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Coastal adaptation: estimating values of sensitive coastal environments and planning for the future.

DR HELEN SCARBOROUGH, ASSOC PROF. DEAKIN UNIVERSITY, WARRNAMBOOL

Contributed presentation at the 60th AARES Annual Conference, Canberra, ACT, 2-5 February 2016

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OUTLINE

• Brief background: Coastal governance

Coastal crown land caravan park project (CCP)

Implications for coastal management



DEFINITION OF COAST

The marine environment and waters out to three nautical miles

 Foreshore or coastal crown land up to 200m from the high water mark

 Coastal hinterland directly influenced by the sea or directly influencing the coastline, catchments- including estuaries and the atmosphere near and around the coast

(VCC 2014)

COASTAL GOVERNANCE IN VICTORIA

- Coastal Management Act 1995
- Victorian Coastal Council and Regional Coastal Boards
- Victorian Coastal Strategy 2014
 - Hierarchy of principles
 - Ensure the protection of significant environmental and cultural values
 - Action: establish clear reporting on value of coastal assets;
 - Ensure CBA of coastal use and development proposals include environmental values.
 - Undertake integrated planning and provide clear direction for the future
 - Ensure the sustainable use of natural coastal resources.
 - Approx 96% of Vic coastline is in public ownership



WESTERN REGIONAL COASTAL PLAN 2015-2020

- "Managing and protecting coastal values" is a key regional priority
- "The western coastal region provides important environmental, social, cultural and economic values for Victorians and visitors. Understanding these values is essential for effective decision-making."
- Problem: Moving from plan to practice, general lack of understanding of economics
- One example of project aimed at addressing the issue of understanding coastal values.



COASTAL ASSETS AND VULNERABILITY

- Changes to coastal climate conditions
 - Sea level rise and inundation
 - Coastal erosion

- Some work on vulnerable physical assets
- Very little work on vulnerable non-built assets.
- Hence this project focuses on crown land and in particular caravan and camping parks on crown land.



CROWN LAND COASTAL CARAVAN AND CAMPING PARKS (CCP)

- 84 caravan and camping parks on coastal crown land along Victorian coast
- Provide:
 - Social values associated with holidays
 - Dollars for local communities
 - Revenue for coastal Committees of Management
 - Funding for coastal infrastructure
 - Low cost access to coast
- Some very vulnerable (eg Pt Fairy)
 - Coastal erosion need for adaptation decisions,
 - Fundamentally, sea walls, groynes, retreat?
 - Policy-makers talk of TBL.
 - · Need for benefit cost analysis with distributional preferences incorporated



WARRNAMBOOL FORESHORE (630 CCP SITES)





CCP PROJECT

- Federal funding
- Dept of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency
- Other partners; Deakin: in-kind
- Project team
 - Helen Scarborough
 - Board member, Western Coastal Board and Deakin University
 - Steve Blackley
 - Executive Officer of Western Coastal Board
 - Consultants
 - Christine Walker Strategic Alliance
 - Dr Boyd Blackwell
 - Prof John Rolfe
 - Carolyn Tsioulos



PROJECT OBJECTIVES

 Estimate the market and non-market economic values of public CCPs

 Analyse the social equity preferences of CCP users and adjacent communities for managing the impacts of adaptation strategies on CCPs

• Develop a CCP adaptation pathway decision-framework incorporating social and economic considerations.



METHOD

- Combination
- Some data very hard to collect- eg land values for crown land?
- Market values
- Non-market valuation
 - -Travel cost method for recreational values
 - -Choice modelling for beach and site values
- Equity questions
- Benefit cost approach
- 770 responses; 380 campers, 382 residents.



SITES IN SAMPLE

| Name | Portarlington Holiday Park | Barwon Heads Caravan Park | Apollo Bay Recreation Reserve | Warrnambool Surfside | Gardens Reserve Park |
|--|---|---|---|--|--|
| Shire | CoGG | Geelong (CoGG) | Colac Otway | Holiday Park Warrnambool | Port Fairy Moyne |
| Location | Port Phillip Bay | Barwon Estuary | Barham River | Ocean & Lake Pertobe | Moyne River |
| Total Sites | 877 | 425 | 311 | 630 | 458 |
| 12 month permit sites | 365 | 163 | 65 | 0 | 50 |
| Cabins | 20 | 19 | 7 | 24 | 10 |
| Town Population ABS State suburb | 3,022 | 2,993 | 1,779 | 27,541 | 2,785 |
| Peak population multiple in summer | 3.5 | 3 | 8 | 4.5 | n/a |
| Community Access to CCP | No township sporting reserves within the CCP. | Gated Controlled access for football, netball | Main reserve for football, tennis, cricket, ag show. | No township sporting reserves within the CCP. | Football oval, grand stand and club facilities via separate entrance un-gated. |
| Community Access to adjacent Crown land | Beach front walk, yacht club, no bushland area | Kiosk, jetty on Barwon River, near Bluff Reserve | Beach and River Reserve | Most of Lake Pertobe area is public land, boat ramps, yacht club, harbour, pathway along dunes extends to Hopkins River | The harbour is downstream, but not adjacent to the CCP. |
| Inundation threat | Experienced | Low | Experienced | Low | Moderate |



CAMPERS SURVEY: PROFILE OF CAMPERS

| | Total |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Av No. of Years visited | 14.7 |
| First time/one year | 17% |
| Av No. Nights will stay/yr | 29 |
| Av No. people staying/night | 4.1 |
| Av \$ spend Per site (day) | \$61.70 |
| Av Gross H'hold Income PA | \$82.6k |
| Av age of respondent | 49 |
| Av investment in camping gear '000s | \$26.0 |



RESIDENTS SURVEY: PROFILE OF RESIDENTS

| | Total |
|--|---------|
| Av No. of Years Lived Here | 21.4 |
| Av No. of Years Visited before Living Here | 25.6 |
| Proportion Who Visited before Living Here | 51% |
| Av Gross H'hold Income PA | \$62.1k |
| Av age of respondent | 53 |



TRAVEL COST RESULTS: CAMPERS GROSS VALE ESTIMATES USING DIFFERENT ALLOCATIONS OF OPPORTUNITY COST OF TIME; ALL SITES

| | TCPPD, 0% time allocation | TCTIM25, 25% time allocation | TCTIM40, 40% time allocation |
|--|---------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Coefficient of travel cost | -0.0015 | -0.0007 | -0.0004 |
| Sign correct | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Significant | Yes* | Yes* | Yes* |
| Overall model significance (Chi squared) | 2672* | 2884* | 2930* |
| McFadden's adj. R^2 | 0.470 | 0.488 | 0.491 |
| Gross value \$AUD 2012/person/day | 67 | 145 | 252 |



USING VALUES – BACK OF ENVELOPE: PORTARLINGTON

Market Value

\$62 per night park fee per night (peak)

\$61 spend per site per day

\$123 x 877 sites =\$107,871 per day

Non Market Value

\$49 consumer surplus to person per day

Average No. people per site per night 4.1

\$201 surplus per site per day × 877 sites =\$176,189 per day

\$284,060 value per day



CHOICE EXPERIMENT

- 3 policy options
- 3 attributes
 - -Possible loss of CCP sites, 4 levels: 50%, 40%, 30% and 20%
 - -Possible loss of beach width, 4 levels: 50%, 40%, 30%, and 20%
 - –Payment vehicle
 - For campers: Additional ongoing cost: 5 levels: 0, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 per night site fee
 - For residents: increase in rates: 3 levels: 0, \$50 and \$100 per year.

EXAMPLE OF CHOICE SET

| Option | Possible reduction in number of sites | Possible reduction in beach width at high tide | Cost/site/night increase at coastal parks | Your choice (one only please) |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|----------------------------------|
| А | 20% | 20% | \$10 | |
| В | 50% | 30% | \$5 | |
| C (let nature take its course) | 50% | 50% | \$0 | |



WTP to protect sites and beach.

Campers will pay more to protect camping sites than beaches.

| Per 1% loss – (Per person) | Per 10% loss |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| \$1.03 per night | \$10.3 per night |
| to avoid loss in sites | to avoid loss in sites |
| \$0.36 per night | \$3.60 per night |
| to avoid loss in beach width | to avoid loss in beach width |
| \$26 per annum | \$268 per annum |
| to avoid loss in sites | to avoid loss in sites |
| \$9.30 per annum | \$93 per annum |
| to avoid loss in beach width | to avoid loss in beach width |

Assumes average of 26.1 nights per annum

At 10% loss (assuming 4.1 people/site) Campers' preparedness to pay to avoid loss:

- •\$1,102 (sites) and
- •\$384 (beach) per annum

Choice experiment results: residents

| Per 1% loss (Per person) | Per 10% loss |
|---|---|
| \$4.05 per annum to avoid loss in sites \$5.83 per annum to avoid loss in beach width | \$40 per annum to avoid loss in sites \$58 per annum to avoid loss in beach width |

Residents assign a comparatively low value in total to beaches and sites.

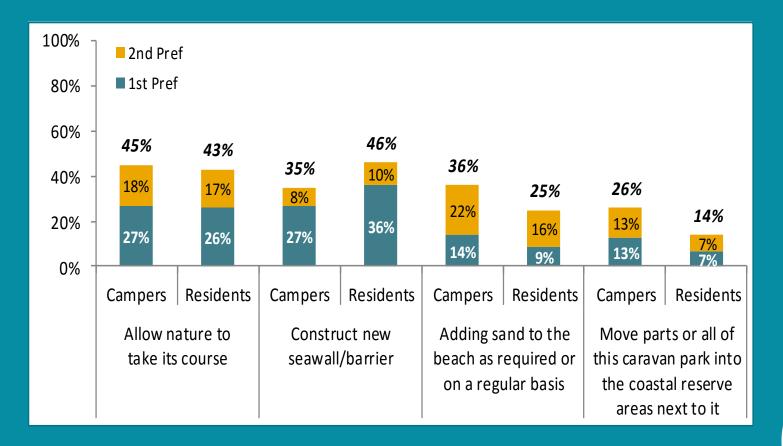
Residents value the beach more than the CCP sites

Comparison of previous literature on beach values

- Worley parsons (2013) appendix 2 has summary of previous work
- Comparison of value of day visit with campers value
 - Commodity consistency probem
- Sensitivity to payment vehicle in CM
 - Especially for campers values

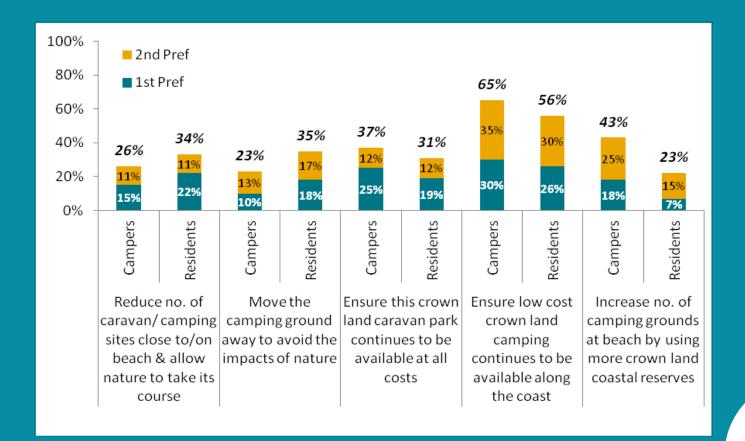
BEACH ADAPTATION OPTIONS:

SIZABLE PORTION FAVOUR LET NATURE TAKE ITS COURSE



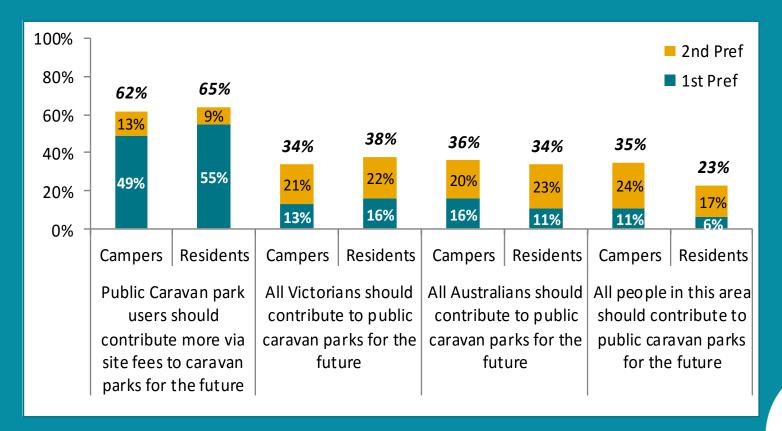


CCP ADAPTATION PREFERENCES



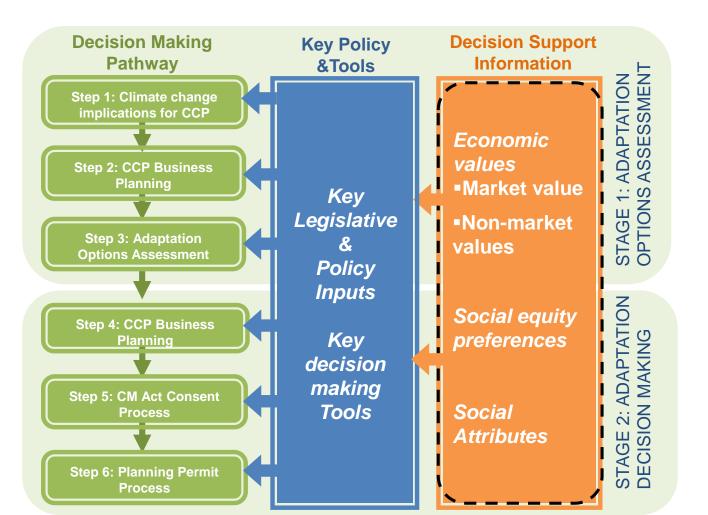


USER PAYS (STATUS QUO?) PREFERRED MOST OFTEN AS THE WAY TO CARRY THE BURDEN FOR ADAPTATION





Decision Support Framework



CHALLENGES

- Incorporating equity
 - Winners and losers
- Education re valuation
- TBL and CBA
- Community preferences
- Multiple parties involved; eg GOR, Vic roads, Local govt, CMA, Committees of Mgt
- Interface, between planners, engineers, and policy-makers
- Coastal governance structure aim is to "facilitate implementation" but lack of resourcing to support structure.



OPPORTUNITIES

- > Value of coast more research and more evidence
- >Full documents for CCP project available at:
 - http://www.wcb.vic.gov.au/projectcaravan.html

➤ Thank you

