

2 PLANNING AND LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

Proposed management options recommended within this SEMP must be consistent with the local government planning scheme of the Caboolture Shire, and comply with all relevant legislation (Commonwealth, State and local) and coastal and environmental policies.

The basis and control of management of the coast of Queensland is governed by the *Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995 (Qld)*. Statutory plans under the Act, the State Coastal Management Plan (SCMP) and South-East Queensland Regional Coastal Management Plan (SEQR CMP), set out more detailed provisions for the management of the coastal zone and recommendations in this SEMP.

Legislation and policies considered in this SEMP require consideration of issues including, but not limited to:

- The use of coastal structures for property protection;
- The listing of Moreton Bay as a Ramsar site and hence an area of international significance;
- Protection of species listed as protected under State and Commonwealth legislation and conservation of their habitat;
- Consideration of the location of potential proposed areas for extraction for sand for beach nourishment; and
- The maintenance of biodiversity e.g. shorebird habitat.

These legislative and policy considerations are described in more detail below.

2.1 Coastal Act and Plans

The *Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995 (Qld)* (the *Coastal Act*) provides for management of the coastal zone.¹ The *Coastal Act* recognises the diverse range of resources and values of the coastal zone, and has the following objectives:²

- To provide for the protection, conservation, rehabilitation and management of the coast, including its resources and biological diversity;
- To have regard to the goal, core objectives and guiding principles of the National Strategy for Ecologically Sustainable Development in the use of the coastal zone;
- To provide, in conjunction with other legislation, a coordinated and integrated management and administrative framework for the ecologically sustainable development of the coastal zone;
- To encourage the enhancement of knowledge of coastal resources and the effect of human activities on the coastal zone.

¹ Coastal waters and all areas to the landward side of coastal waters in which there are physical features, ecological or natural processes or human activities that affect, or potentially affect, the coast or coastal resources: s11 *Coastal Act*.

² s3 *Coastal Act*.

The SCMP and SEQRCMP have been developed under the requirements of the *Coastal Act*.³ Both plans are statutory instruments under the *Coastal Act*, and have the effect of a State Planning Policy (SPP) under the *Integrated Planning Act 1997 (IPA)*. The Plans are designed to operate with other instruments to fulfil the objectives of the *Coastal Act*.

The Woorim Beach SEMP will be required to adhere to the objectives set in the SCMP and SEQRCMP, and regional priorities will be referred to in this document and elaborated on from a local perspective.

2.1.1 Coastal Management Plans

2.1.1.1 State Coastal Management Plan

The SCMP seeks to protect and manage Queensland's coastal resources and provides an overarching framework for coastal management in Queensland. It is based on ten (10) topics for management:

- 1 Coastal Use And Development – Use and development of the coastal zone occurs in an ecologically sustainable manner.
- 2 Physical Coastal Processes – The coast is managed to allow for natural fluctuations to occur, including any that occur as a result of climate change and sea level rise, and provide protection for life and property.
- 3 Public Access To The Coast – Opportunities for public access to the coast are maintained and enhanced, consistent with the conservation of coastal resources and provision of public safety.
- 4 Water Quality – Water quality in the coastal zone is maintained at a standard that protects and maintains coastal ecosystems and their ability to support human use.
- 5 Indigenous Traditional Owner Cultural Resources – The living culture of Indigenous Traditional Owners and their connection with cultural resources within the coastal zone is valued and continues for future generations of Indigenous Traditional Owners.
- 6 Cultural Heritage – Places, buildings and objects with important cultural heritage values located on the coast are appreciated, conserved, managed and passed on to future generations.
- 7 Coastal Landscapes – The scenic and cultural values associated with coastal landscapes are protected.
- 8 Conserving Nature – Coastal ecosystems, including their ecological processes, opportunities for survival, biological diversity and potential for continuing evolutionary adaptation, are maintained, enhanced and restored.
- 9 Coordinated Management – Coastal management is coordinated and integrated across all levels of government and within the community.
- 10 Research And Information – Research programs, and data and information collection and management focus on, support and enhance effective coastal management.

In general, the *State Coastal Plan* requires that protection from erosion should not impact on coastal resources, their values or natural cycles, particularly in regard to protection of natural areas and

³ Chapter 2, Part 2, *Coastal Act*.

biodiversity. It also requires that structures should only be used where nourishment or other non-permanent measures are not viable.

2.1.1.2 *South-east Queensland Regional Coastal Management Plan*

The application of the SEQRCMP extends to the coastal zone of the area between and including Maroochy Shire to Coolangatta, and operates in conjunction with the SCMP. It aims to achieve sustainable coastal management in SEQ, and to avoid or minimise future adverse impacts on coastal resources. The SEQRCMP addresses the above ten topics in a more detailed manner than the SCMP, identifying areas within the region requiring special management, and developing regionally-specific outcomes. It defines the Woorim Beach area as a Priority Area for Shoreline Erosion Management (Map 6A, Policy 2.2.3 Shoreline Erosion). The area specified by the plan covers the coast along the urban area at Woorim Beach, as well as approximately 2km to the north (Map 6B).

Within the SEQRCMP, specific regional direction is provided on 17 State Coastal Plan policies, and in addition, includes two regionally specific policies⁴ (EPA 2006). The SEQRCMP also identifies a Coastal Management District (Policy 2.9.5)⁵ over the coastline of the entire study area (Sheet 13.9 Pumicestone South). Figure 2-1 identifies the area where the EPA has a statutory role (concurrence agency or assessment manager) when assessing certain development proposals. Note that the most relevant policies in relation to the recommendation of erosion management measures are Policy 2.2 Physical Coastal Processes, Policy 2.2.3 Shoreline Erosion Management and Policy 2.2.5 Beach Protection Structures. The applicable sections of these policies are specified below. The SEQRCMP also identifies other important considerations areas within the Woorim Beach areas that are important for erosion management planning.

Policies on Physical Coastal Process

Policy 2.2.2 Erosion Prone Areas recognises the importance of the erosion prone area as a valuable feature for its function as a coastal buffer zone (refer to the erosion prone area for Woorim Beach) (Figure 2-2). For developed erosion prone areas, where existing development is threatened by erosion and a strategy of retreat is not achievable, the following matters must be considered in determining the most appropriate defensive action to protect land uses and infrastructure:

- The value (economic, social and environmental) of the existing development;
- The practicality and cost of any defensive action;
- The potential adverse impacts to coastal resources and values associated with any defensive action.

The Plan notes that development within an erosion prone area may include the construction of property protection works such as rock or revetment walls. However, the Plan requires that defensive actions involving structural engineering and stabilisation works such as revetments and boulder walls are to be avoided in the SEQ region where possible. Such works will only be supported where:

⁴ Policy 2.1.15 - *Non-tidal artificial waterways* and Policy 2.4.7 - *Algal Bloom Management*.

⁵ Policy 2.9.5 also identifies a coastal building line over the Woorim Beach area. This helps to manage development in erosion prone areas by limiting encroachment of permanent building works into these areas and minimising the need for potential protection works. EPA is the designated concurrence agency for certain building works seaward (wholly or partially) of the coastal building line.

- There is an immediate or critical threat of loss or damage to existing development from erosion impacts;
- No viable alternatives such as revegetation or bank reconstruction have been demonstrated to provide a similar or adequate level of protection from erosion;
- Potential adverse impacts on coastal processes and scenic amenity are minimised through remedial actions, such as beach nourishment to restore the beach and minimise impact on adjacent coast.

As mentioned above, Policy 2.2.3 Shoreline Erosion Management (SEQRCMP) identifies Woorim Beach as a priority area for erosion management. The SEQRCMP requires, when preparing SEMP, preference be given to options that maintain natural coastal processes and recreational amenity. It also requires that where structures are found to be necessary, beach nourishment, revegetation and other similar actions should be considered to mitigate potential impacts of the works.

Policy 2.2.5 Beach Protection Structures (*State Coastal Plan*)⁶ requires that any shoreline defence actions are not to adversely impact on coastal resources and their values or the natural cycles of erosion and accretion of beaches. Where structures are considered as management options, the State policy requires that the construction of beach protection structures in coastal waters will only be approved where:

- a) There is a demonstrated need in the public interest; and
- b) Comprehensive investigation has been carried out and it can be demonstrated that:
 - There would not be any significant adverse impact on longshore transport of sediments; and
 - There would be no increase in coastal hazards for the neighbouring foreshore.

Other Relevant Policies

Additional policies may also be relevant dependent on the final works carried out (e.g. cultural resources, cultural heritage and coastal landscapes). The SEQRCMP specifically identifies policies relevant to the Woorim Beach area, and therefore requires consideration of these policies in development of the recommendations:

- *Policy 2.1.10 Tourism and Recreational Activities* – Intense tourism and recreational pressures are important community and economic assets. Areas that experience high visitation and contribute significantly to the state and regional economies include the Woorim Beach area. These high-use recreational coastal locations usually require additional management to maintain and protect the coastal resources and values. Main management methods include intensive physical management and/or long-term planning (such as shoreline erosion management plans).
- *Policy 2.4.7 Algal Blooms* – The Woorim area is categorised as having high or very high indicative nutrient export rating if the area is not managed properly. Areas identified are of concern due to particular land uses, vegetation and soil characteristics, and are close to tidal waterways. Activities identified in the SEQRCMP that may increase the risk of nutrients entering coastal waterways include dredging, which may be required for beach nourishment.

⁶ Note there is no regional policy for Policy 2.2.5.

The SEQRCMP requires that best practice water quality management be implemented in areas with a high to very high nutrient export rating. It also requires that development and activities in these areas can demonstrate:

- no lowering of existing groundwater levels where potent or actual acid sulfate soils are present;
 - avoidance or minimisation of the export of nutrients of concern exiting the site through surface water or groundwater;
 - no disturbance of coastal wetlands;
 - the maintenance and enhancement of riparian vegetation; and
 - incorporation of best practice stormwater quality management
- *Policy 2.8.1 Areas of state significance (natural resources)* – includes significant coastal wetlands, Nature Conservation Act Protected Areas⁷ and significant coastal dunes. Areas of state significance (natural resources) play a critical role in maintaining a healthy functioning coast and are key elements of coastal resources that the State government is seeking to protect and manage. These important coastal resources have associated economic (e.g. fisheries habitats) and social (e.g. recreational amenity) values, and must be protected from land uses and activities that may have adverse impacts on their continued integrity and functioning. Uses and activities adjacent to ‘areas of state significance’ (natural resources); also have the potential to impact on their values (e.g. through degrading water quality).
 - *Policy 2.8.2 Coastal Wetlands* –Applies to the conservation and management of Queensland’s coastal wetlands, including land within 100m of a coastal wetland. Wetlands play a key role in supporting the diversity and abundance of plants and animals and provide important habitats and refuges for many migratory, rare or threatened species. Threats to wetlands arise from clearing, filling, draining and impeding water flows as well as cumulative impacts from separate off-site activities. This policy identifies Bribie Island as having examples of large and intact coastal wetland ecosystems with high ecological integrity and functioning. However, coastal wetlands in parts of Bribie Island are experiencing pressures from direct and cumulative impacts. Consideration should be given to the impacts of sand removal/placement on coastal wetland functions and habitat for rare, threatened and migratory species.
 - *Policy 2.8.3 Biodiversity* – Contains areas of Coastal Biodiversity Significance (for wetlands (significant and coastal)). There are also areas of shorebird habitat in close proximity to Woorim Beach. The Supporting Document to the SEQRCMP also designates the Woorim Beach area as an area of terrestrial Coastal (State) Biodiversity Significance. Biodiversity is fundamental to the maintenance of sustainable ecosystems and other features and processes of the coastal zone. Threats to biodiversity can be broadly classified as habitat loss, decline in the habitat quality, changes in ecological processes and direct removal (including harvesting) of species. A key objective of this policy is to maintain the integrity of tidal flats and protect beaches that provide significant wildlife habitats. Further, the area surrounding the urban development at Woorim Beach is considered Significant Coastal Dunes, and is an area of Coastal Biodiversity Significance (marine).

⁷ As identified under the SEQRCMP.

- *Policy 2.8.4 Rehabilitation of Coastal Resources* – The SEQRCMP requires rehabilitation and enhancement of coastal resources to improve values and functioning of the coastal zone. While there are no specific areas defined in this plan within the Woorim Beach area, general areas defined for priority rehabilitation and enhancement include coastal wetlands, endangered regional ecosystems and dunal systems (refer Policies 2.8.1 and 2.8.2) and shorebird nesting, roosting and feeding sites (Policy 2.8.3).
- *Policy 2.9.3 State Land on the Coast* – Excludes freehold land or land subject to a lease for the purposes of this Plan, provides a key opportunity for the State Government to directly influence the use and management of land on the coast and achieve coastal management outcomes. Consultation with State agencies, particularly EPA, will be carried out during the development of recommendations within this SEMP.

2.2 Other Legislation and Approvals

The following legislation may need to be considered in the development of the SEMP and where approvals are necessary to carry out potential management options for shoreline erosion management in the Woorim area. This section also outlines the current (July 2007) approvals process relevant for recommended works.

2.2.1 Commonwealth

2.2.1.1 EPBC Act

Referral to the Commonwealth Department of Environment and Water Resources (DEW) is required for actions that have or are likely to have a significant impact on a matter of national environmental significance (NES) under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). Matters of NES cover a range of issues such as Ramsar sites and migratory species listed under international treaties including Japan Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (JAMBA) or the China Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (CAMBA) and the Convention on Migratory Species (Bonn Convention). Matters of NES that *may* be significantly impacted by coastal protection works in the Woorim area include, but are not limited to:

- Ramsar sites (Moreton Bay Ramsar site⁸)
- Listed threatened species and ecological communities; and
- Migratory species.

If coastal protection works are declared a 'controlled action', approval will be required from DEW before the works can commence.

Queensland and the Commonwealth have an agreement (Bilateral agreement) pursuant to the EPBC Act, which allows any controlled action requiring environmental impact assessment (EIA) to be assessed according to the EIA processes under State law.

⁸ Note that Moreton Bay is also a site in the East Asian-Australian shorebird site network.

Approvals Process

Where Council determines that referral of an activity is required, the application is made in the prescribed form to DEW. If DEWR determines that the activity is not a controlled action and no approval is required, they will notify the proponent and publish the decision.

On the basis of the referral and supporting information, the Minister (DEW) will determine what level of assessment is required. The Bilateral Agreement between the Australian Government and the State of Queensland only applies to situation where an EIA is required. For the recommendations required in this SEMP, it is unlikely that an EIS would be required. Therefore, the assessment process is likely to continue at Commonwealth level, based on referral documentation (previously provided to DEW) or preliminary documentation (where additional information is required by DEW). Once public comment is provided, the revised documentation is submitted for approval and reviewed by the Minister prior to a decision being made.

2.2.2 Queensland

2.2.2.1 Integrated Planning Act 1997

Coastal erosion management works may require development approval under the Integrated Development Assessment System (IDAS) of the *Integrated Planning Act 1997* (IPA). Assessment under IPA for potential shoreline erosion management recommendations may be required according to triggers including but not limited to:

- Operational works in a tidal area or coastal management district including, for example:
 - Removing or interfering with quarry material;
 - Removing or interfering with coastal dunes.
- Operational work below high water mark.
- Fisheries matters. These include removal, destruction or damage to marine plants, and works or related activities in a declared fish habitat area (FHA) (*Fisheries Act 1994*). Woorim Beach is within the Pumicestone Channel Fish Habitat Area (Management B) (refer Figure 2-4). Policies on the DPI website should be considered where marine plants or Fish Habitat Areas may be impacted:
- Environmentally relevant activities (ERA's) (under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*). For example, ERA19 (dredging).
- Acid sulfate soils. The proposed works must be considered in accordance with the *State Planning Policy 2/02 (SPP 2/02) – Planning and managing development involving acid sulfate soils*.
- Vegetation management: Clearing of vegetation to which the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VMA) applies is operational work and requires development approval. Exceptions apply where vegetation is adequately protected and regulated under other legislation.

Once triggers and relevant referral agencies are determined, Council can determine whether referral coordination is required. At the time of application, Council should also determine whether resource

entitlement consent is required from State agencies, or owner's consent for land where management measures take place.

Approvals Process

Making an application under IDAS requires the proponent to ensure the correct IDAS forms are lodged with the assessment manager. Dependent on the type of works being approved, the assessment manager is likely to be Caboolture Shire Council or the Environmental Protection Agency. Applications may also be required to be lodged with any relevant concurrence agency. An information request from State agencies may require further information, surveys or gathering of data, and after public submissions (if required), and following provision of this information, a decision will be made on the application.

Note that applications for owner's consent and resource entitlement consent should be lodged and approval received prior to lodgement of the application to the assessment manager.

2.2.2.2 Land Act 1994

Land tenure is granted pursuant to the *Land Act 1994*. Any effect of proposed protection works upon State land, in terms of direct or indirect implications (eg. impact on access) requires approval from the State. This is also covered through the IDAS process, where the State must provide resource entitlement or owner's consent for works on Unallocated State Land and other State Land.

2.2.2.3 Marine Parks Act 2004

Queensland State Marine Parks are designed to conserve the marine and intertidal area and other internal waters of Queensland, and they extend to the high water mark.⁹ The main legislation and regulation governing state marine parks in Queensland are the *Marine Parks Act 2004 (Act)* and *Marine Parks Regulation 2006 (Regulation)*. The *Moreton Bay Marine Park Zoning Plan 1997 (Zoning Plan)* includes the objectives for each zone and specifies the activities that are allowed and prohibited, and those that require a marine park permit. The area surrounding Woorim Beach is designated "Habitat Zone" (refer Figure 2-5). The Habitat Zone allows a wide range of uses and activities, with few activities being prohibited.

Woorim Beach is within the Bribie Island ocean beach area (refer Figure 2-5). The Zoning Plan defines the purpose of a designated ocean beach area:

- To protect the natural and visual amenity and ecological integrity of the ocean beaches; and
- To provide for the operation of natural coastal processes; and
- To protect and rehabilitate natural beach plant and animal communities.

The Zoning Plan requires a number of considerations are to be taken into account when issuing a permit for works in a marine park, including those from the Regulation and the Zoning Plan. It provides that a permit may be granted for the installation or construction of a structure within an ocean beach area only if the structure is consistent with the purpose of the area. A public authority

⁹ EPA guidance on "high water" is as follows: High water mark usually equates with the highest flotsam line on the beach. Within estuaries, high water mark usually corresponds with the furthest extent of marine vegetation such as mangroves, saltwater couch or bare salt flats (EPA website).

exercising its statutory powers in an ocean beach area must have regard to the purpose of the area, and consult QPWS¹⁰ about any proposal or action that may affect the visual amenity, coastal processes or beach, plant or animal communities of the area.

Approvals Process

For the purposes of the SEMP, a Marine Parks permit would most likely be required for any development below high water. Approval would be required from EPA/QPWS. Applications for a Marine Park permit are made through the Ecoaccess Customer Service Unit of the EPA and should provide enough information for the assessor (QPWS) to understand the proposed activity, its location, and the impact on the Marine Park. Consideration of the criteria in the Regulations and Zoning Plan will be carried out. These include but are not limited to:

- the purpose of the zone;
- the conservation of the natural and cultural resources of the Marine Park;
- the maintenance of the biological diversity and ecological functioning of the Marine Park;
- the potential impact on the existing and future or desirable use and amenity of the marine park and adjacent areas, and the environment generally;
- any potential environmental impacts associated with the activity;
- any effect on the Marine Park's natural tidal flushing pattern or natural coastal process;
- the cumulative impact on the marine park of the proposed entry or use of the zone and any other entry or use of the marine park, particularly the cumulative impact of small-scale developments for which an environmental impact statement is not required; and
- the effect on shorebirds, particularly international migratory bird species, and their habitat and the need to protect shorebirds and their habitat.¹¹

A permit is issued for an activity/ies in particular zones/locations, and can be granted to a nominated person/s or company for a specified length of time. Conditions will be imposed to protect the values of the marine park.

2.2.2.4 Nature Conservation Act 1992

The object of the *Nature Conservation Act 1992 (NC Act)* is the conservation of nature. Principles of biological diversity and ecologically sustainable development, as well as criteria developed by the World Conservation Union (International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources) are used to establish and manage areas protected under the *NC Act*. The *Act* also ensures the recognition of the interest, and involvement, of Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders in conservation of nature.

Regulations under the *NC Act* which may be relevant to the development of the SEMP include:

- *Nature Conservation Regulation 1994;*

¹⁰ Chief executive.

¹¹ EPA, *Information Sheet: Marine Park Permits for Moreton Bay Marine Park*, Ecoaccess, 03/02.

- *Nature Conservation (Protected Areas) Regulation 1994* – This Regulation lists declared protected areas, including national parks and conservation parks. Buckley’s Hole Conservation Park occurs in close proximity to the study area, on the south-west corner of Bribie Island.¹²
- *Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 1994* – The Regulation relates to the significance of certain species (listed as presumed extinct, endangered, vulnerable, rare, common, international, and prohibited), and the management intent and principles of these species. It may apply to the SEMP through the listing of animals and/or plants in the Woorim Beach area. For example, species protected under the Regulation include the six species of marine turtles, all of which occur in Moreton Bay, and three (loggerhead, hawksbill and green turtle) are year-round residents of Moreton Bay. Moreton Bay has the most significant loggerhead population in Australia. The loggerhead turtle is listed as endangered under both the NC (Wildlife) Regulation and the EPBC Act.¹³ The green and hawksbill turtles are both listed as vulnerable under the NC (Wildlife) Regulation and the EPBC Act.¹⁴ The NC (Wildlife) Regulation and the EPBC Act also list as protected many of Moreton Bay’s shorebirds. Other listed species also occur within Moreton Bay and the study area.

2.2.3 Indigenous Legal Issues

When undertaking coastal protection works, Council must take all reasonable and practicable measures to ensure their activities do not harm Aboriginal cultural heritage, pursuant to the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003*. Measures that Council may take to ensure compliance with this Act include:

- Following the statutory ‘duty of care’ guidelines, which may require consultation with the relevant Aboriginal party; or
- Development and approval of a Cultural Heritage Management Plan.

Compliance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* should be determined at the planning stage of any coastal protection works.

Native title legislation in Australia provides for the recognition and protection of native title. The Commonwealth *Native Title Act 1993* and *Native Title (Queensland) Act 1993* should be considered prior to the commencement of coastal protection works. Note that it is a requirement under the Native Title Act for native title parties to be given notification and an opportunity to comment on a wide range of activities that could affect native title rights, and this includes most activities authorised by Marine Park permits. In these cases, it is usual that the EPA provides notification to registered claimants and the Native Title Representative Body, and takes their comments into account when deciding the application. However, Council should ensure that notification and consideration of comments is conducted from the beginning of the process.

¹² Previously, the Bribie Island National Park existed to the north of the study area, however this is now the Bribie Island Recreation Area pursuant to the *Recreation Areas Management Act 1988*. In recreation areas, nature-based recreation is encouraged but carefully planned and managed to protect these places for conservation.

¹³ The loggerhead is listed by the IUCN as Endangered.

¹⁴ The green and hawksbill turtles are listed by the IUCN as Endangered and Critically Endangered respectively.

2.2.4 Other Considerations

It may be necessary to liaise with, and obtain permission from the following agencies regarding the legislation and issues mentioned above:

- Environmental Protection Agency (e.g. dredging, nourishment, conservation values, and ecological issues) and Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service (Moreton Bay Marine Park issues);
- Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries (e.g. fish habitat areas and marine plants);
- Department of Natural Resources and Water (e.g. ownership of Unallocated State Land); and
- Queensland Transport / Regional Harbour Master (e.g. navigation and navigation channels).

2.3 Regional Plans

The South East Queensland Regional Plan 2005-2026 and the Shorebird Management Strategy – Moreton Bay need to be considered in the SEMP in the context of recommending appropriate shoreline erosion management measures for the South East Queensland region. However, depending on the specific erosion management options recommended, there may be other relevant regional plans that need to be considered.

2.3.1 SEQ Regional Plan

The South East Queensland Regional Plan 2005-2026 (SEQ Regional Plan) aims to manage growth and associated change in SEQ in the most sustainable way and to protect and enhance the quality of life in the region. Policies of the SEQ Regional Plan that may be relevant to shoreline erosion management in the Woorim Beach area, and should be considered in the development of recommendations are:

- Policy 2.1 Biodiversity – Conserve and manage the region’s biodiversity values and maintain supporting ecological processes. This policy identifies the Woorim Beach areas as a state significant biodiversity area including habitat for rare and threatened species (Map 4).
- Policy 2.6 Natural Hazards – Requires that risk and exposure of the community to adverse impacts of natural hazards such as flood, storm tide, bushfire and landslide should be reduced.
- Policy 3.2 Scenic Amenity – Acknowledge, protect and manage significant scenic amenity areas and features.

Other policies such as Traditional Owner engagement (Policy 7.1) and Community engagement (Policy 7.2) may also be relevant. Further policies may be of relevance dependent on the final shoreline erosion management measures.

2.3.2 Shorebird Management Strategy – Moreton Bay

As stated above, Moreton Bay is a declared Ramsar site, and is also host to 30 of the 43 migratory shorebird species found in Moreton Bay listed under the Japan Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (JAMBA) or the China Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (CAMBA). In response to the need to protect these important shorebird species, the EPA and QPWS have developed the *Shorebird*

Management Strategy – Moreton Bay (June 2005). Within Moreton Bay, five main approaches have been adopted for the conservation of shorebirds:

- Protecting shorebird habitat;
- Protecting shorebirds from disturbance;
- Protecting critical shorebird sites;
- Community education; and
- Research and monitoring.

In particular, actions identified within the Strategy for the first three approaches are the most relevant actions to the SEMP. Some of these include:

- Maintenance and enhancement of shorebird habitats;
- Restricting coastal development to areas where its impact on shorebird habitat is minimal; and
- Minimise human disturbance of shorebirds.

2.4 Local Government

An important issue relevant to jurisdiction over the coastline is the definition of the high water mark, which is the seaward extent of jurisdiction for local government under the *Local Government Act 1993*. The Act also enables local government to obtain specific jurisdiction from the State over the beach, between high and low water mark for special purposes, for example, beach protection works.

Local government controls land use and activity under the local planning scheme (under the *IPA*) and Local Laws (under the *Local Government Act 1993*). Local government also has legislative responsibilities under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*. Local government generally has responsibilities relevant to coastal management for, *inter alia*:

- Land use control;
- Recreational planning;
- Management of local reserves;
- Environmental protection and rehabilitation; and
- Monitoring.

The most relevant local government planning document is the *Caboolture ShirePlan*, however, additional Council Policies¹⁵ may be relevant depending on the specific shoreline erosion management measures implemented. Further, community group activities such as dune revegetation may also need to be considered and these groups have been consulted in the development of the SEMP.

¹⁵ For example: Council Policy No 710/03: Community Consultation; Council Policy No: 427/05, Planning Scheme Policy 3 – Cultural Heritage; Council Policy No 425/05: Planning Scheme Policy 1, Acid Sulfate Soils.

2.4.1 Caboolture ShirePlan

Caboolture ShirePlan,¹⁶ the planning scheme for the Caboolture Shire Council area, provides the vision for the planning and management of the local government area. Aspects of the Plan are relevant to the development and implementation of the SEMP. Desired environmental outcomes and planning intents from *Caboolture ShirePlan* are considered generally in the development of the SEMP (refer Part 3 *Caboolture ShirePlan*). Other important aspects of the *Caboolture ShirePlan* that are considered include designated potential and actual acid sulfate soil areas (and impacts on Fish Habitat Areas), cultural heritage, nature conservation and scenic amenity. These are outlined in the overlay codes.

More specifically, the applicable planning area for the SEMP is the Eastern Planning Area (Zoning Map EZ-14) – Woorim Beach (refer Figure 2-6). The Map depicts an Open Space Zone directly adjacent to the beach, with Residential B in closest proximity to Open Space. Local Centre and Residential A Zones occur adjacent to Residential B. For the purposes of the SEMP, consideration is required of the Open Space Zone. The most relevant outcomes to the SEMP, as defined under the *ShirePlan* are:

- Open space areas are of sufficient size, dimension, quality and quantity to cater for the needs of the community they serve, having regard to the character and function of the open space area; and
- The cultural, environmental, recreational and scenic value of the open space is protected.

¹⁶ Effective from 12 December 2005; and subsequent versions of the *Caboolture ShirePlan*.

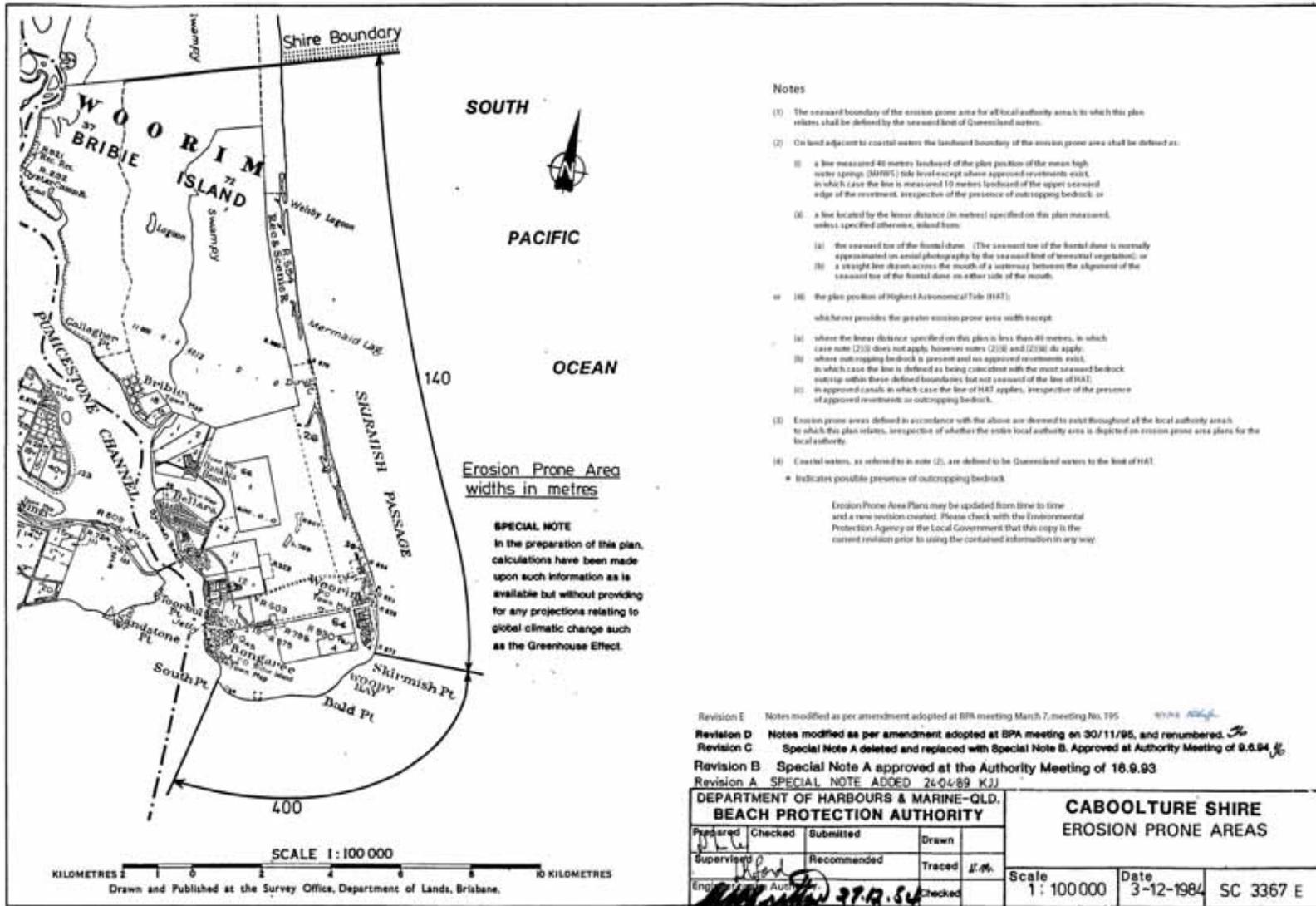


Figure 2-2 Erosion Prone Area



Figure 2-3 Moreton Bay Ramsar Site

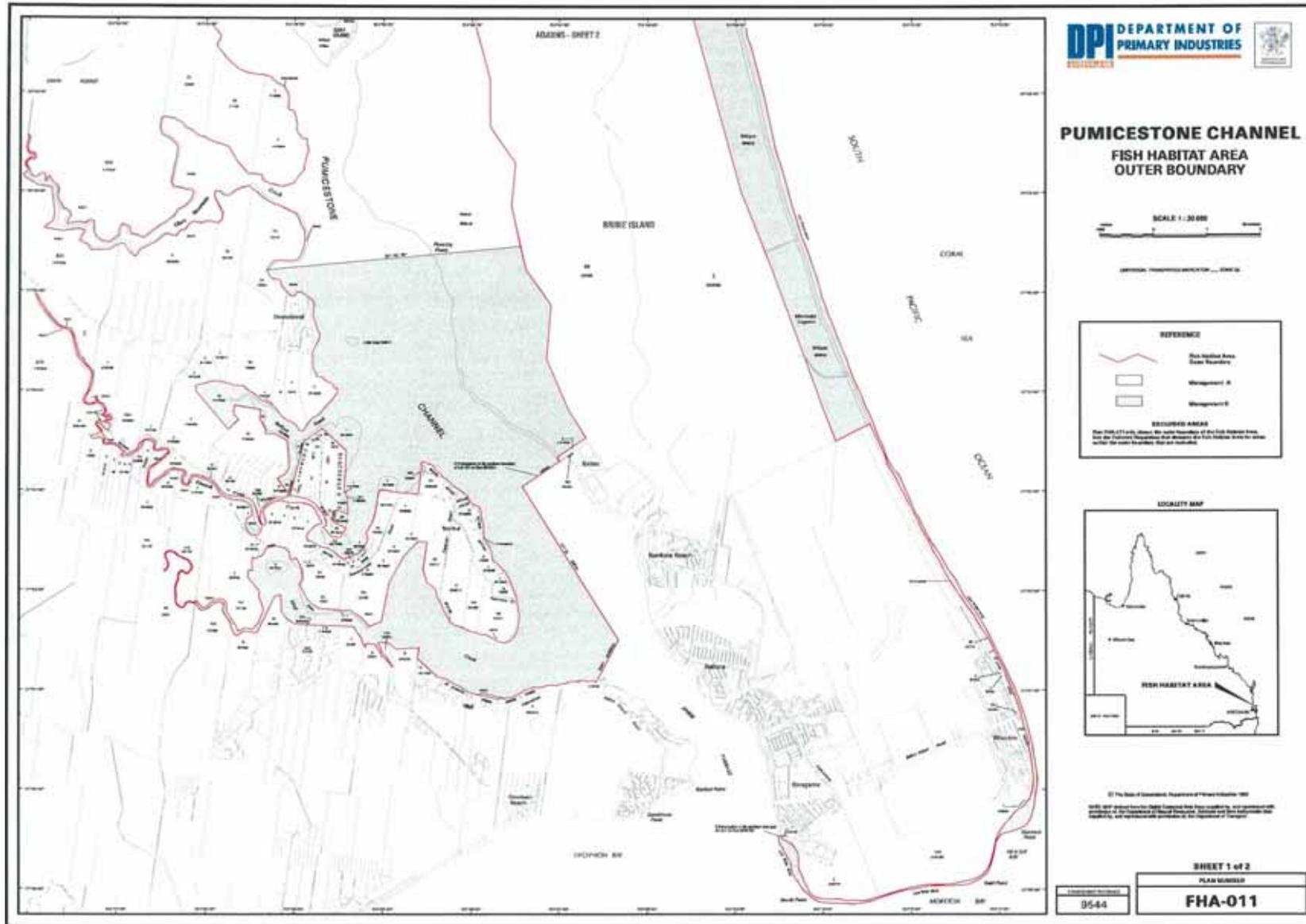


Figure 2-4 Pumicestone Channel Fish Habitat Area

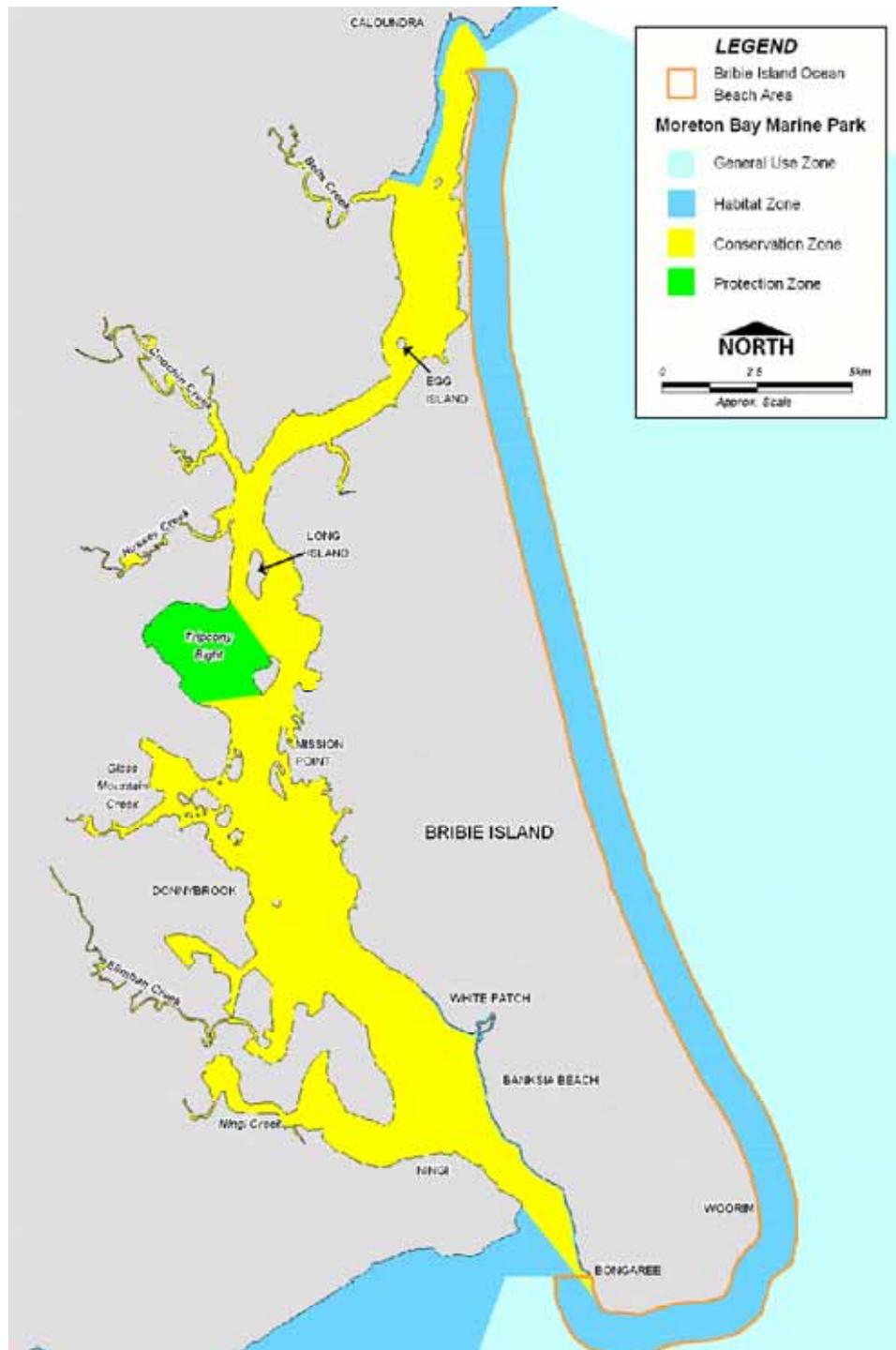


Figure 2-5 Moreton Bay Marine Park Zoning Map including the Bribie Island Ocean Beach Area

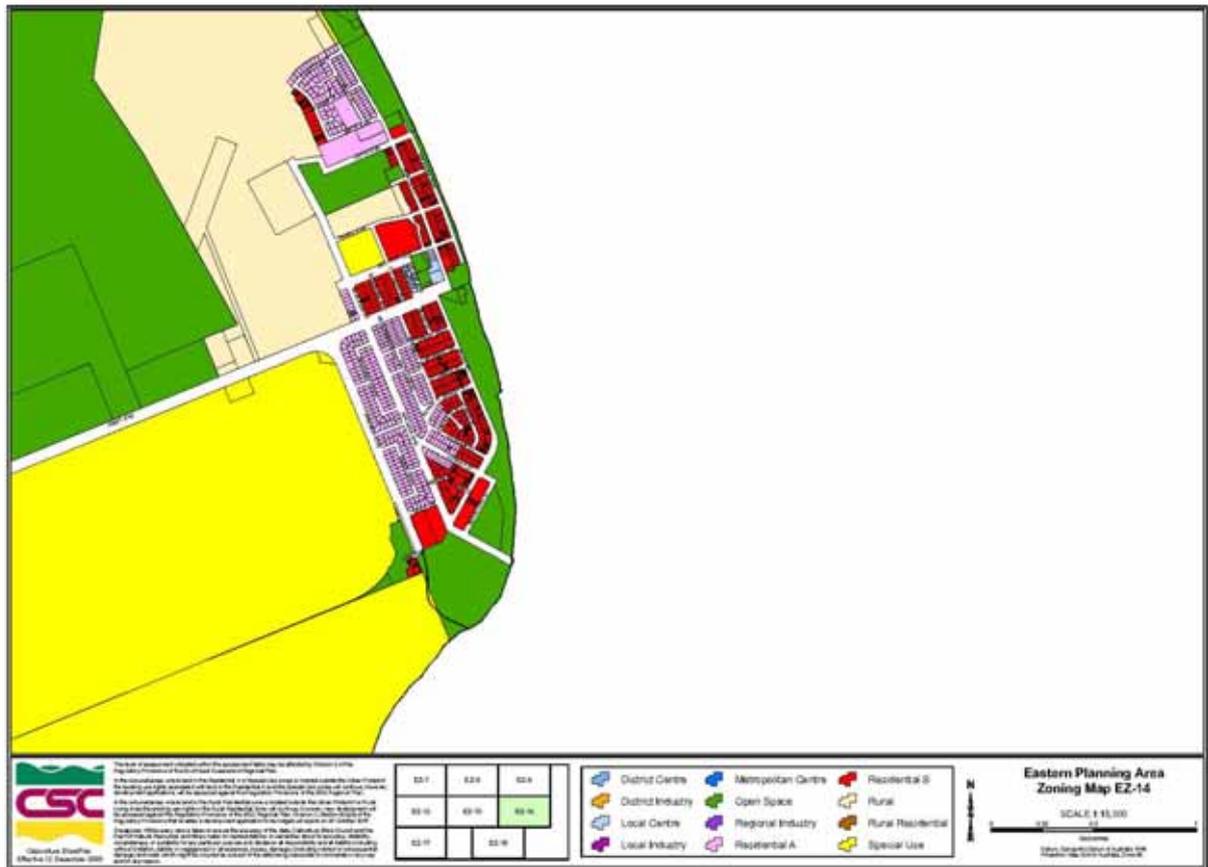


Figure 2-6 Caboolture Shire Plan – Eastern Planning Area – Woorim Beach