

Town of Cambridge Coastal Hazard Risk Management and Adaption Plan Frequently Asked Questions

The Town of Cambridge's coastline is well-loved by local residents and the broader Perth community, as well as visitors and tourists who travel to enjoy it.

The Town has appointed the consultant team of Cardno, the University of Western Australia and **element** to assist in developing a Coastal Hazard Risk Adaptation and Management Plan (CHRMAP) for its coastline. The CHRMAP will aim to identify existing and future coastal risk up to 100 years into the future, and to inform future management and adaptation as predicted sea level rise continues to occur.

1. What is a Coastal Hazard Risk Management and Adaptation Plan (CHRMAP)?

A CHRMAP is a strategic planning document that outlines management and adaptation pathways for areas and assets at risk of coastal hazards, such as erosion and inundation (flooding). Assets include both built and natural assets, which provide a range of values to the community, including social, environmental, economic and heritage values.

CHRMAPs provide the basis for planning instruments such as Local Planning Schemes, Local Structure Plans and Foreshore Management Plans, by presenting the context around existing and future coastal vulnerability and the framework for managing associated risk.

The CHRMAP is required under the State's Coastal Planning Policy (SPP2.6), under the Planning and Development Act 2005. The CHRMAP will provide long term strategic direction, while identifying risk and required decision making in the shorter term.

The purpose of a CHRMAP is to:

- Improve understanding of coastal features, processes and hazards in the study area;
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- Identify coastal hazards and predict when in the future their associated risk will become intolerable for areas and assets, requiring a management response;
- Identify assets (natural and built) and the services and functions they provide within in the coastal zone;
- Gain an understanding of asset vulnerability;
- Identify the social, economic, environmental and heritage value of the assets that are vulnerable to adverse impacts from coastal hazards;
- Determine the consequence and likelihood of coastal hazards on the assets, and assign a level of risk;
- Identify possible (effective) risk management measures (or actions) and how these can be incorporated into short and longer-term decision-making; and
- Engage stakeholders and the community in the planning, decision-making and the overall CHRMAP process.

2. Why is the City of Cambridge commencing a Coastal Hazard Risk Management and Adaption Plan now?

In 2012, coastal councils in Perth's south west undertook research that found approximately \$1.2 billion worth of assets were at risk from erosion, including many of the Town's assets. Further, Floreat Beach was identified as an erosion hotspot in a 2019 study commissioned by the State's Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage and the Department of Transport.

As a result, CHRMAPs are currently being undertaken, or have been completed, for many coastal areas around Western Australia. Some examples available online include the City of Rockingham, Shire of Broome, City of Greater Geraldton and City of Wanneroo.

3. What is coastal vulnerability?

Coastal vulnerability is the extent that an area of coastline is susceptible effects such as erosion, storms and ongoing sea level rise. It is assessed by combining:

- Exposure – the likelihood of impact;
- Sensitivity – the consequence if impact occurs; and
- Adaptive capacity – the ease with which assets or areas can adapt to the hazard.

Coastal areas that are exposed, sensitive and less able to adapt are the most vulnerable.

4. What work is proposed?

A key component of the CHRMAP is identifying the community's coastal values as well as the valued natural and built assets along the coast, to inform the CHRMAP. The CHRMAP will cover the entire coastline of the Town of Cambridge and will be delivered in eight stages.

- Stage 1: Establish the Context (with community consultation)
- Stage 2: Risk Identification
- Stage 3: Vulnerability Analysis
- Stage 4: Risk Evaluation
- Stage 5: Risk Treatment (with community consultation)
- Stage 6: Implementation Plan
- Stage 7: Monitoring and Review
- Stage 8: Final CHRMAP (with community consultation)

5. Who are the consultants?

The consultant team is composed of specialists in the respective fields of coastal engineering, environmental economics, statutory and strategic planning and community and stakeholder engagement. These are Cardno, the University of Western Australia and element.

Cardno are the lead coastal engineering consultants for the CHRMAP project. They have delivered more than 5 CHRMAPs to-date throughout Western Australia.

element has been at the forefront of town planning and urban design in Western Australia for over three decades and bring a highly developed understanding of strategic planning and statutory planning into the project team. In addition to this, they have a highly skilled team of engagement specialists who will be leading the community and stakeholder engagement for

the project.

The University of Western Australia are the lead environmental economists for the project. They have been at the forefront of research in better understanding the economic value provided by natural assets, such as beaches and coastal vegetation.

6. How can I be involved in the CHRMAP process?

There will be multiple points of engagement for the community and stakeholders to be involved in the process of creating a CHRMAP, particularly around identifying coastal assets and understanding coastal values. This will include the opportunity to complete an online survey and attend two information pop-in events that will be held near Floreat Beach over the coming months. Register your email on the consultation webpage to stay up-to-date with the project.

7. When will the CHRMAP be completed?

The City anticipates the final CHRMAP, developed in consultation with the community and key stakeholders, will be delivered in mid 2022.