

# ***Victorian Coastal Strategy 2008***

## **Policy**

1. Plan for sea level rise of not less than 0.8 metres by 2100, and allow for the combined effects of tides, storm surges, coastal processes and local conditions, such as topography and geology when assessing risks and impacts associated with climate change. As scientific data becomes available the policy of planning for sea level rise of not less than 0.8 metres by 2100 will be reviewed.
2. Apply the precautionary principle to planning and management decision-making when considering the risks associated with climate change.
3. Prioritise the planning and management responses and adaptation strategies to vulnerable areas, such as protect, redesign, rebuild, elevate, relocate and retreat.
4. Ensure that new development is located and designed so that it can be appropriately protected from climate change's risks and impacts and coastal hazards such as:
  - . inundation by storm tides or combined storm tides and stormwater (both river and coastal inundation)
  - . geotechnical risk (landslide)
  - . coastal erosion
  - . sand drift.
5. Avoid development within primary sand dunes and in low-lying coastal areas.
6. Encourage the revegetation of land abutting coastal Crown land using local provenance indigenous species to build the resilience of the coastal environment and to maintain biodiversity.
7. New development that may be at risk from future sea level rise and storm surge events will not be protected by the expenditure of public funds.
8. Ensure that climate change should not be a barrier to investment in minor coastal public infrastructure provided the design-life is within the timeframe of potential impact.
9. Ensure planning and management frameworks are prepared for changes in local conditions as a result of climate change and can respond quickly to the best available current and emerging science.
10. Ensure all plans prepared under the *Coastal Management Act 1995* and strategies relating to the coast, including Coastal Action Plans and management plans consider the most recent scientific information on the impacts of climate change.

## Clause 15.08 SPPF

- Plan for sea level rise of not less than 0.8 metres by 2100, and allow for the combined effects of tides, storm surges, coastal processes and local conditions such as topography and geology when assessing risks and coastal impacts associated with climate change.
- Apply the precautionary principle to planning and management decision-making when considering the risks associated with climate change.
- Ensure that new development is located and designed to take account of the impacts of climate change on coastal hazards such as the combined effects of storm tides, river flooding, coastal erosion and sand drift.
- Ensure that land subject to coastal hazards are identified and appropriately managed to ensure that future development is not at risk.
- Avoid development in identified coastal hazard areas susceptible to inundation (both river and coastal), erosion, landslip/landslide, acid sulfate soils, wildfire and geotechnical risk.

# General Practice Note

## Managing Coastal Hazards and the Coastal Impacts of Climate Change

### Figure 1: Decision making process

#### **ESTABLISH CONTEXT**

e.g: coastal location, existing hazards exposure, information availability, decision timeframe etc

#### **ASSESS VULNERABILITY**

e.g: probability, magnitude, frequency, consequences

#### **EVALUATE RISKS**

e.g: precautionary approach focused on impacts on people, property, communities, infrastructure, environment

#### **RESPONSE STRATEGY**

e.g: avoid, retreat, accommodate, protect, apply precautionary approach