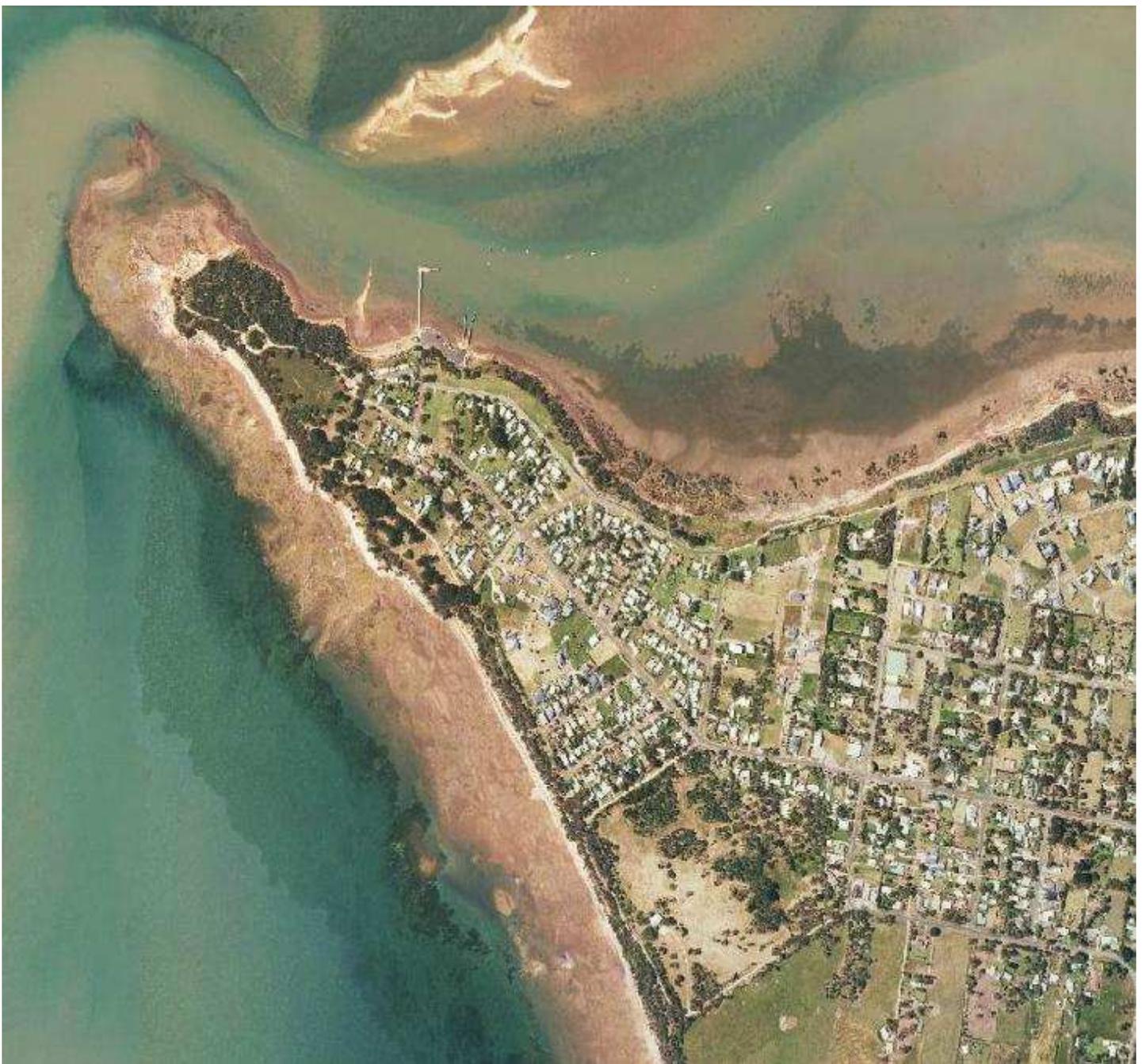
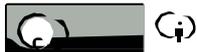


Corinella Coastal Reserve Management Plan

August 2015



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Abbreviations

Bass Coast Shire Council	BCSC
Bass Valley Landcare	BVL
Central Coastal Board	CCB
Coastal Management Plan	CMP
Committee of Management	CoM
Country Fire Authority	CFA
Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning	DELWP
Corinella Foreshore Reserve Committee of Management	CFRCM
Heritage Victoria	HV
Transport Safety Victoria	TSV
Parks Victoria	PV
Victorian Coastal Council	VCC
Victorian Coastal Strategy	VCS

1. Introduction

1.1 Corinella Foreshore Reserve

The Corinella Foreshore Reserve is an area of coastal Crown Land on the eastern side of Western Port, approximately 114km south-east of Melbourne and within the Bass Coast Shire. The 30 hectare Reserve encircles the township of Corinella and contains features of state significance, including geological formations at Settlement Point and sites of Indigenous and Non-indigenous cultural heritage. The Reserve comprises a diversity of native vegetation and coastal geomorphology. The waters of Western Port adjacent to the Reserve are listed on the Ramsar convention as Wetlands of International Importance.

In addition to the natural features of the Reserve, the foreshore provides recreational opportunities and facilities for the local community and broader region. It contains two boat ramps and associated jetties, a Caravan park, day use facilities and recreational trails. The foreshore reserve is managed by a committee of management, the Corinella Foreshore Reserve Committee of Management Incorporated, appointed for a three year term under the *Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978*, by the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP).

Development of the Coastal Management Plan This Reserve Management Plan has been prepared in accordance with the *Coastal Management Act 1995* as a Coastal Management Plan (CMP). The management plan is the primary guiding document for the future management of the Corinella Foreshore Reserve. It provides a sound basis from which to manage the Corinella Foreshore for the benefit of all users whilst ensuring the conservation of natural and cultural values for future generations.

This plan builds on the management plan developed and endorsed in 2002 and also considers the issues of climate change and other policy changes. The Victorian Coastal Strategy 2014 lists climate change as one of the most significant issues facing our coasts.



Figure 1. Corinella Foreshore northern precinct

A CMP is a public document prepared in accordance with the *Coastal Management Act 1995*. The CMP establishes an agreement between a Committee of Management, Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP) and the community as to how an area of Victorian coastal Crown land should be managed. The plan must be consistent with the Victorian Coastal Strategy and any Coastal Action Plans applying to the area.

The main objectives of a Coastal Management Plan are to:

Provide a vision for the management of the Reserve for the future in accordance with the Victorian Coastal Strategy (2014).

Identify the environmental, heritage and recreational values of the area.

Set objectives and strategies to protect and enhance the values of the area.

Develop a prioritised list of actions and a time frame in which to complete the actions.

Identify resources and possible sources of income to complete priority actions.

Define the roles and responsibilities of the various stakeholders for the management of the Reserve and implementation of the actions.

As part of the development of this CMP, actions from the previous Plan have been reviewed and updated and are listed in Appendix B.

Stakeholder and community input and participation is essential to the development of a CMP. This CMP has been prepared with extensive stakeholder and community input including:

- Consultation with key stakeholders
- Public notices and media releases
- Community workshop
- Discussions with groups and individuals as required
- Circulation of the Summary of Submissions Received.

2. Legislation, Policies and Strategies

Key legislation, policies and strategies apply to the management of the Corinella Foreshore Reserve. Further information about how these documents apply is contained in Appendix A

Legislation	Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994 Climate Change Act 2010 Coastal Management Act 1995 Conservation, Forests and Lands Act 1987 Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978 Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Federal) Heritage Act 1995 Native Title Act 1993 (Federal) Planning and Environment Act 1987
Policies and strategies	Bass Coast Planning Scheme and Municipal Strategic Statement Improving Equity of Access to Crown Land Caravan and Camping Parks 2010 State Planning Policy Framework Victorian Coastal Strategy 2014 Western Port Ramsar Site Strategic Management Plan 2003 Ramsar Convention
Guidelines and other documents	Recreational Boating Facilities Framework 2014 Corinella Community Plan 2013 Victorian Coastal Hazard Guide 2012 Impacts of Climate Change on Settlements in the Western Port Region; People, Property and Places 2008 Coastal Risk Audit – Coastal Crown Land West and South Gippsland 2009 Coastal Crown Land in West and South Gippsland Geotechnical Risk Assessment 2009

3. The Corinella Foreshore

3.1 The Study Area

The Corinella Foreshore Reserve is a 30 hectare area of coastal Crown Land located on the eastern side of Western Port. The Reserve encircles the Corinella Peninsula and extends east of Settlement Point to Jamieson Street and south to Norsemens road (Figure 5). It is bound by privately owned property at the southern and eastern boundaries, and by Parks Victoria managed coastal Reserve to the western and northern boundary.

The Reserve contains a diverse range of coastal environments, including mangroves and mudflats on the northern shoreline and cliffs with rocky shoreline in the Settlement Point area. Wide sandy beaches are found in the southern section of the Reserve. The Reserve contains a considerable amount of remnant vegetation, including stands of Coastal Banksia and Drooping She Oak.

The Corinella Caravan Park is situated within the Reserve overlooking Western Port and French Island. The Caravan Park is a starting point for a walking trail that leads to the lookout at Settlement Point. The lookout provides panoramic views across the bay to French Island.

The waters of Western Port adjacent to Corinella Foreshore Reserve are listed on the Ramsar convention as Wetlands of International Importance.

The Western Port Ramsar Site Strategic Management Plan (DELWP, 2003) places high importance on protecting habitats for internationally important migratory waders, including protecting all intertidal and saltmarsh feeding habitats from alteration, and ensuring important high tide roosting sites are not regularly disturbed by people.

Four sites of geological formations of State significance exist within the Reserve, including the coastal cliffs and shore platforms that were used to interpret Holocene sea level history. Older volcanic rock on the western coastline from Settlement Point to Hughes Street is considered to be a major example of deeply weathered older volcanic rock formation.



Figure 2. Corinella foreshore features spectacular cliffs

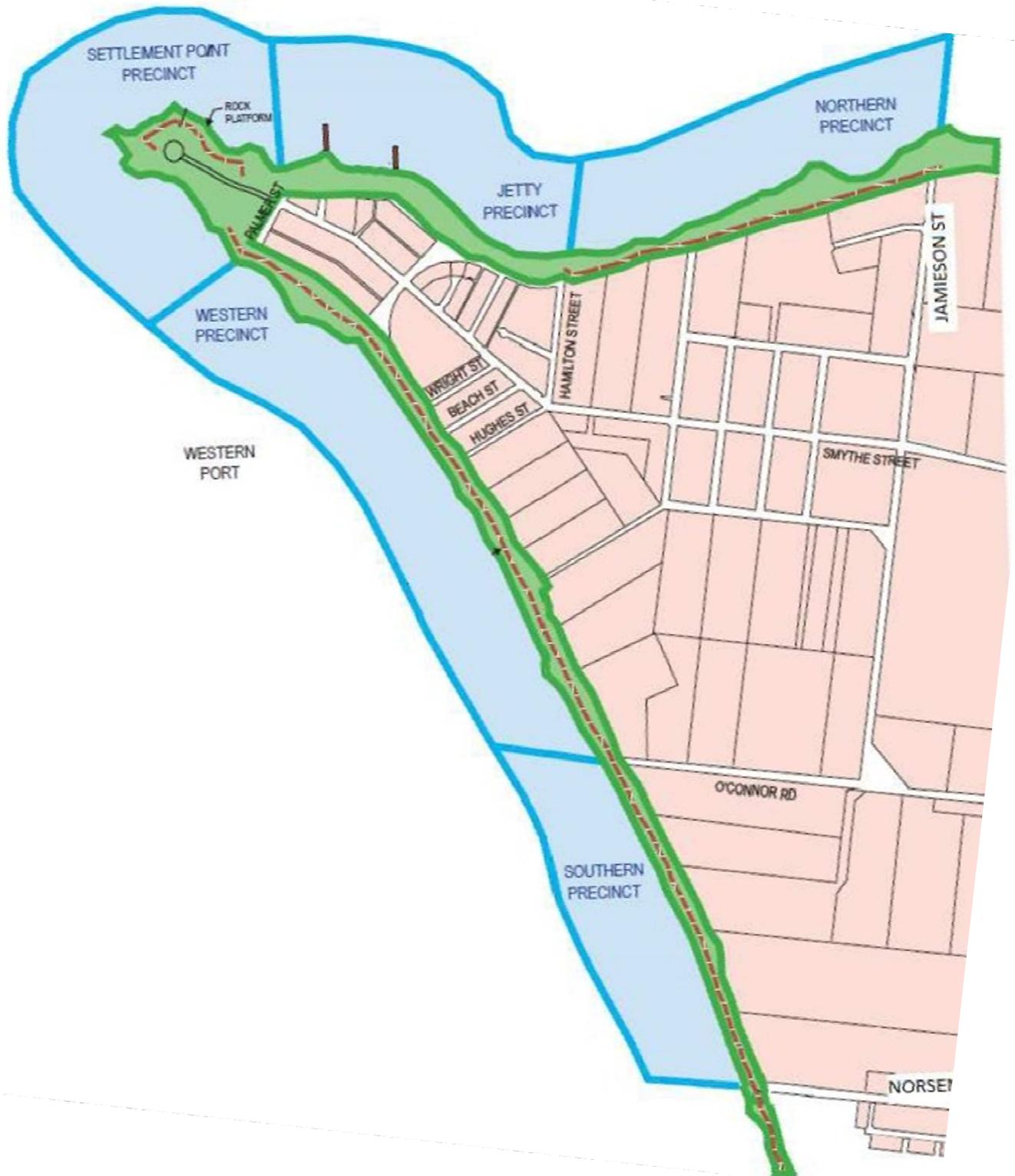


Figure 3: Corinella Foreshore Reserve precincts

3.2 Community Profile

The township of Corinella has a recorded population of over 600 permanent residents (2011 Census). Despite its small population, Corinella serves as a popular destination for ‘weekenders’ and holiday makers, due to its coastal location and recreational opportunities.

The foreshore has a Caravan park, foreshore park and recreational trails and caters for recreational fishing and boating, having a pier (managed by PV) and a two lane boat ramp. The Corinella boat ramp is a very popular starting point for recreational fishers who wish to access the eastern part of Western Port. A privately owned barge has a terminal at Corinella and provides goods and passenger access to French Island and the only access point to transport vehicles and bulky goods to the island.

3.3 Foreshore Management

The Corinella Foreshore Reserve is predominantly Crown land permanently reserved for the purpose of ‘protection of the coastline’ under the *Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978*. A small parcel of Crown land situated within the Jetty Precinct is reserved under the Crown Land (Reserves) Act for ‘public purposes’.

The Crown land is property of the State and the primary responsibility of the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning. Under the Crown Land Reserves Act the Minister for Environment and Climate Change may appoint a committee of management to manage, improve, maintain and control the land for the purpose for which it is Reserved, in line with statutory requirements, approved policies and guidelines. The Corinella foreshore committee is appointed under this Act.

The Corinella Foreshore Reserve Committee of Management Incorporated has been appointed as committee of management for the Corinella Foreshore Reserve. The committee consists of volunteer members, appointed to the role for a three-year term via public expression of interest process coordinated by DELWP, and is responsible for the daily management of the Reserve, deriving most of its income from caravan park fees, boat ramp fees and grants.



Figure 4. Community facilities on the foreshore

3.4 Stakeholders and Responsibilities

In addition to the Corinella Foreshore Committee, a number of other agencies and groups are involved in the management of Corinella Foreshore Reserve. These key stakeholders include:

Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP): responsible for administering legislation relating to the management of Crown land in Victoria. Responsibilities include the reservation of land and the appointment of committees of management, strategic planning and policy development, management of flora and fauna, the issue of leases and licenses, and providing consent for the use and development of Crown land.

Parks Victoria (PV): the appointed local port manager for Western Port, under the *Port Management Act 1995*. Responsibilities include the management and operation of the port, including recreation boating activities, as well as the provision and maintenance of piers, jetties and other facilities.

The Corinella Foreshore Reserve Committee is responsible for management of the boat ramp.

Bass Coast Shire Council (BCSC): responsible for administering and implementing the Bass Coast Planning Scheme, building regulation and local laws for Corinella, including the Corinella Foreshore Reserve.

The Bunurong Indigenous Community: The Bunurong Community have significant sites within the Reserve that are protected under Commonwealth and State legislation. The Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 provides for protection of cultural heritage sites and guidance for land managers when carrying out works on coastal Crown land.

4. Values of the Corinella Foreshore Reserve

The Corinella Foreshore Reserve is a valuable public resource. It contains many environmental, cultural and recreational values, which contribute to its importance to the Western Port environment and surrounding communities.

4.1 Environmental Values

Environmental values of the Reserve include:

Western Port Ramsar site: The Ramsar listing of Western Port as Wetlands of International Importance includes the waters surrounding Corinella. Both the northern and western waters have National significance as primary and secondary foraging areas for waders respectively (Department of Environment and Primary Industries, 2003).

Threatened species: There are 4 waterbird species listed under the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 that are known to frequent the waters of Corinella and one vulnerable species (Royal Spoonbill).

Environment Australia lists 18 threatened species as being likely to occur in the district, many of which are marine. Environment Australia also lists four plant species as being threatened in the area, including the Maroon Leek-orchid (*Prasophyllum frenchii*) and Swamp Everlasting (*Bracteantha palustris*). It is unlikely these species remain in the Reserve.

Geomorphological significance of Settlement Point: In geological and geomorphological terms, there are several sites of State significance. The raised beach at Settlement Point is one of several sites in Victoria used to interpret Holocene sea level history. Older volcanic rock on the western coastline from Settlement Point to Hughes Street is considered to be a major example of deeply weathered older volcanic rock formation. The Corinella "Structure" is one kilometre east of the Corinella jetty and clearly shows the influence of lithology and structure on shoreline development. (Rosengren, 1984)

4.2 Cultural Heritage Values

Cultural heritage values of the Reserve include:

Aboriginal sites of significance: There are several sites of indigenous cultural significance including an in situ midden that is partially eroded, which is one of the best examples within Western Port (Goughwin, 1981; Dee, 1994). It is recommended that the archaeological study be used to inform decision making when deciding where to locate facilities, such as walking tracks, seats and fences, to minimise disturbance to these sites.

Settlement Point is listed on the Register of the National Estate as the site of a gun battery defense in 1826 and the jetty shed is perhaps the most significant item that remains in built-form on the foreshore.

4.3 Recreational Values

Recreation values of the Reserve include:

Caravan and camping area: The Caravan Park provides accommodation options on the foreshore in a tranquil and low key environment, with 23 powered sites plus a number of unpowered sites.

Opportunities to explore the local environment: The Reserve provides scenic coastal walking opportunities and formed pedestrian tracks are located throughout most of the Reserve adjacent to the coastline.

Bird watching: The Reserve's walking tracks provide accessible points from which to view bird activity. The storm water retarding basin located at Norsemen's Road provides further bird watching opportunities.

Swimming, fishing and boating: The Corinella boat ramp is listed as a local boating facility (Central Coastal Board, 2014), that attracts visitors from both the local district and further afield. Boating facilities comprise two boat ramps, two finger jetties, a large jetty managed by Parks Victoria and vehicle and trailer parking.

Dog walking: The Bass Coast Shire local laws are implemented to encourage responsible management of dogs by their owners, to ensure minimal disturbance to the Reserve's flora and fauna and to visitors to the area.

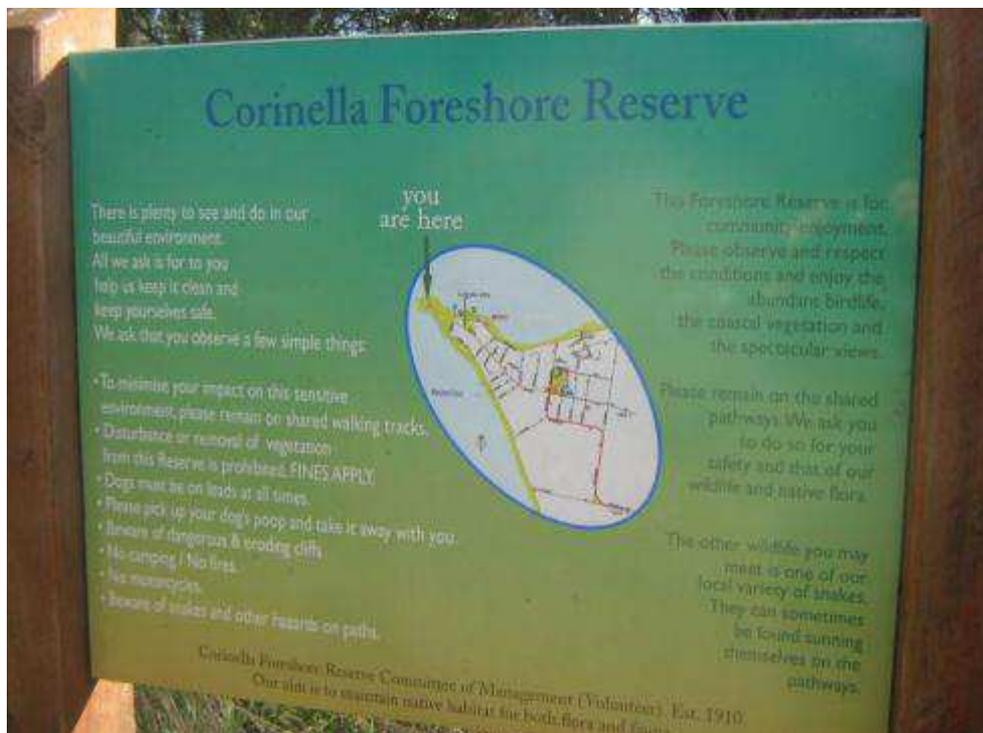


Figure 5. Interpretive signage

5. Vision for the Corinella Foreshore Reserve

Corinella Foreshore Reserve- vision statement

The Corinella Foreshore Reserve will be managed to ensure the protection and enhancement of its environmental, cultural and recreational values for present and future generations.

It will be recognised for its:

natural beauty

protected habitat areas

aboriginal cultural heritage

variety of recreational activities

day use facilities

caravan park

6. Objectives, actions & implementation

Objectives

Objective 1- Management

Ensure ongoing sustainable and efficient management of the Corinella Foreshore Reserve, the caravan park and associated infrastructure.

Objective 2- Erosion

Ensure that coastal erosion is managed in the Foreshore Reserve based on the assessment of risk to public values and consideration of the geological significance of the formations in the local area.

Objective 3- Climate change

Continue to plan for the potential impacts of climate change for any development proposals in the Corinella Foreshore Reserve utilising the most up to date information.

Objective 4- Protection of the environment

Protect, enhance and promote the natural values, processes and Ramsar significance of the Reserve and surrounding area.

Objective 5- Fire management

Plan for and work to protect local assets from the risk of fire utilising expertise available to develop fire protection plans for the foreshore.

Objective 6- Heritage and culture

Recognise and protect the cultural and heritage values of the Reserve areas.

Objective 7- Recreation

Maintain and develop the Reserve's recreational areas including boat ramps, walking tracks, beach access points and day use facilities.



Figure 6. Heritage values of the Jetty Shed

6.1 Key Issues and Threats

Management

The Corinella Foreshore Reserve is situated in the Bass Coast Shire. The Bass Coast Shire Council are a key stakeholder in the Corinella area. The Council is the authority responsible for administering and implementing the planning scheme, building regulations and local laws for the Crown foreshore reserve and surrounding private land.



Figure 7. BBQ shelter at the oval

The Corinella Foreshore Reserve is managed by a volunteer committee. The committee relies on funding from a number of sources to assist with the management of the Reserve. These funding sources are limited and mainly include caravan park and camping fees, boat ramp fees, and grants from various sources. A ramp master and caravan park manager are contracted by the committee to manage the boat ramp and maintain the caravan park facilities.

Corinella is an increasingly popular safe water access port, as it provides the best boating access to the eastern part of Western Port directly into a deep water channel. It is a popular location for recreational boating and fishing.

All management actions undertaken on the reserve need to consider balancing the environmental, cultural heritage and recreational values of the area to ensure the reserve is managed in a sustainable manner. There are a number of programs including pest plant and animal control, recreation and boating access that create opportunities for involvement by other groups, individuals and agencies in the local area.

The Corinella Caravan Park comprises 23 powered caravan sites and a number of unpowered campsites that overlook French Island. The caravan park is situated within walking distance of the Boat Ramp and the Northern Precinct. There are two well-maintained BBQ areas and other facilities, with access to Settlement Point and the Western Precinct via a walking track from the rear of the park.

The current income derived from the caravans and camping at the Reserve forms a significant component of the committee's annual operating budget.

The 'Improving Equity of Access to Crown Land Caravan and Camping Parks' policy was developed by DELWP to improve management Victoria's 175 caravan parks on Crown land by improving equity of access and providing affordable holidays for all Victorians (DELWP, 2011). A reviewed policy which came into effect from July 2012 aims to ensure that a range of accommodation options are accessible to all

prospective users, and to discourage long-term exclusive occupancy (longer than 12 months) of coastal caravan and camping sites.

Objective 1- Management Ensure ongoing sustainable and efficient management of the Corinella Foreshore Reserve, the caravan park and associated infrastructure.		
Recommendation	Responsibility	Priority
Ensure all new developments and works are consistent with the Victorian Coastal Strategy, Siting and Design Guidelines, climate change policy and other relevant policy	CFRCM DELWP	1
Where possible source grants and other external funding for risk management, fencing projects, dangerous trees, safe access, boat ramp upgrades and other projects	CFRCM	1
Continue communication with Bass Coast Shire Council, Parks Victoria and other stakeholders to improve shared knowledge and resources	CFRCM BCSC	ongoing
Implement the objectives of the 'Improving Equity of Access to Crown Land Caravan and Camping Parks' policy, and other best practices for the management of Caravan Parks	CFRCM DELWP	Ongoing
Utilise plans developed to assist with management of the foreshore like the Cultural Heritage Plan, Risk Management Plans, Western Port Ramsar Site strategic Management Plan	CFRCM	Ongoing
Develop a signage plan to co-ordinate the design and locations of signage throughout the reserve	CFRCM	2

6.2 Coastal Erosion

Coastal erosion is an issue for the whole of Western Port. The majority of the coastline within the Reserve has been impacted by erosion. In some areas, this erosion puts infrastructure assets at risk, and in other areas, it results in damage to vegetation and environmentally sensitive areas.

Stormwater from the Town naturally discharges through the foreshore reserve. Many of these drains are old and with ongoing development of the area, may not be designed to cope with increasing flows. The discharge sites can cause erosion of the foreshore and loss of sand from beaches.

While erosion is a natural process that has formed the present coastal edge, it becomes a hazard when it adversely affects human life, property or valued aspects of the natural environment (DELWP, 2012). The rates of coastal erosion of the coastal cliffs in the Corinella have been estimated at between 0.13 to 0.25 metres per year. (Parsons Brinkerhoff, 2009)

There are sites of State geomorphological significance within the foreshore Reserve. The Older Volcanics, stretching from Settlement Point to Hughes street, are in an area of active cliff erosion. Previous management recommendations have directed that the sites not be disturbed with artificial structures that may have off site impacts that are difficult to predict. There is some opportunity for interpretative signage to educate visitors of the site's significance and effect a behavioral change.

Informal access from the foreshore onto unstable and sensitive cliff areas is an ongoing issue that may be addressed in some areas by fencing design, installing viewing platforms and location of walking tracks.

The walking track follows the alignment of the coastline along the Western precinct. Similar to the Settlement Point precinct, the cliff in this precinct is actively eroding, which is exacerbated by human activities and sea level rise.

The committee continues to remove pine tree seedlings and other pest plants to prevent cliff top erosion during storm weather events.



Figure 8. Active erosion at the Settlement Point precinct

Objective 2- Coastal Erosion

Ensure that coastal erosion is managed in the Foreshore Reserve based on the assessment of risk to public values and consideration of the geological significance of the formations in the local area.

Recommendation	Responsibility	Priority
Monitor surface drainage and coastal erosion throughout the Reserve and seek advice for remedial works when necessary	CFRCM	Ongoing
Implement recommendations of the Parsons Brinkerhoff Report, 'Coastal Crown Land in West and South Gippsland Geotechnical Risk Assessment ' (2009)	CFRCM DELWP	Ongoing
Maintain vegetated areas throughout the reserve to minimise soil erosion.	CFRCM	1
Review access to the cliffs area and implement controls as required to ensure public safety at all times	CFRCM	1
Liaise with BCSC for a re-design of the storm water drains at Beach Street and at other sites as required while maintaining safe access points	CFRCM / BCSC	2
Implement pest plant and animal control measures, remove pine tree seedlings as they occur	CFRCM	Ongoing

6.3 Climate Change

The Victorian Coastal Strategy 2014, and State Planning Policy Framework state that future planning should account for sea level rise of not less than 0.8 metres by 2100. During this century, the Victorian coastline can expect greater inundation and erosion from sea level rise and increased frequency and intensity of storm events. The marine environment will also be impacted by increased sea temperatures, changing sea currents and acidification of the ocean (Government of Victoria, 2014).

A major challenge facing coastal managers is to adapt to climate change risks and impacts. For existing development along the coast, there are three adaptation options recognised – protect, accommodate or retreat. For new facilities, development in areas vulnerable to the impacts of climate change should be avoided. (Victorian Coastal Council, 2014)

Erosion as a result of storm events and storm surge is already an issue for the Corinella Foreshore Reserve. Storm events are predicted to increase in intensity and frequency, with a likely increasing impact on the management of the Reserve. The level of protection provided by existing seawalls and other hard engineering structures is likely to decrease over time due to the increasing threat from larger storm surges and inundation at higher projected water levels.

The impacts of climate change will continue to be a risk to the Corinella Foreshore Reserve into the future. Lower lying areas in the northern and jetty precincts are more vulnerable to rising sea levels and storm surge and erosion of cliffs may increase over time. Any new works and development in the Reserve must consider the projected impacts of climate change and their likely design life. Coastal Infrastructure in the jetty precinct may also be impacted over time.



Figure 9. Strategic coastal protection

The Future Coasts Program, part of the Victorian Climate Change Adaptation program, aims to help Victoria better understand and plan for the risks associated with sea level rise and storm surge. A vulnerability assessment of climate change to the Victorian coastline has been undertaken and a more detailed assessment for Western Port is being developed by the Central Coastal Board. Current projected sea level rise scenarios are shown in Appendix E. The Victorian Coastal Inundation Dataset is intended to be used at a regional scale to assist strategic planning and risk management. It is not intended to be used to inform decisions about individual properties or other structures

Objective 3- Climate change

Continue to plan for the potential impacts of climate change for any development proposals in the Corinella Foreshore Reserve utilising the most up to date information.

Recommendation	Responsibility	Priority
Ensure the impacts of climate change are considered for any new works and infrastructure developments along the foreshore, and that the approach is consistent with the Victorian Coastal Strategy 2014	CFRCM DELWP	1
Monitor coastal protection infrastructure in the Jetty precinct, initiate repairs as required	CFRCM DELWP	1
Monitor Mangrove population and initiate protection measures if required	CFRCM	2

6.4 Protection of the Environment

The waters of Western Port, including those adjacent to the Corinella Foreshore Reserve, are listed in the Ramsar convention as Wetlands of International Importance (Appendix F). This listing represents an intergovernmental treaty that provides the framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and use of wetlands and their resources.

The Western Port Ramsar Site Strategic Management Plan (Department of Sustainability and Environment, 2003) places high importance on protecting habitats for internationally important migratory waders, including protecting all intertidal and saltmarsh feeding habitats from alteration and ensuring that important high tide roosting sites are not disturbed by people or dogs.

The marine and intertidal areas provide invaluable feeding and nursery areas for a range of fish species that are the target of recreational fishers.



Figure 10. Mangroves in northern precinct

The vegetation within the Corinella Foreshore Reserve changes markedly from either end. The reserve is mainly characterised by two mapped Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVC) with the southern foreshores and Settlement Point consisting of EVC 161, Coastal Headland Scrub while the northern shores to the east of the jetty precinct consist of EVC 55, Plains Grassy Woodland. These EVCs are described in Appendix C. They are broad scale and intended to be applied at no greater than 1:25,000 scale.

At the Northern precinct mangroves are the predominant marine vegetation providing coastal protection and valuable bird and fish habitat while many of the foreshore areas have been revegetated over time to replicate the original vegetation that was present in the past.

While the Jetty precinct has been significantly altered and consists predominantly of grassed areas, the Settlement Point precinct provides relatively intact areas of native vegetation. This reinforces the importance of Settlement Point for bird habitat. In addition, the raised beach at Settlement Point and older volcanic rock along the western coastline are considered to be of international geological and geomorphological significance. (Gaughwin, 1981)

The clifftop community of the western shoreline is characterised by the Drooping Sheoak with Kangaroo and Wallaby grass found in the hinterland, particularly at the former Oval. At O'Connor Road, where the cliffline falls away to sand dunes there is a distinct change in flora to Coast Banksia. This and many other areas have been replanted to local species by the committee of management. One area of the clifftop foreshore also contains many mature old Pine trees that are gradually being removed as they become a hazard.

Although much of the foreshore areas have naturally regenerated or have been revegetated there is some opportunity for strategic planting. Revegetation projects present a good opportunity for community engagement and involvement, and may be funded by grants. Planning for revegetation will focus on the use of locally indigenous species and will consider aspects of fire management and access in foreshore areas.

Annual vegetation maintenance will focus on removal of wind blown and dead material to reduce fire risk while also maintaining habitat values. The illegal clearing of native vegetation is an issue in parts of the reserve and ongoing monitoring is required to eliminate this practice.

The control of weeds is seen as one of the critical management actions for the Reserve’s management. The committee currently undertake an effective and ongoing environmental weed program throughout the Reserve, that includes removal of pine trees (*Pinus radiata*) and other introduced species. It is important that this program is maintained to enhance the habitat values of the reserve.

Objective 4- Protection of the environment Protect, enhance and promote the natural values, processes and Ramsar significance of the Reserve and surrounding area.		
Recommendation	Responsibility	Priority
Protect native flora and fauna in the reserve through programmed pest plant and animal control	CFRCM, BCSC BVL	1
Continue removal of pine trees throughout the reserve based on risk assessment, as funds allow	CFRCM	2
Continue the ongoing program of weed control throughout the reserve	CFRCM	1
Conserve and re-establish indigenous plant communities and maintain their diversity consistent with the latest vegetation classes mapped for the area	CFRCM	2
Develop a signage plan to co-ordinate the design and locations of signage throughout the reserve to explain the value of bird habitat and crucial Ramsar habitat values	CFRCM	2
Provide input for the development of a plan to improve the environmental values of the Coronet Bay storm water retarding basin, with Melbourne Water as lead agency	CFRCM, BCSC, MW	3

6.5 Fire Management

It is predicted that higher temperatures associated with climate change will increase bushfire risk in Victoria. The Corinella Foreshore Committee Fire Management Plan has been developed to guide fire management in the Reserve (Appendix G). The fire management program should continue to be implemented in conjunction with DELWP, the local Country Fire Authority (CFA) and BCSC and reviewed on a biennial basis.

The vegetated oval and surrounding vegetation at Settlement Point requires ongoing management to minimise the fire risk. The oval can be slashed or managed by planned burning of the site.

It is important that regular maintenance of firebreaks continues to be undertaken and that the CFRCM, DELWP, BCSC and CFA work in cooperation with the community to achieve the desired outcomes to protect the area and to minimise the risk of bushfire to the local community.

A Bushfire Management Overlay, previously called a Wildfire Management Overlay, (WMO) in the Bass Coast Shire Planning Scheme applies to some areas of Corinella in the Western precinct on both private and Crown land. The overlay requires specific bushfire hazard protection measures for buildings and works, including for recreation and leisure, mainly relating to building construction. The WMO also applies over some features of the Reserve (Appendix H)



Figure 11. Keeping tracks clear to aid fire protection

Objective 5- Fire Management

Plan for and work to protect local assets from the risk of fire utilising expertise available to develop fire protection plans for the foreshore.

Recommendation	Responsibility	Priority
Implement the recommendations of the Corinella Foreshore Reserve Fire Management Plan	CFRCM, CFA	1
Annual removal of wind blown and some dead material and maintain firebreaks on the reserve	CFRCM	1
Review the Fire Management Plan on a biennial basis	CFRCM, CFA, DELWP	2

6.6 Cultural Heritage

Indigenous heritage

The Corinella Foreshore Reserve is identified as an 'area of significance' for Aboriginal cultural heritage. There are several sites of significance, including an in situ midden that is partially eroded and is one of the best examples within Western Port (Dee, 1994). An archaeological study has been undertaken to document the exact locations and quality of sites within the Reserve which encourages more informed management.

Although certain areas of the Reserve are known to be of significance to the Bunurong community, there is currently no appointed Registered Aboriginal Party appointed under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*.

Non-indigenous heritage

The Corinella Foreshore Reserve and its connection with early European settlement is of local historic and aesthetic significance. Settlement Point is listed on the Register of the National Estate as a site of a gun battery defense, with the main settlement purported to have been approximately two kilometres to the east. In recognition of this, a heritage overlay in the Bass Coast Shire Planning Scheme was placed over some areas of the Reserve (Appendix I).

The Jetty Shed is perhaps the most significant item that remains in built-form on the Reserve. Although not currently recognised by Heritage Victoria, there is an opportunity to investigate heritage protection.

There is the opportunity to provide more accessible information as part of an interpretative signage that could incorporate the values of indigenous and non-indigenous cultural significance throughout the reserve.

Objective 6- Cultural Heritage Recognise and protect the cultural and heritage values of the Reserve areas.		
Recommendation	Responsibility	Priority
Identify, monitor and protect cultural heritage values and sites of significance	CFRCM, HV Bunurong community	1
Include the cultural and heritage significance of Corinella in interpretive material for the reserve	CFRCM	1
Consider Aboriginal cultural heritage and native title requirements when planning for any new development or works	CFRCM DELWP	1
Ensure consistency with the objectives of the Bass Coast Shire Heritage Overlay in the development of any infrastructure and management of the Reserve (Appendix I)	CFRCM	2
Investigate the protection of the Jetty Shed by inclusion on the State Register for Heritage buildings.	CFRCM	2

6.7 Recreation

The Corinella Foreshore Reserve provides many opportunities for recreation attracting local and regional visitors. Land and water based activities are accommodated within the Reserve with facilities that include a boat ramp comprising two lanes with associated finger jetties, picnic and barbeque facilities, walking tracks and scenic viewing opportunities. The Caravan Park provides accommodation options on the foreshore in a tranquil setting. The bird life is abundant throughout the reserve and the vegetation presents some special walking opportunities.

The boat ramps on the Corinella Foreshore Reserve are considered by the Central Coast Board (CCB) as a local facility, with possible development to a district facility in the future. It attracts visitors from both the local district and further afield and is a key set off point for Western Port. Boating facilities comprise two boat ramps, two finger jetties, a large jetty managed by Parks Victoria and vehicle and trailer parking.

A comprehensive and actively maintained walking track all through the reserve enables access to all areas of the foreshore reserve and offers walking opportunities to observe the views, wildlife and Western Port.

The committee will seek to ensure that appropriate planning and management practices are implemented to balance the recreational values with the area's rich natural values. The storm water retarding basin located at Norsemens Road provides further bird watching opportunities.

The Reserve's topography and coastal location presents inherent risks to Reserve visitors. Reserve infrastructure and facilities should be designed and maintained to reduce such risks and visitors should be made aware of the regulations that apply within the area. Walking tracks should be maintained to minimise risk for all users and removal of wind blown and some dead material should be continued.

A risk audit was carried out by DELWP in 2009 that makes recommendations for management of risks in coastal areas of South Gippsland. These recommendations are being implemented as part of the Plan objectives. (GHD, 2009)



Figure 12. Foreshore access steps

Rubbish disposal throughout the reserve remains a problem. The Zoos Victoria ‘Seal the Loop’ campaign, which aims to encourage recycling and minimise threats to marine life is supported by the CFRCM. A ‘Seal the Loop’ bin has been installed at the Corinella Pier and walkers are encouraged to take rubbish with them.

Objective 7- Recreation

Maintain and develop the Reserve’s recreational areas including boat ramps, walking tracks, beach access points and day use facilities.

Recommendation	Responsibili	Priority
All new facilities on the Corinella foreshore are to accommodate disabled access where practical and warranted and should be built to approved standards where available.	CFRCM DELWP	1
Liaise with Bass Coast Shire Council on its Dog Policy where it applies to the foreshore reserve to achieve the best outcome for the values of the reserve and its users.	CFRCM BCSC	2

Manage vegetation along walking tracks by removal of wind blown and some dead material to minimise risk for all users and reduce fire risk.	CFRCM	1
Improve visitor understanding and appreciation of the Reserve's natural features by developing a signage plan for the reserve.	CFRCM	2
Boat ramps are to be maintained to meet current standards, seek opportunities to upgrade facilities and finances and grants allow	CFRCM	2
Develop formal pedestrian access between the boat ramps, the caravan park and day visitor area to separate road traffic from pedestrian areas.	CFRCM	1
Develop an asset register to assess the condition of the reserve's assets and facilities and outline maintenance and replacement requirements	CFRCM, DELWP	2



Figure 13. The two lane boat ramp

7. Management Actions

The following actions are a summary of the actions to manage the issues within the reserve.

The 'Consent Category' column in the tables below relates to the requirement for all use and development of coastal Crown land to have consent under the *Coastal Management Act 1995*. DELWP is the lead agency that manages consent under the Coastal Management Act.

1. In some cases consent has already been issued for low impact works, under a pre approved list of minor works and maintenance projects approved by the Minister for Environment and Climate Change in 2013. These include existing uses, works such as pest plant and animal eradication, maintenance works to existing structures and fences and emergency works. (listed in the tables as low). No further approvals are required to implement these projects.
2. Other use or development projects can be approved using standardised consent conditions, included in Appendix D. These projects may require the provision to DELWP of further information, drawings and plans or additional actions to consider risk prior to commencing the use or development. (listed in the tables as medium) They are approved by the regional Director on approval of this Plan and can be implemented under the conditions specifies in Appendix D.

Projects with consent categories of low or medium can proceed without further reference to consent under the Coastal Management Act provided the specified conditions are followed, however the proposed activity may still require other statutory authorisations and approvals including assessment under the *Native Title Act 1993* or a Planning Permit.

3. For more complex projects the use or development cannot be approved as part of the Coastal Management Plan but will require an application for consent under the Coastal Management Act prior to the project being commenced.(These are listed as High in the tables). DELWP Officers should be contacted to seek consent for these projects.

Objective 1- Management

Ensure ongoing sustainable and efficient management of the Corinella Foreshore Reserve, the caravan park and associated infrastructure.

Recommendation	Responsibility	Priority	Consent Risk Category
Ensure all new developments and works are consistent with the Victorian Coastal Strategy, Siting and Design Guidelines, climate change policy and other relevant policy	CFRCM DELWP	1	N/A
Where possible source grants and other external funding for risk management, fencing projects, dangerous trees, safe access, boat ramp upgrades and other projects	CFRCM	1	N/A
Continue communication with Bass Coast Shire Council and other stakeholders to increase shared knowledge and resources	CFRCM BCSC	Ongoing	N/A
Implement the objectives of the 'Improving Equity of Access to Crown Land Caravan and Camping Parks' policy, and other best practices for the management of Caravan Parks	CFRCM DELWP	Ongoing	N/A
Utilise plans developed to assist with management of the foreshore like the Cultural Heritage Plan, Risk Management Plans, Western Port Ramsar Site strategic Management Plan	CFRCM	Ongoing	N/A
Develop a signage plan to co-ordinate the design and locations of signage throughout the reserve	CFRCM	2	N/A

Objective 2- Coastal Erosion

Ensure that coastal erosion is managed in the Foreshore Reserve based on the assessment of risk to public values and consideration of the geological significance of the formations in the local area.

Recommendation	Responsibility	Priority	Consent Risk Category
Monitor surface drainage and coastal erosion throughout the Reserve and seek advice for remedial works when necessary	CFRCM	Ongoing	Low
Maintain vegetated areas throughout the reserve to minimise soil erosion.	CFRCM	1	Low
Implement recommendations of the Parsons Brinkerhoff Report, 'Coastal Crown Land in West and South Gippsland Geotechnical Risk Assessment ' (2009)	CFRCM DELWP	ongoing	High
Review access to the cliffs area and implement controls as required to ensure public safety at all times	CFRCM	1	high
Liaise with BCSC for a re-design of storm water drains at Beach Street and at other sites as required while maintaining safe access points	BCSC	2	High
Implement pest plant and animal control measures, remove pine tree seedlings as they occur	CFRCM	Ongoing	Low

Objective 3- Climate change

Continue to plan for the potential impacts of climate change for any development proposals in the Corinella Foreshore Reserve utilising the most up to date information.

Recommendation	Responsibility	Priority	Consent Risk Category
Ensure the impacts of climate change are considered for any new works and infrastructure developments along the foreshore, and that the approach is consistent with the Victorian Coastal Strategy 2014	CFRCM DELWP	1	High
Monitor coastal protection infrastructure in the Jetty precinct, initiate repairs as required	CFRCM DELWP	1	Low
Monitor Mangrove population and initiate protection measures if required	CFRCM	2	High

Objective 4- Protection of the environment

Protect, enhance and promote the natural values, processes and Ramsar significance of the Reserve and surrounding area.

Recommendation	Responsibility	Priority	Consent Risk Category
Protect native flora and fauna in the reserve through programmed pest plant and animal control	CFRCM, BCSC BVL	1	Low
Continue removal of pine trees throughout the reserve based on risk assessment, as funds allow	CFRCM	2	Low
Conserve and re-establish indigenous plant communities and maintain their diversity consistent with the latest vegetation classes mapped for the area	CFRCM	2	Low
Develop a signage plan to co-ordinate the design and locations of signage throughout the reserve to explain the value of bird habitat and crucial Ramsar habitat values	CFRCM PPWCMA	2	Medium
Provide input for the development of a plan to improve the environmental values of the Coronet Bay storm water retarding basin, with Melbourne Water as lead agency	CFRCM, BCSC, MW	3	High
Continue the ongoing program of weed control throughout the reserve	CFRCM	1	Low

Objective 5- Fire Management

Plan for and work to protect local assets from the risk of fire utilising expertise available to develop fire protection plans for the foreshore.

Recommendation	Responsibility	Priority	Consent Risk Category
Implement the recommendations of the Corinella Foreshore Reserve Fire Management Plan	CFRCM, CFA	1	Low
Review the Fire Management Plan on a biennial basis	CFRCM, CFA, DELWP	2	N/A
Annual removal of wind blown and some dead material and maintain firebreaks on the reserve	CFRCM	1	Low

Objective 6- Cultural Heritage Recognise and protect the cultural and heritage values of the Reserve areas.			
Recommendation	Responsibility	Priority	Consent Risk Category
Identify, monitor and protect cultural heritage values and sites of significance.	CFRCM, HV Bunurong community	1	N/A
Include the cultural and heritage significance of Corinella in interpretive material for the reserve	CFRCM	1	N/A
Consider Aboriginal cultural heritage and native title requirements when planning for any new development or works.	CFRCM DELWP	1	N/A
Ensure consistency with the objectives of the Bass Coast Shire Heritage Overlay in the development of any infrastructure and management of the Reserve (Appendix I).	CFRCM	2	N/A
Investigate the protection of the Jetty Shed by inclusion on the State Register for Heritage buildings.	CFRCM	2	N/A

Objective 7- Recreation Maintain and develop the Reserve's recreational areas including boat ramps, walking tracks, beach access points and day use facilities.			
Recommendation	Responsibility	Priority	Consent Risk Category
All new facilities on the Corinella foreshore are to accommodate disabled access where practical and warranted and should be built to approved standards where available.	CFRCM DELWP	1	Medium
Liaise with Bass Coast Shire Council on its Dog Policy where it applies to the foreshore reserve to achieve the best outcome for the values of the reserve and its users.	CFRCM BCSC	2	N/A
Boat ramps are to be maintained to meet current standards, seek opportunities to upgrade facilities as finances and grants allow.	CFRCM	2	High
Develop formal pedestrian access between the boat ramps, the caravan park and day visitor area to separate road traffic from pedestrian areas.	CFRCM	1	Medium
Develop an asset register to assess the condition of the reserve's assets and facilities and outlines maintenance and replacement requirements.	CFRCM, DELWP	2	N/A
Manage vegetation along walking tracks to ensure clear sight lines, public safety and reduced fire risk.	CFRCM	1	Low
Improve visitor understanding and appreciation of the Reserve's natural features by developing a signage plan for the reserve.	CFRCM	2	N/A

8. Business plan

8.1 Introduction

The Corinella Foreshore Reserve Committee of Management is responsible for the management of the five precincts which make up the Corinella Foreshore Reserve on Western Port.

The Reserve extends east to Jamieson Street and South to Norsemens Road and provides recreational opportunities for the local community and visitors to the area.

8.2 Existing Services and Facilities

Reserves

The Reserve area under the control of the Committee extends over an length of approximately four kilometres which is divided into precincts. The Southern and Western Precincts, Settlement Precinct, Jetty and Northern Precincts are areas with extensive walking tracks and beach access. These areas also contain many places of cultural significance to the Bunurong people. These areas are the subject of an archaeological survey.

Boat ramp

Corinella Boat Ramp is a two-lane ramp with tidal access. There are two finger jetties alongside the ramps. The ramp is utilised year round with the peak season between November and April.

There is provision for trailer parking on asphalt for 30 trailers with additional parking on vacant land in the unimproved area which is used to accommodate boat trailers and motor vehicles.

The Committee contracts a ramp master and a caravan park manager to maintain park facilities. Revenue generated from the ramp is used to undertake work in the Reserve and improve the ramp facilities.

Barge landing

French Island Barge Pty Ltd utilises the ramp frequently to transfer vehicles and goods to French Island. The Committee has a formal lease agreement for use of the site by French Island Barge Pty Ltd.

Revenue from this source is consolidated with other revenue to maintain the foreshore reserve.

Caravan park

The Committee manages a 25 site Caravan Park at Corinella overlooking French Island. The park is within walking distance of the Boat Ramp and the Northern Precinct. There is a well-maintained BBQ area and other facilities, with access to Settlement Point and the Western Precinct via a walking track from the rear of the park.

There are 23 powered sites and a number of unpowered campsites that overlook French Island. Several vans are owned by the Committee for rent.

Funds from the Caravan Park are used to maintain the facilities and surplus funds are utilised for improvement of the Reserve.

8.3 Committee Goals

The aim of the Committee is to manage the Corinella Foreshore in a way that protects and enhances its cultural, recreational and environmental values for present and future generations.

This will be achieved by:

- Protecting and improving the natural and cultural values of the area by ensuring all works and activities are carried out with a view to minimising the environmental impact.
- Improving and maintaining existing facilities where appropriate.
- Monitoring and improving safety of facilities throughout the Reserve.
- Seeking opportunities for Committee members and employees for training to improve their knowledge and skills in coastal management.
- Investigating opportunities to engage in broader consultation with the community and other stakeholders to increase their involvement in the management of the foreshore.
- Continual review of funding opportunities and revenue structures.

8.4 Marketing

Information regarding Corinella and associated Foreshore Reserve facilities can be found at www.visitcorinella.com.

The boat ramp is used by locals and visitors from both interstate and the Melbourne suburban area and is the main access point to the eastern part of Western Port. Many angling clubs use the camping facilities and boat ramp on a regular basis and the area often obtains good publicity on televised fishing shows.

8.5 Administration

Management structure

The Committee of Management consists of members selected via an expression of interest process arranged by DELWP. Up to nine people may be appointed under the Crown Land Reserves Act that outlines the conditions for the selection of Committees of Management. The Committee is responsible for maintenance and management of Crown land under its control with support from DELWP regional staff.

Due to the compact nature of the reserve the members of the Committee take an active part in the day to day running of the operations under the Committee's control.

Meetings are held on the first Tuesday of each month and every third meeting is open for public input. A Treasurer's report is tabled at each meeting with a summary of the operations and an annual report is forwarded to DELWP.

9. Improvements, Upgrades and Ongoing Maintenance

Boat Ramp and Surrounds			
Year	Project	Estimated Cost	Funding Source
Annual	Finger Jetty and boat ramp annual maintenance	\$22,000	Recreational fishing grants
2015/16	Safe pedestrian access from caravan park, car park to the Jetty	\$55,000	Grants
Reserves			
Year	Project	Estimated Cost	Funding Source
2013 / 16	Dangerous tree assessment and removal	\$12,000	To be assigned yearly
2014	Beach street steps	\$42,000	Revenue and grants (completed)
2015 / 16	Norsemens road track upgrade	\$15,000	Revenue and grants
2015 / 16	Improve interpretative signage in the reserve	\$20,000	Revenue and grants
2016 / 17	Design and construct viewing platforms at strategic locations along the western precinct	\$40,000	Revenue and Grants
Ongoing	General environmental works. These works are carried out as funds become available		Revenue and grants
Ongoing	Annual maintenance of walking tracks in the Reserves		Revenue and grants
Ongoing	Implement actions outlined in the Fire Management Plan		Revenue and grants

9.1 Income generated by operations

Income is generated through caravan and campsite fees, boatramp fees, a barge lease and grants from a range of sources. The annual income split is about 10% Grants, 45% caravan park for camping and onsite vans, 45% for boat launching and the barge lease. The cash flow is affected by the seasonal conditions and may vary depending on the time of the year and weather conditions.

An essential part of the revenue of the Committee is obtaining grant funding to enable the major works and goals of the Committee to be undertaken, funding is sought from:

- Coastcare
- Department Environment, Land, Water and Planning

- DELWP Coastal Environments Programs
- Program Transport Safety
- Victoria Recreational Fisheries
- Port Phillip and Western Port Catchment Management Authority
- Bass Coast Shire Council

10. Appendices

Appendix A – Legislation, strategies and policies

Commonwealth Legislation

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC)

The EPBC Act promotes the conservation of biodiversity by providing strong protection for listed species and communities in Commonwealth areas including listed threatened species and listed migratory species and listed marine species, cetaceans (all whales, dolphins and porpoises) in Commonwealth waters and outside Australian waters, and identifying protected areas (World Heritage properties; Ramsar wetlands; Biosphere Reserves; Commonwealth Reserves; and conservation zones).

As Western Port is listed as a Ramsar Wetland, actions that occur on adjacent coast, including the Corinella Foreshore Reserve, that could impact upon it or any of the listed migratory, threatened or marine species, may require referral under the EPBC ACT.

Under the EPBC Act, actions that are likely to have a significant impact on a matter of national environmental significance are subject to an assessment and approval process. An 'action' includes a project, development, undertaking, activity, or series of activities.

The Act currently identifies six matters of national environmental significance that include:

- Ramsar wetlands of international significance;
- listed threatened species and ecological communities;
- listed migratory species;

Native Title Act 1993

Native Title describes the rights and interests of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in land and waters, according to their traditional laws and customs. As a common law right, native title may exist over areas of Crown land or waters, irrespective of whether there are any native title claims or determinations in the area.

Native Title will therefore be a necessary consideration for any activity on or relating to Crown land that may affect native title. All works and dealings involving the Crown land and waters within the reserve will be undertaken in a manner consistent with the future act provisions of the Native Title Act 1993.

State Legislation

Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006

Provides legislative protection for all Aboriginal cultural heritage sites, places and objects, with the involvement of Aboriginal people. Under the Act, coastal areas are considered to have high cultural heritage sensitivity and where works include 'high impact activities' as defined in the Act a Cultural Heritage Management plan is required to be prepared.

Coastal Management Act 1995

The Coastal Management Act provides for the coordinated strategic planning of Victoria's coastal resources. The Act established the Victorian Coastal Council (VCC) and three Regional Coastal Boards to facilitate this process. The Central Coastal Board provides strategic planning advice for the area of that includes Corinella.

Under the Act, the Board may prepare Coastal Action Plans for its region or a part of its region. This Coastal Management Plan is a 'Coastal Action Plan' under the Act.

The Coastal Management Act requires the written consent of the Minister for Environment and Climate Change to use, develop or change the use of coastal Crown land. When considering an application, the Minister must consider the consistency of proposals with the Victorian Coastal Strategy, relevant Land

Conservation Council and Environment Conservation Council recommendations and, relevant Management Plans and Coastal Action Plans.

Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978

Provides for the reservation of Crown land for a variety of public purposes, the appointment of committees of management to manage those reserves and for the leasing and licensing of reserves for purposes approved by the Minister for Environment and Climate Change. Much of the Corinella foreshore is reserved for 'Protection of the Coastline'.

Heritage Act 1995

The Victorian Heritage Act 1995 is administered by Heritage Victoria and is the Victorian Government's key piece of cultural heritage legislation. The Act identifies and protects heritage places and objects that are of significance to the State of Victoria including:

- historic archaeological sites and artefacts
- historic buildings, structures and precincts
- gardens, trees and cemeteries
- cultural landscapes
- shipwrecks and relics
- significant objects

The Heritage Act establishes the Victorian Heritage Register, the Heritage Inventory and the Heritage Council of Victoria.

Planning and Environment Act 1987

The Planning and Environment Act establishes State planning frameworks and land use processes including provisions for planning schemes for individual council areas.

Bass coast Planning Scheme

The Bass Coast Planning Scheme sets out policies and controls for the use, development and protection of land. The strategic framework and directions for the future use of the municipality are outlined in the Municipal Strategic Statement (MSS).

The MSS provides the rationale for the policies and planning controls that form part of the Bass Coast Planning Scheme. The MSS identifies the internationally recognised coastal ecosystems, increasing aged population, and its proximity to both Melbourne and Gippsland as significant features of the Shire.

Strategies and Guidelines

Victorian Coastal Strategy, 2014

Under the *Coastal Management Act 1995* the Victorian Coastal Council prepared the Victorian Coastal Strategy to guide planning on the Victorian coast. The Strategy was revised in 2014 and sets four major directions for coastal management being: Protection of significant environmental and cultural features, Clear directions for future use, Sustainable use of natural coastal resources and Suitable development.

The Strategy provides a framework for the development and implementation of other specific strategies and plans such as Regional Coastal Plans, Coastal Action Plans and is a guide for exercising discretion by decision-makers, where appropriate. This strategy applies to all Victorian coastal waters and all private and coastal Crown Land directly influenced by the sea or directly influencing the coastline.

Boating Coastal Action Plan 2007

Coastal Action Plans (CAP) are developed by the Central Coastal Board for implementing the Victorian Coastal Strategy. The Boating CAP aims to ensure a strategic approach to the provision, maintenance and management of recreational boating infrastructure and to improve the level of service at a local level.

The Boating CAP is currently being reviewed and the 'Recreational Boating Facilities Framework' was developed in 2014 to consolidate the information on the current state and preferred future of recreational

boating facilities that will inform the next version of the Boating CAP.

The recommendation for the Corinella boatramp facility is for development from the current level as a 'local' facility to become a 'district' facility by 2030.

Corinella Community Plan 2013

A strategic town plan has been developed for the community of Corinella by Bass Coast Shire Council. The plan defines the town's character, describes its place in history, and outlines its contemporary aspect, demographics and activity.

It offers guidelines and priorities for future development that is consistent with responsible development and statutory planning principles for the Bass Coast region.

Ramsar Convention

The Ramsar Convention's broad aims are to halt the worldwide loss of wetlands and to conserve, through wise use and management, those that remain. This requires international cooperation, policy making, capacity building and technology transfer.

Western Port Ramsar Site Strategic Management Plan 2000.

The primary purpose of the Western Port Ramsar Site Strategic Management Plan is to facilitate conservation and wise use of the wetland area so as to maintain, and where practical restore, the ecological values for which it is recognised as a Ramsar wetland.

Victorian Coastal Hazard Guide 2012

This guide aims to improve understanding of coastal hazards such as inundation and erosion and the effects of climate change on these hazards. It supports organisations responsible for making decisions about managing coastal land and assets to manage the risks posed by coastal hazards.

The guide provides a risk-based approach for incorporating coastal hazards and climate change into the decision making processes associated with managing coastal areas; and promotes the use of adaptive management and response options to improve adaptive capacity.

Appendix B - Management Aims & Actions from Corinella Management Plan 2003

Management Aim	Management Issue	Management Action	Responsibility	Priority	Completed? Y / N
Culture and Heritage					
Identify, monitor and protect cultural heritage values and sites of significance.	Culturally significant sites are being accidentally disturbed.	<p>Conduct Archaeological Survey of entire Reserve and develop constraints map for future works. Assess level of disturbance and implement measures to reduce disturbance such as:</p> <p>Realign sections of track. Implement rabbit control program. Implement horse and dog access policy.</p> <p>Exclusionary fencing, where necessary.</p> <p>Removal of inappropriately sited infrastructure.</p> <p>Consult with Bunurong Community prior to undertaking works within the Reserve.</p>	<p>CoM</p> <p>DSE</p> <p>Bunurong Community</p> <p>BVL</p>	High	Yes
Raise public awareness of the cultural and heritage significance of Corinella.	Significance of Corinella for both the Bunurong people and as a European settlement is not widely known.	Provide interpretative information on the cultural and heritage significance of Corinella	HV, CoM DSE Bunurong Community	High	Not complete

Fauna					
Conserve native fauna and maintain genetic diversity	Habitat disturbance and destruction threatens native fauna	Implement pest animal and plant programs Develop and implement dog access policy programs.	CoM, BVL, BCSC	High	Pest Plant and animal programs ongoing; CoM has developed horse access policy.
Improve habitat diversity and integrity.	The Reserve contains a fragile remnant of the coastal habitat.	Where natural regeneration is insufficient or improbable, undertake revegetation works to reinforce habitat in the Reserve.	COM	Ongoing	Ongoing

Management Aim	Management Issue	Management Action	Responsibility	Priority	Completed?
Vegetation					
Conserve or re-establish indigenous plant communities and maintain their diversity.	The diversity and health of indigenous flora is threatened or absent	All revegetation planting shall use locally indigenous flora.	CoM	Ongoing	Ongoing
Protect remaining mangrove populations.	Mangrove populations in Western Port have been in decline	Ensure land based programs do not adversely affect mangrove populations in the Northern Precinct.	CoM PV	Ongoing	Ongoing
Pest Plant and Animals					
Control pest plants and animals in the short term, with the long-term goal of eradication.	Pest plants and animals degrade the natural and cultural values of the Reserve	Develop a pest plant and animal control program in consultation with Bass Coast Shire Council, DSE, Landcare and adjoining landholders.	BVL BCSC CoM Landholders	High	Annual maintenance program implemented
Minimise the introduction and spread of pest plants and animals.	Public require explanation of the problem to better understand reasons for the selected management strategies	Promote public awareness of the impacts of pest plants and animals and how they can assist with controlling the impacts through the Foreshore Committee Newsletter and community working bees.	CoM	Ongoing	Ongoing

Minimise the impact of control programs on indigenous flora and fauna.	Inappropriate pest plant and animal control programs can adversely affect indigenous flora and fauna and sites of cultural significance.	Liaise with Bass Coast Shire Council, Bass Valley Landcare, the Bunurong Community and landholders to improve the control of rabbits and feral cats ensuring that selected eradication techniques such as trapping and baiting, minimise harm to indigenous flora and fauna and sites of cultural significance.	CoM DSE Bunurong Community BVL	Ongoing	Ongoing
To minimise the effects of Rabbits on the vegetation and middens in Reserve.	Rabbits contribute to the degradation of the Reserve's natural and cultural values through burrowing. This is a significant issue within the western and southern precincts where indigenous vegetation and midden sites are being destroyed by rabbits.	Develop rabbit control program in conjunction with Bass Valley Landcare. Undertake control measures in conjunction with adjacent landholders in accordance with program.	CoM BVL Landholders CoM	High/ Ongoing	Annual maintenance program implemented
To minimise the impacts of Cats on native fauna in the Reserve.	Cats present a risk to native fauna, notably native birds.	Begin trapping program in conjunction with public notification of cat owners in community to encourage responsible cat ownership.	BCSC Cat owners	High/ Ongoing	Monitor
To minimise the impacts of Foxes on the native fauna in the Reserve.	Foxes present a risk to native fauna.	Determine concentration of foxes. Remove woody weeds within Reserve and on adjacent property that harbour foxes. Undertake baiting program in conjunction with adjacent landholders	CoM BVL Landholders Bunurong Community	High/ Ongoing	Monitor

Management Aim	Management Issue	Management Action	Responsibility	Priority	Completed?
Recreation and Visitor Experience					
Minimise impacts of horses on the Reserve's natural values, sites of cultural significance and other visitor's experiences of the reserve	Horses contribute to the degradation of the Reserve's natural values and amenity through: spread of exotic weeds via hooves and manure soil compaction and exacerbated erosion problems.	Provide horse access to the beach at Norsemens Road.	CoM DSE	High	Review carried out and new policy developed and
		Install signage to advise horse riders where beach access is available.	CoM	High	agreed to by horse trainers.
	The existing tracks within the Reserve were constructed to a standard suitable for pedestrian use. Horses are currently utilising the walking tracks and contributing to the degradation of the track surface.	Encourage Council to undertake a recreation and commercial horse access strategy across the Shire incorporating the Corinella township. Develop a permit or membership program for both recreational and commercial horse riders within the Shire. Undertake an archaeological, heritage and vegetation assessment of the Reserve to determine the level of development and activity that is sustainable.	BCSC BVHRRRA CoM	High High	
Protect the Reserve values and the experience of other visitors.	Dogs can impact negatively on the Reserve through: disturbing fauna and visitors manure on the track	Implement Bass Coast Shire Council's Dog Policy where it applies to Foreshore Reserves.	CoM BCSC	Medium	Yes
Provide opportunities for bicycles while minimising environmental impacts and incompatibilities with other visitor activities.	Cycling can conflict with other Reserve users, contribute to soil erosion and loss of vegetation.	Install signage to advise cyclists of appropriate behavior when approaching walkers on the track. Restrict cycling from areas that are undergoing revegetation work or are suffering soil erosion	CoM	Low	Yes

Provide swimming, fishing and diving opportunities while minimising conflict with other Reserve values.	Various water based recreation can conflict with each other if not appropriately managed	Existing signage to discourage diving from Jetty should be maintained. Signs to discourage swimming in the finger jetty and boat ramp area should be erected.	CoM PV	Medium	Yes
Reduce environmental impacts that result from boating use.	Environmental impacts of boating (litter, fuel spills)	Install educational signage to alert boat users and jetty anglers to the impacts of litter and fuel spills on the marine environment and fauna.	PV CoM	Medium	Yes
Minimise impacts of boating on bird behavior and feeding patterns.	Boating activities can have negative impacts on waterbirds in the Ramsar listed area.	Erect signage at boat ramp to educate users about the importance of habitat for waterbirds and appropriate boating protocol to avoid disturbing birds.	MB PV	Medium	Yes
Ensure water based recreation takes place in accordance with relevant legislation and in relative safety.	Appropriate signage to alert water users of local conditions or dangers and relevant boating laws.	Liaise with Marine Board and Parks Victoria to ensure relevant signage is installed at the boat ramp and as required in waters adjacent to the Foreshore Reserve.	CoM MB PV	Medium	Yes
Improve visitor understanding and appreciation of the Reserve's geological features.	Geological features may be damaged or destroyed through lack of knowledge.	Educate visitors through interpretative signage of the significance of the features and discourage informal access paths.	CoM DSE	Medium	Not completed
To ensure that present and future visitors are able to appreciate the Reserve's natural and cultural values.	Visual intrusions detract from the natural landscape of the Reserve.	Proposed new infrastructure and upgrades to existing infrastructure within the Reserve (including roads, bridges, tracks, seats, stairs, fencing, signage and buildings) should be sympathetic to the environment. Reference should be made to the Victorian Coastal Council Siting and Design Guidelines for Structures on the Victorian Coast (1998).	CoM	Ongoing	Ongoing
Public Safety					
Promote and encourage safe practices among visitors to the Reserve.	The Reserve's topography and coastal location present inherent dangers and risks to Reserve visitors.	Install signage informing visitors of walking track and car park locations and, Reserve and boating regulations.	CoM PV	High	Yes

Community Involvement

To have an active Community involvement in achieving the vision for the Reserve.	The involvement of a committed group of volunteers will assist greatly in implementing the Management Plan and achieving the desired vision for the Reserve.	Establish a Friends group that encourages the community to assist the Committee in protection, fundraising and maintenance of the Reserve.	CoM Corinella Community	High	Not required for community involvement
For the Reserve to be a feature of the Corinella Community and a source of inspiration.		Continue to prepare and circulate the Foreshore Committee Newsletter. Use the Reserve to stage Community events.	CoM	Ongoing	Ongoing
Allow for Community involvement in all aspects of Reserve management.		Provide opportunity for community involvement in key decisions regarding the Reserve's future management.	CoM	Ongoing	Ongoing

Financial

Pursue funding assistance from the Shire.	Facilities that have high visitor usage should receive funding support from the Shire and DSE.	To secure commitment from Bass Coast Shire Council and DSE to partly fund construction of new toilet facility and provide ongoing maintenance support (either financial or labour).	CoM	Ongoing	Yes
Seek external funding for priority works through grants process.	Some works that require implementation are too expensive for CoM to solely fund.	Seek out alternate sources of funding (i.e. Coast Action, Clean Seas, CLIP and CUP grants) to enable essential works to be conducted.	CoM DSE	Ongoing	Ongoing
Ensure the long term financial future of Reserve through sound and transparent financial management.	Ensure sound business management.	Implement a three year Business Plan for the Reserve and review annually.	CoM	Ongoing	Yes

Management Actions	Responsibility	Priority	Completed?
Develop defined beach and track access points from the recent residential subdivision extending from Jamieson Street to discourage uncontrolled access.	CoM BCSC	Medium	Yes
Install vehicle barriers where necessary.	CoM	Medium	Yes
Implement pest plant and animal control measures.	CoM	Ongoing	Yes
Discourage horse access until a Shire wide horse access strategy has been prepared.	CoM DSE	High	CoM has plan in place

Management Strategy and Action	Responsibility	Priority	Completed?
Redevelop existing public toilet facilities.	BCSC CoM	Medium	Yes
Install an information shelter within the Central Precinct.	CoM	High	Not appropriate
Investigate the opportunity to utilise the existing jetty shed as an interpretative shelter.	BVHS		
Install interpretative signs along the Foreshore walking track.	Bunurong Community		
Define a designated connection for the walking tracks from Settlement Point and the northern shore. This would continue from The Esplanade in the east, through the carpark, past the jetty and Caravan Park up to the higher ground to link with the track to Settlement Point.	CoM	Medium	Not appropriate
Install a new barbecue and drinking fountain close to the existing picnic facilities.	CoM	Low	Yes
Upgrade picnic facilities.	CoM	Medium	Yes
Upgrade the ramp master's office.	CoM	Low	Yes
Implement measures to prevent erosion occurring as a result of the stormwater drain at the end of Bowman Street.	BCSC	High	Yes
Construct a storage shed to house Reserve maintenance equipment adjacent to the Caravan Park.	CoM	Medium	Yes
Where possible, install facilities that improve visitor access including where possible, disabled access, most notably from the carpark to the jetty. Planned upgrade of toilets to be compliant with disabled access standards.	CoM	Ongoing	Yes

Management Strategy and Action	Responsibility	Priority	Completed?
To reduce erosion and improve visitor safety, it is necessary to relocate the fencing and carpark further from cliff edge. This will prevent access to the informal viewing area on western cliff and allow for the creation of earthen berms and revegetation.	CoM	High	Part
Provide interpretative signage at Settlement Point to inform public of its archaeological, geological and heritage significance.	CoM	Medium	Not complete

Develop and implement fire prevention strategy in conjunction with local CFA.	CoM CFA	High	Yes
Discourage access to cliff top and implement works to minimise surface runoff where it is exacerbating erosion.	CoM	High	Part
Develop formal pedestrian access points between the beach and walking track.	CoM	High	Yes
Investigate re-design options for drains at Palmer, Wright and Beach Streets.	BCSC	High	Not complete

Management Strategy and Action	Responsibility	Priority	Completed?
Investigate the opportunity to incorporate the retarding basin at the end of Norsemens Road under the management of the Foreshore Committee. Develop a bird hide and interpretative facilities.	CoM	Low	Not appropriate
Remediate sections of track that have become degraded, with the consent of the Bunurong Community.	CoM	High (to follow Arch. Survey)	Yes
Relocate vehicle parking along the O'Connor Road Reserve and revegetate car park area with indigenous species.	CoM BCSC	High	Yes
Install appropriate access from carpark to beach at O'Connor Road and revegetate slope with indigenous species. Fencing may be required to prevent indiscriminate access.	CoM	High	Yes
Develop formal pedestrian access points between the walking track and beach.	CoM	High	Yes
Relocate infrastructure located on sites of archaeological significance.	CoM	High	Not complete
Provide horse access to the beach from Norsemens Road with a temporary permit system, until the Shire Horse Strategy is completed, at which stage all horse activities on the Corinella Foreshore will be directed by this Strategy.	CoM	High	Yes

EVC/Bioregion Benchmark for Vegetation Quality Assessment

Gippsland Plain bioregion

EVC 55: Plains Grassy Woodland

Description:

An open, eucalypt woodland to 15 m tall occurring on a number of geologies and soil types. Occupies poorly drained, fertile soils on flat or gently undulating plains at low elevations. The understorey consists of a few sparse shrubs over a species-rich grassy and herbaceous ground layer.

Large trees:

Species	DBH(cm)	#/ha
Eucalyptus spp.	80 cm	10 / ha

Tree Canopy Cover:

%cover	Character Species	Common Name
20%	Eucalyptus tereticornis ssp. mediana	Gippsland Red-gum
	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	River Red-gum

Understorey:

Life form	#Spp	%Cover	LF code
Immature Canopy Tree		5%	IT
Understorey Tree or Large Shrub	1	5%	T
Medium Shrub	2	10%	MS
Small Shrub	1	1%	SS
Prostrate Shrub	1	1%	PS
Large Herb	1	5%	LH
Medium Herb	10	20%	MH
Small or Prostrate Herb	3	5%	SH
Large Tufted Graminoid	2	5%	LTG
Large Non-tufted Graminoid	1	10%	LNG
Medium to Small Tufted Graminoid	9	35%	MTG
Medium to Tiny Non-tufted Graminoid	2	10%	MNG
Bryophytes/Lichens	na	10%	BL

LF Code	Species typical of at least part of EVC range	Common Name
T	Allocasuarina littoralis	Black Sheoak
T	Acacia mearnsii	Black Wattle
T	Acacia melanoxylon	Blackwood
MS	Kunzea ericoides	Burgan
SS	Pimelea humilis	Common Rice-flower
PS	Bossiaea prostrata	Creeping Bossiaea
MH	Hypericum gramineum	Small St John's Wort
MH	Oxalis perennans	Grassland Wood-sorrel
SH	Dichondra repens	Kidney-weed
SH	Poranthera microphylla	Small Poranthera
LTG	Austrostipa rudis	Veined Spear-grass
LNG	Gahnia radula	Thatch Saw-sedge
MTG	Themeda triandra	Kangaroo Grass
MTG	Carex breviculmis	Common Grass-sedge
MTG	Lomandra filiformis	Wattle Mat-rush MTG
MTG	Schoenus apogon	Common Bog-sedge
MNG	Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides	Weeping Grass

Recruitment:
Continuous

Organic Litter:
10% cover

Logs:
10 m/0.1 ha.

Weediness:

LF Code	Typical Weed Species	Common Name	Invasive	Impact
LH	Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort	high	low
MH	Hypochoeris radicata	Cat's Ear	high	low
MH	Centaurium erythraea	Common Centaury	high	low
LNG	Holcus lanatus	Yorkshire Fog	high	high
MTG	Anthoxanthum odoratum	Sweet Vernal-grass	high	high
MNG	Romulea rosea	Onion Grass	high	low
MNG	Briza maxima	Large Quaking-grass	high	low
MNG	Briza minor	Lesser Quaking-grass	high	low

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
Total understorey projective foliage cover		70%	

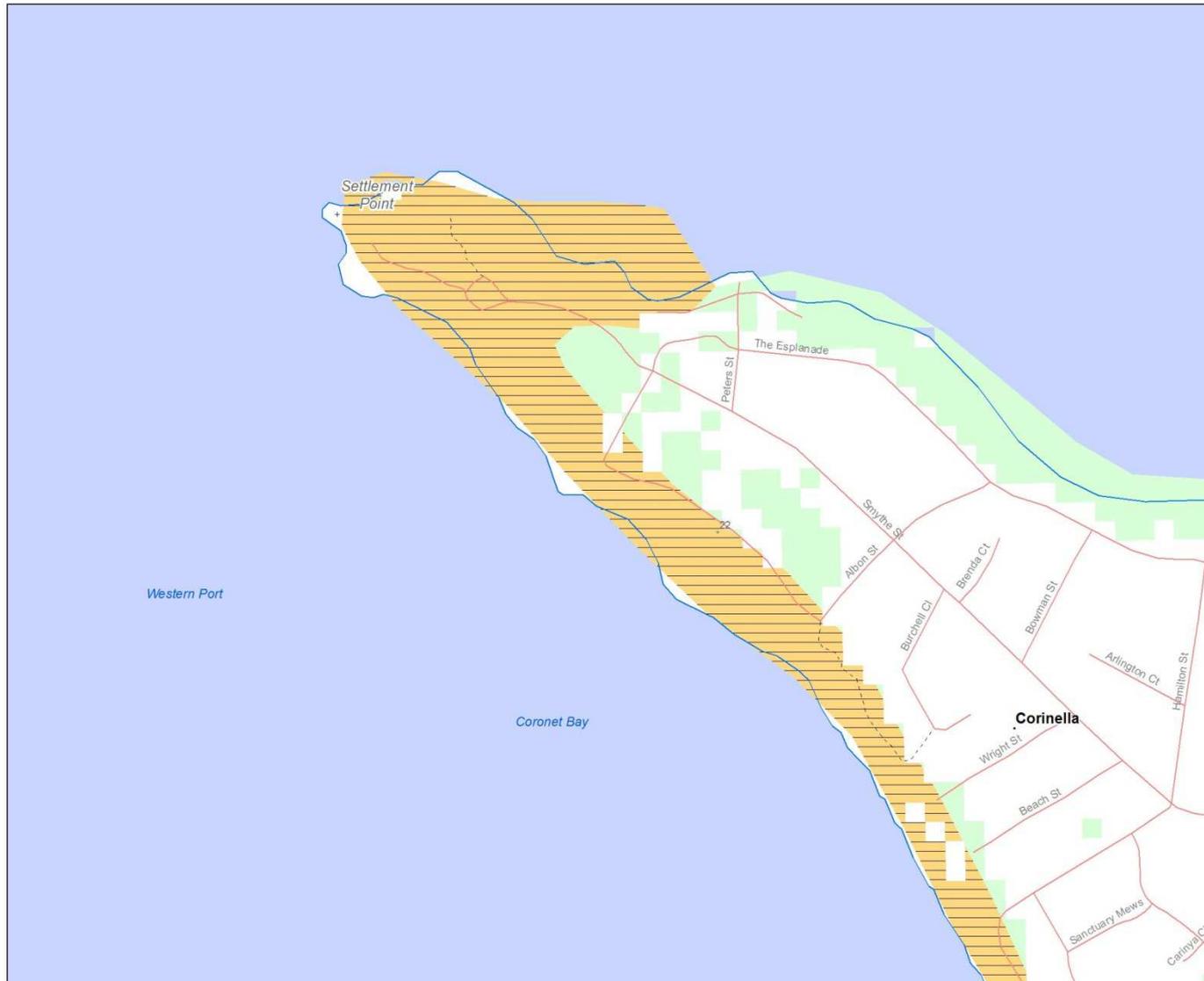
LF Code	Species typical of at least part of EVC range	Common Name
MS	<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	Coast Tea-tree
MS	<i>Acacia longifolia</i> ssp. <i>sophorae</i>	Coast Wattle
MS	<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i> ssp. <i>candolleana</i>	Seaberry Saltbush
MS	<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i>	Coast Beard-heath
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 poiformis</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:	Organic Litter:
Continuous	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

Map of Biodiversity EVC Corinella

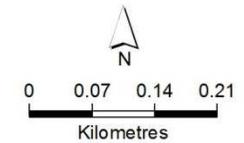


ROADS

- Freeway
- Main Road
- Minor Road
- - - Track
- - - - Walking Track

ECOLOGICAL VEGETATION CLASSES

- ▨ 161 Coastal Headland Scrub
- ▨ 55 Plains Grassy Woodland



Map produced June 2015
 Datum: GDA94
 Projection: MGA Zone 55
 Spatial data is sourced from the Victorian Spatial Data Library.
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Appendix D. Standard Conditions for Consent for Medium Risk Projects

Basic use or development projects can proceed provided standardised consent conditions are met.

These projects will require plans or additional information to be submitted, or actions to address risk prior to commencing the use or development.

They are approved by the Regional Director DELWP on approval of this Plan and can be implemented under the conditions specified.

STANDARD CONDITIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF 'MEDIUM' CONSENT CATEGORY PROJECTS

1. Prior to works beginning a proposal and plans must be submitted to the Manager Environmental Planning Department of Environment, Land Water and Planning (DELWP) for endorsement.
2. Works are to be completed to the satisfaction of the Manager of Environmental Planning DELWP.
3. Any proposed amendments to the project design or siting must be approved in writing by the Manager Environmental Planning DELWP.
4. The construction site is to be maintained to a safe standard to avoid public risk, and where practical public use is to be excluded from the construction area using signs and appropriate barriers.
5. Soil disturbance is to be kept to a minimum. Any soil disturbance surrounding the work sites must be reinstated immediately after works are completed to ensure public safety.

All processes required under the *Native Title Act 1993* must be completed prior to the commencement of works.

Works are to be completed in accordance with the Cultural Heritage Management Plan prepared for the area unless determined as exempt under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*.

Appendix E - Projected Sea Level Rise Scenarios



Climate change, sea-level rise and coastal inundation

Location: **MELBOURNE REGION**
CORONET BAY
AND SURROUNDS

Disclaimer

This image has been developed to help communicate the risks of sea-level rise. The image and information included here are not provided as professional advice, and should not be relied upon for site-specific decision-making or for making financial or other commitments. For decision-making purposes, appropriate independent professional advice should be obtained.

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Scenario

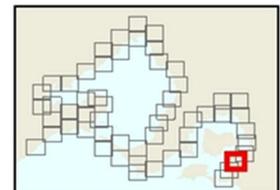
This image shows a modelled **medium sea-level rise scenario of 0.8m** relevant to a **2100 time period**. The model combines the sea-level scenario with a nominal highest astronomical tide (HAT) value for the region to give an inundation level of **2.4m AHD**. The inundation portrayed is based on a simple 'bucket fill' approach and should be considered as approximate only. The actual impacts may vary as this model does not take account of existing sea walls, storm surge, erosion or other local factors. The model depicts sea-level rise only and does not include catchment flooding from rainfall events. Images such as these can change over time as new information emerges.

The image has been developed using a high resolution digital elevation model that has been hydrologically conditioned and enforced to represent a natural ground surface model (i.e. to show how water will flow over the land).

0.0m AHD 2.4m AHD

Scale = 1:40,000

0 250 500 750 1,000
Metres



Australian Government
Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency

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Date Created: 9-June-2010

Source: http://www.ozcoasts.gov.au/climate/Map_images/Melbourne/mapLevel2_East.jsp

Appendix F – Western Port Ramsar Site

Department of Sustainability and Environment

Western Port Ramsar Site.



Legend

- Ramsar Boundary
- Wetlands
- National Park
- Marine National Parks
- Other Public Land

Figure 1.1
WESTERN PORT RAMSAR SITE (Source: DSE)



Produced June 2009

Disclaimer: This map is a snapshot generated from Victorian Government data. This material may be of assistance to you but the State of Victoria does not guarantee that the publication is without flaw of any kind or is wholly appropriate for your particular purposes and therefore disclaims all liability for error, loss or damage which may arise from reliance upon it. All persons accessing this information should make appropriate enquiries to assess the currency of the data.

Map Scale 1:240,000
NOT FOR NAVIGATION

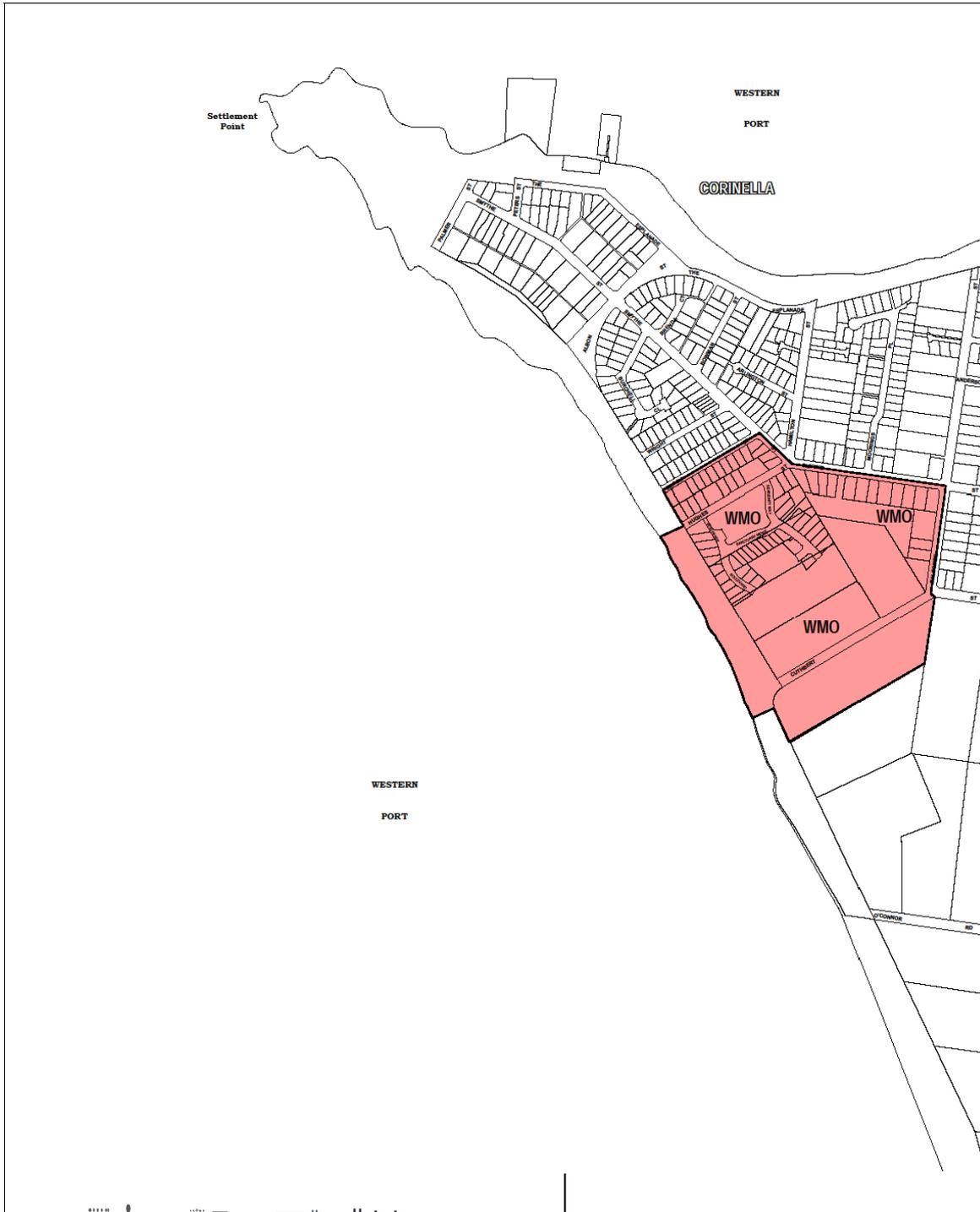
Appendix G- Corinella Foreshore Fire Management Plan

Where	What	When	Works Required	Who	
Jetty precinct (BBQ rotunda and boating area)	Grass cutting	Monthly	Mown monthly	Contractor	
	Weed control	October	Herbicide spraying	Contractor/Committee of Management	
		December			
		February			
	Overgrown vegetation/Fine fuel reduction	October	Brushcutting	Contractor	
		December			
		February			
	Northern Precinct (Jamieson St- west to The Esplanade)	Weed control	October	Herbicide spraying	Contractor/Committee of Management
			December		
February					
Overgrown vegetation/Fine fuel reduction		October	Brushcutting	Contractor	
		December			
		February			
Settlement Point Precinct		Weed control	October	Herbicide spraying	Contractor/Committee of Management
			December		
			February		
	Overgrown vegetation/Fine fuel reduction	October	Brushcutting	Contractor	
		December			
		February			
	Overgrown vegetation/Fine fuel reduction	October	Assess dead or fallen trees and remove as required	Contractor	
		December			
		February			
Track Maintenance	December	Mow & Herbicide spray	Committee of Management		
	February				
	February				
Fire Break	December	Cut around the oval in the Kangaroo grassed area	Contractor		
	February				
Grass cutting	October	Slashing with Tractor	Contractor		

		December		
		February		
Western Precinct	Track maintenance	May	Maintain track & verge with a 4m width by mowing & herbicide spraying	Contractor
		October		
		December		
		February		
	Grass cutting	May	Maintain a fuel reduced zone at least 4m wide from fence line to vegetation	Contractor
		October		
		December		
		February		
Overgrown vegetation/Fine fuel reduction	May	Assess dead or fallen trees and remove as required	Contractor	
	October			
	December			
	February			
Southern Precinct	Weed control	October	Treatment of targeted weeds with herbicide - Gorse, Bridal Creeper	Contractor/Committee of Management
		December		
		February		
	Track Maintenance	October	Mow/Herbicide	Contractor
		December		
		February		
	Overgrown vegetation/Fine fuel reduction	October	Assess dead or fallen trees and remove as required	Contractor

Appendix H- Bushfire Management Overlay

BASS COAST PLANNING SCHEME – LOCAL PROVISION



Legend: Bushfire Management Overlay

Scale: 0 100 200 300 400 meters

North Arrow

Victoria The Place to Be

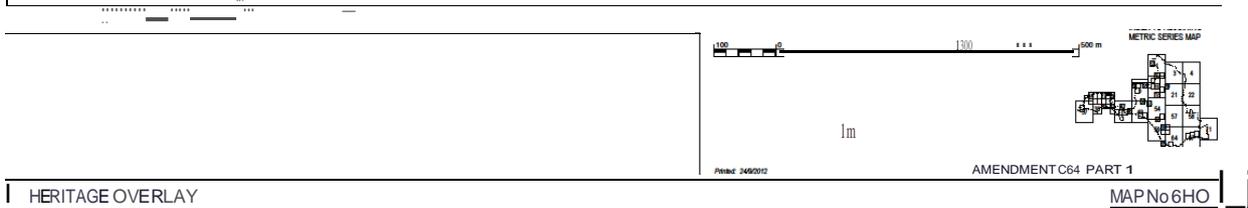
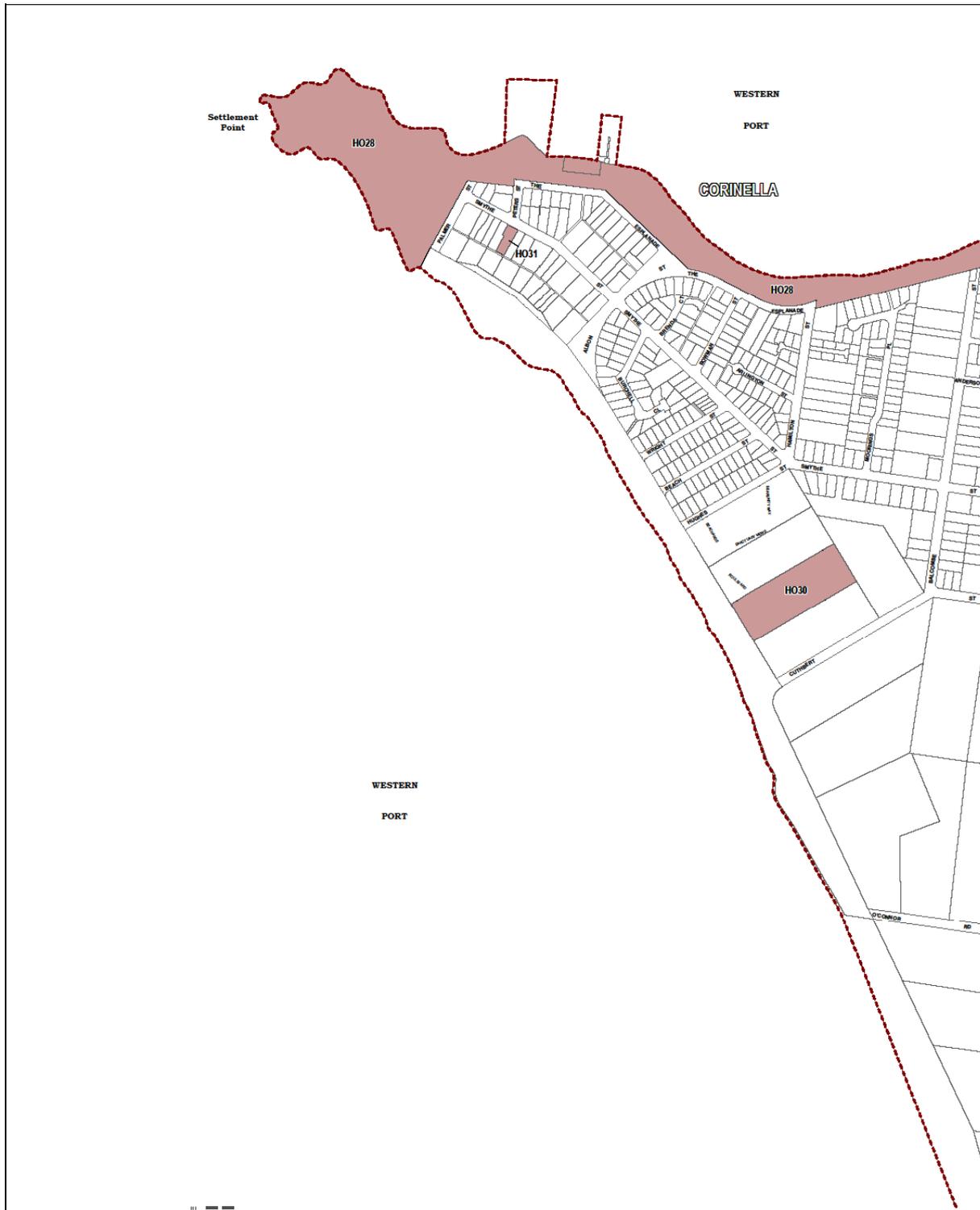
AMENDMENT C109

BUSHFIRE MANAGEMENT OVERLAY

MAP No 6WMO1_j

Appendix I - Heritage Overlay

BASS COAST PLANNING SCHEME - LOCAL PROVISION



HERITAGE OVERLAY

MAP No 6HO

Corinella

Map ref	Heritage Place?	External Plan controls apply?	Internal alteration controls apply?	Tree controls apply?	Outbuildings or fences not exempt under Clause 43.01.3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses May be permitted?	Aboriginal place?
H028	1826 Settlement Site, Corinella	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
H030	House, 58 Cuthbert Street, Corinella	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No

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