

COASTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR SEAFORD

As defined by the 2014 Victorian Coastal Strategy, Seaford is an Integrated Coastal Zone Management area consisting of Wetlands, Estuary and Coastal Crown Land and includes "THE ATMOSPHERE IN, AROUND AND NEAR THE COAST"

In parts of Seaford there is less than 500 metres between all three areas

Seaford is a unique coastal area and is an urban environmental enclave

Seaford should have a Coastal Management plan



THE STATE GOVERNMENT HAS REJECTED FRANKSTON COUNCIL'S PLANNING PROPOSAL FOR SEAFORD. UNLESS RESIDENTS GET INVOLVED THE AREA WILL BECOME VULNERABLE TO ZONING AND PLANNING WHICH WILL ALLOW MULTI-STOREY, MULTI-UNIT DEVELOPMENT INCLUDING UNDERGROUND CARPARKS

GET INVOLVED!

- CONTRIBUTE TO DEVELOPING AN COASTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR SEAFORD
- CONTACT YOUR LOCAL COUNCIL AND STATE MEMBERS

PRESERVE OUR UNIQUE URBAN
COASTAL ENVIRONMENT AND SUPPORT
APPROPRIATE DEVELOPMENT IN
SEAFORD

With the release of the 2014 Victorian Coastal Strategy, Seaford residents, Frankston Council and State Government need to develop a COASTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN for Seaford that will preserve its unique environment. *Want more info? Check out the facebook page Save Our Seaford – S.O.S*

<https://www.facebook.com/pages/Save-Our-Seaford-SOS/826168140737127>

What is the Victorian Coastal Strategy?

The Victorian Coastal Strategy is a policy document developed by the Victorian Coastal Council. It is guided by a hierarchy of three principles; Value and Protect, Plan and Act, Use and Enjoy.

“Designed primarily for local government, committees of management and key coastal decision makers, the 2014 Strategy will assist in the critical work of managing our coastline. This is a foundation document that opens up areas for potential further investigation and examination. It will also assist in the development of localised *Regional Coastal Plans* and *Coastal Management Plans*.”

THE HON RYAN SMITH MP

Minister for Environment and Climate Change

What Is Integrated Coastal Zone Management?

Integrated Coastal Zone Management

Underpinning this Strategy and influencing the way we manage the coast is the concept of Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM).

Coastal processes are not bounded by land tenure, land management, jurisdictional or policy boundaries. ICZM is about working across a geographic area (land to sea), across different land tenures (public and private), and across organisations and jurisdictions (national, state, regional & local). ICZM is the basis for coastal planning and management in Victoria and is achieved through formal and informal collaboration and coordination between all the different groups who use and manage the coast.

What Is Meant By The Coast?

The coast does not exist in isolation. A broad definition of the coast allows flexibility in application and should be applied relative to the context, issue or location in question.

For the purposes of this Strategy, references to ‘the coast’ encompass coastal, estuarine and marine environments on both public and private land.

What is a Coastal Management Plan?

Coastal Planning and Management Framework

The *Coastal Management Act 1995* establishes the legislative framework for planning and managing the coast of Victoria. The Act enables a four-tiered approach with policies, plans and tools at a state, regional, local and site level. The broader land use planning system is important for the implementation of the Strategy, Coastal Action Plans (now Regional Coastal Plans) and Coastal Management Plans.

Victorian Coastal Strategy 2014: http://www.vcc.vic.gov.au/assets/media/menu_files/VCS_2014.pdf

Victorian Coastal Council: <http://www.vcc.vic.gov.au/>

Facts: SEAFORD

Seaford is a low lying area which is part of the original Carrum Carrum Swamp and is identified as “A Site of Geological and Geomorphological Significance” as identified by the Department of Environment and Primary Industries.

Seaford Beach

The Coastal Crown land of Seaford Beach has 5 km of Parallel dunes which are a unique feature of the area.

Seaford Foreshore Reserve

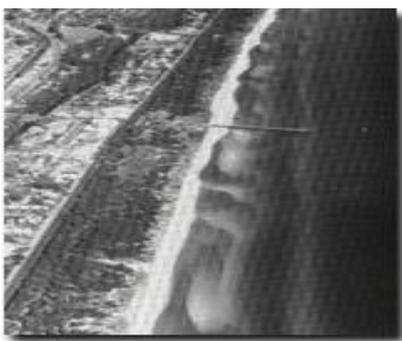
“Seaford Foreshore is one of the oldest reserves in the Frankston area. It has a five kilometre stretch of parallel dunes with remnant indigenous coastal vegetation – creating an important habitat for many birds and reptiles. It shelters one of the best beaches on Port Phillip Bay and has the finest example of Coast Banksia Woodland in Melbourne.”

https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B8_ezUMTDFeCV2RUdnjFYkUtZ0E/view?usp=sharing

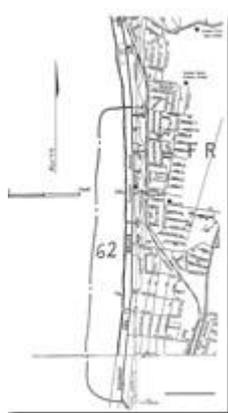
Seaford Parallel Dunes

Approximately 4 km of coastal dunes, beach, and near shore sand bars, north and south of Seaford Pier, between Armstrong Road and Overton Road, Seaford.

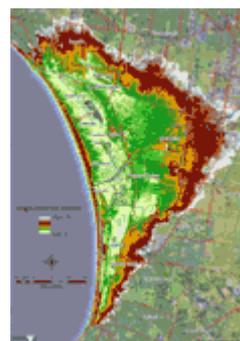
The site is the most intact remnant of the large barrier and wetland complex that dominated the physiography of the area between Mordialloc and Frankston. This is the largest barrier system in Port Phillip Bay and the second largest in Victoria after the Gippsland Lakes/Corner Inlet barriers. It is an important area for studies of dune, barrier and bar morphology and evolution.



Site 62. Seaford barrier system (bars, beach and dunes).



[Site 62. Seaford barrier system, bars, beach and dunes](#)



[A 1 metre digital elevation model \(DEM\) of the Frankston to Mordialloc area showing the parallel ridges at Seaford](#)

http://vro.depi.vic.gov.au/dpi/vro/portreg.nsf/pages/port_lf_sig_sites_pp62

Kananook Creek

Commencing at Carrum, the creek winds gently for some 7.5 km along the secondary dune system parallel to the Port Phillip coastline before merging with the bay at Frankston. For the most part, the creek is fringed by a fragile ribbon of remnant native bushland predominantly on the eastern side with residential properties to the west.

Kananook Creek runs parallel to the coastline linking Seaford Wetlands to Frankston Foreshore. Greatly disturbed by past development, today the creek is in much better condition and is home to many indigenous plants and animals. It is one of Frankston's most beautiful natural environments, providing a unique and picturesque place for people to commune with nature in the midst of our urban landscape.

Kananook Creek was an important source of fish and eels for the local Boonerwung tribe. There is still evidence of their activities along the banks of Kananook Creek. A plaque, located near the mouth of the creek, commemorates a meeting in 1803 between a party of 14 aborigines and the first white visitor, Charles Grimes. Kananook Creek was a natural outlet of the Carrum Carrum Swamp, which lay behind the coastal dunes from Mordialloc to Frankston.

<http://kananookcreekassociation.org/>

https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B8_ezUMTDFeCemtEZWdrSWtTRGs/view?usp=sharing

Edithvale-Seaford Wetlands

The Edithvale-Seaford Wetlands Ramsar Site consists of two separate wetland areas (Edithvale Wetland and Seaford Wetland) and were listed as a Ramsar site in 2001. The Edithvale-Seaford Wetlands are the last remnants of the once extensive Carrum Carrum Swamp and support very rich biodiversity including bird species and populations of international importance. Many of the native vegetation communities and species presently occurring in the area are considered remnants or regenerating representatives of native communities that once occupied the greater Carrum Carrum Swamp.

<https://rsis.ramsar.org/RISapp/files/RISrep/AU1096RIS.pdf>

What is the Ramsar Convention?

The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, called the Ramsar Convention, is an intergovernmental treaty that provides the framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources.

<http://www.ramsar.org/>

Seaford has a proud history of preserving the natural heritage of the area. This occurred first early in the 20th Century when the dunes and natural woodland on the beach was preserved as the Seaford Foreshore Reserve for future generations to enjoy. After nearly being demolished the pier was saved in the 1970's.

Recently the community sought to prevent a 24 hour fast food restaurant from being built on the Nepean Highway.

Students from Patterson River Secondary College prepared the information in the link below:

<http://www.discovermoringtonpeninsula.com.au/sightseeing/three-waters-walk.php>

Get Involved. We need to develop a Coastal Management Plan NOW to preserve our unique urban coastal environment for future generations.