



The North Bellarine Beach Access and Feasibility Study

Commissioned for Bellarine Bayside

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Coastal Management

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

The Board and employees of Water Technology acknowledge and respect the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples as the Traditional Custodians of Country throughout Australia. We specifically acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of the land on which our offices reside and where we undertake our work.

We respect the knowledge, skills and lived experiences of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples, who we continue to learn from and collaborate with. We also extend our respect to all First Nations Peoples, their cultures and to their Elders, past and present.



Artwork by Maurice Goolagong 2023. This piece was commissioned by Water Technology and visualises the important connections we have to water, and the cultural significance of journeys taken by traditional custodians of our land to meeting places, where communities connect with each other around waterways.

The symbolism in the artwork includes:

- Seven circles representing each of the States and Territories in Australia where we do our work
- Blue dots between each circle representing the waterways that connect us
- The animals that rely on healthy waterways for their home
- Black and white dots representing all the different communities that we visit in our work
- Hands that are for the people we help on our journey



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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Bellarine Bayside Committee of Management (Bellarine Bayside) area of jurisdiction has approximately 17 km of highly utilised coastline which forms the study area. The coastal land boasts significant cultural, environmental and social values and includes a range of natural and built assets such as holiday parks, playgrounds and recreational boating facilities. There is also significant infrastructure within the coastal zone such as roads, residential housing and the Bellarine Coastal Trail. The coastal zone provides a major attraction to visitors with the population doubling over peak periods placing pressure on existing infrastructure and services. The coastal environment is constantly changing and presents various risks that must be managed to provide safe community access to beaches while safeguarding this valuable natural asset.

The popularity of the area, combined with the proximity of infrastructure to the coast makes the management of the beach accessways extremely important for Bellarine Bayside, with a mix of formal and informal access tracks identified. The informal accessways have often formed because of the growing population in the area and the increased demand for access to the beach, with visitors frequently straying off the established access points. This has put the coastal vegetation at risk of declining both in quantity and quality.

Additionally, the north Bellarine coastal zone is an area of cultural heritage sensitivity with many registered archaeological sites which need to be protected to avoid further damage. It is recognised that beach access needs improvement through the integration of existing facility access points and the provision of more safe, inclusive and universally accessible pathways.

Water Technology have been commissioned by Bellarine Bayside to undertake The North Bellarine Beach Access and Feasibility Study. The intent of the study is to carry out an in-depth analysis of the current beach access along the North Bellarine foreshore and identify their long-term feasibility, standards and to make recommendations for their future management and interventions.

This study aims to gain improved understanding of the existing beach access points and determine a way forward to better manage these assets whilst protecting the environmental, cultural and social values of the coastal zone and adapting to the impacts of climate change.

1.2 Project study aims

The overall study aims are as follows:

- To better understand the current nature of beach access along the North Bellarine Coast.
- To understand community expectations for access.
- To carry out an in-depth analysis of the current beach access.
- To inform a sustainable approach to future beach access.
- To facilitate safe equitable access and sustainable use of the marine and coastal environment (also part of a wider goal of the Coastal and Marine Management Plan).



2 BEACH ACCESS FIELD AUDIT

Water Technology carried out an in-depth field audit of beach access along the 17 km of coast from Point Richards through to Beach Road on 21/10/2024 and 22/10/2024. A database was produced that assessed, described and categorised the access points. The field audit methodology is provided in greater detail in the Audit Report (Water Technology 2024). In summary the audit assessed each access based on:

- Access type
- Vehicle access
- Use
- Car parking
- Amenities
- Level of accessibility
- Disability access
- Safety
- Path surface type
- Slope
- Handrails
- Signage
- Fencing

In conjunction with Bellarine Bayside, the key categorisation descriptors in terms of value, importance and level of investment were developed and applied to define the access points. Examples of the categorisation terms are provided in Table 2-1. The spatial distribution of the 307 access points logged during the audit is presented in Figure 2-1, which illustrates there is no significant concentration of facilities, but a continuous spread highlighting the demand for beach access throughout the area.

Table 2-1 Beach Access Categories

Category	Description	Example
Very high	Fully accessible beach access with continuous universal access to sealed path or boardwalks, well signed, adjoining formal parking, catering for large catchment or major visitor node.	
High	Formalised with sealed path with high levels of supporting infrastructure and well-maintained grounds.	



Category	Description	Example
Open Beach Access	Maintained grassed areas. Typically associated with caravan park frontages but not limited to, and unrestricted by fences and vegetation.	
Mid	Formalised path, typically with basic signage.	
Basic	Consists of basic tracks with minimal infrastructure, typically no signage, no adjoining facilities.	
Very Basic	Informal beach access tracks. With no infrastructure, no signage and no adjoining facilities.	



Figure 2-1 Beach access database



3 COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

Community consultation for the Beach Access Feasibility Study was undertaken as part of an integrated engagement project to support a collaborative approach to managing the coastal and marine environment on the northern Bellarine Peninsula. This engagement was aligned with other key strategic projects, most notably the Coastal Marine Management Plan (CMMP) and the Coastal Adaptation Plan (CAP).

While the CMMP and CAP are higher-level guiding documents, the Beach Access Study is both shaped by and contributes to their development. The CAP will support the study by providing insights into how climate change and coastal hazards may impact beach access. Meanwhile, the CMMP will support the strategic management of beach access in line with the objectives of the Marine and Coastal Policy, including promoting equitable, safe, and sustainable access.

Results of the community consultation questionnaire are presented in graphs in Figure 3-1 to Figure 3-3 and in Table 3-1. Figure 3-1 provides input into beach access numbers and spacing and suggests more than half of the public questioned believe that up to 1 access point every 350m is sufficient. Figure 3-2 provides input into beach access impact on cultural and environmental values and suggests the majority of the public questioned are concerned about this potential impact. Figure 3-3 provides input into beach access and safety and suggests most of the public questioned have concerns about the safety of current beach access. Table 3-1 provides a summary of people's comments when asked more generally about their views on Beach Access along the coast. Topics such as safety, environmental and all ability access are examples of the common themes raised.

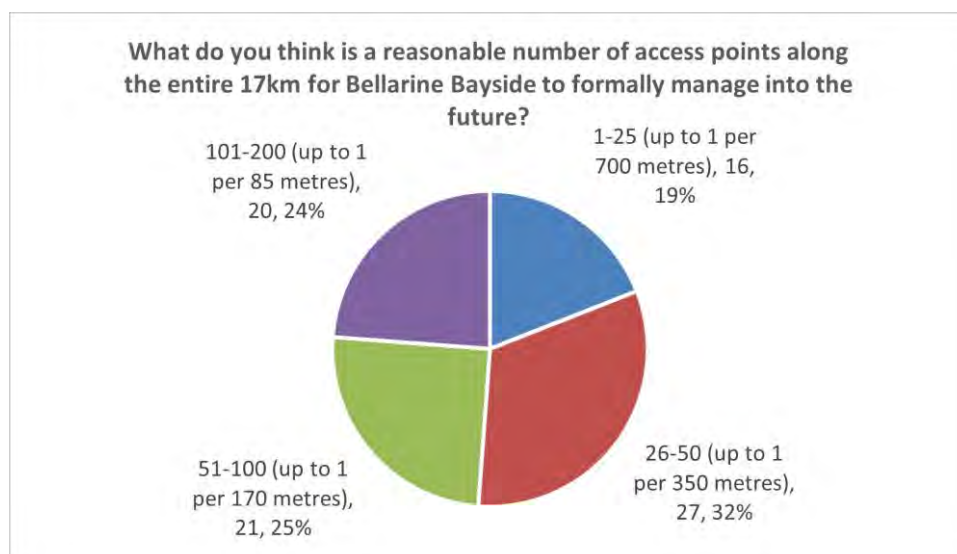


Figure 3-1 Community consultation results

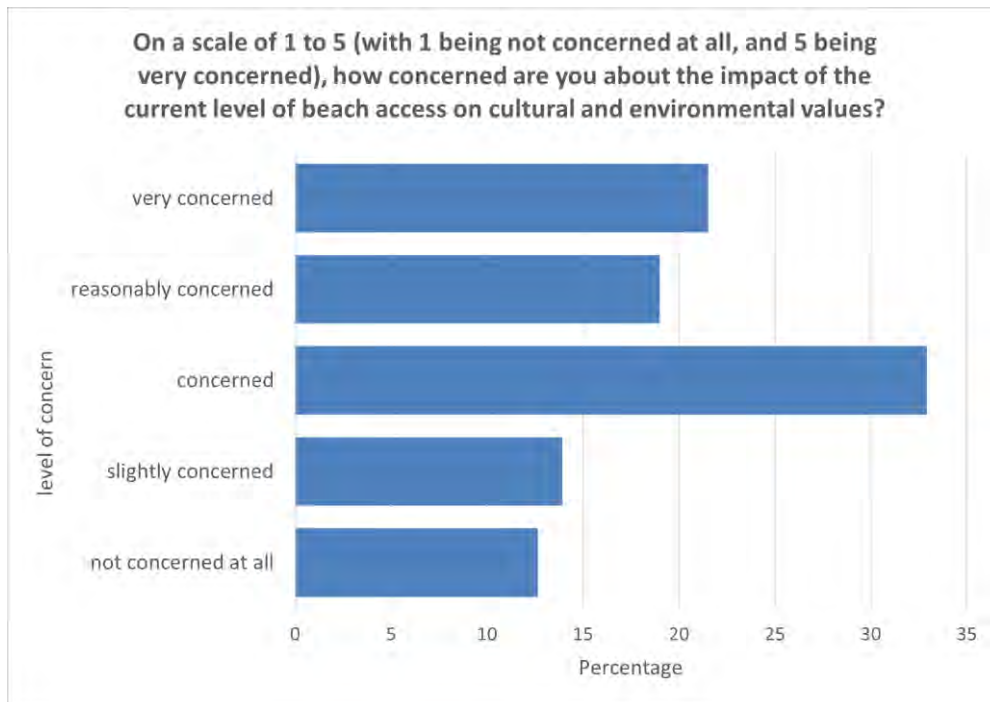


Figure 3-2 Community consultation results

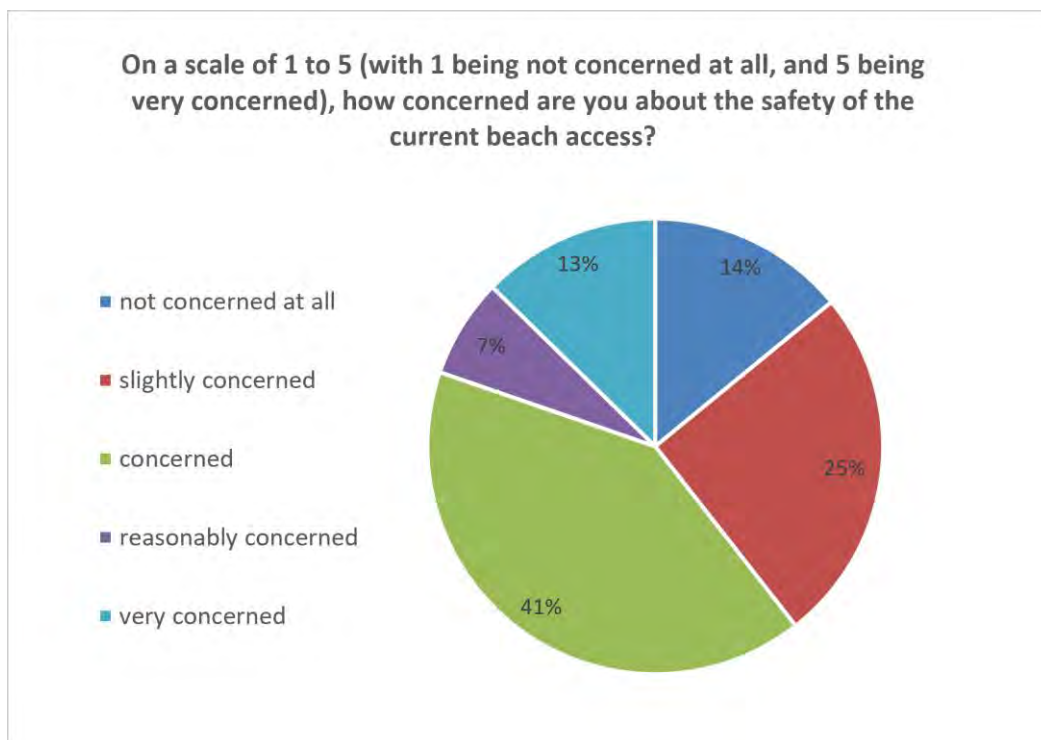


Figure 3-3 Community consultation results



Table 3-1 Summary of community consultation responses to question 18

Subject	Question: 'Is there anything else you would like to let us know about beach access points along the coast?'
Erosion concerns	Several comments highlighted the need to balance access points to minimise erosion and environmental impact. Too few access points might lead to informal paths causing more damage.
Signage	There was a suggestion to improve signage for beach access points to guide visitors better.
No Change	Some people believe that current access points are sufficient and that additional restrictions are unnecessary. They argue that people have managed access for years without significant issues.
Wildlife protection	Concerns were raised about protecting wildlife, particularly the breeding spots of Red-capped plovers, which are often near access points.
Safety issues	Comments mentioned the need for safer access points, noting that some existing paths are degraded and dangerous, especially near the boat ramp at St Leonards.
More access points	Improved access to highly valued beaches during peak periods to manage increased visitor numbers and minimise opportunistic use of informal paths.
All ability access	Several comments highlighted the importance of improving access for people with restricted mobility. Suggestions included more ramps, wider paths, and upgraded facilities to support accessibility and enjoyment of the beach for all.

Community consultation highlighted several key points important to the community: cultural and environmental values, safety, and all ability access. They also highlighted the need for improved access to valued beaches during peak periods to manage increased visitor numbers and minimise opportunistic use of informal paths. Concerns were raised about protecting wildlife, and suggestions were made to improve signage for beach access points to better guide visitors. Additionally, several comments emphasised the need to balance access points to minimise erosion and environmental impact.

The consultation returned visitation location data, shown in Figure 3-4. From this data, high visitation location areas are identified, indicated by areas of point clustering.



Figure 3-4 Access points used by the public



4 CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

To best manage the coastline and how the community continues accessing the coast into the future, it is important to understand what impacts the access points have on environmental factors and conversely, the impacts of environmental factors on beach access. Environmental factors considered in this section are listed below and a summary of the potential impact findings is presented in Figure 4-1:

- Cultural heritage
- Climate change
- Erosion hazard; and
- Sensitive vegetation.

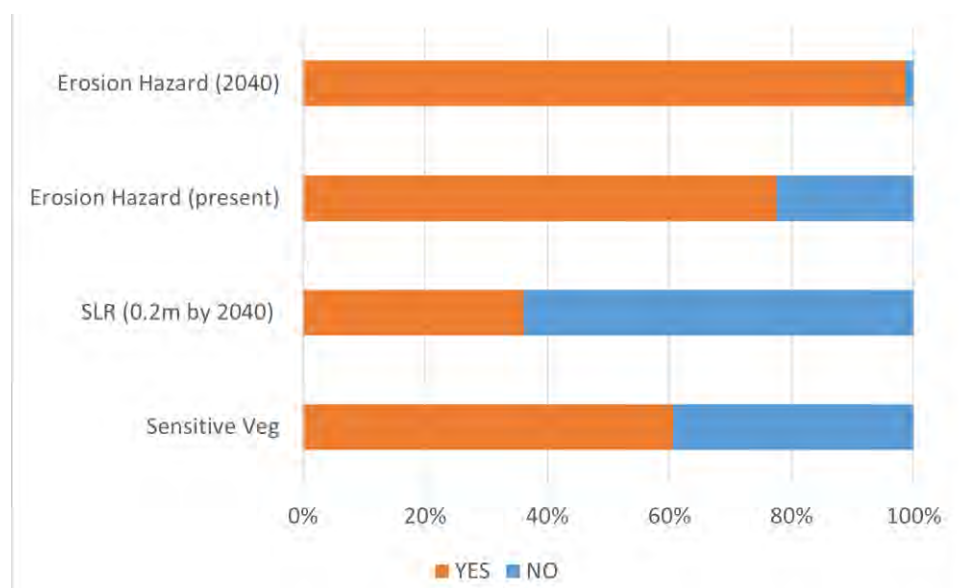


Figure 4-1 External impacts

4.1 Cultural heritage

Bellarine Bayside is committed to ongoing engagement with and support for Wadawurrung Traditional Owners in protecting cultural heritage sites and raising awareness of cultural values. According to the Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Corporation's Healthy Country Plan, Coastal and Sea Country are two of the nine key values vital to maintaining a healthy environment.

These values encompass both tangible and intangible elements, including:

Tangible coastal features such as stone arrangements, shell middens, coastal dunes, sandy beaches, coastal woodlands, rock pools, salt marshes, sea grass and kelp forests.

Intangible cultural places along the coast that represent generational living, the sharing of experiences, and sharing meals.

The North Bellarine Coast is an area of significant cultural heritage, with many sites of both tangible and intangible importance. Bellarine Bayside is committed to working with WTOAC to improve the management of beach access to better protect coastal country.



4.2 Climate change

With climate change comes an expected increase in sea level rise, due to a warming climate and the expansion of the oceans. This study assessed the forecasted sea level rise of 0.2 m by 2040 (relative to present day mean sea level) from the most recent Port Phillip Bay Coastal Hazard Assessment (CSIRO, 2022). A 15-year planning horizon is considered suitable for the design life of beach access infrastructure.

Analysis of the access points against the future 2040 sea level rise extent found **36%** of the access points are expected to be impacted by sea level rise. The access points expected to be impacted are presented in Figure 4-2.

4.3 Erosion hazard

High winds from storms generate high wave events that cause coastal erosion of the beach and dune at the coast. The impact of coastal erosion hazard associated with the 1% annual exceedance probability (AEP) was assessed for each beach access point. The erosion hazard data applied in this assessment was extracted from the Erosion Hazard Summary Report (Water Technology, 2023) as part of the wider Port Phillip Bay Coastal Hazard Assessment study. The assessment of exposure of access points has been undertaken for the present day 1% AEP and the 1% AEP in 2040 (on top of a 0.2m sea level rise).

Analysis of the access points against the 1% AEP present day erosion hazard extent found **78%** of the access points are expected to be impacted by coastal erosion (Figure 4-3).

Analysis of the access points against the 1% AEP by 2040 erosion hazard extent found **99%** of the access points are expected to be impacted by coastal erosion (Figure 4-4).

4.4 Sensitive vegetation

Sensitive vegetation data received from Bellarine Bayside was assessed. The database included:

- Habitat protection zones
- Rehabilitation focus areas
- High potential zones (also referred to as weed infestation zones)
- Revegetation zones
- Locations of Signification plants and orchids (applying a 5 m buffer)
- Locations of Spinifex (applying a 5 m buffer)
- Locations of Moonah (applying a 5 m buffer); and
- Weed treated areas.

Analysis of the access points against the sensitive vegetation database found **61%** of the access points are within areas containing sensitive vegetation and may have an impact on the sensitive vegetation (Figure 4-5).

Importantly, the vegetation has not been fully mapped in areas where the remaining **39%** of access points exist, therefore, there may be a higher number of beach access points having an impact on sensitive vegetation than recorded in this study.

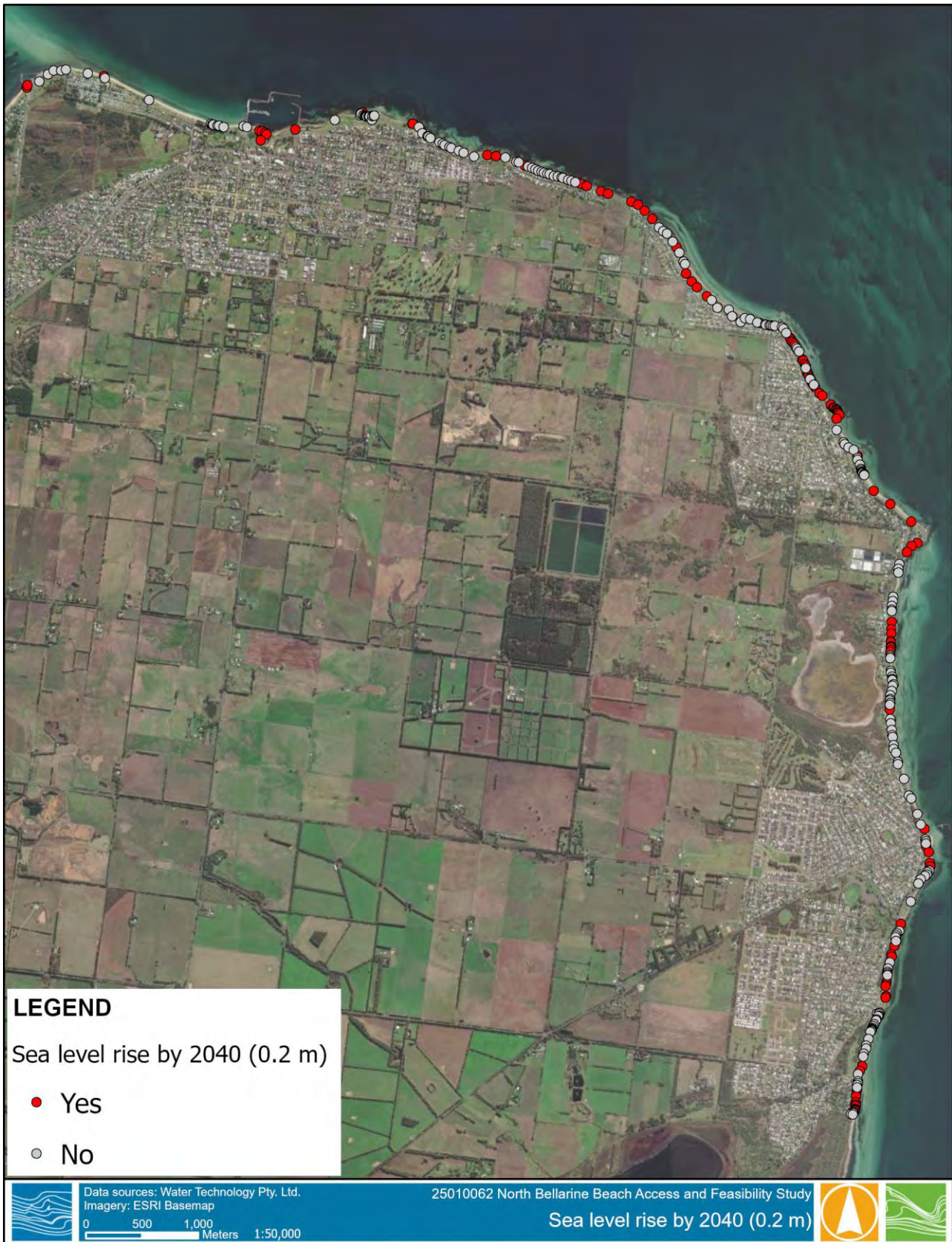


Figure 4-2 Possible impact to beach access by climate change driven sea level rise (0.2 m increase by 2040)



Figure 4-3 Beach Access vulnerable to erosion hazard in present day 1% AEP storm



Figure 4-4 Beach Access vulnerable to erosion hazard in 2040 1% AEP storm



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24/06/2025

Figure 4-5 Beach Access points within sensitive vegetation areas



5 LONG TERM CONSIDERATIONS FOR BEACH ACCESS

5.1 Enhancing coastal protection

This section takes an in-depth analysis of the current beach access along the North Bellarine foreshore and identifies their long-term feasibility, standards and makes recommendations for their future management and interventions.

Anthropogenic pressures in the coast

Population growth and higher seasonal visitation to the narrow Bellarine Coastline puts increased pressure on the environment. This pressure is amplified if beach access is not contained to designated tracks and beach goers walk over vegetation to access the beach. Containing and controlling how the public access the beach is imperative for the sustainable management of the North Bellarine Coast.

Natural pressures on the coast

The North Bellarine Coast is under pressure from future sea level rise and storm erosion. This impact is made more pertinent by the low-lying nature of much of the North Bellarine Coast. Low lying areas are typically more vulnerable to these pressures than higher relief shorelines, due to coastal flood risk. Sustainable management of the coast is important to prepare for these changing conditions and to bolster the natural protection of the coast.

Building the coast's natural protection

A management strategy to combat these increasing natural pressures (sea level rise and coastal erosion) is to increase the natural level of protection of the coast. This involves encouraging the beach and dune to naturally build up by protecting vegetation by keeping people off dune vegetation. As vegetation grows it traps wind-blown sand causing a sand dune to develop and build upward and outward. Larger dune systems provide the coastal with a greater level of natural protection against future impacts of sea level rise (such as more regular coastal inundation via storm surges) and wave driven erosion events.

5.2 Opportunities: Consolidate informal access to increase coastal protection

Preventing people from walking across dunes on opportunistically created (*very basic*) access paths without an alternative option is not a sustainable approach for coastal protection. This is because it often leads to unintended consequences. When access is restricted, people may create new, unplanned paths, causing even more damage to the delicate dune ecosystems. Creation of informal paths can lead to increased erosion, loss of vegetation, and destabilisation of the dunes, which are crucial for protecting inland areas from storm tides. Additionally, enforcing changes to access can be resource-intensive and may not be feasible in the long term. Instead, providing well-maintained, designated access paths and educating the public about the importance of dune preservation can be more effective and sustainable strategies for coastal management.

Therefore, it is not deemed feasible to close off all informal tracks. Instead, it is recommended to target areas of high density ('clustering') of informal tracks and consolidate access to regularly spaced designated access tracks centred around key activity nodes.

Informal beach access clustering

The Beach Access Audit revealed a trend of access clustering, whereby a little over half of the beach access points have neighbouring access within 20 m and approximately one third of the beach access points have an alternative access within 20 to 50 m (shown in Figure 5-1). Examples of the clustering are provided in Figure 5-2 to Figure 5-4, indicated by the white dots in the location points.

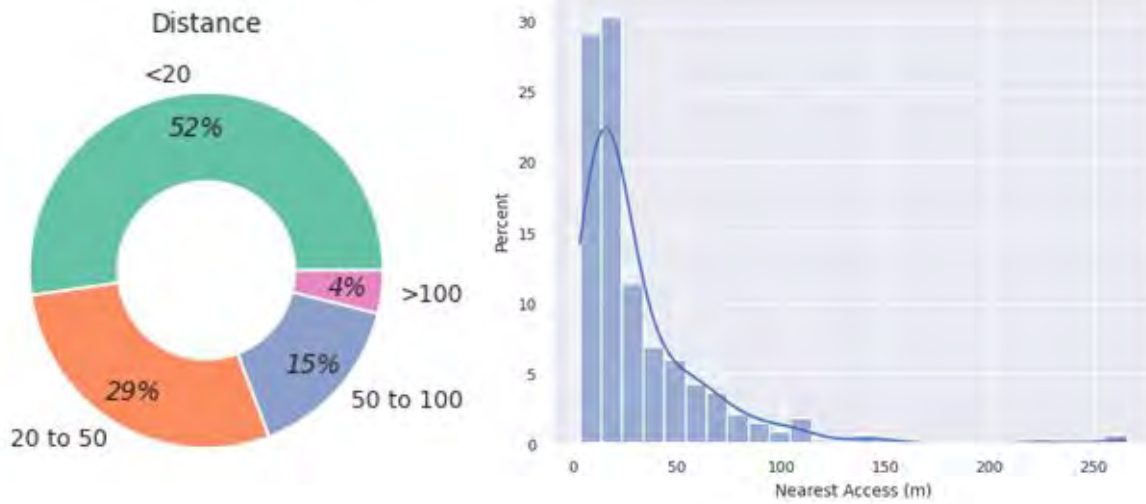


Figure 5-1 Distance to nearest beach access



Figure 5-2 Example 1 of access clustering (Steeles Rocks, Portarlington)



Figure 5-3 Example 2 of access clustering (Indented Head)



Figure 5-4 Example 3 of access clustering (Lower Bluff Rd, St. Leonards)

Beach Access Planning Principles

Consistent with the Marine and Coastal Policy, with emphasis on reducing public safety risks and protecting environmental and cultural values, this plan will be guided by the following planning principles. These principles have also been informed by the Coastal Marine Management Plan, community engagement, and the Beach Access Audit pathways.



- Minimise exposure to coastal hazards through best practice management and enhancement of beach access.
- Improve beach access safety by developing sustainable access points that are well maintained and monitored.
- Conserve and protect coastal values and Respect Wadawurrung Traditional Owners connection to country.
- Protect environmental values by minimising impacts of beach access impact on native vegetation and wildlife.
- Provide more inclusive beach access from priority visitor and recreation nodes to improve visitor experience.
- Improve signage to direct the community to designated beach access, reducing environmental impact from informal unmanaged access.

Decision Making Framework

Figure 5-5 presents a decision-making framework. The framework provides a structured process to assess access tracks during the implementation phase. Definitions of the framework outcome actions are presented in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1 Framework action descriptions

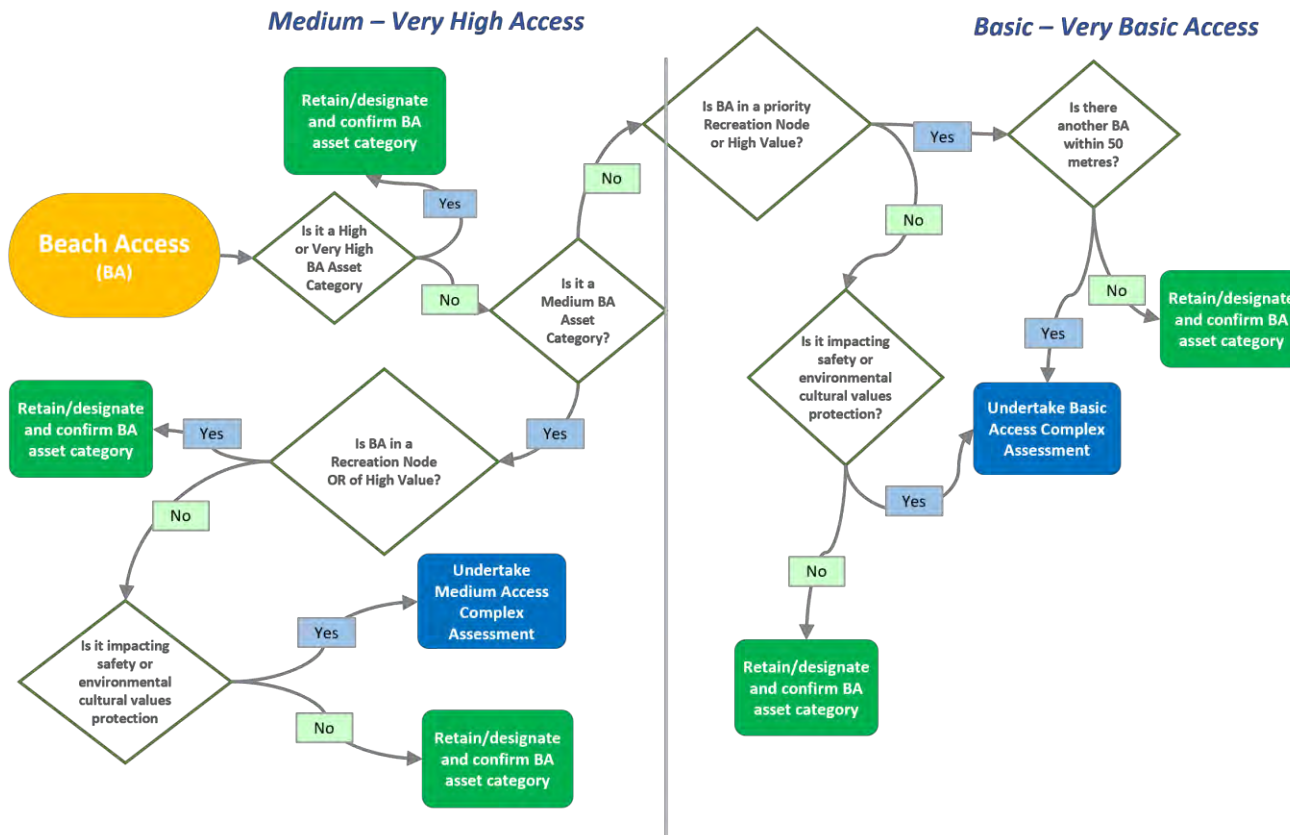
Framework Action	Description
Retain/designate and confirm BA asset category	Beach access proposed to be maintained and assessed to facilitate alignment with minimal category standards (for example: signage requirements, accessibility, parking, type of access). Will also be assessed against set criteria to support its suitability for purpose, meets sustainability objectives and is evaluated for upgrade suitability. Factors for consideration include: • proximity to other access, • exposure to coastal hazards now and in the future • location • supporting infrastructure • environmental impacts • cultural values • public safety
Undertake Medium Access Complex Assessment	This assessment will implement best practice through community engagement to understand community value and need. It will also include assessment of location, access type, infrastructure, environmental impacts, cultural values impact future coastal hazard impact, signage and proximity to nearby beach access. Evaluation will seek to optimise access, identify potential changes such as upgrade of existing access, change of structure / asset type (e.g. sand ladder to stairs), relocation, reprioritisation, infrastructure investment (new signage, path widening etc).



Framework Action	Description
Undertake basic Access Complex Assessment	Beach access will be evaluated based on standards for <i>Basic</i> beach access category. This assessment will identify best practice through community engagement to understand community value and need. Will also include assessment of location, access type, nearby infrastructure, environmental impacts, future coastal hazard impact, signage, and proximity to nearby beach accesses. Evaluation will identify any required changes such as upgrade of existing access, change of type (e.g. sand ladder to stairs), relocation, consolidation, and infrastructure investment (new signage, path repair etc.).



Beach Access Framework



AIMS

- All beaches remain accessible to the community
- Improve Safety/Reduce risks
- Reduce environmental impact of beach access or improve coastal resilience (less erosion and fragmentation, increase vegetation)
- Better Protect Cultural Values
- Improve management sustainability, includes climate change resilience considerations. (Cost + clarity of purpose + standard)
- Increase universal access.

Figure 5-5 Beach Access Framework

6 BEACH ACCESS FEASIBILITY STUDY OBSERVATIONS

Aligning facilities with access

When planning amenities and access placement in the future it is important to place the two together in proximity. The field audit recorded a substantial number of picnic tables along the coast, ~40% of access tracks have a picnic table nearby. Where picnic tables were located near the beach, it was common to observe a *Very Basic* (informal) track from the picnic table onto the beach, typically cutting through dune vegetation. This occurred even when an official access point was nearby. Such observations lead to the assumption that the public prefer a direct line of access from picnic tables onto the beach.

Sand ladders

The field audit noted that most sand ladders had been compromised by scarp erosion beneath leaving the asset unsupported and a hazard to public, examples are shown in Figure 6-1. Such safety concerns were raised via community consultation. Since the audit, Bellarine Bayside have carried out works to shorten these structures to reduce the risk of injury. However, it is recommended that these structures be regularly maintained to improve safety in the short term and are considered for upgrade in future planning.



Figure 6-1 Erosion undermining of sand ladders – safety issue

Overgrown vegetation

Concerns were raised through community consultation regarding safety of overgrown vegetation at beach access points. An example of overgrown vegetation is given in Figure 6-2. This presents an opportunity to support improved safety outcomes by facilitating sustainable management of beach access and enabling regular maintenance and monitoring.



Figure 6-2 Overgrown vegetation

Beach erosion scarps

The field audit noted that multiple access points were impacted by erosion scarps at the back of the beach (example given at Portarlington Holiday Park in Figure 6-3). These were likely caused by a spell of high wind and wave conditions two months prior to the audit. Bearing in mind that the audit is a single snapshot in time and erosion scarps are the result of a natural process whereby sand is temporarily moved offshore in high wave conditions. This sand typically returns onto the beach during calmer wave conditions. Therefore, from a risk perspective, erosion scarp is considered temporary and is mitigated overtime by natural processes. The risk is lowered over time as the sand returns to the beach, raising beach levels and reducing the scarp height and therefore risk to the public. Where particularly steep erosion scarp occurs, signage or temporary fencing to warn beach-goers may reduce the risk of accidents.

It is recommended that a set of guidelines are created to address and access erosion scarps. Parameters should be logged, such as a threshold height that triggers intervention. Intervention may involve options such as renourishment up to the scarp or manual reduction via reprofiling of the upper beach and signage as mentioned above.



Figure 6-3 Beach erosion scarp



Feasibility and sustainability

Observations indicated that the public tends to prefer direct access routes to the beach from nearby visitor facilities, such as picnic tables. This highlights an opportunity to improve the alignment of beach access points with existing infrastructure and amenities, where feasible.

6.1 Universal access

The access audit noted two *Very High* category access points along the study area that provide universal access, located at Portarlington Pier (presented in Figure 6-4) and opposite Coach Road, between Indented Head and Portarlington (presented in Figure 6-5).

Given the study area's breadth, these two points do not adequately provide access for people with mobility issues. There is opportunity to expand the number of universal access points along the coast. Such access should be established at key recreation nodes. Facilities and infrastructure to enable people with disabilities safe access onto the beach include beach matting, access buggies and walking aids, as per the example shown in Figure 6-6.

With several Mid-High Category access points located along the coast there are opportunities to access current access for upgrade suitability, particularly access points that are located within recreation nodes. The sealed even surface and supporting infrastructure (handrails and signage) of *High* category access points provide safe and more suitable conditions for beach goers with mobility challenges.



Figure 6-4 All Abilities access at Portarlington Pier



Figure 6-5 All Abilities access north of Indented Head near Coach Road

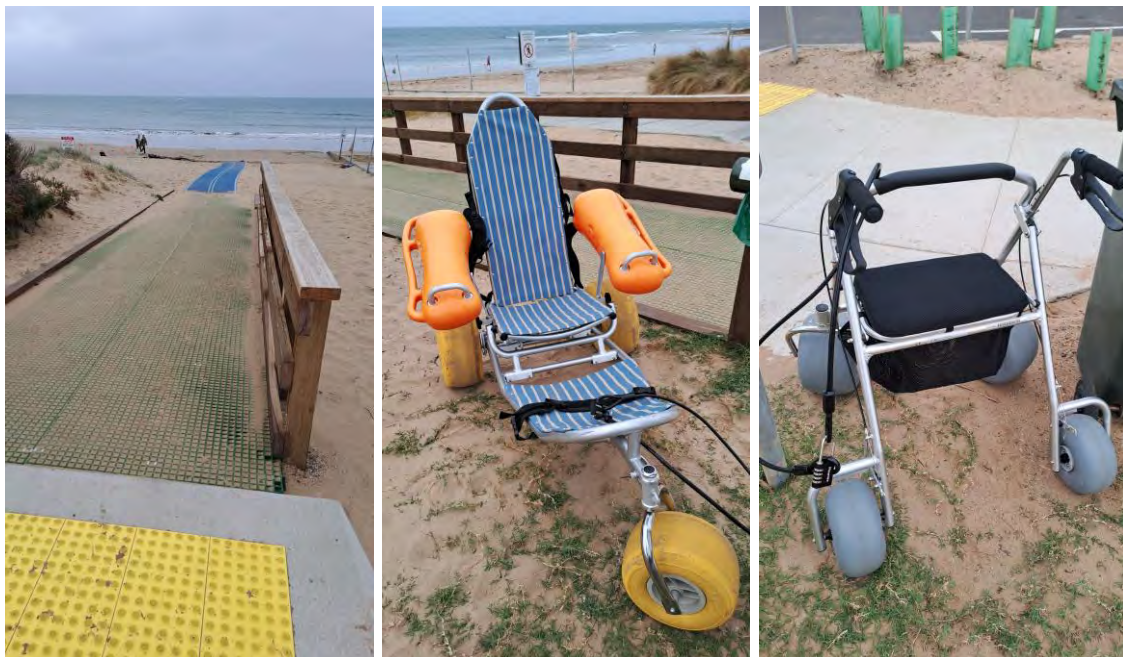


Figure 6-6 Universal beach access sand matting, All-Terrain and Beach Mobility equipment Fisherman's Beach, Torquay



7 CONSIDERATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Bellarine Bayside have 307 access points to manage along the coastline of their jurisdiction. The number of beach access points may impact the condition of cultural and environmental values and reduce the capacity for Bellarine Bayside to sustainably manage all access points to expected safety and maintenance standards. It is recommended that two levels of assessment are applied, desktop and field based.

Desktop assessment

A desktop assessment involves gathering and analysing existing data and information about the beach and access type area without physically visiting the site. The access audit dataset will be a suitable starting point. Other inputs may include reviewing maps, aerial photographs, satellite imagery, and existing reports or studies, including the northern Bellarine Coastal Adaptation Plan and the Coastal Marine Management Plan. The goal is to understand the current conditions, identify the access points category, and assess environmental and regulatory constraints. This preliminary analysis can help in planning field assessments and identifying key areas of concern.

Field based assessment

A field-based assessment involves on-site inspections and surveys to gather detailed, operational knowledge about local conditions and use. This includes evaluating the physical characteristics of the dunes, vegetation, wildlife habitats, structural condition of existing access infrastructure. Field assessments help in verifying data from the desktop assessment, identifying any new issues, and providing a more comprehensive understanding of the site's conditions. This local knowledge elicitation approach is crucial for making informed decisions about the relative feasibility and sustainability of proposed beach access points.

Community consultation

An implementation plan will be created to guide any changes to beach access along the North Bellarine coast. Community engagement will be integral to this process, ensuring that proposed decisions about beach access understand and consider community values and use and balance these with, cultural, environmental and operational objectives.

Design and permitting

If Bellarine Bayside were to upgrade several *High* or *Very High* category access points, there could be efficiencies in applying a batch design approach. Having a set design for each category of access means a reduced overhead on design. The efficiencies will likely be gained in the planning and permitting stage whereby design specification, configuration and potential impacts on the environment can be duplicated. However, site specific impacts for each access will need to be considered independently.



8 SUMMARY

Bellarine Bayside commissioned a beach access audit and feasibility study to better manage beach access now and into the future. The study observes beach access along the Bellarine could be improved by being guided by principles that prioritise environmental sustainability, safety, and inclusivity. A summary of the key fundamental outcomes of the assessment that showcase opportunities to better manage beach access is given below.

The study observes that beach access points should be well-planned and managed to help protect the delicate coastal ecosystems, including dunes and native vegetation, prioritising cultural values and **environmental sustainability**. Building the vegetation and dune systems bolster the coast's natural level of protection against current and future pressures of climate change (sea level rise, increased coastal flooding and coastal erosion).

This involves upkeeping (and in cases upgrading) designated pathways to prevent the formation of informal tracks that can lead to vegetation destruction and dune erosion. In areas where multiple informal tracks have formed, particularly where they cluster, there is an opportunity to improve access management by consolidating these into a single, well-designed and maintained designated tracks. This, paired with effective signage will play a crucial role in educating visitors about the importance of staying on designated paths and respecting the natural environment.

The study found that inclusivity is another key principle in beach access management that presents an opportunity for improvement along the north Bellarine Coast. Providing **universal access** supports opportunities for everyone, regardless of physical ability, to enjoy the Bellarine's beautiful coastline. This includes the investigation of where current access could be upgraded to All-abilities access in better serviced recreation nodes.

The study observes that **safety** is a fundamental consideration in beach access planning along the north Bellarine Coast. Well-maintained access points with clear signage will guide visitors safely to and from the beach, would reduce the safety risk. Community consultation is essential in this process, as it helps identify local values, needs and concerns.

By further incorporating sustainability, accessibility and safety consideration principles, management of beach access along the North Bellarine Bayside coast can create an improved balance between public enjoyment and cultural and environmental protection.



9 REFERENCES

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Water Technology (2023) Erosion Hazard Summary Report, Port Phillip Bay Coastal Erosion Hazards, Report to Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action

Water Technology (2024) *Beach Access Audit Report – The North Bellarine Beach Access and Feasibility Study*. Prepared for Bellarine Bayside. [20/12/2024]





APPENDIX A ACCESS CATEGORY AND DISTANCE TO NEAREST MAP

Supplied as a separate folder, named:

APPENDIX-A_Access_Category_And_Distance_to_Nearest_Map
(18 items)



Melbourne

15 Business Park Drive
Notting Hill VIC 3168

Brisbane

Level 5, 43 Peel Street
South Brisbane QLD 4101

Perth

Level 1, 21 Adelaide Street
Fremantle WA 6160

Wangaratta

First Floor, 40 Rowan Street
Wangaratta VIC 3677

Wimmera

597 Joel South Road
Stawell VIC 3380

Darwin

5/5 Goyder Road
Parap NT 0820

Sydney

Suite 3, Level 1, 20 Wentworth Street
Parramatta NSW 2150

Adelaide

1/198 Greenhill Road
Eastwood SA 5063

New Zealand

7/3 Empire Street
Cambridge New Zealand 3434

Geelong

51 Little Fyans Street
Geelong VIC 3220

Gold Coast

Suite 37, Level 4, 194 Varsity Parade
Varsity Lakes QLD 4227

Sunshine Coast

Office #4 of the Regatta 1 Business Centre
2 Innovation Parkway
Birtinya QLD 4575

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