



APPENDIX D ALIGNMENT OF THE CMP WITH THE OBJECTS OF THE CM ACT, AND R&H SEPP

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Table D-1 Objects of the CM Act and how they have been addressed in this CMP

CM Act Objects	How this is addressed in this CMP
a. to protect and enhance natural coastal processes and coastal environmental values including natural character, scenic value, biological diversity and ecosystem integrity and resilience	Stage 2 included a range of detailed studies of the various threats to physical coastal processes and environmental values of the study area. This is discussed in the CMP in Section 4 with a summary of key issues in Section 3. Stage 3 of the CMP process involved the development of management actions to address the risks and issues identified in Stage 2. Management options were identified that address the threats to the natural coastal processes and environmental values of the coastal zone. These actions were then assessed and prioritised using key criteria that included their efficacy in terms of the protection of these values. A number of actions outlined in Section 5 aim to protect and enhance natural coastal processes and coastal environmental values
b. to support the social and cultural values of the coastal zone and maintain public access and recreational amenity	Stage 2 included a range of detailed studies of the various threats to social and cultural values of the study area. This is discussed in the CMP in Section 4 with a summary of key issues in Section 3. Key social and cultural issues indigenous and non-indigenous cultural risks, population impacts and public safety hazards, including safe access to the coastal zone, amenity of the coastal zone and use. Stage 3 of the CMP process involved the development of management actions to address these risks and issues identified in Stage 2. Management options were identified that address the threats to the social and environmental values of the coastal zone. These actions were then assessed and prioritised using key criteria that included their efficacy in terms of the protection of these values. These actions are spelt out in Section 5.
c. to acknowledge Aboriginal peoples' spiritual, social, customary and economic use of the coastal zone	Extensive engagement with First Nations Groups has been undertaken as part of the preparation of this CMP – as described in Section 4.5. Through this engagement the CMP has identified the threats and risks to ACH values (see Section 3) and developed specific management actions aimed at protection of ACH and increasing the participation of local First Nations groups in coastal zone management detailed in Section 5.
d. to recognise the coastal zone as a vital economic zone and to support sustainable coastal economies	The Stage 1 Scoping Study of this CMP provided an overview of the economic value of the coastal zone, and this information is reiterated in the Business Plan (see Section 6). Management options were identified that address the threats to the economic value of the coastal zone (including coastal hazards, and the loss of social and recreational amenity). These actions were then assessed and prioritised using key criteria that included their efficacy in terms of the protection of these values. More information is provided in Section 5.
e. to facilitate ecologically sustainable development in the coastal zone and promote sustainable land use planning decision-making	Stage 2 included a range of detailed studies of the various threats to environmental and ecological values of the study area. This is discussed in the CMP in Section 3. Numerous actions are related to maintaining sustainable planning controls that appropriately manage development in the dynamic coastal zone. These actions were then assessed and prioritised using key criteria that included their efficacy in terms of the protection of these values. More information is provided in Section 5.
f. to mitigate current and future risks from coastal hazards, taking into account the effects of climate change	The extent of current and future coastal hazards - and the associated risks – were assessed in detail in Stage 2 of the CMP and summarised in the CMP in Section 3). Numerous options were developed with the aim to mitigate the impacts of coastal hazards on the study area. These actions are spelt out in Section 5. This includes incorporating the effects of climate change, including sea level rise.
g. to recognise that the local and regional scale effects of coastal processes, and the inherently ambulatory and dynamic nature of the shoreline, may result in the loss of coastal land to the sea	Local and regional coastal processes were assessed in detail in Stage 2 of the CMP, for example coastal erosion, and inundation, and regional processes. Numerous actions related to maintaining sustainable planning controls to appropriately managed development in the dynamic coastal zone, with recognition of the local and regional scale effects of coastal processes, understanding that coastal land may be lost to the sea. More information is provided in Section 5.



CM Act Objects	How this is addressed in this CMP
(including estuaries and other arms of the sea), and to manage coastal use and development accordingly	
h. to promote integrated and co-ordinated coastal planning, management and reporting	This CMP includes a Collaborative System Implement Plan to facilitate a large scale, coordinated approach to coastal zone and estuary management. Actions in the plan are delivered by multiple Councils through coordinated delivery partnerships. These Actions are detailed in Section 5.3. Inherently, the CMP process provides an integrated approach to coastal planning and management by providing a holistic “system wide” view of the coastal zone across the HNRS. The CMP also sets out a clear MER framework to monitor progress towards implementing the coastal management actions outlined in the CMP, and to assess the performance of the CMP in achieving its intended outcomes, and the objects of the CM Act. This provides an integrated and co-ordinated approach to reporting. The proposed MER program has followed the structure of a “Program Logic Model”, that describes how the program is intended to work by linking activities with outputs, intermediate impacts, and longer-term outcomes. The program logic model supports a systematic and integrated approach to CMP planning, implementation, and evaluation.
i. to encourage and promote plans and strategies to improve the resilience of coastal assets to the impacts of an uncertain climate future including impacts of extreme storm events	The CMP includes a range of actions aimed at improving the resilience of coastal assets and infrastructure. These are covered in Section 5 in the action tables. These actions have been developed based on a thorough review of coastal hazard risks, and associated impacts of assets and infrastructure – this is discussed in Section 3. Future hazard projections have included a range of future SLR scenarios that account for future uncertainty associated with climate change and the response of coastal systems, including extreme storm events.
j. to ensure co-ordination of the policies and activities of government and public authorities relating to the coastal zone and to facilitate the proper integration of their management activities	This CMP has included a review and assessment of policies and activities from government and public authorities relating to the coastal zone, which facilitates the proper integration of management programs. This is provided in Section 2, and in further detail in the Stage 1 Scoping Study. To ensure the coordination of government and public authorities, a robust program of engagement with a range of public authorities was performed - including relevant state government agencies, and adjacent local government stakeholders.
k. to support public participation in coastal management and planning and greater public awareness, education and understanding of coastal processes and management actions	During Stage 1 of the CMP, a comprehensive Stakeholder and Community Engagement Strategy was developed. This outlined the timing, content, and engagement methods to be utilised during Stages 2 to 4 of the CMP. The engagement strategy was developed in accordance with the CMP Engagement Guidelines (OEH, 2018), and the use of the International Association for Public Participation (IAP2) guidelines. This strategy has been implemented through the development of the CMP, which has involved a robust regime of stakeholder and community engagement integrated through all stages. A summary of the engagement process for the CMP is described in Section 4.5. In addition, public participation in coastal management is encouraged through a series of actions, includes set out in Section 5.
l. to facilitate the identification of land in the coastal zone for acquisition by public or local authorities in order to promote the protection, enhancement, maintenance and restoration of the environment of the coastal zone	Whilst there are no actions in this CMP with the explicit intention to purchase private properties - the CMP has included a range of actions intended to promote the protection, enhancement, maintenance, and restoration of the environment of the coastal zone. This includes numerous actions related to dune restoration work, access tracks to minimise damage to vegetation and others.



CM Act Objects	How this is addressed in this CMP
m. to support the objects of the Marine Estate Management Act 2014; and	Stage 1 of this CMP identified a range of threats and risks to the study area, including the NSW Marine Estate Threat and Risk Assessment (TARA) (BMT WBM, 2017) – and included strong consideration of stressors identified in the TARA as high priority. This is described in Section 3 and 4. The CMP supports the objectives of the MEM Act by identifying and implementing actions that address these high priority stressors – both in the present day and over future planning horizons.

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Table D-2 Objects of the CM Act for the various CMAs, and how they have been addressed in this CMP

CMA Objectives	How this is addressed in this CMP
Coastal Wetlands and Littoral Rainforests	
(a) to protect coastal wetlands and littoral rainforests in their natural state, including their biological diversity and ecosystem integrity,	Potential risks to the coastal wetlands and littoral rainforests across the CMP study area have been identified and assessed in various Stage 2 studies. The identification and design of management actions in Stage 3 and 4 are cognisant of the need to protect coastal wetlands and littoral rainforests in their natural state and to improve the resilience of coastal wetlands and littoral rainforests to the impacts of climate change. Actions that may have a potential impacts on these areas were assessed as such and did not proceed to Stage 4.
(b) to promote the rehabilitation and restoration of degraded coastal wetlands and littoral rainforests,	
(c) to improve the resilience of coastal wetlands and littoral rainforests to the impacts of climate change, including opportunities for migration,	
(d) to support the social and cultural values of coastal wetlands and littoral rainforests,	
(e) to promote the objectives of State policies and programs for wetlands or littoral rainforest management	
Coastal Vulnerability Area	
(a) to ensure public safety and prevent risks to human life,	A detailed risk assessment of coastal hazard risks to public safety and public and private assets was undertaken in Stage 2 of the CMP, through the following studies: ▪ The Hawkesbury River Estuary Coastal Inundation Study (Rhelm and Baird, 2023) ▪ Pittwater Beach Erosion and Shoreline Recession Assessment (WRL, 2023) ▪ Central Coast Open Coast and Coastal Lagoons Coastal Hazard Assessment (Bluecoast Consulting Engineers, 2024)
(b) to mitigate current and future risk from coastal hazards by taking into account the effects of coastal processes and climate change	This included associated risks to public safety through coastal hazards, infrastructure and use of the coastal zone, including both in the present day and into the future, incorporating climate change. Subsequently, in Stage 3, actions were developed and prioritised in terms of their ability to mitigate these risks – whilst also considering social, environmental and cultural values.
(c) to maintain the presence of beaches, dunes and the natural features of foreshores, taking into account the beach system operating at the relevant place	Numerous actions relate to foreshore restoration works – in order to conserve wetlands, beaches, dunes and the natural features of foreshores. This takes into account the beach systems and natural sediment transport pathways.
(d) to maintain public access, amenity and use of beaches and foreshores,	Numerous actions relate to maintenance and upgrade of foreshore accessways in order to maintain and, where practicable, improve public access, amenity and use of beaches, foreshores, headlands and rock platforms. This also includes dune restoration works, dinghy storage racks to increase the use of beaches and foreshores and retaining public foreshores and recreational areas.
(e) to encourage land use that reduces exposure to risks from coastal hazards, including through siting, design, construction and operational decisions	Several actions relate to maintaining and enforcing planning controls to encourage land use that reduces exposure to risks from coastal hazards and ensures ecologically sustainable development.



CMA Objectives	How this is addressed in this CMP
	This includes the design, construction and operational decisions of land use, including adaptation pathways for landwards movement.
(f) to adopt coastal management strategies that reduce exposure to coastal hazards (i) in the first instance and wherever possible, by restoring or enhancing natural defences including coastal dunes, vegetation and wetlands, and (ii) if that is not sufficient, by taking other action to reduce exposure to those coastal hazards,	Numerous actions relate to beach restoration and dune restoration works – in order to preserve beaches, dunes and the natural features of foreshores. All potential options in Stage 3 were assessed, not just on their ability to provide coastal hazard protection, but their impact on the coastal environment, public safety, social and recreational amenity.
(g) if taking that other action to reduce exposure to coastal hazards— (i) to avoid significant degradation of biological diversity and ecosystem integrity, and (ii) to avoid significant degradation of or disruption to ecological, biophysical, geological and geomorphological coastal processes, and (iii) to avoid significant degradation of or disruption to beach and foreshore amenity and social and cultural values, and (iv) to avoid adverse impacts on adjoining land, resources or assets, and (v) to provide for the restoration of a beach, or land adjacent to the beach, if any increased erosion of the beach or adjacent land is caused by actions to reduce exposure to coastal hazards,	As a result, this CMP promotes the use of “nature-based solutions”, and numerous actions relate to beach restoration and dune restoration works. If these are not sufficient, then other actions, for example relocation of assets, are management actions that are promoted through the CMP.
(h) to prioritise actions that support the continued functionality of essential infrastructure during and immediately after a coastal hazard emergency	Numerous studies in Stage 2 of the CMP specifically investigated coastal hazard risks to essential infrastructure including roads, wastewater assets, major infrastructure. In Stage 3, actions were developed specifically to address these risks.
(i) to improve the resilience of coastal development and communities by improving adaptive capacity and reducing reliance on emergency responses.	The CZEAS documents attached to this CMP (Appendix E, F and G) prioritises actions that support the continued functionality of essential infrastructure during a coastal hazard emergency. The actions that improve the resilience of coastal development and communities are provided in Section 5, after being evaluated for their feasibility, acceptability and viability to meet these objectives in Section 4.
Coastal Environment Area	
(a) to protect and enhance the coastal environmental values and natural processes of coastal waters, estuaries, coastal lakes and coastal lagoons, and enhance natural character, scenic value, biological diversity and ecosystem integrity,	The various threats to the environmental, social and cultural values of the study area were assessed in detail in the various Stage 2 studies. These values and their associated threats were considered in the development and assessment of management actions in Stage 3.
(b) to reduce threats to and improve the resilience of coastal waters, estuaries, coastal lakes and coastal lagoons, including in response to climate change,	Numerous actions relate to foreshore / riparian restoration and dune restoration works – in order to preserve the natural features of foreshores.
(c) to maintain and improve water quality and estuary health,	Numerous actions relate to maintenance and upgrade of foreshore accessways in order to maintain and, where practicable, improve public access, amenity and use of beaches, foreshores, headlands and rock platforms.
(d) to support the social and cultural values of coastal waters, estuaries, coastal lakes and coastal lagoons,	



CMA Objectives	How this is addressed in this CMP
(e) to maintain the presence of beaches, dunes and the natural features of foreshores, taking into account the beach system operating at the relevant place,	
(f) to maintain and, where practicable, improve public access, amenity and use of beaches, foreshores, headlands and rock platforms	
Coastal Use Area	
(a) to protect and enhance the scenic, social and cultural values of the coast by ensuring that— (i) the type, bulk, scale and size of development is appropriate for the location and natural scenic quality of the coast, and (ii) adverse impacts of development on cultural and built environment heritage are avoided or mitigated, and (iii) urban design, including water sensitive urban design, is supported and incorporated into development activities, and (iv) adequate public open space is provided, including for recreational activities and associated infrastructure, and (v) the use of the surf zone is considered	The various threats to the scenic, social and cultural values of the study area were assessed in detail in the various Stage 2 studies (See Section 4). These values and their associated threats were considered in the development and assessment of management actions in Stage 3. All potential options in Stage 3 were assessed, not just on their ability to provide coastal hazard protection, but also their impact on the coastal environment, public safety, social and recreational amenity. This is outlined in Section 3, and if they did not meet this criteria, then the proposed option did not proceed through to Stage 4 of the CMP.
(b) to accommodate both urbanised and natural stretches of coastline	