

# Draft Coogee Beach Foreshore Management Plan

Parts of the Coogee Beach foreshore are identified as increasingly vulnerable to coastal hazards. As a result, the foreshore's assets and natural environment may come under pressure in the future. The draft Foreshore Management Plan is a 50 year guide on how we will adapt to coastal challenges to maintain the environmental, recreational, social and commercial values of the foreshore.

The Foreshore Management Plan covers the area between Poore Grove (to the south), Cockburn Road (to the east) and Perlinte View (to the north). Actions recommended within the immediate term (10 year period) are more detailed and have greater certainty, whilst a flexible approach is taken to longer term actions so decisions can be made at the appropriate time in the future.

## Aims:








Retain the natural character of the Foreshore area including a sandy beach and healthy vegetated foredune buffer to the extent possible.

Maintain and adapt public amenity provided by foreshore infrastructure, with a view to achieving this more efficiently to support coastal retreat.



Uphold the present balance of natural and built environments. Strategically rebalance to maintain similar natural and built proportions if and when foreshore land is lost in the future due to shoreline movements.

## Short Term Actions < 10 years


### Actions:

-  Consolidate access points
  -  Continue monitoring condition and health of dunes.
  -  Maintain and install fencing to protect dunes.
  -  Construct crushed limestone path to western edge of Holiday Park to improve access.
  -  Connect crushed limestone path to existing paved path.
  -  If degradation is observed beyond 2025, consider consolidation of dune tracks.
  -  Upgrade paths to equal access paths.




### Flora / Weed management

-  Continue implementation of Weed Management Plan.
-  Continue implementation of Vegetation Rehabilitation Plan.





### Fauna management

-  Continue fauna management in accordance with Environmental Management Plan.

### Managing social behaviour




-  Continue Beach Bin Trial initiative on permanent basis to reduce littering and adapt locations and collection schedules as required to respond to erosion and seasonal usage.
-  Increase passive surveillance and swimmer safety by facilitating a movable observation tower in coordination with Coogee Beach Surf Life Saving Club. Adjust location as required.
-  Maintain and expand CCTV network at Coogee Beach in accordance with Community Safety & CCTV Strategy.

### Infrastructure management - Coogee Beach Jetty

-  Monitor stability of Coogee Jetty abutment via coastal monitoring program.
-  Design and implement an access ramp towards the shore from the exiting jetty to improve accessibility and enable closure of unviable existing wheelchair ramp.
-  Plan any upgrades or major works to the jetty with consideration to increasing future coastal risks and the remaining useful life of the structure.
-  Maintain and adapt the location and height of the jetty as may be required to match the receding shoreline and increasing water levels, via either modification of the existing jetty and abutment, or rebuilding the structure higher and further eastward at the end of its useful life.

## Longer Term Actions > 10 years





### Infrastructure management - Coogee Beach Integrated Community Facility

-  Monitor the width of the dune buffer in front of the building and replenish the beach as required to maintain a 30m dune buffer.
-  Consider alternative sites for the CBICF in any future strategic or master planning for this area of the Foreshore.
-  Install hard protection or retreat (relocate the facility further landward) at such time that erosion risks to the facility can no longer be viably managed by sand replenishment.

### Infrastructure management - Holiday Park Infrastructure

-  Incremental redevelopment of Holiday Park with new permanent development (ablutions, offices, major services, etc.) behind the Holiday Park Buffer Line as assets reach the end of useful life.
-  Only transportable accommodation, removable infrastructure and minor services to be established on the ocean side of the Holiday Park Buffer Line.
-  Ensure leasing arrangement reflects risks and hazards present for the property and controls in place.
-  Monitor shoreline movements and the width of the vegetated foreshore reserve in front of the Holiday Park as part of the City's annual coastal monitoring program.
-  Implement managed retreat of Holiday Park infrastructure eastward to maintain a 40m public foreshore reserve width and rehabilitate dunes as necessary to respond to future erosion and shoreline recession.

### Infrastructure management - Perlinte View

-  Continue monitoring the beach and dune width as part of the broader coastal monitoring program. A dune width of 40m or less from Perlinte View represents a higher risk and should trigger planning for further actions.
-  Investigate and assess funding mechanisms, sources and contribution models for erosion adaptation measures (e.g. a seawall) for Perlinte View, and consider establishing a reserve fund for this purpose.
-  Conduct a detailed assessment of costs and benefits to confirm if the construction of protection structures is still the preferred strategy to manage Perlinte View erosion risks.
-  Implement adaptation measures (e.g. a buried seawall to the immediate west of Perlinte View road reserve) when the appropriate trigger point is reached.

## Short Term Actions < 10 years

## Longer Term Actions > 10 years

### Infrastructure management - Coogee Beach Café

- Maintain or improve the current premises.
- Position any extensions or redevelopment of the café appropriately for the expected coastal erosion risks, preferably any high value improvements behind the 0.9 m SLR Hazard Line.

### Infrastructure management - Shark Barrier & Swimming Pontoons

- Maintain the Shark Barrier and swimming pontoons.
- Continue monitoring shoreline movements in this area as part of the coastal monitoring program, check depths at pontoon locations prior to each year's deployment.
- Adapt and reconfigure the Barrier and swimming pontoon moorings as may be required in response to future shoreline movements, and at the time of any major renewal works to the barrier, take the opportunity to review and potentially reconfigure boundaries if required.

### Infrastructure management - Car Parks and Site Access

- Monitor retreat of coastline and hazard zones, and check that at least 40m dune width remains.
- Advocate for improved public transport and pedestrian access links.
- Develop a long term masterplan to assess suitable locations for assets requiring retreat (northern and southern car parks, café, parklands and Surf Lifesaving Club) including potential locations nearby but outside the Foreshore Area.

### Infrastructure management - Minor Structures

- Decommission the unviable wheelchair ramp and associated shade structure immediately south of the Coogee Beach Jetty once the replacement ramp at the Jetty is operational.
- Design and implementation of a realignment of the existing main asphalt access link to the Jetty.
- Remove the shade shelter in the dunes along the beach access path near Peri End at such time that ongoing removal of windblown sand becomes unviable. Replace it with a shade shelter elsewhere in the landscaped areas.
- Retreat (shift or replace) minor structures to alternative landward locations at such time that they become unviable in present locations due to increasing erosion risk.
- Maintain existing minor structures until such time that they become unviable due to erosion risk.
- Rebuild the main toilet block at Coogee Beach Reserve at a safer setback distance when erosion risk becomes intolerable, or when the building reaches the end of its current useful life, whichever is first.

### Beach protection

- Carefully consider and assess the costs and benefits of coastal protection structures, or instigate measures for a managed retreat including how this may limit future adaptation options, before committing to any such works.

### Lease agreements

- Refer to Draft Foreshore Management Plan for information on specific leases.

### Sand replenishment

- Continue monitoring beach, with particular attention to maintaining at least 30m dune width to the CBICF site.
- Continue triennial Port Coogee Sand Bypassing works, with target bypassing quantities as necessary to prevent shoreline recession south of Port Coogee as determined by the annual coastal monitoring program.
- Investigate additional sand sources for interim sand replenishment at Coogee Beach (with consideration to nourishment requirements at other Cockburn beaches) including feasibility and approvals pathways.
- Reactive sand replenishment in front of the CBICF if or when required by coastal monitoring trigger point.
- Implement sand replenishment to other areas as necessary to provide interim protection to assets in response to changing erosion impacts and risks.

### Additional reserve areas

- Continue negotiations to transfer the Unallocated Crown Land adjacent to Cockburn Road to Reserve under the City's management
- If the Unallocated Crown Land is successfully transferred to a reserve for the City to manage with the power to lease the reserve, master planning for the entire reserve should be reviewed.
- Use undeveloped areas of land strategically and develop sparingly, in view of the predicted future diminishing size of the foreshore area and scarcity of land.

### Planning for new development

Limit new assets to sustainable setback locations

- All new development (buildings, carparks, hardscaping, services, boardwalks, etc.) within the Foreshore, including the Holiday Park, should be located at a setback distance suitable to the asset's intended useful design life.
- Minor development (e.g. footpaths, fencing etc.) or that which necessarily links to the beach and must by nature be beyond the appropriate hazard line, should be built to withstand or be easily adapted (removable or upgradeable) to the expected coastal hazard scenario.

Focusing activity areas

- Priority should be given to spreading new or renewed amenities southward where appropriate, and intensification of development should be avoided in the northern half of the Foreshore Area where practical.

Development approvals

- Where a development requires planning approval, the application should demonstrate how future coastal hazard impacts will be addressed.

### Monitor beach and dunes

- Continue annual Coastal Monitoring program and incorporate annual review of trigger points established in this Foreshore Management Plan.

### Periodic review

- Review City's CHRMAP (e.g. the studies completed through the Cockburn Sound Coastal Alliance) Coastal Vulnerability & Flexible Adaptation Pathways Project) and this Foreshore Management Plan every 10 years to update risk information and hazard lines.