FACT SHEET 5

Adaptation Framework

A strategic approach to coastal adaptation

Across Australia and internationally, coastal land managers are taking a strategic approach to manage the risk of coastal hazards and enhance the resilience of our coastal zones.

Common elements of this strategic approach include:

- Assigning a strategic **adaptation response** (Table 1) to different localities to guide decision making with a pathways approach across present-day, intermediate, and 2100 planning horizons
- Assessing the range of **adaptation options** (Table 2) suitable in different locations to help avoid, mitigate, and manage the risk of coastal hazards
- Developing a strategy for coastal adaptation, with prioritised actions over a 5-10 year timeframe

A tailored approach has been developed to guide decision-making on adaptation response and options across the Redlands Coast.

Adaptation response	Coastal hazard adaptation		
Avoid Avoid placing new development or assets in coastal hazard areas	**Monitor, maintain, and prepare** Monitor the risk of coastal hazards. Monitor until local trigger levels are reached to initiate mitigation. + Maintain existing arrangements and prepare for future actions	**Mitigate** Actively mitigate the risk of coastal hazards through a range of additional adaptation options. Mitigate until local trigger levels are reached to initiate transition.	**Transition** A strategic decision to transition to an alternative land use in some areas. Mitigation may be part of the transition process.
Adaptation options	Full range of adaptation options		

Table 1. Adaptation response

Avoid

The first principle is to avoid placing new development or assets in coastal hazard areas. The preference is to ensure land use in coastal hazard areas is one that is low risk for coastal hazard impacts while also maximising economic, social, and environmental value to the region.

Any new development/infrastructure that is placed in coastal hazard areas will need to be in accordance with Queensland Government planning policy and approvals requirements and include necessary migration measures.

Monitor, maintain, and prepare

At localities where the coastal hazard risk profile is relatively low, Council will continue to monitor risk and undertake existing maintenance and asset management activities (including planned upgrades), planning and preparation for future mitigation works, and broader stewardship initiatives for the coastline. If over time, the risk profile is observed to increase (as indicated by local trigger levels), then the adaptation response may shift to mitigate.

Mitigate

At localities where coastal hazard risks have been identified, Council will actively manage the risk through implementing a range of adaptation options.

Mitigation will be tailored to each locality, incorporating site-specific processes, community input, and statutory planning considerations. If, over time, the risk profile is observed to increase (as indicated by local trigger levels), and mitigation becomes infeasible (due to economic or other factors), then the adaptation response may shift to transition.

Transition

In some specific areas within a locality, if the coastal hazard risk profile is very high, and/or mitigation becomes infeasible (due to economic or other factors), Council may make a strategic decision to transition to an alternative land use. Transition is likely to be a gradual process over time, where mitigating hazards for a period is part of the transition process.

Enhancing adaptive capacity	Community stewardship
	Knowledge sharing
	Monitoring
Planning	Land use planning
	Disaster management
Modifying infrastructure	Increase infrastructure resilience
	Relocate infrastructure
Coastal management and engineering	Dune protection and maintenance
	Beach nourishment
	Structures to assist with sand retention
	Structures to dissipate wave energy
	Last line of defence structures
	Structures to minimise inundation

Table 2. Adaptation options

Shared roles in adaptation

Redland City Council recognises a shared responsibility for the management of coastal hazard risk; shared by all land managers, private landowners, and Council.

Council's primary responsibility is the maintenance and protection of Council land and assets and to inform statutory planning. Council is not responsible for undertaking any foreshore protection works on privately owned land on Redlands Coast.

Council's role in adaptation varies depending on the type and ownership of different assets (Table 3). Council's role includes to:

Inform – Council will make available to all stakeholders (including public and private land and asset owners) the outcomes of relevant Council-led investigations on coastal hazard risk, planning, and adaptation options.



Observe – Council will actively observe/monitor coastal hazard risk for Council-owned land and assets. For land and assets owned or managed by others, Council may, as part of everyday activities, observe a risk from coastal hazards and will notify the relevant landowner/manager.

Plan – Council will develop strategic planning measures to mitigate the risk of coastal hazard impacts on Council-owned land and assets, and to inform appropriate land use planning across the region.

Act – Council will implement strategic planning measures to mitigate the risk of coastal hazard impacts on Council-owned land and assets, and to inform appropriate land use planning across the region.

Through the development and implementation of a Coastal Hazard Adaptation Strategy, Council also seeks to foster and enable other stakeholders to proactively manage coastal hazard impacts on their own/land assets per the Strategy and in consultation with Council.

		Land or asset type		
		Council-owned	Managed by other authorities	Privately-owned
Council's role	Inform	✓	✓	✓
	Observe	✓	○	✗
	Plan	✓	✗	✗
	Act	✓	✗	✗

Table 3. Council's role in coastal hazard adaptation

your say coastal hazard adaptation strategy

3829 8999

01591 11/20