From the Mayor

On behalf of the City of Kingston, I’m delighted to present the Coastal Management Plan 2014.

The Plan, formulated after extensive community consultation, provides guidance for the future use, development and management of Kingston’s 13 kilometre foreshore which includes eight beaches stretching from Mentone to Carrum.

Our foreshore is well used attracting thousands of visitors annually for recreational and commercial purposes and is home to many clubs and community organisations.

This update to the 2009 Coastal Management Plan is a key component of Council’s commitment to ensuring a balance is struck between commercial and recreation activities and preserving the foreshore for future generations.

In Australia’s changing environment it is critical we protect this unique coastal environment from foreshore related issues such as climate change. It is also very important that Council responds in a considered manner to the differing natural environment, residential and recreational needs of this important precinct.

From the Minister for Environment, Climate Change and Water

Thank you for submitting the Kingston Coastal Management Plan for my approval under Section 32 of the Coastal Management Act 1995.

I congratulate Council for the work that it does in managing the coast to ensure it continues to be enjoyed by locals and visitors alike.

I appreciate the effort that Council has put into developing the plan and engaging the community in the process.

The plan is consistent with the requirements of the Coastal Management Act 1995 and I take pleasure in approving the plan for implementation.

Hon Lisa Neville MP
MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND WATER
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1. Introduction

1.1 CONTEXT

The City of Kingston is a bayside municipality, located approximately 20 kilometres southeast of the Melbourne Central Business District. The municipality includes a significant stretch of Melbourne’s metropolitan beach fronting Port Phillip Bay, with more than 13 kilometres of foreshore.

The Kingston foreshore is well used, attracting thousands of visitors every year. The foreshore also supports many recreational activities and accommodates numerous clubs and community organisations. There is some evidence of the past Aboriginal inhabitants as well as several post settlement heritage features. There is substantial infrastructure to support these activities and some commercial uses such as restaurants, kiosks and boat hire facilities.

The commercial and recreational activities and uses of the foreshore create pressures on the natural coastal environment. There is also the challenge of balancing competing demands for limited coastal space. Along the Kingston foreshore there is a need to strike a balance between the interaction of human activities with the coastal environment and, as in most coastal areas, the effects of climate change are becoming more evident and topical.

1.2 PURPOSE OF THE COASTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Kingston Coastal Management Plan (CMP) provides guidance for the future use, development and management of the Kingston foreshore. The Business Plan component of the CMP may be used to guide subsequent development of detailed precinct plans and works for the area, and provide support for future funding applications to Government departments and other funding sources.

The purpose of the Kingston Coastal Management Plan is to:

- Identify coastal values to protect, manage and restore;
- Guide the future use and development of the foreshore;
- Allow for coordinated and informed decision making and management;
- Engage with the community and key stakeholders; and
- Establish an agreement between the Kingston City Council as the Committee of Management, the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP) and the community on how to manage the Kingston foreshore.

1.3 DEVELOPMENT OF THE COASTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Kingston Coastal Management Plan was formally adopted by Council in 2009 following endorsement by the Minister of Environment and Climate Change. When preparing the 2009 CMP, extensive community consultation was undertaken this provided a clear vision for the future of the Kingston foreshore.

The 2013 review of the CMP included updating the existing Action Plan and Business Plan to reflect the works already completed and the current financial status. Key stakeholders, adjoining residents and the general public were consulted to gain feedback on how the existing CMP has performed and how to improve the CMP. Figure 1 illustrates the community consultation process. Council will provide annual feedback on what projects in the Coastal Management Plan have been completed.

Figure 1 Community consultation process

- CMP 2009
- PREPARE DRAFT CMP 2014
- COMMUNITY CONSULTATION
- FINAL CMP 2014
- REVIEW CMP 2017
### LEGISLATIVE & POLICY FRAMEWORK

#### LEGISLATION

- Marine Act 1968
- National Parks Act 1975
- Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978
- Planning and Environment Act 1987
- Flora & Fauna Guarantee Act 1988
- Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994
- Coastal Management Act 1995
- Heritage Act 1995
- Port Services Act 1998
- Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)
- Coastal Management Act 1995
- Heritage Act 1995
- Port Services Act 1998
- Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)
- Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006
- Disability Discrimination and Other Human Right Legislation Amendment Act 2009
- Climate Change Act 2010

#### STRATEGY & POLICY

**State**
- State Planning Policy Framework (SPPF)
- Boating Coastal Action Plan (BCAP) 2007
- Boat Shed and Bathing Box Policy 2006
- Victorian Coastal Acid Sulfate Soils Strategy 2009
- Leasing Policy for Crown Land in Victoria 2010
- Boating and Swimming Zone Reforms 2011
- Victorian Climate Change Adaptation Plan 2013

**Local**
- Municipal Strategic Statement (MSS) and Local Policy
- Kingston Active Leisure Plan 2011 and Implementation Plan
- Kingston Biodiversity Strategy 2007-2012
- Kingston Community Safety Strategy 2009-2012
- Kingston Cycling and Walking Plan 2009-2013
- Kingston Energy Efficiency Strategy 2012
- Community Facilities and Services Strategic Review 2012
- Kingston Case Study Report for Coastal Adaptation Pathway Project: case study for Mordialloc Creek 2012
- Kingston Open Space Strategy 2012
- Mordialloc Creek Master Plan 2012
- Kingston’s Long Term Sustainable Dredging Strategy for Mordialloc Creek 2012
- Boat Shed and Bathing Box Policy 2006
- Kingston Foreshore Aboriginal and Cultural Heritage Study 2000
- Kingston Foreshore Vegetation Management Plan 2010-15

#### GUIDELINES

- Committee of Management Responsibilities and Good Practice Guidelines
- Masonry Seawalls: Repair and Maintenance Guidelines and Specifications
- Landscape Setting Types for the Victorian Coast 1998
- Siting and Design Guidelines for Structures on the Victorian Coast 1998
- Kingston Toilet Block Review 2008
- Kingston Coastal Planting Guide 2008
- Victorian Best Practice Guidelines for Assessing and Managing Coastal Acid Sulfate Soils 2010
- Managing Coastal Hazards and the Coastal Impacts of Climate Change – General Practice Note 53, 2012

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**THE KINGSTON FORESHORE IS WELL USED, ATTRACTING THOUSANDS OF VISITORS EVERY YEAR. THE FORESHORE ALSO SUPPORTS MANY RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMMODATES NUMEROUS CLUBS AND COMMUNITY ORGANISATIONS.**
1.5 FORESHORE MANAGEMENT: ORGANISATIONS

The Department of Environment, Land, Water & Planning (DELWP) is responsible for the management of public land on the coast under the Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978. DELWP can delegate management of coastal Crown land to local Committees of Management, which include Local Government, Parks Victoria or volunteer groups. These Committees of Management then have the responsibility to manage, improve, maintain and control their reserve.

The management of the Kingston foreshore has been delegated to the Kingston City Council (KCC). The Council is the sole Committee of Management for the entire 13 kilometres of foreshore within the municipality.

Several organisations and stakeholders have roles in the management of the Kingston foreshore. The agencies with the most significant roles in the management of the Kingston foreshore are:

- Department of Environment, Land, Water & Planning (DELWP);
- Kingston City Council (KCC);
- Parks Victoria (PV);
- Melbourne Water (MW);
- Central Coastal Board (CCB); and
- Community Groups. The City of Kingston frequently engages with the community, and foreshore based community groups have important roles in the management of the Kingston foreshore.

The following sections detail the roles these organisations have in the management of the Kingston foreshore.
The Department of Environment, Land, Water & Planning (DELWP - formally Department of Environment & Primary Industries) is responsible for overseeing the management of the land and resources of Victoria's coastal crown land and seabed for its environmental, conservation and recreational values. It is responsible for administering a number of Acts relevant to coastal management including The Coastal Management Act 1995, which sets the framework for coastal planning in Victoria and the Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978, under which DELWP has management responsibility for crown land in Victoria. DELWP plays an important role in facilitating access to the coast and regulating the types of activities and development that are permitted on Coastal Crown Land.

DELWP are responsible for the monitoring of all Port Phillip Bay beaches, DELWP undertake and fund beach re-nourishment works accordingly. In 2012, DELWP funded two re-nourishment projects in Kingston at Mentone/Parkdale and Aspendale Foreshore. DELWP also provide funding to Committees of Management for foreshore protection works, such as erosion control walls, as well as subsidising beach cleaning works undertaken by Councils.

**Kingston City Council (KCC)** has a role in the management of the foreshore in several different ways:
- Committee of Management for the Foreshore;
- Administrator of the Kingston Planning Scheme; and
- Asset manager of Council owned coastal infrastructure.

KCC is appointed as the Committee of Management for the Kingston foreshore reserve through the Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978. As a Committee of Management delegated on behalf of DELWP, KCC has management responsibility for Crown land foreshore reserve from Charman Road, Mentone to Osprey Lane, Carrum. Council is responsible for determining appropriate uses and controls for the Kingston foreshore reserve on behalf of, and in consultation with, the representative of the Crown.

Council is responsible for the ongoing management and maintenance of Council-owned coastal infrastructure. Coastal infrastructure includes car parks, roads, council drains, toilet blocks, access paths/stairs and Council owned reserves. Council is also responsible for managing the permitting and licensing of infrastructure and sites along the foreshore such as bathing boxes and mobile food vendors.

**Parks Victoria (PV)** is a state government agency responsible for the management of protected areas, nominated Crown land, marine parks and other cultural and recreational assets as specified under the Parks Victoria Act 1998. PV is responsible for the maintenance of boating facilities pursuant to powers conferred by the Marine Act 1988 and the Port Services Act 1995 and the management of all areas reserved under the National Parks Act 1975. PV is the Committee of Management for the recreational use of Patterson River and the mouth of the Mordialloc Creek, including the Mordialloc Pier.

Parks Victoria undertakes regular dredging of Patterson River to ensure safe boating access to and from Patterson River. The dredged material is used to re-nourish Bonbeach and Carrum beaches.

**CFA** and **MFB**

The Country Fire Authority (CFA) and Metropolitan Fire Brigade (MFB) respond to any fires located on the Kingston Foreshore. As with any vegetated area, there is a potential risk of fires on the foreshore. In order to ensure the safety of the public, Council, the CFA, and the MFB undertake annual audits to determine any fire protection works required.

To protect properties which abut the foreshore between Aspendale and Carrum, Council offer a one metre vegetation buffer along property boundaries. This vegetation buffer involves the removal of any shrubs and trees to reduce the likelihood of fires damaging abutting properties.

Council, the CFA, and the MFB recommend that local residents have a current fire evacuation plan and protect their properties by ensuring fire prone furniture, such as wicker and plastic chairs, are stored in a safe location on high fire risk days. Refer to website for maintenance scheduling.

**Melbourne Water**

Melbourne Water (MW) has responsibilities of management for Patterson River and Mordialloc Creek with respect to water quality, drainage and flooding.

Mordialloc Creek and Patterson River provide drainage of the Dandenong Creek Catchment. Large amounts of catchment water drain into Port Phillip Bay via these watercourses. MW is responsible for:
- Maintaining the levy banks of the Patterson River, the erosion of the north bank and dredging north of Wells Road. The Crown land along the banks of the Patterson River is vested in Melbourne Water for drainage use.

**Central Coastal Board**

The Central Coastal Board (CCB) was established in 1996 under the terms of the Coastal Management Act 1995. Its responsibilities cover the whole of Port Phillip and Western Port Bays. The CCB is a strategic coastal planning advisory body to the relevant State Minister and the Victorian Coastal Council (VCC). The VCC is appointed under the Coastal Management Act 1995 as the peak body for the strategic planning and management of the Victorian coast, and to also provide advice to the Minister for Environment. One of the core functions of the CCB as defined in the Act is to liaise with and encourage the co-operation of government departments, municipal councils, public authorities, industry, community groups and persons and bodies involved in the planning and management of the central coastal region by developing and implementing strategic solutions to matters affecting its conservation and use.

**Community groups**

Many schools and community groups, including friends and environment groups, assist in the management of the foreshore through a variety of volunteer activities such as collecting rubbish and participating in revegetation initiatives.

One example is Council’s ‘Growing the Foreshore’s Future Program’. Under this program, residents grow indigenous seedlings at Council’s nursery, and then plant them at designated sites along the foreshore.

This project involves individuals within the community as well as groups such as aged care hostels.

These groups add significant value in the day-to-day operation and conservation of the foreshore reserve in addition to adding an element of community pride and local responsibility for coastal management. A strong sense of community stewardship of the foreshore is critical to informed decision making by communities and conservation initiatives. They also contribute an awareness, raising foreshore issues within the broader community which should be encouraged.

In addition there are seven Life Saving Clubs along Kingston’s foreshore that patrol the beaches and waters to protect the public and offer assistance when incidents occur. They provide a valuable volunteer service that adds to the safety and enjoyment of beach users.
2. Our Coast

2.1 STUDY AREA

The Kingston Coastal Management Plan study area includes the coastal Crown land and Council reserves in close proximity to the Kingston foreshore and extends for more than 13km from Charman Rd, Mentone in the north, to Osprey Lane, Carrum in the south.

The Kingston Coastal Management Plan study area includes the coastal Crown land and Council reserves in close proximity to the Kingston foreshore and extends for more than 13km from Charman Rd, Mentone in the north, to Osprey Lane, Carrum in the south. The Kingston Foreshore includes two significant waterways – Patterson River and Mordialloc Creek. The Patterson River and Mordialloc Creek are popular recreational boating areas with boat launching facilities and moorings. Patterson River is a man-made waterway, created in 1876 to provide drainage from the entire Dandenong Creek Catchment. Patterson River and Mordialloc Creek perform important catchment drainage functions with large areas of the Dandenong Creek Catchment draining into Port Phillip Bay via these waterways.

North of Mordialloc Creek, the foreshore reserve is dominated by vegetated embankments which create a buffer between the beach and Beach Road. To the south of Mordialloc Creek, residential properties directly abut the foreshore with shopping strips also in close proximity to the beach.

Port Phillip Bay plays a major part in shaping the foreshore. Wind and wave direction, storm surges, and hard infrastructure all effect sand movement and erosion as a result have an impact on the Kingston Foreshore.

Therefore, it is necessary to understand the relationship between the Kingston Foreshore and Port Phillip Bay to enable Council to protect the foreshore and adapt to coastal processes.

2.2 VISION

To protect and enhance the Kingston foreshore for present and future generations to enjoy and be inspired by.

2.3 KINGSTON FORESHORE FEATURES

The Kingston Foreshore has a range of special qualities which make it a unique part of Port Phillip Bay and a great place to live and visit. The key qualities that Council aim to promote and enhance to ensure that the Kingston Foreshore is an enjoyable place to live and visit for many generations to come are illustrated opposite in Figure 5.

These qualities which are special to the Kingston Foreshore and its community should be considered when undertaking works on the foreshore. The goals, actions and key projects listed in the next section are designed to maintain and enhance the uniqueness of the Kingston Foreshore and to reflect its special qualities.
VISION
TO PROTECT AND ENHANCE THE KINGSTON FORESHORE FOR PRESENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS TO ENJOY AND BE INSPIRED BY.

Figure 5 Kingston foreshore features

- Foreshore vegetation
- Safe swimming
- Clean beaches
- Activity precincts
- Accessibility
- Festivals & community events
- Boating access and fishing
- Cultural heritage
- A destination beach
- Infrastructure
3. Keys to the Coast

3.1 NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND PROCESSES

The Kingston Foreshore stretches for over 13km and for the majority of its length it is an unbroken, sandy beach. The foreshore is home to a wide range of plant species and a range of local and migrating fauna. The protection and adaption of the 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 Kingston foreshore has been recognised as having high conservation values with the presence of local, regional and state significant flora species. Foreshore vegetation plays an important role in stabilising the dunes, providing habitat and a food source for local and migrating fauna, and is aesthetically pleasing.

The Kingston Foreshore has seven 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 council maintain each EVC to encourage and promote individual floral features. A list of EVC's found in Kingston and their locations can be found in Appendix B.

Increasing demands for coastal space for recreational and commercial use threaten the integrity and quality of foreshore vegetation. Vandalism to trees in order to create bay views and personal access paths also has a significant impact on the quality of foreshore vegetation. Where vandalism has occurred, Council will investigate and undertake off-set plantings to replace the damaged vegetation. The protection and enhancement of foreshore vegetation in natural areas is of high importance and will help encourage local fauna to visit and live along the foreshore. To protect vegetation from pedestrian traffic and to reduce anti-social behaviour within vegetated areas (particularly between Mentone and Mordialloc), fences are erected around key vegetation areas.

Climate change will have a significant impact on Port Phillip Bay and its coastline. With expected sea level rise and an increase in the severity of storms and storm surges, the protection and adaptation of the bayside areas is of the utmost importance. Without adequate preparation and planning, the effects of climate change will likely result in increased erosion, damage to infrastructure, and a narrowing of the beach.

The CMP recognises and supports the strategies contained in clause 13.01-1 - Coastal inundation and erosion, of the State Planning Policy Framework. Council will maintain a long term commitment to plan for a 0.8m sea level rise by 2100 for development and establish a requirement to consider 0.2m sea level rise by 2040 in the short term for infill development in established areas.

The City of Kingston is located at the bottom of the Dandenong Creek Catchment and plays an important role in the drainage of the catchment after rain events. The Dandenong Creek Catchment previously drained into the Carrum Carrum Swamp, however extensive development altered the swamp with Patterson River and Mordialloc Creek now acting as major drainage points for the catchment. The foreshore hosts many drains which provide drainage for localised area and release water across the beach. After rain events, these drains can cause scouring of beach sand as water is released into the bay.

Undertaking drainage upgrade works, such as the installation of bioswales and soakage pits, is a key priority to reduce beach scouring, reduce pollutants entering the bay and to improve the aesthetics of the beach and drains.

The shape of Port Phillip Bay is continually changing as a result of sand migration and erosion. In Kingston, there is a net movement of sand from north to south as a result of wind and waves pushing sand in a southerly direction until it meets a physical barrier. This littoral drift results in a narrowing of beaches to the north e.g. Mentone and Aspendale, and a widening of the beaches on the northern side of physical barriers e.g. Mordialloc beach (due to Mordialloc Pier blocking sand movement). When undertaking works on the foreshore,
GOALS

1. To maintain and enhance the high quality natural environment
2. To adapt and respond to dynamic coastal processes.

ACTIONS

1. Develop and implement vegetation management plans for natural resource areas.
2. Engage with the community and enforce regulations to protect vegetation and respond to vegetation vandalism.
3. Encourage the community to appreciate and protect biodiversity.
4. Adapt to and, where possible, protect the coast against the effects of storm surges and erosion.
5. Remain up-to-date with studies regarding Climate Change, sea level rise and strategies for protection of the coast.
6. Develop strategies and undertake works to respond to coastal processes to enable the ongoing use of the coast.
7. Ensure any new development on the coast considers the impact on local flora and fauna, and coastal processes.

such as installing physical barriers and beach renourishments, the impact on sand movement must be carefully considered. Coastal processes affecting the foreshore are shown in the Figure 6 overleaf.

Dead and dying material play an important role in the nutrient cycle on the foreshore as well as providing habitat for lizards and insects. Where possible, large dead material will be retained. Fine dead material will be periodically removed in order to improve safety, prevent fires, and to improve the aesthetics of the area. These works will be concentrated along Beach Road and near footpaths. Any large standing dead material will be retained to provide habitat and perching opportunities for local fauna. The removal of dead vegetation will be considered on a case-by-case circumstance.

Environmental weeds are a constant threat to native vegetation and the fauna they support. Environmental weeds compete with locally indigenous flora for nutrients, water and space on the foreshore. Council have a comprehensive weed control program which concentrates on removing weeds in higher quality areas via a range of techniques, such as herbicide spraying and manual removal. Many weed species found on the foreshore have escaped from nearby gardens. To combat “garden escapes” Council will work with abutting neighbours to remove weeds from their property and replace them with locally indigenous plants.

THE KINGSTON FORESHORE HAS BEEN RECOGNISED AS HAVING HIGH CONSERVATION VALUES WITH THE PRESENCE OF LOCAL, REGIONAL AND STATE SIGNIFICANT FLORA SPECIES.

KEY PROJECTS

1. Install bioswale at Watkins Reserve to stop beach scouring and improve water quality after rain events.
2. Prioritise drain outfalls for upgrade works to improve drain function and aesthetics.
3. Investigate options for improving the amenity of Naples Road Drain, Mentone.
4. Invite local residents and the wider public to Kingston’s nursery to propagate foreshore plants, and plant these along their local beach.
5. Gather information on local fauna utilising community sightings and photographs.

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3.2 COASTAL PROCESSES IN KINGSTON

Summer northerlies can cause a buildup of seaweed, particularly on Mentone beach. To allow for the natural cycle of nutrients, Council monitor the area as a change in wind direction generally pushes the seaweed back into the bay. If the seaweed does not naturally return to the bay, mechanical removal of seaweed is undertaken.

Beach sand moves south from Mentone beach to Mordialloc, building up on the north side of Mordialloc Creek. This sand is periodically relocated back to Mentone.

The mouth of Mordialloc Creek is regularly dredged to allow boating access.

Beach sand moves south from Mentone beach to Mordialloc, building up on the north side of Mordialloc Creek. This sand is periodically relocated back to Mentone.

Small drains between Mordialloc and Carrum drain water from abutting streets. These can cause sand displacement after heavy rains as water drains into the bay.

Many rivers and streams feed into Mordialloc Creek and Patterson River to drain into Port Phillip Bay. Mordialloc Creek and Patterson River are important for the drainage of the Dandenong catchment. The upstream creeks have a major impact on the health of the bay.

Patterson River is regularly dredged to clear sand to allow boat passage. The dredged sand is used to replenish Bonbeach and Carrum beaches.

Strong winds and high tides create storm surges which cause significant erosion on Carrum beach.

Winds continue to push sand from Carrum beach south, this sand deposits on other beaches and as sand bars within the bay.

Figure 6 Coastal Processes in Kingston
At times there will be conflicting priorities within the community when it comes to foreshore related matters. Conflicting priorities can occur due to changes in how the foreshore is used, proposed infrastructure works, management techniques, foreshore vegetation, and impacts on private residents. The Kingston foreshore is a state-owned asset, and the City of Kingston is obliged to protect and manage the foreshore on behalf of all Victorians. As such protecting and improving the quality of the foreshore for all beach users is a key objective of Council.

Some concerns have arisen as a result of foreshore vegetation blocking the bay views of private properties. This is a result of vegetation growing to a height which now blocks the bay views of foreshore abutting residents.

Council acknowledges that in endeavouring to improve the foreshore that some private views of the bay may be obscured as a consequence. Conversely, some private views of the bay may remain unaffected or even be improved. The trade-off will be in the form of a higher quality foreshore that will be preserved for a long time, and consequently will continue to be a desirable place to live and visit.

Objectives and actions for protection of coastal vegetation and biodiversity are outlined in several state and local strategies and policies including:
- Victorian Coastal Strategy 2008;
- Victoria’s Native Vegetation Management: a framework for Action 2002;
- Kingston Local Planning Policy Framework;
- Kingston Planning Scheme; and

The Victoria’s Native Vegetation Management: a framework for Action 2002 provides guidelines for native vegetation removal and any off-sets required.

Bay views are available for the public to enjoy at key locations, such as car parks and key observation points. Existing public view locations will be considered when undertaking foreshore management practices and infrastructure upgrades with the aim to retain existing public bay views where possible.

As foreshore vegetation is significantly reduced in the metropolitan area, increasing visitor numbers, climate change, erosion, and reduced habitat will all continue to threaten the survival of many foreshore environments. Therefore it is important to retain vegetation for future generations to enjoy and to provide habitat and food sources for local and migrating fauna.

Council will undertake re-vegetation works in accordance with the appropriate Ecological Vegetation Class species list, with a focus on natural regeneration of existing species. If vegetation vandalism occurs or vegetation is removed to accommodate infrastructure programs, offset planting will take place, in the same area as the vegetation removed, which may include planting overstorey species.

To reduce the likelihood of vegetation vandalism, council will implement the Foreshore Planting Community Engagement Strategy (FPCES), outlined in Appendix C. The FPCES aims to minimize the visual impact of overstorey planted vegetation on bay views by planting vegetation in clumps in areas which have no, or minimal, impact on bay views.

Community members will be invited to discuss locations of overstorey vegetation and make any minor adjustments. By working with community members, the impact on views is minimised, it promotes positive interaction between Council and the community, and still provides important foreshore vegetation and habitat.
3.4 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. Whether it is to walk the dog along the beach, fish off Mordialloc Pier, hold Life Saving Club carnivals and training, celebrate food and wine festivals, or just walk along the beach and appreciate nature, the foreshore is firmly entrenched in the Kingston community's psyche. These different recreational activities occasionally compete for coastal space and must be managed in a balanced and sustainable way.

To ensure that the various activities are managed in a way that achieves the greatest benefit for the public, Kingston Council has created Foreshore Activity Precincts (FAPs). The FAPs are locations identified as suitable for high levels of activity.

Activities in FAPs will be promoted and encouraged through the installation and maintenance of appropriate foreshore infrastructure, such as car parks, Life Saving Clubs, toilets, and more.

Areas outside of FAPs will be maintained for their natural values and encourage low impact activities which do not require supporting infrastructure. Further information and maps of FAPs can be found in Section 4.

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. Several coastal buildings currently require significant repairs. 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.

Local residents and the general public will be consulted and be able to provide feedback on infrastructure upgrade works on the foreshore.

The removal of visual clutter, such as overhead power lines and unnecessary signs, should be undertaken to improve the visual aesthetics of the foreshore.

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.

GOALS

1. To provide appropriate infrastructure to support the diverse uses of the foreshore.

2. To effectively manage the recreational uses and development of the foreshore in a sustainable manner.

ACTIONS

1. Ensure infrastructure provides year round benefits to the community by creating multi-use facilities.

2. Maintain and upgrade infrastructure to meet best building and design practices and ensure buildings are fit-for-purpose.

3. Rationalise the footprint of existing infrastructure where possible, while improving building functionality and community benefit.

4. Continue to utilise existing Foreshore Activity Precincts to direct and manage high recreational, community and commercial activities.

5. Maintain and improve existing boating facilities and waterways for recreational boating.

6. Maintain a clean and accessible beach for the enjoyment of all beach users.

KEY PROJECTS

1. Develop and implement a Coastal Precinct Plan for Mentone Life Saving Club surrounds.

2. Develop a Landscape and Development Plan for the Mordialloc Life Saving Club which encourages multiple communal uses.

3. Implement the Mordialloc Creek Master Plan.

4. Explore options for upgrade of the Parkdale Yacht Club and precinct.

5. Undertake works to improve the aesthetics, safety and usability of Birdwood St, Dixon St, and Bristol Ave toilets.

6. Continue to dredge Mordialloc Creek (and Patterson River by Parks Victoria) to ensure safe boating passage.

7. Remove unauthorized infrastructure from the beach.

8. Replace Foreshore litter bins.
Like many visitors to the foreshore, playing in the sand and the water is a favourite activity for dogs. Kingston foreshore provides a unique opportunity for dog owners to take their pet to the beach and allow the dog to be off-leash during certain periods of the day. While this provides great enjoyment for the dog and their owner, other visitors may disagree and may not want to be disturbed by dogs while enjoying the beach.

The management of the foreshore must take into consideration the effects that different beach users have on each other and provide a beach which can be enjoyed by all. The foreshore has restrictions on when and where dogs are allowed on the beach. These restrictions ensure adequate time and space for dog walkers to enjoy the beach. These restrictions are clearly signed at every access point to the beach and can also be found on Council’s website.

It is important that Council continue to monitor and adapt to the changing demands for dog off-leash zones and enforce the dog restrictions to ensure equitable use for all beach users. An investigation into a permanent dog off-leash area on the foreshore is proposed to be undertaken to further encourage multiple uses on the foreshore. The education and enforcement of dog restrictions will be a key strategy if a permanent dog off-leash area is to occur on the foreshore.

**KEY PROJECT**

1. Consult with the community to consider the implementation of a year round foreshore dog off-leash area.
3.6 AN ACCESSIBLE COAST

The Kingston Foreshore is visited by a wide range of people, from local residents and those from northern and eastern 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 Frankston train line runs in close proximity to much of the foreshore, particularly between Mordialloc and Carrum. This provides an excellent opportunity to promote the use of public transport to access many of Kingston’s beaches. Formalising key access routes between the foreshore, train stations and local shops will create strong links between the foreshore and public transport.

The foreshore is also well-serviced by buses which regularly run along Beach Road and Nepean Highway. Encouraging the use of public transport will reduce congestion of foreshore car parks and along Beach Road, Nepean Highway and streets adjacent to the foreshore.

The creation of a bicycle trail network and providing facilities for bicycle riders, such as bike racks and direction signs, should be encouraged. The promotion of bike riding over driving will reduce congestion in foreshore car parks and will encourage healthy living.

Car parks along the Kingston foreshore are of an inconsistent standard with many car parks being unsafe, unsealed and not maximizing 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.

Currently, there are few areas where people with mobility limitations can access the beach. This is particularly evident on the Mentone and Parkdale Foreshores as the car parks are located on top of the cliffs and access to the beach is either via stairs or steep ramps. Creating beaches which can be easily accessed by all 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.

GOALS

1. Provide a foreshore which is easy to access for all beach users utilising a variety of transport modes.

2. Create a connected foreshore accessible to all.

ACTIONS

1. Improve accessways along the foreshore to enable safe access to beach users with restricted mobility.

2. Provide well maintained links along, and to, the foreshore to create safe access for beach users.

3. Provide well maintained car parking that is of a consistent standard.

4. Ensure Kingston residents are provided with foreshore parking permits

5. Improve public transport links between activity centres and the foreshore to encourage the use of public transport.

6. Promote alternative transport methods to ease car parking congestion during peak times.

7. Ensure accessways are created in locations which do not negatively affect the environment or coastal processes.

KEY PROJECTS

1. Install signage to direct beach users to, and along, the foreshore.

2. Undertake works to improve the safety and accessibility of Gnotuk Car Park, Aspendale; Mentone Life Saving Club Car Park, Mentone; and Antibes St Car Park, Parkdale.

3. Investigate options to reduce congestion in foreshore car parks, such as drop-off zones.

4. Audit all foreshore paths to ensure paths meet Disability Discrimination and Other Human Rights Legislation Amendment Act 2009 regulations.

5. Install boardwalks on top of concrete drains at the end of streets south of Mordialloc Creek to improve access and safety.

6. Replace existing accessway infrastructure e.g. fencing, stairs, railing, which have become degraded with new infrastructure using sustainable materials which can withstand the harsh coastal environment.

7. Where possible, install additional seating near access ways.
3.7 HERITAGE & STEWARDSHIP

The history and cultural heritage of the foreshore is a source of pride for local residents and should be preserved and enhanced through the management of the foreshore. The foreshore and Mordialloc Creek was used by the people of the Kulin nation as a food source, with molluscs such as mussels being part of the Aboriginal diet. Aboriginal artifacts, such as midden sites and scar trees, have been found along the foreshore and Mordialloc Creek. It is important to retain aboriginal cultural sites and educate visitors about how the foreshore was traditionally used.

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 reflects previous uses. The boating and fishing village vibe of Mordialloc is one example of Post-European settlement activities which is valued by the community.

The Kingston community has great passion and pride in the foreshore and should be encouraged and involved in decisions regarding its future. Consulting the public on proposed planned works for the foreshore will enable Council to create a foreshore which meets community needs.

Providing the local residents with information regarding the on-going maintenance of the foreshore will help residents better understand why works are being undertaken and will help promote community stewardship of the foreshore.

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. Council 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.

GOALS

1. The community recognises and respects foreshore history and heritage.

2. Work together with the community to protect and enhance the foreshore for future generations.

ACTIONS

1. Maintain and enhance the unique cultural features of the Kingston foreshore.

2. Ensure the protection of aboriginal heritage sites along the foreshore and Mordialloc Creek.

3. Provide the community with information regarding the local history and cultural events.

4. Ensure local residents and the general public is consulted prior to works outside of the normal foreshore maintenance activities and have opportunities to provide feedback.

5. Engage with the community to achieve stewardship and appreciation of the foreshore environment.

6. Encourage residents who abut the foreshore to use locally indigenous plants and remove environmental weeds from their gardens.

KEY PROJECTS

1. Create an interpretive trail along the foreshore promoting local ecological historical and cultural features.

2. Create a program where Council works with foreshore abutting residents to remove environmental weeds from their properties.

3. Provide regular updates on Council’s website to provide information on foreshore projects, community events, and current works.

4. Support and encourage local schools to participate in the ‘I sea, I care’ marine ambassador student leadership program.
4. Precinct Plans

The following Precinct Plans (Figures 7-12) identify the Foreshore Activity Precincts (FAPs), Key Access Routes (KARs), Alongshore Key Access Routes (AKARs), and Key Observation Points (KOPs) that are referred to in the objectives and strategies, along with some of the key features and infrastructure along the foreshore.

The Kingston foreshore is divided into five Precinct Plans (see Figure 7) to illustrate the recommended locations of FAPs, KARs, AKARs and KOPs within the CMP:

1. Mentone & Parkdale
2. Mordialloc
3. Aspendale & Edithvale
4. Chelsea
5. Bonbeach & Carrum
Foreshore Activity Precincts (FAPs) are areas identified as suitable for high levels of activity. Active recreation, commercial activities, infrastructure, community uses and events should be concentrated within these areas. The FAPs are further broken down into three levels dependent on their level of use, existing infrastructure and access to public transport:

- **Primary Foreshore Activity Precinct**
  - Mordialloc Foreshore Activity Precinct will be the main hub for concentrated activity on the foreshore. Mordialloc will be the key location to host large scale events (such as the annual food and wine festival), formal recreation will occur in this precinct, and the Mordialloc FAP will be a key site for community building upgrades and multiple use facilities.

- **Major FAP**
  - Mentone, Chelsea and Carrum
    - Major FAPs are areas of high use with significant existing infrastructure. These FAPs will provide more formal activity areas including improved infrastructure; access and boardwalks; and general play/fitness spaces.

- **Neighbourhood FAP**
  - All remaining FAPs
    - The remaining FAPs have lower levels of use and less formal infrastructure compared to the Primary and Major FAPs. Neighbourhood FAPs will focus on creating a hub for less formal activities such as swimming, sun bathing and dog walking. Improvements to beach access via upgrading car parks and boardwalks will be a key feature in these FAPs. While meeting public needs, smaller scale infrastructure such as seats, and bike racks will allow for a quieter, more relaxing atmosphere.

- **Key Access Routes (KARs)** are priority links that provide users with easy access to FAPs from commercial retail centres and public transport services.

- **Alongshore Key Access Routes (AKARs)** are priority links that provide users with access between FAPs at foreshore level.

- **Key Observation Points (KOPs)** are key sites along the foreshore from which significant coast views can be seen. Uses in and around these sites should be mindful of the views from these points and not restrict public bay views.

**CREATING VIBRANT AND EXCITING AREAS FOR VISITORS TO ENGAGE THE FORESHORE.**
4.1 PRECINCT PLAN 1: MENTONE & PARKDALE

**KEY PROJECTS:**

A. Investigate options for improving the amenity of Naples Road Drain, Mentone
B. Develop and implement a Coastal Precinct Plan for Mentone Life Saving Club surrounds
C. Explore options for upgrade of the Parkdale Yacht Club and precinct
D. Undertake works to improve the aesthetics, safety and usability of Birdwood Street and Dixon Street toilets
E. Undertake works to improve the safety and accessibility of Mentone Life Saving Club Car Park, Mentone; and Antibes St Car Park, Parkdale

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**LEGEND**

- **Major Foreshore Activity Precinct (FAP)**
  - Areas identified as suitable for high levels of activity. Active recreation, community uses and events should be concentrated in these areas.

- **Neighbourhood Foreshore Activity Precinct (FAP)**
  - Areas identified as suitable for high levels of activity. Active recreation, community uses and events should be concentrated in these areas.

- **Key Access Route**
  - Priority links providing users with easy access to FAPs from commercial retail centres and public transport.

- **Alongshore Key Access Route**
  - Priority links providing users with easy access between FAPs at foreshore level.

- **Key Observation Point**
  - Sites along the foreshore from which significant coastal views can be seen. Uses in and around these sites should be mindful of the views and not restrict public bay views.

---

**Figure 8** Mentone & Parkdale Precinct Plan
4.2 PRECINCT PLAN 2: MORDIALLOC

Key Projects:
A. Develop a Landscape and Development Plan for the Mordialloc Life Saving Club which encourages multiple communal uses.
B. Implement the Mordialloc Creek Master Plan.
C. Continue to dredge Mordialloc Creek to ensure safe boating passage.

Figure 9: Mordialloc Precinct Plan

Legend:
- Primary Foreshore Activity Precinct (FAP)
- Neighbourhood Foreshore Activity Precinct (FAP)
  Areas identified as suitable for high levels of activity. Active recreation, community uses and events should be concentrated in these areas.
- Key Access Route
  Priority links providing users with easy access to FAPs from commercial retail centres and public transport.
- Alongshore Key Access Route
  Priority links providing users with easy access between FAPs at foreshore level.
- Key Observation Point
  Sites along the foreshore from which significant coastal views can be seen. Uses in and around these sites should be mindful of the views and not restrict public bay views.

- Club House
- Bus Stop
- Rail Line
- Parking Area
- Public Toilets
- Accessible
- City of Kingston Foreshore Boundary
4.3 PRECINCT PLAN 3: ASPENDALE & EDITHVALE

**LEGEND**

- **Neighbourhood Foreshore Activity Precinct (FAP)**
  Areas identified as suitable for high levels of activity. Active recreation, community uses and events should be concentrated in these areas.

- **Key Access Route**
  Priority links providing users with easy access to FAPs from commercial retail centres and public transport.

- **Alongshore Key Access Route**
  Priority links providing users with easy access between FAPs at foreshore level.

- **Key Observation Point**
  Sites along the foreshore from which significant coastal views can be seen. Uses in and around these sites should be mindful of the views and not restrict public bay views.

**KEY PROJECTS:**

A. Install bioswale at Watkins Reserve to stop beach scouring and improve water quality after rain events (Watkins Reserve Aspendale).

B. Undertake works to improve the safety and accessibility of Gnotuk Car Park.

**Figure 10 Aspendale & Edithvale Precinct Plan**
4.4 PRECINCT PLAN 4: CHELSEA

LEGEND

- Major Foreshore Activity Precinct (FAP)
- Neighbourhood Foreshore Activity Precinct (FAP)
  Areas identified as suitable for high levels of activity. Active recreation, community uses and events should be concentrated in these areas.

- Key Access Route
  Priority links providing users with easy access to FAPs from commercial retail centres and public transport.

- Alongshore Key Access Route
  Priority links providing users with easy access between FAPs at foreshore level.

- Key Observation Point
  Sites along the foreshore from which significant coastal views can be seen. Uses in and around these sites should be mindful of the views and not restrict public bay views.

KEY PROJECTS:
- Undertake works to improve the aesthetics, safety and usability of Bristol Ave toilets

Figure 11 Chelsea Precinct Plan
4.5 PRECINCT PLAN 5: BONBEACH & CARRUM

LEGEND
- **Major Foreshore Activity Precinct (FAP)**
  Areas identified as suitable for high levels of activity. Active recreation, community uses and events should be concentrated in these areas.

- **Neighbourhood Foreshore Activity Precinct (FAP)**
  Priority links providing users with easy access to FAPs from commercial retail centres and public transport.

- **Key Access Route**
  Priority links providing users with easy access between FAPs at foreshore level.

- **Alongshore Key Access Route**
  Sites along the foreshore from which significant coastal views can be seen. Uses in and around these sites should be mindful of the views and not restrict public bay views.

- **Key Observation Point**
  Priority links providing users with easy access to FAPs from commercial retail centres and public transport.

- **Bus Stop**
- **Rail Line**
- **Parking Area**
- **Public Toilets**
- **Accessible**
- **City of Kingston Foreshore Boundary**

**KEY PROJECTS:**
- Continue to advocate Parks Victoria to dredge Patterson River to ensure safe boating passage and utilise dredged material to renourish beaches
5. Business Plan

The Coastal Management Act 1995, which sets the framework for coastal planning in Victoria, requires a Business Plan to be prepared as part of the development of a Coastal Management Plan.

A Business Plan specific to the Kingston foreshore was prepared concurrently with the 2013 review of the CMP. This Business Plan will be used by Council for budgeting purposes and to help inform Council’s capital works program for the foreshore. This Business Plan is to be used by Council, as the Committee of Management, to assist with implementation of the CMP.

It is important to note that the figures tabled overleaf for income and expenditure are budgeted at the time of developing this Business 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, Kingston will continue to apply for external funding as opportunities arise to implement actions identified within the CMP.
## Kingston CMP Business Plan

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<th>Income</th>
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<th>2014/15</th>
<th>2015/16</th>
<th>2016/17</th>
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<td>Building maintenance (toilet blocks/kiosks/lifesaving clubs)</td>
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Appendices
APPENDIX A

LIST OF TERMS

**ABM** – Association of Bayside Municipalities

**AKAR** – Alongshore Key Access Routes: Priority links that provide users with access between Foreshore Activity Precinct’s (FAPs) at the foreshore level.

**AAV** – Aboriginal Affairs Victoria

**Beach** – Sand area found between the vegetated dunes and the high tide mark

**CAP** – Coastal Action Plan

**CBD** – Central Business District

**CCB** – Central Coastal Board

**CFA** – Country Fire Authority

**Coastal Crown land**

a) any land reserved under the Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978 for the protection of the coastline; and

b) any Crown land within 200 metres of high water mark of:

i) the coastal waters of Victoria; or

ii) any sea within the limits of Victoria; and

[c] the sea-bed of the coastal waters of Victoria; and

[d] the sea-bed of any sea within the limits of Victoria; and

[e] any Crown land which is declared by the Governor in Council under subsection (2) to be coastal Crown land — but does not include any land which the Governor in Council declares under subsection (2) not to be coastal Crown land for the purposes of this Act;

**CoM** – Committee of Management

**CMP** – Coastal Management Plan

**DELWP** – Department of Environment, Land, Water & Planning

**EPA** – Environmental Protection Authority

**ESTA** – Emergency Services Telecommunications Authority

**EVC** – Ecological Vegetation Class

**FAP** – Foreshore Activity Precinct: Areas identified as suitable for high levels of activity. Active recreation, community uses and events should be concentrated in these areas.

**Foreshore Encroachment** – an inappropriate use of the foreshore reserve that has a significant impact on the aesthetic appeal, use and stability of the beach and foreshore ecosystem such as inappropriately planted vegetation or lawn, paving/steps and furniture.

**Foreshore Reserve** – The area which Kingston Council are committee of management including the vegetated dunes and beaches.

**KAR** – Key Access Route: Priority links that provide users with easy and safe access to Foreshore Activity Precinct’s from commercial retail centres and public transport services.

**KCC** – Kingston City Council

**KFRG** – Kingston Foreshore Reference Group

**KOP** – Key Observation Point: Key sites along the foreshore from which significant coastal views can be seen. Uses in and around these sites should consider these views and not restrict viewsheds.

**MAS** – Melbourne Ambulance Service

**MFB** – Metropolitan Fire Brigade

**MSV** – Marine Safety Victoria

**MW** – Melbourne Water

**NRA** – Natural Resource Area

**Overstorey vegetation** - Vegetation which commonly grows to a height on the foreshore which may impact abutting residents bay views. Species such as Coast Banksia, Coastal Tea-tree, Common Boobialla.

**PV** – Parks Victoria

**RAP** – Registered Aboriginal Party

**VCC** – Victorian Coastal Council

**VicPol** – Victoria Police
APPENDIX B
FORESHORE ECOLOGICAL VEGETATION CLASSES

The table below identifies Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs) and their location on the Kingston Foreshore. EVCs identify key plant communities and species composition on the foreshore with each EVC having an important ecological role and providing unique habitat for local fauna. This information helps guide Council’s management plans and revegetation works. Individual plant species may be found outside the areas listed in the table as several species are required to be present for an area to be classified an EVC, e.g. a single banksia does not mean the area is a Coast Banksia Woodland.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>COASTAL HEADLAND SCRUB</th>
<th>COASTAL DUNE SCRUB</th>
<th>COASTAL BERM GRASSY SHRUBLAND</th>
<th>COASTAL SAND HEATHLAND</th>
<th>COASTAL DUNE SCRUB</th>
<th>COASTAL SALTMARSH</th>
<th>COASTAL BERM GRASSY SHRUBLAND</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Charman Rd- Mundy St (top of Cliff)</td>
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<td>Charman Rd- Mundy St (embankment)</td>
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<td>Naples Rd-Antibes St Car Park</td>
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<td>Antibes St Car Park- Parkers Rd</td>
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<td>Gnotuk Car Park-Alexandra Ave</td>
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<td>Alexandra Ave-The Esplanade</td>
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<td>The Esplanade-Bristol Ave</td>
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<td>Bristol Ave-The Strand</td>
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<td>The Strand-Harding Ave</td>
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<td>Harding Ave-Monica Ave</td>
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<td>Monica Ave-The Glade</td>
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<td>The Glade-Osprey Lane</td>
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Kingston has several EVCs of significance with the Berm Grassy Shrubland and Coast Banksia Woodland having a Bioregional Conservation Status of Endangered and Vulnerable respectively. All remaining EVCs listed are considered either Vulnerable or Rare. For detailed maps of Kingston’s EVCs, please contact Council.

APPENDIX C
FORESHORE PLANTING
COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY

The following strategy is aimed at improving community engagement and consultation when undertaking foreshore plantings south of Mordialloc Creek that may affect abutting resident’s bay views. It aims to find a balance between maintaining views while improving ecological processes and dune stability.

1. Notification 3 weeks prior to planting

Notify abutting residents of the proposed planting via addressed mail. The notification should include:

- Why the plantings are important.
- The types of plants that will be planted.
- Invite resident to meet staff on site to discuss the location of overstorey/possible view blocking plants.

2. Indicate where overstorey plants will be located if they are likely to impact on residents views.

Staff should, where possible, attempt to locate plants where they will have the least impact on bay views while improving the ecological value of the foreshore.

The proposed location of overstorey plants to be marked out with wooden stakes and marking paint for residents to observe.

3. On Site Meeting prior to planting

Staff to meet with concerned residents on-site to discuss the proposed location of overstorey plants that may affect bay views.

On-site meeting should aim to:

- Identify possible locations for overstorey plants.
- If necessary, adjust plant locations to reduce the impact on views BUT plants must not be adjusted if it’s believed that the new location will impede neighbours views.
- Attempt to come to a mutual agreement for the location of plants to the benefit of both parties.

3. During planting

Ensure that overstorey plants are planted at the agreed location e.g. if volunteers are performing the plantings, ensure that plants haven’t been moved away from the agreed location.
## APPENDIX D

### ASSESSMENT CRITERIA CHECKLIST

This Assessment Criteria Checklist aims to provide guidance to Council when undertaking significant infrastructure works on the foreshore. The checklist aims to ensure that infrastructure enhances the local foreshore environment while protecting existing qualities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>ASSESSMENT CRITERIA</th>
<th>CRITERIA MET?</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Natural Environment and Processes</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Vegetation:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Existing vegetation is protected and damage/removal is limited</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• All plantings should use locally indigenous plant species and correspond with nearby EVC’s</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Vegetation must not be height pruned to create views</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Fauna:</td>
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<td>• Ensure that works does not interfere with any local fauna of significance.</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Climate Change:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• What is the expected life-time of the infrastructure? E.g. 20, 50,100 years?</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Is the location expected to be effected by the impacts of Climate Change during its life-time? If yes, how regularly is the area likely to be effected e.g. irregular, yearly?</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Materials used and the infrastructure designed must withstand the impacts of Climate Change such as inundation and storm surges?</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Coastal Processes:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Sand movement will be considered when undertaking works.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Potential erosion of the area should be assessed and, if necessary, have protective measure put in place.</td>
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<td>Drainage:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Existing stormwater and drainage issue should be assessed, and where appropriate, aim to improve local drainage as part of works.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Creation of bioswales to filter stormwater and reduce beach scouring should occur if plausible.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Stormwater pipes should be removed from the foreshore or, if this is not possible, aesthetic improvements undertaken to hide pipes.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Does not adversely affect or interrupt river catchment processes including those upstream of the foreshore and the regional function of the foreshore as the discharge point for the Dandenong Valley Water Catchment.</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Use of the Coast</strong></td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Foreshore Activity Precinct:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Large scale infrastructure, such as Buildings and car parks, should be located within designated FAPs.</td>
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<td>• High impact beach uses are located within FAPs.</td>
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<td>• Events/festivals are held in Primary or Major FAPs.</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Infrastructure:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Materials and fixtures are designed to withstand coastal elements and vandalism.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Sustainable materials have been used.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Lighting to be used is energy efficient, focused within FAPs and does not have a detrimental effect on local fauna and residents.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• When leasing, replacing or upgrading foreshore buildings, undertake a Coastal Hazard Vulnerability Assessment prior to works.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Design to compliment surrounding natural environment.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Infrastructure design should endeavour to create a year-round, multi-use facility.</td>
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<td>• Infrastructure is safe and not likely to cause risk management issues in the future.</td>
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<td>• Sufficient associated minor infrastructure, e.g. bins, drinking fountains, showers, to cater for expected use.</td>
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<td>No</td>
<td>ASSESSMENT CRITERIA</td>
<td>CRITERIA MET?</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Recreational uses:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Facilities aim to promote multiple recreational uses in a safe and consistent manner.</td>
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<td>• Manage the foreshore in a manner which caters for different uses and ensure conflicting users are identified and appropriate space and location is provided.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• The foreshore reserve must remain an open public space ensuring that commercial uses do not exclude the public from using the beach.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Commercial activities are contained to existing infrastructure and vendor parking sites.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Boating and fishing activities should be maintained and catered for.</td>
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<td><strong>Use of the Coast</strong></td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Public Transport:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Encourage the use of public transport to reduce congestion on the foreshore.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Promote links between FAPs and public transport, through road design, way finding signage and plantings.</td>
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<td>Car Parks:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Retain existing car parking with no or minimal net increase in footprint.</td>
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<td>• Redesign car parking to better use existing space.</td>
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<td>• Upgrade car parks to improve road surface, drainage and safety.</td>
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<td>• Disabled parking bays are sufficient and located in appropriate locations.</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Accessways:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Ensure accessways are maintained to a safe standard.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Are designed and built to consider the local environment and processes e.g. vegetation, sand movement.</td>
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<td>• Aim to reduce on-going maintenance by using materials able to withstand the coastal environment.</td>
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<td>• Infrastructure within FAPs should be linked via paths/boardwalks to improve safety and connectivity.</td>
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<td>• Rationalisation of informal private beach access tracks.</td>
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<td>Access-for-all:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• New and replaced accessways should be constructed to meet Disability Discrimination Act regulations, where possible.</td>
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<td>• Where possible, stairs should be replaced with ramps.</td>
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<td>• Facilities should cater for visitors with limited mobility.</td>
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<td><strong>Heritage &amp; Stewardship</strong></td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Aboriginal heritage:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Sites of significance should be protected from disturbance.</td>
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<td>• If a site of significance is discovered during works, works are to cease and the site inspected by an Aboriginal heritage consultant.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Investigate ways to showcase aboriginal heritage to beach visitors.</td>
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<td>Post-settlement heritage:</td>
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<td>• Post-settlement culture and heritage should be protected and enhanced.</td>
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<td>• Local foreshore characteristics should be considered during works to create unique beach experiences.</td>
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<td>Community Consultation:</td>
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<td>• The community, including local residents, key stakeholders, and the wider community, have been consulted and had a chance to comment on the works.</td>
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<td>• Community feedback has been considered when preparing works and plans.</td>
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<td>• Local residents have been notified of the works prior to commencement.</td>
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<td>• Use of various media to provide information to the public, including Council’s website, on-site billboards, letter drops.</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Community Engagement:</td>
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<td>• Encourage the community to participate in foreshore working bees to promote stewardship of the foreshore.</td>
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<td>• Provide information on the foreshore to increase the communities understanding of the foreshore.</td>
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<td>• Work with local community groups and schools to educate and create ambassadors for the foreshore.</td>
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