



# **MOUNT MARTHA COASTAL AND MARINE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

September 2019

Prepared for  
**MORNINGTON PENINSULA SHIRE**

**URBIS**





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# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning

Parks Victoria

VicRoads

Bunurong Land Council

Boon Wurrung Foundation

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Mount Martha Foreshore Information Group

Balcombe Estuary Reserves Group Mount Martha (BERG)

Mount Martha Life Saving Club

Mount Martha Yacht Club

Mount Martha North Beach Users Group

Mornington Peninsula Beach Box Association

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Ward Councillor's Cr Clark, Cr Colomb and Cr Hearn and Mornington Peninsula Shire Officers

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In the spirit of respect, Mornington Peninsula Shire acknowledges the Boonwurrung/Bunurong people, members of the Kulin nation, who have traditional connections to and responsibilities for the Mornington Peninsula.



**MORNINGTON  
PENINSULA**  
*Shire*



# 01 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1. PURPOSE OF THE COASTAL AND MARINE MANAGEMENT PLAN

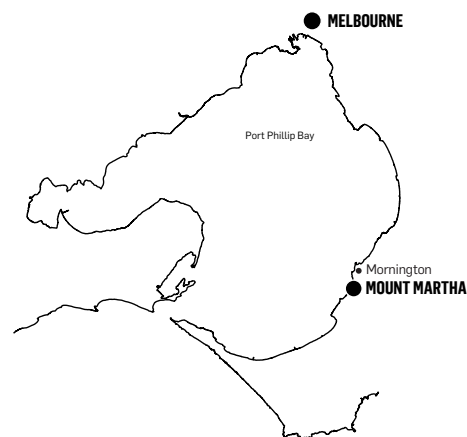
The Mount Martha Coastal and Marine Management Plan (the Plan) has been prepared to guide the future management; use and development of the Mount Martha foreshore and marine environments. The Plan covers the geographical area identified in Section 2.2. The purpose of a coastal and marine management plan is to:

The purpose of the Plan is to:

- identify a vision for the coastal foreshore reserve;
- identify environmental, heritage and recreational values;
- develop strategies to protect these values;
- guide future use and management and include a review of the CoM boundaries for consistency of management of the reserve;
- identify actions and timeframes in which to achieve the actions;
- provide a works schedule and timeline which prioritizes works over three, five and eight year stages;
- provide a framework for coordinated and informed decision making; management and engagement with the community and key stakeholders; and
- provide a process for monitoring and review.

This plan has been developed for the coastal Crown Land at Mount Martha Foreshore as a Coastal and Marine Management Plan for endorsement under the Marine and Coastal Act 2018 (MACA). The MACA is Victoria's key legislation for coastal Crown Land and marine environmental planning and management.

The Plan is primarily intended to provide a future planning and management tool for the Mount Martha Foreshore. In some cases, where major capital works are required and/or other stakeholders are primarily responsible for implementing works, the Plan may identify the need for advocacy or additional precinct plans, which may be subject to separate consultation, approval and funding arrangements.



## 1.2. MOUNT MARTHA FORESHORE

### 1.2.1. Mornington Peninsula

The Mornington Peninsula is located approximately 80 kilometres to the south-east of Melbourne Central Business District. The Peninsula is a 720 square kilometre, boot-shaped promontory separating Port Phillip and Western Port. The area has a diversity of scenic landscapes, with coastal boundaries totalling 192 kilometres – approximately 10 per cent of Victoria's coastline. It is characterised by a mixture of bushland, townships and villages, rural land and holiday destinations. It features magnificent landscapes, coasts and beaches that are of State significance and attract millions of visitors every year.

The Mount Martha coastline fronts Port Phillip Bay with more than 10 kilometres of foreshore and 88 hectares of coastal Crown land reserve. This stretch of coastline varies from steep, rugged limestone cliffs to broad sandy or small rocky beaches.

The Mount Martha foreshore is significant for aesthetic, historic, social and scientific reasons. Within Port Phillip Bay the Mount Martha foreshore has a high relative visual quality and historical, geological, cultural and ecological interest. The area is recognised for its high scenic value, having significant natural vegetation together with high visual quality associated with diversity of landform. The area contains several Aboriginal midden sites. There are the remains of an early industrial activity; the lime kilns at Fossil Beach.

Mount Martha cliffs, Fossil Beach and Balcombe Bay are of geological interest, with a variety of geological structures and formations and fossil deposits. The foreshore reserve also supports many recreational activities and accommodates clubs and community organisations. There is infrastructure to support these activities such as club rooms, bathing boxes and car parking areas.

Population growth, recreational activities and access to the foreshore create pressures on the natural coastal environment. There is a need for a balance between the interaction of human activities with the coastal environment and the effects of climate change, which are becoming more evident.

### **1.2.2. Mount Martha foreshore – the Plan area**

The coastal area of the Plan is between Linley Point, Mornington and Ellerina Road, Mount Martha. It centres on the Mount Martha Township/Key Activity Node - which services both permanent residents and holiday home owners.

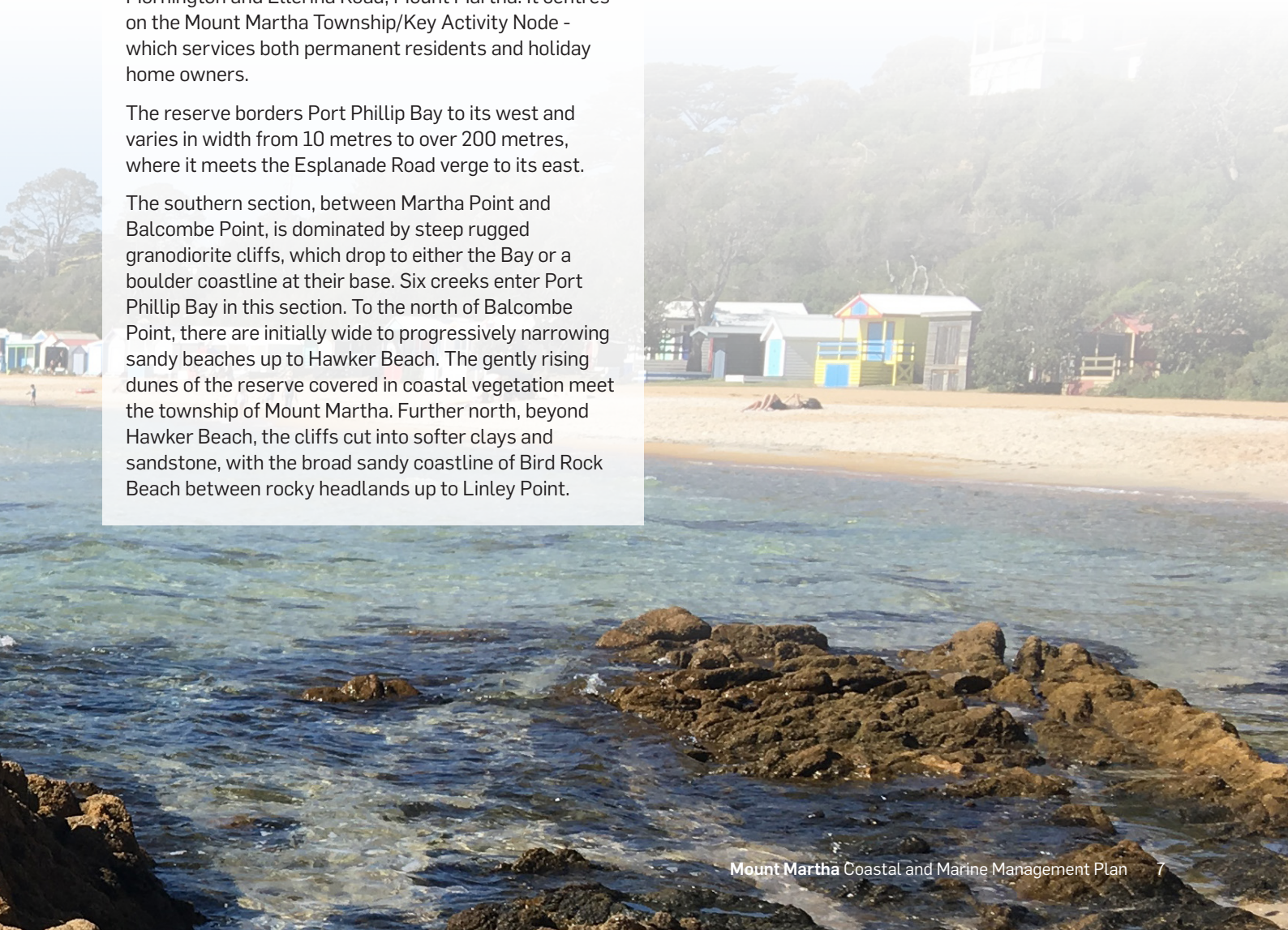
The reserve borders Port Phillip Bay to its west and varies in width from 10 metres to over 200 metres, where it meets the Esplanade Road verge to its east.

The southern section, between Martha Point and Balcombe Point, is dominated by steep rugged granodiorite cliffs, which drop to either the Bay or a boulder coastline at their base. Six creeks enter Port Phillip Bay in this section. To the north of Balcombe Point, there are initially wide to progressively narrowing sandy beaches up to Hawker Beach. The gently rising dunes of the reserve covered in coastal vegetation meet the township of Mount Martha. Further north, beyond Hawker Beach, the cliffs cut into softer clays and sandstone, with the broad sandy coastline of Bird Rock Beach between rocky headlands up to Linley Point.

### **1.2.3. Mount Martha foreshore features**

The Mount Martha foreshore has a range of special qualities which make it unique. The key qualities that make the Mount Martha foreshore an enjoyable place to visit for many generations to come include:

- Escarpments;
- Estuary;
- Foreshore vegetation;
- Aboriginal and historic cultural heritage;
- Amenity - safe swimming; walking tracks; lookout points; bathing boxes;
- Clean beaches; and
- Accessibility.



## 1.3. STRUCTURE OF THE PLAN

The structure of the Plan is as follows:

- Establishes a vision and key objectives for the Mount Martha foreshore informed by community and stakeholder consultation;
- The Plan provides strategies for the future planning and management of the Mount Martha foreshore reserve. The below themes and strategies have been developed to address the objectives and the guiding principles as outlined in the MACA (see Appendix A).
  - natural systems;
  - cultural heritage;
  - recreation;
  - safe access and use;
  - infrastructure and buildings;
  - climate change adaptation;
  - commercial operators, tourism and events; and
  - community awareness and involvement.

Each strategy describes existing conditions and identifies objectives and actions where relevant. The main issues are also highlighted.

Each strategy describes existing conditions, identifies any issues, outlines the objectives, and lists the key actions to be implemented over the next 10 years following adoption by the Shire. The location of the key actions along the foreshore are illustrated on Foreshore Management Plans;

- The Mount Martha foreshore is designated into sections in terms of management units i.e. Activity, Recreation and Sensitive Management Units. The designation of foreshore management units is based on a combination of existing conditions; patterns of land use and infrastructure; the extent to which an area has been modified; and an analysis of natural systems, cultural heritage and social values. In this way, different sections of the foreshore are allocated different roles;
- Draft landscape masterplans have been developed to illustrate proposals for the redesign of three significant activity 'nodes' along the Mount Martha Foreshore. These plans include recommendations for achieving the key actions identified in the Plan and are included as Appendix B; and
- The Plan outlines an Implementation Works Schedule to understand how the Shire will deliver on these key projects.



## 1.4. COASTAL PLANNING FRAMEWORK

Management of the coast is guided by the state government legislation and policy.

LEGISLATION	POLICIES AND STRATEGIES		GUIDELINES
	State	Local	
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999	Strengthening Victoria's Marine and Coastal Management: A proposed Transition Plan 2017	Our Peninsula 2021: Council Plan 2017-2021	Mount Martha Foreshore Coastal Management Plan, 2008
Disability Discrimination Act 1992	Victorian Coastal Strategy 2014	Regional Catchment Strategy for Port Phillip and Westernport 2015	Guidelines for Dredging, Best Practice Environmental Management Series (EPA 2001)
Native Title Act 1993	Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978	Mornington Peninsula Planning Scheme	Committees of Management Responsibilities and Good Practice Guidelines (DELWP 2015)
Traditional Owner Settlement Act 2010	Central Regional Coastal Plan 2015-2020	State and Local Planning Policy Framework	Crown Land Leasing Guidelines 2012
Marine and Coastal Act 2018	Siting and Design Guidelines for Structures on the Victorian Coast (1998)	Port Phillip Bay Environmental Management Plan 2017-2027	AS 1428 – 2010 Design for Access and Mobility
Planning and Environment Act 1987	Victorian Coastal Hazard Guide 2012	Municipal Fire Management Plan 2018	Guidelines for the preparation of Coastal Management Plans 2017
Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 (amendment 2016)	Victorian Coastal Acid Sulphate Soils Strategy 2009		DELWP Bathing Box Construction Guidelines 2015
Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994	Victorian Best Practice Guidelines for Assessing and Managing Coastal Acid Sulphate Soils 2010		Mornington Peninsula Shire Boatshed and Bathing Box Policy 2000
Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988			Draft Policy for the Management of Bathing Boxes and Boatsheds on Crown Land 2015
National Parks Act 1975			
Climate Change Act 2010			
Traditional Owner Settlement Act 2010 agreements			



## 1.5. MOUNT MARTHA FORESHORE MANAGEMENT ORGANISATIONS

The management of the Mount Martha foreshore has been delegated to Mornington Peninsula Shire (the Shire) from the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP). The Shire is the sole Committee of Management (CoM) for the entire 10 kilometres of foreshore within the municipality.

The Shire regulates and enforces a wide range of areas that affect the reserve, for example: planning, building, open space and recreation, conservation and the environment, health services and human services, and physical services, such as roads and drains. Other agencies may have assets that lie within the foreshore and as such are consulted as required.

The table on the following page identifies the agencies within the Mount Martha foreshore reserve.

## 1.6. DEVELOPMENT OF THE PLAN

The identification of values and management recommendations for the Plan was determined through consultation with the community and partner agencies including the Victorian Marine and Coastal Council in accordance with section 59(3) of the Marine and Coastal Act 2018 (MACA); site visits; and a review of existing conditions and background literature.

In 2016, consultation was undertaken with community members, community groups, relevant agencies and the Bunurong Land Council to identify how the existing coastal management plan for Mount Martha foreshore has performed and how to improve the next iteration.









Community and stakeholder groups were further consulted in July 2018 to assist in the identification of the Mount Martha foreshore vision, use, and management issues, and to discuss potential opportunities for improvement within the foreshore reserve.

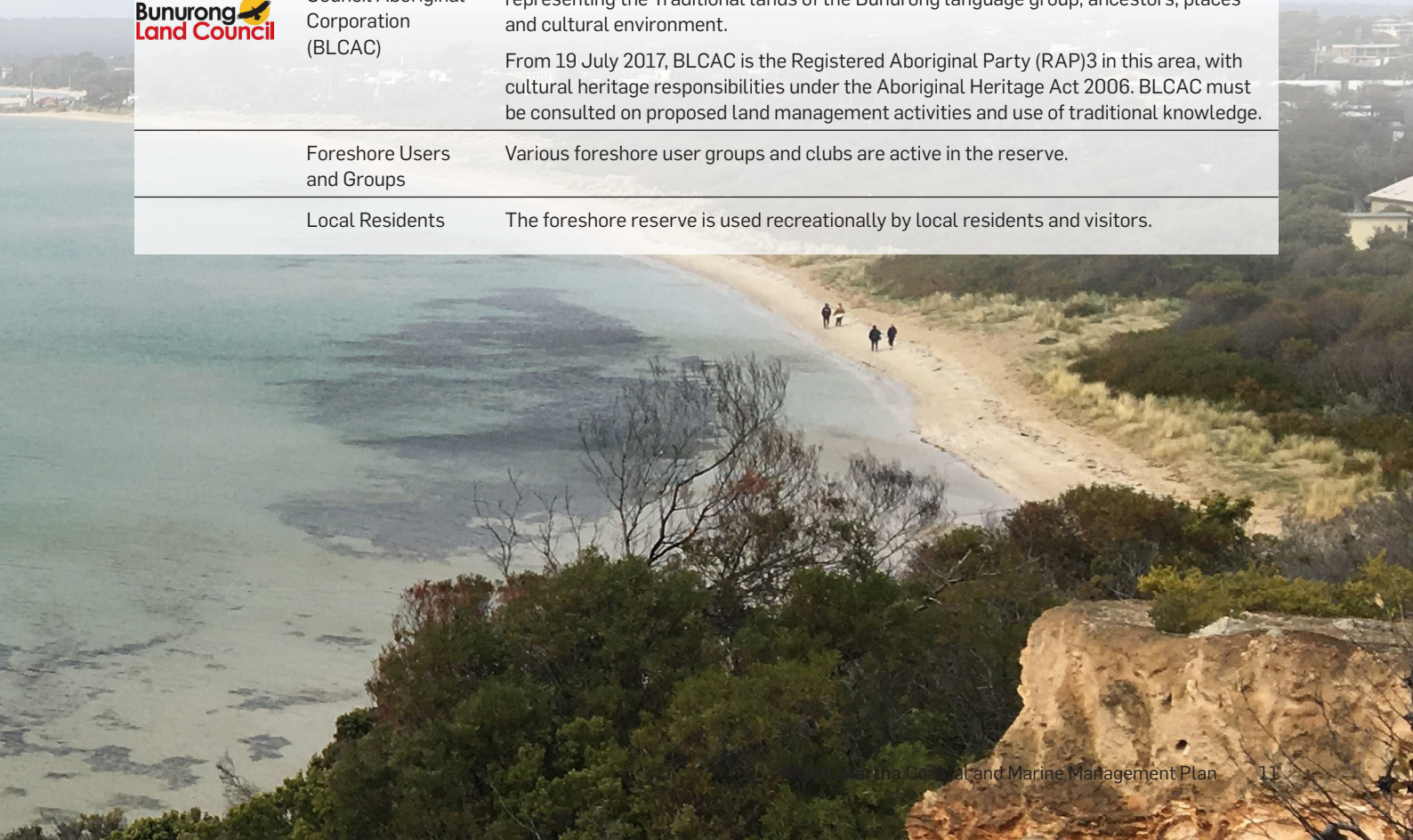
The wider general public was consulted through an online survey via Council website from 5th June to 6th July 2018.

Public submissions were invited during an additional consultation period in 17th January - 15th April 2019.

The Plan was also published in the Government Gazette and in a newspaper circulating generally throughout Victoria in accordance with Section 60 of the MACA.



STAKEHOLDER	ROLE/RESPONSIBILITY/INTEREST	
 <p>Mornington Peninsula Shire (the Shire)</p>		<p>The Shire is the appointed CoM for the Mount Martha Foreshore Reserve, responsible for managing the reserve, and the drainage network administering and enforcing The Mornington Peninsula Planning Scheme, and local laws.</p>
 <p>The Department of Environment Land Water and Planning (DELWP)</p>		<p>DELWP is Victoria's lead government agency responsible for sustainable management of public land, water resources, climate change, forests and ecosystems. DELWP administers the Marine and Coastal Act 2018 and plays an important role in planning for the coast and approval of coastal developments on Crown land.</p>
 <p>Parks Victoria (PV)</p>		<p>PV is the appointed Local Port Manager for Port Phillip Bay, under the Port Management Act 1995, and is also the declared waterway manager for its waters under the Marine Safety Act 2010. Responsibilities include the management and operation of the port including recreational boating activities, as well as the provision and maintenance of navigation aids, piers, jetties and other facilities.</p>
 <p>Environment Protection Authority (EPA Victoria)</p>		<p>EPA Victoria is part of the environment portfolio charged with protecting the Victorian environment. EPA's role is to regulate pollution and administer the Environment Protection Act 1970.</p>
 <p>Port Phillip and Westernport Catchment Management Authority (PPWCMA)</p>		<p>PPWCMA is one of ten regional Catchment Management Authorities. It is the peak natural resource management body in the Port Phillip and Western Port region and oversees the implementation of the Regional Catchment Strategy. The PPWCMA works with a range of stakeholder groups and delivers integrated catchment management and sustainability of the region's catchment assets by building cooperation, coordination and partnerships amongst these groups. The PPWCMA has powers and functions under the Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994</p>
 <p>Melbourne Water (MW)</p>		<p>MW manages Melbourne's water supply catchments, most of Melbourne's sewage, rivers, creeks and major drainage systems throughout the Port Phillip and Westernport region. MW is responsible for six creeks that enter Port Phillip Bay through the Mount Martha Foreshore Reserve. They are Balcombe Creek; Hearn Creek (note final section is a piped stormwater drain, entering at South Beach); Sunshine Creek; Finlayson Creek; Seaside Creek; and Sheoak Creek.</p>
 <p>VicRoads</p>		<p>VicRoads is responsible for managing the Road Reserve along the Esplanade, which abuts the Foreshore Reserve in this plan's coastline.</p>
 <p>Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation (BLCAC)</p>		<p>The BLCAC is a Traditional Owner organisation of the South-Eastern Kulin Nation, representing the Traditional lands of the Bunurong language group, ancestors, places and cultural environment.</p> <p>From 19 July 2017, BLCAC is the Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP)<sup>3</sup> in this area, with cultural heritage responsibilities under the Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006. BLCAC must be consulted on proposed land management activities and use of traditional knowledge.</p>
<p>Foreshore Users and Groups</p>		<p>Various foreshore user groups and clubs are active in the reserve.</p>
<p>Local Residents</p>		<p>The foreshore reserve is used recreationally by local residents and visitors.</p>



# 02 VISION AND OBJECTIVES

## 2.1. THE PLAN VISION

In preparing a coastal management plan, it is important to establish an overarching sense of direction – or vision – regarding the future role, function and character of the foreshore area and for specific locations (or nodes) within the area, which is both inspirational and shared with the widest possible range of stakeholders.

Such visions provide a means to coordinate actions; encourage participation; and measure progress. The vision for the Mount Martha foreshore has been developed through an iterative process of consultation with the community.



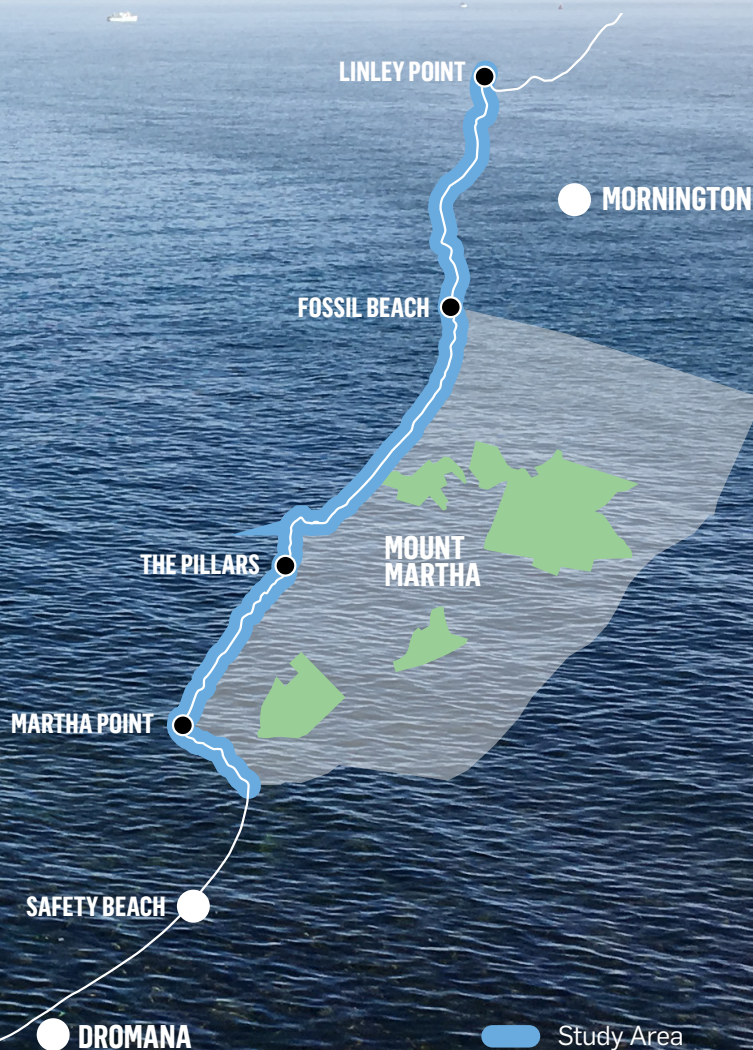
**TO PROTECT AND ENHANCE  
THE UNIQUE NATURAL AND  
CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE  
MOUNT MARTHA FORESHORE  
FOR PRESENT AND FUTURE  
GENERATIONS TO ENJOY.**

## 2.2. THE PLAN OBJECTIVES

The Plan's key objectives reflect the long-term strategies of Mornington Peninsula Shire and are consistent with existing strategic coastal policy for coastal foreshore land and surrounding areas. Importantly, the key objectives highlight the needs and aspirations of the local community, key stakeholders and other foreshore users.

To provide a high-quality coastal experience for the Mount Martha foreshore, the Shire commits to the Plan's following key objectives:

- Protecting and managing the natural systems and processes;
- Leadership on climate change within the community;
- Identifying and protecting cultural values;
- Providing a safe and clean environment;
- Providing access and recreational opportunities for a range of users;
- Encouraging community awareness and involvement;
- Managing and protecting our coastal areas for current users and well as future generations; and
- Consideration of available resources and effective actions.



# 03 STRATEGIES

## 3.1. NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND PROCESSES

The Mount Martha foreshore stretches for over 10 kilometres and for most of its length it is rough escarpments with occasional little bays with sandy beaches. The foreshore is home to a wide range of plant species and a range of fauna and avifauna. Mount Martha foreshore contains some of Victoria's most significant cultural and natural features, including sites of ecological, archaeological, geological, geomorphological, aesthetic and cultural heritage value. These places are of cultural, scientific and educational value to current and future generations.

The Mount Martha foreshore has three unique Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs). EVCs are plant communities that occur across a biogeographical range and have a similar habitat. Each EVC has different characteristics and the Shire aim to maintain each EVC to encourage and promote individual floral features. A list of EVCs found at Mount Martha foreshore can be found in Appendix C.

### 3.1.1. Issues

- Ad-hoc, informal access tracks throughout the foreshore reserve, resulting in negative impacts on the quality of the foreshore vegetation;
- Enforcing regulations to protect vegetation and respond to vegetation vandalism;
- Threat to native vegetation from the presence of environmental weeds;
- Vegetation vandalism to create bay views;
- Weed infestations are often in areas difficult to access, where weed removal could cause erosion such as at Linley Point Park; and
- The landscape around the Mount Martha Beach North is highly changeable due to extreme sand movement.



### 3.1.2. Natural environment and processes objectives

- Strategically target weed management particularly along cliff tops;
- Undertake revegetation activities to enhance the foreshore natural values;
- Consolidate pedestrian access tracks and close 'goat' tracks;
- Engage with the community and enforce regulations to protect vegetation and respond to vegetation vandalism;
- Encourage and educate the community to appreciate and protect biodiversity;
- Encourage residents who abut the foreshore to use locally indigenous plants and remove environmental weeds from their gardens; and
- To adapt and respond to dynamic coastal processes.

### 3.1.3. Key actions

COASTAL VEGETATION	
NEP1	<p>Improve overall vegetation management along the foreshore reserve, particularly around the Mount Martha Beach north and south areas;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remove weed species;</li> <li>• Revegetate with locally sourced indigenous plants; and</li> <li>• Retain dead limbs and trees where they do not pose a hazard to public safety.</li> </ul>
NEP2	<p>Revegetate the primary dune around Mount Martha Beach North car park to protect and improve the foreshore amenity.</p>
NEP3	<p>Establish an area as a living reference for identification of coastal plants at Linley Point Park.</p>
NEP4	<p>Create an information brochure for foreshore abutting residents to understand the benefits to the foreshore reserve in the removal of environmental weeds from their properties.</p>
NEP5	<p>Review existing vegetation protection fencing along the foreshore reserve. Investigate the use of dune fencing to reduce sand movement into the reserve from access points. Remove old and damaged fences and where appropriate install new fences to Council standards.</p>
NEP6	<p>Monitor the dieback of Coastal Banksias near the threshold entrance to Mount Martha township. Ensure that dead Banksias are retained (both standing and fallen) to preserve high biodiversity values after safety issues are checked.</p>
NEP7	<p>Close and revegetate ad hoc pedestrian tracks behind bathing boxes.</p>

## 3.2. CLIMATE CHANGE

The protection and adaptation of the Mount Martha foreshore to issues such as climate change and natural coastal processes will continue to be important to ensure the sustainable use of the foreshore for future generations.

The Shire has been preparing for the potential impacts of climate change for almost two decades. The Shire's approach has been driven by the Sustainable Peninsula Initiative, developed in conjunction with the community in 2001 to ensure that sustainability principles are incorporated into the Shire's operations. Since then the Shire has undertaken a Sustainable Peninsula Progress Report (2012) to measure its progress. Managing our foreshores and community infrastructure from increasing storm frequency and intensity has been identified as a future challenge for the Shire.

### 3.2.1. Issues

- Significant erosion and narrowing of the sandy and small rocky bays between Marina Cove and Mount Martha north and south beaches;
- Damage to foreshore associated infrastructure such as car parks, toilet facilities, paths and the Mount Martha Yacht and Life Saving clubs' facilities through increased storm surges, erosion and coastal inundation;
- Sand movement compromising the condition and viability of existing bathing boxes;
- Ongoing escarpment erosion and slippage along the entire length of the foreshore reserve;
- Changes to the footprint of the mouth to the Balcombe Creek estuary due to increased storm surges, erosion and coastal inundation; and
- Failure to invest in facilities which may promote significant community benefits due to long term risk exposure beyond the intended design life.



### 3.2.2. Climate change objectives

- Managing the Mount Martha foreshore reserve and community infrastructure from increasing storm frequency and intensity such as promoting healthy strong dune systems;
- Ensure any new coastal infrastructure plans for sea level rise of 0.8 metres by 2100;
- Continue to be a leading Council by proactively being abreast of studies regarding climate change, sea level rise and strategies for management of the coast as well as participating in research to determine best-practice decision making for climate change;
- Develop strategies and undertake works to respond to coastal processes and to enable the ongoing use of the coast such as:
  - Investigate opportunities to improve stormwater drainage at all creek outlets; and
  - Identify priority escarpment erosion sites for detailed investigation.
- Work with and assist state government, and update the community on the progress of coastal management works; and
- Continue to drive a consistent approach to the management of bathing boxes by ensuring compliance with the DELWP Bathing Box Construction Guidelines, 2015.

### 3.2.3. Key actions

#### CLIMATE CHANGE

CC1	Investigate the impact of the sea level rise of 0.8 metres by 2100 on Mount Martha foreshore reserve. This will incorporate the findings from the Port Phillip Bay Coastal Hazard Assessment (estimated completion date June 2020).
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#### COASTAL PROCESSES AND DRAINAGE

CC2	Promote strong dune systems through the following management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• remove exotic grass species;</li><li>• control pedestrian access points where possible;</li><li>• create revegetation areas with indigenous plants to help minimise sand drift and future erosion; and</li><li>• provide temporary protection to new plants until revegetation areas are mature.</li></ul>
CC3	Investigate escarpment erosion issues along the foreshore coastline and determine the appropriate methods of control.
CC4	Investigate and prioritise installing traffic control fencing along the north-western edge of the Esplanade between Ellerina Rd and Lempriere Avenue to prevent ad hoc vehicle parking and restrict access to sensitive escarpment areas.
CC5	Investigate and repair erosion to beach caused by Mount Martha Beach South drain (a former creek line) running in front of bathing boxes.
CC6	Continue to engage with the community to inform on the progress of the Mount Martha Beach North stabilisation works by DELWP.

## 3.3. CULTURAL HERITAGE

The history and cultural heritage of the Mount Martha coastline should be preserved and enhanced through the management of the foreshore reserve. It is important to retain both Aboriginal and European cultural sites, and educate visitors about how the foreshore was traditionally used.

The Mount Martha coastline is culturally rich. There is material evidence of Aboriginal cultural heritage (such as shell middens) and potential sites that have spiritual significance (such as burial sites, 'stories' places and 'Keeping Places') along the foreshore and Balcombe Creek Estuary. "Bygully Barring" is the Aboriginal name for Mount Martha.

The management of the foreshore should also continue to reflect key activities which have occurred along the foreshore since European settlement. Historical activities should be recognised and, where possible, enhanced to ensure that the foreshore reflect previous uses. The great navigator Matthew Flinders who visited Port Phillip Bay in 1802, sailed past Mount Martha before landing at Birdrock Beach. The Fossil Beach Cement Works (near Bentons Road) established in 1861, is one example of post-European settlement activities which is valued by the community.

### 3.3.1. Issues

- Conflict between cultural heritage preservation and foreshore infrastructure;
- Active erosion of cultural heritage caused by coastal processes winds and surface run-off from cliffs such as the shell middens;
- Protection of the cultural heritage at Fossil Beach including the cement works artefacts, and the multitude of fossils in the limestone cliff that show evidence of Australian sea life from 10-15 million years ago; and
- Ad-hoc access tracks across dunes and scrambling across escarpments resulting in negative impacts on cultural heritage.



### 3.3.2. Cultural heritage objectives

- Maintain and enhance the unique cultural features of the Mount Martha foreshore;
- Ensure the protection of Aboriginal heritage sites along the Mount Martha foreshore and creeklines;
- Involve Bunurong and Boon Wurrung representatives as part of the management of the Mount Martha foreshore; and
- Provide the community with information regarding the local history and cultural events.

### 3.3.3. Key actions

CH1	Create an interpretive sculpture project along the Nunns Walk telling the European and indigenous story of the local area. The Shire will be respectful and continue to negotiate in good faith with local indigenous elders and preserve the heritage of the area.
CH2	In collaboration with the Traditional Owners, determine the appropriate method to protect and prevent unlimited access to the shell middens along the foreshore reserve.
CH3	Actively seek funding opportunities through heritage grants and progressively action recommendations from the 2011 Fossil Beach Cement Works Heritage Study.
CH4	Develop a landscape master plan for the heritage study area at Fossil Beach in conjunction with DELWP, Heritage Victoria and other stakeholders.



### 3.4. AN ACCESSIBLE AND SAFE COAST

The Mount Martha Foreshore is visited by a wide range of people, from local residents and those from other metropolitan Melbourne suburbs, to interstate and international visitors. Creating a foreshore which is accessible via a range of transport modes will increase patronage and provide business for local shops.

The foreshore is serviced by buses which run along the Esplanade at Mount Martha. There is an opportunity to provide more regular bus routes and promote the beaches. Encouraging the use of public transport will reduce congestion of foreshore car parks and along the Esplanade, as well as streets adjacent to the foreshore. bus stops and the local shopping strip will also create strong links between the foreshore and the use of public transport.

The promotion of bike riding over driving will also contribute to reducing congestion in foreshore car parks and will encourage healthy living.

Car parks along the Mount Martha foreshore are of an inconsistent standard with many car parks being unsafe and not maximising the space available. The upgrading of car parks will allow for improvements to car park surfaces; improved safety within car parks for both pedestrians and motorists; and ensure the maximum amount of parking spaces within a limited footprint.

Nunn's Walk is a coastal path that stretches 6.5 kilometres along the clifftop foreshore starting at the Linley Point Lookout at the southern end of Fishermans Beach in Mornington, passing Fossil Beach, Hawker Beach and ends at Balcombe Creek at Mount Martha. Along the way there is a multitude of viewpoints over Port Phillip Bay and tracks through to small beaches.

Currently, there are few areas where people with limited mobility can access the beach. This is particularly evident at Mount Martha Beach South where access to the beach is either via stairs or steep ramps. Creating beaches which can be easily accessed by visitors will further promote healthy living, particularly for people with limited mobility. Increasing accessibility can be achieved by replacing stairs with ramps, where appropriate, and ensuring that pathways meet Disability Discrimination and Other Human Rights Legislation Amendment Act 2009 guidelines. Ensuring that accessways are maintained to a high standard will ensure the safety of the public; protect vegetation by directing pedestrians to formal accessways instead of through the dunes; and improve links for cyclists and people with prams.

The installation of seating along the foreshore, particularly along Nunn's Walk coastal path, will provide somewhere for people with limited mobility to rest. When undertaking works on the foreshore, the installation of seating will be investigated.

Signs should be clear and direct people to the appropriate location. For example signs directing wind surfers and kite surfers away from swimmers in front of Life Saving Clubs. This will improve beach safety and reduce conflict between different beach users.



### 3.4.1. Pedestrians and cyclists

#### Issues

- Ad-hoc access tracks resulting in negative impacts on the quality of the foreshore vegetation;
- No shared path connection along Nunn's Walk from Linley point to Mount Martha Beach North;
- Current maintenance schedule not adequate for existing beach access points and footpaths; and
- Lack of clear and safe pedestrian access points are needed to better connect the foreshore to the township.

#### Objectives

- Promote alternative modes of transport such as cycling and walking;
- Provide well maintained pedestrian and cycle links along the foreshore reserve to create safe access for beach users; and
- Consolidate access points and pathways to reduce negative impacts on the coastal environment.

#### Key actions

ASC1	Review access from Mount Martha shopping precinct to the foreshore.
ASC2	Upgrade pedestrian access steps linking Mount Martha South Beach carpark to beach.
ASC3	Investigate an extension of the existing boardwalk near the Mount Martha Yacht Club, known as 'Monty's Walk, to create extended coastal walks north and south along the foreshore reserve
ASC4	Investigate an opportunity to improve pedestrian connectivity at Fossil Beach by formalising the gravel path inside the sea wall using material sensitive to the coastal environment to create better access transitions at either end.



### 3.4.2. Access for limited mobility

#### Issues

- A growing population within the Shire with older and less mobile people, those with restricted mobility, and young families requiring equal access to the foreshore reserve; and
- Limited areas where people with mobility limitations can access the beach.

#### Objectives

- Create inclusive and accessible opportunities for the needs of older and less mobile people and younger generations;
- Improve pathways along the foreshore to enable safe access to beach users with restricted mobility;
- Prioritise disabled access in the main beach areas which include Mount Martha Beach South, and the Lifesaving and Yacht clubs;
- Improve the safety and condition of designated access tracks along the foreshore; and
- Provide for rest areas along the foreshore walking tracks.

#### Key actions

ASC5	Provide DDA compliant access to/from beach and associated car park at the Mount Martha Lifesaving and Yacht clubs incorporating disabled access parking bays.
ASC6	Provide all abilities access paths to the toilet facilities at Mount Martha Beach North and South.
ASC7	Review the provision of existing seating along Nunn's Walk and provide for upgrades, repairs and additional seating as required.
ASC8	Incorporate disabled access parking spaces into the design of foreshore car park upgrades at Mount Martha Beach South and the Lifesaving and Yacht clubs.

### 3.4.3. Traffic

#### Issues

- Safe traffic movement and adequate separation between pedestrians and vehicles; and
- Poor visibility of cars exiting the Mount Martha Lifesaving and Yacht clubs' carpark for oncoming traffic.

#### Objectives

- Clear and safe pedestrian access points to connect the foreshore from the surrounding residents and township; and
- Improve visibility for vehicles entering the Esplanade from the foreshore reserve.

#### Key actions

ASC9	Create a formal, raised pedestrian crossing across the Esplanade at Helena Street.
ASC10	Create a formal, raised pedestrian crossing across the Esplanade at Kilburn Grove.
ASC11	Provide an improved pedestrian crossing at Dominion Road to safely link the Community Centre car park and Mount Martha Beach South.
ASC12	Undertake works to improve the safety and accessibility of Kilburn Grove, and Prescott Avenue car parks.
ASC13	Improve visibility for vehicles exiting the small car park southwest of Kilburn Grove, by the removal of single parking bays on the Esplanade.

### 3.4.4. Emergency management and planning

#### Issues

- Lack of provision of access for emergency vehicles in cliff areas and around car parking areas during peak season;
- Difficulty identifying incident locations on public land, which can delay the emergency response; and
- Reporting channels and response for water quality issues.

#### Objectives

- Reduce the possibility of delays in emergency response times;
- Improve suitable access for emergency services and improved identification of locations on public land;
- Provide for emergency vehicle access and parking in future landscape proposals;
- Minimise public health risks for foreshore users;
- Continue to include government agencies and volunteer emergency rescue providers that operate on the foreshore reserve in consultation processes; and
- Improve reporting, monitoring and education around coastal incidents and processes.

#### Key actions

ASC14	Implement the Emergency Services Telecommunications Authority - Emergency Marker Program on Mount Martha Foreshore.
ASC15	Provide for emergency vehicle access at Mount Martha Beach South and the Lifesaving and Yacht clubs.

### 3.4.5. Signage

#### Issues

- Uncoordinated signage implementation with some redundant and/ or in poor condition; and
- Excessive signage detracting from the foreshore's aesthetics.

#### Objectives

- Ensure that signage is kept to the minimum necessary to inform, and for enforcement purposes. Co-locate signage where possible;
- Remove or replace illegible and redundant signage as required;
- Consider the height, material used and siting of signage to minimise visual impacts without compromising the need for the message; and
- Use signage to notify and protect the public from risk (this may include the installation of temporary signage and/or closure of areas through temporary or permanent fencing as required).

#### Key actions

ASC16	Audit the existing signage on the foreshore to determine what signage is required and develop an effective signage strategy to ensure signage is coordinated. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remove out dated old signs;</li> <li>• Consolidate directional and regulatory signage; and</li> <li>• Incorporate creative interpretive cultural history and local history information.</li> </ul>
ASC17	Improve the quality of signage of the foreshore through improved design, siting and inclusion of multiple messages into a single sign where possible.



### 3.4.6. Dogs

#### Issues

- Nuisance pet complaints during peak periods from beach users; and
- Dogs off-leash in ecologically sensitive areas, particularly near significant nesting sites for native fauna.

#### Objectives

- Continue to regulate pet owners who exercise with their dogs in foreshore areas in accordance with foreshore regulations, the Domestic Animals Act 1994 and Orders of Council; and
- Provide dog waste facilities to advocate responsible dog ownership.

#### Key actions

ASC18	Continue to provide and monitor 'dog friendly' designated areas between Hawker Beach and Linley Point.
ASC19	Review and upgrade dog waste facilities, as required, between Hawker Beach and Linley Point.



### 3.4.7. The Pillars

The Pillars at Mount Martha is a natural cliff face located within Mount Martha Foreshore Reserve between Deakin Drive and Marguerita Avenue, Mount Martha. Over the recent years visitation to The Pillars has significantly increased. There are no formal access tracks, inadequate parking and no toilets or rubbish bins. To access the site visitors must cross the Esplanade, a busy arterial road, with limited visibility and walk along the narrow verge. Due to the physical environment at The Pillars and in the surrounding areas these issues are not easily addressed.

In September 2018, Council adopted the Draft Pillars Long Term Management Plan, a report developed to address long-term management of the site. The Plan identified option and actions to manage visitation at the Pillars and protect the cultural and environmental values. Public safety and legislative requirements are key considerations.

Due to concerns associated with public safety and Council's public liability risk in relation to The Pillars, in October 2018 Council decided to erect a temporary fence. The temporary fence was to be erected at the end of 2018.

Given the nature of The Pillars site, amendments to the Draft Long Term Management Plan may be necessary to reflect the management options decided and implemented by Council. Please refer to the Draft Pillars Long Term Management Plan for site specific recommendations at The Pillars.

#### Issues

- Parking and traffic congestion;
- Safety concerns;
  - Pedestrians crossing roads;
  - Falls from cliff and water safety;
- Antisocial behaviour;
- Erosion of the cliff area;
- Damage and loss of vegetation and habitat; and
- Damage to cultural heritage assets.

#### Objectives

- Find balance in managing the different values of the Site; and
- Ensure the safety of visitors to the Site.

#### Key actions

ASC20	Refer to The Pillars Long Term Management Plan.
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## 3.5. A CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

Litter and rubbish dumping is detrimental to the Mount Martha foreshore environment. It detracts from the foreshore's aesthetic qualities and can present a serious risk to public health as well as to wildlife that may ingest or become tangled in foreign materials.

The Shire does not provide rubbish bins on beaches given the difficulties relating to access. Rubbish bins for community use are provided near car parks and people are encouraged to take their rubbish home.

### 3.5.1. Issues

- Illegal rubbish dumping and quantity of rubbish produced during peak season;
- The main beach areas, Mount Martha south and north has high visitation during the peak season and produces large amounts of rubbish; and
- Existing bins are dated and need to be upgraded.

### 3.5.2. Objectives

- Maintain a clean and accessible beach for the enjoyment of all beach users;
- Reduce the amount of litter that washes up on the foreshore from the sea and drainage outfalls;
- Reduce incidents of rubbish dumping; and
- Upgrade quality of street furniture.

### 3.5.3. Key actions

CE1	Incorporate new bins into future landscape designs for the foreshore.
CE2	Increase collection of rubbish in peak periods where appropriate.
CE3	Actively support campaigns and actions aimed at reducing litter, particularly if an opportunity emerges for direct application within the Mount Martha foreshore.



## 3.6. USE OF THE COAST

The foreshore is home to a wide range of activities with each visitor using the foreshore in their own individual way. Beach visitation, fishing, foreshore walking and dog walking are popular activities. More active pursuits include sailing/boating and jet skiing. These different recreational activities occasionally compete for coastal space and should be managed in a balanced and sustainable way.

Providing coastal infrastructure which is sensitive to the coastal environment and can be utilised for a range of different activities is a key priority of Council. This provides an opportunity to investigate ways to change buildings from single use facilities e.g. a Life Saving Club, to multi-use facilities which can be utilised all year round. It is important to design infrastructure to make the most of the available coastal area, and provide the greatest benefit. When undertaking hard infrastructure works, materials which are sustainably sourced and are able to withstand the harsh coastal environment should be used.

As a Township Centre, Mount Martha Township provides neighbourhood support facilities for shopping, medical, services, eating/drinking and casual meeting. Other support includes vehicle parking, bicycle storage, shelter and shade, toilets, picnic tables, BBQs, seating, and drinking fountains/water bowls.

Public toilets are currently located at Mount Martha Beach North, Mount Martha LSC, and Mount Martha Beach South (all in conjunction with car parks).

The Mt Martha foreshore has limited scope for events and commercial operations.

Bathing boxes are in a single row on the main swimming beaches at Mount Martha Beach North and Mount Martha Beach South, forward of the primary dune.



### 3.6.1. Infrastructure and buildings

#### Issues

- Public toilets are of an inconsistent standard; and
- Bathing boxes becoming structurally compromised and impacting on middens.

#### Objectives

- Ensure infrastructure provides year-round benefits to the community by creating multi-use facilities;
- Ensure that cleaning and maintenance of foreshore toilet facilities can cope with high demand through peak periods;
- Maintain and upgrade infrastructure to meet best building and design practices and ensure buildings are fit-for-purpose;
- Rationalise the footprint of existing infrastructure where possible, while improving functionality and community benefit;
- Rationalise and control access to bathing boxes and continue to investigate opportunities for the management of Cultural Heritage sites with applicable stakeholders; and
- Improve accessibility to existing facilities.

#### Key actions

UC1	<p>Prepare and implement Detailed Landscape Plans for the Mount Martha beach south and north, and Mount Martha Lifesaving/Yacht Clubs car park areas based on the Sketch Master Plans (A – C) which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>create a sense of arrival to the foreshore;</li> <li>encourage the rationalisation of existing infrastructure footprint, where possible;</li> <li>provide improved pedestrian movement between the beach and the public toilet facilities; and</li> <li>provision for picnic facilities with shade.</li> </ul>
UC2	<p>Upgrade existing public toilet facilities at Mount Martha beach (south and north) to improve their aesthetics, safety and usability such as drinking fountains, outdoor showers, BBQ, seating, and shade facilities. Explore option to install Changing Places facilities.</p>
UC3	<p>Increase cleaning schedule during peak season at public toilet facilities.</p>

### 3.6.2. Car parking

#### Issues

- Designated foreshore car parking areas are of an inconsistent standard;
- Ad hoc and opportunistic parking adjacent to the Esplanade beach side, resulting in unsafe access and negative impacts on the quality of the foreshore vegetation due to creation of 'goat tracks'; and
- Car parks throughout reserve are gravel and when unmaintained large potholes form, creating drainage issues and reduced visual amenity.

#### Objectives

- Provide well maintained car parking that is of a consistent standard and include disabled parking bays;
- Promote alternative transport methods to ease car parking congestion during peak times;
- Improve the layout of car parking areas to improve efficiency and traffic movement;
- Improve vision for vehicles exiting beach carpark by maintenance of vegetation and signage obstructions;
- Include best practice water sensitive urban design and refer to The Siting and Design Guidelines for Structures on the Victorian Coast (1998) in the upgrade of car parks; and
- Carparks to be resurfaced with a low maintenance, coastal sensitive material. Higher use areas should be prioritised.

#### Key actions

UC4	<p>Formalise layout of existing car parks at Mount Martha Beach North and South, and Mount Martha Lifesaving and Yacht clubs, and review surface material. Refer to the Siting and Design Guidelines for Structures on the Victorian Coast (1998) for guidance on surface material options.</p>
UC5	<p>Reduce congestion in foreshore car parks at Mount Martha Beach South and Mount Martha Lifesaving and Yacht clubs by incorporating drop-off zones.</p>

## 3.7. COMMUNITY AWARENESS AND INVOLVEMENT

Providing the local residents with information regarding the on-going maintenance and planning of the foreshore will help residents better understand why works are being undertaken and will help promote community stewardship of the foreshore. Furthermore, consulting the public on proposed planned works for the foreshore will enable the Shire to create a foreshore which meets community needs.

Many community groups, schools and local resident groups participate in working bees on the foreshore. Working bee activities include the planting of foreshore vegetation, weed removal works and litter collection. The working bees are a great way to educate participants about foreshore management and the help received from these groups is invaluable. The Shire will continue to encourage other groups and beach users to participate in foreshore working bees, and will be active partners in national environmental initiatives such as National Tree Day and Clean Up Australia Day.

### 3.7.1. Issues

- Key foreshore users and groups would like greater involvement in decision making in relation to the foreshore;
- There are diminishing numbers of volunteers; and
- Ongoing consultation with the wider community is required for the Shire to make thorough, best practice decisions on future works within the reserve.

### 3.7.2. Community awareness and involvement objectives

- Ensure local residents and the general public are updated on works outside of the normal foreshore maintenance activities and have opportunities to provide feedback;
- Engage with the community to achieve stewardship and appreciation of the foreshore environment;
- Provide regular updates on the Shire's website to provide information on foreshore projects, community events, and current works; and
- Seek opportunities to showcase and reward the work of volunteer groups that contribute to our foreshores.

### 3.7.3. Key actions

CAI1	Continue to keep the community informed of developments and involved in consultation in an integrated manner.
CAI2	Consult the public on proposed planned new landscape works for the foreshore.



## 3.8. MONITORING AND REVIEW

Regular monitoring of the implementation of the Plan is required to ensure that progress is made, recommendations remain relevant, priorities are addressed, and management approaches and decisions remain consistent with the vision and principles set out in the Plan. Best practice monitoring, evaluation and reporting (MER) is informed by the adaptive management cycle which is illustrated below. Knowledge and information management underpin this cycle and are crucial for ensuring comprehensive and effective MER. Information is generated, collected, collated and transferred at various stages in the cycle. MER of the Plan will keep the implementation process on track, and ensure the visions and objectives are being met and that the Shire is meeting the requirements under the delegation.

### 3.8.1. Issues

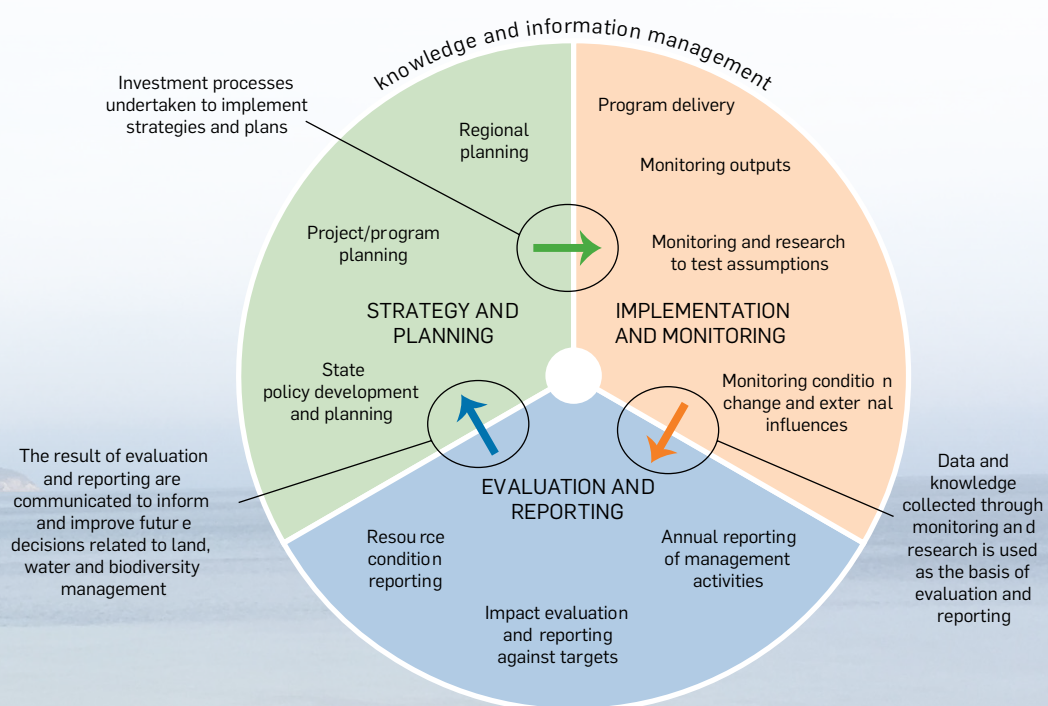
- Identifying which actions have/have not been implemented from the Plan;
- Consistency in collating data and reporting on the implementation of the Plan; and
- Understanding how to communicate to DELWP and the community on progress during the implementation of actions from the Plan.

### 3.8.2. Objectives

- Create a MER framework which enables the Shire to ensure key objectives of the Plan are being met, actions are being implemented and to provide information on what changes are occurring; and
- Assess the efficiency, effectiveness and appropriateness of actions in meeting the Plan vision and objectives.

### 3.8.3. Key actions

MR1	Annually review delivery of actions through Councils framework to track the delivery of the Plan;
MR2	Provide annual reports to DELWP on the implementation of the actions listed in the Plan;
MR3	Provide a report to DELWP on the coastal management indicators listed in section 3.8 of the Guidelines for the Preparation of Coastal Management Plans 2017; and
MR4	Review the Plan's northern boundary to determine if the area between Linley Point and Bentons Road is better placed in the Mornington Coastal Management Plan.



MER and key elements of the adaptive management cycle.

Source: Guidelines for the Preparation of Coastal Management Plans

# 04 FORESHORE MANAGEMENT PLANS

To ensure that the various activities are managed in a way that achieves the greatest benefit for the public, the Shire has created Foreshore Management Units (FMUs). The FMUs are locations identified as suitable for certain levels of activity and are allocated different primary roles.

The FMUs for this Plan include Activity, Recreation or Sensitive locations. These FMUs are based on the consideration of a combination of factors including existing conditions, patterns of land use and infrastructure, the extent to which an area has been modified, and an analysis of natural systems, cultural heritage and social values. The map of the FMUs can be found on page 31.

## 4.1. ACTIVITY MANAGEMENT UNIT

Activity management units (AMUs) may contain activities which are less coastal dependent and new developments will be considered where the proposal is a suitable development that provides environmental, social and economic benefits; enhances the community's value of the coast; integrates with the coastal landscape and setting and is of a scale suitable to the local context, appropriately sited and designed.

## 4.2. RECREATION MANAGEMENT UNIT

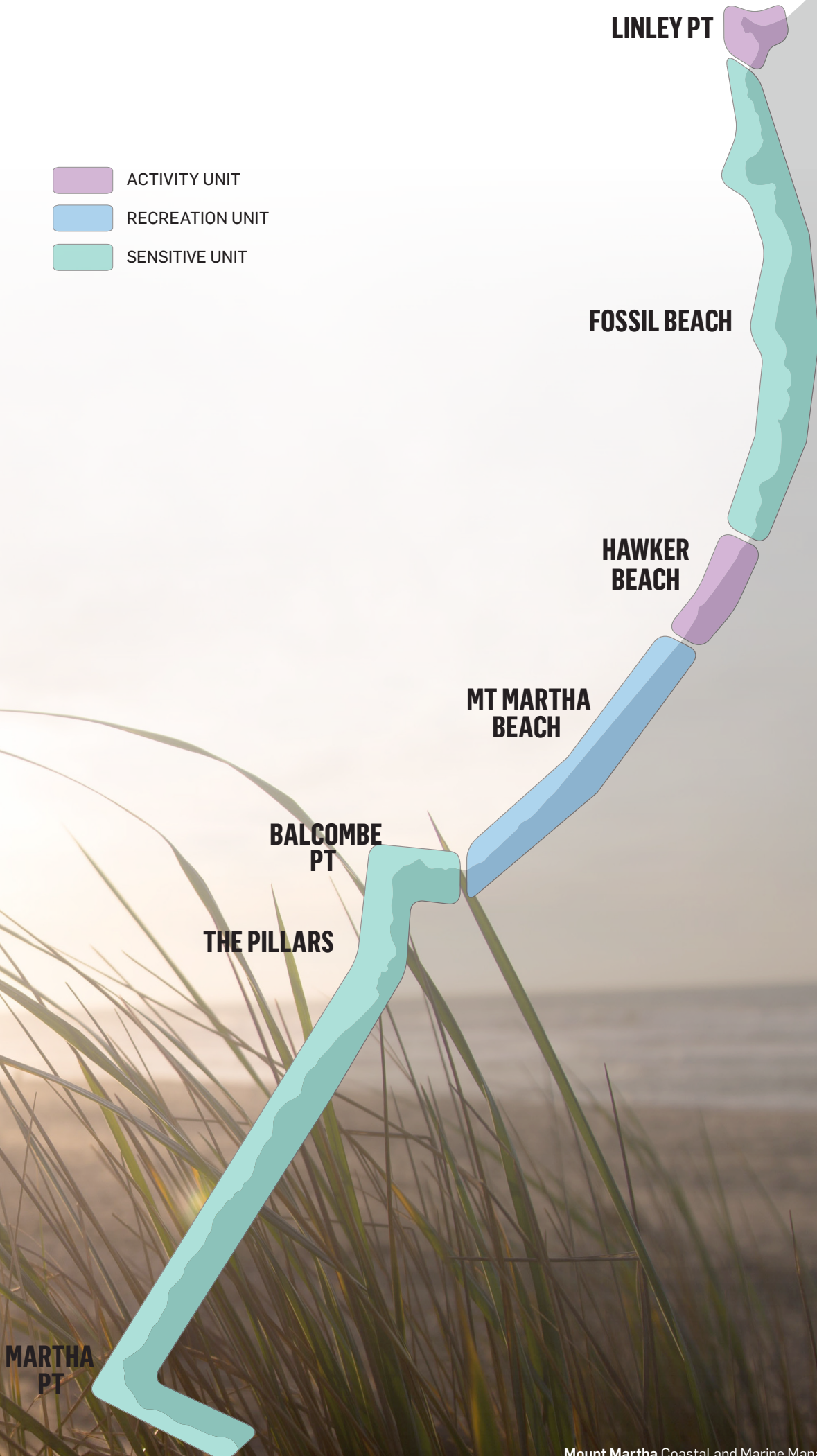
Recreation management units (RMUs) include designated areas of higher recreational functions such as boat ramps, walking/cycling tracks and community buildings. Activities in RMUs will be promoted and encouraged through the installation and maintenance of appropriate foreshore infrastructure, such as car parks, Life Saving Clubs, toilets, and more.

## 4.3. SENSITIVE MANAGEMENT UNIT

Sensitive Management Units (SMUs) are defined primarily as having high ecological and/or cultural heritage values that should be preserved. While some informal recreation such as swimming, snorkelling or walking may still occur within these areas, the emphasis in these areas is on the preservation and conservation of these values. These areas will be maintained for their natural values and encourage low impact activities which do not require supporting infrastructure.

The following management plans illustrate the location of the recommendations along the foreshore that are referred to in the key actions within Section 3.

- ACTIVITY UNIT
- RECREATION UNIT
- SENSITIVE UNIT





**MAP 01 - MARTHA POINT TO BALCOMBE POINT**

**MAP 02 - BALCOMBE POINT TO BALCOMBE CREEK ESTUARY**

**MAP 03 - BALCOMBE CREEK ESTUARY TO AUGUSTA ROAD**

**MAP 04 - AUGUSTA ROAD TO BENTONS ROAD**

**MAP 05 - BENTONS ROAD TO LINLEY POINT**

**SKETCH MASTER PLANS:**

**PLAN A - MOUNT MARTHA SOUTH BEACH CAR PARK AREA**

**PLAN B - MOUNT MARTHA LIFESAVING/YACHT CLUBS CAR PARK AREA**

**PLAN C - MOUNT MARTH NORTH BEACH CAR PARK AREA**



### STRATEGIES FOR NATURAL SYSTEMS

#### COASTAL VEGETATION

Improve overall vegetation management along the foreshore reserve, particularly around the Mount Martha Beach north and south areas;

- Remove weed species;
- Revegetate with locally sourced indigenous plants; and
- Retain dead limbs and trees where they do not pose a hazard to public safety.

**NEP1**

**NEP4**

Create an information brochure for foreshore abutting residents to understand the benefits to the foreshore reserve in the removal of environmental weeds from their properties.

**NEP7**

Close and revegetate ad hoc pedestrian tracks.

### STRATEGIES FOR CLIMATE CHANGE

#### CLIMATE CHANGE

**CC1**

Investigate the impact of the sea level rise of 0.8 metres by 2100 on Mount Martha foreshore reserve. This will incorporate the findings from the Port Phillip Bay Coastal hazard assessment (Estimated completion date June 2020).

**CC3**

#### COASTAL PROCESSES AND DRAINAGE

Investigate escarpment erosion issues along the foreshore coastline and determine the appropriate methods of control.

**CC4**

Investigate and prioritise installing traffic control fencing along the north-western edge of the Esplanade between Ellerina Rd and Lempriere Avenue to prevent ad hoc vehicle parking and restrict access to sensitive escarpment areas.

### STRATEGIES FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE

**CH2**

In collaboration with the Traditional owners, determine the appropriate method to protect and prevent unlimited access to the shell middens along the foreshore reserve.

### STRATEGIES FOR AN ACCESSIBLE AND SAFE COAST

#### EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING

**ASC14**

Implement the Emergency Services Telecommunications Authority - Emergency Marker Program on Mount Martha Foreshore.

#### THE PILLARS

**ASC20**

Refer to The Pillars Long Term Management Plan 2018.

### STRATEGIES FOR COMMUNITY AWARENESS AND INVOLVEMENT

**CAI1**

Continue to keep the community informed of developments and involved in consultation in an integrated manner.

**CAI2**

Consult the public on proposed planned new landscape works for the foreshore.

### STRATEGIES FOR MONITORING AND REVIEW

**MR1**

Annually review delivery of actions through Councils framework to track the delivery of the Plan.

**MR2**

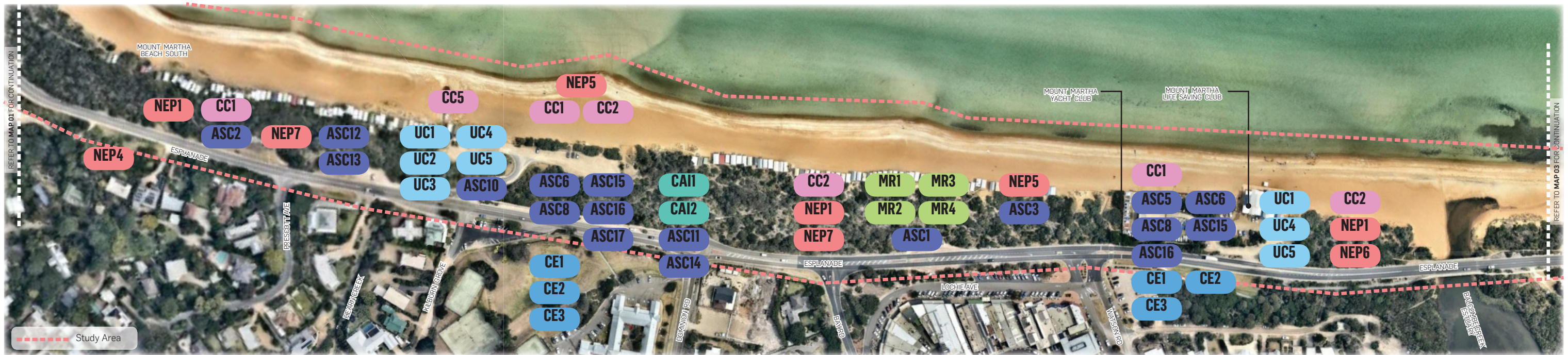
Provide annual reports to DELWP on the implementation of the actions listed in the Plan.

**MR3**

Provide a report to DELWP on the coastal management indicators listed in section 3.8 of the Guidelines for the Preparation of Coastal Management Plans 2017.

**MR4**

Review the Plan's northern boundary to determine if the area between Linley Point and Bentons Road is better placed in the Mornington Coastal Management Plan.



## STRATEGIES FOR NATURAL SYSTEMS

### COASTAL VEGETATION

Improve overall vegetation management along the foreshore reserve, particularly around the Mount Martha Beach north and south areas;

- NEP1**
  - Remove weed species;
  - Revegetate with locally sourced indigenous plants; and
  - Retain dead limbs and trees where they do not pose a hazard to public safety.

- NEP4** Create an information brochure for foreshore abutting residents to understand the benefits to the foreshore reserve in the removal of environmental weeds from their properties.

- NEP5** Review existing vegetation protection fencing along the foreshore reserve. Investigate the use of dune fencing to reduce sand movement into the reserve from access points. Remove old and damaged fences and where appropriate install new fences to Council standards.

- NEP6** Monitor the dieback of Coastal Banksias near the threshold entrance to Mount Martha township. Ensure that dead Banksias are retained (both standing and fallen) to preserve high biodiversity values after safety issues are checked.

- NEP7** Close and revegetate ad hoc pedestrian tracks.

## STRATEGIES FOR CLIMATE CHANGE

### CLIMATE CHANGE

- CC1** Investigate the impact of the sea level rise of 0.8 metres by 2100 on Mount Martha foreshore reserve. This will incorporate the findings from the Port Phillip Bay Coastal hazard assessment (Estimated completion date June 2020).

### COASTAL PROCESSES AND DRAINAGE

Promote strong dune systems through the following management:

- remove exotic grass species;
- control pedestrian access points where possible;
- create revegetation areas with indigenous plants to help minimise sand drift and future erosion; and
- provide temporary protection to new plants until revegetation areas are mature.

- CC2**

- CC5** Investigate and repair erosion to beach caused by Mount Martha Beach South drain (a former creek line) running in front of bathing boxes.

## STRATEGIES FOR AN ACCESSIBLE AND SAFE COAST

### PEDESTRIANS AND CYCLISTS

- ASC1** Review access from Mount Martha shopping precinct to the foreshore.

- ASC2** Upgrade pedestrian access steps linking Mount Martha South Beach carpark to beach.

- ASC3** Investigate an extension of the existing boardwalk near the Mount Martha Yacht Club, known as 'Monty's Walk', to create extended coastal walks north and south along the foreshore reserve.

### ACCESS FOR LIMITED MOBILITY

- ASC5** Provide DDA compliant access to/from beach and associated car park at the Mount Martha Lifesaving and Yacht clubs incorporating disabled access parking bays.

- ASC6** Provide all abilities access paths to the toilet facilities at Mount Martha Beach North and South.

- ASC8** Incorporate disabled access parking spaces into the design of foreshore car park upgrades at Mount Martha Beach South and the Lifesaving and Yacht clubs.

### TRAFFIC

- ASC10** Create a formal, raised pedestrian crossing across the Esplanade at Kilburn Grove.

- ASC11** Provide an improved pedestrian crossing at Dominion Road to safely link the Community Centre car park and Mount Martha Beach South.

- ASC12** Undertake works to improve the safety and accessibility of Kilburn Grove, and Prescott Avenue car parks.

- ASC13** Improve visibility for vehicles exiting the small car park southwest of Kilburn Grove, by the removal of single parking bays on the Esplanade.

### EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING

- ASC14** Implement the Emergency Services Telecommunications Authority - Emergency Marker Program on Mount Martha Foreshore.

- ASC15** Provide for emergency vehicle access at Mount Martha Beach South and the Lifesaving and Yacht clubs.

### SIGNAGE

Audit the existing signage on the foreshore to determine what signage is required and develop an effective signage strategy to ensure signage is coordinated.

- ASC16**
  - Remove out dated old signs;
  - Consolidate directional and regulatory signage; and
  - Incorporate creative interpretive cultural history and local history information.

- ASC17** Improve the quality of signage of the foreshore through improved design, siting and inclusion of multiple messages into a single sign where possible.

## STRATEGIES FOR A CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

- CE1** Incorporate new bins into future landscape designs for the foreshore.

- CE2** Increase collection of rubbish in peak periods where appropriate.

- CE3** Actively support campaigns and actions aimed at reducing litter, particularly if an opportunity emerges for direct application within the Mount Martha foreshore.

## STRATEGIES FOR USE OF THE COAST

Prepare and implement Detailed Landscape Plans for the Mount Martha beach south and north, and Mount Martha Lifesaving/Yacht Clubs car park areas based on the Sketch Master Plans (A - C) which:

- UC1**
  - create a sense of arrival to the foreshore;
  - encourage the rationalisation of existing infrastructure footprint, where possible;
  - provide improved pedestrian movement between the beach and the public toilet facilities; and
  - provision for picnic facilities with shade.

- UC2** Upgrade existing public toilet facilities at Mount Martha beach (south and north) to improve their aesthetics, safety and usability such as drinking fountains, outdoor showers, BBQ, seating, and shade facilities. Explore option to install Changing Places facilities.

- UC3** Increase cleaning schedule during peak season at public toilet facilities.

### CAR PARKING

- UC4** Formalise layout of existing car parks at Mount Martha Beach North and South, and Mount Martha Lifesaving and Yacht clubs, and review surface material. Refer to the Siting and Design Guidelines for Structures on the Victorian Coast (1998) for guidance on surface material options.

- UC5** Reduce congestion in foreshore car parks at Mount Martha Beach South and Mount Martha Lifesaving and Yacht clubs by incorporating drop-off zones.

## STRATEGIES FOR COMMUNITY AWARENESS AND INVOLVEMENT

- CAI1** Continue to keep the community informed of developments and involved in consultation in an integrated manner.

- CAI2** Consult the public on proposed planned new landscape works for the foreshore.

## STRATEGIES FOR MONITORING AND REVIEW

- MR1** Annually review delivery of actions through Councils framework to track the delivery of the Plan.

- MR2** Provide annual reports to DELWP on the implementation of the actions listed in the Plan.

- MR3** Provide a report to DELWP on the coastal management indicators listed in section 3.8 of the Guidelines for the Preparation of Coastal Management Plans 2017.

- MR4** Review the Plan's northern boundary to determine if the area between Linley Point and Bentons Road is better placed in the Mornington Coastal Management Plan.



## STRATEGIES FOR NATURAL SYSTEMS

### COASTAL VEGETATION

Improve overall vegetation management along the foreshore reserve, particularly around the Mount Martha Beach north and south areas;

- Remove weed species;
- Revegetate with locally sourced indigenous plants; and
- Retain dead limbs and trees where they do not pose a hazard to public safety.

NEP1

NEP2

Revegetate the primary dune around Mount Martha Beach North car park to protect and improve the foreshore amenity.

NEP4

Create an information brochure for foreshore abutting residents to understand the benefits to the foreshore reserve in the removal of environmental weeds from their properties.

NEP5

Review existing vegetation protection fencing along the foreshore reserve. Investigate the use of dune fencing to reduce sand movement into the reserve from access points. Remove old and damaged fences and where appropriate install new fences to Council standards.

NEP7

Close and revegetate ad hoc pedestrian tracks.

## STRATEGIES FOR CLIMATE CHANGE

### CLIMATE CHANGE

Investigate the impact of the sea level rise of 0.8 metres by 2100 on Mount Martha foreshore reserve. This will incorporate the findings from the Port Phillip Bay Coastal hazard assessment (Estimated completion date June 2020).

CC1

## COASTAL PROCESSES AND DRAINAGE

Promote strong dune systems through the following management:

- remove exotic grass species;
- control pedestrian access points where possible;
- create revegetation areas with indigenous plants to help minimise sand drift and future erosion; and
- provide temporary protection to new plants until revegetation areas are mature.

CC2

CC6

Continue to engage with the community to inform on the progress of the Mount Martha Beach North stabilisation works by DELWP.

## STRATEGIES FOR AN ACCESSIBLE AND SAFE COAST

### EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING

ASC14

Implement the Emergency Services Telecommunications Authority - Emergency Marker Program on Mount Martha Foreshore.

### SIGNAGE

Audit the existing signage on the foreshore to determine what signage is required and develop an effective signage strategy to ensure signage is coordinated.

ASC16

- Remove out dated old signs;
- Consolidate directional and regulatory signage; and
- Incorporate creative interpretive cultural history and local history information.

ASC17

Improve the quality of signage of the foreshore through improved design, siting and inclusion of multiple messages into a single sign where possible.

## STRATEGIES FOR A CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

CE1

Incorporate new bins into future landscape designs for the foreshore.

CE2

Increase collection of rubbish in peak periods where appropriate.

CE3

Actively support campaigns and actions aimed at reducing litter, particularly if an opportunity emerges for direct application within the Mount Martha foreshore.

## STRATEGIES FOR USE OF THE COAST

UC1

Prepare and implement Detailed Landscape Plans for the Mount Martha beach south and north, and Mount Martha Lifesaving/Yacht Clubs car park areas based on the Sketch Master Plans (A - C) which:

- create a sense of arrival to the foreshore;
- encourage the rationalisation of existing infrastructure footprint, where possible;
- provide improved pedestrian movement between the beach and the public toilet facilities; and
- provision for picnic facilities with shade.

UC2

Upgrade existing public toilet facilities at Mount Martha beach (south and north) to improve their aesthetics, safety and usability such as drinking fountains, outdoor showers, BBQ, seating, and shade facilities. Explore option to install Changing Places facilities.

UC3

Increase cleaning schedule during peak season at public toilet facilities.

## CAR PARKING

UC4

Formalise layout of existing car parks at Mount Martha Beach North and South, and Mount Martha Lifesaving and Yacht clubs, and review surface material. Refer to the Siting and Design Guidelines for Structures on the Victorian Coast (1998) for guidance on surface material options.

## STRATEGIES FOR MONITORING AND REVIEW

CA11

Continue to keep the community informed of developments and involved in consultation in an integrated manner.

CA12

Consult the public on proposed planned new landscape works for the foreshore.

## STRATEGIES FOR MONITORING AND REVIEW

MR1

Annually review delivery of actions through Councils framework to track the delivery of the Plan.

MR2

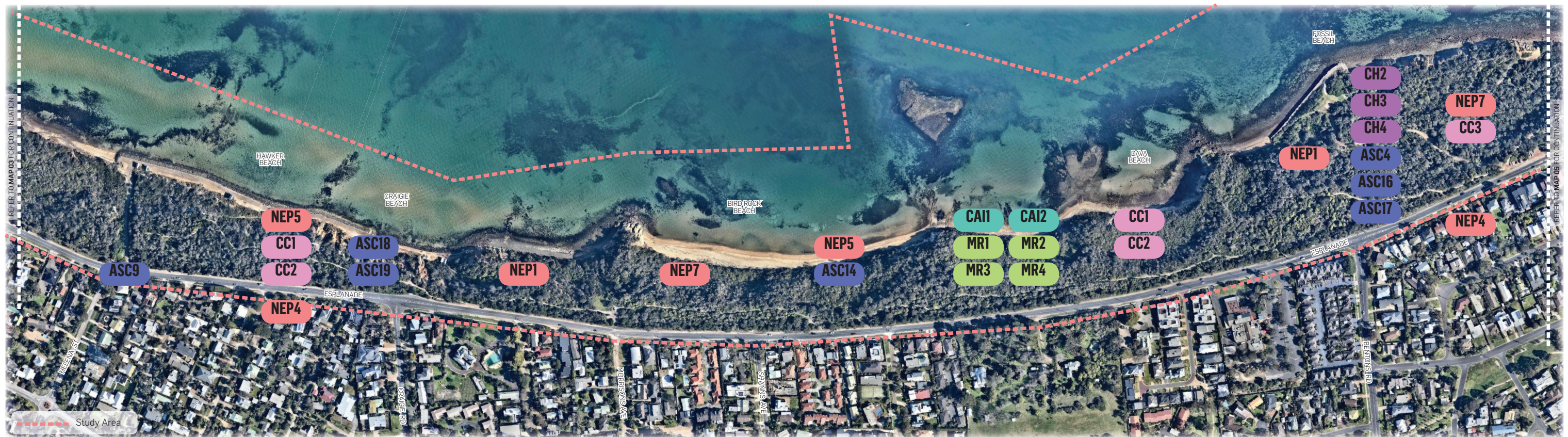
Provide annual reports to DELWP on the implementation of the actions listed in the Plan.

MR3

Provide a report to DELWP on the coastal management indicators listed in section 3.8 of the Guidelines for the Preparation of Coastal Management Plans 2017.

MR4

Review the Plan's northern boundary to determine if the area between Linley Point and Bentons Road is better placed in the Mornington Coastal Management Plan.



## STRATEGIES FOR NATURAL SYSTEMS

### COASTAL VEGETATION

Improve overall vegetation management along the foreshore reserve, particularly around the Mount Martha Beach north and south areas;

- Remove weed species;
- Revegetate with locally sourced indigenous plants; and
- Retain dead limbs and trees where they do not pose a hazard to public safety.

NEP1

Create an information brochure for foreshore abutting residents to understand the benefits to the foreshore reserve in the removal of environmental weeds from their properties.

NEP4

Review existing vegetation protection fencing along the foreshore reserve. Investigate the use of dune fencing to reduce sand movement into the reserve from access points. Remove old and damaged fences and where appropriate install new fences to Council standards.

NEP5

Close and revegetate ad hoc pedestrian tracks.

NEP7

## STRATEGIES FOR CLIMATE CHANGE

### CLIMATE CHANGE

Investigate the impact of the sea level rise of 0.8 metres by 2100 on Mount Martha foreshore reserve. This will incorporate the findings from the Port Phillip Bay Coastal hazard assessment (Estimated completion date June 2020)

CC1

### COASTAL PROCESSES AND DRAINAGE

Promote strong dune systems through the following management:

- remove exotic grass species;
- control pedestrian access points where possible;
- create revegetation areas with indigenous plants to help minimise sand drift and future erosion; and
- provide temporary protection to new plants until revegetation areas are mature.

CC2

Investigate escarpment erosion issues along the foreshore coastline and determine the appropriate methods of control.

CC3

## STRATEGIES FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE

In collaboration with the Traditional owners, determine the appropriate method to protect and prevent unlimited access to the shell middens along the foreshore reserve.

CH2

Actively seek funding opportunities through heritage grants and progressively action recommendations from the 2011 Fossil Beach Cement Works Heritage Study.

CH3

Develop a landscape master plan for the heritage study area at Fossil Beach in conjunction with DELWP, Heritage Victoria and other stakeholders.

CH4

## STRATEGIES FOR AN ACCESSIBLE AND SAFE COAST

### PEDESTRIANS AND CYCLISTS

Investigate an opportunity to improve pedestrian connectivity at Fossil Beach by formalising the gravel path inside the sea wall using material sensitive to the coastal environment to create better access transitions at either end.

ASC4

### TRAFFIC

Create a formal, raised pedestrian crossing across the Esplanade at Helena Street.

ASC9

### EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING

Implement the Emergency Services Telecommunications Authority - Emergency Marker Program on Mount Martha Foreshore.

ASC14

### SIGNAGE

Audit the existing signage on the foreshore to determine what signage is required and develop an effective signage strategy to ensure signage is coordinated.

- Remove out dated old signs;
- Consolidate directional and regulatory signage; and
- Incorporate creative interpretive cultural history and local history information.

ASC16

Improve the quality of signage of the foreshore through improved design, siting and inclusion of multiple messages into a single sign where possible.

ASC17

### DOGS

Continue to provide and monitor 'dog friendly' designated areas between Hawker Beach and Linley Point.

ASC18

Review and upgrade dog waste facilities, as required, between Hawker Beach and Linley Point.

ASC19

## STRATEGIES FOR COMMUNITY AWARENESS AND INVOLVEMENT

Continue to keep the community informed of developments and involved in consultation in an integrated manner.

CAI1

Consult the public on proposed planned new landscape works for the foreshore.

CAI2

## STRATEGIES FOR MONITORING AND REVIEW

Annually review delivery of actions through Councils framework to track the delivery of the Plan.

MR1

Provide annual reports to DELWP on the implementation of the actions listed in the Plan.

MR2

Provide a report to DELWP on the coastal management indicators listed in section 3.8 of the Guidelines for the Preparation of Coastal Management Plans 2017.

MR3

Review the Plan's northern boundary to determine if the area between Linley Point and Bentons Road is better placed in the Mornington Coastal Management Plan.

MR4



## STRATEGIES FOR NATURAL SYSTEMS

### COASTAL VEGETATION

Improve overall vegetation management along the foreshore reserve, particularly around the Mount Martha Beach north and south areas:

- Remove weed species;
- Revegetate with locally sourced indigenous plants; and
- Retain dead limbs and trees where they do not pose a hazard to public safety.

**NEP1**

**NEP3**

Establish an area as a living reference for identification of coastal plants at Linley Point Park.

**NEP4**

Create an information brochure for foreshore abutting residents to understand the benefits to the foreshore reserve in the removal of environmental weeds from their properties.

**NEP5**

Review existing vegetation protection fencing along the foreshore reserve. Investigate the use of dune fencing to reduce sand movement into the reserve from access points. Remove old and damaged fences and where appropriate install new fences to Council standards.

**NEP7**

Close and revegetate ad hoc pedestrian tracks.

## STRATEGIES FOR CLIMATE CHANGE

### CLIMATE CHANGE

Investigate the impact of the sea level rise of 0.8 metres by 2100 on Mount Martha foreshore reserve. This will incorporate the findings from the Port Phillip Bay Coastal hazard assessment (Estimated completion date June 2020).

**CC1**

### COASTAL PROCESSES AND DRAINAGE

Promote strong dune systems through the following management:

- remove exotic grass species;
- control pedestrian access points where possible;
- create revegetation areas with indigenous plants to help minimise sand drift and future erosion; and
- provide temporary protection to new plants until revegetation areas are mature.

**CC2**

**CC3**

Investigate escarpment erosion issues along the foreshore coastline and determine the appropriate methods of control.

## STRATEGIES FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE

**CH1**

Create an interpretive sculpture project along the Nunn's Walk telling the European and indigenous story of the local area. The Shire will be respectful and continue to negotiate in good faith with local indigenous elders and preserve the heritage of the area.

**CH2**

In collaboration with the Traditional owners, determine the appropriate method to protect and prevent unlimited access to the shell middens along the foreshore reserve.

## STRATEGIES FOR AN ACCESSIBLE AND SAFE COAST

### ACCESS FOR LIMITED MOBILITY

**ASC7**

Review the provision of existing seating along Nunn's Walk and provide for upgrades, repairs and additional seating as required.

### EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING

**ASC14**

Implement the Emergency Services Telecommunications Authority - Emergency Marker Program on Mount Martha Foreshore.

### SIGNAGE

Audit the existing signage on the foreshore to determine what signage is required and develop an effective signage strategy to ensure signage is coordinated.

**ASC16**

- Remove out dated old signs;
- Consolidate directional and regulatory signage; and
- Incorporate creative interpretive cultural history and local history information.

**ASC17**

Improve the quality of signage of the foreshore through improved design, siting and inclusion of multiple messages into a single sign where possible.

### DOGS

**ASC18**

Continue to provide and monitor 'dog friendly' designated areas between Hawker Beach and Linley Point.

**ASC19**

Review and upgrade dog waste facilities, as required, between Hawker Beach and Linley Point.

## STRATEGIES FOR A CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

**CE1**

Incorporate new bins into future landscape designs for the foreshore.

**CE2**

Increase collection of rubbish in peak periods where appropriate.

**CE3**

Actively support campaigns and actions aimed at reducing litter, particularly if an opportunity emerges for direct application within the Mount Martha foreshore.

## STRATEGIES FOR USE OF THE COAST

### CAR PARKING

**UC6**

Develop a Landscape Master Plan for Linley Point to improve the visitor entrance, control pedestrian access and enhance revegetation.

## STRATEGIES FOR COMMUNITY AWARENESS AND INVOLVEMENT

**CAI1**

Continue to keep the community informed of developments and involved in consultation in an integrated manner.

**CAI2**

Consult the public on proposed planned new landscape works for the foreshore.

## STRATEGIES FOR MONITORING AND REVIEW

**MR1**

Annually review delivery of actions through Councils framework to track the delivery of the Plan.

**MR2**

Provide annual reports to DELWP on the implementation of the actions listed in the Plan.

**MR3**

Provide a report to DELWP on the coastal management indicators listed in section 3.8 of the Guidelines for the Preparation of Coastal Management Plans 2017.

**MR4**

Review the Plan's northern boundary to determine if the area between Linley Point and Bentons Road is better placed in the Mornington Coastal Management Plan.

# 05 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The Marine and Coastal Act 2018 (MACA) which sets the framework for coastal planning in Victoria, requires that an implementation plan, including proposed timeframes for the implementation of actions and the agencies responsible for delivering those actions, be prepared.

This implementation plan will be used by the Shire for budgeting purposes and to help inform the Shire's capital works program for the foreshore. This implementation plan is to be used by the Shire,

as the Committee of Management, to assist with implementation of the Plan.

It is important to note that the figures tabled are budgeted at the time of developing this implementation plan. Due to the reactive nature and unpredictability of foreshore environments, funds spent can increase unexpectedly in any given year. In addition to the incomes listed above, the Shire will continue to apply for external funding as opportunities arise to implement actions identified within the Plan.

ITEM	STRATEGIES FOR NATURAL SYSTEMS	HIGH PRIORITY 1-3 yrs	MEDIUM PRIORITY 5-8 yrs	LOW PRIORITY 8-10 yrs	RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY
<b>Emergency management and planning</b>					
NEP1	<p>Improve overall vegetation management along the foreshore reserve, particularly around the Mount Martha Beach north and south areas;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remove weed species;</li> <li>Revegetate with locally sourced indigenous plants; and</li> <li>Retain dead limbs and trees, where they do not pose a hazard to public safety.</li> </ul>	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	The Shire
NEP2	Revegetate the primary dune around Mount Martha Beach North car park to protect and improve the foreshore amenity	\$25,000			The Shire
NEP3	Establish an area as a living reference for identification of coastal plants at Linley Point Park.			\$50,000	The Shire
NEP4	Create an information brochure for foreshore abutting residents to understand the benefits to the foreshore reserve in the removal of environmental weeds from their properties.	\$15,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	The Shire
NEP5	Review existing vegetation protection fencing along the foreshore reserve. Investigate the use of dune fencing to reduce sand movement into the reserve from access points. Remove old and damaged fences and where appropriate install new fences to Council standards.	\$25,000	\$25,000		The Shire
NEP6	Monitor the dieback of Coastal Banksias near threshold entrance to Mount Martha township. Ensure that dead Banksias are retained (both standing and fallen) to preserve high biodiversity values after safety issues are checked.	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	The Shire
NEP7	Close and revegetate ad hoc pedestrian tracks	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	The Shire

ITEM	STRATEGIES FOR CLIMATE CHANGE	HIGH PRIORITY 1-3 yrs	MEDIUM PRIORITY 5-8 yrs	LOW PRIORITY 8-10 yrs	RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY
<b>Climate change</b>					
CC1	Investigate the impact of the sea level rise of 0.8 metres by 2100 on Mount Martha foreshore reserve. This will incorporate the findings from the Port Phillip Bay Coastal Hazard Assessment (estimated completion date June 2020)	\$TBC			DELWP
<b>Coastal processes and drainage</b>					
CC2	Promote strong dune systems through the following management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• remove exotic grass species;</li> <li>• control pedestrian access points where possible;</li> <li>• create revegetation areas with indigenous plants to help minimise sand drift and future erosion; and</li> <li>• provide temporary protection to new plants until revegetation areas are mature.</li> </ul>	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	The Shire
CC3	Investigate escarpment erosion issues along the foreshore coastline and determine the appropriate methods of control.		\$TBC		DELWP
CC4	Investigate and prioritise installing traffic control fencing along the north-western edge of the Esplanade between Ellerina Rd and Lempriere Avenue to prevent ad hoc vehicle parking and restrict access to sensitive escarpment areas.	\$TBC			VicRoads
CC5	Investigate and repair erosion to beach caused by Mount Martha Beach South drain (a former creek line) running in front of bathing boxes.	\$TBC			DELWP
CC6	Continue to engage with the community to inform on the progress of the Mount Martha Beach North stabilisation works by DELWP.	\$5,000			The Shire

ITEM	STRATEGIES FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE	HIGH PRIORITY 1-3 yrs	MEDIUM PRIORITY 5-8 yrs	LOW PRIORITY 8-10 yrs	RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY
CH1	Create an interpretive sculpture project along the Nunns Walk telling the European and indigenous story of the local area. The Shire will be respectful and continue to negotiate in good faith with local indigenous elders and preserve the heritage of the area.			\$50,000	The Shire
CH2	In collaboration with the Traditional owners, determine the appropriate method to protect and prevent unlimited access to the shell middens along the foreshore reserve.	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	The Shire
CH3	Actively seek funding opportunities through heritage grants and progressively action recommendations from the 2011 Fossil Beach Cement Works Heritage Study.	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	The Shire
CH4	Develop a landscape master plan for the heritage study area at Fossil Beach in conjunction with DELWP, Heritage Victoria and other stakeholders.	\$25,000			The Shire

ITEM	STRATEGIES FOR AN ACCESSIBLE AND SAFE COAST	HIGH PRIORITY 1-3 yrs	MEDIUM PRIORITY 5-8 yrs	LOW PRIORITY 8-10 yrs	RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY
<b>Pedestrians and cyclists</b>					
ASC1	Review access from Mount Martha shopping precinct to the foreshore.	\$60,000			The Shire
ASC2	Upgrade pedestrian access steps linking Mount Martha South Beach carpark to beach.			\$150,000	The Shire
ASC3	Investigate an extension of the existing boardwalk near the Mount Martha Yacht Club, known as 'Monty's Walk', to create extended coastal walks north and south along the foreshore reserve.	\$30,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	The Shire
ASC4	Investigate an opportunity to improve pedestrian connectivity at Fossil Beach by formalising the gravel path inside the sea wall using material sensitive to the coastal environment to create better access transitions at either end.		\$30,000	\$80,000	The Shire/ Grant funding
<b>Access for limited mobility</b>					
ASC5	Provide DDA compliant access to/from beach and associated car park at the Mount Martha Lifesaving and Yacht clubs incorporating disabled access parking bays.	\$80,000			The Shire
ASC6	Provide all abilities access paths to the toilet facilities at Mount Martha Beach North and South.	\$50,000	\$50,000		The Shire
ASC7	Review the provision of existing seating along Nunn's Walk and provide for upgrades, repairs and additional seating as required.	\$50,000	\$50,000		The Shire
ASC8	Incorporate disabled access parking spaces into the design of foreshore car park upgrades at Mount Martha Beach South and the Lifesaving and Yacht clubs.	\$25,000	\$25,000		The Shire
<b>Traffic</b>					
ASC9	Create a formal, raised pedestrian crossing across the Esplanade at Helena Street.			\$TBC	VicRoads
ASC10	Create a formal, raised pedestrian crossing across the Esplanade at Kilburn Grove.			\$TBC	VicRoads
ASC11	Provide an improved pedestrian crossing at Dominion Road to safely link the Community Centre car park and Mount Martha Beach South.		\$TBC		VicRoads
ASC12	Undertake works to improve the safety and accessibility of Kilburn Grove, and Prescott Avenue car parks.	\$25,000	\$15,000		The Shire
ASC13	Improve visibility for vehicles exiting the small car park southwest of Kilburn Grove, by the removal of single parking bays on the Esplanade.	\$25,000			The Shire

ITEM	STRATEGIES FOR AN ACCESSIBLE AND SAFE COAST	HIGH PRIORITY 1-3 yrs	MEDIUM PRIORITY 5-8 yrs	LOW PRIORITY 8-10 yrs	RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY
<b>Emergency management and planning</b>					
ASC14	Implement the Emergency Services Telecommunications Authority - Emergency Marker Program on Mount Martha Foreshore.	\$TBC			DELWP
ASC15	Provide for emergency vehicle access at Mount Martha Beach South and the Lifesaving and Yacht clubs.	\$25,000			The Shire
<b>Signage</b>					
ASC16	Audit the existing signage on the foreshore to determine what signage is required and develop an effective signage strategy to ensure signage is coordinated. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remove out dated old signs;</li> <li>• Consolidate directional and regulatory signage; and</li> <li>• Incorporate creative interpretive cultural history and local history information.</li> </ul>	\$50,000			The Shire
ASC17	Improve the quality of signage of the foreshore through improved design, siting and inclusion of multiple messages into a single sign where possible.		\$25,000		The Shire
<b>Dogs</b>					
ASC18	Continue to provide and monitor 'dog friendly' designated areas between Hawker Beach and Linley Point.	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	The Shire
ASC19	Review and upgrade dog waste facilities, as required, between Hawker Beach and Linley Point.	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	The Shire
<b>The Pillars</b>					
ASC20	Refer to The Pillars Long Term Management Plan 2018.	\$TBC			DELWP

ITEM	STRATEGIES FOR A CLEAN ENVIRONMENT	HIGH PRIORITY 1-3 yrs	MEDIUM PRIORITY 5-8 yrs	LOW PRIORITY 8-10 yrs	RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY
CE1	Incorporate new bins into future landscape designs for the foreshore.	N/A	N/A	N/A	The Shire
CE2	Increase collection of rubbish in peak periods where appropriate.	N/A	N/A	N/A	The Shire
CE3	Actively support campaigns and actions aimed at reducing litter, particularly if an opportunity emerges for direct application within the Mount Martha foreshore.	N/A	N/A	N/A	The Shire

ITEM	STRATEGIES FOR USE OF THE COAST	HIGH PRIORITY 1-3 yrs	MEDIUM PRIORITY 5-8 yrs	LOW PRIORITY 8-10 yrs	RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY
UC1	Prepare and implement Detailed Landscape Plans for the Mount Martha beach south and north, and Mount Martha Lifesaving/Yacht Clubs car park areas based on the Sketch Master Plans (A – C) which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• create a sense of arrival to the foreshore;</li> <li>• encourage the rationalisation of existing infrastructure footprint, where possible;</li> <li>• provide improved pedestrian movement between the beach and the public toilet facilities; and</li> <li>• provision for picnic facilities with shade.</li> </ul>		\$50,000	\$250,000	The Shire
UC2	Upgrade existing public toilet facilities at Mount Martha beach (south and north) to improve their aesthetics, safety and usability such as drinking fountains, outdoor showers, BBQ, seating, and shade facilities. Explore option to install Changing Places facilities.	\$225,000	\$300,000		The Shire
UC3	Increase cleaning schedule during peak season at public toilet facilities.	N/A	N/A	N/A	The Shire
<b>Car Parking</b>					
UC4	Formalise layout of existing car parks at Mount Martha Beach North and South, and Mount Martha Lifesaving and Yacht clubs, and review surface material. Refer to the Siting and Design Guidelines for Structures on the Victorian Coast (1998) for guidance on surface material options.	\$150,000	\$150,000		The Shire
UC5	Reduce congestion in foreshore car parks at Mount Martha Beach South and Mount Martha Lifesaving and Yacht clubs by incorporating drop-off zones.	N/A	N/A	N/A	The Shire
UC6	Develop a Landscape Master Plan for Linley Point to improve the visitor entrance, control pedestrian access and enhance revegetation.			Refer to ASC5	

<b>ITEM</b>	<b>STRATEGIES FOR COMMUNITY AWARENESS AND INVOLVEMENT</b>	<b>HIGH PRIORITY 1-3 yrs</b>	<b>MEDIUM PRIORITY 5-8 yrs</b>	<b>LOW PRIORITY 8-10 yrs</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY</b>
CAI1	Continue to keep the community informed of developments and involved in consultation in an integrated manner	N/A	N/A	N/A	The Shire
CAI2	Consult the public on proposed planned new landscape works for the foreshore.	N/A	N/A	N/A	The Shire

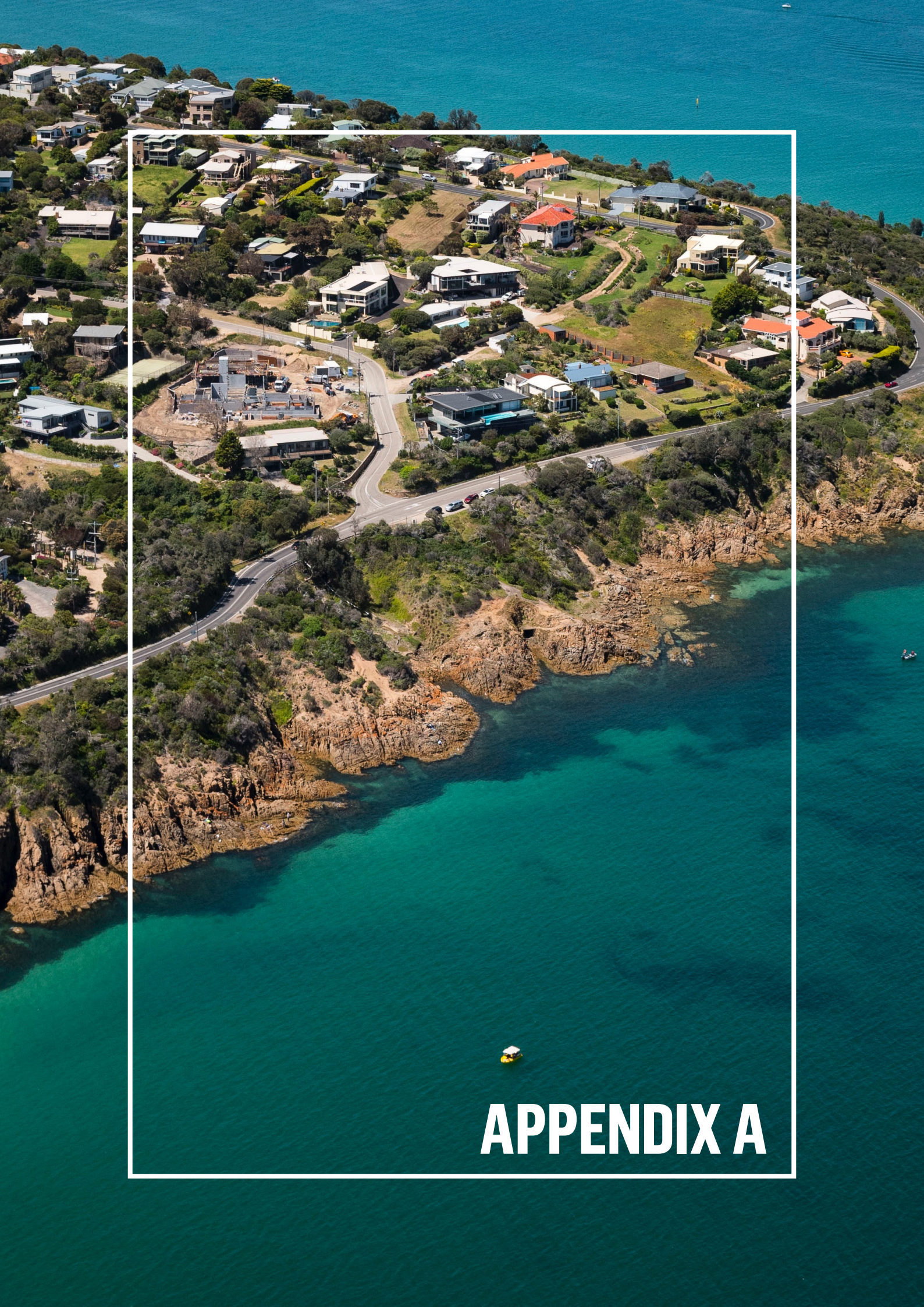
<b>ITEM</b>	<b>STRATEGIES FOR MONITORING AND REVIEW</b>	<b>HIGH PRIORITY 1-3 yrs</b>	<b>MEDIUM PRIORITY 5-8 yrs</b>	<b>LOW PRIORITY 8-10 yrs</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY</b>
MR1	Annually review delivery of actions through Councils framework to track the delivery of the Plan.	N/A	N/A	N/A	The Shire
MR2	Provide annual reports to DELWP on the implementation of the actions listed in the Plan.	N/A	N/A	N/A	The Shire
MR3	Provide a report to DELWP on the coastal management indicators listed in section 3.8 of the Guidelines for the Preparation of Coastal Management Plans 2017.	N/A	N/A	N/A	The Shire
MR4	Review the Plan's northern boundary to determine if the area between Linley Point and Bentons Road is better placed in the Mornington Coastal Management Plan.	N/A	N/A	N/A	The Shire
<b>Total*</b>		<b>\$1,260,000</b>	<b>\$1,145,000</b>	<b>\$1,005,000</b>	

\*Excludes potential funds acquired through grant applications.



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# APPENDIX A

## Marine and Coastal Act 2018

The *Marine and Coastal Act 2018* provides for the coordinated strategic planning of Victoria's coastal resources. The Act requires an application for consent to use or develop marine and coastal Crown land. When considering an application, the Minister for Environment and Climate Change must ensure consistency with: the Marine and Coastal Policy; the Marine and Coastal Strategy; the objectives set out in Part 2 of the Act; the guiding principles set out in Part 2 of the Act; any product made under a regional and strategic partnership that applies to any land affected by the consent; any environmental management plan applying to that land; any coastal and marine management plan applying to that land; and any relevant coastal recommendation.

## appendix a

### Appendix A: Planning and legislative framework

#### Marine and Coastal Act 2018

Marine and Coastal Act 2018  
No. 26 of 2018

Part 2—Objectives and guiding principles for the planning and management of the marine and coastal environment

#### Part 2—Objectives and guiding principles for the planning and management of the marine and coastal environment

##### 7 Objectives

The objectives for the planning and management of the marine and coastal environment are—

- (a) to protect and enhance the marine and coastal environment; and
- (b) to promote the resilience of marine and coastal ecosystems, communities and assets to climate change; and
- (c) to respect natural processes in planning for and managing current and future risks to people and assets from coastal hazards and climate change; and
- (d) to acknowledge traditional owner groups' knowledge, rights and aspirations for land and sea country; and
- (e) to promote a diversity of experiences in the marine and coastal environment; and
- (f) to promote the ecologically sustainable use and development of the marine and coastal environment and its resources in appropriate areas; and
- (g) to improve community, user group and industry stewardship and understanding of the marine and coastal environment; and
- (h) to engage with specified Aboriginal parties, the community, user groups and industry in marine and coastal planning, management and protection; and
- (i) to build scientific understanding of the marine and coastal environment.

Authorised by the Chief Parliamentary Counsel

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Marine and Coastal Act 2018  
No. 26 of 2018

Part 2—Objectives and guiding principles for the planning and management of the marine and coastal environment

##### 8 Integrated coastal zone management

- (1) It is a guiding principle for the management of the marine and coastal environment that planning and management should be co-ordinated and integrated, as appropriate, across—
  - (a) the marine and coastal environment and associated catchments; and
  - (b) the water cycle, including as it relates to estuaries, oceans, bays and coastal waters, groundwater and waterways, where this affects the marine and coastal environment and water quality; and
  - (c) industry sectors and users of the marine and coastal environment; and
  - (d) land tenure where this affects the marine and coastal environment.
- (2) Planning and management should also take into account long-term and short-term environmental, social and economic considerations.

##### 9 Ecosystem-based management

- (1) It is a guiding principle for the management of the marine and coastal environment that the maintenance and, where appropriate, restoration of marine and coastal ecosystem structure and function is fundamental to the current and future use and enjoyment of Victoria's marine and coastal environment, its resources, and the ecosystem services provided.
- (2) An ecosystem-based approach should underpin Victoria's marine and coastal planning and management system, incorporating—
  - (a) avoiding detrimental cumulative or incremental ecosystem impacts; and

Authorised by the Chief Parliamentary Counsel

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# appendix a

## Appendix A: Planning and legislative framework

### Marine and Coastal Act 2018

Marine and Coastal Act 2018  
No. 26 of 2018

Part 2—Objectives and guiding principles for the planning and management of the marine and coastal environment

- (b) working with natural processes where practical; and
- (c) building ecosystem resilience to climate change impacts where possible.

#### 10 Ecologically sustainable development

It is a guiding principle for the management of the marine and coastal environment that use and development that affects the marine and coastal environment should be focused on improving the total quality of life of Victorians, across current and future generations, in a way that maintains the ecological processes on which life depends.

#### 11 Evidence-based decision-making

It is a guiding principle for the management of the marine and coastal environment that marine and coastal planning and management decisions should be based on best available and relevant environmental, social and economic understanding, recognising that information will often be limited.

#### 12 Precautionary principle

It is a guiding principle for the management of the marine and coastal environment that if there are threats of serious or irreversible environmental and other damage, lack of full certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent environmental or other degradation.

#### 13 Proportionate and risk-based principle

It is a guiding principle for the management of the marine and coastal environment that risk management and regulatory approaches should be proportionate to the risk involved.

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Marine and Coastal Act 2018  
No. 26 of 2018

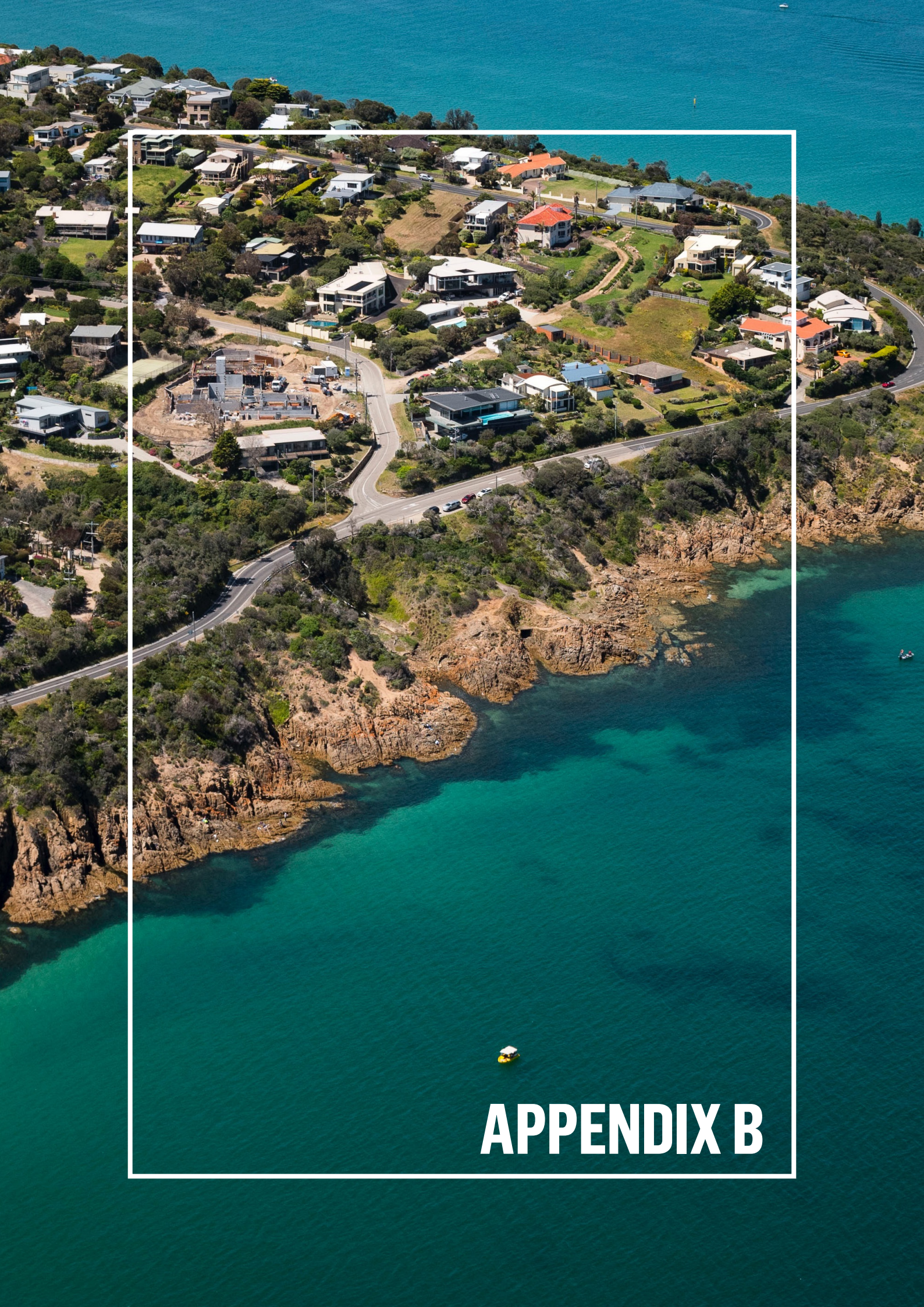
Part 2—Objectives and guiding principles for the planning and management of the marine and coastal environment

#### 14 Adaptive management

It is a guiding principle for the management of the marine and coastal environment that decision-makers should learn from the outcomes of operational programs and, in light of that, change policies and practices.

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# APPENDIX B



## KEY ELEMENTS

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p><b>1</b> Existing toilet facilities to be upgraded. Maintenance during peak periods to be increased.</p> <p><b>2</b> Install access for all footpath between toilet facilities, car park and beach.</p> <p><b>3</b> Formalise layout of existing car park and review surface material. Refer to the <i>Siting and Design Guidelines for Structures on the Victorian Coast</i> (May 1998) for guidance on surface material options.</p> <p><b>4</b> Improve overall vegetation management along the foreshore reserve;<br/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remove weed species where appropriate ensuring dunes are not destabilised;</li> <li>• Revegetate with locally sourced indigenous plants; and</li> <li>• Ensure dead limbs and trees are not posing a safety risk and retain in-situ to provide habitat.</li> </ul> </p> <p><b>5</b> Undertake infill revegetation to reduce sand movement through the reserve.</p> <p><b>6</b> Construct a feature boardwalk and seated lookout areas to improve and provide safe pedestrian movement through the space.</p> <p><b>7</b> Create a pedestrian crossing to create a safer connection between the beach and toilet facilities.</p> | <p><b>8</b> Install additional bins to Council standard to improve cleanliness of the foreshore.</p> <p><b>9</b> Upgrade dune fencing to Council standard to control ad hoc pedestrian access through the reserve.</p> <p><b>10</b> Create a 'gathering space' which incorporates picnic facilities, bins, seating and shade.</p> <p><b>11</b> Create a pedestrian access using suitable material between Mount Martha shopping precinct and the south beach.</p> <p><b>12</b> Formalise existing pedestrian access using suitable material between the car parking off the Esplanade to access the beach and associated facilities.</p> <p><b>13</b> Formalise and create entry statement to the car park.</p> <p><b>14</b> Maintain locked slip rail gate for Council maintenance vehicles.</p> |
|--|---|



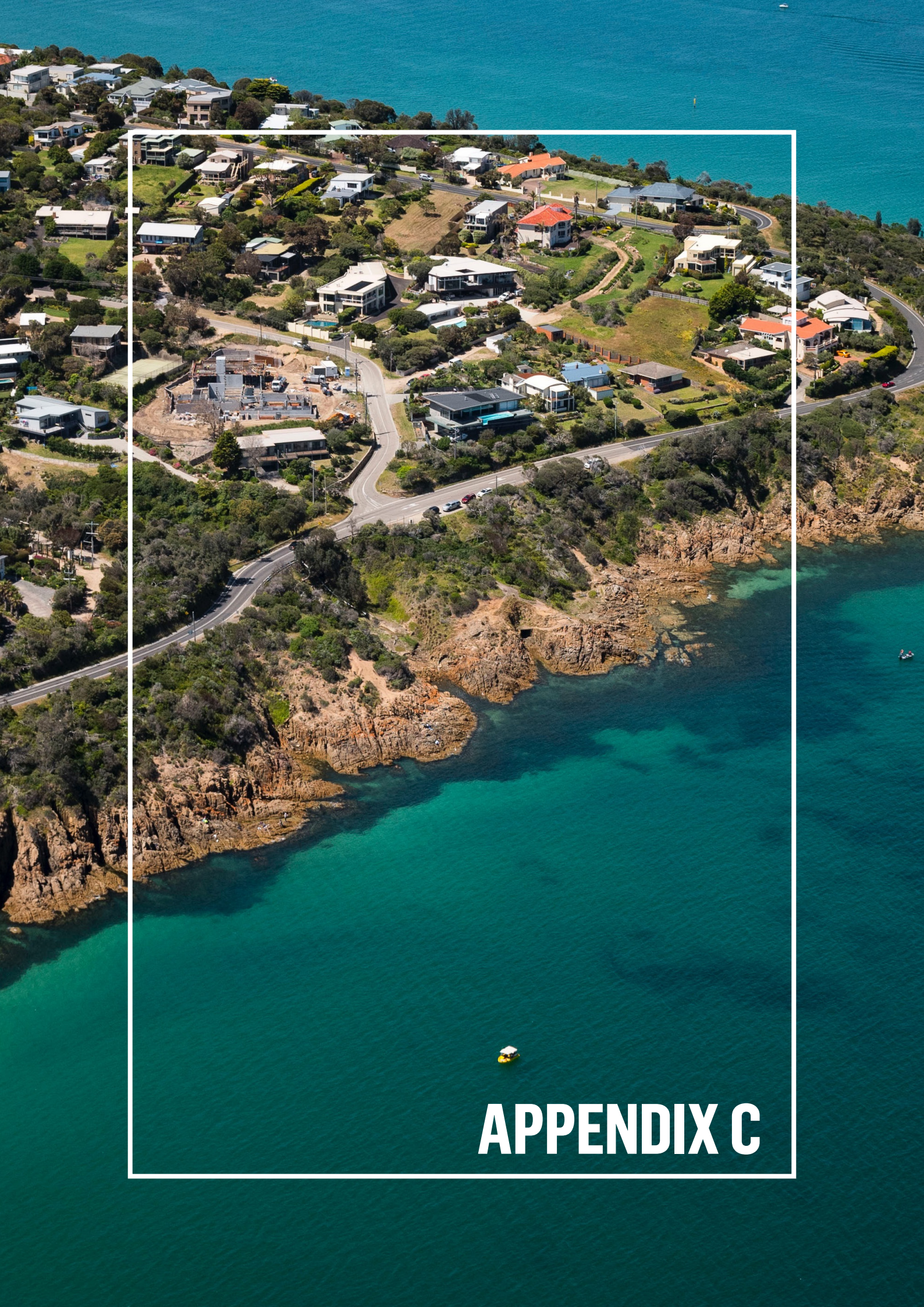
## KEY ELEMENTS

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p><b>1</b> Formalise layout of existing car park and review surface material. Refer to the <i>Siting and Design Guidelines for Structures on the Victorian Coast</i> (May 1998) for guidance on surface material options.</p> <p><b>2</b> Provide disabled access car parking bay and an access for all path to the front of the lifesaving club.</p> <p><b>3</b> Provide dual purpose 'clear zone' for both access to the lifesaving club storage facility and emergency vehicle parking zone.</p> <p><b>4</b> Install access for all footpath along the southern side of the lifesaving club building.</p> <p><b>5</b> Improve overall vegetation management along the foreshore reserve;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remove weed species where appropriate ensuring dunes are not destabilised;</li> <li>• Revegetate with locally sourced indigenous plants; and</li> <li>• Ensure dead limbs and trees are not posing a safety risk and retain in-situ to provide habitat.</li> </ul> <p><b>6</b> Undertake infill revegetation to reduce sand movement through the reserve.</p> <p><b>7</b> Create safe pedestrian crossing points through the car park including a central refuge zone to create a connection between the adjoining existing pedestrian path networks.</p> | <p><b>8</b> Extend the path network from the boardwalk called 'Monty's Walk' southwest along the foreshore to provide a pedestrian connection to the Mount Martha South Beach. Include rest areas such as seating and shade.</p> <p><b>9</b> Install additional bins to Council standard to improve cleanliness of the foreshore.</p> <p><b>10</b> Upgrade dune fencing to Council standard to control ad hoc pedestrian access through the reserve.</p> <p><b>11</b> Install traffic control treatment such as timber bollards to improve safe carpark access.</p> <p><b>12</b> Plant new canopy trees along the Esplanade to improve visual amenity.</p> <p><b>13</b> Formalise existing pedestrian access using suitable material.</p> |
|---|---|



## KEY ELEMENTS

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| <p><b>1</b> Existing toilet facilities to be upgraded. Maintenance during peak periods to be increased.</p> <p><b>2</b> Install access for all footpath between toilet facilities and car park.</p> <p><b>3</b> Formalise layout of existing car park and review surface material. Refer to the <i>Siting and Design Guidelines for Structures on the Victorian Coast</i> (May 1998) for guidance on surface material options.</p> <p><b>4</b> Improve overall vegetation management along the foreshore reserve;<br/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remove weed species where appropriate ensuring dunes are not destabilised;</li> <li>• Revegetate with locally sourced indigenous plants; and</li> <li>• Ensure dead limbs and trees are not posing a safety risk and retain in-situ to provide habitat.</li> </ul> </p> <p><b>5</b> Undertake infill revegetation to reduce sand movement through the reserve.</p> <p><b>6</b> Install additional bins to Council standard to improve cleanliness of the foreshore.</p> <p><b>7</b> Upgrade dune fencing to Council standard to control ad hoc pedestrian access through the reserve.</p> | <p><b>8</b> Create a 'gathering space' which incorporates picnic facilities, bins, seating and shade.</p> <p><b>9</b> Install traffic control treatment such as timber bollards to improve safe carpark access.</p> <p><b>10</b> Formalise and install entry signage to the car park.</p> <p><b>11</b> Plant new canopy trees along the Esplanade to improve visual amenity.</p> <p><b>12</b> Formalise existing pedestrian access using suitable material between car park, toilet facilities and beach.</p> <p><b>13</b> Close ad hoc paths across the foreshore reserve and revegetate.</p> <p><b>14</b> Dedicated car with boat trailer parking bays.</p> | <p><b>15</b> Waiting bay to launch/pick up boat.</p> <p><b>16</b> No standing zone - Used for trailer turning only.</p> |
|---|---|---|



# APPENDIX C

# EVC/Bioregion Benchmark for Vegetation Quality Assessment

## Gippsland Plain bioregion

### EVC 2: Coast Banksia Woodland

#### Description:

Restricted to near coastal localities on secondary or tertiary dunes behind Coastal Dune Scrub. Usually dominated by a woodland overstorey of Coast Banksia *Banksia integrifolia* to 15 m tall over a medium shrub layer. The understorey consists of a number of herbs and sedges, including scramblers.

#### Large trees:

Species	DBH(cm)	# / ha
<i>Banksia</i> spp.	50 cm	10 / ha
<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.	70 cm	

#### Tree Canopy Cover:

%cover	Character Species	Common Name
15%	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Coast Banksia
	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> ssp. <i>pryoriana</i>	Rough-barked Manna Gum

#### Life Forms:

Life form	#Spp	%Cover	LF code
Immature Canopy Tree		5%	IT
Medium Shrub	3	40%	MS
Small Shrub	1	1%	SS
Large Herb	2	1%	LH
Medium Herb	3	15%	MH
Small or Prostrate Herb	2	10%	SH
Large Tufted Graminoid	1	1%	LTG
Medium to Small Tufted Graminoid	1	5%	MTG
Medium to Tiny Non-tufted Graminoid	1	10%	MNG
Ground Fern	1	10%	GF
Scrambler or Climber	2	10%	SC
Bryophytes/Lichens	na	20%	BL

#### LF Code

#### Species typical of at least part of EVC range

#### Common Name

MS	<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i>	Coast Beard-heath
MS	<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i> ssp. <i>candolleana</i>	Seaberry Saltbush
MS	<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	Coast Tea-tree
LH	<i>Senecio minimus</i>	Shrubby Fireweed
LH	<i>Haloragis brownii</i>	Swamp Raspwort
MH	<i>Sambucus gaudichaudiana</i>	White Elderberry
MH	<i>Viola hederacea</i> sensu Willis (1972)	Ivy-leaf Violet
MH	<i>Lobelia anceps</i>	Angled Lobelia
MH	<i>Sarcocornia quinqueflora</i>	Beaded Glasswort
SH	<i>Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides</i>	Shining Pennywort
SH	<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney-weed
GF	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Austral Bracken
SC	<i>Galium australe</i>	Tangled Bedstraw
SC	<i>Clematis microphylla</i>	Small-leaved Clematis

## EVC 2: Coast Banksia Woodland - Gippsland Plain bioregion

### Recruitment:

Episodic/Fire. Desirable period between disturbances is 30 years.

### Organic Litter:

40 % cover

### Logs:

10 m/0.1 ha.

### Weediness:

LF Code	Typical Weed Species	Common Name	Invasive	Impact
LH	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle	high	high
MH	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Cat's Ear	high	low

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# EVC/Bioregion Benchmark for Vegetation Quality Assessment

## Gippsland Plain bioregion

### EVC 160: Coastal Dune Scrub

#### Description:

Closed scrub to 5 m tall with occasional emergents occurring on secondary dunes along ocean and bay beaches and lake shores. Occupies siliceous and calcareous sands that are subject to high levels of saltspray and continuous disturbance from onshore winds.

#### Life forms:

Life form	#Spp	%Cover	LF code
Medium Shrub	6	50%	MS
Large Herb	1	1%	LH
Medium Herb	3	10%	MH
Small or Prostrate Herb	1	1%	SH
Large Tufted Graminoid	2	5%	LTG
Medium to Small Tufted Graminoid	6	15%	MTG
Medium to Tiny Non-tufted Graminoid	1	1%	MNG
Scrambler or Climber	3	5%	SC
Bryophytes/Lichens	na	10%	BL

LF Code	Species typical of at least part of EVC range	Common Name
MS	<i>Acacia longifolia</i> s.l.	Coast Wattle
MS	<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	Coast Tea-tree
MS	<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i> ssp. <i>candolleana</i>	Seaberry Saltbush
MS	<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i>	Coast Beard-heath
SH	<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>	Karkalla
LTG	<i>Austrostipa mollis</i>	Supple Spear-grass
LTG	<i>Austrostipa flavescens</i>	Coast Spear-grass
MTG	<i>Austrodanthonia geniculata</i>	Kneed Wallaby-grass
MTG	<i>Lepidosperma concavum</i>	Sandhill Sword-sedge
SC	<i>Tetragonia implexicoma</i>	Bower Spinach

#### Recruitment:

Episodic/Fire. Desirable period between disturbances is 30 years.

#### Organic Litter:

40 % cover

# EVC 160: Coastal Dune Scrub - Gippsland Plain bioregion

## Weediness:

LF Code	Typical Weed Species	Common Name	Invasive	Impact
MS	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>	Boneseed	high	high
MS	<i>Coprosma repens</i>	Mirror Bush	low	high
MS	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	African Box-thorn	low	high
MS	<i>Cotoneaster pannosus</i>	Velvet Cotoneaster	low	high
LH	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Common Sow-thistle	high	low
MH	<i>Salpichroa origanifolia</i>	Pampas Lily-of-the-Valley	high	high
MH	<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>	Cat's Ear	high	high
MH	<i>Hypochoeris glabra</i>	Smooth Cat's-ear	high	low
SH	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Burr Medic	high	low
SH	<i>Crassula multicava</i> ssp. <i>multicava</i>	Shade Crassula	high	low
SH	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Hottentot Fig	high	high
LNG	<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	Kikuyu	high	high
MTG	<i>Ehrharta erecta</i> var. <i>erecta</i>	Panic Veldt-grass	high	high
MTG	<i>Ehrharta longiflora</i>	Annual Veldt-grass	high	low
MTG	<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Great Brome	high	low
MTG	<i>Romulea rosea</i>	Onion Grass	high	low
MTG	<i>Sporobolus africanus</i>	Rat-tail Grass	high	high
MTG	<i>Vulpia bromoides</i>	Squirrel-tail Fescue	high	low
MTG	<i>Hainardia cylindrica</i>	Common Barb-grass	high	low
MTG	<i>Bromus catharticus</i>	Prairie Grass	high	low
MNG	<i>Lagurus ovatus</i>	Hare's-tail Grass	high	low
MNG	<i>Aira caryophyllea</i>	Silvery Hair-grass	high	low
SC	<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>	Wandering Jew	high	high
SC	<i>Delairea odorata</i>	Cape Ivy	high	high
SC	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	Bridal Creeper	high	high

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# EVC/Bioregion Benchmark for Vegetation Quality Assessment

## Gippsland Plain bioregion

### EVC 161: Coastal Headland Scrub

#### Description:

Scrub or low shrubland to 2 m tall on steep, rocky coastal headlands often associated with cliffs exposed to the stresses of extreme salt-laden winds and salt spray from the south west. Occurs on shallow sands along rocky sections of the coast.

#### Life forms:

Life form	#Spp	%Cover	LF code
Medium Shrub	7	50%	MS
Small Shrub	2	5%	SS
Large Herb	2	1%	LH
Medium Herb	4	5%	MH
Small or Prostrate Herb	2	5%	SH
Large Tufted Graminoid	1	1%	LTG
Medium to Small Tufted Graminoid	4	10%	MTG
Medium to Tiny Non-tufted Graminoid	2	5%	MNG
Scrambler or Climber	2	5%	SC
Bryophytes/Lichens	na	10%	BL
<b>Total understorey projective foliage cover</b>		<b>70%</b>	

LF Code	Species typical of at least part of EVC range	Common Name
MS	<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	Coast Tea-tree
MS	<i>Acacia longifolia</i> ssp. <i>sophorae</i>	Coast Wattle
MS	<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i> ssp. <i>candolleana</i>	Seaberry Saltbush
MS	<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i>	Coast Beard-heath
SS	<i>Leucophyta brownii</i>	Cushion Bush
SH	<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney-weed
SH	<i>Disphyma crassifolium</i> ssp. <i>clavellatum</i>	Rounded Noon-flower
MTG	<i>Dianella brevicaulis</i>	Small-flower Flax-lily
MTG	<i>Lachnagrostis billardierei</i> s.l.	Coast Blown-grass
MTG	<i>Poa poiiformis</i>	Coast Tussock-grass
MTG	<i>Austrodanthonia caespitosa</i>	Common Wallaby-grass
MNG	<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>	Knobby Club-sedge
SC	<i>Clematis microphylla</i>	Small-leaved Clematis
SC	<i>Tetragonia implexicoma</i>	Bower Spinach

#### Recruitment:

Continuous

#### Organic Litter:

40 % cover

#### Weediness:

LF Code	Typical Weed Species	Common Name	Invasive	Impact
MS	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>	Boneseed	high	high
MS	<i>Polygala myrtifolia</i> var. <i>myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle-leaf Milkwort	high	high
LH	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Common Sow-thistle	high	low
MH	<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>	Cat's Ear	high	low
MTG	<i>Ehrharta erecta</i> var. <i>erecta</i>	Panic Veldt-grass	high	high



