



Figure 2.2: Coastal Management Units Defined for The Study Area

Of the mechanisms listed in Table 6.1, a Local Planning Policy and/or special control area (SCA) are considered the most suitable to address coastal hazard within the planning framework. These will be discussed further as planning based coastal hazard adaptation recommendations in Section 8.

6.2 Existing Controls

The natural and man-made controls in each of the CMU are summarised on Table 6.2.

Table 6.2: Summary of Existing Controls in the Coastal Management Units

CMU	Control	Comment
1. Drummond Cove	Sand Nourishment at closed section of Whitehill Rd	Temporary solution since 2015. Provided twice yearly as sacrificial management for erosion. Short term solution only
1. Drummond Cove	Rock seawall in front of Community centre	Seawall has been in place since approximately 2014 to protect against erosion. The CGG has not committed to long-term protection, but the structure is estimated to continue to offer protection from erosion over the next 10 years.
1. Drummond Cove	Natural Dune System in Southern Section	Provides buffer against erosion and natural cover provides a means of trapping windblown sand. Potential to erode naturally over time
2. Glenfield	Natural Dune System throughout	Provides buffer against erosion and natural cover provides a means of trapping windblown sand. Potential to erode naturally over time
2. Glenfield	Coastal Foreshore Reserve	Other than the Water Treatment Plant site, development has not been established inside the coastal hazard area. Effective avoidance through provision of coastal foreshore reserve in accordance with SPP2.6 Cl. 5.9.
3. Sunset Beach	Natural Dune System in Northern Section	Provides buffer against erosion and natural cover provides a means of trapping windblown sand. Potential to erode naturally over time
3. Sunset Beach	Managed Retreat Conditions	The Sunset Caravan Park is on a lease that incorporates managed retreat provisions triggered by erosion of the foreshore within a prescribed distance of the property boundary
4. Bluff Point	Geotextile Groyne at St Georges Beach	In place since 2017, to date stabilising the foreshore area through accretion on south side. Some erosion potential is noted on the north side. Structure is semi-permanent, and control is localised to the immediate area.
5. Beresford	Beresford Beach Coastal Protection Works	Due for completion 2018. Will provide buried seawalls from Midalia's Beach north to Trigg St. Effective protection against erosion. Does not remove risk from inundation in extreme events
5. Beresford	Coastal Protection Structures and	Completed 2018. The reconfiguration of the groynes and tombolo is designed to provide the beach greater protection from erosion. The beach sand size is coarser than historically used which offers greater resilience against

CMU

Erosion

Inundation

Sunset Beach

Property – Planning Recommendations

- Introduce a Special Control Area (SCA) to trigger the requirement for normally exempt development to require planning approval.
- A Local Coastal Planning Policy (LCPP) will be developed and provide Statutory Planning guidelines and prescriptive recommendations for development of properties within the SCA
- Require Section 70A notification to be placed on titles to inform prospective purchasers to the risk of coastal erosion.
- **Avoid** development of vacant residential land within the identified 2110 coastal hazard area not classified as Infill under SPP2.6. For greenfield sites, planning should ensure an appropriate coastal foreshore reserve as required by SPP2.6 is provided
- Allow infill development subject to LCPP provisions, which use either Accommodate or Managed Retreat depending on risk level:
 - Extreme: 0 properties.
 - High: 57 properties. **Accommodate** erosion risk on the provision that a Section 70a notification is placed on Title. Annual Monitoring of shoreline (HSD). and updated site-specific assessment of future shoreline hazard lines.
 - Moderate: 82 properties. **Accommodate** erosion risk on the provision that a Section 70a notification is placed on Title. Initial 5-year review of shoreline and updated site-specific assessment of future shoreline hazard lines.

No Risk of Inundation

CGG coastal infrastructure

- The general approach within the CMU for coastal infrastructure is **Managed Retreat**. The approach will allow use of the asset to continue until defined trigger points are reached, or a safety risk is presented at which point asset removal is required.
- Critical at-risk assets to 2030 are Triton Place Carpark, Caravan Park, Foreshore Reserve areas, Swan Drive Park Toilets and Grassed Areas.

Bluff Point

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