

Moreton Bay's Living Coast Plan

Coastal Hazard Adaptation Strategy

Engagement Summary



Acknowledgement

We acknowledge the Kabi Kabi, Jinibara and Turrbal Peoples as the Traditional Custodians of the lands and waterways of the Moreton Bay Region, and pay our respects to their Elders, past, present and emerging. We recognise that the Moreton Bay Region has always been a place of cultural, spiritual, social and economic significance to First Nations people.

We are committed to working in partnership with Traditional Custodians and other First Nations communities to shape a shared future that celebrates First Nations history and culture as an irreplaceable foundation of our region's collective identity.

Alignment with our vision

Moreton Bay's Living Coast Plan is helping to achieve our Corporate Plan 2022 - 2027 and realise our vision:

Our Moreton Bay. Amazing places. Natural spaces.

The strategic pillar this supports is:



OUR HEALTHY ENVIRONMENTS

Our Healthy Environments goal is that Moreton Bay will be renowned for its healthy natural and built environments that enhance our identity, support biodiversity and our sustainable lifestyles by 2033.

Read more about Council's Corporate Plan and the pillars that underpin it at:

[Moretonbay.qld.gov.au/Services/Reports-Policies/Corporate-Plan](https://moretonbay.qld.gov.au/Services/Reports-Policies/Corporate-Plan)

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Executive summary

The development of the Living Coast Plan involved a considered process where community members have been involved every step of the way. Three stages of engagement across two and a half years ensured the voice of our Moreton Bay communities was captured in the Living Coast Plan.

Throughout the project we heard from people who are passionate about our coastal areas, and who understand the threats that coastal hazards pose to our region. The Living Coast Plan attracted comments from both people who live and work in coastal communities and people who love to visit our coasts.

Phase 1 | Understanding community values

To start off the process, Council set out to build the communities understanding of coastal hazard causes, impacts and potential mitigations and to identify community values and priorities associated with our coastal areas. We went out and talked to residents face to face and sought feedback through a community values survey. We met with community organisations and held pop up events where residents could talk to the project team.

The result of this first phase was the identification of 8 community values, which became the foundation of discussions in the following stages. This ensured the aspirations and perspectives of the broader community were considered and integrated in the Living Coast Plan.

The 8 community values are:

- 1. The beauty of the bayside**
Preserving scenic amenity
- 2. Our iconic natural environments**
Preserving natural ecosystems for plants, animals and marine life
- 3. Access for all**
Access to the foreshore and coastline
- 4. Our history and our heritage**
Protecting cultural heritage
- 5. Getting out there to enjoy it**
Opportunities for sport and recreation
- 6. Local jobs and businesses**
Business and commercial opportunities
- 7. Listening to each other**
Continuing community engagement
- 8. Long term thinking**
Considering the impacts of climate change

Phase 2 | Incorporating local knowledge

The second phase of engagement focused on embedding community values in the planning process in collaboration with smaller groups, including First Nations and a Community Reference Group.

The Community Reference Group allowed Council to work with a group of passionate community members to understand the issues and opportunities and come up with a plan for next steps. Through this process, Council created an environment where everyone could respectfully and constructively consider each other's questions and perspectives. The process was incredibly successful and highly regarded by both the project team and those who participated. It has set an exemplary standard for future engagement on coastal management issues.

The outcomes of the first two phases of engagement created a shared understanding of needs and opportunities in the adaptation planning process for the region's coastline as well as an appreciation of objectives for coastal management and preferred approaches to adaptation.



Phase 3 | Feedback on the draft Plan

The final phase of engagement shared the draft Living Coast Plan for community feedback.

Informed by community insights in Phase's 1 and 2, the project team developed a draft plan that reflects community aspirations and concerns. We invited community feedback in writing, verbally at one of our community drop-in sessions, or online via an interactive map.

All feedback has been reviewed and summarised into the following themes:

- Respecting Traditional Owners
- Nature based adaption as a first response
- Environmental impacts matter
- Taking action today
- Data led management
- Community education

Explanations of these themes are provided in Section 2 of this report.

Community feedback has been incorporated into the final Living Coast Plan, which is publicly available on Council's website.

Council now has a plan to guide future management of infrastructure, services and the environment in our coastal areas to prepare, adapt and respond to coastal hazards and changes. This will act as a long-term planning resource.

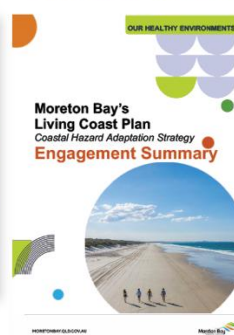
Want to know more?

The diagram below provides an overview of the Council documents available for this project. This document provides an overview of Phase 2 and Phase 3 of the engagement program.

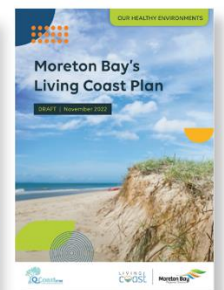
PHASE 1 Engagement Summary



PHASES 2 and 3 Engagement Summary



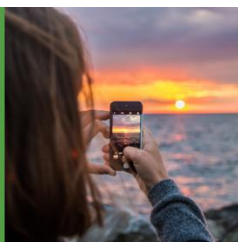
Moreton Bay's Living Coast Plan



THIS DOCUMENT

PHASE 1

1,119
surveys



327

people at drop in
events



2,033

comments
analysed



PHASE 2

30 hours
in workshops and
activities



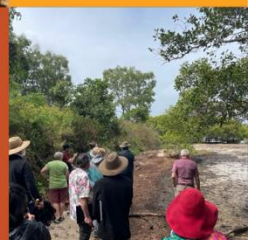
12

residents involved
in the Community
Reference Group



2

Traditional Owner
groups engaged



PHASE 3

95

submissions
received



155

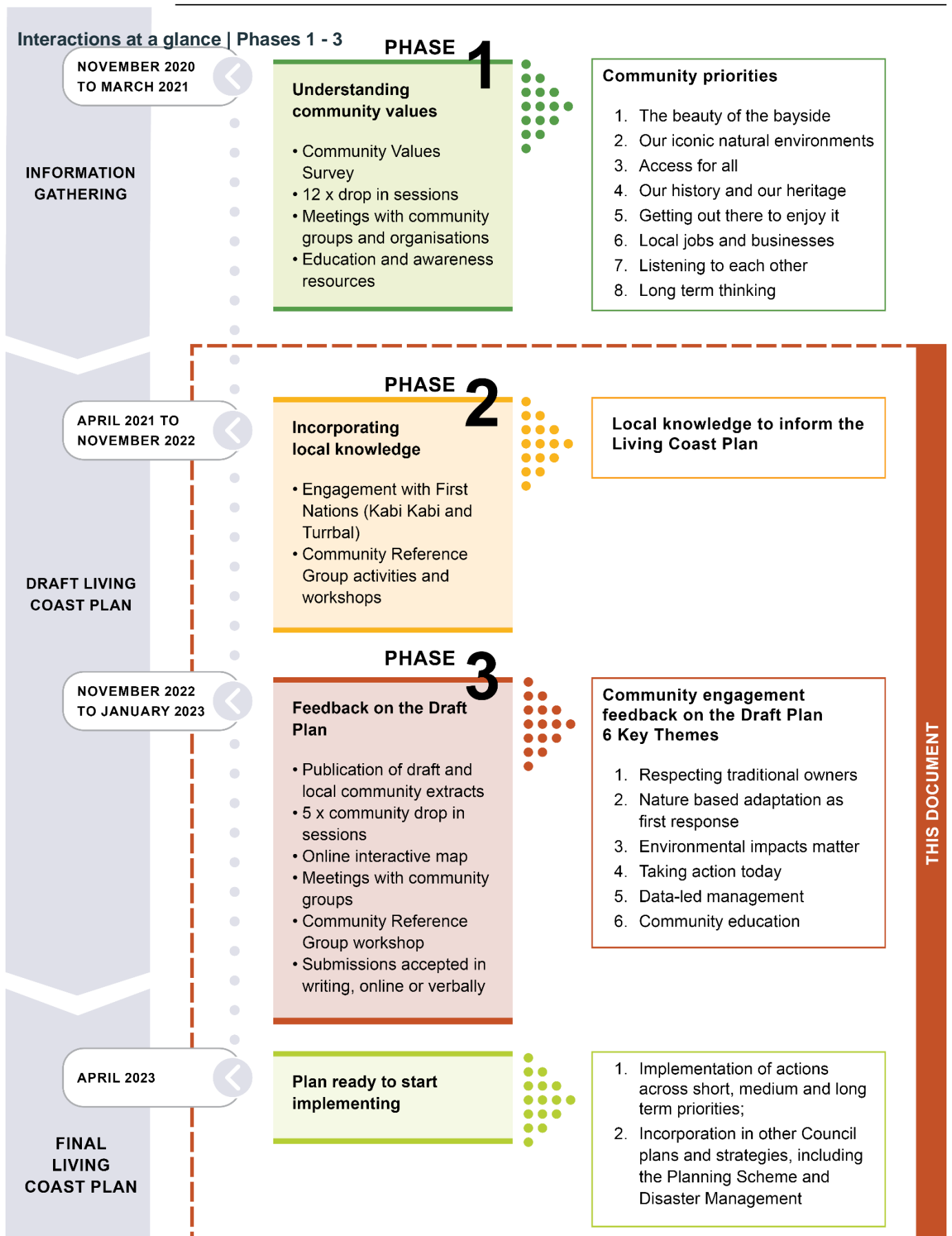
people at drop in
events



116

downloads of the
draft Plan

ALIGNMENT OF ENGAGEMENT PHASES





Section 1

Setting the scene

This section sets the context for the Coastal Hazard Adaptation Strategy project and provides an overview of the engagement process.



Our dynamic coast

Our coastal areas are a living and breathing backdrop to our lifestyles and are steeped in rich cultural heritage.

Our coast is dynamic. It is always changing with constant natural processes, extreme weather events and gradually changing climatic conditions. As time goes on and the region continues to grow, it is in all of our best interests to prepare for and manage the risks that come from these coastal shifts, and the hazards they bring. That includes the risks from cyclones, coastal erosion, storm tides and sea-level rise.

As part of the Queensland Government's QCOAST 2100 Program, Moreton Bay Regional Council has developed a Coastal Hazard Adaptation Strategy (CHAS) called Moreton Bay's Living Coast Plan. The plan is a high-level, technical analysis of the Region's exposure to coastal hazards, now and in the future, and a risk management strategy to respond to that. It creates a pathway of adaptation measures that bolsters resilience across the Region, particularly in our most vulnerable areas.

The development of the Living Coast Plan helps Council to better prepare itself, our communities and service providers to proactively respond to coastal hazards. It considers future management of infrastructure, services and the environment in our coastal areas and will act as a long-term planning resource.

Through this plan, we hope to support a healthy environment and preserve the high level of livability promoted by our natural areas and our unique communities.

“They (coastal hazards) need to be addressed with a sense of urgency as they affect the liveability and resources of these areas for our residents and visitors.”

Submission on draft Living Coast Plan

QCOAST 2100 Program

The QCOAST 2100 Program is a \$13 million Queensland Government program that provides an opportunity for local Councils to partner with the Queensland Government to understand the impact of worsening coastal hazards. Moreton Bay Regional Council is one of more than 30 Queensland coastal local governments participating in the program. This project reflects the eight phases outlined in [Developing a Coastal Hazard Adaptation Strategy: Minimum Standards and Guideline for Queensland Local Governments](#) (MSGQLG).

Figure 1 describes the eight phases of the CHAS. It should be noted that the development of the CHAS was undertaken as a cyclic process, whereby each phase is interconnected and can be revisited and refined as necessary.

Figure 1. Phases for developing a coastal hazard adaptation plan



Engagement context

Moreton Bay as a Region has always been a changing place. We've always experienced coastal hazards like coastal erosion and flooding from storm tides and king tides, and in the future we expect to experience the sea-level rising. We can all recognise and plan ahead to reduce the risks caused by changes along our coastline.

In some parts of our coastline, the way we live, work and play is under threat from coastal hazards. Through the Living Coast Plan, we are seeking ways to protect our lifestyle, amenity and livelihoods from future changes to our coastal areas. Working with our community to understand and plan for changes and to ensure everyone understands the role they play in responding to the continuing changes in our bay is critical to the success of this project.

The creation of the Living Coast Plan has been complex, incorporating information from many stakeholders, technical experts and our community. This document captures and reports on the role community have played in shaping our approach to better manage the effects of coastal hazards to our region. Together, we have developed a strategy that outlines how we expect coastal hazards and changes in sea level may impact coastal communities, the local economy and the natural environment. We have identified the most vulnerable parts of our region and developed a range of potential adaption options to preserve the values most important to our communities.

Implementing the Living Coast Plan will protect the elements of our coastal areas that we as a community love and support. This is something we couldn't do without help from our communities, stakeholders and technical experts. Thank you to everyone who got involved and took the time to share their local knowledge and feedback.

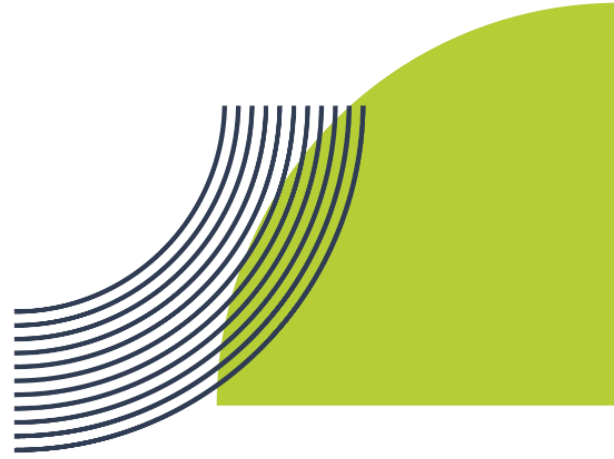
The need for a more collaborative approach

Our engagement approach was underpinned by the fundamental understanding that a business-as-usual approach would not suffice on such a complex project. We were committed to ensuring a comprehensive process that invited our community to participate throughout the journey. Coastal Hazard awareness and adaptation planning is a challenging, highly sensitive and relatively new issue. Consequently, our understanding of how to tackle it is constantly evolving. Understandably, there is limited general knowledge around the issues of coastal hazards and there are many diverse and equally valid community perspectives on the matter. This is a challenge that affects all of us, especially those living and working in coastal areas.

By working together, we can identify the right mix of coastal management options for our region to protect the things we all love.

The tailored and collaborative approach used in this engagement process helped all involved to learn, share, reflect and plan together. Community input from all phases of consultation has helped us shape the direction of technical investigations underpinning the Living Coast Plan and prioritise adaptation actions for the Moreton Bay region's coastline and communities.

“This has been a huge task on a most challenging, highly sensitive and relatively new issue against which there are few if any precedents as a basis from which to progress towards delivering the final product.”
Community Reference Group participant



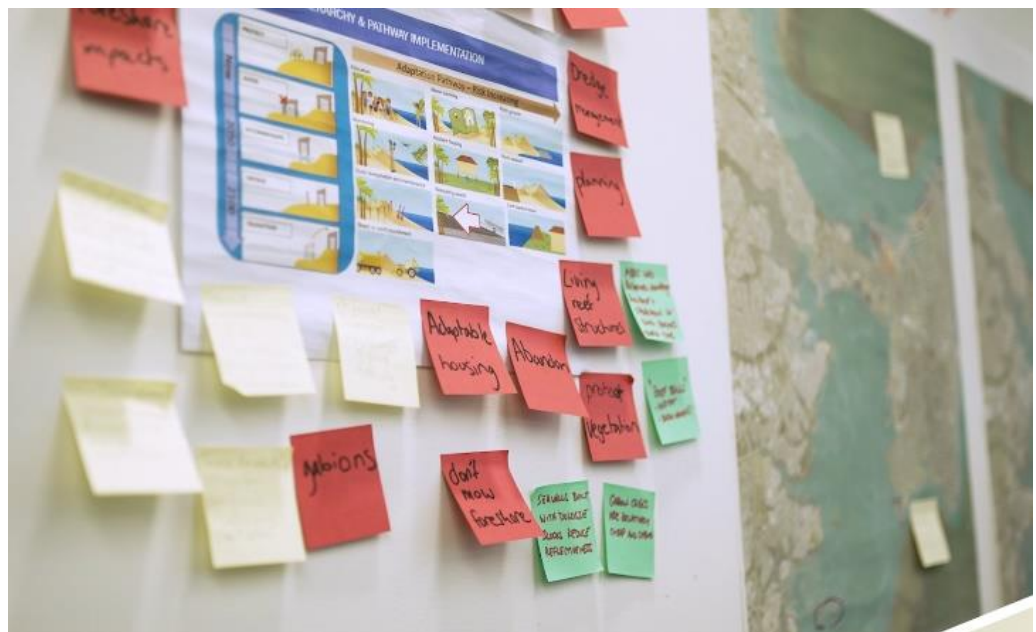
Section 2

Engagement summary

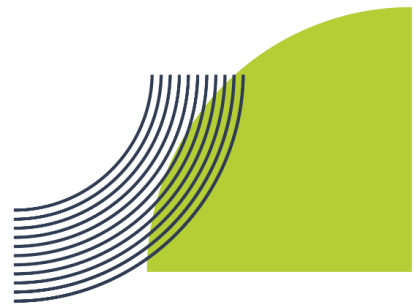
Phase 2 and Phase 3

This section captures the process and insights gathered through Phase 2 and Phase 3 of the engagement program.

A summary of Phase 1 engagement is available to download via the Moreton Says website.



Activities Overview



PHASE 2 Incorporating local knowledge

April 2021 to November 2022

Council invited applications from residents and representatives of community organisations to form a Community Reference Group (CRG). The CRG provided a community perspective and local knowledge to the development of the draft Living Coast Plan.

12 amazing and dedicated community members were selected for the group including coastal residents, environmental activists, recreation enthusiasts, and people with a professional history in town planning and environmental management.

“I’m impressed with the level of local detail in Moreton Bay Regional Council’s CHAS.”

Submission on draft Living Coast Plan

Council used workshops and activities to gather feedback from the CRG to incorporate local knowledge and priorities in all stages of developing the plan. The topics discussed at CRG workshops during this stage of the project were:

1. CRG introductory activity
2. History of coastal hazards and impacts in the region
3. Hazards and risk allocation in the context of impact on the community
4. Adaptation options for coastal communities
5. Socio-economic implications of adaptation options

Education and knowledge sharing were an important part of the CRG process to make sure members could meaningfully influence the development of the draft Living Coast Plan.

The outcomes of the first stage of engagement, including the local preferences identified for each coastal community, were considered throughout the development of the draft plan and in discussions with the CRG.

At a glance

- Engagement with First Nations (Kabi Kabi and Turrbal)
- Community Reference Group activities and workshops
- Incorporation of community values
- Updated local modelling and surveys



PHASE 3 Feedback on the draft plan

November 2022 to March 2023

The draft plan was shared with the community for feedback between 14 November and 16 December 2022. We also shared extracts of the plan specific to 18 coastal localities to help residents find the information that was most relevant to them.

Submissions on the draft plan could be made in three ways:

- A written submission lodged online, by post or by email
- Adding a pin comment to an online interactive map
- Verbally to the project team at a drop in event, meeting or over the phone.

A final CRG workshop considered the outcomes and feedback from the community and options for changes to the draft plan to make sure it reflected community expectations.

The interactive map

An interactive map on Council's Your Say Moreton Bay site allowed participants to tell us their thoughts on the draft Living Coast Plan. Three different pins could be dropped onto the map to show:

- 'Things you love' to tell us about the places on our coast they want to see protected,
- 'Plan feedback' to provide feedback on the draft Living Coast plan
- 'Adaptation options' to tell us what kind of adaptation options Council should consider for a particular place.

Participants could also 'upvote' or 'downvote' other people's comments to show their level of support.

“*The impact of tidal inundation on shorebird habitat at Kakadu Beach Bird Sanctuary, Bribie Island and more detail on protection of shorebird habitat across the region to protect species.*”
Submission on draft Living Coast Plan



At a glance

- Publication of draft and local community extracts
- 5 x community drop in sessions
- Online interactive map
- Meetings with community groups
- Community Reference Group workshop
- Submissions accepted in writing, online or verbally

Drop in events

Council held face to face events in five at risk coastal communities to speak to residents about the draft Living Coast Plan. Attendees could provide feedback on a paper map or verbally to the project team. Locations included:

- Bongaree foreshore
- Toorbul foreshore
- Lehman Park, Beachmere
- Dohles Rocks, Griffin foreshore
- Jamieson Park, Scarborough

More than 150 people attended pop up events to meet the project team, learn more about the draft Living Coast Plan and share their feedback.

“*Things like artificial reefs, sand bag socks etc. to create banks for waves to break and disperse energy. Waves are breaking too close to shore and scouring what sand is left.*”
Submission on draft Living Coast Plan



What we heard from you

We considered all your feedback to improve the draft Living Coast Plan so it would better reflect community expectations and address the priorities of our diverse Region.

Through this process, it was clear the majority of community members supported both the need for and approach of the plan. Of the 95 submissions received only two were opposed to the plan, both on the basis of projected sea level rises.

Some feedback received was not relevant to this particular plan but has been shared with the appropriate Council teams or State Government departments.

After reviewing all the feedback, six key themes emerged for suggested improvements to the plan. These are summed up as:



Respecting traditional owners



Taking action today



Nature based adaptation as first response



Data-led management



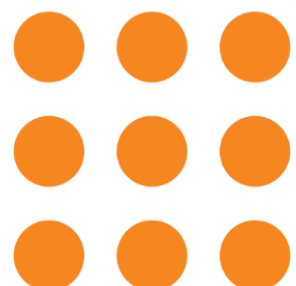
Environmental impacts matter



Community education

“I am both hopeful and positive that the priority actions and pathways within this document will work towards ensuring both a healthy environment and a healthy and resilient community well into the future.”

Submission on draft Living Coast Plan



Key feedback themes



Respecting traditional owners

The community let us know that the plan needed greater recognition of the role of Traditional Owners and local Elders in both the development and implementation of the Plan

Our response

Council has worked with Traditional Owners and Elders in the development of the draft Plan and will continue to work with them in the implementation of actions under the Plan.



Work with the Kabi Kabi (and other traditional owners) to implement traditional protection methods.”

CRG member feedback



Nature based adaptation as first response

A strong focus on natural adaptation options, such as revegetation, emerged through community feedback. This was preferred over built forms wherever practical and not impacting existing social values. There was also support for the use of offshore structures such as artificial reefs or breakwaters to reduce wave energy causing erosion.

Our response

The final Living Coast Plan prioritises nature based coastal management including dune and vegetation protection and maintenance. Priority actions include beach nourishment across the region and piloting coastal environmental enhancement projects that improve environmental values and provide protection from coastal hazards.



It makes sense and we would prefer to see natural management over seawalls”.

Submission on draft Living Coast Plan





Environmental impacts matter

With a strong community focus on preserving the natural assets and livability of our Region, it came as no surprise residents had plenty of feedback about the impact of coastal hazards on our plants and animals. Feedback included:

- The impact of coastal change on shorebird roosting and feeding areas and the desire for a Council commitment to protect shorebirds and other coastal wildlife included in the Plan
- A desire to see existing mangrove areas supported to remain healthy and regenerate as part of the Plan
- Requests for the plan to more explicitly refer to the impacts of coastal hazards and change on coastal environments and ecosystems, and the impacts of that on the community.

Our response

The final Living Coast Plan includes more actions to enhance and protect natural environments and wildlife habitats.

These actions include ensuring that coastal management plans for the ongoing survival of key terrestrial and marine species in Moreton Bay and its coastal areas consider how management decisions impact their distribution, habitat and life-cycle requirements.

The plan now also identifies the need for more studies into risks to key coastal environmental values, including options to respond to those risks, changing ecological needs and climate change considerations, so that our natural areas and habitats are connected, protected and enhanced.

“Human encroachment and increasing effects of Climate Change have interfered with the natural processes of a Living Beach, which is compromising the stability and the coastline’s ability to deal with these changes and regenerate.”

Submission on draft Living Coast Plan



Taking action today

While the Living Coast Plan includes a response to future impacts and coastal hazards as they arise, participants told us they wanted to see more recognition of present-day impacts of coastal hazards. This includes a description of immediate actions to address these within the next five years.


There were clear concerns about the interaction between tidal surges and coastal drainage systems, including backflow devices, particularly when tidal inundation coincides with heavy rainfall.

The impact of existing built structures, such as boat ramps, groynes or seawalls, on the natural movement of sand was also raised. Submissions raised concerns that these structures could cause changes to the foreshore area and loss of wildlife habitat and recreation opportunities.

Our response

The Living Coast Plan identifies several communities that experience tidal inundation and localised flooding caused by heavy rainfall. The final plan has been updated to identify these areas and an action to investigate issues through a Local Resilience Plan, which will also identify measures to reduce impacts and improve community resilience.

Actions identified in the Local Resilience Plans will identify immediate actions that Council and the community can take to reduce the risk of flooding and tidal inundation.

 *An aspect the plan needs to consider is coastal hazards in coordination with likely simultaneous onshore impacts, such as heavy rainfall and flooding.”*

Submission on draft Living Coast Plan


Data-led management

Feedback highlighted a community desire for the plan to consider the impacts of ongoing population growth and development on coastal hazards impacts, and suitable town planning responses to avoid future impacts.

A desire for increased monitoring of local sea levels was also a clear point of interest, with suggestions for publicly available data to monitor actual sea level rises. In line with this, respondents also wanted existing seawalls to be retrofitted to accommodate sea level rise and reduce impacts.

Our response

The final plan now includes information about how the community can monitor real-time sea-level data from gauges at Donnybrook and Scarborough. The Living Coast Plan also identifies adaptation pathways for coastal communities, including a first principle of avoiding placing new development or assets in coastal hazard areas.

 *The plan should consider the hazard humans pose, increasing population and visitor numbers, on beach and wildlife...”*

Submission on draft Living Coast Plan

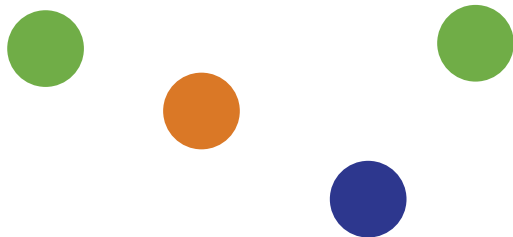


Community education

The community let us know that while the project identified actions for government to take on addressing coastal hazards, they want more education and awareness of individual actions and responsibilities. A focus on reducing home and lifestyle risks from coastal hazards and actions residents and property owners can take to be more resilient was identified as being of value. This included education about housing design, land management (including vegetation) and coastal recreation choices.

Our response

The Living Coast Plan has identified localities where educating the community to build awareness and understanding of coastal hazards is a key step towards building resilience in coastal communities. In some communities with significant environmental values, this includes educating the community on the importance of the environment and using nature based solutions to manage coastal hazards.



“Owners of lands adjoining natural assets and waterways need to be reminded of their responsibilities in regard to clearing of bushland.”

Submission on draft Living Coast Plan



Existing resources

Council will create new and improved community resources as part of the implementation of the Living Coast Plan. In the meantime, below are some existing resources that may help you prepare for and respond to coastal hazards.

Check your risk

Download a Flood Check Property Report from moretonbay.qld.gov.au/Services/Property-Ownership/Flooding/Flood-Check to see if your property may be affected by tidal inundation or flooding.

Improve your resilience

Use Council's Home and Living Guides from moretonbay.qld.gov.au/Services/Building-Development/Your-Home-And-Living to make your home more resilient to the impacts of coastal hazards.



Prepare an emergency plan and kit

Every home and business in Moreton Bay should be ready for an emergency. You'll find resources to prepare your emergency plan and stock your emergency kit at getready.qld.gov.au/get-prepared/3-steps-get-ready



Next steps

The community's feedback has been incorporated into a revised Living Coast Plan, which will be presented to the Council for endorsement.

The Living Coast Plan outlines adaptation actions that will be implemented in the short, medium and long term across the Moreton Bay region. You will start to see those actions roll out soon.

With this plan in place, our community will have an opportunity to address the risks of coastal hazards and rising sea levels and reduce or avoid some of the worst impacts. By working together, we can secure the future of our much loved coastal areas.

You can get involved and play your part too.

- Sign up for the Coast Snap citizen science coastal monitoring program at moretonbay.qld.gov.au/Services/Environment/Waterways/Living-Coast/CoastSnap
- Find out more about making your home more resilient to flooding or inundation and other climate hazards at moretonbay.qld.gov.au/Services/Building-Development/Your-Home-And-Living
- Volunteer for a bushcare group to help protect and restore native vegetation areas or to join a Community Disaster Management Team in your area at moretonbay.qld.gov.au/Council/Volunteers
- Find out more about coastal vegetation management at moretonbay.qld.gov.au/Services/Environment/Waterways/Coastal-Vegetation .

The Living Coast Plan will be reviewed every five years to update modelling, evaluate actions to date, and revise future plans accordingly. Council will seek community input to the review of the plan.



Submission summary

Submissions not related to the Living Coast Plan have been excluded from this summary, however the feedback has been passed on to the appropriate Council team or State Government Department.

Theme	Submission comments	MBRC response
General support for plan	There was general support for the need for a coastal hazard adaptation strategy and the approach taken by Council from most submissions.	MBRC is grateful for the support of residents both through the Community Reference Group and through submissions on the draft Plan. Council will continue to work with the community on implementation of the Living Coast Plan.
Minor edits	Minor spelling mistakes, grammatical errors, suggested changes to wording to improve clarity.	MBRC has made changes to the draft Plan to improve accuracy and readability prior to submission for Council endorsement.
Role of Traditional Owners	A desire to see more recognition of the role of Traditional Owners and local Elders in both the development and implementation of the Plan.	MBRC has worked with Traditional Owners and Elders in the development of the Plan and will continue to work with them in the implementation of actions under the Plan.
Dohles Rocks Village	A desire for the Plan to refer to actions at Dohles Rocks Village rather than the suburb of Griffin to more clearly reflect the localised nature of hazards and impacts.	The draft Plan used suburb names for locations consistently across the region. MBRC has updated this location name from Griffin to Dohles Rocks (Griffin) in the final Plan.
Shorebird impacts	A desire to see the impact of coastal change on shorebird roosting and feeding areas and a Council commitment to protect shorebirds and other coastal wildlife included in the Plan.	Additional implementation actions have been added to the Living Coast Plan for environmental enhancement that ensures our natural areas and wildlife habitats are connected, protected and enhanced.
Mangrove areas	A desire to see existing mangrove areas supported to remain healthy and regenerate as part of the Plan.	These actions include coastal management plans for the ongoing survival of key terrestrial and marine species that use Moreton Bay and its coastal areas (particularly those already under threat) by considering how management decisions impact their distribution, habitat and life-cycle requirements.



Environmental impacts (general)	A desire for the Plan to more explicitly refer to the impacts of coastal hazards and change on coastal environments and ecosystems, and the impacts of that on the community.	<p>Our key coastal environments are naturally resilient to coastal hazards and provide protection to coastal communities. The Living Coast Plan now recognises the need to investigate the implications of sea level rise on coastal environmental values and opportunities for wetland and vegetation restoration projects to improve natural resilience.</p> <p>The plan now identifies the need to investigate risks to key coastal environmental values, including options to respond to those risks, changing ecological needs and climate change considerations, so that our natural areas and habitats are connected, protected and enhanced.</p>
Place based resilience planning	Residents of both Scarborough and Dohles Rocks, Griffin strongly supported the proposed place-based community resilience planning and the identification of their communities for pilot projects.	MBRC is grateful to residents for their commitment to working together to improve the resilience of their communities to coastal hazards.
Coastal drainage systems	Residents of multiple coastal communities raised concerns about the interaction between tidal surges and the function of coastal drainage systems, including 'duckbill' outlets, particularly when inundation coincides with heavy rainfall.	The Living Coast Plan identifies several communities that experience both tidal inundation and localised flooding caused by heavy rainfall. The plan has been updated to identify these areas and that this will be investigated through a Local Resilience Plan, which will identify measures to reduce flooding impacts and improve community resilience.
Present day impacts	A desire to see more recognition of present-day impacts of coastal hazards and a description of immediate actions to address these within the next five years included in the Plan.	Actions identified in Local Resilience Plans will identify immediate actions that Council and the community can take to reduce the risk of flooding and tidal inundation.
Population growth	A desire for the plan to consider the impacts of ongoing population growth and development in coastal areas on coastal hazards and impacts, and suitable planning responses to avoid future impacts.	The Living Coast Plan identifies adaptation pathways for coastal communities. The general first principle is to avoid placing new development or assets in coastal hazard areas. Any new development or infrastructure in coastal hazard areas will need to be assessed in accordance with State Planning Policy, approvals requirements, and include necessary mitigation measures.
Forecast sea level rises	A desire for increased monitoring of local sea levels with publicly available data to monitor actual sea level rises. A desire for existing seawalls to be retrofitted to accommodate sea level rise and reduce impacts.	The plan has been updated to include information about how the community can monitor real-time sea-level data from gauges at Donnybrook and Scarborough.

Adaptation option preferences	A desire for natural adaptation options, such as revegetation, to be preferred over built forms where practical. Some support for the use of offshore structures such as artificial reefs or breakwaters to reduce wave energy causing erosion.	Nature based coastal management has been prioritised for dune and vegetation protection and maintenance. This includes beach nourishment across the region and piloting coastal environmental enhancement projects that improve environmental values and provide protection from coastal hazards (as per location-based actions). They are focused where existing seawalls are adjacent to significant environmental areas.
Impacts of built forms	Residents of multiple coastal communities raised concerns about the impact of existing built structures, such as boat ramps, groynes or seawalls, on the natural movement of sand, resulting in changes to the foreshore area and loss of wildlife habitat and recreation opportunities.	The Living Coast Plan now identifies the need to update Shoreline Erosion Management Plans that study short term coastal processes and the management actions required.
Community education	A desire to see increased education of coastal community residents on the risks from coastal hazards and actions they can take to be more resilient.	The Living Coast Plan identifies localities where educating the community to build awareness and understanding of coastal hazards is a key step towards building resilience in coastal communities. In some communities with significant environmental values, this includes educating the community on the importance of the environment and using nature-based solutions to manage coastal hazards.





For more information on our new Corporate Plan and Pillars scan the QR code or visit moretonbay.qld.gov.au