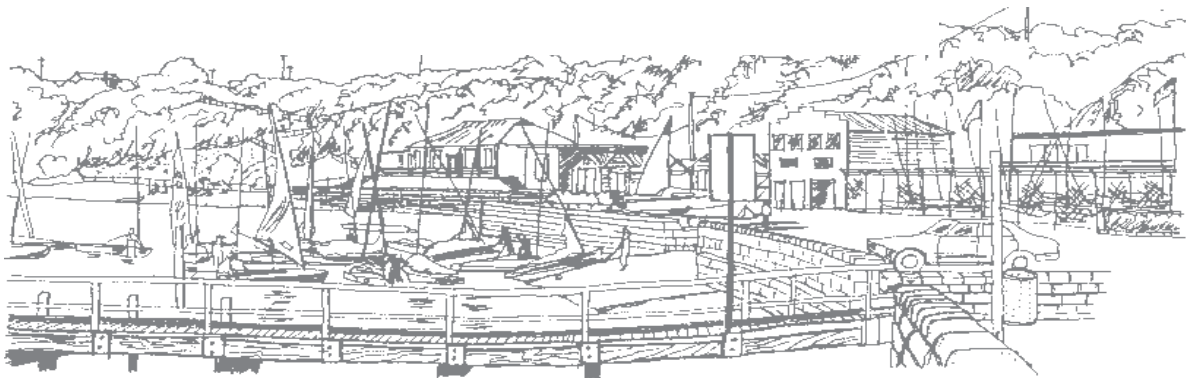
The foreshore character extends way beyond the Beach Road boundary. In the Bayside Urban Character Study, the beach and foreshore were identified as the main reason people choose to live in Bayside. The study also identified that the coastal precincts have strong ties and similarities with the adjacent hinterland. It is important that the precinct characteristics are enhanced and that we reveal the unique characters through a consistent approach to landscaping and infrastructure design.

Aims

- ✧ *Ensure structures are sited and designed to complement the surrounding landscape and environment.*
- ✧ *Ensure consistency of application along the whole of the foreshore.*

Strategies

- ❖ Introduce design guidelines for furniture, lighting, car parks, fencing, signage etc., for all foreshore areas, including an implementation plan.
- ❖ Introduce a street tree and landscape upgrade strategy for Beach Road and gateways.
- ❖ Investigate opportunities for the installation of public art and sculpture in strategic locations within the foreshore.
- ❖ Develop an interim management policy for landscape vegetation in each precinct.
- ❖ Develop a program for the development of precinct master plans including guiding principles and a review of existing design and planning documents.
- ❖ Develop a program for upgrading and enhancing formal garden areas as part of the precinct master planning.
- ❖ Develop a funding and resource program for the future enhancement of the foreshore.



BUILDINGS

The foreshore contains a variety of structures which impact upon its appearance and landscape quality through siting, materials and design. Structures should be designed to minimise maintenance, particularly having regard to the special nature of the coastal environment.

The preferred option is to investigate the re-use of existing buildings, the multi-use of buildings and the upgrading of existing facilities to improve the range of services available and allow for changes in recreation and leisure demands to be at the cost of user groups.

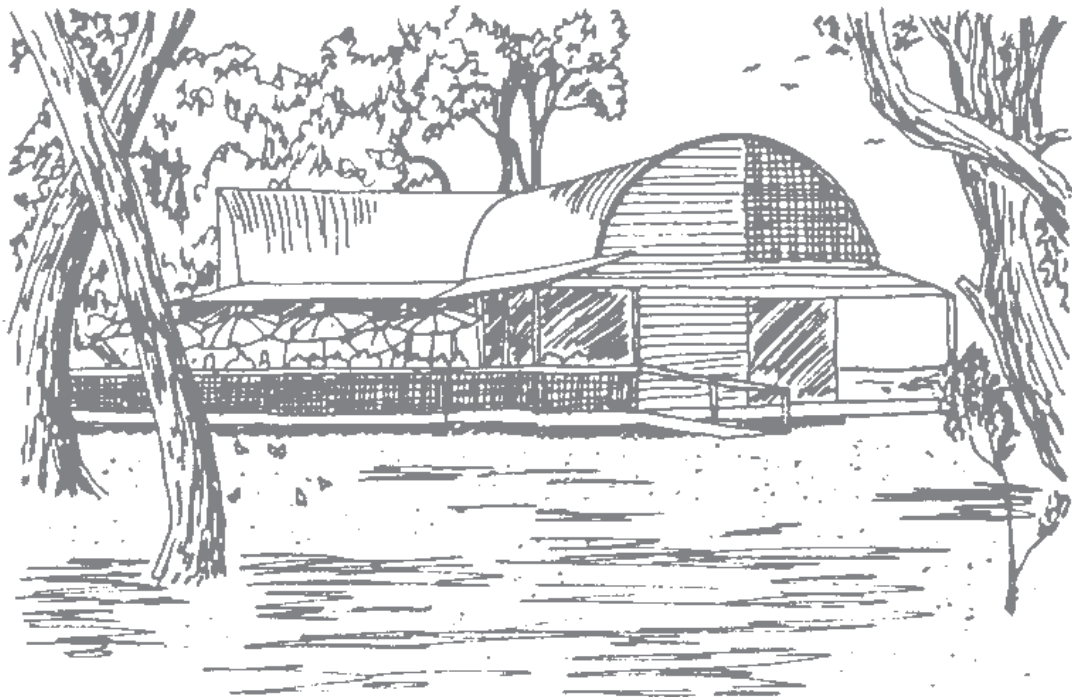
Buildings should be sited and designed to ensure good thermal performance and to utilise natural light. Building security lighting should improve public safety and personal security while minimising vandalism and enhancing the surrounding natural and built features.

Aims

- ✧ *Provide the minimum number of structures within the Bayside foreshore to achieve demonstrated community need concentrated in existing activity nodes.*
- ✧ *Enhance the appearance and functionality of foreshore structures.*

Strategies

- ❖ Review all existing infrastructure in the foreshore reserve, assessing future need and suitability.
- ❖ Develop guidelines and cyclic programs for the maintenance and review of foreshore buildings.
- ❖ Develop guidelines for appropriate materials and construction methods to ensure minimum damage to foreshore buildings from vandalism and coastal conditions.
- ❖ Review lighting and community safety around foreshore buildings and recommend improvements.
- ❖ Investigate ways of landscaping existing structures to minimise their visual impact.



INFRASTRUCTURE SITING & DESIGN

Foreshore infrastructure such as signage, furniture and powerlines have been installed to provide services to users of the coast. The number of infrastructure components should be minimised by the shared use of poles, trenches and strategically located activity nodes where infrastructure facilities are centralised. The visual impact of services to buildings and facilities within the foreshore should be further reduced by the undergrounding of cabling, sympathetic siting and colour.

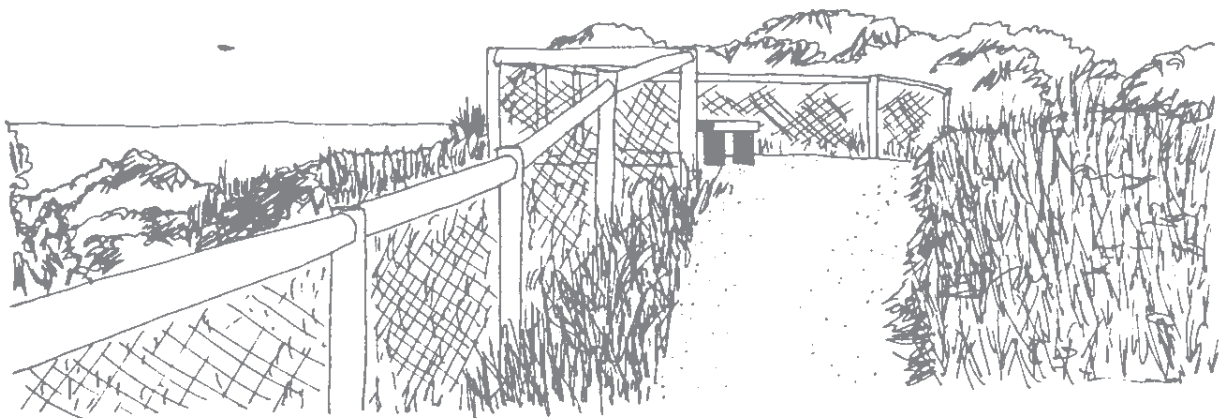
It is important that a generic design theme for the Bayside foreshore is developed and adopted covering the siting, colours, and materials of all infrastructure located within the foreshore reserve. Special design themes may be developed for each of the foreshore precincts that enhance the natural and cultural influences of particular areas.

Aims

- ✧ *Ensure structures are sited and designed to complement the surrounding landscape and environment.*
- ✧ *Ensure consistency of application along the whole of the foreshore.*

Strategies

- ❖ Review all existing infrastructure in the foreshore reserve, assessing future need and suitability.
- ❖ Develop guidelines and cyclic programs for the maintenance and review of foreshore infrastructure.
- ❖ Develop design guidelines for all foreshore infrastructure.
- ❖ Prepare a program for the undergrounding of power lines in Beach Road and lobby the State Government for funding.
- ❖ Introduce a system for review, upgrade, and maintenance of lighting within the Bayside foreshore.
- ❖ Develop a policy on the replacement of monuments and plaques within the foreshore reserve.



STREETSCAPES, GATEWAYS, LINKS & NODES

The Bayside community strongly identify with the coast and value it as an important recreation and leisure asset. The foreshore has been identified in the recent Bayside Urban Character Study as the number one reason why people choose to live in Bayside.

It is important that the foreshore environment is considered in the wider context of the hinterland. There are opportunities to infuse the foreshore precinct concept into the hinterland through a consistent approach to landscape, infrastructure and design implementation.

Framing and enhancing approaches to the foreshore from major roads will instil a sense of place and herald a sense of arrival. Gateway treatments at key points along Beach Road will enhance precincts boundaries. Gateway treatments need only be an imaginative approach roadside landscaping; but may also be something more elaborate like a sculpture or a water feature, which the site and context will dictate.

It is important that we consider and enhance significant hinterland links to the foreshore. The links may be perceptible, cultural, physical and/ or visual. Design concepts should endeavour to explore these links so that they can be enjoyed by the community.

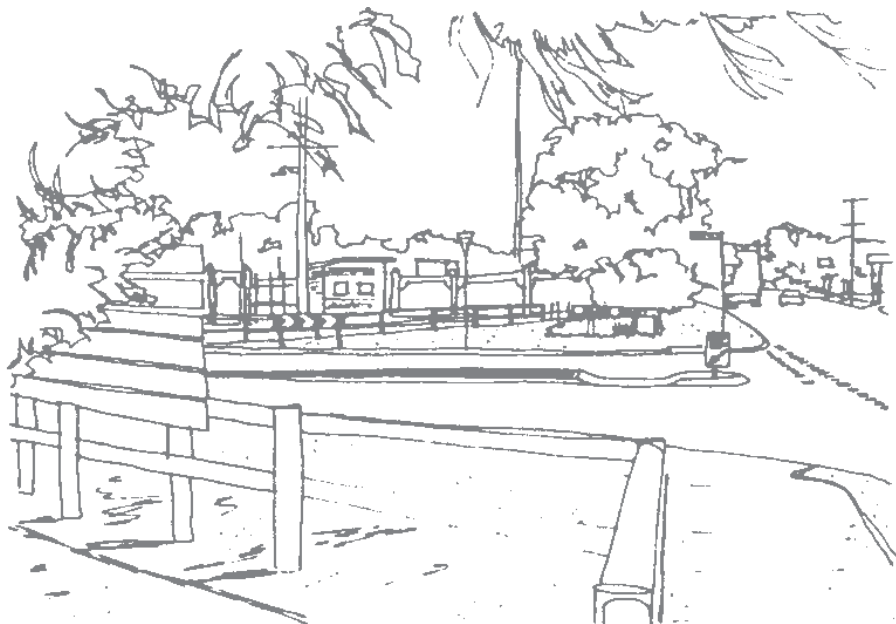
Nodes or activity hives such as Sandringham Harbour, Sandringham and Black Rock Shopping Centres and the Middle Brighton Baths should be acknowledged and enhanced. Links to these centres from the hinterland and foreshore areas should offer a consistent approach to landscape and infrastructure treatments.

Aims

- ✧ *Ensure gateways, nodes and links are designed to complement and enhance the foreshore, hinterland and the respective precincts.*
- ✧ *Ensure consistency of application along the whole of the foreshore, immediate hinterland and linkages.*

Strategies

- ❖ Review all existing infrastructure within the foreshore reserve and adjoining hinterland, assessing future need and suitability.
- ❖ Develop design guidelines for all foreshore infrastructure, with particular regard for the identified precincts and adjoining hinterland.
- ❖ Prepare a program for the undergrounding of power lines in Beach Road and lobby the State Government for funding.
- ❖ Identify significant links and possible gateway sites within the adjoining hinterland and implement master plans.



BEACHROAD

Beach Road is the conduit that enables the public free and continuous access to the most important asset of the City of Bayside.

The continuity of Beach Road and the linking with the East-West roads system, public transport and bicycle routes emphasises its important role as an access icon within Bayside. The development of the foreshore bike path will provide a further essential element to its credentials.

The Open Space Strategy and the Urban Character Study identify that the Community is seeking improvements to the appearance of Beach Road by improvements to streetscape, through consistent use of quality street furniture, trees and the creation of a scenic boulevard. Safe crossing of Beach Road for pedestrians is also an issue.

In essence the community is seeking a changing role for Beach Road from a road with a strong emphasis on the effective movement of vehicular traffic through Bayside to a road that supports and enhances the foreshore and provides safe, convenient access for all road users.



Aims

- ❖ *Improve the environmental quality of Beach Road while providing safe vehicle and pedestrian access to the foreshore.*

Strategies

- ❖ Review and upgrade pedestrian safety across Beach Road.
- ❖ Provide signs on Beach Road giving direction to significant features.
- ❖ Consider the recommendations of the Urban Character Study.
- ❖ Develop a traffic management strategy for Beach Road.
- ❖ Investigate opportunities to enhance the environment of Beach Road and adjoining streetscapes.
- ❖ Ensure a consistent approach to maintenance of Beach Road and its immediate environs.
- ❖ Complete construction of the coastal bike path.
- ❖ Prepare a program for the undergrounding of power lines in Beach Road and side streets and lobby the State Government for funding for implementation.
- ❖ Seek State government support for Beach Road to be classified as a scenic boulevard and that its traffic function is significantly reduced.
- ❖ Investigate opportunities for the enhancement of Beach Road as a scenic boulevard including:
 - ◆ avenue vegetation and landscaping along Beach Road, with plant species selected and placed strategically to frame existing views without significantly reducing them;
 - ◆ potential to progressively reduce heavy traffic and through traffic volumes especially at the southern end of the municipality;
 - ◆ a consistent approach to street lighting, furniture, paving and infrastructure.
 - ◆ consistent landscape design theme along Beach Road.
 - ◆ A consistent approach to nature strips, paving and street planting on the eastern side of Beach Road.

RECREATION

RECREATION PURSUITS

The foreshore is used for a variety of recreational pursuits. Water based activities include swimming, sailing, sail-boarding, boating (including jet skis), fishing and diving. Non-water based pursuits include walking, picnicking, walking the dog, cycling, dining and general leisure pursuits.

The major issues impacting on the recreational usage of the foreshore are:

- conflict of interest between competing uses - "active" versus "passive" and between competing "active" pursuits;
- conflict between recreational use and conservation value;
- increasing recreational demand within the foreshore;
- access to beach areas by dogs.

Management of these competing interests is of major concern to the local community, and requires significant consultation and planning to achieve a workable outcome.

The Bayside Open Space Strategy (June 1996) notes that recreation opportunities would be improved through better pedestrian and bicycle connections between the foreshore and inland parks.

Provision and maintenance of recreational facilities is the responsibility of a range of bodies including Council, Parks Victoria and private businesses.

Aims

- ✧ Provide a range of recreational opportunities consistent with community demands and environmental considerations.
- ✧ Offer recreational opportunities which minimise conflict between uses.

Strategies

- ❖ Monitor recreational use, demand and needs of the Bayside foreshore.
- ❖ Concentrate intensive recreational activities within activity nodes away from sensitive natural environments.
- ❖ Identify conflicts between various recreational activities and facilitate resolution.
- ❖ Identify appropriate locations for "No Boating Areas", jet skis and sailboarding.
- ❖ Investigate the effectiveness of public boat launching facilities along the foreshore.
- ❖ Effectively enforce the Local Laws relating to dogs.
- ❖ Explore opportunities to improve pedestrian and bicycle links between the foreshore and inland parks.
- ❖ Explore opportunities for cultural and recreational events and activities on the foreshore, including sponsorship.



CLUB USAGE OF BUILDINGS

User groups on the foreshore have a long history of association with particular sites and involvement with the community. They provide an opportunity for residents to participate in a variety of activities and provide opportunities to encourage enjoyment of the foreshore

There is however competing pressure for space on the foreshore both between the variety of user groups and between specific organisations and the general community. The occupancy of foreshore areas by individual groups reduces access to other users. This alienation of public open space is a significant issue for the local community.

There is need to ensure the existing occupants of the foreshore are appropriate within the context of the area, are consistent with the requirements of the local community, and are not financially reliant on Council. Any applications to occupy land within the foreshore reserve should be required to demonstrate significant community benefit before approval.

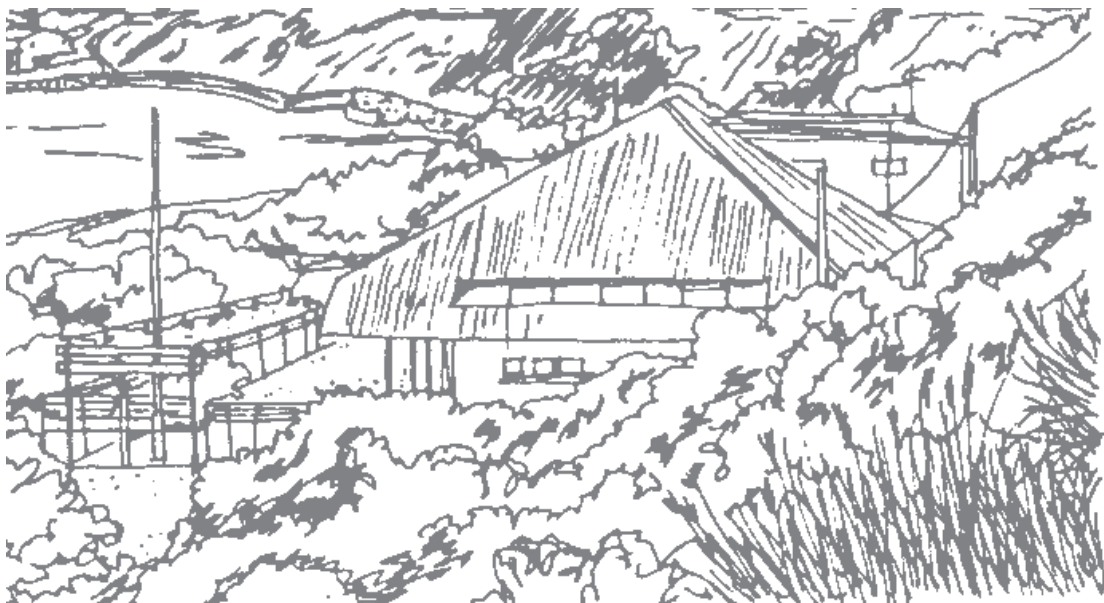
Given the nature of the user groups it is often difficult for them to be totally self funding and the small membership of some organisations has prevented optimal usage of the current facilities on the foreshore. To enhance the future viability of some groups a rationalisation of like-minded organisations and sharing of common facilities should be encouraged.

Aims

- ✧ *Encourage increased self sufficiency of user groups.*
- ✧ *Optimise use of facilities.*
- ✧ *Minimise alienation of public open space within the foreshore reserve by private user groups.*

Strategies

- ❖ Review occupancy arrangements of all user groups on the foreshore.
- ❖ Establish a policy for the occupancy of foreshore areas, requiring user groups to demonstrate significant community benefit and reliance on the coast.
- ❖ Develop generic occupancy conditions, licenses and leases.
- ❖ Reconsider each occupancy as it falls due for renewal to establish need and viability.
- ❖ Establish a policy for the capital funding of these user groups, which would require the groups to meet future needs from non-Council sources.



LAND TENURE AND OCCUPANCIES

Bayside City Council must ensure that the occupations on the foreshore, both recreational and commercial, are consistent with the community goals for the use of the coast. In the past non-coastal dependent activities have been discouraged from occupying foreshore areas and as an initial point of reference this is Council's preferred continued approach.

Currently the only non-coastal related structures are:

- Beach Oval Football Grounds and buildings which was excised by a specific Act of Parliament in 1972 to enable leasing as a major sporting facility;
- Sandringham Croquet Club which is discreetly located and has a long history at its current site;
- Ricketts Point Tea House which has historical connections at the current site since 1925 and facilitates public enjoyment of the coastal environment.

The foreshore is a fragile limited resource, however it is recognised that some development will enhance the usage of the area and provide the funds necessary for Bayside City Council to maintain the area for the benefit of residents. It is necessary for Council to respond to the numerous requests for development in a consistent manner so that any changes to use are equitable and environmentally sensitive.

Some precincts on the foreshore have been identified as suitable for new activities and facilities. In assessing these opportunities Council will consider:

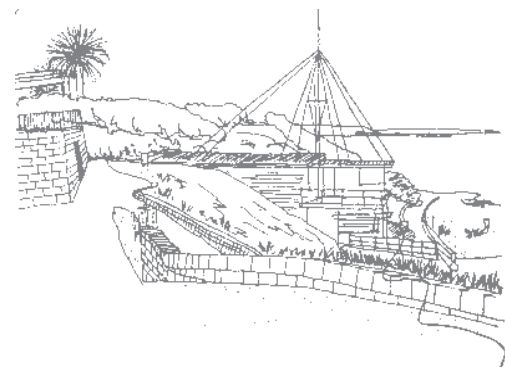
- the Principles of this Strategy;
- the focus of the precinct (is it appropriate for development?);
- whether the proposal is coastal dependent;
- whether the area identified has historically been used for non-coastal purposes, or is an existing building being reused without dramatically increasing the previous level of use, or minimal further alienation of public land is occurring;
- whether the proposal is consistent with government policies, management plans, planning schemes and the purpose of the reservation;
- the environmental impact of the development;
- whether the proposal contains high quality architectural and landscape design incorporating environmental best practice;

Aims

- ✧ *Ensure that occupancies comply with the Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978, government policies, and any other relevant legislation.*
- ✧ *Minimise the impact of occupancies on the Bayside foreshore's public accessibility and environmental quality.*
- ✧ *Ensure tenure and occupancies are fair to the occupier, consistent between groups and that there is community benefit.*

Strategies

- ❖ Introduce a standard lease for all occupants.
- ❖ Review the appropriateness of the existing occupations as the opportunity arises, taking into account historical associations of occupancies.
- ❖ Consider proposals to expand existing facilities if consistent with this Strategy and government policies and legislation.
- ❖ Introduce standard conditions of tenure for occupancies including a fee structure which reflects the nature of the occupancy and the degree of community benefit and environmental best practice.
- ❖ Formalise occupancies and current uses in conjunction with the Department of Natural Resources and Environment.
- ❖ Review Department of Natural Resources and Environment policy statement on bathing boxes and boatsheds and develop a strategy to formalise tenure.



- whether the proposal accommodates public access to and use of the foreshore consistent with the particular environment in which they are placed;
- whether the proposal is of overall benefit to the foreshore and the Bayside Community;
- the requirement for consultation with the local community.

Currently those user groups that occupy the foreshore operate under a variety of licences, leases and permissive occupancy agreements. Payment for the occupation rights varies from a commercial rental to a subsidised 'peppercorn' fee. The rights and obligations of the user groups have not been consistently defined and many agreements do not specifically take into account the special nature of an occupation on the foreshore and the environmental responsibility.

Any lease granted on the foreshore requires the approval of the Department of Natural Resources and Environment and must pass a full Parliamentary Scrutiny if the use is not consistent with the reservation. The occupation rights of many user groups have been on an informal basis for a number of years. The Department of Natural Resources and Environment is not encouraging the continuation of permissive occupancy arrangements and requires agreements to be updated and approved by the Department

Those groups currently occupying foreshore sites also require a greater security of tenure than an annual licence in order to build up their membership and encourage them to maintain their building and utilise the facility in an optimal manner. A standard approach to leases and rental payments is required to develop a consistent and fair response to all occupiers.



ECONOMIC

TOURISM

Tourism can be broadly defined as attracting visitors, irrespective of origin or duration of stay.

Australia is now a major tourist destination. This has brought about a re-evaluation of tourism's economic contribution and Melbourne's tourist potential. There is a need to now relate National and State policies to the local level.

Tourism can bring both economic and conservation benefits to the foreshore. These benefits are not necessarily incompatible. An effective strategy cannot be limited to just a coastal management plan, but must be more broadly based considering wider tourism opportunities, e.g. golf courses. It must also be coordinated, integrating promotional material, timetables, meals and accommodation.

It is not envisaged that there will be any additional major development of tourism facilities on the foreshore. Development which occurs should be confined to the main activity nodes and build on existing resources, eg. potential for sailing related tourism activities associated with the yacht clubs.

Commercial and non-water based tourism facilities should be located within established business centres, where they can enhance commercial viability and sense of identity.

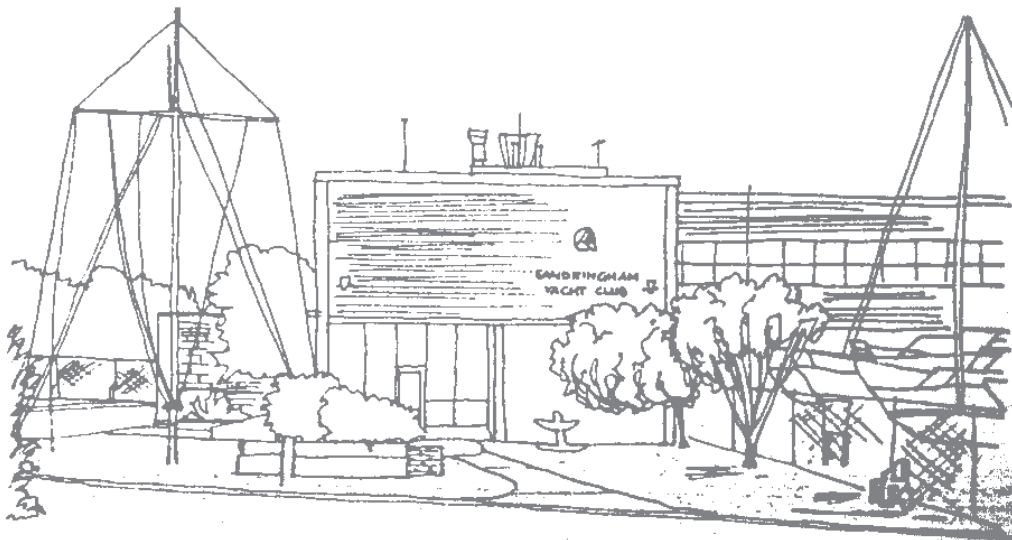
The foreshore has a wide range of opportunities for promotion and appreciation including water based recreation, scenic quality, convenience to Melbourne, accessibility of beaches, and natural environment.

Aim

✧ *Make the most of the tourism opportunities associated with the foreshore.*

Strategies

- ❖ Develop a tourism strategy which enhances the tourism function and nature conservation values of the foreshore.
- ❖ Liaise with Federal and State Government, adjoining municipalities and other authorities to co-ordinate tourism strategies focused on the foreshore.



COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY

Commercial activity within the Bayside foreshore can provide a means of financing its protection and upkeep, and enhancing the quality of facilities provided. However the foreshore's natural condition is highly valued and should not be compromised for short term economic returns. Any commercial arrangements must satisfy the management objectives for the Bayside foreshore, and provide a significant community benefit. This may be by enhancing the area, providing a financial return, or increasing the potential for enjoying the foreshore.

Commercial activities include fishing, mariculture, kiosks, restaurants, tea houses, sea baths, and commercial recreational enterprises. One activity little used to generate revenue is commercial sponsorship of facilities. Over the last two years there appears to be a change in government attitude. A broader range of activities is now being encouraged.

There is a growing trend for clubs located on the foreshore to seek commercial activity to raise revenue. Where such activity is seen to be desirable it should only be considered in a limited number of activity node locations. These activities must be viable without subsidy from the Council, and not create adverse impacts.

Aims

❖ *Ensure all commercial activity within the Bayside foreshore satisfies relevant environmental, economic and community standards.*

Strategies

- ❖ Review and assess the potential for commercial activity on the foreshore.
- ❖ Develop a strategy for commercial activity on the foreshore which recognises environmental considerations.
- ❖ Review and assess coastal industrial activities along the Bayside foreshore.
- ❖ Ensure compliance of mussel farms with relevant approvals.
- ❖ Monitor the future demands for coastal industries within the Bayside foreshore in conjunction with the Department of Natural Resources and Environment.
- ❖ Rationalise the location of vendors sites along the foreshore.
- ❖ Encourage interpretive facilities.
- ❖ Encourage 'sun smart' and similar promotional activities.



REGULATIONS

BOATING & JET SKIS

Boating regulations are enforced by the Water Police or other agents on the authority of the local waterway authority, which is the Port of Melbourne Authority. Sailboarding is controlled by the Marine Act. Jet ski use is a frequently raised problem in swimming areas. Boating regulations regulate use and enforcement.

DOGS

Dogs are regulated by the Crown Land (Reserves) Act and the Domestic (Feral and Nuisance) Animal Act. These laws set out requirements for owners including keeping dogs under 'effective control' and disposing of dog's excrement.

Dog owners are understandably keen to exercise their pets on and around the expanses of the foreshore. However, the activities of dogs can conflict with other users of the foreshore in a number of ways including:

- uncontrolled running;
- barking, which can disturb people's enjoyment and frighten children;
- walking or running amongst sunbathers and others relaxing on the beach, and flicking sand or water;
- presenting dangerous obstacles to cyclists or joggers, or inflicting injuries by biting or clawing;
- defecating and contaminating the coastal environment.

If dog owners exercise appropriate restraint through leashing and abide by Local Laws these problems can be minimised. However not all owners behave responsibly. Council's enforcement officers regularly patrol during working hours, on certain evenings and on hot weekend days, but it is difficult to keep all beach areas free from dogs.

Consequently regulation needs to be encouraged through education of owners, clear delineation of exclusionary zones and fines.

SHELLFISH PROTECTION REGULATIONS

Shellfish protection regulations aim to protect shellfish communities in recognised shellfish habitats. These regulations identify the shellfish species which can be taken, bag limits and the types of equipment allowed. Council is not responsible for these regulations but recognises the importance of protection and education on shellfish harvesting.

Aims

- ✧ *Regulate the use of the foreshore to enhance user enjoyment.*

Strategies

- ❖ Enforce Council regulations and encourage action by other authorities.
- ❖ Introduce an education program for dog owners and support education programs by other authorities.
- ❖ Review the effectiveness of the policy relating to dogs on the foreshore.
- ❖ Review car parking fees and charges.



COASTAL ISSUES

use of the coast

SECURITY AND SAFETY

Risk management for foreshore addresses both the personal risks which visitors and workers may be exposed to, and the liability of Council to potential claims for any loss or injury suffered by users of the reserve. Personal security particularly in remote sections of the foreshore was raised as an issue in the consultation workshops.



Aim

✧ *Provide a safe environment for foreshore users.*

Strategies

- ❖ Develop a risk management strategy for the Bayside foreshore, including fire control plans.
- ❖ Encourage activities, lighting and building design, siting and landscaping particularly around toilets which enhance the feeling of personal security when using the coast.
- ❖ Provide information on hazards on the Bayside foreshore in the education and interpretative program.
- ❖ Identify locations with potential personal safety concerns.
- ❖ Develop and implement guidelines to resolve personal safety concerns.

VANDALISM

Deliberate damage to infrastructure and natural features within the Bayside foreshore adds to management costs and may increase the risk to users. Enforcement of regulations to minimise such damage is difficult in the foreshore which covers a large area and is open to the public at all times. Management should focus on sensitive sites and education of users to value and protect the natural and other assets.

Careful consideration with regard to potential vandalism and public safety, should be given to the selection of materials and the design of structures within the foreshore reserve.



Aim

✧ *Minimise damage to the Bayside foreshore and its assets.*

Strategies

- ❖ Incorporate vandalism issues in education and interpretive programs for the foreshore.
- ❖ Improve enforcement procedures and visitor information.
- ❖ Carry out repairs immediately after vandalism to property.
- ❖ Consider vandalism in the siting and design of infrastructure, assets and plantings.

ACCESS

Visitors have a range of options for journeys to and through the foreshore. Some options have conflicting requirements and it is important to balance these for the benefit of the whole community and the coastal environment.

VEHICLE ACCESS AND PARKING

Beach Road, The Esplanade and St. Kilda Street form a major arterial road serving the coastal sector of Melbourne's south east and the foreshore.

Traffic management must balance competing priorities to maximise the scenic boulevard status while ensuring a high level of safety, amenity and adequate vehicle capacity.

Vehicle access is generally well catered for; however in peak demand periods car parking is insufficient and parking overflow may occur in adjoining streets. People need to be advised of the most appropriate alternative parking locations.

Parking along Beach Road reduces the width of the road in some locations to one lane both ways. Careful consideration must be given to three competing factors; parking, through traffic and safety.

Generally the foreshore car parks are unconstructed and not well laid out for convenience or efficiency. Car park surface treatments need improving to reduce environmental problems of siltation and drainage overflows. The redesign of car parks must consider the coastal character of the area. The car parking is subject to a fee which is collected through on-site ticket machines. Residents can obtain an exemption sticker.

Boat launching facilities are provided and the associated car trailer parking spaces require significant space. Improved car parking layouts are required at some locations.

Access for emergency vehicle, and service vehicles for maintenance is required. Foreshore pathways should provide for maintenance and emergency access in appropriate locations.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

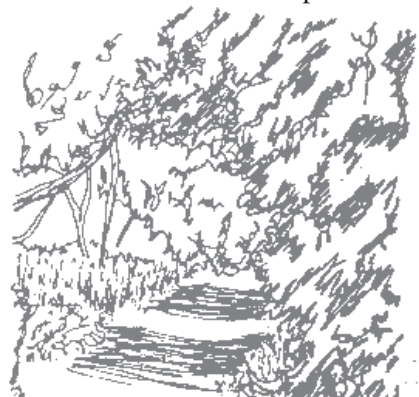
Public transport provides convenient access to Black Rock, Sandringham, Hampton and Brighton Beach by either, train, bus or both. Public transport use should be encouraged to reduce the demands of foreshore parking and provide transport alternatives.

Aims

- ✧ *Balance the differing access issues to achieve the widest enjoyment of the foreshore and enhancement of environmental qualities.*
- ✧ *Provide travel modes options.*
- ✧ *No further provision of car parking areas or major extension of current foreshore car parks except where no safe alternative exists and where there is no loss of indigenous vegetation.*
- ✧ *Improve access for disabled people.*

Strategies

- ❖ Review access needs and rationalise paths and ramps to reduce duplication and inappropriate structures and the need for facilities for the elderly and the disabled.
- ❖ Introduce standards for access and access control.
- ❖ Introduce a program to improve and promote public transport access to the foreshore.
- ❖ Review existing car parks with regard to layout, sealing, drainage, safety, shade, views and landscaping and promote alternative parking areas for peak times.
- ❖ Introduce a coastal path signage system.
- ❖ Review opportunities for views of significant features and the coast from car parks.
- ❖ Undertake a review of parking arrangements.
- ❖ Construct the coastal bike path.
- ❖ Explore opportunities to improve pedestrian and bicycle links between the foreshore and inland parks.



PEDESTRIANS AND BICYCLES

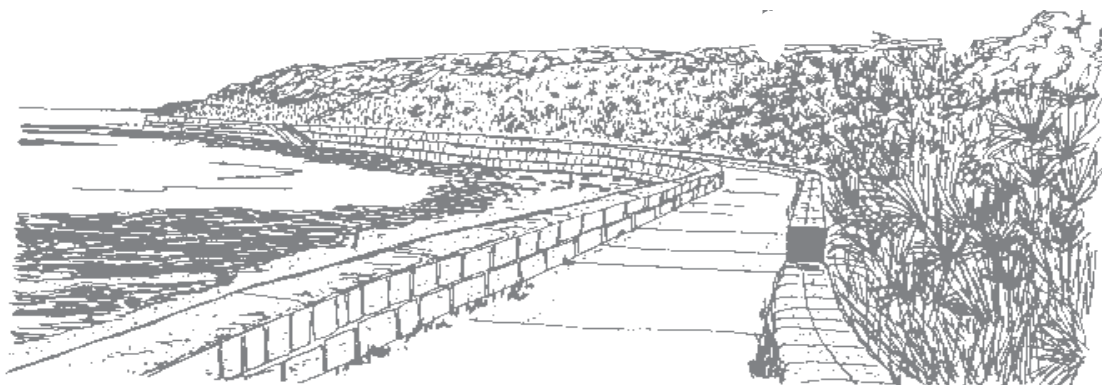
The pedestrian path system provides access to unique attractions around Port Phillip Bay. Pedestrian access to scenic viewing areas, the waters edge and at night is important. The intense recreational use of the foreshore makes access control a high priority in balancing users convenience and protecting highly valued vegetation and cliff stability.

People using wheelchairs, the disabled and sight-impaired have special requirements that need to be incorporated to make the foreshore and water accessible to all. Correct location of facilities needs to consider topography, sand movement and the availability of other supporting facilities.

Bicycles provide an environmentally friendly form of transport to and along the foreshore. In 1996 Council developed (through public consultation) a proposal for a coastal bicycle path generally on the road verge between the kerb and existing vegetation. Construction began on this path in late 1996, and it will link bike paths from Brighton and Mordialloc as part of the Port Phillip Bay Bike Path and Principal Bicycle Network. A municipal bicycle strategy will further improve riding to the foreshore. Beach Road is highly used by experienced bike riders. Heavy traffic volumes deter many casual bike riders. The proposed coastal bike path will enable all bike riders to enjoy the coastal experience.

The Bayside Open Space Strategy (June 1996) recommends that Council explore seven opportunities for bicycle and pedestrian links between the foreshore and inland parks including:

- main roads leading to the foreshore;
- Elster Creek;
- railway corridors;
- inland nature reserves to the foreshore.



QUALITY OF LIFE

The foreshore is an essential part of the quality of life available in Bayside and also contributes to the livability of Melbourne. Bayside residents highly value the local coast - emphasising its importance through recent consultation on the Corporate Plan, Open Space Strategy and Urban Character Study.

Residents responding to the Urban Character Study indicated that the foreshore is a major factor in choosing to live in Bayside. Residents identify strongly with very specific areas along the coast. The foreshore is highly valued for the quality of life provided by the coast's:

- sense of place - the Bayside foreshore creates an attractive sense of place for Bayside's coastal suburbs and is a significant identifying image for the municipality;
- sense of tranquillity and feeling of naturalness - provides a precious respite from urban activities and opportunities for relaxing and contemplation by the sea;
- lifestyle and coastal activities allowing for a variety of passive and active recreational activities in an attractive environment enjoyed by a wide range of people of different age groups. Bayside has some of Melbourne's most popular beaches and closest remaining bushland to the city;
- place for community activities and socialising;
- place of high environmental quality;
- amenity for adjoining residential areas and shopping centres;
- sense of local history through coastal heritage;
- views of the sea and coastal bushland.

Beach Road impacts on the enjoyment of the Bayside foreshore through its high traffic levels and noise, powerlines and stark appearance with few street trees.

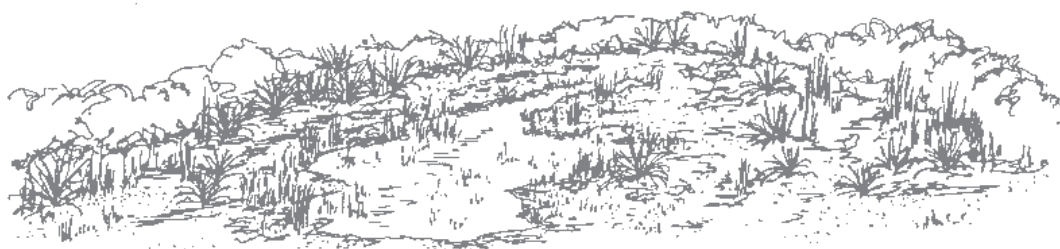
The design of buildings on the coast often does not complement the coastal surroundings and detracts from the enjoyment of the coastal scenery. Design guidelines should be developed for any new buildings and to assist in upgrading existing buildings.

Aims

- ✧ Enhance the distinctive character.
- ✧ Protect and enhance the distinctive coastal qualities.
- ✧ Protect the unique character of the coast.
- ✧ Enhance the appeal of activities offered in the more intensive and active areas along the foreshore.
- ✧ Provide for a diversity of coastal activities to meet a range of community needs.
- ✧ Ensure buildings and infrastructure on the coast to positively contribute to the coastal landscape.
- ✧ Provide a safe environment for foreshore users.

Strategies

- ❖ Introduce action plans to maintain the environmental quality of the Bayside coast.
- ❖ Introduce a program for monitoring the environmental conditions of the Bayside foreshore.
- ❖ Protect areas of native vegetation and enhance the feeling of naturalness of these areas.
- ❖ Introduce programs for maintaining and improving interpretation of the foreshore's heritage and environment.
- ❖ Introduce design guidelines to improve the appearance of buildings to complement the coastal landscape.
- ❖ Investigate opportunities to enhance the environment of Beach Road and adjoining streetscapes.
- ❖ Develop and implement guidelines to resolve personal safety concerns.
- ❖ Explore opportunities for cultural and recreational events and activities on the foreshore.



COMMUNITY AWARENESS AND INVOLVEMENT

A community which is aware of the values of the coast is in a better position to enjoy the coast and have informed input in decision-making. Informed visitors may modify their behaviour and minimise their impacts upon the coast.

Users of the foreshore include residents of Bayside and others. Residents are more easily targeted through Council publications, local newspapers and consultation. Others are more difficult to target and awareness programs must rely mainly on information available on site. It may be possible to have more widespread awareness activities in regional or metropolitan newspapers, magazines and radio.

Integrated and comprehensive community and visitor awareness programs incorporating marketing, promotional and interpretive techniques are the most effective methods of informing and empowering foreshore users.

Volunteers are an integral part of the culture of the foreshore. Volunteer organisations participate in a wide range of activities including life saving clubs, coastguard and bushland management groups. All of these groups provide community and individual benefits. Recognition and encouragement of the role of local residents and volunteers is essential.

The Bayside City Council provides a program for community members to participate in bushland management activities. The "Friends of Bayside", provides for regular consultation with individuals, interest groups and Council.

Aims

- ✧ *Increase community and visitor awareness of the range of values which can be applied to the coast.*
- ✧ *Facilitate the role of volunteers in the provision of services on the coast.*

Strategies

- ❖ *Introduce an interpretive plan for the Bayside coastline.*
- ❖ *Introduce community and visitor awareness programs.*
- ❖ *Support the "Friends of Bayside" program.*



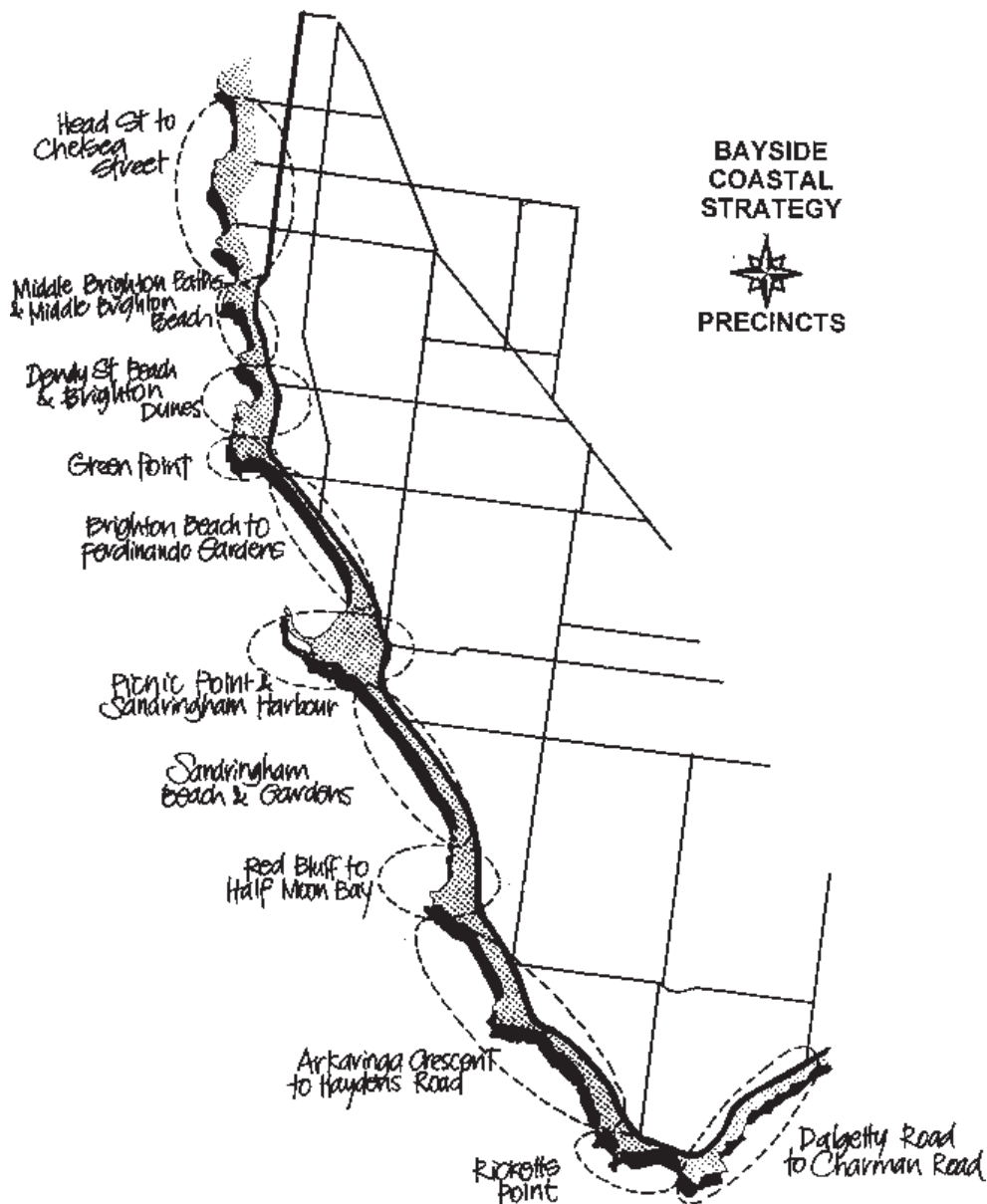
INTRODUCTION

The foreshore is comprised of approximately eleven defined areas that have special characteristics. This section discusses the special attributes that contribute to the character of different parts of the foreshore. The particular physical, recreational, cultural and aesthetic values are defined and recommendations for the future management of these areas are explored.

The precincts have strong ties and similarities with much of the hinterland that they abut. It is important that this is acknowledged and that the special character of the foreshore precincts are echoed in the hinterland. This principle, and the identification of the precincts is further explored in the Bayside Urban Character Study.

Many of the recommendations of the earlier strategies have been implemented. Further information on these precincts, including a brief history, existing conditions, access and activities are included in the Reference Report.

Precinct master plans will be developed in conjunction with the community.



1. HEAD STREET TO THE ROYAL BRIGHTON YACHT CLUB

The Head Street area is the northern most part of the Bayside foreshore. A considerable amount of foreshore beautification work has been carried out in the area between Head Street and the Royal Brighton Yacht Club in recent years. The area is heavily utilised by the community and is currently the termination of the formal foreshore bike/pedestrian path that extends from Brighton to Port Melbourne.

FEATURES & ISSUES

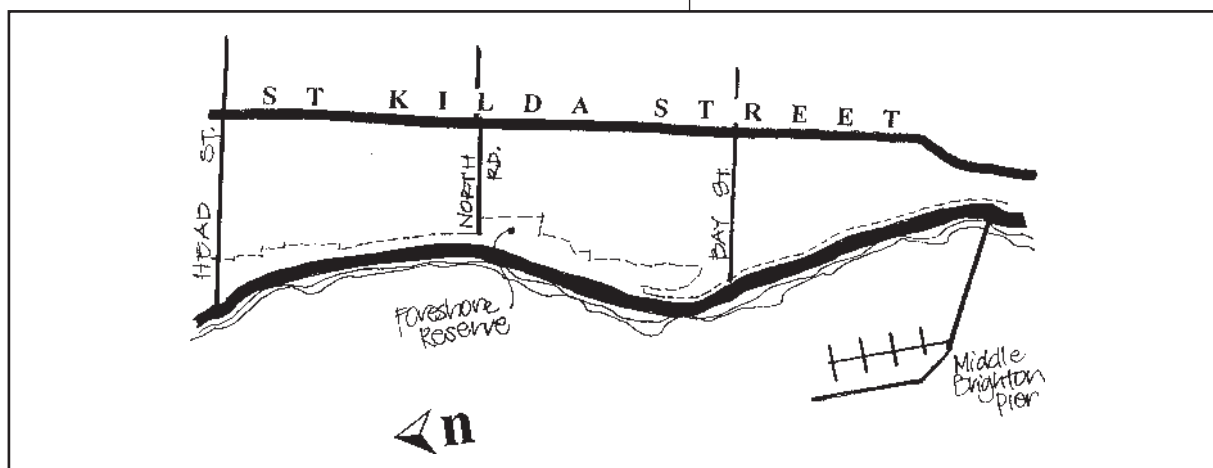
- Highly modified environment
- European feel with residential backdrop
- Flat, reclaimed site with low level clumped vegetation with open character
- Continuation of the Elwood/Port Phillip beach promenade theme
- Popular recreation and picnic location
- Boat launching facilities
- Bike and pedestrian path that links with the Port Phillip foreshore path. The path currently terminates at Sandown Street
- Yacht Club and Sea Scout facilities
- Popular children's playground at North Road
- Northern gateway to Bayside's foreshore for many cyclists and pedestrians
- Lack of ready access in vicinity of yacht club
- Lack of shade near the playground.
- Beach

Focus

- ✧ Water based activities
- ✧ Recreation
- ✧ Potential low key commercial development site.

Opportunities

- ❖ Increase community enjoyment of the precinct through improved pedestrian and cycle access.
- ❖ Review landscape master plans for the precinct and the extent of completed works.
- ❖ Introduce a formal bicycle and pedestrian pathway that will provide a safe, unobstructed link between Sandown Street Beach and the Middle Brighton Baths and beyond.
- ❖ Maintain existing views and limit additional planting consistent with the master plan.
- ❖ Investigate the potential for a low key commercial facility in the precinct, eg. small kiosk/cafe.
- ❖ Control storm water out falls to reduce pollution.
- ❖ Investigate options for the upgrade of the Head Street pier including opportunities for a focal point at the street termination.
- ❖ Create a greater sense of entity and arrival.
- ❖ Provide shade near the playground and in locations adjacent to the beach that will not interfere with views from residences.

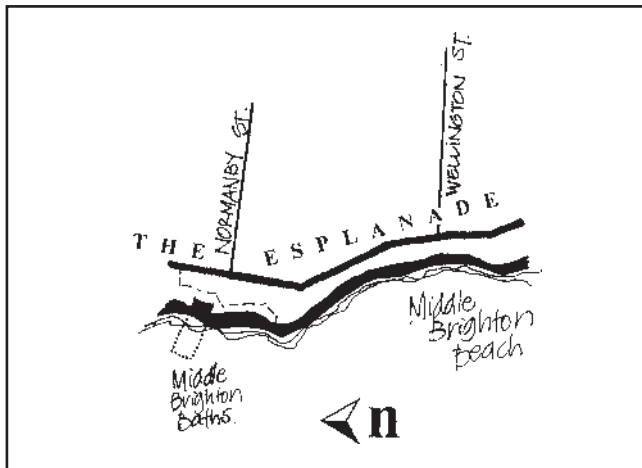


2. MIDDLE BRIGHTON BATHS & MIDDLE BRIGHTON BEACH

The first glimpses of the foreshore from the north are revealed at this point. The area is well maintained, consisting of a gently sloping, grassed reserve bounded by the busy Esplanade roadway. Vegetation is low level, scattered and mostly native. The recently renourished beach is accessed by concrete stairways and ramps and a concrete footway running the length of the beach to Brighton Life Saving Club. The Middle Brighton Baths are registered with the National Trust and are the last remaining sea baths in the Melbourne Region.

FEATURES & ISSUES

- Sandy swimming beach
- Middle Brighton Baths, kiosk & gymnasium facilities
- Sporadic views from The Esplanade of the Bay
- Life Saving Club
- Culturally significant baths and gardens
- Northern gateway to Bayside’s foreshore from The Esplanade



Focus

- ✧ Beach activities
- ✧ Sight seeing and passive recreation
- ✧ Historic context of Baths, Yacht Club and pier
- ✧ Kiosk facilities
- ✧ Tourism

Opportunities

- ❖ Increase community enjoyment of the precinct through improved pedestrian and cycle access.
- ❖ Improve the aesthetic amenity of the precinct through a consistent approach to maintenance and park infrastructure.
- ❖ Investigate and stage implementation of a master plan for the precinct with emphasis on recreational opportunities in the context of the historic Baths and forecourt gardens.
- ❖ Investigate opportunities for improved kiosk and outdoor eating facilities.
- ❖ Rationalise and review car park provision, access and amenity both at the baths and the life saving club.
- ❖ Improve the visual amenity from The Esplanade to accentuate the sense of arrival when first approaching the Yacht Club and precinct, travelling south by road.
- ❖ Actively remove exotic woody weed species from lawn areas and replace with indigenous species of a similar scale.
- ❖ Investigate opportunities for shade trees near the beach and on slopes that do no impact upon existing views.

3. DENDY ST BEACH & BRIGHTON DUNES

This precinct consists of two sandy coves - Dendy Street Beach and Holloway's Bend - each are defined by shallow water and outcrops of rock at either end. They are separated from the Road by a long, narrow band of native coastal vegetation and foredune, unique to the Bayside foreshore and the Bay. Dendy Street beach is also the home of the Brighton Bathing boxes, a popular Bayside icon and cultural asset.

FEATURES & ISSUES

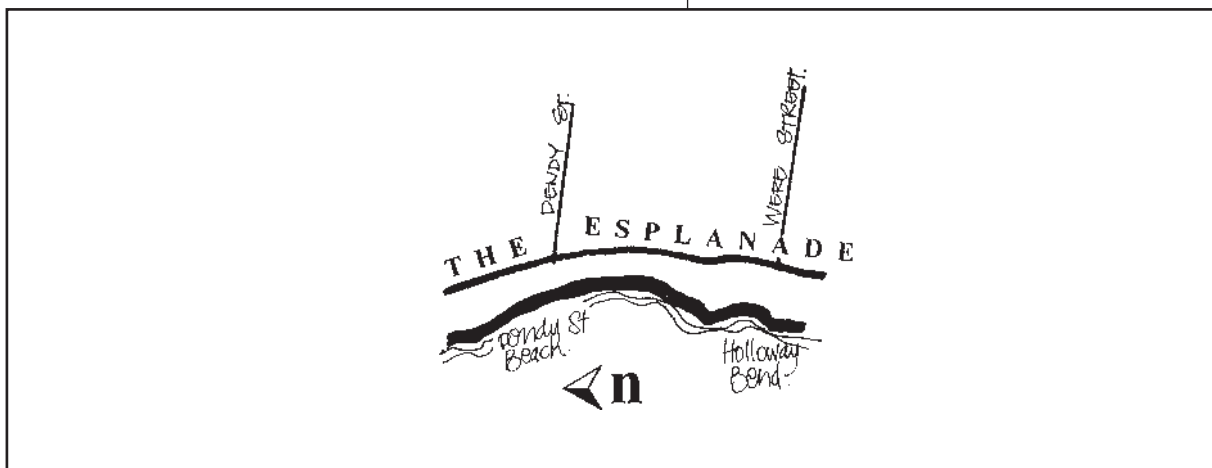
- Dendy Street Beach
- 11th Brighton Scout Hall
- Holloway's Bend
- Bathing boxes
- Aboriginal middens
- Dune system and indigenous vegetation

Focus

- ✧ Beach activities
- ✧ Indigenous dune system
- ✧ Cultural heritage
- ✧ Bathing Boxes and tourism

Opportunities

- ❖ Ensure that the indigenous dunal vegetation system is conserved.
- ❖ Enhance community awareness of the geomorphological, natural and cultural features of the area.
- ❖ Introduce a Dune System Management Plan.
- ❖ Improve amenity of The Esplanade including the refurbishment of the tram and bus shelters and a rationalisation and consistent approach to bollards and fencing.
- ❖ Introduce formal bicycle and pedestrian pathways and access paths to the beach.
- ❖ Restrict access to the dune system to minimise impact.
- ❖ Ensure appropriate preservation and management of the Bathing Boxes.
- ❖ Investigate opportunities for creating and maintaining the view to the bathing boxes from The Esplanade.



4. GREEN POINT

The sweep of The Esplanade around Green Point reveals a sequence of historically significant landmarks and events - the Brighton Beach Gardens, the former Royal Terminus Hotel (Milano's), the Brighton Beach Railway Station, and the War Memorial. The precinct has played an important role in the historic and cultural development of Bayside. These disparate features require physical and visual unification and upgrading to recognise their local significance.

FEATURES & ISSUES

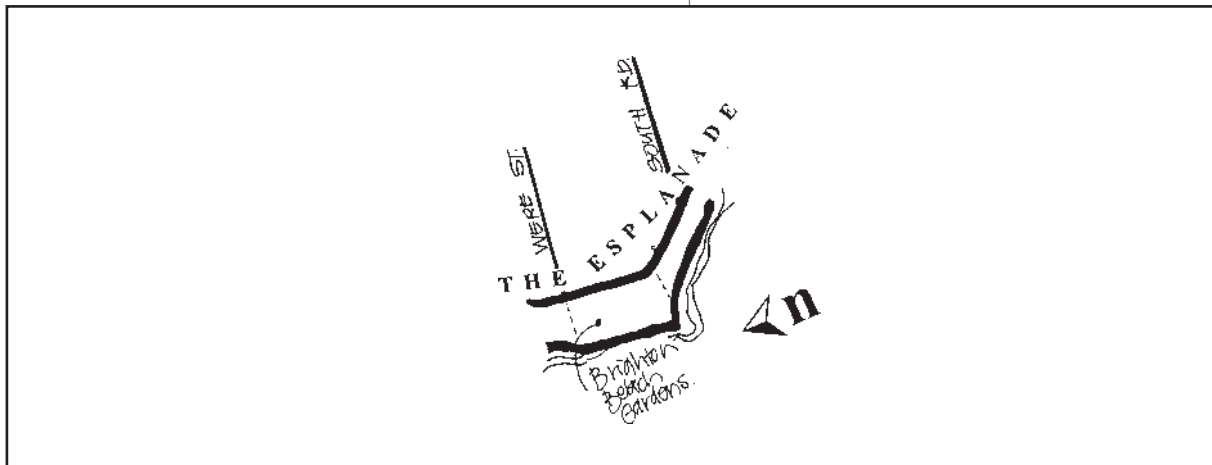
- Formal gardens
- Views from road and car park
- Memorial
- Disused pedestrian tunnel from railway to beach
- Ample parking provision- parking facilities barren and unstructured
- Excellent public transport access
- Popular wind surfing venue
- Obtrusive 'bunker' style toilet block on The Esplanade

Focus

- ✧ Activity node
- ✧ Views and passive recreation
- ✧ History and culture

Opportunities

- ❖ Enhance the unique character of the Green Point precinct with regard to its historic context.
- ❖ Investigate opportunities for greater community access and utilisation of the Green Point facilities.
- ❖ Develop and stage implementation of a master plan for the Green Point Precinct including the War Memorial site.
- ❖ Enhance the historic context of the precinct through interpretive facilities, cultural events and opportunities.
- ❖ Review opportunities for a commercial facility within the car park area.
- ❖ Any future development of this precinct should have particular regard to the fragile dunes and native vegetation to the north of the Brighton Beach Gardens.
- ❖ Investigate opportunities for the beautification of the South Road/ Beach Road intersection and gateway.
- ❖ Investigate landscaping opportunities to improve the visual amenity of the public toilet block.



5. BRIGHTON BEACH TO FERDINANDO GARDENS, HAMPTON

The beach areas of this precinct have undergone extensive landfill, earthworks and revegetation. Brighton and Hampton Beaches were renowned for their sandy beaches and bathing boxes prior to the 1950s, some of the beach was retained until the 1970s. Brighton Beach is still a popular sandy swimming beach. The vegetation between the foreshore and Beach Road for most of this area is low level and salt tolerant indigenous. The soil is highly saline and exposed, it is difficult to encourage new growth. The formal planting within the Hampton Gardens are in stark contrast to the sparse vegetation at Hampton Beach.

FEATURES & ISSUES

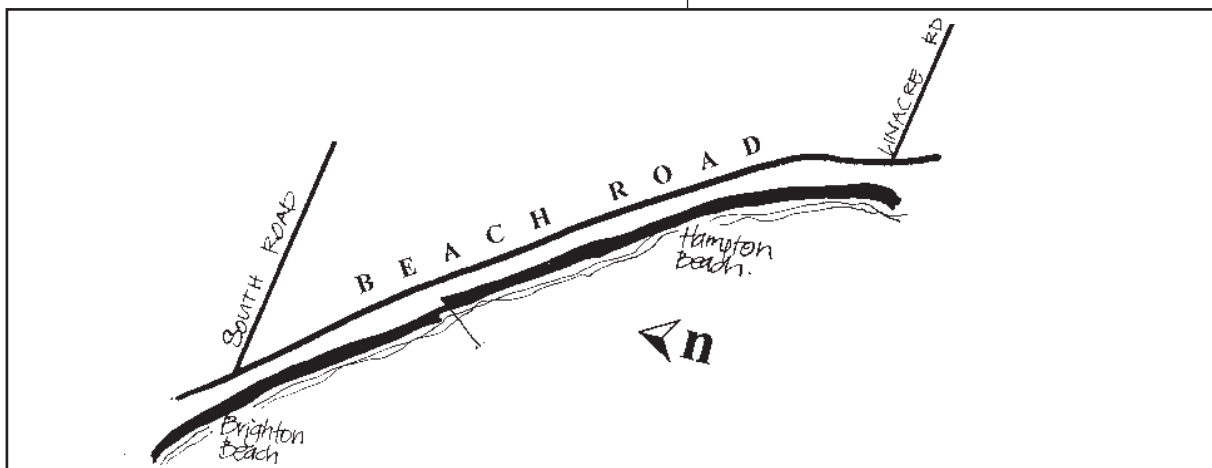
- Wide Renourished Beach (Brighton)
- Hampton Beach (proposed renourishment)
- Hampton Life Saving Club
- Hampton Gardens
- Low and salt tolerant vegetation
- Uninterrupted views of beach and bay over low level vegetation
- Highly saline and exposed environment
- Barren environment
- Clutter of overhead cables, poles and railway infrastructure

Focus

- ✧ Beach Activities
- ✧ Views from car park, Beach Road and train
- ✧ Potential beach promenade
- ✧ Potential wetland area
- ✧ Passive recreation

Opportunities

- ❖ Increase community enjoyment of the precinct through improved pedestrian and cycle access, including rationalisation and upgrade of existing paths.
- ❖ Renourish the beach between the groyne opposite New Street and south to Hampton Life Saving Club.
- ❖ Provide services to support the renourished beach.
- ❖ Develop a landscape master plan to enhance the barren landscape and visual amenity of Beach Road including:
 - ◆ a 'natural' salt marsh wetland area north of Linacre Road.
 - ◆ shading through the use of trees and/or structures, with minimal impact on existing view lines.
 - ◆ a review of the Ferdinando Gardens layout and maintenance.
- ❖ Investigate options for the rationalisation and possible undergrounding of cabling, poles and railway infrastructure.



6. PICNIC POINT & SANDRINGHAM HARBOUR

Although various developments have greatly modified both the land and water areas of this section, the changes have not diminished the nature values. This precinct is home to a number of passive and active recreational activities. The natural harbour at Sandringham Harbour has provided a safe haven for boats for over 100 years.

FEATURES & ISSUES

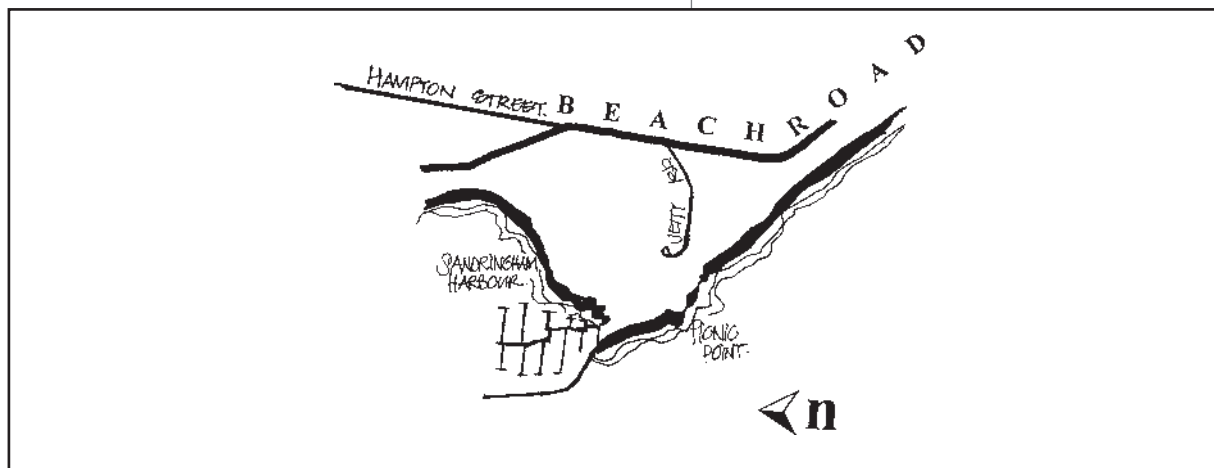
- Water based businesses and clubs including those within the Harbour
- Sailboard and water craft activities
- Public moorings and launching facilities
- Sandringham Football Club
- Sandringham Yacht Club
- Trey Bit Reserve
- Sandringham Croquet Club
- Natural vegetation
- Good vehicle and pedestrian access roads and car parks
- Beach along shallow waters
- Koorie midden sites
- submarine wreck in Sandringham Harbour
- potential for tea house/restaurant

Focus

- ✧ *Elevated views*
- ✧ *Nature conservation*
- ✧ *Activity node*
- ✧ *Active and passive recreation*
- ✧ *Water based activities*

Opportunities

- ❖ Monitor environmental impact of Harbour activities.
- ❖ Review opportunities for a commercial development incorporating interpretive facilities.
- ❖ Review signage and access from Beach Road.
- ❖ Retain and enhance natural vegetation with special regard to maintenance and species diversity.



7. SANDRINGHAM BEACH & GARDENS

Sandringham Beach is mostly hidden from Beach Road. It is one of the better metropolitan beaches. The wide, stable beach of this section has excellent sand quality, and is a major recreational destination. Sandringham Gardens are adjacent to the Sandringham shopping precinct and are in stark contrast to the natural dunes to either side. Opportunities exist to create greater physical and aesthetic links between the shopping village, the gardens and beach.

FEATURES & ISSUES

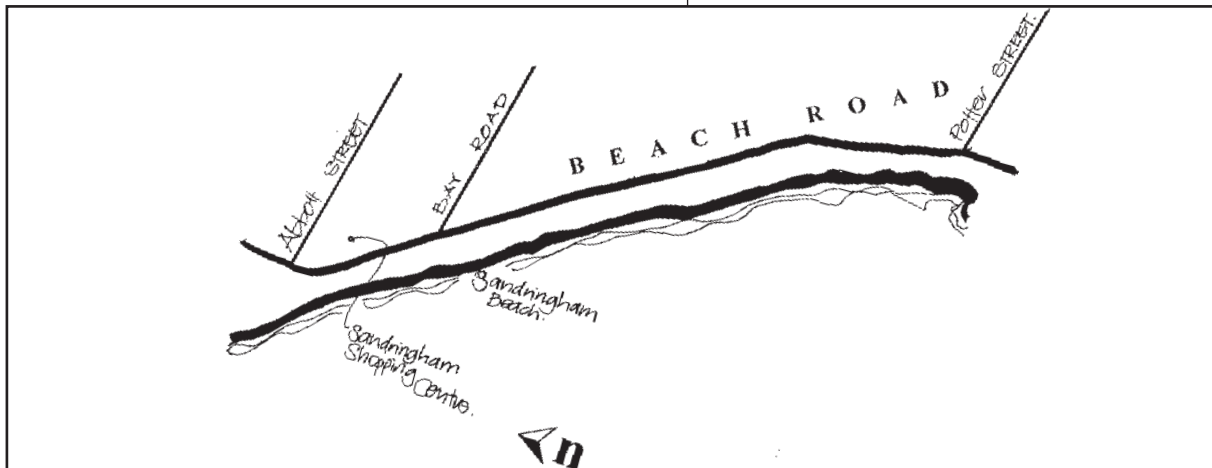
- Sandringham Beach
- Sandringham Life Saving Club
- Sandringham Gardens
- Sandringham Shopping Centre
- Cliffs at southern end of Sandringham beach

Focus

- ✧ Beach activities
- ✧ Nature conservation
- ✧ Elevated views
- ✧ Shopping precinct links

Opportunities

- ❖ Retain the quality of Sandringham Beach and promote its use.
- ❖ Retain and enhance the formal planting of the Sandringham Gardens.
- ❖ Retain and enhance areas of natural vegetation.
- ❖ Strengthen the links between the foreshore and the Sandringham Shopping Centre and consider the forthcoming Sandringham Shopping Centre Strategy.
- ❖ Create Melrose St as a restaurant precinct with wider footpaths, views of the foreshore and improved pedestrian access across Beach Road.
- ❖ Review the proposed promenade considering the location of the proposed bike path.
- ❖ Review the location of the substation at end of Bay Road and consider its relocation to reinstate views of water from Bay Road and the shopping centre.
- ❖ Review the Sandringham Gardens Master Plan and reconsider the costing and feasibility and priority of proposed works.



8. RED BLUFF TO HALF MOON BAY

Half Moon Bay is of metropolitan renown as a popular location for both onshore and offshore recreational activities. The projecting point of rock ledge which forms the southern arm of the bay is known as Black Rock Point and includes eroded cliff on the south side which is of geological significance. This is known as the 'White Cliffs'. Half Moon Bay is the home of the wreck of the HMVS Cerberus, boat hire facilities and a kiosk, a heavily utilised boat ramp and the Black Rock Yacht Club. The activities at Half Moon Bay are screened from Beach Road by the topography and vegetation.

FEATURES & ISSUES

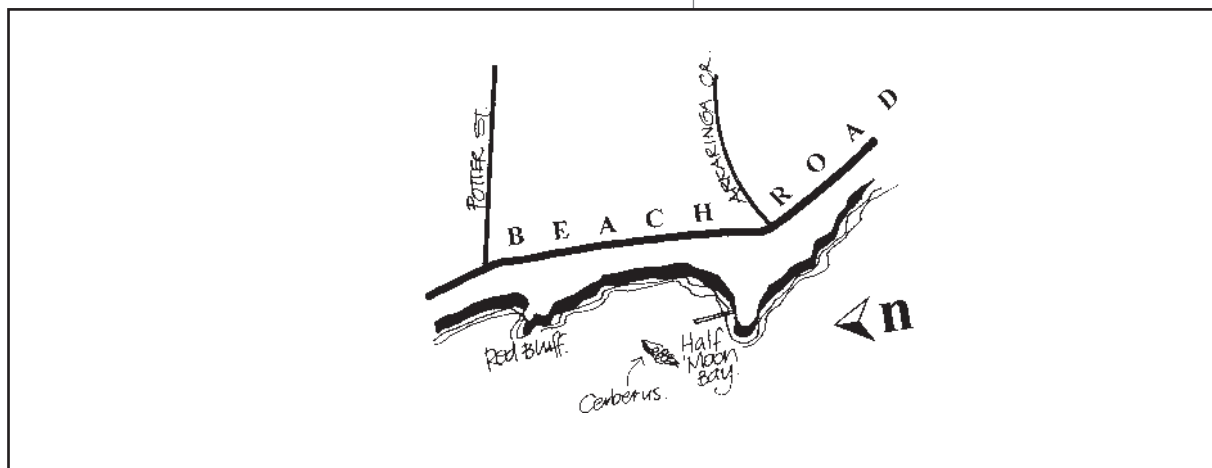
- Half Moon Bay Beach
- Yacht Club facilities
- Boat launching facilities
- Natural vegetation and geological features
- HMVS Cerberus
- Jetty
- Accelerated erosion of cliffs due to storm water run off and unauthorised access
- Red Bluff

Focus

- ✧ Boating and beach activities
- ✧ Active and passive recreation
- ✧ Tourism and sight seeing
- ✧ Nature conservation

Opportunities

- ❖ Improve the general aesthetic amenity of the precinct through infrastructure upgrade and vegetation management.
- ❖ Investigate opportunities for commercial tourism and/or educational facilities.
- ❖ Improve visitor access and rationalise parking facilities in the precinct.
- ❖ Enhance community awareness of the geological and natural significance of the area.
- ❖ Ensure adequate erosion control measures are adopted.
- ❖ Introduce an interpretive facilities plan that will enhance visitor understanding and appreciation of this unique foreshore environment.
- ❖ Investigate options for the future of HMVS Cerberus.
- ❖ Introduce erosion control measures to prevent further deterioration of the Black Rock Cliffs.
- ❖ Review opportunities to view features such as Half Moon Bay and HMVS Cerberus from Beach Road and the Red Bluff car park.
- ❖ Review current pedestrian access and pathways.



9. ARKARINGA CRESCENT TO HAYDENS ROAD

This section of the coast is characterised by relatively sandy beaches, narrow cliff top and densely vegetated foredune and cliff face. The cliff top at the Black Rock Gardens however is sparsely covered with low scrub and lawns, There are extensive seawalls and promenades through this section. Offshore from Quiet Corner includes a significant inshore reef habitat. The shallow waters at this point are notable for the number of wader birds and other birds attracted to the area.

FEATURES & ISSUES

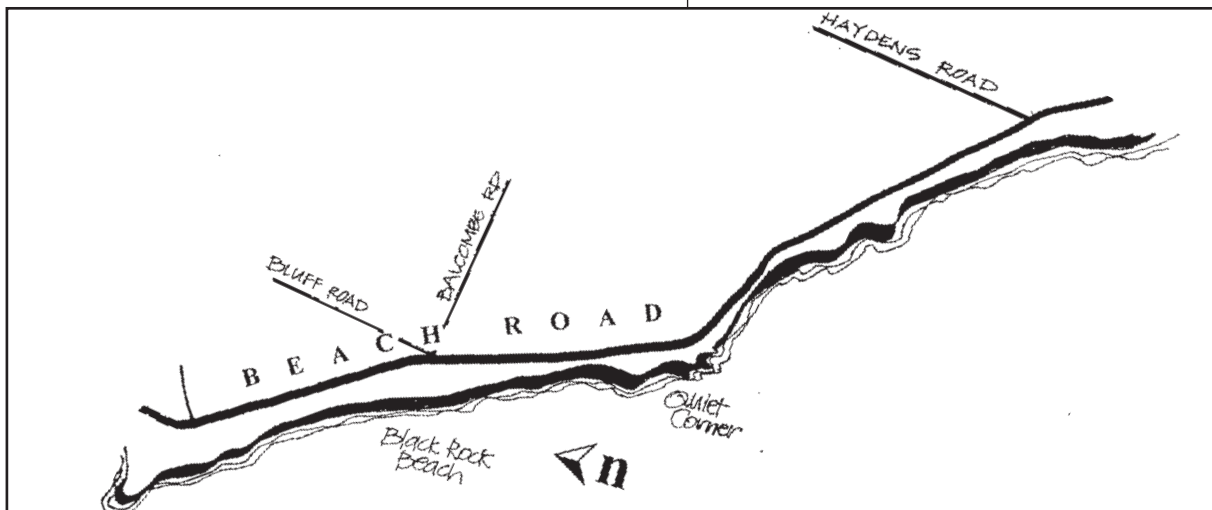
- Black Rock Gardens
- Black Rock Village Centre Business Strategy
- Seawall and promenade
- Extensive remnant vegetation
- Inshore and offshore rock platforms
- Important fauna habitat
- Koorie middens
- Wide sandy beaches

Focus

- ✧ *Passive recreation*
- ✧ *Nature conservation*
- ✧ *Beach activity*
- ✧ *Links with Black Rock Village*

Opportunities

- ❖ Include the geomorphological, natural and cultural features of the area in the interpretive planning program.
- ❖ Retain and enhance areas of natural vegetation.
- ❖ Ensure that the important fauna habitat is preserved.
- ❖ Acknowledge the important historic and cultural facets of the precinct.
- ❖ Review the Black Rock Gardens Master Plan and develop an implementation program for enhancement of the Gardens and improved linkages with the shopping precinct utilising the Black Rock Village Centre Business Strategy.
- ❖ Investigate options for a commercial facility within this precinct.
- ❖ Review within a precinct master plan, opportunities for creating views from Beach Road and the bike path to significant coastal features.



10. RICKETTS POINT (HAYDENS ROAD TO DALGETTY ROAD)

The landscape of this precinct is unique along the foreshore, being almost at sea level. The absence of cliff on the landward side of the foreshore reserve creates a markedly different environment. The Ricketts Point area is renowned for its grove of majestic Coast Banksias surrounding the tea house site. The tea house has been a popular destination of visitors for many years.

The area at Ricketts Point has been recommended for inclusion in a marine park and sanctuary zone by the Land Conservation Council.

FEATURES & ISSUES

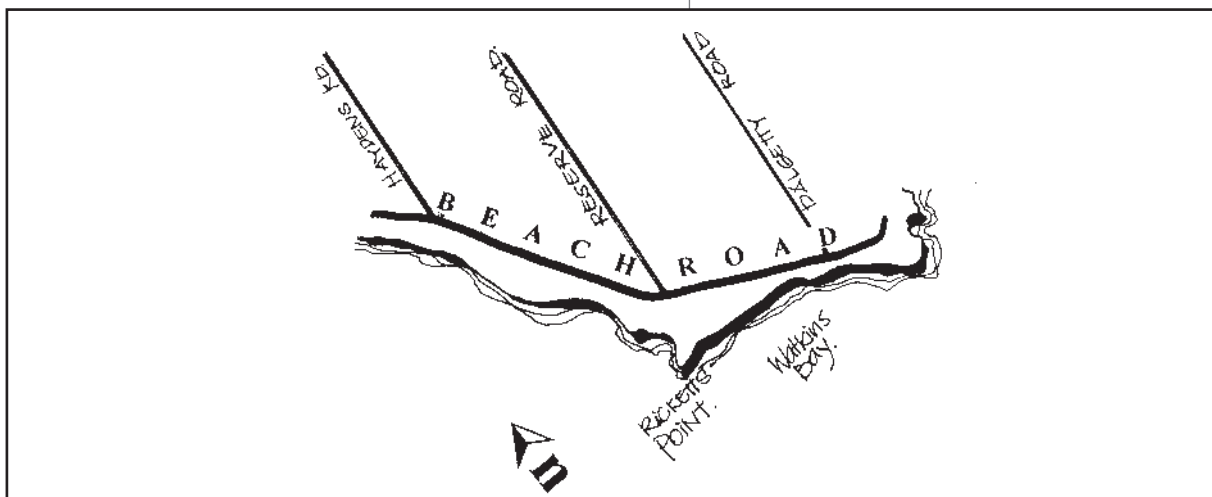
- Almost at sea level
- The absence of cliff on the landward side of the foreshore reserve creates a markedly different landscape character
- Ricketts Point
- Ricketts Point Tea House
- Coast Banksias
- Roadside vegetation within the foreshore reserve and along the landward side of Beach Road between Haydens and Reserve Roads
- Regionally significant inshore reef habitat and proposed marine park
- Beaumaris Yacht Club
- Beaumaris Life Saving Club
- Disabled access ramp to beach
- Ageing and poorly maintained community buildings
- Small boat launching facilities

Focus

- ✧ Tourism
- ✧ Nature conservation
- ✧ Boating and beach activity
- ✧ Passive recreation

Opportunities

- ❖ Protect and enhance features of cultural, historical and archaeological significance.
- ❖ Provide a range of coastal recreational opportunities at Ricketts Point which are consistent with the semi-natural environment.
- ❖ Enhance the landscape quality of the precinct.
- ❖ Encourage a sustainable business operation at the existing Tea House premises that would allow the site to be used to its best potential.
- ❖ Introduce an ongoing process for the monitoring and management of the Coast Banksias.
- ❖ Introduce a system for fulfilling Council's obligations in regard to protection and management of the reef habitats.
- ❖ Assess condition of existing community buildings and develop guidelines and recommendations for upgrade.
- ❖ Provide opportunities for educational and visitor interpretation of the natural and cultural environment.
- ❖ Include the vegetated area on the north side of Beach Road at Ricketts Point in the precinct master plan.



11. DALGETTY ROAD TO CHARMAN ROAD

The landform of this section, particularly to the east of Table Rock Point, is unlike any other part of the Bayside foreshore. The cliff is sheer and access to the base from the cliff top is only possible at the east and west ends. The inshore waters are relatively shallow and the sea bed is covered with rocks. The Moysey gardens, on the cliff top adjacent to Beach Road contain a memorial to the original European settlers of the area. The Beaumaris cliffs are of international significance and have been nominated to the Register of the National Estate.

FEATURES & ISSUES

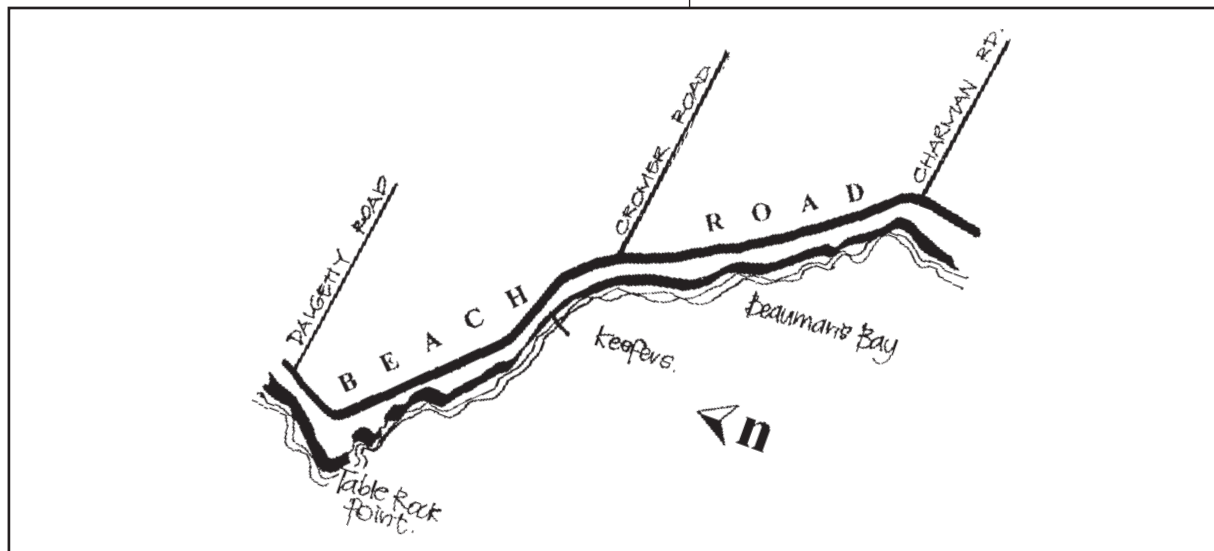
- Table Rock Point
- Sheer cliffs
- Keefer’s Boat Hire and associated mussel farm
- Beaumaris Sea Scouts
- Beaumaris Motor Yacht Squadron
- Beaumaris cliffs fossil site
- Moysey Gardens
- National Trust Registered Banksia
- Subject of Heidelberg School painters
- Erosion of cliffs
- Dalgetty Beach
- Limited access to the water

Focus

- ✧ Education and interpretation
- ✧ Boating activities
- ✧ Sight seeing with elevated views
- ✧ Southern gateway to Bayside

Opportunities

- ❖ Ensure protection of the significant Beaumaris Cliffs Fossil Site.
- ❖ Provide consistent visitor access within the precinct.
- ❖ Enhance community awareness of the geomorphological, natural and cultural features of the area.
- ❖ Introduce a management plan for the Beaumaris Cliffs Fossil Site.
- ❖ Review the pedestrian pathway network and upgrade where necessary.
- ❖ Interpretive facilities.
- ❖ Enhancement of Bayside’s southern gateway.
- ❖ The precinct master plan should have particular regard to the Moysey Gardens and the adjacent shopping centre.
- ❖ Ensure that the precinct master plan acknowledges the significant cultural areas such as the Heidelberg School painting sites.



PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

It is essential that Council and the community have a clear mechanism for monitoring the implementation and effectiveness of this Coastal Strategy and the action plans which are to be developed. The Strategy is for the benefit of the community and it is imperative that the community articulates what it considers to be the key performance measures.

To do this it is necessary to identify performance targets and measures which respond to the principles and the actions outlined in this Strategy. It is proposed that this is undertaken when establishing the briefs for preparation of each action plan.



ACTION SUMMARY

protection & enhancement of natural and cultural resources

Strategy	Timeframe (yrs)
COASTAL PROCESSES	
❖ Monitor the effects of climate change on the foreshore.	2 - 5
❖ Prepare and implement action plans for minimising impact of coastal processes.	0 - 2
Beach Renourishment	
❖ Explore opportunities for further beach renourishment which is based on sound geomorphological principles, and which meets recreational demands or erosion control purposes.	2 - 5
❖ Seek funding for beach renourishment programs.	0 - 2
❖ Encourage beach monitoring programs by relevant authorities.	0 - 2
Erosion	
❖ Implement appropriate control measures.	0 - 2
Cliff Stability	
❖ Identify locations associated with cliff instability.	0 - 2
❖ Monitor the stability of cliffs and prepare and implement safety guidelines regarding cliff stability.	0 - 2
BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	
❖ Develop plans to effectively manage indigenous flora and fauna communities.	0 - 2
INDIGENOUS VEGETATION	
❖ Establish locations for the conservation of representative areas of indigenous vegetation communities.	0 - 2
❖ Establish guidelines for planting of indigenous vegetation within the foreshore.	0 - 2
❖ Prepare vegetation management guidelines.	0 - 2
FIRE MANAGEMENT	
❖ Investigate the effectiveness of fire as a management tool for the foreshore.	5+
❖ Develop a program of control burns within the vegetation management guidelines.	0 - 2
❖ Incorporate fire control in the risk management strategy.	5+
INDIGENOUS FAUNA	
❖ Prepare and implement management guidelines for indigenous fauna.	0 - 2

ACTION SUMMARY
protection & enhancement of natural and cultural resources

Strategy	Timeframe (yrs)
MARINE FLORA & FAUNA	
❖ Contribute to the preparation of a marine flora and fauna management program.	5+
THREATENING PROCESSES	
❖ Identify the threatening processes relevant to the foreshore's natural systems and sites.	0 - 2
❖ Develop methods for reducing the impact of threatening processes.	2 - 5
❖ Introduce a system to encourage regional co-operation regarding the management of threatening processes.	0 - 2
Greenhouse Effect and Ozone Depletion	
❖ Monitor information and impact of climate change and ozone depletion on the Bayside foreshore.	2 - 5
HERITAGE	
❖ Explore opportunities for cultural activities and events on the foreshore.	2 - 5
❖ Undertake an assessment of the heritage of the Bayside foreshore.	0 - 2
❖ Prepare site specific action plans and management strategies for the protection of significant features.	0 - 2
❖ Amend the Planning Scheme to provide further statutory protection.	2 - 5
❖ Include heritage in the Bayside Coastal Interpretive Plan.	2 - 5
MAINTENANCE	
❖ Undertake regular customer surveys within the foreshore to assess effectiveness of service delivery and of maintenance standards.	0 - 2
❖ Undertake annual service reviews to monitor required service standards.	2 - 5
❖ Optimise toilet cleaning frequencies and techniques.	2 - 5
❖ Implement litter control and recycling programs.	0 - 2
❖ Implement a Maintenance Strategy which includes opportunities for additional funding and sponsorship.	0 - 2

ACTION SUMMARY

landscape & urban design

Strategy	Timeframe (yrs)
VIEWS	
❖ Retain vegetation, even if views may be affected, unless inconsistent with other strategies.	Ongoing
❖ Identify opportunities for planting to enhance existing views in cleared areas.	5
❖ Review opportunities as part of precinct master planning to create new public viewing locations of significant Bayside landmarks (e.g. HMVS Cerberus, bathing boxes city skyline) from the foreshore walking track, the bike path and Beach Road.	2 - 5
❖ Enhance the feeling of tranquillity on beaches by reducing views of urban development and traffic.	2 - 5
❖ Review opportunities for maintaining and enhancing views from car parks.	
URBAN CHARACTER	
❖ Introduce design guidelines for furniture, lighting, car parks, fencing, signage etc., for all foreshore areas, including an implementation plan.	2 - 5
❖ Introduce a street tree and landscape upgrade strategy for Beach Road and gateways.	0 - 2
❖ Investigate opportunities for the installation of public art and sculpture in strategic locations within the foreshore.	0 - 2
❖ Develop an interim management policy for landscape vegetation in each precinct.	2 - 5
❖ Develop a program for the development of precinct master plans including guiding principles and a review of existing design and planning documents.	
❖ Develop a program for upgrading and enhancing formal garden areas as part of the precinct master planning.	
❖ Develop a funding and resource program for the future enhancement of the foreshore.	
BUILDINGS	
❖ Review all existing infrastructure in the foreshore reserve, assessing future need and suitability.	0 - 2
❖ Develop guidelines and cyclic programs for the maintenance and review of foreshore infrastructure.	2 - 5
❖ Develop design guidelines for all foreshore infrastructure.	2 - 5
❖ Prepare a program for the undergrounding of power lines in Beach Road and lobby the State Government for funding.	2 - 5
❖ Introduce a system for review, upgrade, and maintenance of lighting within the Bayside foreshore.	2 - 5
❖ Develop a policy on the replacement of monuments and plaques within the foreshore reserve.	

ACTION SUMMARY

landscape & urban design

Strategy	Timeframe (yrs)
INFRASTRUCTURE SITING AND DESIGN	
❖ Review all existing infrastructure in the foreshore reserve, assessing future need and suitability.	2 - 5
❖ Develop guidelines and cyclic programs for the maintenance and review of foreshore infrastructure.	2 - 5
❖ Develop design guidelines for all foreshore infrastructure.	0 - 2
❖ Prepare a program for the undergrounding of power lines in Beach Road and lobby the State Government for funding.	2 - 5
❖ Introduce a system for review, upgrade, and maintenance of lighting within the Bayside foreshore.	2 - 5
STREETSCAPES, GATEWAYS, LINKS & NODES	
❖ Review all existing infrastructure within the foreshore reserve and adjoining hinterland, assessing future need and suitability.	0 - 2
❖ Develop design guidelines for all foreshore infrastructure, with particular regard for the identified precincts and adjoining hinterland.	0 - 2
❖ Prepare a program for the undergrounding of power lines in Beach Road and lobby the State Government for funding.	2 - 5
❖ Identify significant links and possible gateway sites within the adjoining hinterland and implement master plans.	0 - 2
BEACH ROAD	
❖ Review and upgrade pedestrian safety across Beach Road.	0 - 2
❖ Provide signs on Beach Road giving direction to significant features.	0 - 2
❖ Consider the recommendations of the Urban Character Study.	0 - 2
❖ Develop a traffic management strategy for Beach Road.	2 - 5
❖ Investigate opportunities to enhance the environment of Beach Road and adjoining streetscapes.	0 - 2
❖ Ensure a consistent approach to maintenance of Beach Road and its immediate environs.	0 - 2
❖ Complete construction of the coastal bike path.	2 - 5
❖ Prepare a program for the undergrounding of power lines in Beach Road and side streets and lobby the State Government for funding for implementation.	
❖ Seek State government support for Beach Road to be classified as a scenic boulevard and that its traffic function is significantly reduced.	
❖ Investigate opportunities for the enhancement of Beach Road as a scenic boulevard.	2 - 5

ACTION SUMMARY

use of the coast

	Strategy	Timeframe (yrs)
RECREATION		
	❖ Monitor recreational use, demand and needs of the Bayside foreshore.	Ongoing
	❖ Concentrate intensive recreational activities within activity nodes away from sensitive natural environments.	0 - 2
	❖ Identify conflicts between various recreational activities and facilitate resolution.	2 - 5
	❖ Identify appropriate locations for "No Boating Areas", jet skis and sailboarding.	0 - 2
	❖ Investigate the effectiveness of public boat launching facilities along the foreshore.	2 - 5
	❖ Effectively enforce the Local Laws relating to dogs.	0 - 2
	❖ Explore opportunities to improve pedestrian and bicycle links between the foreshore and inland parks.	0 - 2
	❖ Explore opportunities for cultural and recreational events and activities on the foreshore, including sponsorship.	
	Club Usage	
	❖ Review occupancy arrangements of all user groups on the foreshore.	0 - 2
	❖ Establish a policy for the occupancy of foreshore areas, requiring user groups to demonstrate significant community benefit and reliance on the coast.	0 - 2
	❖ Develop generic occupancy conditions, licenses and leases.	0 - 2
	Reconsider each occupancy as it falls due for renewal to establish need and viability.	2 - 5
	❖ Establish a policy for the capital funding of these user groups, which would require the groups to meet future needs from non-Council sources.	0 - 2
LAND TENURE AND OCCUPANCIES		
	❖ Introduce a standard lease for all occupants.	0 - 2
	❖ Review the appropriateness of the existing occupations as the opportunity arises, taking into account historical associations of occupancies.	0 - 2
	❖ Consider proposals to expand existing facilities if consistent with this Strategy and government policies and legislation.	2 - 5
	❖ Introduce standard conditions of tenure for occupancies including a fee structure which reflects the nature of the occupancy and the degree of community benefit and environmental best practice.	0 - 2
	❖ Formalise occupancies and current uses in conjunction with the Department of Natural Resources and Environment.	0 - 2
	❖ Review Department of Natural Resources and Environment policy statement on bathing boxes and boatsheds and develop a strategy to formalise tenure.	

ACTION SUMMARY

use of the coast

Strategy	Timeframe (yrs)
ECONOMIC ISSUES	
Tourism	
❖ Develop a tourism strategy which enhances the tourism function and nature conservation values of the foreshore.	2 - 5
❖ Liaise with Federal and State Government, adjoining municipalities and other authorities to co-ordinate tourism strategies focused on the foreshore.	2 - 5
Commercial Activity	
❖ Review and assess the potential for commercial activity on the foreshore.	0 - 2
❖ Develop a strategy for commercial activity on the foreshore which recognises environmental considerations.	0 - 2
❖ Review and assess coastal industrial activities along the Bayside foreshore.	5+
❖ Ensure compliance of mussel farms with relevant approvals.	0 - 2
❖ Monitor the future demands for coastal industries within the Bayside foreshore in conjunction with the Department of Natural Resources and Environment.	2 - 5
❖ Rationalise the location of vendors sites along the foreshore.	0 - 2
❖ Encourage interpretive facilities.	0 - 2
❖ Encourage 'sun smart' and similar promotional activities.	0 - 2
REGULATIONS	
❖ Enforce Council regulations and encourage action by other authorities.	0 - 2
❖ Introduce an education program for dog owners and support education programs by other authorities.	0 - 2
❖ Review the effectiveness of the policy relating to dogs on the foreshore.	
❖ Review car parking fees and charges.	
SECURITY AND SAFETY	
❖ Develop a risk management strategy for the Bayside foreshore, including fire control plans.	0 - 2
❖ Encourage activities, lighting and building design, siting and landscaping particularly around toilets which enhance the feeling of personal security when using the coast.	2 - 5
❖ Provide information on hazards on the Bayside foreshore in the education and interpretative program.	2 - 5
❖ Identify locations with potential personal safety concerns.	0 - 2
❖ Develop and implement guidelines to resolve personal safety concerns.	

ACTION SUMMARY

use of the coast

Strategy	Timeframe (yrs)
VANDALISM	
❖ Incorporate vandalism issues in education and interpretive programs for the foreshore.	0 - 2
❖ Improve enforcement procedures and visitor information.	0 - 2
❖ Carry out repairs immediately after vandalism to property.	Ongoing
❖ Consider vandalism in the siting and design of infrastructure, assets and plantings.	0 - 2
ACCESS	
❖ Review access needs and rationalise paths and ramps to reduce duplication and inappropriate structures and the need for facilities for the elderly and the disabled.	0 - 2
❖ Introduce standards for access and access control.	2 - 5
❖ Introduce a program to improve and promote public transport access to the foreshore.	2 - 5
❖ Review existing car parks with regard to layout, sealing, drainage, safety, shade, views and landscaping and promote alternative parking areas for peak times.	2 - 5
❖ Introduce a coastal path signage system.	0 - 2
❖ Review opportunities for views of significant features and the coast from car parks.	0 - 2
❖ Undertake a review of parking arrangements.	0 - 2
❖ Construct the coastal bike path.	
❖ Explore opportunities to improve pedestrian and bicycle links between the foreshore and inland parks.	
QUALITY OF LIFE	
❖ Introduce action plans to maintain the environmental quality of the Bayside coast.	Ongoing
❖ Introduce a program for monitoring the environmental conditions of the Bayside foreshore.	0 - 2
❖ Protect areas of native vegetation and enhance the feeling of naturalness of these areas.	0 - 2
❖ Introduce programs for maintaining and improving interpretation of the foreshore's heritage and environment.	0 - 2
❖ Introduce design guidelines to improve the appearance of buildings to complement the coastal landscape.	0 - 2
❖ Investigate opportunities to enhance the environment of Beach Road and adjoining streetscapes.	
❖ Develop and implement guidelines to resolve personal safety concerns.	
❖ Explore opportunities for cultural and recreational events and activities on the foreshore.	2 - 5

ACTION SUMMARY

community involvement

Strategy	Timeframe (yrs)
COMMUNITY AWARENESS	
❖ Introduce an interpretive plan for the Bayside coastline.	0 - 2
❖ Introduce community and visitor awareness programs.	2 - 5
❖ Support the "Friends of Bayside" program.	Ongoing

ACTION SUMMARY

implementation mechanisms

Strategy	Timeframe (yrs)
MANAGEMENT	
❖ Review the role of the Bayside City Council as Committee of Management and the establishment of a representative advisory committee.	0 - 2
❖ Undertake annual audit of Bayside Coastal Strategy actions and implementation.	0 - 2
❖ Prepare framework for community participation in foreshore decision-making.	0 - 2
❖ Introduce a user pays program.	2 - 5
❖ Review the Bayside Planning Scheme as it applies to the coast.	0 - 2
❖ Review regulations applying to the coast.	0 - 2
❖ Establish a policy framework for management of the foreshore.	0 - 2
❖ Review the Bayside Coastal Strategy every 3 years, and annually review progress of the implementation of the Plan actions.	Ongoing
❖ Prepare detailed management plans and implementation plans for the coastal strategy in accordance with the designated precinct.	0 - 2

PRECINCT ACTION SUMMARY

Precinct & Focus	Opportunities	Timeframe (yrs)
Head Street to Royal Brighton Yacht Club		
✘ Water based activities	✦ Increase community enjoyment of the precinct through improved pedestrian and cycle access.	0 - 5
✘ Recreation	✦ Review landscape master plans for the precinct and the extent of completed works.	0 - 5
✘ Potential low key commercial development site.	✦ Introduce a formal bicycle and pedestrian pathway that will provide a safe, unobstructed link between Sandown Street Beach and the Middle Brighton Baths and beyond. Maintain existing views and limit additional planting consistent with the master plan.	0 - 5
	✦ Investigate the potential for a low key commercial facility in the precinct, eg. small kiosk/cafe.	0 - 5
	✦ Control storm water out falls to reduce pollution.	0 - 5
	✦ Investigate options for the upgrade of the Head Street pier including opportunities for a focal point at the street termination.	0 - 5
	✦ Create a greater sense of entity and arrival.	0 - 5
	✦ Provide shade near the playground and in locations adjacent to the beach that will not interfere with views from residences.	0 - 5
Middle Brighton Baths & Middle Brighton Beach		
✘ Beach activities	✦ Increase community enjoyment of the precinct through improved pedestrian and cycle access.	0 - 5
✘ Sight seeing and passive recreation	✦ Improve the aesthetic amenity of the precinct through a consistent approach to maintenance and park infrastructure.	0 - 5
✘ Historic context of Baths, Yacht Club and pier	✦ Investigate and stage implementation of a master plan for the precinct with emphasis on recreational opportunities in the context of the historic Baths and forecourt gardens.	0 - 5
✘ Kiosk facilities	✦ Investigate opportunities for improved kiosk and outdoor eating facilities.	0 - 5
✘ Tourism	✦ Rationalise and review car park provision, access and amenity both at the baths and the life saving club.	0 - 5
	✦ Improve the visual amenity from The Esplanade to accentuate the sense of arrival when first approaching the Yacht Club and precinct, travelling south by road.	0 - 5
	✦ Actively remove exotic woody weed species from lawn areas and replace with indigenous species of a similar scale	0 - 5
	✦ Investigate opportunities for shade trees near the beach and on slopes that do no impact upon existing views.	0 - 5

PRECINCT ACTION SUMMARY

Precinct & Focus	Opportunities	Timeframe (yrs)
Dendy St Beach, Brighton Dunes - Keith Court to Were Street		
✘ Beach activities	✘ Ensure that the indigenous dunal vegetation system is conserved.	0 - 5
✘ Indigenous dune system	✘ Enhance community awareness of the geomorphological, natural and cultural features of the area.	0 - 5
✘ Cultural heritage	✘ Introduce a Dune System Management Plan.	0 - 5
✘ Bathing Boxes and tourism	✘ Improve amenity of The Esplanade including the refurbishment of the tram and bus shelters and a rationalisation and consistent approach to bollards and fencing.	0 - 5
	✘ Introduce formal bicycle and pedestrian pathways and access paths to the beach.	0 - 5
	✘ Restrict access to the dune system to minimise impact.	0 - 5
Green Point		
✘ Activity node	✘ Ensure that the indigenous dunal vegetation system is conserved.	0 - 5
✘ Views and passive recreation	✘ Enhance community awareness of the geomorphological, natural and cultural features of the area.	0 - 5
✘ History and culture	✘ Introduce a Dune System Management Plan.	0 - 5
	✘ Improve amenity of The Esplanade including the refurbishment of the tram and bus shelters and a rationalisation and consistent approach to bollards and fencing.	0 - 5
	✘ Introduce formal bicycle and pedestrian pathways and access paths to the beach.	0 - 5
	✘ Restrict access to the dune system to minimise impact.	0 - 5
	✘ Ensure appropriate preservation and management of the Bathing Boxes.	0 - 5
	✘ Investigate opportunities for creating and maintaining the view to the beach from The Esplanade.	0 - 5

PRECINCT ACTION SUMMARY

Precinct & Focus	Opportunities	Timeframe (yrs)
Brighton Beach to Ferdinando Gardens, Hampton		
✧ Beach Activities	✧ Increase community enjoyment of the precinct through improved pedestrian and cycle access, including rationalisation and upgrade of existing paths.	0 - 5
✧ Views from car park, Beach Road and train	✧ Renourish the beach between the groyne opposite New Street and south to Hampton Life Saving Club.	0 - 5
✧ Potential beach promenade	✧ Provide services to support the renourished beach.	0 - 5
✧ Potential wetland area	✧ Develop a landscape master plan to enhance the barren landscape and visual amenity of Beach Road including [a range of activities].	0 - 5
✧ Passive recreation	✧ Investigate options for the rationalisation and possible undergrounding of cabling, poles and railway infrastructure.	0 - 5
	✧ Create a 'natural' salt marsh wetland area north of Linacre Road.	0 - 5
Picnic Point & Sandringham Harbour		
✧ Elevated views	✧ Monitor environmental impact of Harbour activities.	0 - 5
✧ Nature conservation	✧ Review opportunities for a commercial development incorporating interpretive facilities.	0 - 5
✧ Activity node	✧ Review signage and access from Beach Road.	0 - 5
✧ Active and passive recreation	✧ Retain and enhance natural vegetation with special regard to maintenance and species diversity.	
✧ Water based activities		

PRECINCT ACTION SUMMARY

Precinct & Focus	Opportunities	Timeframe (yrs)
Sandringham Beach and Gardens		
✘ Beach activities	✦ Retain the quality of Sandringham Beach and promote its use.	0 - 5
✘ Nature conservation	✦ Retain and enhance the formal planting of the Sandringham Gardens.	0 - 5
✘ Elevated views	✦ Retain and enhance areas of natural vegetation.	0 - 5
✘ Shopping precinct links	✦ Strengthen the links between the foreshore and the Sandringham Shopping Centre and consider the forthcoming Sandringham Shopping Centre Strategy.	0 - 5
	✦ Create Melrose St as a restaurant precinct with wider footpaths, views of the foreshore and improved pedestrian access across Beach Road.	0 - 5
	✦ Review the proposed promenade considering the location of the proposed bike path.	0 - 5
	✦ Review the location of the substation at end of Bay Road and consider its relocation to reinstate views of water from Bay Road and the shopping centre.	0 - 5
	✦ Review the Sandringham Gardens Master Plan and reconsider the costing and feasibility and priority of proposed works.	0 - 5
Red Bluff to Half Moon Bay		
✘ Boating and beach activities	✦ Improve the general aesthetic amenity of the precinct through infrastructure upgrade and vegetation management.	0 - 5
✘ Active and passive recreation	✦ Investigate opportunities for commercial tourism and/or educational facilities.	0 - 5
✘ Tourism and sight seeing	✦ Improve visitor access and rationalise parking facilities in the precinct.	0 - 5
✘ Nature conservation	✦ Enhance community awareness of the geological and natural significance of the area.	0 - 5
	✦ Ensure adequate erosion control measures are adopted.	0 - 5
	✦ Introduce an interpretive facilities plan that will enhance visitor understanding and appreciation of this unique foreshore environment.	0 - 5
	✦ Investigate options for the future of HMVS Cerberus.	0 - 5
	✦ Introduce erosion control measures to prevent further deterioration of the Black Rock Cliffs.	0 - 5
	✦ Review opportunities to view features such as Half Moon Bay and HMVS Cerberus f: Beach Road and the Red Bluff car park.	
	✦ Review current pedestrian access and pathways.	

PRECINCT ACTION SUMMARY

Precinct & Focus	Opportunities	Timeframe (yrs)
Arkaringa Crescent to Haydens Road		
✘ Passive recreation	✦ Acknowledge the important historic and cultural facets of the precinct.	0 - 5
✘ Links with Black Rock Village	✦ Include the geomorphological, natural and cultural features of the area in the interpretive planning program.	0 - 5
✘ Nature conservation	✦ Retain and enhance areas of natural vegetation.	0 - 5
✘ Beach activity	✦ Ensure that the important fauna habitat is preserved.	0 - 5
	✦ Review the Black Rock Gardens Master Plan and develop an implementation program for enhancement of the Gardens and improved linkages with the shopping precinct utilising the Black Rock Village Centre Business Strategy.	0 - 5
	✦ Investigate options for a commercial facility within this precinct.	0 - 5
	✦ Review within a precinct master plan, opportunities for creating views from Beach the bike path to significant coastal features.	
Ricketts Point (Haydens Road to Dalgetty Road)		
✘ Tourism	✦ Protect and enhance features of cultural, historical and archaeological significance.	0 - 5
✘ Nature conservation	✦ Provide a range of coastal recreational opportunities at Ricketts Point which are consistent with the semi-natural environment.	0 - 5
✘ Boating and beach activity	✦ Enhance the landscape quality of the precinct.	0 - 5
✘ Passive recreation	✦ Encourage a sustainable business operation at the existing Tea House premises that would allow the site to be used to its best potential.	0 - 5
	✦ Introduce an ongoing process for the monitoring and management of the Coast Banksias.	0 - 5
	✦ Introduce a system for fulfilling Council's obligations in regard to protection and management of the reef habitats.	0 - 5
	✦ Assess condition of existing community buildings and develop guidelines and recommendations for upgrade.	0 - 5
	✦ Provide opportunities for educational and visitor interpretation of the natural and cultural environment.	0 - 5
	✦ Include the vegetated area on the north side of Beach Road at Ricketts Point in the precinct master plan.	0 - 5

PRECINCT ACTION SUMMARY

Precinct & Focus	Opportunities	Timeframe (yrs)
Dalgetty Road to Charman Road		
✘ Education and interpretation	✘ Ensure protection of the significant Beaumaris Cliffs Fossil Site.	0 - 5
✘ Boating activities	✘ Provide consistent visitor access within the precinct.	0 - 5
✘ Site seeing with elevated views	✘ Enhance community awareness of the geomorphological, natural and cultural features of the area.	0 - 5
✘ Southern gateway to Bayside	✘ Introduce a management plan for the Beaumaris Cliffs Fossil Site.	0 - 5
	✘ Review the pedestrian pathway network and upgrade where necessary.	0 - 5
	✘ Interpretive facilities.	0 - 5
	✘ Enhancement of Bayside's southern gateway.	0 - 5
	✘ The precinct master plan should have particular regard to the Moysey Gardens and adjacent shopping centre.	0 - 5
	✘ Ensure that the precinct master plan acknowledges the significant cultural area: Heidelberg School painting sites.	0 - 5