

Marine and Coastal Policy (March 2020)

Traditional Owners' rights, aspirations and knowledge	
1.1 Respect Traditional Owners' ongoing and enduring connection to the marine and coastal environment, acknowledging that land and sea are interconnected.	The subject site is within an area of mapped cultural heritage sensitivity. The proposed activity type (construction of one dwelling and associated works) is exempt from the mandatory preparation of a CHMP under the Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018.
1.2 Respect and support Traditional Owners' rights to access and use the marine and coastal environment.	
1.3 Embed Traditional Owner aspirations into decision making, planning and management (i.e. through recognising, referencing and giving effect to the priorities, aims and aspirations of applicable Joint Management Plans and Country plans).	This application for a dwelling is being made on the understanding that the proposal should not have an adverse impact upon any known significant Aboriginal sites.
1.4 Support Traditional Owners in restoring marine and coastal cultural knowledge and practices.	
1.5 Partner with Traditional Owners to integrate caring for Country knowledge and practices into strategy, planning and management.	The proposal is low impact; however, to date there has been no engagement with any Traditional Owner groups or the Registered Aboriginal Party.
1.6 Support collaborative management of Country.	
1.7 Support Traditional Owners to lead the identification, planning and implementation of natural resource management programs, and cultural heritage management, protection and restoration.	
1.8 Support two-way capability and capacity building to improve the effectiveness of working relationships and build a shared understanding between Traditional Owners and other marine and coastal land managers.	
1.9 Support the offer of Indigenous Land Use Agreements, where agreed with relevant Traditional Owner Groups, to apply the "non extinguishment principle" of the Native Title Act 1993 to activities on marine and coastal Crown land that would extinguish native title.	
Ecosystems and habitats	
Health and function of ecosystems and habitats	
2.1 Use an ecosystem-based approach to manage Victoria's marine and coastal environment in a way that sustains ecosystems to meet both their intrinsic needs and the needs of humans.	The proposal is considered to have a neutral impact upon the health and function of the surrounding ecosystem and habitats. The subject site has been largely cleared for agricultural purposes, and this has resulted in lower quality vegetation and habitat within the site.
2.2 The ecological values of ecosystems and habitats in the marine and coastal environment must be protected and enhanced, including by managing indirect and cross-boundary effects.	The dwelling footprint has been sited with regard to the coastal setting and constraints, and is therefore not expected to have an adverse impact upon any ecological corridors in the area, across either private or public land.
2.3 The ability of marine and coastal ecosystems to support the provision of goods and services (see Appendix 3) must be maintained.	
2.4 Adopt criteria and standards for reporting on achieving good environmental status of the marine and coastal environment, for example by using the descriptors in the Guidelines for the Assessment and Reporting on Good Environmental Status of Victoria's Marine and Coastal Environment.	The marine environs are not expected to be adversely impacted by the development given the setback to the coastline proposed.
2.5 Maintain and enhance the overall extent and condition of native habitats across public and private land in the marine and coastal environment.	The use of the land for a dwelling will result in there being a guardian living on the land. Generally, this can be seen to have expected benefits having regard to weed and pest management.
2.6 Maintain ecological corridors and promote linkages (such as migration pathways) and habitat adaptation to climate change (for example, through landward movement of habitats in response to sea level rise) across public and private land, and between the marine and coastal environments.	Stormwater runoff be accommodated on site and wastewater can also be designed to the appropriate standard. It is therefore considered that the proposal is expected to have a negligible impact upon the broader catchment area as well as any lakes and estuaries.
2.7 Maintain and improve the environmental condition of coastal wetlands, lakes and estuaries (including Ramsar sites), through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. managing the combined influences and impacts of both catchments and the marine and coastal environment on their health 	

<p>b. implementation of the Victorian Waterway Management Strategy, regional waterway strategies, regional catchment strategies, Ramsar management plans and estuary management plans.</p>	
<p>2.8 Manage the introduction and spread of invasive and pest species across public and private land in the marine and coastal environment by following the principles of the Invasive Plants and Animals Policy Framework.</p>	
<p>2.9 Current and future cumulative and synergistic effects on ecosystems and habitats in the marine and coastal environment must be taken into account and minimised where possible.</p>	
<p>Water and soils 2.10 Impacts to the environment, humans and infrastructure from the disturbance of acid sulphate soils must be avoided, remedied and mitigated in accordance with the Victorian Acid Sulphate Soils Strategy 2009 (and any subsequent iterations) and Victorian Best Practice Guidelines for Assessing and Managing Coastal Acid Sulphate Soils 2010 (and any subsequent iterations).</p>	<p>The location of the dwelling is not in an area which is mapped as having a likelihood of containing coastal acid sulphate soils. There will be minor disturbance for the purposes of a foundation to the buildings. There is not expected to impact upon the broader soil or water quality of the local or regional environs.</p>
<p>2.11 Water and soil (including sediment) quality in the marine and coastal environment must be maintained where it is in good condition, and rehabilitated where it has degraded (for example, as a result of nutrients, plastics, litter, sediment, pathogens and chemical pollutants impacting on water quality or accumulating in soil/sediment) by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> having regard to the relevant provisions of the State Environment Protection Policy (SEPP) (Waters) minimising disturbance of sediments and associated turbidity effects ensuring that any drainage or discharge infrastructure (such as an ocean outfall) is appropriately located in relation to the receiving environment promoting continuous improvement and best practice management of discharges encouraging rehabilitation and restoration programs and works that support the improvement of water quality 	
<p>Natural features and landscapes</p>	
<p>3.1 Protect and seek to enhance the values and characteristics that contribute to natural features and landscapes (including seascapes) in the marine and coastal environment, including by managing cumulative effects.</p>	<p>The proposal will not have any adverse impacts on any public visual corridors or and key landscape characteristics of the area. It is noted that the character of development is consistent with existing built form on land to the east of the Site.</p>
<p>3.2 Maintain important public visual corridors on public land associated with significant landscapes (including seascapes) in the marine and coastal environment (including views from within the landscapes and views of the landscapes).</p>	
<p>Cultural values and heritage sites</p>	<p>The subject site is within an area of mapped cultural heritage sensitivity. The proposed activity type (construction of one dwelling and associated works) is exempt from the mandatory preparation of a CHMP under the Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018.</p> <p>This application for a dwelling is being made on the understanding that the proposal should not have an adverse impact upon any known significant Aboriginal sites.</p> <p>The proposal is low impact; however, to date there has been no engagement with any Traditional Owner groups or the Registered Aboriginal Party.</p>
<p>4.1 Manage intangible and tangible cultural values and heritage sites to reflect and protect their values.</p>	
<p>4.2 Consider and plan for the impacts of natural marine and coastal process, climate change, and land use change on cultural values and heritage sites.</p>	
<p>4.3 Sites of cultural or heritage significance to Traditional Owners must be managed in a culturally appropriate manner.</p>	
<p>4.4 Encourage adaptive re-use of heritage places that are no longer required for their original purpose in a way that maintains their values and character and enhances their contribution to community activities, coastal tourism and sense of place.</p>	
<p>4.5 The capacity of heritage sites to cope sustainably with visitors and manage the direct and cumulative impacts of use and visitation numbers, must be assessed.</p>	
<p>4.6 New memorials in the marine and coastal environment must be relevant to the surrounding environment.</p>	

Value of marine and coastal Crown land	
5.1 Marine and coastal Crown land will remain in public ownership for the benefit of all Victorians.	Not considered applicable The subject site is not owned by the Crown and the proposal is not considered to impact any other land owned by the Crown, including the Sandhills Cemetery. The grazing licence applying to the unmade road reserve will be updated as per standard process.
5.2 Maintain, enhance and monitor a comprehensive, adequate and representative system of well-managed Marine and Coastal National Parks, sanctuaries, nature conservation reserves and coastal Crown land reserves.	
5.3 Consider options to maintain public access and allow for coastal habitat migration, where marine and coastal Crown land foreshores are lost due to sea level rise, erosion or inundation	
5.4 Consider incorporating any increase in beach or foreshore through coastal accretion into the marine and coastal Crown land estate to ensure benefit for all Victorians.	
5.5 Support multiple users of the marine environment to participate in marine spatial planning processes, including Traditional Owners, industry, government, lease, licence and permit holders, and conservation and recreation groups.	
5.6 Support partnerships and collaborative management of marine and coastal Crown land with Traditional Owners.	
5.7 Leasing, licensing, rentals, fees and taxes for commercial use of marine and coastal Crown land should be competitively neutral to discourage use of the land as a cheap alternative to private land.	
Managing coastal hazard risk	
6.1 Plan for sea level rise of not less than 0.8 metres by 2100, and allow for the combined effects of tides, storm surges, flooding, coastal processes and local conditions such as topography and geology, when assessing risks and coastal impacts associated with climate change.	The application has been accompanied by a Coastal Hazard Vulnerability Assessment, which provides a detailed risk analysis of the coastal hazard risk, and details how the proposal has been designed to respond to this risk. Refer to Appendix D .
6.2 Consider available local coastal hazard assessments and localised projections when planning for coastal hazard risks.	
6.3 Avoid development in identified areas that are vulnerable to coastal hazard risk from impacts such as erosion and flooding (both estuarine and coastal), inundation, landslips and landslides, and geotechnical risk.	
6.4 Consider and plan for how coastal hazard risks will change over time including from gradual increases in the sea level.	
6.5 Consider and seek to manage the impacts of climate change on the health and functioning of marine and coastal ecosystems and habitats (including the landward movement of habitats in response to sea level rise).	
6.6 Consider the impacts of climate change on the marine environment (including but not limited to increased sea-surface temperature, ocean acidification, changed behaviour of discharge patterns and resulting discharge distributions, and changed distribution of native and invasive species) in marine spatial planning, sector based planning, and adaptation planning.	
6.7 Take a pathway approach to planning that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. assesses the full range of available adaptation actions in order of: non-intervention, avoid, nature-based methods, accommodate, retreat, and protect. b. assesses costs, effectiveness, benefits, impacts (direct, cumulative and synergistic) and path-dependency of adaptation actions. 	
6.8 Marine and coastal adaptation planning should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. be conducted and implemented in consultation and collaboration with Traditional Owners, the various levels of government, communities, and authorities affected by each situation b. take a flexible, responsive and pathways approach supported by ongoing monitoring c. identify threshold or trigger points at which decisions or actions need to be taken, or further analysis is needed 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> d. be implemented across different land types, including public and private land e. be compatible with climate change mitigation efforts f. inform all affected parties of the risks, opportunities and potential changes to the marine and coastal environment g. identify roles and responsibilities for those involved in adaptation planning h. ensure risks are addressed by those who are best placed to manage them, and that those most impacted by decisions have an opportunity to be involved in decision making processes. 	
<p>6.9 Respect marine and coastal processes and consider them in the context of their coastal compartment type when planning for or managing coastal hazard risks.</p>	
<p>6.10 Development or protective works (including for estuaries and coastal wetlands) that seek to respond to coastal hazards risk must avoid detrimental impacts on coastal processes.</p>	
<p>6.11 Planning, assessing and managing coastal hazard risk must follow State government guidance where available (for example, through The Victorian Coastal Hazard Guide).</p>	
<p>6.12 Advice on coastal erosion provided in accordance with the Marine and Coastal Act 2018 should be informed by State government guidance on the best available science and decision support tools.</p>	
<p>Responsibilities</p> <p>6.13 The State government will lead, support and enable ongoing improvements to, and sharing of, scientific understanding and guidance on marine and coastal processes and coastal hazard risk.</p> <p>6.14 The State government will update sea level rise planning policy and tools in light of emerging scientific evidence</p> <p>6.15 The State government will support and enable adaptation planning in the marine and coastal environment.</p> <p>6.16 The State government will prioritise coastal hazard management activities strategically, using a risk-based approach in partnership with affected parties.</p> <p>6.17 Owners of property or assets exposed to coastal hazard risk, including the State government, have a responsibility to understand their risk exposure based on available information, and act responsibly in light of that information and in accordance with the Marine and Coastal Policy.</p> <p>6.18 The State government and Crown land managers do not have an obligation to manage marine and coastal Crown land or coastal processes for the primary purpose of protecting private property.</p>	<p>Not considered applicable This policy is primarily for setting out the appropriate responsibilities for the State Government.</p>
<p>Emergency response and preparedness</p>	
<p>7.1 Emergency management planning will take a least-overall-harm approach to detrimental marine and coastal environmental impacts resulting from emergencies and any response and recovery activities.</p> <p>7.2 Planning for emergencies and natural hazard events in the marine and coastal environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. includes provisions for mitigating the risk of emergencies, as well as responses to and recovery from emergencies b. specifies the roles and responsibilities of different agencies in relation to emergency management c. assesses the long-term suitability of affected uses and assets in that location d. seeks, where viable, to restore environmental values lost or damaged through the emergency event and emergency response activities. 	<p>The proposal can accommodate emergency vehicles on site as required, and it is intended that the accessway is to be constructed above present-day and future storm-tide and flood event levels. An emergency management plan can be prepared and managed via permit conditions, if required.</p>

Coastal settlements	
<p>8.1 Strategically plan and manage the development of settlements in the marine and coastal environment in an integrated and coordinated way to ensure:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> community and industry uses are provided for in appropriate locations competing or conflicting uses are appropriately managed coexistence of compatible activities is facilitated growth is facilitated in areas where it does not threaten wetlands and estuaries support for a network of diverse settlements that provide a range of opportunities avoidance or minimisation of adverse impacts (direct, cumulative and synergistic) on ecosystems and habitats, local values, and landscape features. 	<p>The subject land is a rural lot located outside the urban area of Port Fairy, but within an area identified as Rural Living (Port Fairy Framework Plan).</p> <p>The surrounding character is one of dwellings scattered through farm land, and there is development existing on the primary dune on land immediately to the east of the site (Thistle Place area), as well as adjoining land at 2681 and 2689 Princes Highway.</p> <p>The proposed buildings are sited in a manner which is consistent with the pattern of development east and further west of the Site.</p> <p>The siting of the buildings minimises the visual impact when viewed from the Princes Highway and will largely retain the non-urban break west of Port Fairy.</p>
<p>8.2 Identify clear settlement boundaries in planning schemes, to plan for growth and protect coastal values; and direct growth to within these boundaries. Where no settlement boundary is identified, define the extent of the settlement by the existing urban zoned land and land identified in the planning scheme for future urban settlement.</p>	<p>Ultimately, this proposal will not upset the balance of sustainable coastal development within this region, nor is it expected to adversely impact any coastal resources.</p>
<p>8.3 Plan for settlement growth and locate development to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> minimise and seek to avoid negative impacts on ecosystems and habitats, local values and landscape features avoid increasing exposure to current or future coastal hazard risk, including risks posed by climate change such as rising sea level consider the impacts of climate change along the primary foreshore, and adjacent to estuaries, inlets and inland lakes affected by coastal waters. 	<p>The dwelling can comfortably provide for appropriate sustainable water supply (via tanks), stormwater runoff and sewerage treatment on the land without adversely impacting the coastal environs. Broadly the development can be considered sustainable within the coastal setting having regard to this policy.</p>
<p>8.4 Avoid development on primary coastal dune systems, shorelines of estuaries, wetlands and low-lying coastal areas.</p>	
<p>8.5 Avoid linear urban sprawl along the coast and within rural landscapes.</p>	
<p>8.6 Retain and protect existing non-urban breaks and uses between all coastal settlements</p>	
<p>8.7 Urban renewal and redevelopment opportunities should be encouraged within existing settlements where they do not increase coastal hazard risk.</p>	
<p>8.8 Manage and seek to minimise the impacts of hinterland growth on the marine and coastal environment, including impacts on flooding and water quality, and increased use of and demand for commercial and recreational activities.</p>	
<p>8.9 Use buffers, where required, to protect environmental values, cultural values and heritage sites, and to enable the co-existence of compatible activities and to allow for adaptation of the natural environment.</p>	
<p>8.10 Use water-sensitive design practices in urban areas to reduce environmental impacts on coastal wetlands, estuaries, beaches and the marine environment from sources such as litter, hydrological regimes, erosion and scouring.</p>	
<p>8.11 Prohibit the development of new residential canal estates.</p>	
Marine and coastal industries	
<p>9.1 Strategically plan and manage industry use and development in the marine and coastal environment in a coordinated way to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> provide for industry uses in appropriate locations (preferably on private land) minimise impacts and risks to the marine and coastal environment appropriately manage competing or conflicting uses facilitate coexistence and co-location of compatible uses take into account and minimise direct, cumulative and synergistic impacts 	<p>Not considered applicable. The proposed use is for a dwelling.</p>

f. minimise exposure to coastal hazard risk and impacts of climate change.	
9.2 Strategically plan and operate local and commercial ports to complement each other in the context of the broader economy, transport networks and the marine and coastal environments within which they are regulated.	
9.3 Use the Marine Spatial Planning Framework to guide planning, management and decision making across marine sectors in Victoria to enable equitable and ecologically sustainable marine uses and industries, and to coordinate and integrate managing risks, impacts and change in the marine and coastal environment.	
9.4 Prevent, manage and minimise risk from the introduction and spread of marine pests, invasive species and diseases from industry use and development in the marine environment (such as fishing, marine industries and structures).	
9.5 Prevent, manage and minimise risk of pollution and discharge from industry use and development in the marine environment.	
9.6 Manage and minimise the environmental impacts of dredging and spoil disposal by following State and national best-practice guidelines.	
9.7 Use leasing and licensing arrangements for industry uses and infrastructure on marine and coastal Crown land to maximise public benefit and minimise speculative behaviour.	
Recreation and tourism	
10.1 Enable a diversity of sustainable recreational uses and activities that strengthen peoples' connection with the marine and coastal environment (such as fishing, boating, surfing, swimming, bushwalking, camping, caravanning, cultural tourism).	Not considered applicable The proposed use and development is for a dwelling and is not expected to have a negative impact upon the recreational or tourism assets of the region.
10.2 Support community-based clubs to provide access and use for the broader community to the marine and coastal environment in ways that minimise environmental impacts.	
10.3 Use strategic and spatial planning to locate opportunities for safe and sustainable recreation and tourism developments that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. respond to identified demand b. minimise impacts on environmental and cultural values c. minimise impacts on other users d. maintain public safety e. respond to the carrying capacity of the site f. minimise exposure to coastal hazard risks and risk posed by climate change. 	
10.4 Use strategic and spatial planning to identify recreation and activity nodes (see Figure 5), to create efficient and compatible relationships between buildings and infrastructure and minimise impacts on the marine and coastal environment.	
10.5 Support a sustainable network of facilities for recreational boating and water-based activities in line with strategic plans, and be responsive to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. identified demand b. use and safety considerations c. the carrying capacity of the location d. coastal processes e. environmental values. 	
10.6 The design and location of marine-based structures and access points (including boat ramps, ports and marinas) should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. consider and minimise safety risks b. consider sediment movement processes c. minimise the need for capital and maintenance dredging d. minimise sedimentation through catchment-based management activities (such as revegetation and erosion control). 	
10.7 Preferably locate new tourism developments (for example resorts, golf courses) on private land.	
10.8 Tourist developments outside settlement boundaries must:	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. protect non-urban breaks between settlements and their important values b. not compromise the broader open space characteristics of the coast c. not become new settlements or create linear coastal development d. consider impacts on the agricultural productivity of the area e. display good siting and design (see policies in Chapter 11 and Siting and Design Guidelines for Structures on the Victorian Coast). 	
<p>10.9 Monitor the use of facilities in the marine and coastal environment to help determine the carrying capacity of sites and inform adaptive management and decision making.</p>	
<p>Buildings, structures and access</p>	
<p>Supporting sustainable buildings and structures</p>	
<p>11.1 Design, locate and maintain buildings and structures to effectively manage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. any increase in exposure to coastal hazard risk including increased rates of sea level rise, erosion, accretion or inundation b. exposure to public health and safety risks c. any detrimental impacts (in particular increased hazard risk) on neighbouring Crown or private land d. adverse effects on the environment and associated uses and values e. impacts on marine and coastal functions and processes. 	<p>The proposed buildings will be a new structure to the land and have been carefully sited and designed to respond to the coastal hazards, native vegetation, and topography of the land (refer to Site Analysis Plan as part of Town Planning Drawings). Natural drainage patterns of the land will largely be unaffected by the proposal.</p> <p>The proposal is not expected to increase public health and safety risks, or result in any detrimental impacts on neighbouring Crown land including the Sandhills Cemetery.</p>
<p>11.2 Design, locate and maintain buildings and structures to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. minimise impacts on marine and coastal flora and fauna b. avoid impacts on cultural values and heritage sites c. avoid impacts on sites of geomorphological significance and fossils d. accommodate and sustain the natural drainage patterns and hydrology of the area e. use materials that respond to the geology and substrate of the site and surrounding area f. avoid dominant structures that are not sympathetic to the local heritage or character g. complement and enhance the surrounding landscape and coastal character, with the line and form of the structure sympathetic to the surrounding landscape and context h. retain public views to and from the water and/or along the coast i. avoid generating ongoing noise that intrudes on the local community 	
<p>11.3 Investment in new and existing structures should follow a life cycle planning approach that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. identifies future operation and maintenance accountabilities and costs, including the effects of climate change b. identifies and considers the structure’s ongoing ability to function in light of changed conditions from the impacts of climate change c. plans the structure’s decommissioning and removal or repurposing as part of the initial design and installation, or alteration. 	
<p>Buildings and structures on marine and coastal Crown land</p>	
<p>11.4 Provision or improvement of buildings and structures on marine and coastal Crown land is confined to those providing significant net community benefit and whose function depends on being on or near the water.</p>	<p>Not considered applicable The proposal is not located on Crown land.</p>
<p>11.5 Require construction, extension or alteration of buildings and structures on marine and coastal Crown land to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. make efficient use of the site b. facilitate multiple use and sharing of sites and infrastructure c. provide increased public functions and adaptability d. not impede access to marine and coastal Crown land except where access control is the main purpose 	

<p>e. use materials and finishes that are sympathetic to the coastal environment and durable in the longterm</p> <p>f. minimise the structure’s environmental footprint.</p>	
<p>11.6 When a building is being replaced or modified, its footprint or impact should be consolidated or minimised as far as possible to ensure marine and coastal Crown land is being used efficiently and sparingly</p>	
<p>11.7 Use and development of marine and coastal Crown land must not unreasonably affect the amenity of other users, or restrict or prevent access for other users.</p>	
<p>11.8 Do not permit new private buildings or structures on marine and coastal Crown land that provide no public use benefit (for example private jetties, bathing boxes, boat sheds), unless they provide the only access point to a property and no existing facilities have available capacity for co-location/co-use (such as jetty access to an island).</p>	
<p>11.9 Manage risk to public safety from unsafe or poorly maintained buildings and structures on marine and coastal Crown land, and consider removal if necessary and appropriate.</p>	
<p>11.10 Consider relocating existing buildings and structures that are not functionally dependent on being located on marine and coastal Crown land, away from that land if suitable opportunities arise.</p>	
<p>Access to marine and coastal Crown land</p>	
<p>11.11 New development must not impede existing access to marine and coastal Crown land and must minimise loss of public open space.</p>	<p>The proposal is located on private land and is therefore not expected to impact any access to marine or coastal crown land.</p>
<p>11.12 Provide well designed and safe access to marine and coastal Crown land (e.g. through paths/fencing) to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. minimise risk to public safety b. protect cultural values c. protect natural values and habitats at critical life stages (such as for migratory and nesting shorebirds) d. avoid exacerbating erosion and landslip risk. 	
<p>11.13 Do not create private paths from private residential land through abutting marine and coastal Crown land.</p>	
<p>11.14 Prohibit off-road access to marine and coastal Crown land and beaches by private vehicles in accordance with the Land Conservation (Vehicle Control) Act 1972 and the Land Conservation (Vehicle Control) Regulations 2013.</p>	
<p>11.15 Access to marine and coastal Crown land that meets the needs of people with varied levels of physical ability or capability should be provided, where practicable.</p>	
<p>11.16 Control domestic and commercial animal access to marine and coastal Crown land to locations and times that minimise risks to public safety and amenity and protects environmental values.</p>	
<p>Stewardship and collaborative management</p>	
<p>Engage</p>	
<p>12.1 Engagement on planning and decision making under the Marine and Coastal Act 2018 must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. recognise the rights and aspirations of Traditional Owners b. recognise the wide variety of community values and knowledge c. be inclusive and provide opportunities for broad and diverse participation d. build on existing programs of community engagement. 	<p>The Planning Scheme in part deals with aspects of this policy. Community engagement will be to the extent of advertising the planning application as per Council processes.</p> <p>Traditional Owners rights and aspirations are acknowledged. For the purposes of the planning application for a single dwelling on the land, no separate engagement has been made with any local Indigenous groups. It is noted that this proposal does not require the preparation of a CHMP under the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Regulations 2018.</p>
<p>12.2 Support marine and coastal community groups and networks (for example, through Coastcare, citizen science programs and sector group programs) to educate and engage the community about the landscape, environmental values, impacts and challenges facing the marine and coastal environment, and encourage their protection.</p>	
<p>12.3 Support meaningful engagement between Traditional Owners, other marine and coastal land managers and decision makers, community, and user groups.</p>	
<p>12.4 Support meaningful engagement with all affected parties in planning and decision making.</p>	

<p>Collaborate</p> <p>12.5 Recognise and support Traditional Owners’ rights and cultural responsibilities to manage Country.</p> <p>12.6 Support opportunities to strengthen shared marine and coastal management outcomes through partnering with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional Owners • marine and coastal industries • community groups and networks • sector and user groups • people with a diversity of skill sets and interests • other marine and coastal managers, regional organisations and government agencies. 	<p>Traditional Owners rights and aspirations are acknowledged. For the purposes of the planning application for a single dwelling on the land, no separate engagement has been made with any local Indigenous groups. It is noted that this proposal does not require the preparation of a CHMP under the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Regulations 2018..</p>
<p>12.7 Coordinate and align investment in marine and coastal volunteer programs, and in capacity building for communities and marine and coastal managers.</p>	
<p>Build capacity</p> <p>12.8 Reduce the complexity of marine and coastal Crown land management arrangements.</p> <p>12.9 Marine and coastal managers should be supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • with the necessary knowledge, information, skills and resources to effectively manage current and future challenges (for example, from climate change and changing community expectations) • to integrate planning and management of the marine and coastal environment through mechanisms outlined in the Marine and Coastal Act 2018 (such as Regional and Strategic Partnerships and Coastal and Marine Management Plans) or through relevant mechanisms under other acts • with evidence and decision support tools (such as the Marine Knowledge Framework and Strategic Management Prospects) to guide management practice and decision making. <p>12.10 Support decision makers and referral authorities to build their capacity on coastal erosion through state guidance on the best available science, adaptive evidence and decision support tools.</p>	
<p>Knowledge</p> <p>12.11 Inform decision making with state guidance on the best available peer reviewed science.</p> <p>12.12 Use knowledge gained through monitoring, evaluation and reporting of planning, management and decision making under the Marine and Coastal Act 2018 to improve, inform and adapt future policy, strategy, planning and decision making.</p> <p>12.13 Maximise knowledge transfer and practice around marine and coastal planning and management by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. coordinating collection of information on habitats, physical processes, water quality, hazards and built assets to share an understanding of the condition of the marine and coastal environment across the state b. integrating scientific, environmental, social, cultural and economic knowledge. <p>12.14 Support technical expertise within government by complementing it with advice from a diverse network of independent experts, Traditional Owners and industry to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. build understanding and knowledge bases b. monitor existing and emerging issues c. identify knowledge and information gaps, and current and future research needs d. share and communicate information e. effectively translate knowledge into decision making. <p>12.15 Use citizen science programs to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. increase understanding and identification of coastal and marine environments and ecosystem functions b. build community stewardship, understanding and appreciation of natural coastal and marine ecosystems 	<p>Not considered applicable</p> <p>This policy should be largely considered by the decision maker to ensure appropriate decision making based on the best information and knowledge available.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. collaborate with marine and coastal managers in the management of marine and coastal ecosystems d. contribute to the knowledge base for monitoring, evaluation and reporting of planning, management and decision making under the Marine and Coastal Act 2018. 		
Funding for sustainable management of marine and coastal Crown land		
<p>13.1 Funding marine and coastal management is a shared responsibility of all levels of government, beneficiaries and users of the marine and coastal environment.</p>	Not considered applicable	
<p>13.2 Planning to identify funding for current and future activities and needs (Figure 6) for management of marine and coastal Crown land should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. use planning tools under the Marine and Coastal Act 2018 (see Appendix 1) b. identify the ‘business as usual’ actions such as day-to-day management and maintenance of marine and coastal values and assets c. identify new actions and expenditure required to meet the needs associated with growing populations, ageing infrastructure and building resilience to climate change d. ascertain whether the task has already received funding from another source e. identify the level of service required and performance outcomes for management, maintenance and new actions f. identify opportunities to share and integrate service provision between marine and coastal land managers g. take a multi-year, long-term approach. 		
<p>13.3 Revenue generated from fees and charges for uses and activities on marine and coastal Crown land should be directed towards maintaining the environment and infrastructure in accordance with planning developed through policy 13.2.</p>		
<p>13.4 Where a need for funding exceeds ‘business as usual’ requirements, marine and coastal Crown land managers, the state and other partners should collaborate to identify alternative funding options and opportunities.</p>		
<p>13.5 State investment in capital costs of marine and coastal assets (in particular coastal protective structures) located on Crown land should be prioritised using a transparent risk-based approach, informed by the latest coastal hazard information and known values, and should favour works of statewide importance (including those identified in policy 13.4).</p>		
<p>13.6 Funding options that can distribute costs and the spending burden over time should be considered to allow for inter-generational equity.</p>		
Co-investment arrangements		
<p>13.7 Co-investment arrangements should be used for asset renewal, major repair, replacement and removal, and new investments.</p>		Not considered applicable
<p>13.8 Those who share the risk and benefit from an asset (beneficiaries) need to be partners in co-investment. For example, a single coastal protection structure may simultaneously provide: significant public benefit, protection of infrastructure such as roads and utilities, and protection of private properties.</p>		
<p>13.9 Partner co-investment contributions should be proportionate to the benefit a partner gains from the asset and their capacity to contribute.</p>		
<p>13.10 All beneficiaries of assets on marine and coastal Crown land should contribute (through co-investment arrangements) to the capital and ongoing maintenance costs of works.</p>		
<p>13.11 Consider how ongoing management, maintenance, auditing costs, decommissioning and reuse costs will be met in any co-investment arrangement</p>		

<p>Accounting and reporting</p> <p>13.12 To better understand and align investment revenues and costs, accounting and reporting systems for marine and coastal management should be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. consistent b. fit for purpose c. efficient d. administratively efficient e. flexible between levels of government and marine and coastal managers. f. the systems should also avoid imposing unnecessary cost burdens on stakeholders. 	<p>Not considered applicable</p>
<p>13.13 Opportunities for accounting and reporting in the context of environmental economic accounting should be considered and used if appropriate.</p>	
<p>Fees and charges</p> <p>13.14 Fees and charges for uses and activities on marine and coastal Crown land should be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. consistent with State Cost-Recovery Guidelines and State government policy b. reflective of the value and benefit provided by the private asset, and compensate for any exclusion of public access or public amenity on marine and coastal Crown land c. set to maintain fairness and equity for the use and enjoyment of the marine and coastal environment d. in line with similar rates in the area, so that the maximum public benefit is gained for use of a public asset e. in instances of commercial use of marine and coastal Crown land, competitively neutral to discourage use of Crown land as a cheap alternative to private land. 	<p>Not considered applicable</p>
<p>13.15 Consider use of fees and charges to address issues of carrying capacity to ensure sustainable use of the marine and coastal environment.</p>	