

Appendix

Other key strategies, plans and policies

Angahook – Otway Investigation Draft Proposals Paper May 2004

Released on 26 May 2004 by the Victorian Environmental Assessment Council (VEAC), this paper presents draft proposals for public land use in the Otway area from Anglesea to Princetown (along the coast to low watermark) and north approximately to the Princes Highway.

It recommends a new Otway Ranges National Park covering 98,205 ha which encompasses the existing Otway National Park, Angahook-Lorne, Melba Gully and Carlisle State Parks and other public land. It also recommends the creation of an Otway Forest Park of 47,800 ha to provide for recreation, nature conservation and minor resource utilisation.

The paper also proposes that the Great Ocean Road continue to be managed primarily by VicRoads and not be included in the proposed Otway Ranges National Park. Submissions have been sought on the Draft Proposals Paper, with the final report due to be published in November 2004. The latest information on the investigation is available at www.veac.vic.gov.au or by phoning (toll free) 1800 134 803.

Coastal action plans (CAPs)

CAPs identify strategic directions and objectives for use and development in a specific region. They provide for detailed planning of the region or part of the region to facilitate recreational use and tourism and to provide for protection and enhancement of significant features of the region's coast, including the marine environment (available online at: www.vcc.vic.gov.au).

Great Ocean Road Regional Tourism Development Plan 2004–2007

Tourism Victoria is currently preparing the Great Ocean Road Regional Tourism Development Plan 2004–2007 in partnership with state, regional and local tourism organisations. It will focus on communicating the value of tourism and accelerating the development of regional tourism, with a new emphasis on the primary motivators for travel, such as destinations and attractions.

Growing Victoria Together

This is a policy framework setting out the Victorian Government's vision for future development across the state and offers a signpost for the next decade. It focuses on providing decent and responsible government and getting the basics right – good schools, quality health care, more jobs, safe streets; and leading the way to a better Victoria with education and lifelong learning as the key. It also balances economic, social and environmental responsibilities.

Melbourne 2030

Melbourne 2030 is the Victorian Government's plan for the growth and development of the metropolitan area and the surrounding regions. Rural and regional councils outside of the Melbourne metropolitan area will need to take particular note of Melbourne 2030's Direction 3 'Networks with the regional cities'. Principles to consider include the consolidation of activity around public transport nodes, the protection of established urban character and restriction on rural living development (available online at www.dse.vic.gov.au).

Municipal Emergency Management Plan (MEMPlan)

These plans require councils and communities to consider the risks within their area as well as each type of emergency situation and develop generic principles and arrangements that can be activated in any event. A Municipal Emergency Management Planning Committee must be formed by councils with representation from local government, response agencies, recovery agencies and local community groups involved in emergency management issues.

National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Quality

This is a joint Commonwealth/Victorian Government plan which identifies high priority, immediate actions to address salinity, particularly dryland salinity, and deteriorating water quality in key catchments and regions across Australia. Regional catchment strategies will provide the regional level framework for implementing the National Action Plan and investment of funds.

Nature-Based Tourism Plan 2000–2003

Prepared by Tourism Victoria in conjunction with Parks Victoria and the former Department of Natural Resources and Environment, this plan outlines key opportunities for nature-related tourism in Victoria. With a primary focus on Port Campbell National Park, the Otway rainforest and overall scenic touring, the plan examines the feasibility of strategic walks and tracks linking the region's natural assets as well as nature-based accommodation on private land adjacent to national park or state forest.

Otway Coast Risk Management Strategy

Prepared by the Department of Sustainability and Environment, this strategy looks at the risks posed by wildfire along the Otway coast and the strategies in place to address those risks, such as fuel reduction burning and community engagement.

Otway Fire Protection Plan and Otways Fire Operation Plan 2003–2006

Management of fire and fire-related activities on public land occurs through the recently revised Otway Fire Protection Plan (wildfire prevention, wildfire preparedness, wildfire suppression and wildfire recovery) and the Otways Fire Operation Plan 2003–2006 (proposed uses of prescribed fire, new fire preparedness works, and fire related education programs).

Tourism Plan for Public Land in the Otways Hinterland

The Tourism Plan for Public Land in the Otways Hinterland has been prepared to stimulate and coordinate the sustainable development and marketing of tourism within the protected areas of the Otways Hinterland. It also aims to provide new and long-term jobs in the nature-based tourism industry for former timber communities in the Otways. It will be managed by the Department of Sustainability and Environment in collaboration with Parks Victoria and other stakeholders.

Our Forests, Our Future – Balancing Communities, Jobs and the Environment (2002)

This is the Victorian Government's major policy statement on forests to ensure the long-term sustainability of Victoria's forests, the timber industry and their communities. A key element of the policy is reduction of the volume of hardwood sawlogs under licence to sustainable levels for each Forest Management Area across the state.

Our Water Our Future (June 2004)

Our Water Our Future is an action plan to ensure Victoria can meet its water requirements for the next 50 years. It focuses on the environment, recycling and infrastructure, farmers and water savings. A total of 110 new initiatives for water conservation – aimed at every sector of the community – are identified in the plan. Our Water Our Future will enable smarter water use and management across the state, and will provide much greater security of access to water for farmers, businesses, households and communities.

Park management plans (PMPs)

The *National Parks Act 1975* requires that a plan of management be prepared for all national parks and state parks. Park Management Plans establish the future directions for managing and protecting the special values of Victoria's parks while also providing for better facilities. Examples in the Great Ocean Road Region include the Otway National Park Management Plan and the Carlisle State Park Management Plan (available online at www.parkweb.vic.gov.au).

Policy and Planning Guidelines for the Development of Wind Energy Facilities in Victoria (August 2002)

Outlines the Victorian Government's policy in relation to wind energy development and describes the way energy facility developments fit into the planning scheme. It sets out a statewide planning framework that aims to balance environmental, economic and social issues.

Princes Highway West A1 Corridor Strategy – Waurn Ponds to South Australian Border

This is a VicRoads corridor strategy providing a blueprint for the management and development of the Princes Highway West over the next 15 years. Key initiatives between Waurn Ponds and Colac include progressive duplication to Colac, with construction commencing at Waurn Ponds.

Regional catchment strategies (RCS)

The *Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994* provides for the development of RCSs to ensure the integrated and coordinated management and protection of catchments. RCSs are the primary documents for managing the future of land, water resources, biodiversity and the seascape in the Great Ocean Road Region, and are overarching strategic documents under which sit various action plans, such as the River Health Strategy and Salinity Plan. RCSs seek to create close links with councils and influence the planning schemes under their control. They also provide a foundation for investment decisions to improve natural resource outcomes within the region. Relevant RCSs for the region are the Corangamite RCS (2003–2008), which covers most of the Great Ocean Road Region, and the Glenelg-Hopkins RCS 2003–2007.

Regional Forest Agreements

These documents are agreements between State and Commonwealth Governments which establish the framework for the future use and management of Victoria's forests over the next 20 years.

South West Victoria Dairy Industry Cluster Project (2001)

Examines issues and challenges facing the dairy industry in the municipalities of Moyne, Corangamite and Warrnambool. This project outlines a series of actions to help boost economic competitiveness and better position the industry over the next 10 years.

The Victorian Coast 2004

A report on the implementation of the Victorian Coastal Strategy 2002, which examines whether the objectives of the *Coastal Management Act 1995* have been met to date.

Victoria's Tourism Industry Strategic Plan 2002–2006

Outlines key directions for the next five years for Victoria's tourism industry, highlighting the need for new high-grade accommodation in the Great Ocean Road Region. The strategy also identifies a major interpretation centre in the region as one of the state's highest tourism infrastructure priorities.

Victoria's Biodiversity Strategy 1997

Provides the legal, economic and social framework to conserve biodiversity. It describes and charts the biodiversity assets and challenges that characterise landscapes, and outlines actions to achieve integrated biodiversity conservation.

Victorian Coastal Strategy 2002

Establishes the framework for the long-term sustainable management of coastal and marine areas in Victoria. The Strategy provides guidance on where development is appropriate through the identification of settlement and recreation nodes, and the principles which should be observed when developing that land (available online at www.vcc.vic.gov.au).

Victorian Greenhouse Strategy

Provides a comprehensive framework for addressing Victoria's greenhouse reduction commitments and includes actions across a wide range of sectors, including energy production and use, transport, industry, waste, forestry and sinks, and agriculture.

Victorian Heritage Strategy 2000–2005

This Strategy provides direction for the identification, protection, conservation, management and use of non-Indigenous cultural heritage in Victoria. It aims to achieve improved support for owners and managers of heritage places; better clarity on heritage issues and processes; more effective and efficient use of resources; the establishment of partnerships to share responsibility for heritage conservation; and increased awareness and knowledge about heritage in the community. The development of Victoria's Heritage Strategy 2005–2010 is currently underway. It is expected this will be finalised in 2004.

Victorian Rail Trail Strategy 2002–2005

Establishes key directions for rail trail development, management, marketing and research, and identifies priority action projects for implementation from 2002 to 2005.

Victorian Wind Atlas

The Victorian Wind Atlas provides information about modelled average wind speeds across Victoria and in individual council areas. More information can be found at www.seav.vic.gov.au.

Water Resources Development Plan March 2003 (Barwon Water)

A plan to provide a secure, sustainable water supply for Barwon Water's service region over the next 20 years and beyond, focusing on four strategic areas: water conservation, alternative water resources, system enhancement and new water sources.

Glossary

Term	Definition
Biodiversity	The variety of all life – plants, animals and micro-organisms, the genes they contain, and the ecosystems they form – usually considered at levels of genetic, species and ecosystem diversity.
Catchment	An area of land where run-off from rainfall goes into one river system.
Catchment management authority	The regional bodies responsible for strategic planning and coordination of Victoria’s land and water resources.
Heritage	Aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations.
Hinterland	The broader area inland from the Great Ocean Road northward to the Princes Highway, and bounded by Torquay in the east and Warrnambool in the west.
Landscape character	The interplay of geology, topography, vegetation, water bodies and other natural features, combined with the effects of land use and built development, which makes one landscape different from another.
Local Planning Policy Framework	Part of a Planning Scheme, this framework contains a municipal strategic statement and local planning policies. It identifies long-term directions about land use and development in a municipality, presents a vision for its community and other stakeholders and provides the rationale for zone and overlay requirements and particular provisions in the scheme.
Municipal strategic statements	Statements that are part of the Local Planning Policy Framework and contain the strategic planning land use and development objectives of the relevant planning authority, the strategies for achieving these objectives, and the relationship to controls over the use and development of land in the planning scheme.
PLANET	Planning Network program run by the Department of Sustainability and Environment and the Municipal Association of Victoria.
Planning scheme	Sets out policies and requirements for the use, development and protection of land. There is a planning scheme for every municipality in Victoria.
Primary industry	Any industry involved in growing, producing or extracting natural resources, such as dairying, forestry and mining.

South West Sustainability Partnership	Partnership between councils, planning agencies, catchment and water authorities and tertiary institutions to promote principles of sustainability and develop a new competitive advantage for the south west region of Victoria.
State Planning Policy Framework	The State Planning Policy Framework covers issues of state importance. Every planning scheme in Victoria contains this policy framework, which is identical in all schemes.
Stormwater	Rainwater that runs off streets and gutters, enters drains and waterways and is eventually discharged to the sea. In Victoria, stormwater is untreated but may be filtered by traps or wetlands.
Structure plans	Planning tools that set out an integrated vision for the desired future development of a place. These plans establish a planning and management framework to guide development and land use change in order to achieve stated environmental, social and economic objectives.
Sustainable development	Development that meets present-day needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
Sustainable tourism	Tourism that meets the needs of present tourists and host regions while protecting and enhancing opportunities for the future.
Tourism	<p>Tourism is an activity comprising three elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the consumer or visitor who is undertaking the activity or transaction • the product, which is the activity or transaction itself, usually the obtaining of goods or services • the service, which is the body supplying either the goods/services or the environment in which the event takes place.
Tourism industry	The tourism industry can be defined in terms of consumer activity rather than in terms of supplier activity, which is contrary to the normal criterion used in defining an industry. The underlying principle is that the acquisition of the goods/services for final consumption must be a consequence of the activity of the visitor.
Urban design framework	Design tools that give physical interpretations of local visions and strategies, with the aim of managing change and setting new directions for integrated development of the urban environment.

Acronyms

Term	Definition
CAP	Coastal Action Plan
CMA	Catchment Management Authority
GOR	Great Ocean Road
GORR	Great Ocean Road Region
RCS	Regional Catchment Strategy
VEAC	Victorian Environment Assessment Council
WCB	Western Coastal Board

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