

Dundowran and Craignish

Coastal Adaptation Strategies Survey Responses (July/August 2020)

Respondent characteristics:



Guiding strategy preferences for Dundowran and Craignish

All adaptation strategies received high levels of support from respondents. The enhance and avoid strategies had the greatest support while retreat and protect / defend had comparatively lower levels of support than other responses.

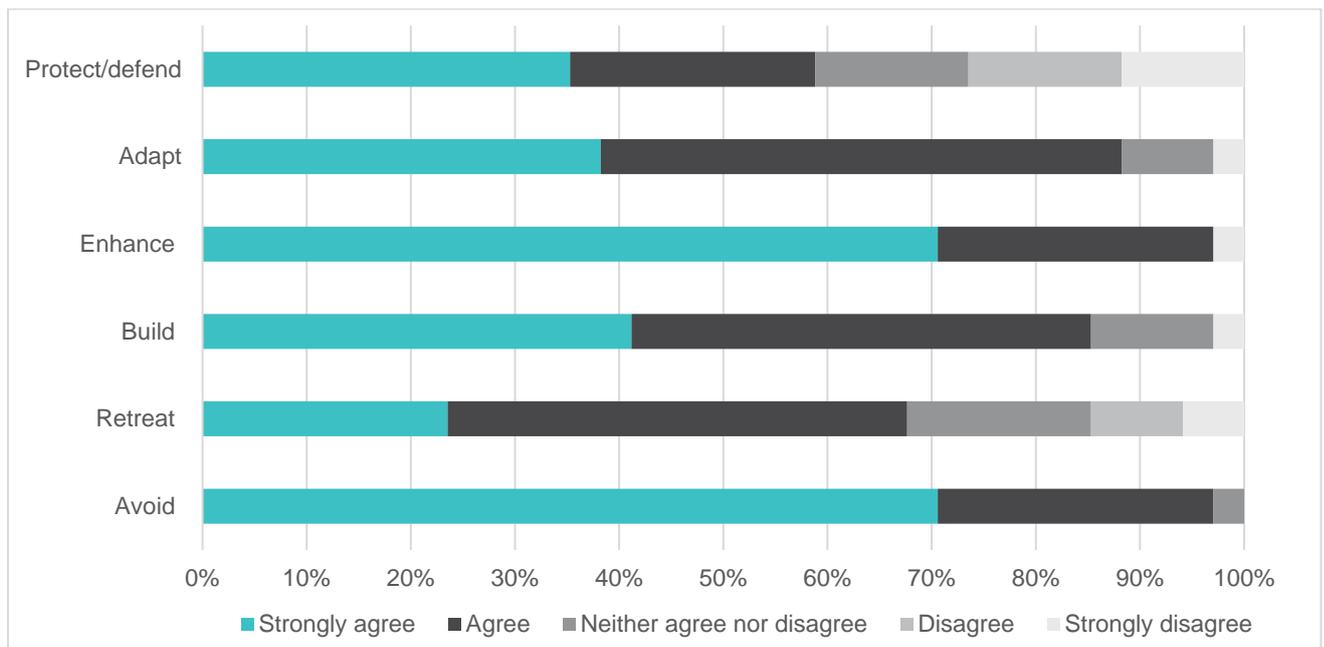


Figure 1: Preferred response strategies for Dundowran and Craignish

Key feedback:

1. Avoid new development in high risk areas, particularly in proximity to the foreshore and Eli Creek and O'Regan Creek. It was suggested that land at Ansons Road could be resumed and revegetated, rather than developed for residential use.
2. Planning scheme responses such as zoning amendments, increasing development setbacks, and preventing clearing within 100 metres of the high tide mark are potential ways to manage development in vulnerable areas.
3. Increase community awareness and knowledge of coastal hazards, evacuation plans and the importance of dune protection and rehabilitation are key strategies for building community resilience. This could be achieved through social media, letter drops and community information sessions.

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4. Preference for natural responses to enhance the resilience of at-risk areas such as foreshore and mangrove revegetation, dune stabilisation and the creation of natural buffer areas. These options were generally preferred over man-made interventions as they have fewer environmental impacts. The Mungomery's Vine Forest, foreshore areas between Ansons Road and Petersons Road, and vegetation at creek mouths are key locations for protection and enhancement through revegetation.
5. Develop a stronger evacuation plan which details evacuation routes to identified safe assembly centres such as Dundowran Hall.
6. Public infrastructure (toilet blocks and picnic areas) and residential development are key assets requiring relocation to out of at-risk areas or protection through flood mitigation barriers. There were divergent views as to whether Council or the landowner should fund land acquisition and re-location costs.

How people would like to be involved

More than two-thirds (68%) of respondents indicated that they would like to support coastal hazard adaptation through involvement in volunteering programs that monitor coastal changes and issues in their locality. The next most popular response was in support of a rate increase to support coastal hazard adaptation. There were similar proportions of people who indicated that they would be willing to undertake works to protect their property and who said that they did not want to contribute time or funds to coastal hazard adaptation works. Only a small proportion of respondents said they would pay a levy to fund coastal hazard adaptation works.

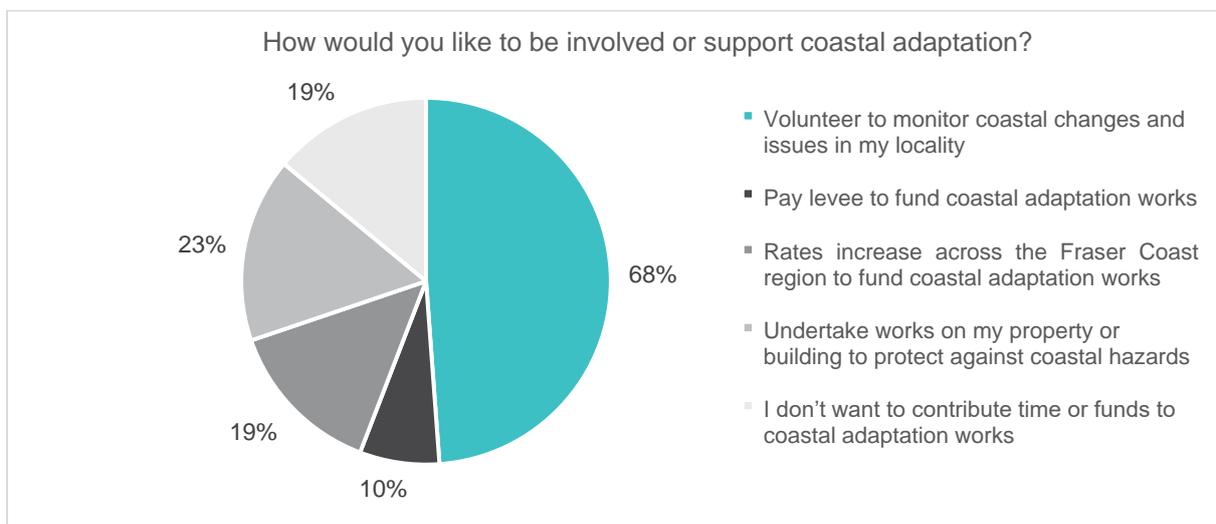


Figure 2: Preferred involvement in coastal adaption in Dundowran and Craignish