

# Coastal Management Program

Community update: Management Options  
June 2023

The coast is one of our greatest assets and is constantly changing. We need to determine how we can best protect our communities from the impact of climate change now and into the future.

## Management Options

The purpose of the Coastal Management Program (CMP) is to evaluate and select management options to reduce the risks to our coast.

The NSW State Government has developed a CMP manual to help assist Council's preparing their CMP's. The manual sets out a risk-based framework to manage threats to the coastal zone. Threats may range from coastal hazards, to impacts to water quality, public access and amenity, biodiversity or cultural heritage. There are four general types of strategies for managing the risk from coastal hazards. These have been listed below. Depending on the hazards affecting a specific location, a single approach or combination of approaches may be used.



### Alert - low regrets and best practice

Watch and wait response. Set thresholds, monitor change and undertake research to improve knowledge. Examples include coastal surveys, condition assessment for coastal structures and sand movement studies.



### Avoid risk - land-use planning and design

Proactive land use planning to encourage resilient development and development in low-risk locations. Examples include land use zonings to avoid certain types of development in high-risk areas, planning provisions and development controls such as minimum floor levels and set backs for developments.



### Retreat - planning for change

The planned relocation of assets away from high risk areas including opportunities for redevelopment. This may occur over time, as opportunities arise, or when triggers indicating increased risk are reached. Examples include abandonment of natural or built assets, buy-back or land swap schemes.



### Active intervention - coastal protection works

Management actions that protect built or natural assets including emergency response measures. Examples include hard protection works, sand nourishment and dune rehabilitation. See over the page for more detail on these active intervention works.

# Management options for active intervention

## Hold the line - hard protection works

Management options could include:

- Repairs and upgrades to existing sea walls
- New sea walls
- Terrace seawall (with rock pools)
- Artificial reefs



Existing seawall at Little Beach, Nelson Bay

## Shoreline controls - keep sand in the system

Management options could include:

- Groynes
- Off-shore breakwater(s)
- Artificial headlands
- Artificial reefs



Existing groyne at Sandy Point, Corlette

## Sand management - Soft protection works

Management options could include:

- Beach nourishment
- Sand backpassing- pumping
- Sand carting/trucking
- Beach scraping

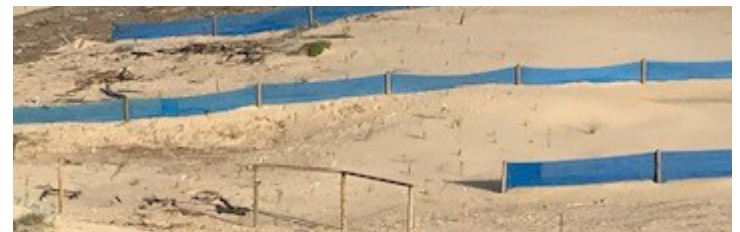


Sand carting in 2020, Shoal Bay

## Nature-based solutions

Management options could include:

- Management of beach access points
- Construction of oyster reefs
- Dune rehabilitation works
- Mangrove colonisation



Dune rehabilitation works at Birubi Beach

## Coastal inundation mitigation

Management options could include:


- New/modify flood gates
- Road raising
- Living shorelines (primarily revegetated shoreline suits low wave energy environments)
- House raising




Flood gate at Raymond Terrace



## Learn more about the CMP

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