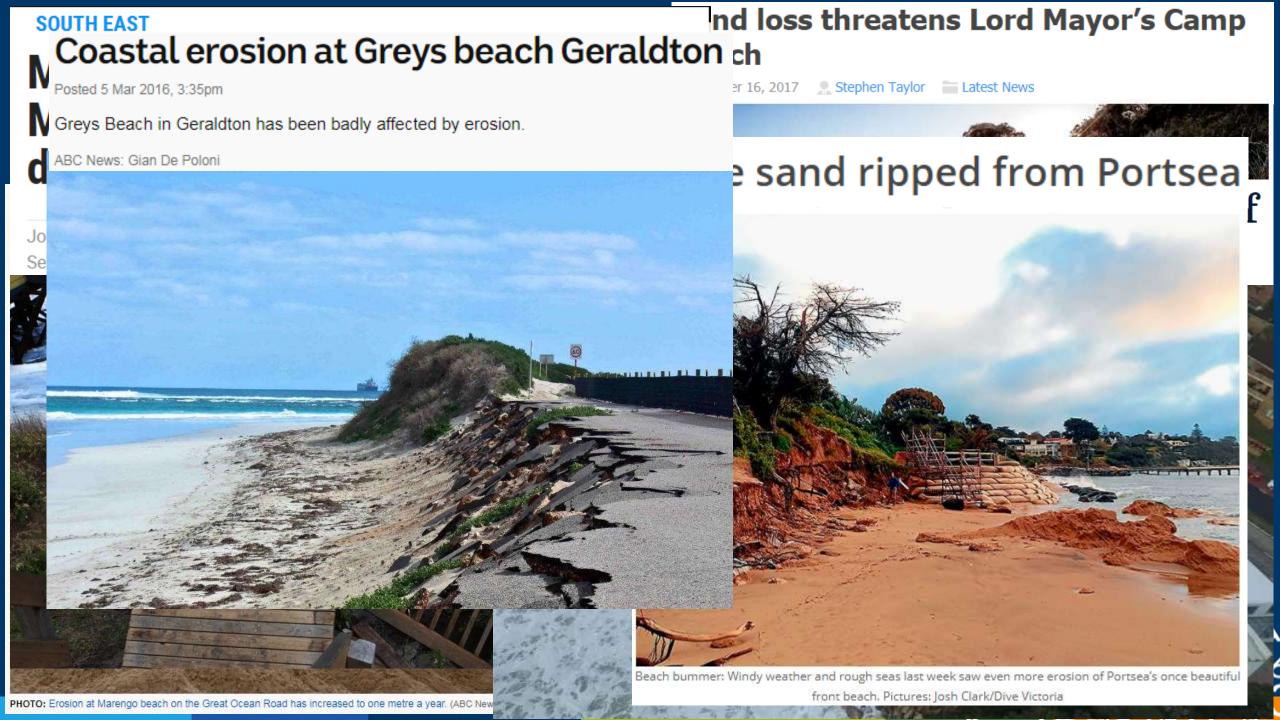


What are the projected impacts on the coast?

How will this impact upon coastal assets, both on and near to the coast?



Environment, Land, Water and Planning



### **Project Objectives**

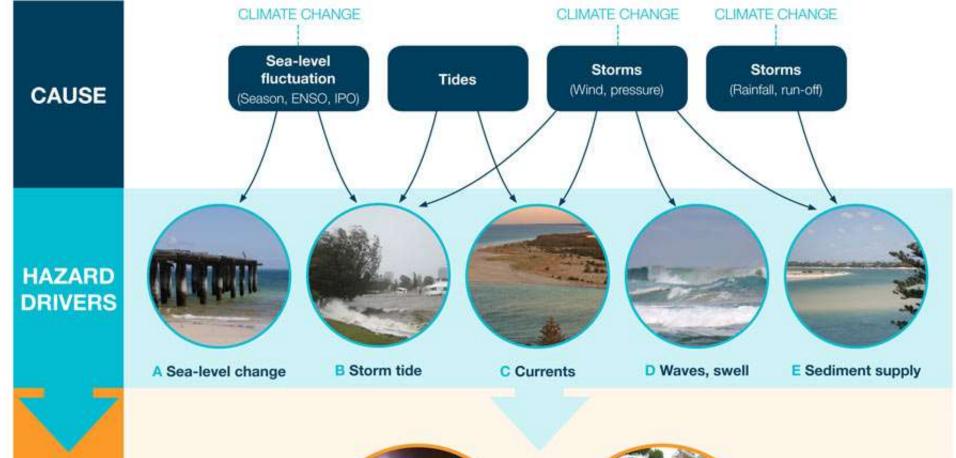
- Decision support framework
- Spatial prioritisation for coastal monitoring
- State-wide Coastal Climate Change Impact Assessment
- Approach that can be:
  - Refined and reapplied
  - Readily shared
  - Modular approach



# Approach

- Regional Scale Sediment Compartments
- Focus at a 2<sup>nd</sup> pass risk (impact) assessment
- Based around
  - Climate futures Sea Level Rise, Storm Surge
  - Scenarios Time and Scale
  - Erosion and Inundation Hazards
- Focused on areas and assets impacted based on:
  - Exposure, Sensitivity and Adaptive Capacity









A, B, C, D, E

Source: NCCARF – CoastAdapt

https://coastadapt.com.au/coast-and-climate-dynamics

### **Project Stages**

Preliminary – approach, definitions, and datasets

**Stage 1 – Likely erosion impact ratings** 

Stage 2 – Likely inundation impact ratings

Stage 3 – Impact rating profile of significant assets and coastal planning units

Spatial Validation of Results

### Stage 1 – Erosion Rating

- Identify and assign coastal attributes likely to influence impact of coastal erosion processes.
- 2. Determine a likely 'coastal erosion impact rating' to **coastal segments** (50m sections of coast).
- 3. Assign 'coastal erosion impact rating' to entire **study area** (50m² polygrid).



### Erosion Rating - Conceptual Framework



(hazard exposure likelihood to direct or indirect stressors)

#### **SENSITIVITY (S)**

(consequence of sensitivity to climate stressors)

#### POTENTIAL IMPACT (I)

 $(I = E \times S)$ 

(risk rating to exposure and sensitivity)

#### **ADAPTIVE CAPACITY**

(A)

(mitigative controls or intrinsic ability)

IPCC Vulnerability Framework

#### **VULNERABILITY (V)**

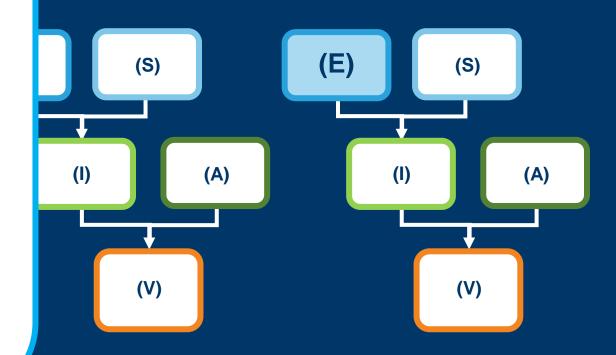
 $(V = I \times A)$ 

(adjusted risk based off impact and mitigative capacity)

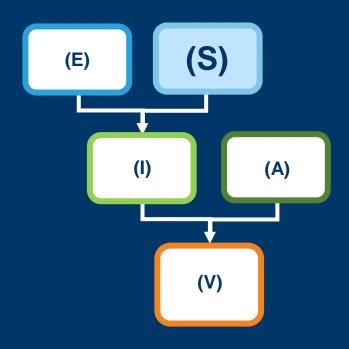


#### For every 50m section of coastline

Exposure (E)
Coastal Type
Orientation
Fetch
Bathymetric profile
Wave Height
Wave Energy



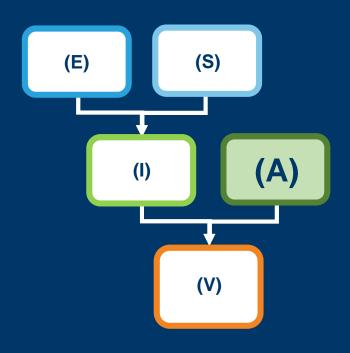




Sensitivity (S)
Erodibility
Compartment Sediment
Sensitivity

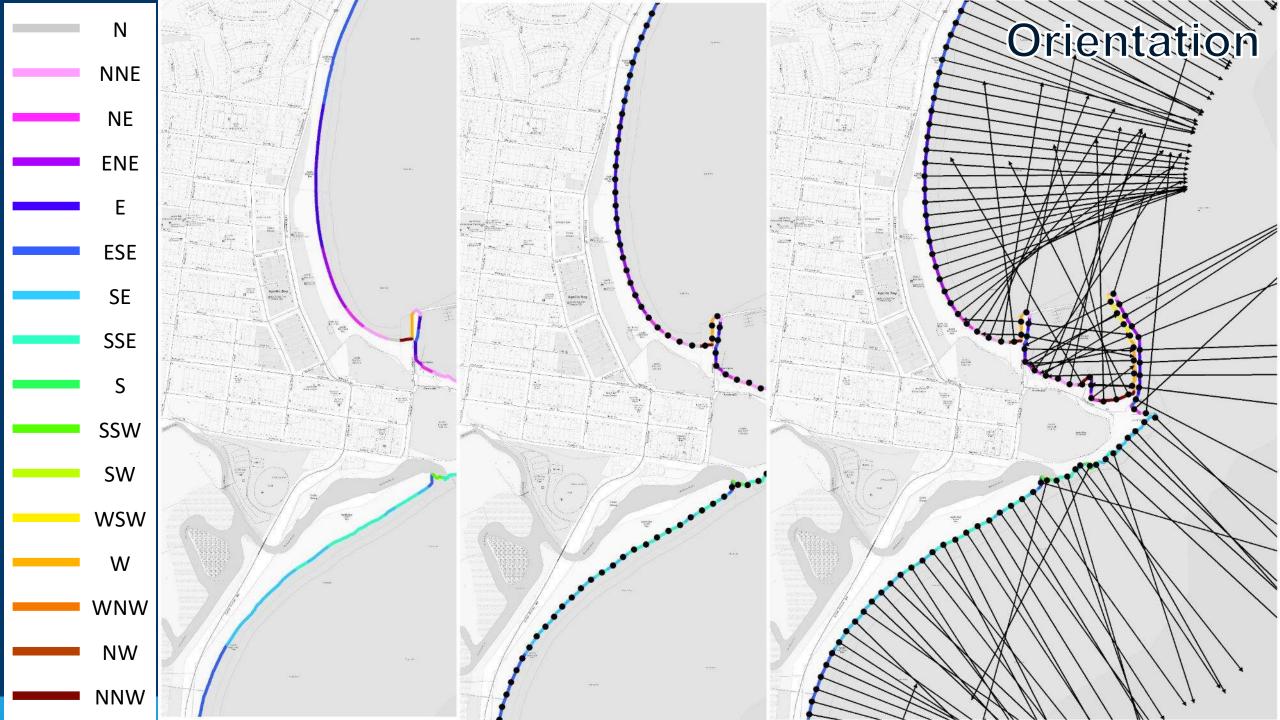


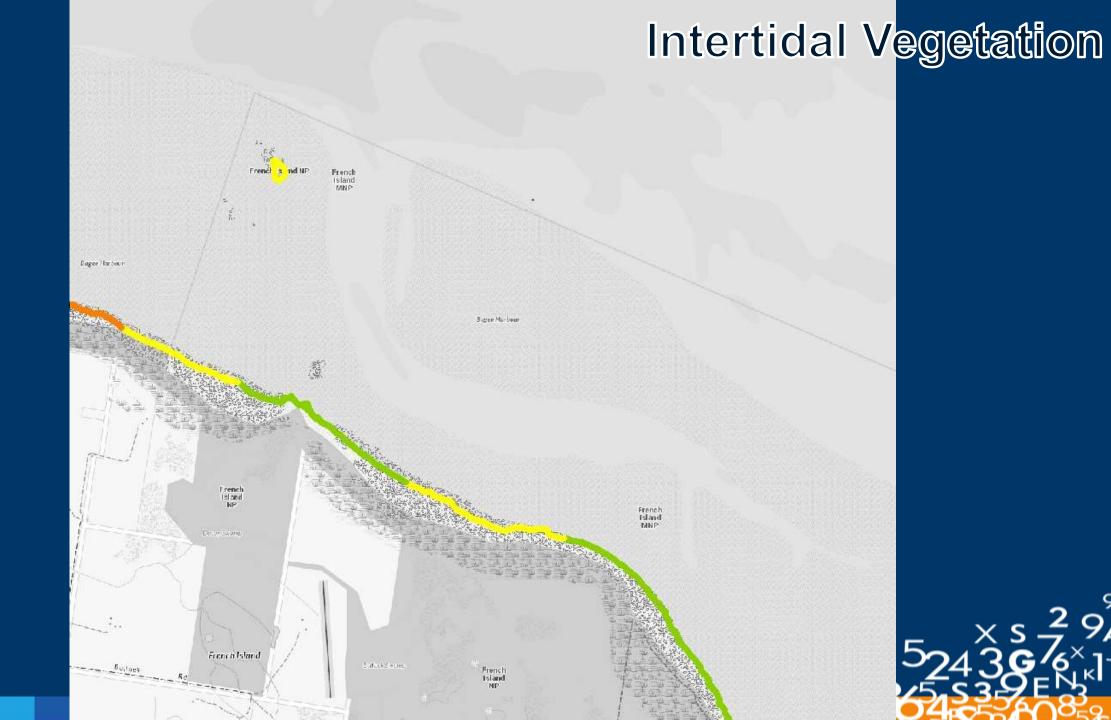
#### For every 50m section of coastline

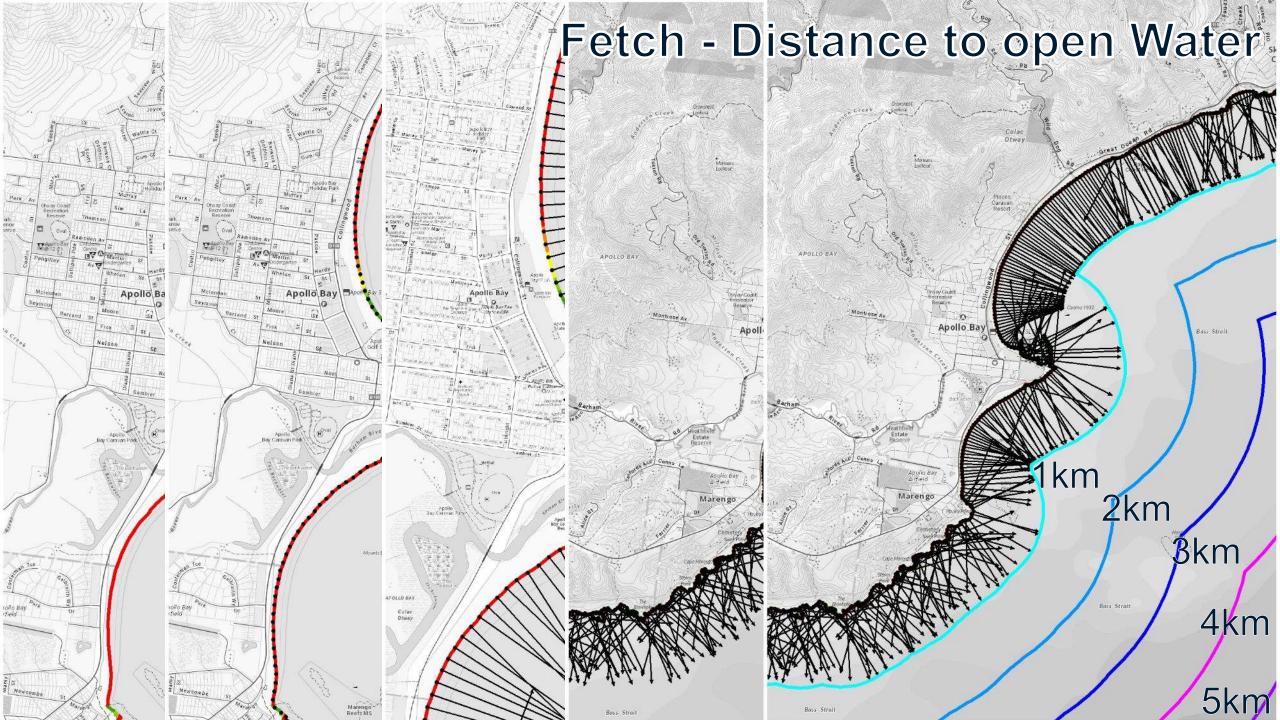


Adaptive Capacity
(A)
Intertidal / Coastal
vegetation
Reefs
Engineered coastal
structures







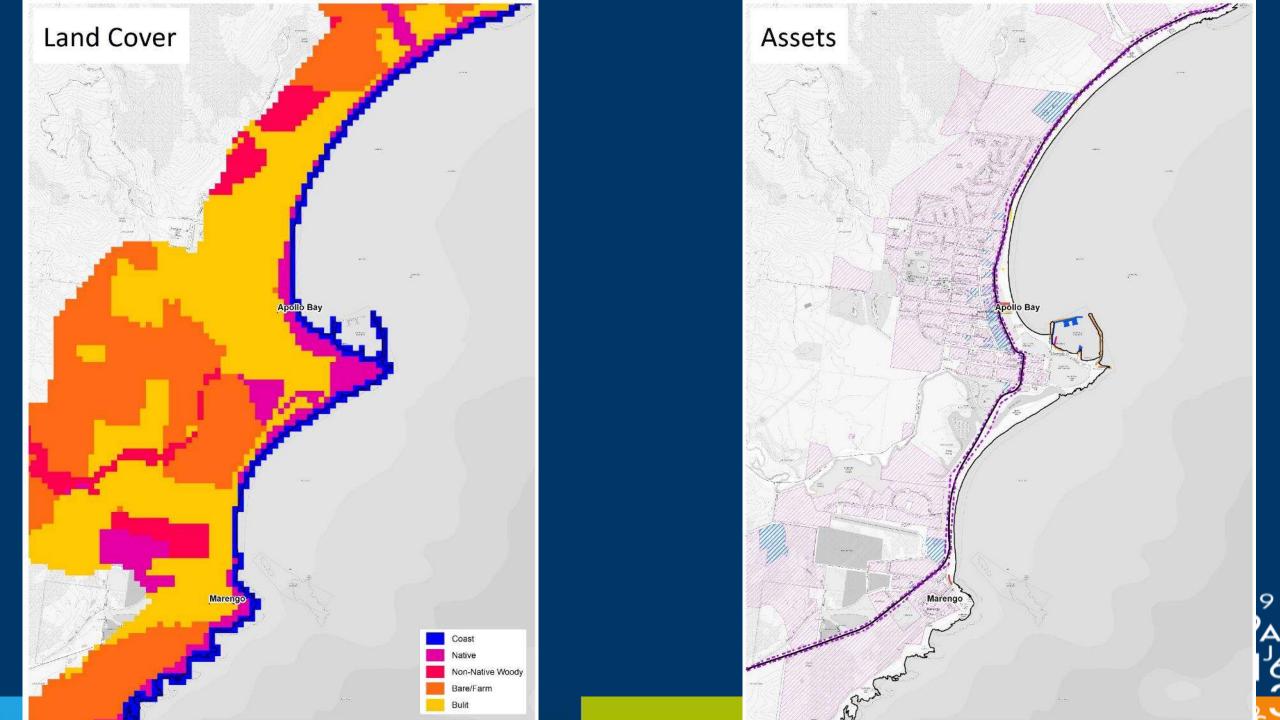




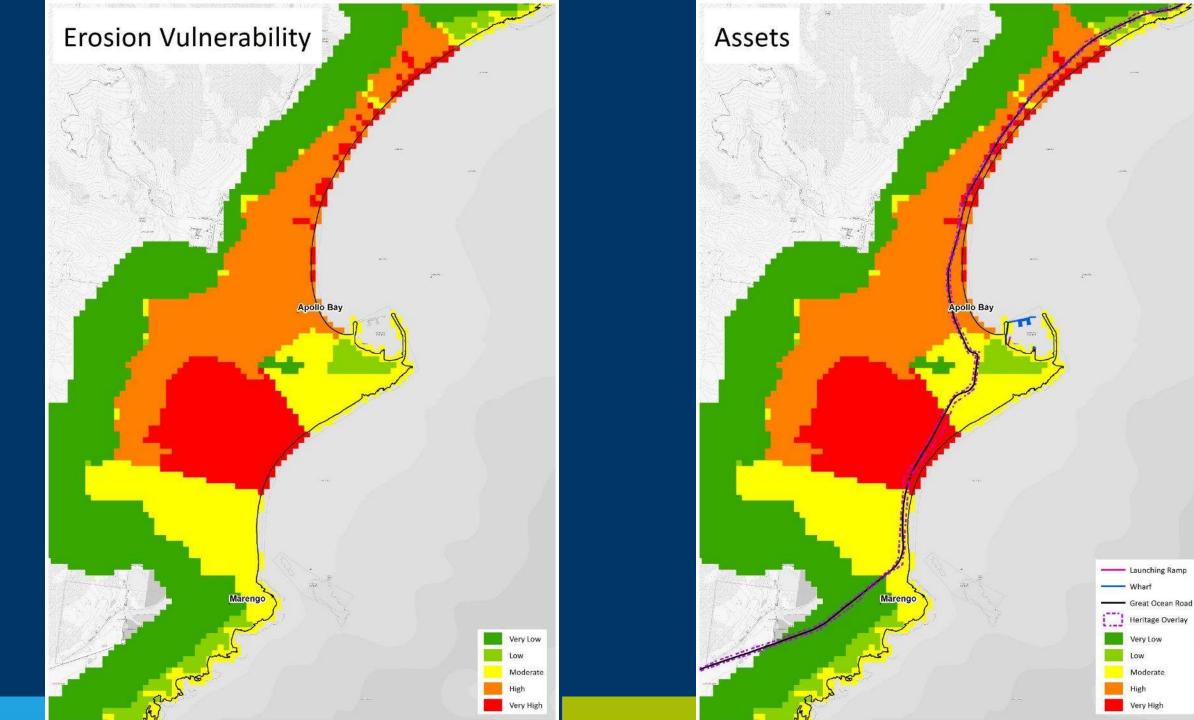












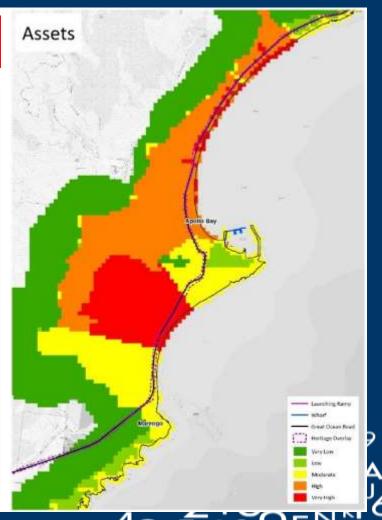
Launching Ramp

Very Low

Moderate

# Coastal Asset Impact Ratings

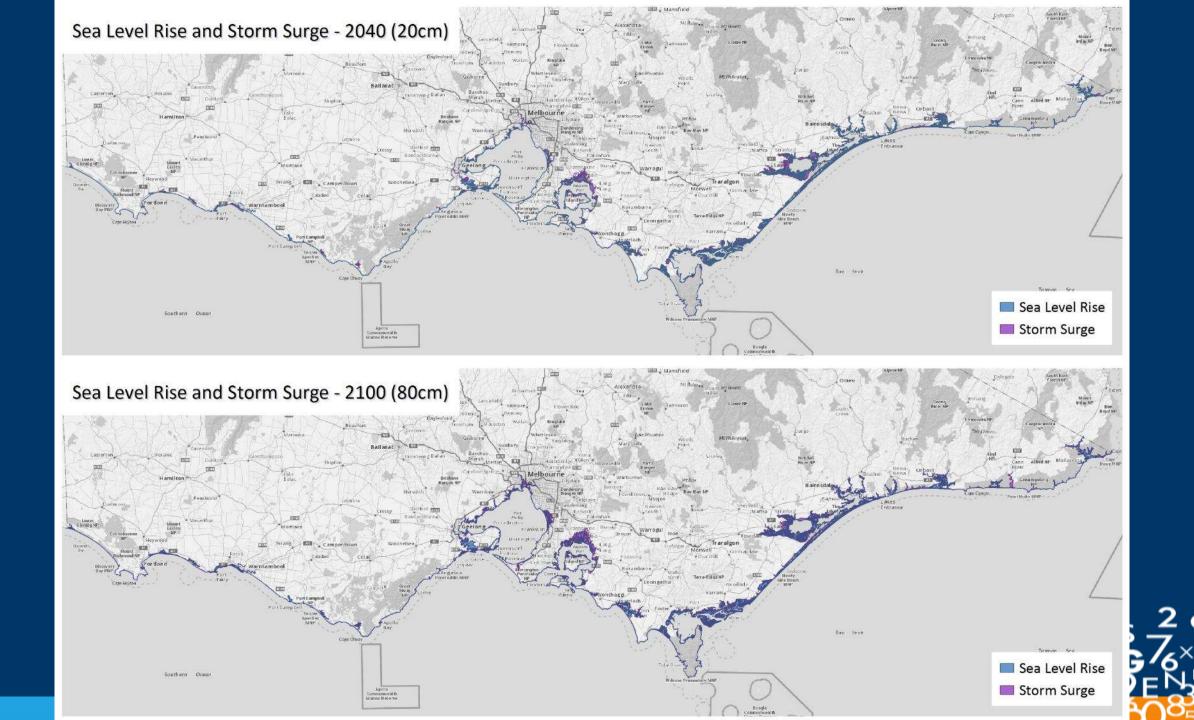
Feature	Feature Ui Type	nit Quantit	Very Low 0 to 1	Low 1 to 8	Moderate 8 to 27	High 27 to 64	Very High 64 to 125	
	(	Great Oc	ean Road					
Great Ocean Road	Line K	(m 66.37	0	47.38	12.72	4.08	2.2	
			0.00%	71.38%	19.16%	6.15%	3.31%	
Heritage Zone	Polygon H	la 193.04	Erosion	rate rise al	ong Victoria	a's Great O	cean	
Landscape Significance - National	Line K	ím 110.44	By Margaret Paul	Road prompts effort to bolster beach sand dune By Margaret Paul Updated 26 May 2017, 11:08am				
Landscape Significance - State	Line K	m 127.23						
Boat Ramps	Line K	(m 0.03					<b>7</b> 1	
Apollo Bay Wharf	Line K	(m 0.92		A STATE OF THE STA				
Great Otway National Park	Polygon H	la 2637.5	PHOTO: Erosion at M.	arengo beach on the Great C	ocean Road has increased to	one metre a year. (ABC New	s: Margaret Paul)	

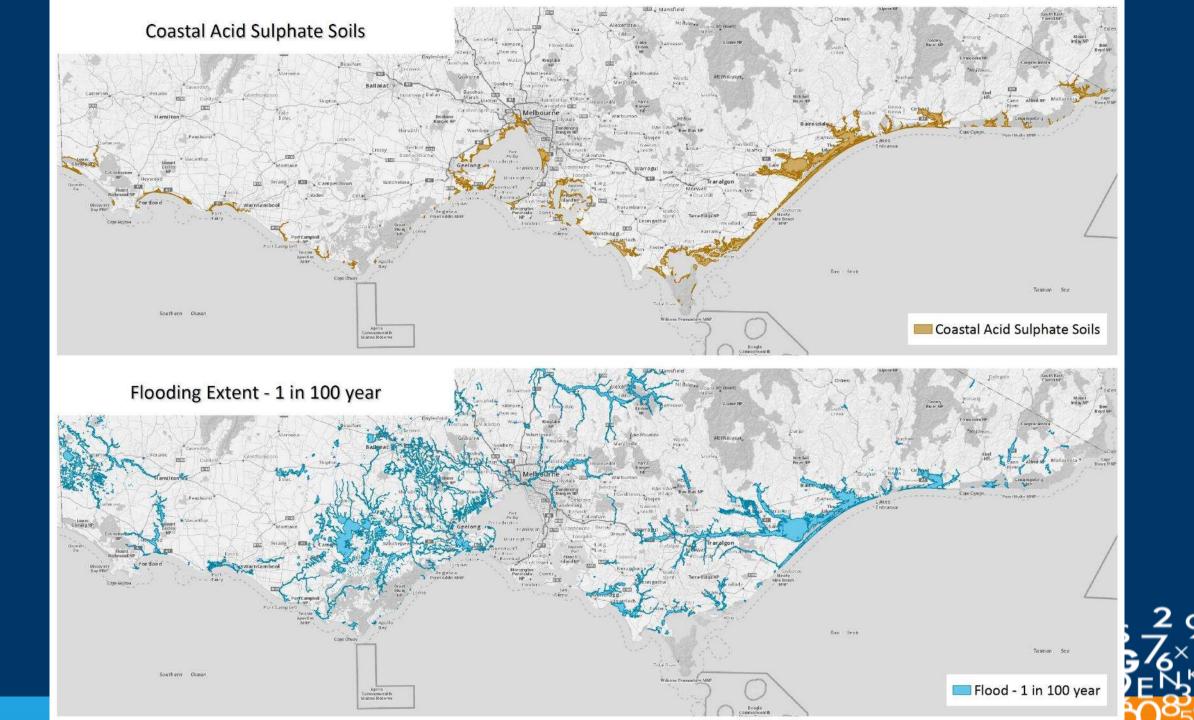


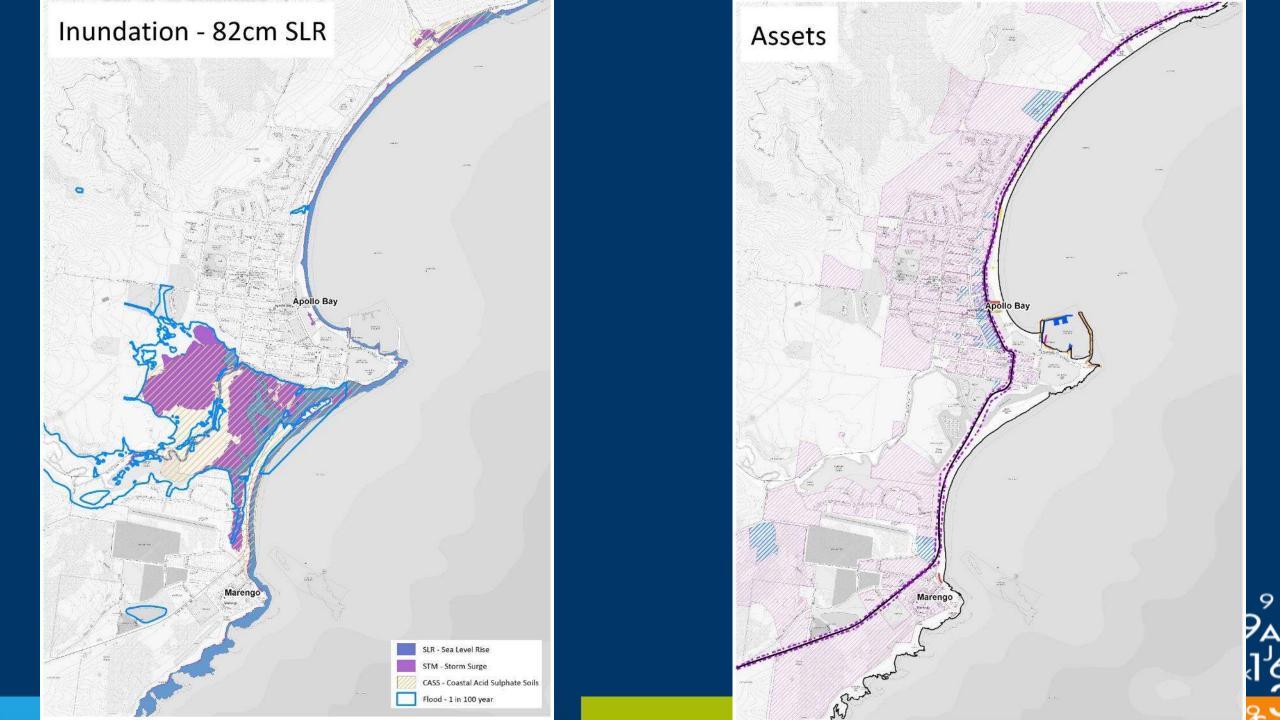
# Stage 2 - Inundation Factors

- 1. Sea Level Rise and Storm Surge
- 2. 1 in 100 Year Flood Events
- 3. Coastal Acid Sulphate Soils (CASS)
- 4. Assign to Study Region
- 5. Assign to Individual Assets

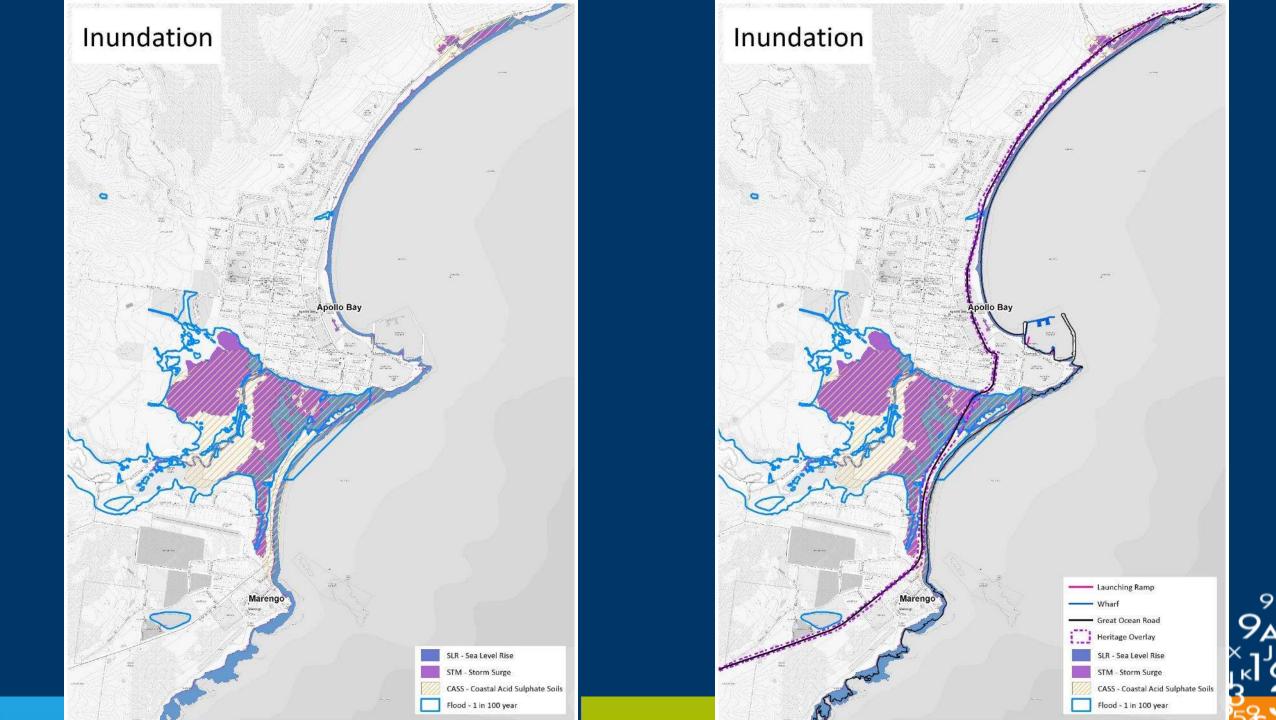






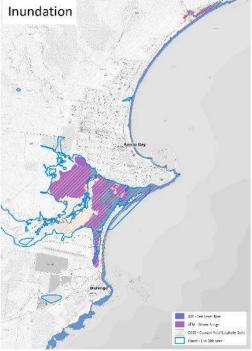






# Coastal Asset Impact Ratings

Feature	Feature Type	Unit	Quantity	2040 SLR	2100 SLR	2040 STM	2100 STM	2040 Flood	2100 Flood	2040 CASS	2100 CASS
Great Ocean Road											
Great Ocean Road	Line	Km	66.37	11.54	16.41	16.41	21.08	2.94	2.04	3.49	3.96
				17.39%	24.72%	24.72%	31.76%	4.44%	3.08%	5.26%	5.97%
Heritage Zone	Polygon	На	102.04 Frosion	n rate rise a	alona Victor	ia's Great O	cean	9.88	7.00	11.20	12.21
			Erosion rate rise along Victoria's Great Ocean Road prompts effort to bolster beach sand dunes						3.63%	5.80%	6.33%
Landscape Significance - National	Line	Km	By Margaret Paul Updated 26 May 2017, 11:08am C					0.15	0.20	5.81	5.65
									0.18%	5.26%	5.12%
Landscape Significance - State	Line	Km 1						0.15	0.20	7.24	7.04
								0.12%	0.16%	5.69%	5.53%
Boat Ramps	Line	Km	Km Company of the com						0.00	0.00	0.00
							T)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Apollo Bay Wharf	Line	Km	Km					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
								0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Great Otway National Park	Polygon	На	2					16.33	14.43	0.95	0.95
			PHOTO: Erosion a	t Marengo beach on the Gr	eat Ocean Road has increased	i to one metre a year. (ABC Ne	ews: Margaret Paul)	0.62%	0.55%	0.04%	0.04%



# Coastal Asset Impact Ratings

- 1. Assign erosion and inundation impact rating to significant (economic, social and environmental) assets
- 2. Summarise findings for coastal sediment compartment units (to support planning decisions)



Priority Asset	Significance
Barwon South West	
Great Ocean Road	<ul> <li>Australian Natural Heritage site</li> <li>Nationally significant Tourist destination</li> <li>Regionally significant tourist destination</li> <li>Nationally significant landscape</li> <li>State significant landscape</li> </ul>
Port of Portland, Port of Geelong, Geelong West, North Shore, Apollo Bay, Torquay, Portarlington, St Leonards, Queenscliff	Asset/utility of national importance     Regional Boating facilities     Regionally strategic port and harbour
Lady Bay (Warrnambool) to Port Fairy	<ul> <li>State marine precinct</li> <li>Regional Boating facilities</li> <li>Regionally significant landscape</li> </ul>
Great Otway National Park	National Park     Natural Resource Area of Significance
Discovery Bay Coastal Park	State significant landscape     Regionally significant landscape     Coastal Park
Port Phillip Bay Western Shoreline and Bellarine Peninsula	RAMSAR listed wetland     Significant Open Space
Bells Beach Surfing Recreation Reserve	<ul> <li>Victorian heritage register</li> <li>Nationally significant landscape</li> </ul>
Central	Trationally digrilloant landscape
Melbourne Port and CBD	Integrated economic triangle     State Boating precinct     Internationally significant Tourism destination
Port of Hastings	Integrated economic triangle     State Boating precinct
Cowes, Olivers Hill, Mornington, Patterson Lakes, Mordialloc Creek, Sandringham, Werribee South	Regional Boating precincts
Frankston	Metropolitan activity centre
Edithvale Seaford wetlands, Western Port, Port Phillip Bay Western Shoreline	RAMSAR listed wetland     Significant Open Space
Mornington Peninsula and Western Port Biosphere Reserve, Point Nepean and Mornington Peninsula National Park, French Island National Park	UNESCO Biosphere Reserve     National Park     Significant Open Space
North Western Port Nature Conservation Reserve, Jawbone Flora and Fauna Reserve, The Spit Wetland Reserve, Point Cook Coastal Park	National Park     Significant Open Space
Beaumaris Cliffs	Site of International geological and geomorphological significance     Register of National Estate
Gippsland	
Wilson Promontory National Park	<ul> <li>State significant Tourist destination</li> <li>UNESCO Biosphere Reserves</li> <li>State significant landscape</li> <li>National Park</li> </ul>
	State significant Tourist destination     RAMSAR listed wetland     Nationally significant wetlands

# **DELWP Priority Assets**

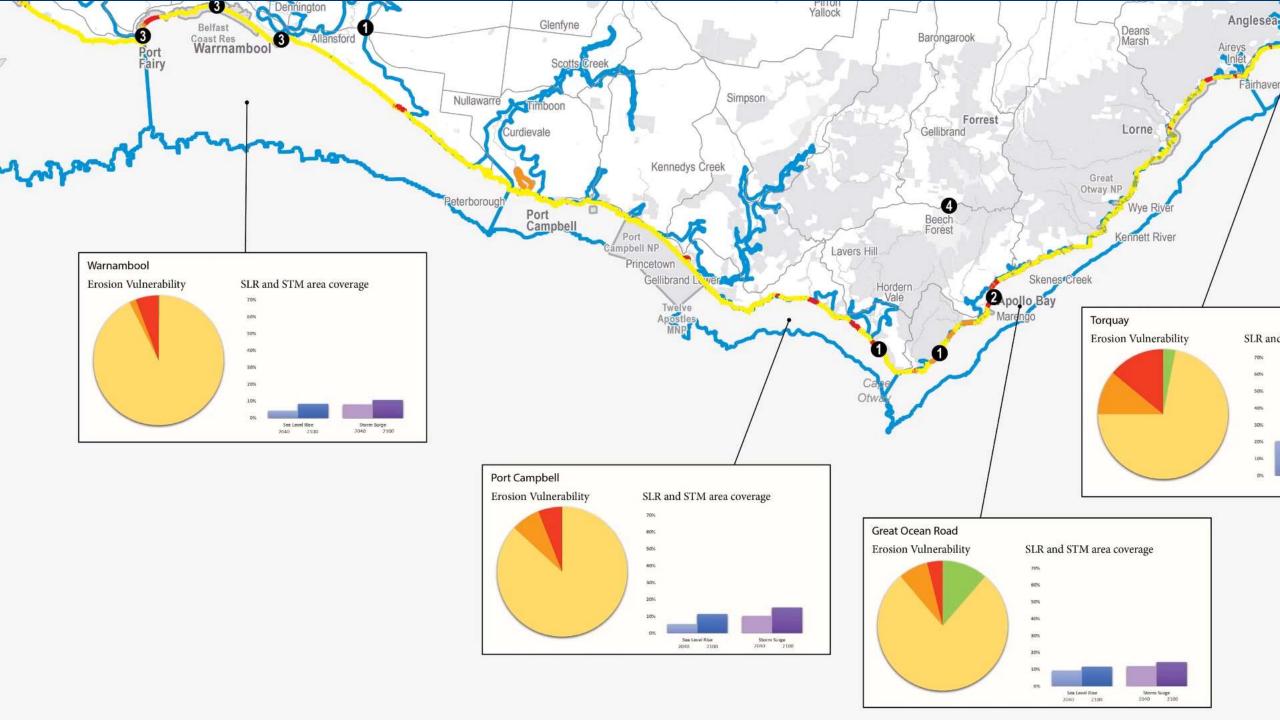


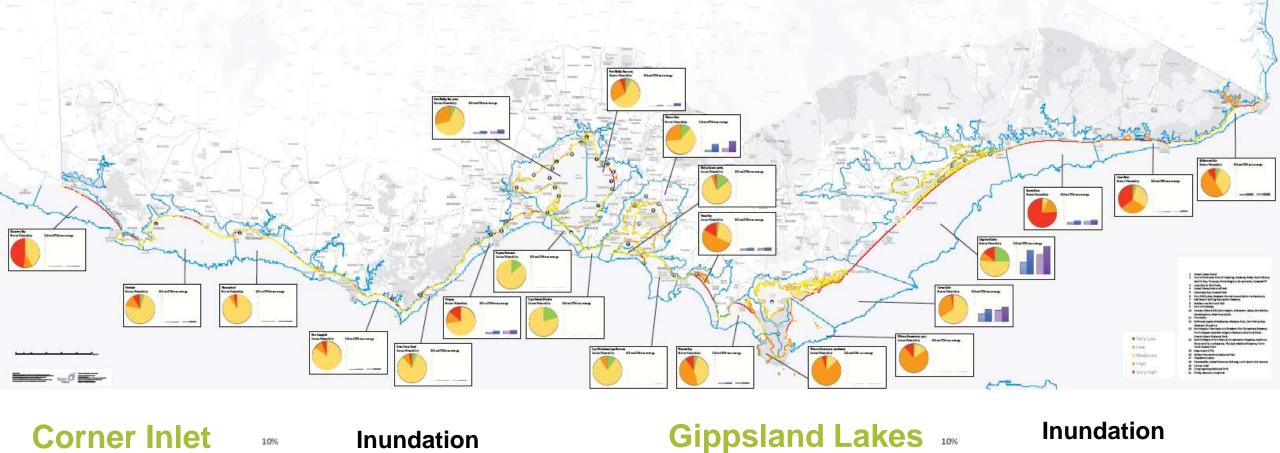
- 1. Great Ocean Road
- Port of Portland, Port of Geelong, Geelong West, North Shore, Apollo Bay, Torquay, Portarlington, St Leonards, Queenscliff
- Lady Bay (Warrnambool) to Port Fairy
- Port Phillip Bay Western Shoreline and Bellarine Peninsula
- . Bells Beach surfing recreation reserve
- 6. Melbourne Port and CBD

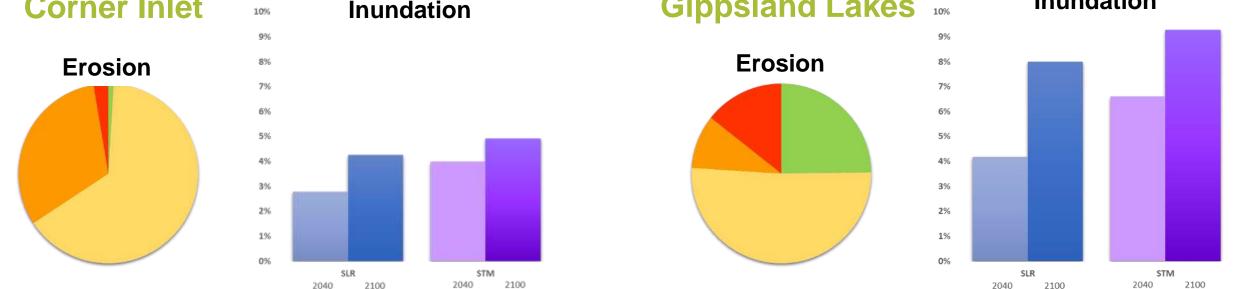
- Cowes, Olivers Hill, Mornington, Patterson Lakes, Mordialloc Creek, Sandringham, Werribee South
- 8. Frankston
- Edithvale Seaford Wetlands, Western Port, Port
  Phillip Bay Western shoreline
- Mornington Peninsula and Western Port
   Biosphere Reserve, Point Nepean and Mornington
   Peninsula National Park, French Island National
   Park
- North Western Port Nature Conservation Reserve, Jawbone Flora and Fauna Reserve, The Spit Wetland Reserve, Point Cook Coastal Park
- 12. Beaumaris Cliffs

- 13. Wilson Promontory National Park
- 14. Gippsland Lakes region
- Paynesville and Lakes
   Entrance, Metung, Loch
   Sport and Mallacoota
- 16. Corner Inlet
- 17. Phillip Island to Inverloch









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Spatial Vision

YouTube: Victorian Coastal Climate Change Impacts to Inform Monitoring Prog