SHEET 6 TO 11 – ADAPTATION ACTIONS – COASTAL MANAGEMENT AND ENGINERRING

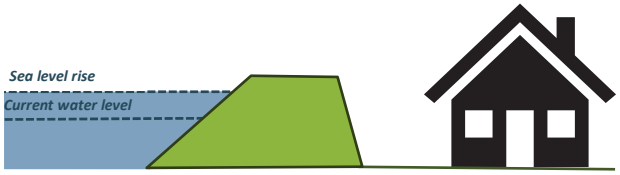
SHEET 11 - STRUCTURES TO MINIMISE FLOODING

Structures such as dykes, levees and storm surge barriers can be used to protect low-lying coastal land from inundation.

Dykes and levees take the form of elevated mounds or walls that can be made of earth, rock, concrete, geo-fabric bags or other materials.

The terms dyke and levee are often used interchangeably to refer to a structure that prevents water from flooding a specific area. However, dykes more commonly refer to structures that prevent low-lying land from being permanently inundated (land that in the absence of the dyke would be under water).

Levees more commonly refer to structures that prevent land from being inundated from flood events (land that in the absence of the levee would only be occasionally inundated).



Storm surge barriers (tidal barrages or gates) are physical barriers that prevent storm surges travelling inland along rivers, lagoons, inlets or other waterways.

Storm surge barriers can generally be opened and closed and are most effectively implemented at narrow tidal inlets. They can vary in size from a flow valve on pipes and culverts to large scale barrages.

Relevant and priority areas

Storm surge barriers require major investigation into design and effectiveness to assess site specific feasibility, and typically only apply to substantially engineered coastlines.

Structures to minimise inundation of low-lying land (levees and dykes) are relevant to inundation prone areas across all localities/zones.

Structures to minimise flooding			
	Dykes	Levees	Storm surge barriers
Cooloola (Estuarine frontage)			
Cooloola (Ocean frontage)			
Cooloola Cove			
Inskip Point South			
Inskip Point Spit			
Rainbow Beach (Estuarine frontage)			
Rainbow Beach (Ocean frontage)			
Tin Can Bay			

	Relevant / feasible
	Priority
	Not applicable