



FACT SHEET

Adaptation Pathways

This fact sheet provides a summary of some of the adaptation options available to manage coastal hazard risk.

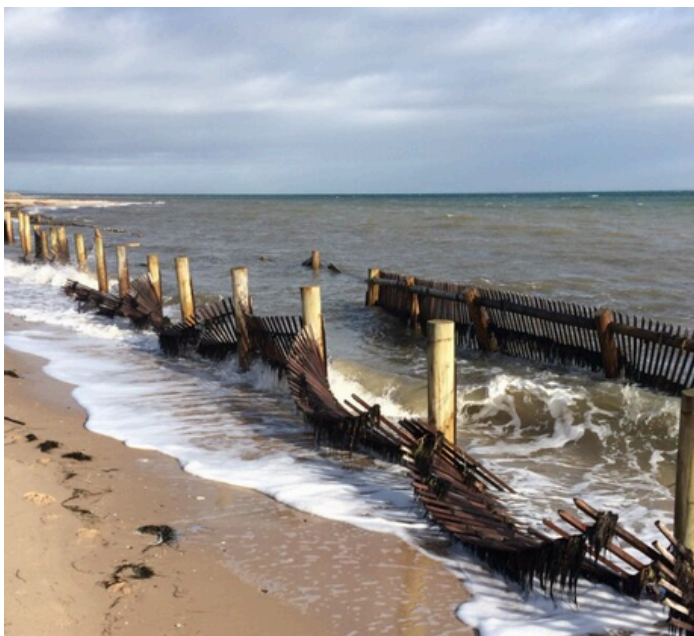
Our approach to adaptation:

- will vary from precinct to precinct
- is tailored to the needs of local communities
- considers the relative impacts of coastal hazards
- seeks to safeguard community values (cultural, environmental, social and economic) and character of the landscape.

WHAT IS ADAPTATION?

In coastal hazard management, adaptation can be defined as "the process of adjustment to actual or expected climate and its effects, such as coastal hazards".

Adaptation seeks to proactively manage, avoid harm or make use of beneficial opportunities.



SHAPING OUR ADAPTATION APPROACH

To develop our adaptation approach, we bring everything together from the early stages of the CAP.

We are informed by:

- consultation with Wadawurrung people, land managers, local community and stakeholders
- values and objectives for different locations
- an understanding of coastal hazard risks at different localities
- a statewide approach to coastal hazard risk management and adaptation.

This context helps to inform our development of an adaptation approach to manage coastal hazard risk and increase the resilience of the northern Bellarine and its communities.



Further information about coastal hazard risk assessment can be found in Fact Sheet 4



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ADAPTATION OPTIONS

There are six adaptation options to consider when developing an adaptation plan to manage (mitigate) the coastal hazard risk.

Each option is a different strategic approach and must be considered in the following order when planning a suitable adaptation response.



Adaptation options are strategic approaches to managing coastal hazard risk.

Adaptation actions are the tools, decisions and works that can manage coastal hazard risk.

	Adaptation option	Adaptation action (eg.)
1	 Non-intervention	Minimal intervention
2	 Avoid	Avoid new use and development
3	 Nature -Based	Dune nourishment to enhance natural habitat and mitigate hazard risk
4	 Accommodate	Upgrade access structures for greater resilience
5	 Retreat	Retreat shared trail and access structures from current position
6	 Protect	Short term protection – repair existing revetment (along with beach nourishment) Long term protection – construct revetment/seawall

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ADAPTATION PATHWAYS

A pathways approach provides a 'roadmap' for adaptation from present day to a long-term planning horizon - 2100 or 0.8m sea level rise (SLR).

This approach enables:

- long-term strategic planning
- consideration of different scenarios
- preferred pathways consistent with Marine and Coastal Policy 2020 directions
- avoiding short-term actions that may lead to maladaptation
- confidence to take short-term action.

Our adaptation pathways will include the following for each precinct:

- trigger/decision points for change
- adaptation actions to be taken over time including:
 - supporting actions (policies, design, studies and monitoring)
 - preparation actions (planning, approvals, stakeholder engagement, site plans)
 - Actual works (upgrades, new builds, renourishment, installation)

An example of an adaptation pathway

	supporting
	preparing
	actual works

		0.0m SLR (Present day)	0.2m SLR (2040)	0.5m SLR (2070)	0.8m SLR (2100)
Wadawurrung heritage	ongoing actions in consultation with WTOAC				
Non-intervention	control beach access				
Non-intervention	surveys				
Avoid	avoid new construction				
Nature-based	dune revegetation				
Nature-based	vegetation studies				
Nature-based	beach renourishment				
Hybrid	artificial reef				
Accommodate	upgrade structures				
Accommodate	resilient design				
Accommodate	retrofit existing structures				
Retreat	relocate				
Retreat	modify				
Protect	repair				
Protect	construct				

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