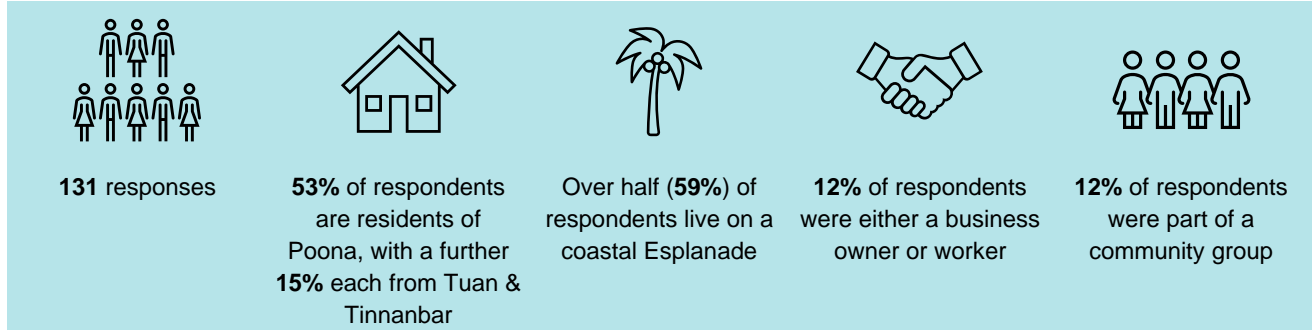


Great Sandy Strait Townships

Coastal Adaptation Strategies Survey Responses (July/August 2020)

Respondent characteristics:



Guiding strategy preferences for the Great Sandy Strait townships:

Enhance strategies received the strongest support, followed by build, protect/ defend and avoid responses. Retreat received the lowest level of support from respondents.

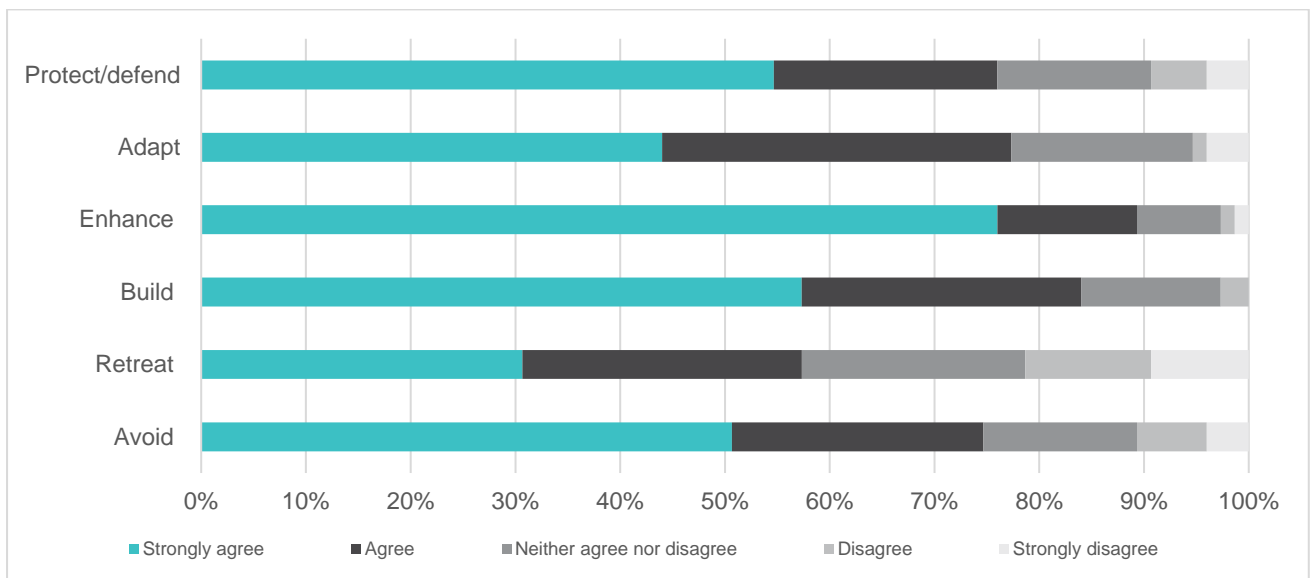


Figure 1: Preferred response strategies for the Great Sandy Strait townships

Key feedback:

1. Use planning controls and policy to reduce development in high risk areas. To offset this, it may be appropriate to increase densities in lower risk areas. Specific policy responses of this nature should be incorporated into foreshore master plans.
2. Retain areas subject to coastal hazards as green and open space, with limited infrastructure and development (e.g. only low cost public amenities). Where located within the at-risk areas, development should incorporate resilient building design approaches, specified in building codes and design standards.
3. Protect and maintain existing buildings and infrastructure in at-risk areas and make best use of the coastline today, rather than risk over-expenditure on relocating and retreating assets that would limit their use in the short to medium term.
4. The new toilet block at the Poona boat ramp is a key asset. Some expressed that it should be located outside of the hazard area, while others stated that there is no point siting it far away from the boat ramp as it will be underutilised.

Great Sandy Strait Townships

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5. Divergent views on the Poona boat ramp –most recognised that it is important to relocate or enhance the boat ramp to ensure it is protected, others believe it should be abandoned.
6. The Poona foreshore is a key community asset and should be stabilised and protected through a hard infrastructure response (e.g. rock wall).
7. The Tinnanbar and Tuan foreshores are key assets to be protected and enhanced in the future. Re-establishing mangrove vegetation in key areas (e.g. between Tinnanbar boat ramp & Mosquito beach) is the preferred strategy to achieve this. It is acknowledged that a hard infrastructure (e.g. sea walls) response may be needed in the long term.
8. Build community resilience through education and awareness raising of coastal hazards. The community should be educated about appropriate and responsive construction methods, benefits of mangrove trees and impacts of removing trees etc. This is important to instil commitment and change behavioural patterns across both young and old.

How would you like to be involved or support coastal adaptation?

Most respondents indicated that they would be willing to volunteer to monitor coastal changes and issues in their locality to support adaptation. The other options, with the exception of paying a levy, had a similar number of responses.

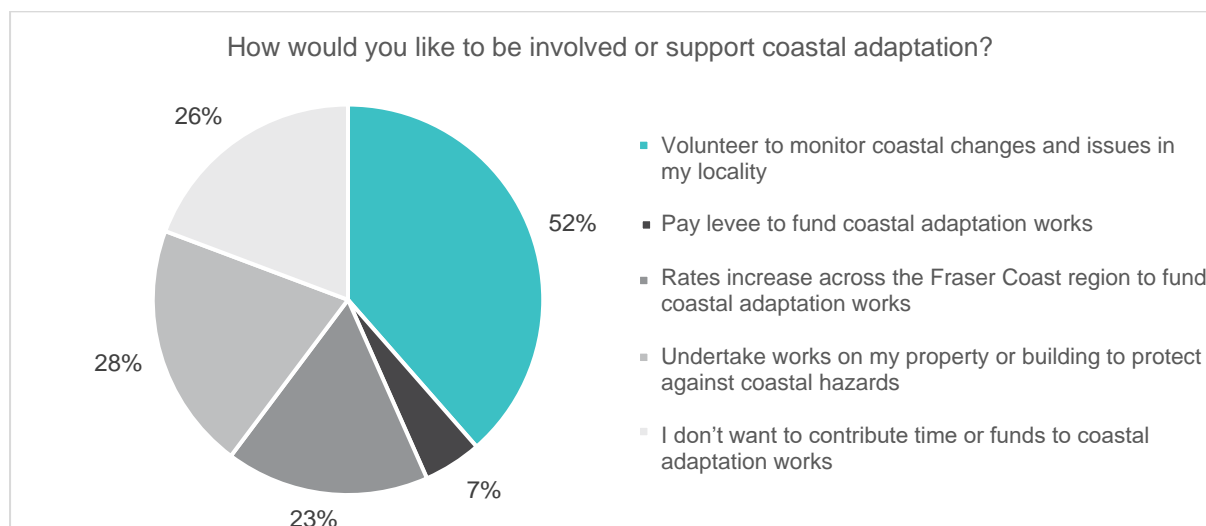


Figure 2: Preferred involvement in coastal adaption in the Great Sandy Strait townships