

## Conclusion

# 8 Conclusion

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The legislation, regulations and policies described in this report are current as at the time of writing. Further consideration will need to be given to planning and legislative requirements when implementing options promoted in this study. The content of this report is not considered a comprehensive list of all applicable statutory instruments but rather a starting point for determining considerations at the time of approval and implementation of a preferred management strategy.

Shoreline erosion management options to be considered when developing shoreline management strategies fall into two general categories, namely:

- Undertake works to hold or improve the present shoreline alignment, thereby preventing future recession of the beach; or
- Allow the shoreline to recede in such a way that the natural processes would maintain the beach characteristics and amenity, but at the expense of existing land and infrastructure.

The strategies that fall into the latter “retreat” category are typically difficult to implement and may be met with strong opposition in developed areas. Council should consider its position regarding retreat as part of a long term coastal hazard adaptation strategy.

Assessment of shoreline processes, causes of erosion, and future erosion risks suggest a number of existing private and public assets are presently well within the calculated erosion prone area. Many of these areas are currently protected by terminal structures and therefore the predicted erosion potential is not likely to be realised. Ongoing protection of these assets throughout the planning period will require strategic management and adaptation to potentially changing environments. Situating new infrastructure within the identified erosion prone area should be avoided where possible.

The outcomes of the shoreline processes assessments presented in this report are to be considered as part of ongoing work to develop shoreline management strategies for Council’s consideration.

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