



GERALDTON COASTAL STRATEGY & FORESHORE MANAGEMENT PLAN

PART A - THE STRATEGY

TABLE 1 EDITION DETAILS

GERALDTON COASTAL STRATEGY & FORESHORE MANAGEMENT PLAN	
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Prepared for: City of Greater Geraldton



Prepared by: UDLA

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We would like to respectfully acknowledge the Yamatji Peoples who are the Traditional Owners and First People of the land on which we stand. The Nhanhagardi, Wilunyu, Naaguja. We pay our respects to the Elders past, present and future for they hold the memories, the traditions, the culture and hopes of the Yamatji Peoples.

We recognise the importance of coastal zones as they are sites of significance for Aboriginal people.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document provides a strategic direction for the Geraldton Coastal Strategy and Foreshore Management Plan - referred to in this document as GCS & FMP respectively.

It is a pragmatic and proactive in ensuring longevity of coastal open spaces that are prized environmentally and socially within the region of Geraldton.

The previous Coastal Strategy and Foreshore Management Plan 2005 remains largely valid, however further knowledge of the region and development of coastal strategies and foreshore management especially the Coastal Hazard and Risk Management and Adaptation Plan (CHRMAP) provide additional knowledge around systems and risks in coastal areas.

The FMP is intended to be a proactive approach to understanding and dealing with the vulnerable coastal areas in the City of Greater Geraldton.

It is important to note, this document is not intended for coastal hazard management. Refer to the Geraldton CHRMAP and other relevant documents for technical design information.

"A resilient natural coastline supporting environmental, social and economic values for present and future generations."



IMAGE: FLAT ROCKS SOURCE: UDLA

How to use this document:

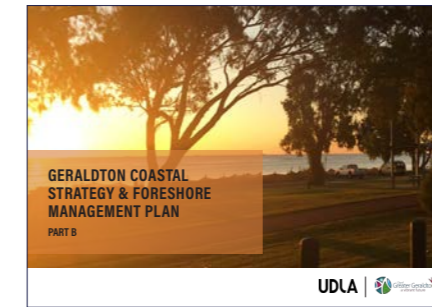
Part A – Geraldton Coastal Strategy
Provides a high-level overview of the planning and legislative context, and vision, goals and objectives of the Strategy to guide future protection, management and development of the City’s coastal zone between Cape Burney and Drummond Cove.

Part B – Geraldton Foreshore Management Plan (FMP)
Within the context of the GCS, provides a coastal node hierarchy and associated levels of service, and 10 year management plan for City managed assets within City managed foreshore reserves between Cape Burney and Drummond Cove.

Part C – Appendices
Provides updates to the 2005 Coastal Strategy, including background, landscape characteristics, supporting information and appendices.



PART A



PART B



PART C

ACRONYMS / DEFINITIONS:

AHD	AUSTRALIAN HEIGHT DATUM	GCS	GCS IN THIS DOCUMENT REFERS TO THE 2022 GERALDTON COASTAL STRATEGY
ARI	AVERAGE RETURN INTERVAL	(G)CHR-MAP	GERALDTON COASTAL HAZARD RISK MANAGEMENT AND ADAPTATION PLAN
BCS	BATAVIA COASTAL STRATEGY	HSD	HORIZONTAL SHORELINE DATUM
CHRMAP	COASTAL HAZARD RISK MANAGEMENT AND ADAPTATION PLANNING	MSL	MEAN SEA LEVEL
CMU	COASTAL MANAGEMENT UNIT	MWPA	MID WEST PORTS AUTHORITY
CGG	CITY OF GREATER GERALDTON	POS	PUBLIC OPEN SPACE
CVS	COASTAL VULNERABILITY STUDY	SLR	SEA LEVEL RISE
DPLH	DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING, LANDS AND HERITAGE	SPP	STATE PLANNING POLICY, IN PARTICULAR SPP-2.6
FMP	FMP IN THIS DOCUMENT REFERS TO THE 2022 FORESHORE MANAGEMENT PLAN	WAPC	WESTERN AUSTRALIA PLANNING COMMISSION
FMP2005	REFERS TO THE 2005 COASTAL STRATEGY AND FORESHORE MANAGEMENT PLAN		

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APPENDICES - REFER PART C

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW OF 2022 UPDATES

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW OF 2022 UPDATES

1.1 BACKGROUND

The City of Greater Geraldton extends along approximately 60km of coastline. Multiple compounding pressures, including climate change, population increase, vegetation degradation, and unmanaged vehicular access present as challenges to the long-term sustainable management of the coastal zone.

The City of Greater Geraldton's existing Coastal Strategy and Foreshore Management Plan dates from 2005. There have been significant legislative, policy and environmental changes that affect management of the coastal zone, including the Coastal Hazard Risk Management and Adaptation requirements, changes to the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act, and adoption of local management plans over sections of coast.

A cohesive vision and strategy have been developed to guide the City's response to the current dynamic social and environmental pressures in a manner that aligns with legislative and policy requirements, best practice methods, and is responsive to the unique nature of the Greater Geraldton area, and aspirations of the people who call it home.



IMAGE: SUNSET BEACH SOURCE: UDLA

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW OF 2022 UPDATES

1.2 PURPOSE

The key purpose of the GCS is to provide an easily understood and consolidated strategic vision for future planning and decision making within the coastal zone of the City of Greater Geraldton.

Long term planning is integral to establishing adaptive management and resourcing strategies to ensure future generations and the environment benefit.



IMAGE: AERIAL OF SUNSET BEACH

SOURCE: NEARMAPS

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW OF 2022 UPDATES

1.3 OBJECTIVES

The GCS sets out the decision making framework for Greater Geraldton's Coastal Strategy and Foreshore Management.

The objectives for each section are set out in the accompanying text boxes. These align with the City's Strategic Community Plan, long term financial planning, and CHRMAP process.

PART A

1. SET OUT the current POLICY, ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL and LEGISLATIVE context for sustainable foreshore management for the City of Greater Geraldton referencing CHRMAP, updated climate change assessments, coastal developments, etc.
2. REVIEW and update the 2005 FMP in response to POLICY, ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL and LEGISLATIVE changes

PART B

1. SET OUT the City's strategic direction for Foreshore Reserves for the next 10 years.
2. ESTABLISH a Coastal Node Hierarchy and Level of Service that are consistent with State Planning Policy No 2.6, while being informed by the local context, and the City's CHRMAP
3. SET OUT actions and priorities required for foreshore management from CHRMAP and Coastal Node planning with a 5 Year time frame.

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW OF 2022 UPDATES

1.4 SCOPE

Part A:

The GCS addresses the coastal area that extends from Drummond Cove at the north boundary, to Cape Burney at the south boundary. See Figure 1.

This document is to be read in conjunction with South Greenough to Cape Burney Coastal Planning Strategy.

Part B:

The FMP is specifically for City managed foreshore reserves and nodes including Flat Rocks and Lucy's Beach. Out of scope is the contiguous area from the western limit of the Geraldton Port to the northern limit of the Beresford Locality. These are developed and managed by their own Management Plans and Levels of Service. See Figure 2.

The Point Moore to Tarcoola Beach Foreshore Master Plan is current for that specific area.

This document is not for intended for coastal hazard management. It allows for strategic direction for adaptation strategies identified through the Geraldton CHRMAP and other relevant documents for technical design information.

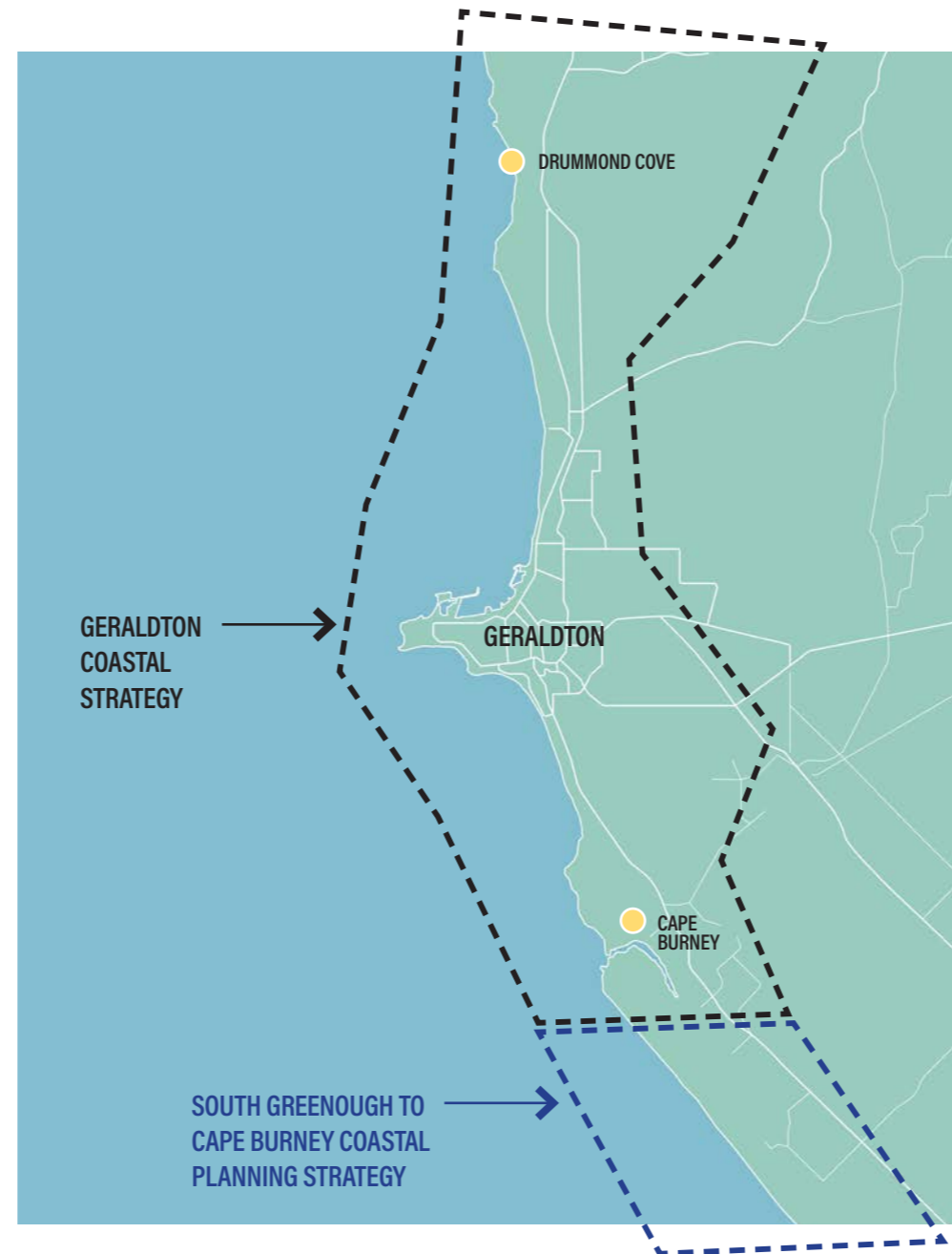


FIGURE 1. BOUNDARIES OF GCS

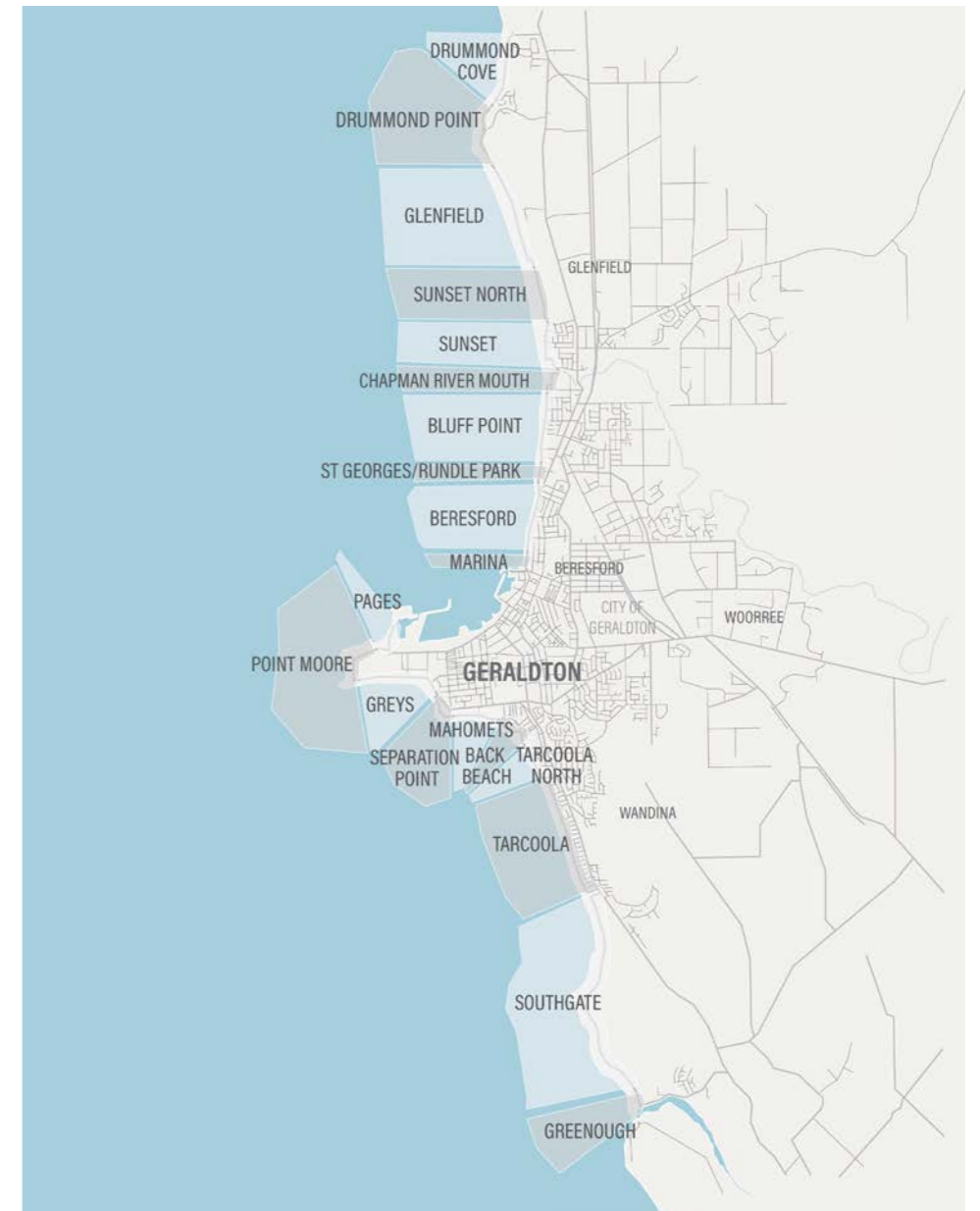


FIGURE 2. FORESHORE MANAGEMENT PLAN MAP OF EXTENTS

2.0 SNAPSHOT 2022



2.0 SNAPSHOT 2022

2.1 YAMATJI NATIVE TITLE SETTLEMENT

Following a settlement agreement with the Western Australian Government, Yamatji Southern Regional Corporation was established to act as the Regional Entity to implement the benefits of the agreement.

Work is just beginning on establishing a formal agreement between the Yamatji Southern Regional Corporation and the City.

This will take some time, and currently projects are being dealt with on an ad hoc basis.

The new Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2021 comes into effect on 1 July 2023, and will have implications for some management actions in the foreshore zones.



BUCHANAN PLACE DUNES SOURCE: UDLA

2.0 SNAPSHOT 2022

2.2 UPDATES TO STATE PLANNING POLICY 2.6

State Planning Policy 2.6 (SPP2.6) was updated in 2013 along with the publication of the State Coastal Planning Policy Guidelines (released in 2020) and the Coastal Hazard Risk Management and Adaptation Planning (CHRMAP) guidelines released in July 2019.

The purpose of SPP 2.6 is to provide guidance to decision-making within coastal zones including management of development and land use change; establishment of foreshore reserves; and to protect, conserve and enhance coastal values.

A requirement was that adequate coastal hazard risk management and adoption planning should be undertaken by the responsible management authority where existing or proposed development is at risk of being affected by coastal hazards over the planning timeframe. The City accordingly undertook a CHRMAP in 2018 which is discussed below.

Together the SPP2.6 and accompanying guidelines provide additional guidance as to the matters that should be addressed within the Coastal Planning Strategy and Foreshore Management Plans, guiding foreshore reserve planning and management.

SPP2.6 also requires that any Coastal Planning Strategies or Foreshore Management Plans should address, at a minimum, the matters set out in the Coastal Planning Policy Guidelines. Also, that the completion of a CHRMAP be undertaken in accordance with policy requirements.

Relevance of SPP2.6 to this strategy:

1. Development of Coastal Node Hierarchy and Level of Service
2. Application of CHRMAP adaptation pathways to long-term foreshore planning and management



SWAN DRIVE GERALDTON SOURCE: UDLA

2.0 SNAPSHOT 2022

2.2 UPDATES TO STATE PLANNING POLICY 2.6

2.2.1 GERALDTON COASTAL HAZARD RISK MANAGEMENT AND ADAPTATION PLANNING PROJECT

The (G)CHRMAP produced in 2018 describes coastal erosion and inundation scenarios facing the City of Greater Geraldton.

The extensive studies undertaken to inform the report highlight the vulnerability of existing land uses and development in the coastal zone.

The (G)CHRMAP project study area covers the full coastal extents of the GCS & FMP and was developed in consultation with the local community. Its recommendations provide the foundation to a risk-management based approach to the FMP. It also provides scenarios to inform short and long-term planning for each coastal node and management unit.

Key findings to consider from the (G) CHRMAP include:

- The adaptation measures for key areas along the coast and provides recommendations for action.
- The sustainable management of those actions, and the long-term benefits for the community.
- Coastal Asset Definitions defined through a series of workshops. These were grouped into natural, social cultural and economic/physical categories.
- Development of a likelihood and consequence scale on the impact to coastal assets from erosion and inundation.
- Development of priority assets from community consultation to guide resource allocation.
- Discusses adaptation options and tolerance levels for those coastal areas which provides a framework to help inform decisions.
- Development of criteria to monitor effectiveness of management actions.

- Separation of the study area into 12 sections called Coastal Management Units (CMUs), and suggestions for actions that may be required for each node in the CMU.

The GCS & FMP have aligned with the information outlined in the CHRMAP to ensure a clear and consistent framework for the approaches in each site and coastal node, and consideration is given to what values were identified in each node. The FMP will align the recommendations to the CMUs for consistency in reporting.

2.0 SNAPSHOT 2022

2.2 UPDATES TO STATE PLANNING POLICY 2.6

2.2.2 ADAPTATION STRATEGY

The Risk Management and Adaptation Hierarchy - WAPC (2014), as adapted in the Coastal Hazard Risk Management Guidelines 2019 by Cardno, provides a flexible framework for decision making in the foreshore zone. It requires potential development to take place out of the hazard zone, and develop a strategy to migrate existing infrastructure away from coastal hazards.

The protect strategy is the final option considered for development. Given the complex and interconnected nature of the coastline, protection strategies are often much more expensive than warranted and result in the generation or acceleration of issues along nearby sections of coast. This option is therefore primarily reserved for assets that are required to be in the hazard zone (Surf Life Saving Clubs, boat ramps, marinas, etc.) or for locations where the progression of coastal hazards has far outstripped the adaptive capacity of nearby assets.

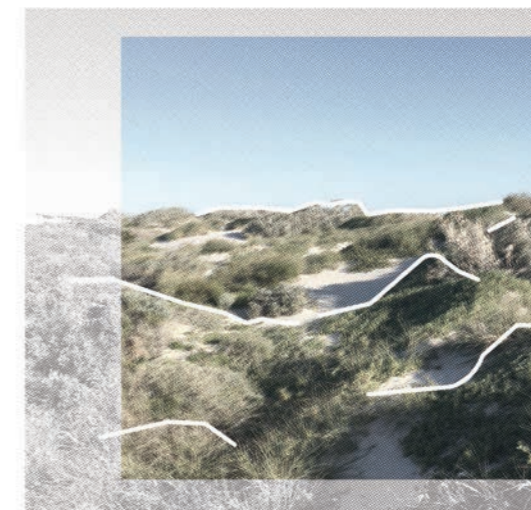
Protection strategies should be required to complete a cost-benefit analysis and multi-criteria assessment. This will ensure that projects have been identified as economically sustainable before construction.

THE KEY COMPONENTS ARE:



AVOID

Identify future 'no-build' areas. Use planning tools to prevent new development in areas at risk now or in the future



ACCOMMODATE

Continue to use the land but accommodate changes by building on piles, converting agriculture to fish farming or growing food or salt-tolerant crops



RETREAT

Withdraw, relocate or abandon assets that are at risk; ecosystems are allowed to retreat landward as sea levels rise



PROTECT

Use hard structures (e.g. sea walls) or soft solutions (e.g. dunes and vegetation) to protect land from the sea. May be prohibitively expensive, especially in the long term

2.0 SNAPSHOT 2022

2.2 UPDATES TO STATE PLANNING POLICY 2.6

2.2.3 COASTAL SETBACK STRATEGY

Determination of the minimum development setback for the Western Australia coast is driven by the SPP2.6. The guidelines in SPP2.6 primarily consider the risk of two coastal hazards; erosion and inundation. The policy provides guidelines on how coastal hazard risk should be determined. For the GCS & FMP study area, this risk has been calculated during the coastal vulnerability studies (MRA, 2015, 2016, 2016) and the CHRMAP (Baird, 2019a, 2019b).

The purpose of a development setback is to provide a buffer to erosion and inundation damage that occurs within the active coastal zone. Ideally, the foreshore reserve is maintained as public land in its natural state, with allowances for access paths, critical coastal infrastructure and some recreational space. This enhances the natural value of the foreshore and allows for normal coastal processes including shoreline fluctuations to take place without the need for human intervention.

Where no development exists, the foreshore reserve is determined by the development setback, i.e. the allowance for the erosion and inundation hazards for the next 100 years or 2110.

Where development already exists, the foreshore reserve is set by the established assets, but the risk of coastal hazards often extends further inland.

Existing development within the setback shall be classified as land at risk of erosion or inundation by 2110, and an appropriate monitoring program with specific managed retreat triggers and management actions is required. This is a key outcome of the CHRMAP, the recommendations from which always consider the adaption hierarchy.



FIGURE 3. COASTAL EROSION SETBACKS FOR SOUTH WEST SECTION OF GERALDTON

2.0 SNAPSHOT 2022

2.3 COMMUNITY STRATEGIC PLAN

The City of Greater Geraldton's Community Strategic Plan endorsed in June 2021 sets the local context for the wider strategic goals for the City of Greater Geraldton. This Coastal Strategy will look to broadly align with the four Goals of Environment, Community, Economy and Leadership.



ENVIRONMENT



COMMUNITY



ECONOMY



LEADERSHIP

2.4 PUBLIC OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

The City's Public Open Space Strategy was prepared in 2015. It provides a strategic approach to open space provision that considers equity of distribution, demographic factors, and long term economic sustainability.

Foreshore areas are not considered as Public Open Space in a statutory planning sense. However, in the local context they are highly valued, and contribute to the community's well-being in the same manner. They are therefore considered within the Public Open Space Strategy.



CITY OF GREATER GERALDTON PUBLIC OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

2.0 SNAPSHOT 2022

2.5 KEY CURRENT ISSUES FOR GERALDTON'S FORESHORE

Geraldton is a regional city in Western Australia. Population predications, and aspirations suggest a population of 65,000 in 50+ years. Given the existing pressures of passive and active recreation, and conflict between various use types, and between human use and environmental requirements, the existing strains on coastal zone resilience will become increasingly evident.

Key Issues for Geraldton foreshore areas include:

- Climate change and associated impacts are unpredictable in their occurrence and severity
- A high risk of erosion and inundation
- Community recreational use as Public Open Space and its implications for environmental sustainability
- Population growth placing increasing pressure on coastal areas and associated human impacts such as inappropriate use.

Actions outlined in the (G) CHRMAP study, POS strategy, and subsequent studies all address aspects of how to manage the foreshore as a whole entity.

The GCS and FMP translates these into a management framework for the provision of a network of quality coastal nodes, and implementation of environmental protection measures for the inter-nodal spaces.

2.5.1 INCREASED CLIMATIC EVENTS

Geraldton is located in an extra dry Mediterranean climate zone characterised by hot, dry summers and mild winters.

With variable temperatures in Geraldton, and distinctly seasonal rainfall it is expected seasonal weather events vary in intensity. According to the Bureau of Meteorology's climate records (BoM, 2019a) mean temperatures for the Geraldton area increased by 0.15 - 0.2°C per decade since 1940 and by 0.2 - 0.3°C per decade since 1980. These same periods also saw a decrease in annual rainfall by 10 - 20 mm and 20 - 40 mm per decade, respectively. These climatic trends are expected to continue in future, although long term predictions of changes to rainfall patterns have significant uncertainty. More detailed information on wind and oceanographic data can be found at the Bureau's website.

In 2021 Cyclone Seroja battered the coast of WA and severely affected the mid-west region. It is predicted more cyclones of this severe nature will affect the region.

Climate change has been well documented. Primary impacts from sea level rise to the foreshore are increased shoreline erosion and inundation. Other key variables that will affect the shoreline are:

- Storm frequency and intensity
- Ocean currents and temperature
- Wind climate
- Wave climate
- Rainfall
- Air temperature

The combined impact of these variables will vary along the Western Australia coast and require consideration on a local scale. Geraldton would expect to see an increase in cyclonic activity as ocean surface temperatures progressively rise. As outlined in by the Bureau's climatic records, a long-term decrease in rainfall has already been observed in the region with this trend expected to continue in the future.

2.0 SNAPSHOT 2022

2.5 KEY CURRENT ISSUES FOR GERALDTON'S FORESHORE

2.5.2 RISKS OF EROSION AND INUNDATION

Erosion and inundation of the foreshore is identified as a major issue and directly affects coastal areas that are highly valued by the community.

The (G)CHRMAP provided clear information on how to manage the risks associated along the foreshore. The (G)CHRMAP noted areas along the foreshore are at high risk of erosion and inundation. A clear example of this is the erosion at Whitehill Road.

Another critical issue facing the Geraldton foreshore is degradation of the dune system. The dune system is the primary component of natural coastal protection. The loss of vegetation and unmanaged access can cause the dunes to become unstable, and shift at a quicker rate. Degradation and denuding through unmanaged or informally managed vehicle and pedestrian access has resulted in significant recession of the Horizontal Shoreline Datum in recent decades (Tecchiato, 2016).

The issue extends along the entire Geraldton coastline, however the (G)CHRMAP identified the northern beaches in particular. Unmanaged use includes 4WD, camping, and illegal rubbish dumping. In addition, unmanaged vehicle use directly on the beach can severely impact the foreshores' ability to recover from erosion.

Refer to Figures 4 & 5 for an example of coastal erosion at Point Moore.



PAGES BEACH, POINT MOORE SOURCE: UDLA



FIGURE 4. POINT MOORE JANUARY 2021 SOURCE: CGG



FIGURE 5. POINT MOORE JANUARY 2022 SOURCE: CGG

2.0 SNAPSHOT 2022

2.5 KEY CURRENT ISSUES FOR GERALDTON'S FORESHORE

2.5.2.1 POTENTIAL FUTURE ISSUES

There were some potential issues identified during the CHRMAP process, but their risks are unknown and may depend on future planning decisions. These issues include:

- Loss of sand supply from Southgate dunes. This area has been identified as an important source of sediment for the study area. Over time this supply may decrease, and development may exacerbate this issue.
- The Water treatment plant (managed by Water Corp) is at risk of erosion in the future. Further assessment and potential adaptation pathways should be considered as early as possible.
- A sand renourishment program has been committed to by the Mid West Ports Authority. Should this commitment change in the future the northern beaches of Geraldton may experience severe erosion. This potential legacy issue should be considered in adaptation planning.
- The sand bypassing strategy undertaken by Mid West Ports Authority may need to be reviewed to ensure it is sustainable.

- Any planned development within the foreshore reserve areas has the potential to destabilise the surrounding dunes and increase physical disturbance from visitor use. These developments must consider formal access and disturbance minimisation in the planning stages.

2.5.3 PUBLIC OPEN SPACE STRATEGY (POSS) AND THE ROLE OF FORESHORE RESERVES

While the Foreshore is not considered within the public open space calculations under WAPC's Liveable Neighbourhoods requirements, foreshore areas play a major role within the Geraldton community. The extent of developed coastline is approximately 30kms, resulting in high levels of accessibility to the coast.

In order to reflect the important role that foreshore areas play, coastal areas that provided facilities and services were notated on POSS mapping as 'activated foreshore areas.' Given the major role they play in the provision of recreation these areas should be appropriately incorporated in Foreshore Management Plans.

The POSS also established an open space hierarchy to reflect the different roles served by the diversity of open space and the different purposes and catchments. Provision standards were created for each classification. This has enabled the City to prepare a level of service for public open space areas, to provide guidance as to maintenance and upgrades and prioritisation of work.

Given the central role coastal areas play, particularly coastal nodes, the preparation of a similar hierarchy and service level is recommended as part of update to the GCS.

Recommends development/adoption of coastal node hierarchy in line with SPP2.6.

2.5.4 ENVIRONMENTAL AND HUMAN IMPACT

Another key issue to address in the GCS is the environmental impacts on the long term sustainability of foreshore areas.

These impacts include:

- Cyclones
- Unmanaged human use including 4wd use, camping, illegal rubbish dumping
- Climate Change and Sea Level Rise

These impacts have been outlined from

local to regional level in many reports and strategies such as 'The Guilderton to Kalbarri Sub Regional Strategy. Some of these impacts have been address in an ad hoc way within the study area; for example control of off road vehicles. Development of a cohesive approach to natural and built aspects is required across the entirety of the study area.

The Guilderton to Kalbarri Sub Regional Planning Strategy has attempted to identify and address these issues. This Strategy includes a vision: 'Relaxed and healthy coastal communities connected to a diverse economy, valued natural environment and celebrated culture.' This vision provides a high-level aspiration for this FMP to aspire to.

Geraldton's Local Planning Strategy 2021 outlined that the sand plains between Geraldton and Shark Bay are a national biodiversity hotspot. This is under significant threat and looks to be addressed in the Cities Local Biodiversity Strategy and is supported through the considerations in this GCS.

The intent of the FMP will be to address these areas locally and site specific to ensure its implementation and effectiveness.

3.0 STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

The majority of the 2005 geophysical, flora, fauna information in the Coastal Strategy and Foreshore Management Plan is still robust. Since 2005 significant legislative and policy changes have occurred. The Coastal Strategy needs to align with the WAPC's adaptive framework to reflect new and emerging environmental and social contexts. This is a long-term endeavour, with complex interrelated aspects.

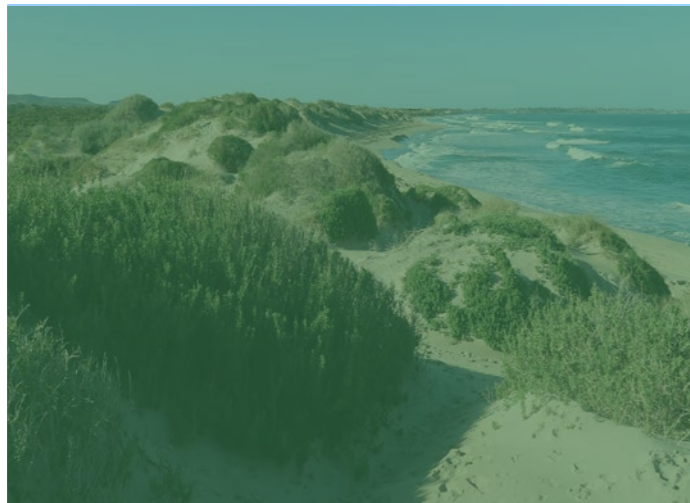
3.0 STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

3.1 VISION FOR CITY OF GREATER GERALDTON'S COASTLINE

"A resilient natural coastline supporting environmental, social and economic values for present and future generations."

3.0 STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

3.2 GOALS



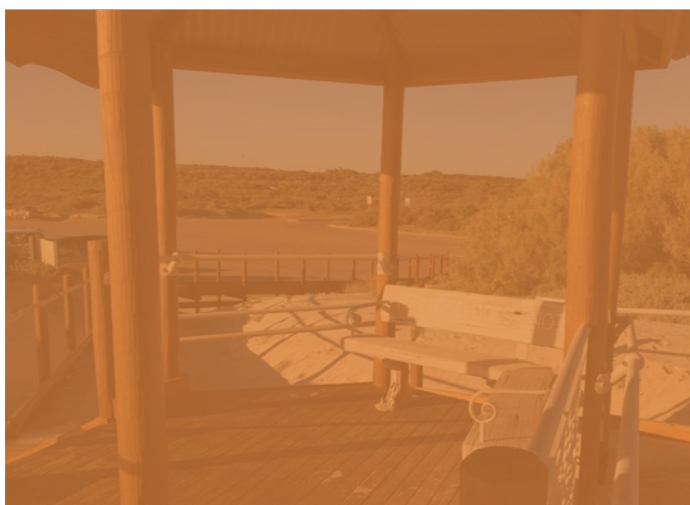
GOAL 1: **ENVIRONMENT**

Conserve and improve the resilience of the foreshores' natural environmental values



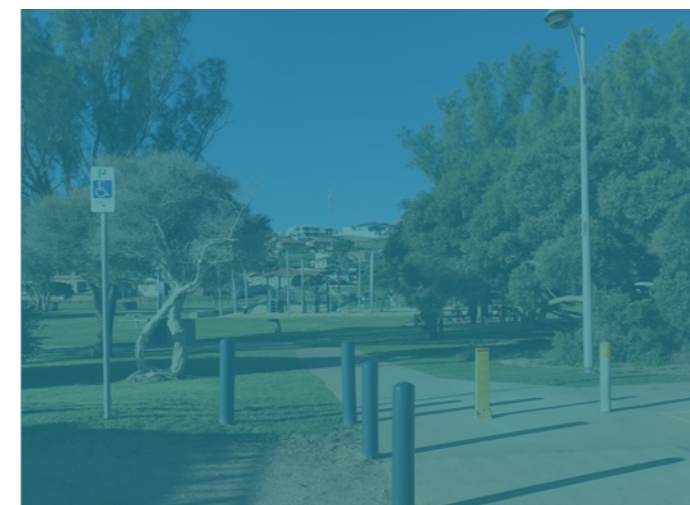
GOAL 2: **COMMUNITY**

Enable sustainable access to foreshore areas that does not damage the natural environment, and is underpinned by community engagement in planning



GOAL 3: **ECONOMY**

Provide for the sustainable use of natural coastal resources, and ensure the location of facilities and infrastructure in the foreshore zone is sustainable, equitable and suited to purpose







GOAL 4: **LEADERSHIP**

Build community capacity, and confidence in coastal planning and management processes and activities

3.0 STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

3.3 OBJECTIVES

<p>ENVIRONMENT</p> 	<p>To conserve and improve the resilience of the foreshores' natural environmental values, including fauna, flora and landforms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DEVELOP and IMPLEMENT an updated Foreshore Management Plan. DEVELOP a coastal node hierarchy and associated level-of service INTEGRATE the Geraldton CHRMAP report adaptation pathways into foreshore management of the coastal zone. ESTABLISH a monitoring framework inform foreshore management decisions in the coastal zone.
<p>COMMUNITY</p> 	<p>To enable sustainable access to foreshore areas that enhances the natural environment, and is underpinned by community engagement in planning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MONITOR for major changes in use of foreshore zones associated with social/ demographic change REVIEW and UPDATE coastal node hierarchy and associated level-of service in response to social/ demographic change ESTABLISH a stakeholder engagement plan around opportunities to collaborate on the implementation of Foreshore Management Plan recommendations
<p>ECONOMY</p> 	<p>To provide for the sustainable use of natural coastal resources, and ensure the location of facilities and infrastructure in the foreshore zone is sustainable, equitable and suited to purpose:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> INTEGRATE the Geraldton CHRMAP into the City's planning framework ASSESS proposals in the coastal zone with due diligence for short- and long-term impact on all natural, cultural and social values. BUDGET for implementation of the Foreshore Management Plan recommended actions. BUDGET for major capital expenditure items recommended in the Foreshore Management Plan
<p>LEADERSHIP</p> 	<p>To build community confidence in coastal planning and management processes and activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> INTEGRATE Aboriginal Cultural Heritage requirements foreshore management in the coastal zone DEVELOP a Coastal Node Hierarchy, and associated Level of Service APPLY the City's Community Engagement Policy to decision making in the coastal zone

4.0 IMPLEMENTATION & REPORTING



4.0 IMPLEMENTATION & REPORTING

OBJECTIVE	GOALS	INDICATOR	TIMELINE/TARGET
ENVIRONMENT			
To conserve and improve the resilience of the foreshores' natural environmental values, including fauna, flora and landforms	INTEGRATE the Geraldton CHRMAP report adaptation pathways into foreshore management of the coastal zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adaptation pathways are applied to decision-making processes around coastal zone assets affected by 2030 	Now to 2030
	DEVELOP a coastal node hierarchy and associated level-of service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adoption of a coastal node hierarchy and level of service in line with the requirements of SPP2.6 	Immediate June 2023
	DEVELOP and IMPLEMENT a Foreshore Management Plan to prioritise management actions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foreshore Management Plan is adopted by Council for implementation by City officers 	Immediate June 2023
	ESTABLISH a monitoring framework inform foreshore management decisions in the coastal zone.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring regimes are useful and utilised to make decisions in the coastal environment 	As required
COMMUNITY			
To enable sustainable accessibility to foreshore areas that is balanced with environmental imperatives, and underpinned by community engagement in planning	MONITOR for major changes in use of foreshore zones associated with social/ demographic change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Surveys, Census statistics, REMPLAN reports 	Ongoing
	ESTABLISH a stakeholder engagement plan around opportunities to collaborate on the implementation of Foreshore Management Plan recommendations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastwest/other environmental grant applications included contribution/participation from Coastcare/ friends of group 	2023 and ongoing
	REVIEW and UPDATE coastal node hierarchy and associated level-of service in response to social/ demographic change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal Nodes hierarchy is reviewed in response to major social/demographic change 	Between 3-5 years - 2028

4.0 IMPLEMENTATION & REPORTING

OBJECTIVE	GOALS	INDICATOR	TIMELINE/TARGET
ECONOMY			
To provide for the sustainable use of natural coastal resources, and ensure the location of facilities and infrastructure in the foreshore zone is sustainable, equitable and suited to purpose:	INTEGRATE CHRMAP into City Planning instruments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of a special control areas (SCA) and associated local planning conditions 	Priority 2025
	INVESTIGATE and ASSESS proposals in the coastal zone with due diligence for short and long-term impact on all natural, cultural and social values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Application of the SCA local planning conditions to building and development approvals 	Ongoing after establishment of SCA
	BUDGET for implementation of recommended actions from the Foreshore Management Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Capital and Operation budgets are adequately considered for adoption into the City's Operational and Capital works programs 	Ongoing as pr City's budgeting process
	BUDGET for major capital expenditure items recommended in the Foreshore Management Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The City's Long Term Financial Plan is updated 	Within one year of the FMP being adopted - 2024
LEADERSHIP			
To build community confidence in coastal planning and management processes and activities:	INTEGRATE Aboriginal Cultural Heritage requirements foreshore management in the coastal zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due diligence assessments and cultural surveys are undertaken in line with the ACH act Yamatji people are consulted and engaged with in line with the ACH act 	Priority & Ongoing
	ESTABLISH a Coastal Node Hierarchy, and associated Level of Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adoption of a coastal node hierarchy and level of service in line with the requirements of SPP2.6 	Immediate June 2023
	APPLY the City's Community Engagement Policy to decision making in the coastal zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders are engaged with at an appropriate level on the public participation spectrum 	Ongoing 2023

5.0 CONCLUSION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS PROVIDED HIGH LEVEL GUIDANCE FOR THE CITY OF GERALDTON'S COASTLINE.

Coastlines have interconnected elements that require flexible initiatives and strategies to deal with the ever changing environment. It has been essential to revisit and review the 2005 Coastal Strategy and Foreshore Management Plan to ensure it is fit for purpose.

It is evident that Geraldton's Coastal Zone faces imminent erosion and inundation in areas with potential loss of facilities in high use areas. The Foreshore Management Plan - PART B looks to address and prioritise the areas at most risk and ensure initiatives are understood and budgeted for in the future.

All direct updates to the 2005 Coastal Strategy and Foreshore Management Plan are in Part C.



IMAGE: TARCOOLA BEACH

SOURCE: UDLA

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