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The Secretary,
House of Representatives Standing Committee on Climate Change, Water, Environment and
the Arts,
Parliament House,
Canberra.

Dear Committee Members

Thank you for this opportunity to make a submission to your critically important inquiry into climate change and the environmental impacts on coastal communities.

I have been involved professionally in Australia Coastal Management issues for thirty-five years since working on the Public Interest Research Group's Victorian coastal environment study in the summer of 1974-1975 (published as "A Coastal Retreat", PIRG 1977) and so I am delighted for this opportunity to assist you in your deliberations. If I can assist in ways other than this submission please do not hesitate to contact me.

I have attempted to layout this submission to make my points and information easily accessible to members. For the sake of brevity I have focussed on the first and last terms of reference. The in-depth material on which these points are based is appended in full (Appendix A). A list of reference material which maybe of use to the Committee is attached as (Appendix B) and a summary of my marine and coastal experience is attached as (Appendix C).

There may well be material in Appendix C that is of particular interest and relevance to your deliberations. Please peruse this summary and contact me if the provision of further information /comment would be helpful.

Commonwealth (Dis-) Engagement in Coastal Planning and Management in Recent Years

After a series of high-quality recommendations made in House of Representative Committee inquires (eg. 1980, 1991) and the recommendations of the RAC Coastal Zone Inquiry (1993) it has been disappointing to see the disengagement of the Federal Government from coastal policy since the mid 1990's (see Wescott, 2006, in press: Appendix attachments A1 and A2).

Whilst the framework established under the "National Cooperative Approach to Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM)" identified critical issues on the Australian coast it was very much a case of "policy without implementation" – a good framework but no practical means of implementation was specified.

Similarly the opportunity offered by the production of Australia's Ocean Policy to then integrate (from the seaward side back to land) the Ocean Policy with a Federal Coastal Policy was lost through Commonwealth disinterest (See Wescott, 2002, Appendix attachment A3). This opportunity to integrate the catchment-coastal-ocean continuum resurfaces with your inquiry: catchment policies have been the major focus of NRM for a decade and are quite well developed, the Oceans Policy still exists, (even if it is in need of a revamp) but the missing link between them is the national policy vacuum around coastal policy.

The potential impacts (which I have referred to in public forums as the "pincer movement") of coastal overdevelopment on the land and sea-level rise from the seaward side creates the perfect opportunity for a federal coastal policy to be instigated.

A Proposal for an Australian Coastal Policy

This national coastal policy should have four key elements:

- (i) a **National Ocean and Coasts Act**;
- (ii) a statutory **Australian Coastal Strategy**;
- (iii) a statutory **Australian Coastal Council**;
- (iv) a **Coastal Resourcing Policy** which provides at least matching national funds for infrastructure and community projects that is consistent with the Australian Coastal Strategy (which in turn would be based on ICZM and Ecologically Sustainable Development, ESD, principles).

Before dealing with each of these elements in turn (see also the four appendices) I would also highlight the striking parallel between the stage of progress federally in developing coastal policy now (2008) and that which confronted the State of Victoria in 1993 ("policy without implementation"). I refer you to the sequence of four papers that I have published on the Victorian experience (Wescott, 1993, 1995, 1998, 2006 – listed in full in Appendix D) and suggest you may find the parallels useful in your deliberations (copies of these papers are available on request)

Again please let me emphasise I am very willing to expand on any of this reference material for the Committee at any time during this inquiry.

Explanation and supporting material, for the four point Australian Coastal Policy

1. A National Ocean and Coasts Act.

Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) has been the international conceptual basis for the coastal zone planning and management (CZM) for 15-25 years. The notion of "vertical integration" of coastal zone planning and management highlights close cooperation and coordination of all three tiers of government: national, state and local. In Australia constitutionally the States and Territories have played the major role in CZM with local government also been an important player (although local government's role and importance varies considerably between the States and Territories).

In Australia, in 'vertical integration' terms, it has been the Australian (national) government that has been "missing in action" - despite the excellent recommendations on a potential national

government role made in numerous coastal zone inquiries. This Act would clearly establish and codify the national governments role in CZM.

The second component of the need for national legislation is to link coastal zone policy (a predominantly State level responsibility) with oceans planning and management policy (a national level responsibility) – an element of “horizontal integration” in the language of ICZM - through integrated oceans and coastal management.

Australia’s recent experience in attempting to implement our Oceans Policy (one I have been closely involved in as a representative of the Marine and Coastal Network on the National Oceans Advisory Group) highlights how the best of intentions cannot deliver integrated whole of government action in the absence of statutory support.

Australia needs a distinctive and separate piece of legislation if it is to achieve both the integration of coastal zone and oceans management and to adequately plan and manage the coast in a time of intensive pressure on the coastal environment through increased coastal development and potential impacts of human – induced climate change.

All the good intentions and actions at State and local level in the past have not delivered on these two key challenges of coastal development and climate change – the time is ripe for separate strong legislation: a National Oceans and Coasts Act.

2. A statutory Australian Coastal Strategy.

The national cooperative approach to ICZM covers many important issues. What it does not do is specify precisely what actions are to be covered by which agency (acting as a lead agency) and give any deadline for delivery to be completed. The Victorian and NSW experience in particular highlights that unless there is a statutory integrated Strategy, written with considerable (and statutory) direct public input there is little likelihood of established sectorially based agencies implementing it. The involvement of the public is also crucial to giving the community some “ownership” of the resultant Strategy and encourages a sense of stewardship of the coast by the community. Such a Strategy establishes the basis for uniform standards and uniform delivery of coastal planning approaches across the country.

3. A statutory Australian Coastal Council.

Here I will refer you to the appended report prepared for the Coastal CRC Stakeholder Reference Group in late 2005 (Appendix A4).

In this report I cover the range of alternative structures a national Coastal Council might take and also in the opening pages make a strong argument for the need for such a Council to be established (see pp. 1-3 of Appendix attachment A4).

4. Coastal Resourcing Policy.

Whilst in the two major attached documents (Appendix attachments A1 and A2) I emphasise that it is critical that decisions about coastal matters need to be made at the lowest possible level of government which will yield an outcome consistent with principles of ICZM and ESD – a point made in the national cooperative approach as well – the chosen level of government may be inhibited by a lack of funds to perform its role adequately.

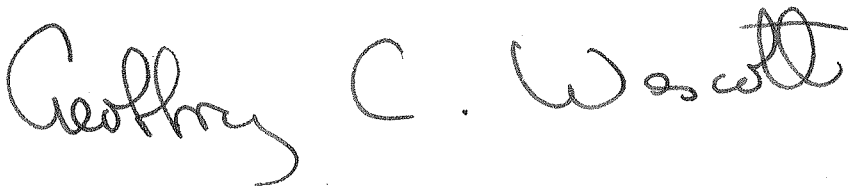
Hence the national government needs to provide funds (possibly matching funds) on a long term secure basis to ensure there is adequate resources and infrastructure to meet the two great coastal challenges of the next decade: coastal development and potential impacts of climate change (sea-level rise, increased storm surge and cyclone activity).

In conclusion a comprehensive and integrated Australian Coastal Policy requires a statutory basis (the Oceans and Coast Act) to be taken seriously by sectoral agencies and by all levels of government. It requires a clear statutory implementation program (the Coastal Strategy) and a agency (the Coastal Council supported by advisory groups and the public service) to “champion” that program and to prepare and monitor its implementation and finally it needs the funds to ensure that this vital program is actually delivered in practical ways, on the coast, where it really matters.

This is the four point program I urge you to adopt.

I would be delighted to discuss these four points and any other matters with you further at your convenience.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Geoffrey C. Wescott". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Dr Geoff Wescott
Associate Professor of Environmental Management

Appendix E (attached hard copy only) is two relevant copies of “Waves”, the newsletter of the possibly soon to be defunct Marine and Coastal Community Network.

Appendix A: Attachment A1 (Wescott)

IS THERE A ROLE FOR THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN IMPLEMENTING INTEGRATED COASTAL MANAGEMENT IN AUSTRALIA?

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Introduction

Australia's coastal zone contains most of the nation's population, much of its economic and social activity and many of its prized assets. As a consequence, sound management of the zone is of profound importance to the socioeconomic development of the nation as a whole and to the maintenance of many of Australia's unique species and ecological systems. (RAC 1993, p. 87)

The Australian Constitution left the planning and management of crown land with the Australian state and territory governments. Hence coastal planning and management is predominantly a state (and later territory) government responsibility (local government has a role through state legislation). When combined with the Offshore Constitutional Settlement (OCS) this leaves state and territory governments with the responsibility for the coastal zone that includes private and public land and coastal waters (in most of the nation out to three nautical miles offshore).

Harvey and Caton (2003) and Wescott (2001, 2006) have attempted to summarise the ever changing institutional arrangements across the states and territories (see also Norman 2005). These have evolved from the Resources Assessment Commission inquiry (RAC 1993, see Kay & Lester 1997; Wescott 2006) and aided by a series of wider 'triggers' for coastal reform (as described by Thom & Harvey 2000). These institutional arrangements are our legacy and the starting point for this paper.

Discussion

This state of affairs begs the question: *Is there a role for the federal government in implementing integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) in Australia?*

Then the question arises: *If there is a role for the federal government, what should that role be?*

In the numerous inquiries on coastal management in Australia over the last quarter of century a series of reasons for federal government involvement have been put forward.

These can be summarised as in RAC (1993):

- the fact that no single sphere of government can plan and manage the Australian coast alone;

- the need for the effective and efficient channelling of the limited financial resources that are available to where they are most needed;
- the lack of any profile, or public accountability, of current national coastal arrangements;
- the need for the effective collection and storage of scientific information from across the nation;
- the need to meet Australia's international obligations in the coastal zone that necessitate coordination between spheres of government.

Prior to the RAC process both the 1980 HORSEC (Commonwealth of Australia 1981) and 1991 HORSCERA (Commonwealth of Australia 1991) federal government reports into coastal planning and management arrangements called for far greater levels of federal involvement in coastal planning and management for much the same reasons as the RAC (also see Table 1 in the essay by Lazarow in this book for an international perspective on this issue).

Finally there would appear to be a strong need for the Australian community to have direct input into national coastal policy, planning and management because:

- the vast majority of Australians live in coastal localities,
- Australians attach great economic, social and cultural importance to the coast, and
- Australia's coastal ecosystems possess extraordinary natural beauty and diversity.

In summary the federal government does have a role in implementing ICZM in Australia because of the critical economic, social and ecological importance of the coast to the nation as a whole.

The question then becomes: *To what extent, and in what areas, is the federal government to be involved?*

And hence: *What form should this involvement take?*

Certainly, given many citizens argue that Australia possesses at least one too many tiers of government, the involvement of an extra layer of government (in this case the federal government in coastal affairs) in any area requires substantial debate and justification.

Such involvement or new intervention must 'add value' to the existing outcomes. It also needs to be seen to add value.

In the case of Australian coastal planning and management, if the federal government is to become more involved in an area in which it has not been substantially involved in the past, then its presence will need to enhance the objectives (largely based around ecologically sustainable development and hence linked to the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Act 1998*) of the mutually agreed approach of ICZM.

The discussion of the type of involvement, the extent of that involvement and the method of the involvement has not, despite the numerous coastal inquiries and recommendations, been particularly sophisticated and certainly not fruitful in the past. To be sure we have recommendations about structures and authorities and reasons for federal involvement etc. (see Commonwealth of Australia 1980, 1991 and RAC 1993) but the focus has been on institutional arrangements rather than on how the federal government can add value to coastal planning and management outcomes in practice.

Clearly the principles of ICZM (Cicin-Sain & Knecht 1998; Sorenson 2002) should be the basis for coastal planning and management in Australia, in theory at least. How then can the federal government 'value-add' to the roles of state, territory and local governments in implementing ICZM?

How to progress the national discussion?

One of the stumbling blocks for implementing previous recommendations of coastal inquires has been: what is the first step? One of the problems in the past has been that these discussions have been Canberra-based and the discussion has been organised (certainly not led) by first federal politicians (Cabinet) and then handed to federal public servants to implement. The result from this process is delay and costly implementation processes that ensure the control of the process never leaves Canberra.

One possible way around this impasse, among many alternatives, is to hand the process over to a National Coastal Council (NCC). In the author's view the Council is the best way to proceed (and the most likely to succeed). Hence it is described in some detail below. The concept of a National Coastal Council with a clear and deliberate mandate was first recommended in the 1980 House of Representatives report into coastal zone management and is not a new concept. The Council would have a clear budget and report directly to the Prime Minister. The Council would establish and maintain direct links to state and local areas through a reformed (Marine and) Coastal Community Network (the current Network has over 10 000 participants across Australia and its electronic and hard copy information dissemination processes are well established and efficient).

The Council would place a high priority on getting 'out and about' (partially through judicious choice of members); for example, rather than meeting always in Canberra it could meet once a year in Canberra and could meet across the country on other occasions. At these other venues a public meeting could form part of its regular schedule. Various aspects of such a Council and its structure have been presented to the Coastal CRC's National Stakeholder Advisory Committee for action (Wescott 2005).

The Council could be given a limited initial term of office (renewable if successful) and a clear set of objectives: for example, its major aim would be to identify the major issues *and their potential solutions* across the entire country. In their recently released

discussion paper, *Meeting the challenge of coastal growth*, the Labor Party considers the establishment of “a National Coastal Management Agency to lead and implement national coastal policy” (ALP 2006). While this is a first step for the ALP in the lead-up to the next federal election, their positive legacy on coastal reports and inquiries and knowledge of coastal management issues suggests they could have been far more assertive and definitive in their policy statement.

The Council would recommend the appropriate (most effective and efficient) level of government to deal with these major issues and solutions and to propose mechanisms for the federal funding of these solutions. Hence a diverse, community-focussed, well respected group of individuals with well recognised long-term experience in coastal affairs would lead a discussion on the future of Australia’s coast. The strong emphasis in these discussions would be on *identifying solutions* and how to implement and fund these solutions.

Australia’s coastal issues and solutions matrix: implementing change in coastal practices

Before proceeding further the author wishes to acknowledge the significant input of Di Tarte in helping to build this list of issues (Table 1) and the concept of not just identifying issues but identifying potential solutions simultaneously.

Any person with even a fleeting association with the Australian coast can quickly identify the problems. But if we are to improve coastal practices there must be an obligation that if one identifies a coastal ‘issue’ or ‘problem’, one should not move on to the next issue without at least identifying a potential solution and the level of government best placed to implement that solution.

The first draft of the Australian coastal issues and solutions matrix (Table 1) attempts to do this. This proposal differs from the current federal (Intergovernmental Coastal Advisory Group, ICAG) approach (Commonwealth of Australia 2003) in that:

- The discussion in this proposal will be led by a broad and diverse group (a National Coastal Council), not solely by a ‘closed shop’ of well intentioned and hard working federal and state bureaucrats (ICAG). We need holistic ‘grassroots up’ combined with ‘top down’ solutions; hence we need to broaden the input and the base for debate. It must get out of ‘the corridors’ of various parliaments and government offices across the country. We need community ownership of the issues—and the solutions.
- The implementation of the proposal above would cost more than the current system. (The ‘National Framework’ is severely limited in its potential impact by being compelled to be ‘cost neutral’, even in a time of very substantial surpluses in most states and federally). We are dealing with a nationally significant issue and Australia’s most loved area (the coast); the coast already has national attention, is home to most Australians. We are a coastal people and the coast deserves national funds to significantly improve coastal planning and management.

- The focus in the concept enunciated here is on solutions, not just (re-)identifying issues—it is an action-based concept.

Table 1: The Australian coastal issues and solutions matrix

Issue	Management response	Level of government primarily responsible
Impact of climate change	Hazard mapping/planning	Commonwealth, states and territory
Overdevelopment / ribbon development	Better strategic and local planning	States and territory, local
Land-based sources of pollution impacting on coastal waters	Catchment and agriculture controls	All levels
Impact of introduced marine pests	Ballast water control; recreational vessel control	Commonwealth, states and territory
Water quality and quantity in estuaries	Better storm run-off control; environmental flows	Local, states and territory, Commonwealth
Impact of increased human use of coast	Better local and regional planning; better data	Local, states and territory, Commonwealth
Nuisance algal blooms	Better water quality control	Commonwealth (standards), states and territory, local
Inadequate long-term funding of coastal management	National funding introduced, state and local funding increased	All
Need for long-term sustained coastal capacity building	National funding with state and territory coordination and local implementation	All
Inadequate knowledge base	Commonwealth research funding	Commonwealth, states and territory

Conclusion

There must be federal government involvement in implementing ICZM in Australia because the Australian coast is critical to the continuing wellbeing and prosperity of Australians in economic, social and environmental terms.

Where the proposal for coastal governance reform proposed for discussion in this paper differs from the recommendations of the previous and numerous coastal inquiries is that it suggests a mechanism for *implementing changes* that is not bureaucratically based (new authorities and legislation) and involves the solution of coastal issues (inside the framework of integrated coastal management) at the level of government (federal, state, local) that can most effectively and efficiently deal with that specific issue. The emphasis on a National Coastal Council in this paper reflects the importance of getting the Commonwealth involved in a realistic manner in an area where there is no automatic constitutional role. Other papers in this publication reflect in more detail on the role of other levels of government.

The federal government's role is to establish the mechanism (a National Coastal Council is proposed here) to identify the problems and solutions and to significantly

assist in funding the identified appropriate level/s of governments' implementation of the identified solutions.

Talk is cheap; improving coastal planning and management will require energy, vision and money.

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Integrated Natural Resource Management in Australia: the Opportunity Offered by a National Coastal Policy¹

Geoff Wescott*

Under the Australian Constitution the management (and planning) of Crown Land is a State and Territory Government responsibility. When this is considered in conjunction with the Offshore Constitutional Settlement, which affirmed that coastal waters out to three nautical miles (in general) offshore were also the responsibility of State and Territory Governments, then clearly coastal management in Australia is largely a State/Territory responsibility.

Beyond three nautical miles it is a different story. Under the United Nations Law of the Sea Convention (UNCLOS), which Australia ratified in October 1994, Australia claims jurisdiction out to 200 nautical miles and beyond (Wescott, 2000). These waters cover an area including the Antarctic claim of over 15 million square kilometres or twice the land area of Australia.

Hence in marine and coastal terms we have the national (Commonwealth) Government managing the oceans and seven State and Territory governments largely in charge of coastal management (coastal land and coastal waters). Heading "up river", State and Territory Governments plan and manage catchments.

Given the uncoordinated relationships between Australian coastal management policy and both catchment management policy and Australia's Ocean Policy (Commonwealth of Australia, 1998a and b), the Commonwealth Government's commitment to a "National Coastal Policy" presents an opportunity to progress the integration of natural resources management for the first time in decades.

Characteristics of the Australian Coastal Zone and its Management

The Australian coastline is over 36,000km in length. Humans occupy a very small percentage of the coast although between 80 and 85 per cent of Australians live in coastal cities and towns (Australian State of Environment Committee, 2002) - ranking among the largest proportion of population of a country living on the coast in the world.

From the late 1970s onwards, first in academic literature and then in the political realm, there has been a significant and continuing development of a universal concept for coastal management (Sorenson, 1997). This concept is known as Integrated Coastal Management (ICM). The literature and information on ICM is now global and vast (see for example Cicin-Sain and Knecht, 1998). The concept probably received mainstream acceptance after the 1992 Rio Environment and Development conference where Chapter 17 of *Agenda 21* was devoted to coastal and marine matters.

Briefly, acceptance of the principles of ICM as the basis for coastal management entails developing a suite of institutional arrangements which allows for:

- the 'horizontal' integration of land, sea and catchment based environments and agencies;
- the 'vertical' integration of national, state and local governments (and their agents and laws);
- the planning and management arrangements to be linked across land and sea; and
- the integration of sciences, social science, education and research to meet the needs of coastal management practices (Sorenson, 1997).

The history of coastal management in Australia prior to 1993 was composed of the State and Territory governments developing their own unrelated, and non-ICM, approaches to coastal management, with varying degrees of success. In the meantime, the Commonwealth Government held inquiry after inquiry on a more national approach.

In 1992 the Resource Assessment Commission (RAC) commenced the coastal inquiry to end all coastal inquiries, known as the Coastal Zone Inquiry (CZI). The recommendations centred around the Commonwealth Government taking a significantly greater role in coastal management under a National Coastal Action Program (RAC, 1993). This was the watershed for coastal management in Australia.

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1. The ideas in this report were first presented as a paper at the EIA National Conference in Brisbane, July 2002

The Government finally responded to the CZI, at least in part, with the release of the Commonwealth Coastal Policy (CCP) in May 1995 (Faulkner, 1995). The Coastal Action Program proposed had no national institutional arrangements but did establish Coastcare. The original form of Coastcare was a scheme of Commonwealth dollar for dollar matching grants with the States and Territories with the proviso that the latter signed memoranda of understandings (MOUs) on how the money was to be spent. The MOUs varied a little among the States and Territories but in essence the grants were to be made available provided the projects sponsored were consistent with the principles of ICM (although ICM was not specifically mentioned).

The Howard Government maintained the CCP and increased the funding under the Coasts and Clean Seas Initiative of the Natural Heritage Trust. Over \$140 million was spent under this initiative to 30 June 2002 (see Harvey *et al.*, 2001).

One outcome of the combination of the Commonwealth Coastal Policy, the establishment of Coastcare and the Coasts and Clean Seas Initiative was the independent reform of coastal policy throughout Australia basically using Integrated Coastal Management as the unifying theme (Wescott, 2001).

Yet, despite this progress coastal management remains an isolated activity in each State, as yet not effectively linked to other natural resource policy areas.

The Relationship of Coastal Management to Other Related Natural Resource Management Domains in Australia

Over the same period as the coastal management initiatives described above, significant developments in other natural resource policy areas also occurred. These included:

1. Development of institutional arrangements, planning and management of catchments in Australia. The concept of integrated, or total, catchment management has spread rapidly in the States and Territories and parallels the development of ICM in both approach and the emphasis on community participation.
2. The development and implementation of Australia's Ocean Policy, a world first in integrated marine management. (Commonwealth of Australia, 1998 a and b). This policy will be put into effect through the implementation of individual recommendations and through ecosystem-based management outlined in Regional Marine Plans (RMPs). RMPs developed by the

National Oceans Office, offer an excellent opportunity for integrating natural resources management across the sea-coast interface.

3. The National Action Plan on Salinity - a joint Commonwealth and State government initiative provides not only a possible model for improved natural resource management but also, through its emphasis on water quality, an opportunity to link to coastal management practices.

4. The formation of the Natural Resources Ministerial Council, combining the former Environment and Primary Industry based ministerial councils, provides at least the theoretical opportunity of better political integration of biodiversity and natural resources policies. This is especially notable when considered side by side with the enactment of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act* of 1999. However it will require real and sustained political will supported by the Australian community to realise its potential for integration (as well as having to avoid the danger of primary industry policy simply over-riding conservation policy as has happened in some States.)

The Future of Integrated Natural Resource Management in Australia

The electoral commitment of the Howard Government, repeated in this year's Budget, to develop a National Coastal Policy offers a "window of opportunity" to significantly progress first coastal management and then integrated natural resources management in Australia. This should occur at two levels:

- 1) At the State level greater integration of coastal management institutional arrangements and practices into other natural resource management arrangements (catchment and marine, i.e. horizontal integration); and
- 2) Integration of Commonwealth and State and Territory natural resource management policy (i.e. vertical integration).

How Realistic is this Potential?

In most Australian States/Territories there is a reasonably clear coastal policy and coastal lead agency. There is also a commitment and some institutional arrangements to deal with the total catchment in an integrated manner. Finally, we are witnessing a beginning to a regional marine planning process for marine areas beyond the State/Territory limits.

But with planning and management processes in various stages of development and sophistication in place for the

sea, the coast and the catchment, there is neither integrated planning and management across the sea-coast-catchment interfaces (horizontal integration) nor any real vertical integration of Commonwealth/State/Local Government approaches.

While the missed opportunity of using the regional marine planning aspect of Australia's Ocean Policy to integrate "back from the sea to land" planning is disappointing, there is still hope that this may happen in the actual Regional Marine Plan for the southeast (a draft is due by the end of the year).

More significantly the National Coast Policy **could** provide the impetus for vertical integration of coastal management from National to State Governments and horizontal integration between coasts and catchment given the Commonwealth Government's commitment to the National Action Plan on Salinity.

If the Commonwealth Government through its two major departments concerned (Environment Australia and the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries) can demonstrate political will, leadership and the courage to unite the differing social and political constituencies of the coast and the catchment, we could see not only considerably improved natural resources management but also the integration of biodiversity (nature) conservation and natural resources management.

It is a personal view that social, economic and cultural divisions rather than differing biophysical characteristics tend to inhibit policy integration. Coastal agencies are often dominated by tourism, recreational and secondary industry interests to the exclusion of primary producers while the latter tend to be over-represented in catchment authorities/agencies. This imbalance allows little opportunity for overlap in membership or an understanding and appreciation of the common elements between catchments and the coast.

The challenge for the future is surely for far better integration than hitherto of our national, regional and local approaches to Australia's environmental planning and management practices. And there is certainly no better place to begin than with coastal management, if for no other reason that our long coastal littoral is where the vast majority of Australians work and play. A better reason, however, is the presence of that vast, largely unexplored and as yet little researched resource beyond the coastal fringe upon which this nation must depend - the oceans which surround us. Seen from this perspective, the National Coastal Policy may be the best opportunity to initiate a really effective program of integrated natural resource management.

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Examines the advantages of environmental partnerships between environmental NGOs and business, and identifies circumstances where such partnerships can be most beneficially be formed.	
<i>Changing Policy Mindsets: ESD and NCP Compared</i> - Giorel Curran and Robyn Hollander	158
Compares the origins and development of policies on Ecologically Sustainable Development and National Competition; it is suggested that differences in approach, attributable in part to political and policy commitment have resulted in a weaker outcome for ESD when compared to NCP.	
<i>Opportunities for Stormwater and Wastewater Investment in the Hawkesbury-Nepean</i> - Roger Attwater, Sandy Booth, Peter Davey and Alasdair Guthrie	169
Reports on a study to investigate investment in stormwater and wastewater management in the Hawkesbury-Nepean catchment in western Sydney. The results are presented as a suite of recommendations for targeting investment and coordinating regional planning.	
BOOK REVIEWS	
<i>Australia State of the Environment 2001</i> - Australian State of the Environment Committee (Reviewer: Arthur Conacher)	185
<i>The Skeptical Environmentalist: Measuring the Real State of the World</i> - Bjorn Lomborg (Reviewer: Richard Eckersley)	187

Continued overleaf

(Other relevant publications on Australian coastal management (the author's are included on pages 11-19).

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Appendix D.

The following four articles document the reform of Victorian coastal policy between 1993 and 2008. There are some significant parallels to the national scene. Copies of these papers can be provided immediately on request.

Victoria's Progress in Implementing ICZM: theory into practice.

A series of papers by Geoff Wescott.

- I. 1993. Policy without Implementation: Victorian Coastal Zone Management in 1992/1993. *Environmental and Planning Law Journal* 10(2): 87- 96.
- II. 1995. Victoria's Major Review of Coastal Policy: the Establishment of a coordinating Coastal Council. *Environmental and Planning Law Journal*. 12(3): 1-8.
- III. 1998. Reforming Coastal Management to Improve Community Participation and Integration in Victoria, Australia. *Coastal Management* 26(1): 3-15
- IV. 2006. The Future of Victoria's greatest asset: the coast. An independent review of the Coastal Management Act 1995 after ten years of operation. Published by School of Life and Environmental Sciences Deakin University, Melbourne, Australia. First Edition, 2006.

Appendix E.
(Hard Copy Only)

Two relevant issues of "Waves" on Australian Coastal Policy produced by the Marine and Coastal Community Network.