

Sunshine Coast Council

Healthy Coast Management Plan

Part 2 - Healthy Coast Management

Draft

Traditional Acknowledgement

Sunshine Coast Council acknowledges the Sunshine Coast Country, home of the Kabi Kabi peoples and the Jinibara peoples, the Traditional Custodians, whose lands, and waters we all now share. We recognise that these have always been places of cultural, spiritual, social, and economic significance. The Traditional Custodians' unique values, and ancient and enduring cultures, deepen and enrich the life of our community. We commit to working in partnership with the Traditional Custodians and the broader First Nations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) communities to support self-determination through economic and community development. Truth telling is a significant part of our journey. We are committed to better understanding the collective histories of the Sunshine Coast and the experiences of First Nations peoples. Legacy issues resulting from colonisation are still experienced by Traditional Custodians and First Nations people. We recognise our shared history and will continue to work in partnership to provide a foundation for building a shared future with the Kabi Kabi and the Jinibara peoples. We wish to pay respect to their Elders – past, present, and emerging, and acknowledge the important role First Nations people continue to play within the Sunshine Coast community. Together, we are all stronger.

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1. Introduction

The Healthy Coast Management Plan provides a framework that integrates Council's coastal strategies, plans, and management actions to realise the vision for a Healthy Coast outlined in the Environment and Liveability Strategy. This plan outlines how Council is responding to the challenges and opportunities associated with climate change and population growth by protecting, maintaining, and improving the Coast's public environmental, built asset and sustainable use values, now and into the future.

This document (Part 2) forms part of the Healthy Coast Management Plan which is made up of:

- Part 1: The Health Coast Context
- Part 2: Healthy Coast Management.

Part 1 outlined the vision and strategic directions for a Healthy Coast. **Part 2, Healthy Coast Management**, provides a point of reference for Council and the community to understand the coastal management functions we deliver and how we propose to manage the Coast at a local scale. This is achieved by identifying values, pressures, relevant planning, and forward-looking management priorities for specific locations along the Coast.

Part 2 identifies:

- A delivery and reporting governance framework
- Coastal management functions
- Coastal management units
- Management overviews for 38 coastal management units (comprised of 20 open beach, 5 headland, 8 estuary, and 5 lagoon units).

Part 2 will also guide annual operational and capital coastal management planning by informing the development of an annual Healthy Coast Implementation Program. The program will provide further detail in relation to implementation timelines, budgets, and responsibilities.

Progress will be tracked to ensure implementation activities continue to respond to our priorities.

2. Governance framework

The governance framework in which the Healthy Coast Management Plan will be delivered uses Council's organisational structure, systems and processes and Part 2 of the Healthy Coast Management Plan supports better integration of these activities.

On an annual basis teams will review the collective management priorities that have been delivered as part of the implementation of the Healthy Coast Management Plan to inform reporting. These teams will also prioritise tasks for implementation in the following financial year for consideration during the budget development process.

Ongoing community involvement and engagement is fundamental to the integrated delivery model, including reference groups (as required) to provide feedback on implementation of the plan.

Applying the Guiding Principles

These guiding principles, that were established in Council's Environment and Liveability Strategy, set the intent for how Council and its partners deliver on our strategic directions. These principles are

applied when implementing actions and making significant coastal management decisions. When leading, planning, delivering, and monitoring projects the relevant Council groups and teams should ensure that the following guiding principles have been applied:

- **Lead** - Leading by example, we engage our community, we listen, we make the difficult decisions and inspire, and enable community empowerment.
- **Connect** - Connecting, partnering and integrating, we draw on the collective skills, knowledge and strength of our region
- **Adapt** - Adapting to change, we make proactive, evidence-based and responsive decisions in a timely manner, informed by changing environmental conditions and community needs.
- **Balance** - Balancing the environmental, social, and economic needs of today, without compromising the ability to meet the needs of future generations.
- **Embrace** - Embracing change, we boldly respond to the challenges ahead, actively seeking new ideas and opportunities
- **Create** - Creating productive partnerships and alliances, we explore and trial innovative approaches and new technologies.
- **Respect** - Respecting and embracing our diverse community, we acknowledge our yesterday, celebrate our today and collectively build towards our tomorrow.

3. Coastal Management Responsibilities

With a diverse coastal environment comes a wide variety of stakeholders, and often complex land ownership rights and management responsibilities. On the open beach areas, 85% of the land is publicly owned and 15% is privately owned. For the estuary areas of the Coast, 76% of the land is publicly owned, and in the coastal lagoon areas 64% is publicly owned.

Figures 1 and 2 outline land ownership and management responsibilities for open beach, headland, estuary, or lagoon systems.

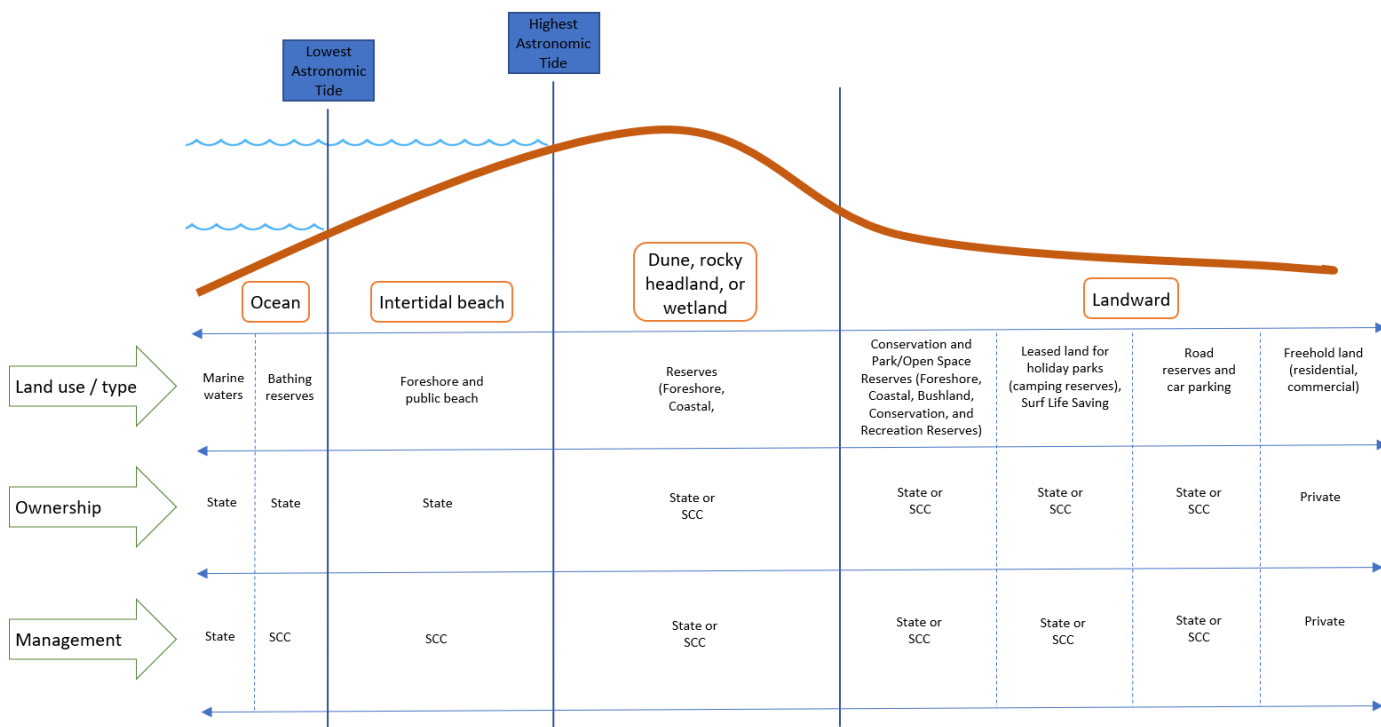


Figure 1. Generalised open beach and headland system land ownership and management responsibilities.

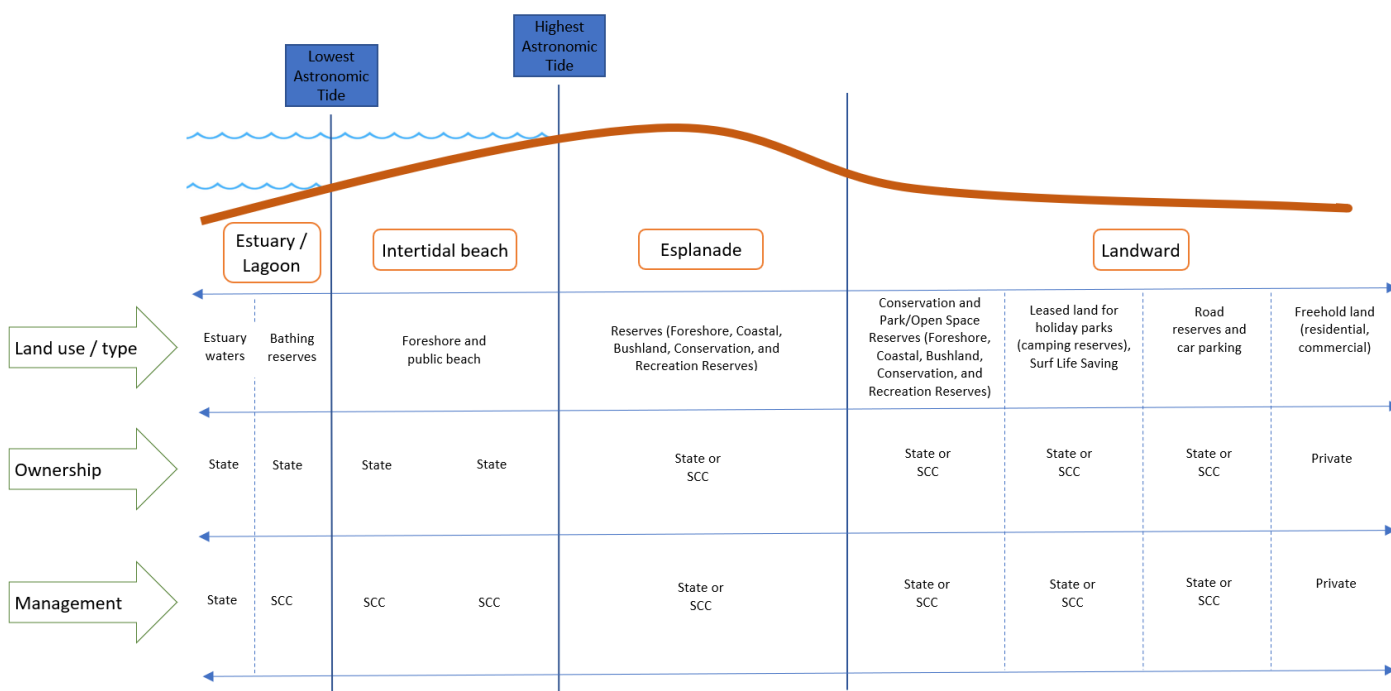


Figure 2. Generalised lower estuary and lagoon system land ownership and management responsibilities.

4. Council Coast Management Functions

To maintain a Healthy Coast and deliver on our strategic coastal outcomes, Council and its partners undertake a broad range of coastal management functions (Table 1). In doing so, there are numerous activities that are delivered through Council wide management programs and initiatives.

Table 1: Descriptions of coastal management functions, associated coast wide actions, and alignment with strategic coastal outcomes.

Coastal Management Function	Description	Strategic Coastal Outcomes		
		Healthy Environment	Resilient Built Assets	Sustainable Community Use
Coastal Habitats	Management of coastal habitats to protect and enhance natural coastal areas, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental reserve management Community Bushcare program 	✓		
Coastal Fauna	Management of our coastal fauna, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TurtleCare program Shorebird conservation 	✓		
Water Quality	Managing catchment impacts on coastal water quality, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Erosion and sediment control program Stormwater management Waterway health monitoring 	✓		✓
Marine Pollution	Managing marine pollution along our coastline including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local disaster management Beach clean-up program Flammable and combustible substance spills Marine stranding response 	✓		✓
Coastal Hazards	Coastal hazard response guided by the Coastal Hazard Adaptation Strategy and Shoreline Erosion Management Plan	✓	✓	✓
Design and Placemaking	Design and delivery of coastal place revitalisation activities guided by Sunshine Coast Design		✓	✓
Recreation Parks and Trails	Design, maintenance and management of Council's public open space for active and passive recreation, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreational park management Coastal pathway Street tree planting 		✓	✓
Active Transport	Design, planning and management of coastal-based active transport infrastructure, guided by the Active transport plan		✓	✓
Biosecurity, Public Health and Safety	Protecting public health and the environment, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pest plant and animal management Controlling mosquitoes and biting midges Regulating pollution (light, dust, odour, spray drift, smoke and stormwater) 			✓

Coastal Management Function	Description	Strategic Coastal Outcomes		
		Healthy Environment	Resilient Built Assets	Sustainable Community Use
Local Amenity & Local Laws	Maintaining and regulating local amenity through local laws, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic animal management • Permitted events in open space • Permitted commercial activities in open space • Regulated parking • Abandoned vehicles 			✓
Heritage	Management of First Nations and European heritage values in partnership with stakeholders			✓
Life Saving Services	Regular patrolling of beaches to ensure the safety and enjoyment of residents and visitors		✓	✓
Development, Business and Tourism	Guiding coastal development and supporting local businesses and promoting a Healthy Coast and open space networks as part of a world-class destination in building a strong economy	✓	✓	✓
Communication and Education	Undertake broad and targeted coastal communications and community engagement and education to enhance awareness and participation in coastal management, including the Coastal discovery van	✓	✓	✓

5. Coast Management Units

The Coast extends from Coolum Beach in the north to Bribie Island and Pumicestone Passage in the south. As outlined in Part 1, the geographic scope of the Coast is defined as a 400 m wide area of the open beach coast and headlands (including 200 m of open beach waters and 200 m of adjacent landward area), and estuaries and coastal lagoon waters with a 100 m wide area of adjacent landward area.

Coast Units and Segments have been established to enable clear communication of current and future management along the Coast. The Coast Unit extents are based on existing suburb boundaries and coastal landforms (predominately headlands or estuaries). A total of 38 Coast Units are identified along the open beach, estuaries, and coastal lagoons.

Each Coast Unit is further divided into Coast Segments, based primarily on landform, existing coastal defences, or land use changes. Figure 3 and Table 1 display a map and summary information on the Healthy Coast Management Plan Coast Units and their associated Segments located along the extent of the Coast.

Council's Environment and Liveability Strategy, Coastal Hazard Adaptation Strategy, Shoreline Erosion Management Plan, and Coastal Health Report all utilise Coast Units that align to this plan.

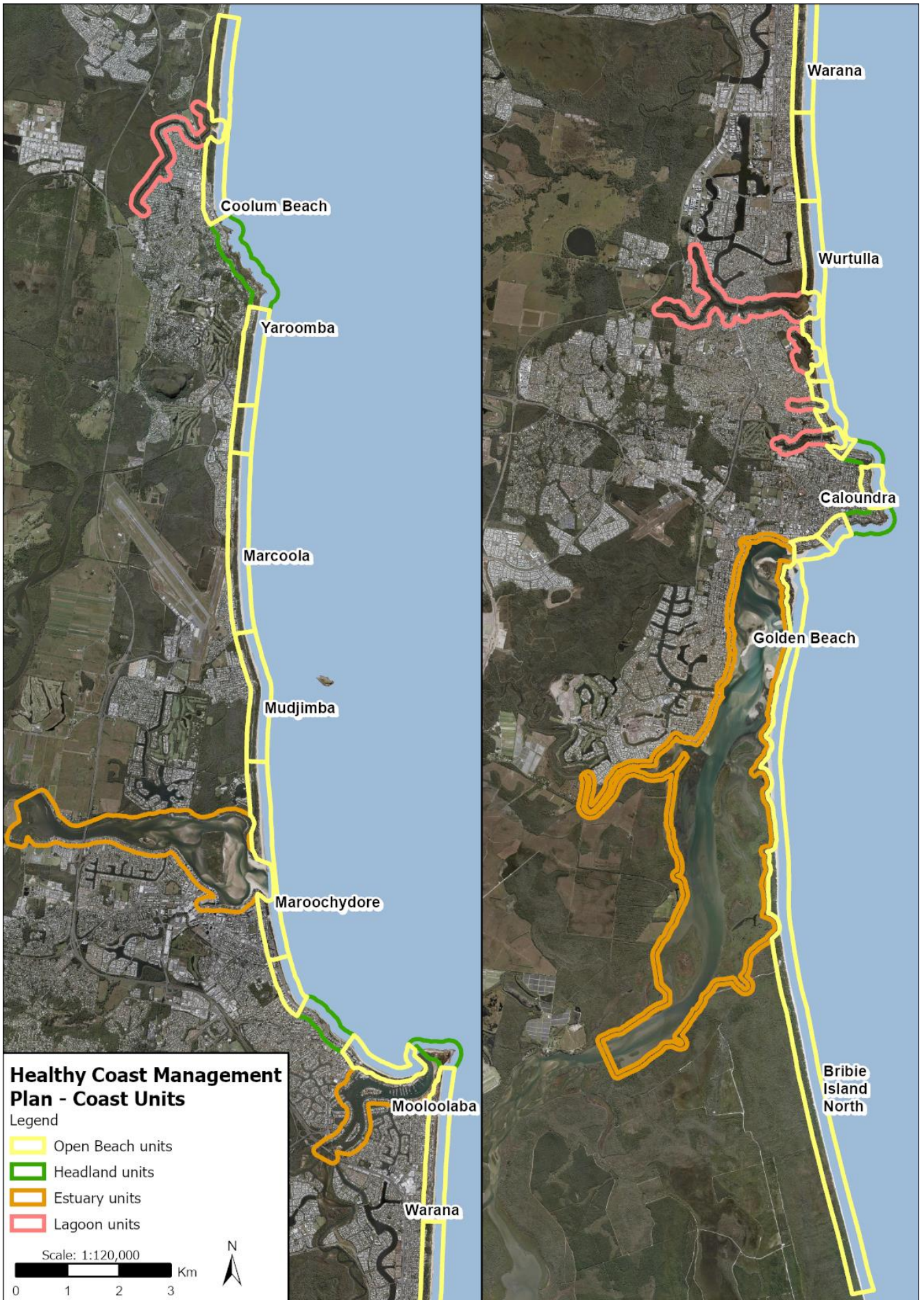


Figure 3. The Healthy Coast Management Plan Coast Units.

Table 1. Summary of the Coast Units and Segments.

Coast Unit		Coast Segments
Open Beach		
O1	Coolum Beach	O1A, O1B, O1C
O2	Yaroomba Beach	O2A, O2B
O3	Mount Coolum Beach	O3A
O4	Marcoola Beach	O4A, O4B, O4C
O5	Mudjimba Beach	O5A, O5B, O5C
O6	Twin Waters Beach	O6A, O6B
O7	Maroochydore Beach	O7A
O8	Alexandra Headland Beach	O8A, O8B
O9	Mooloolaba Beach	O9A, O9B, O9C
O10	Buddina Beach	O10A
O11	Warana Beach	O11A
O12	Bokarina Beach	O12A
O13	Wurtulla Beach	O13A
O14	Currimundi Beach	O14A, O14B
O15	Dicky Beach	O15A
O16	Moffat Beach	O16A
O17	Shelly Beach	O17A
O18	Kings Beach	O18A
O19	Happy Valley	O19A
O20	Bribie Island Beach	O20A, O20B
Headland		
H1	Point Perry to Point Arkwright	H1A, H1B
H2	Alexandra Headland	H2A, H2B
H3	Point Cartwright	H3A
H4	Moffat Headland	H4A
H5	Caloundra Headland	H5A
Estuary		
E1	Maroochy River	E1A, E1B, E1C, E1D, E1E, E1F, E1G, E1H, E1I
E2	Mooloolah River	E2A, E2B, E2C
E3	Pumicestone Passage - Bulcock Beach to North Street	E3A, E3B
E4	Pumicestone Passage – North Street to Jellicoe Street	E4A, E4B
E5	Pumicestone Passage - Jellicoe Street to Onslow Street	E5A
E6	Pumicestone Passage - Onslow Street to Lamerough Canal	E6A
E7	Pumicestone Passage – Lamerough Canal to Bells Creek	E7A
E8	Pumicestone Passage - Bells Creek to Southern Boundary	E8A
Lagoon		
L1	Stumers Creek	L1A, L1B
L2	Currimundi Creek	L2A, L2B
L3	Coondibah Creek	L3A
L4	Bunbubah Creek	L4A
L5	Tooway Creek	L5A

6. Management of the Coast - Coast Units and Segments

This section presents information for each of the Coast Units, and their associated Coast Segments, outlining how the Coast is currently managed and future management considerations.

For each Coast Unit, the following is provided:

- *Description* - Description of the Unit location and key features
- *Key Pressures* - Description of the key, overarching pressures affecting the Coast Unit
- *Management Statement* - Overarching statement on strategic management intent, based on current and future management priorities
- *Segment Information* - Further level of information for the individual Coast Segments contained within that Coast Unit, including:
 - *Description* - Description of Coast Segment location and extent
 - *Coastal Features* - Description of the coastal landforms and processes
 - *Environmental Values* - Significant terrestrial, estuarine, and marine ecosystems values
 - *Built Assets* - Key coastal protection, transport, parkland, waterway access, sport, recreation, stormwater, wastewater, residential, and commercial assets
 - *Sustainable Use Values* - Significant sports, recreation, parkland, and cultural heritage values
 - *Key Pressures* - Existing and coastal hazard related pressures
- *Management Priorities* – List of management actions, aligned to management functions that would contribute to a Healthy Coast. These management priorities do not include ongoing maintenance or asset replacement activities.
- *Coastal Health Report Card* - Coastal Health Report card scores and key findings for each coastal unit
- *Additional Information* - Current coastal management information specifically related to the Coast Unit, including scientific, social or asset based information, studies, plans, or strategies
- *Community Groups* - Key community groups active within the Coast Unit

Coolum Beach – Open Beach Unit O1 – Management Overview

Description: Coolum Beach Unit extends from the northern border of the Sunshine Coast local government area (adjacent to the intersection of David Low Way and Emu Mountain Road) to the northern end of Point Perry. The unit includes the natural values of the pristine Noosa National Park and Council environment reserves, before stretching south to the comfortable and relaxed coastal lifestyle values of the commercial and residential areas adjacent to the Coolum township. The unit consists of three management segments: O1A Coolum Beach (northern Council boundary to Stumers Creek); O1B Coolum Beach (Stumers Creek to Coolum Beach Holiday Park); and O1C Coolum Beach (Coolum Beach Holiday Park to north end of rocky foreshore).

Key Pressures: The use of this unit from residents and visitors and the associated demand on the natural and built assets requires an ongoing management focus. This may be exacerbated by the creation of a major transport hub in Coolum West. The unit will continue to be exposed to increased coastal erosion.

Management Statement: Management priorities are focussed on maintaining and improving the natural values through habitat protection and managing inappropriate uses, protecting important public assets in the foreshore area and the Coolum Beach Holiday Park from coastal erosion, and enhancing the community's access to and connection with open space. Increased coastal management services may be required south of the Coolum Beach Holiday Park to address the increased demand.

Segment Information:

Segment = O1A Coolum Beach

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Built Assets	Sustainable Use Values	Key Pressures
North Council boundary to Stumers Creek	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Excellent dune width - Adjoining coastal creeks and wetlands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dominated by natural environmental values - Environment and Liveability Strategy and Biodiversity Report identifies the vegetation north of Stumers Creek as primary core habitat, and medium stepping stone connecting habitat south of Stumers Creek - Noosa National Park - Ecosystems: Foredune complex (12.2.14), Sedgeland coastal swamps (12.2.15), Open forest beach ridges (12.2.5), threatened plants <i>Acacia cincinnata</i> and <i>Casuarina emuina</i> - Core koala habitat area 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Locally popular recreation area, containing dog walking, fishing, and surfing locations - Bathing reserve - Beach access 68 - Dog off leash area 	<p><i>Existing:</i> Use and demand from residents and visitors. <i>Coastal Hazards:</i> Increased future exposure to open coast erosion</p>

Segment = O1B Coolum Beach

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Built Assets	Sustainable Use Values	Key Pressures
Stumers Creek to Coolum Beach Holiday Park.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Excellent dune width 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stumers Creek Bushland Reserve - Ecosystems: Foredune complex (12.2.14), Open forest beach ridges (12.2.5 Of Concern), Melaleuca sand plains (12.2.7), threatened plants <i>Casuarina emuina</i> 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Locally popular recreation area, containing dog off leash areas, fishing and surfing locations - Bathing reserve - Beach accesses 70-71 - Dog off leash area - Lions and Norrie Job Park 	<p><i>Existing:</i> Use and demand from residents and visitors. <i>Coastal Hazards:</i> Increased future exposure to open coast erosion</p>

Segment = O1C Coolum Beach

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Built Assets	Sustainable Use Values	Key Pressures
Coolum Beach Holiday Park to north end of rocky foreshore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Excellent dune width along north end of Coolum Beach Holiday Park, narrowing to the south - Coolum SLSC, Tickle Park and skatepark protected by 150 m long seawall - Natural rock present along the shoreline between Point Perry and the Coolum SLSC provides erosion protection to David Low Way. - 2100 open coast erosion impacts Coolum Beach Holiday Park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stumers Creek Bushland Reserve - Point Perry Foreshore Reserve - Core koala habitat area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sections of the Coolum commercial town centre (with cafes, restaurants, and retail), medium to high density residential development, and tourist accommodation - Coolum Beach Holiday Park - Fitness area, active recreation, and amenities (Norrie Job Park) - Coolum SLSC and Coolum North Lifeguard Tower - Skatepark, playground, amenities, viewing platform (Tickle Park), viewing platform (Coolum Coastal Boardwalk) - Open coast revetments (Tickle Park, SLSC) - David Low Way, Coolum Esplanade - Stormwater water quality devices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High demand use areas, including popular recreation parks, a skate park, SLSC, bathing reserve, and coastal paths - Bathing reserve - Beach accesses 72-81 - Patrolled beach - Tickle Park - Coolum Coastal Boardwalk - Adjacent to Coolum town centre - Beach wheelchair & matting access 	<p><i>Existing:</i> High level of recreation and tourism use and demand. New major transport hub in Coolum West expected to create additional use and demand pressure. <i>Coastal Hazards:</i> Increased future exposure to open coast erosion will place assets at risk, including public foreshore infrastructure and some areas of Coolum Beach Holiday Park</p>



Management Priorities:

Management Function	Management Priorities	Management Segment		
		O1A	O1B	O1C
Biosecurity	Implement coastal fox control program	✓	✓	✓
Coastal Fauna	Manage SLSC floodlighting impacts on turtle nesting			✓
Coastal Habitats	Manage impacts from illegal camping		✓	
Recreation Parks and Trails	Undertake landscape works for Lions and Norrie Job Park		✓	
	Address recreation shortfalls, including teenage and young adult play		✓	
Design and Placemaking	Undertake Coolum Connections placemaking activities			✓
Coastal Hazards	Manage CoastSnap monitoring location at beach access 77			✓
	Undertake sand profiling as required from Coolum Beach Holiday Park to Coolum SLSC (SEMP priority)			✓
	Prepare new engineering plans for replacement of existing seawall at Coolum SLSC (SEMP priority)			✓
	Design and renew vehicle access ramp at Coolum SLSC (SEMP priority)			✓

Coastal Health Report: Overall health is good. Coolum Beach has fair biodiversity and provides excellent beach and dune buffer widths and public benefits.

Overall health	79%	Good
Biodiversity	47%	Fair
Beach and buffer	100%	Excellent
Public benefits	90%	Excellent

Additional Information: Lions-Norrie Job Park Coolum Landscape Plan, Coolum Local Area Parking Plan 2017

Community Groups: Coolum SLSC, Coolum and North Shore Coast Care, Coolum Boardriders Club, Coolum Business and Tourism Association

Stumers Creek – Lagoon Unit L1 – Management Overview

Description: The Stumers Creek Coast Unit encompasses the Stumers Creek lower estuary, which includes the creek mouth on Coolum Beach, the north creek arm ending at David Low Way, and the southern creek arm ending at Park Crescent. The unit displays a contrast between its two banks, with the northern bank dominated by pristine natural environments and a connection to Noosa National Park, whilst the southern bank adjoins the peaceful residential surrounds of Coolum township. The riparian vegetation and waters of the Stumers Creek catchment provide important ecological connections and water quality improvement functions to the area. The mouth of Stumers Creek is an out of the way escape for visitors and locals to enjoy the connection of a valued local creek to the open ocean beach. The mouth of Stumers Creek acts as an intermittently closed and open lake and lagoon (ICOLL) requiring management. The unit consists of two management segments: L1A Stumers Creek (from mouth Stumers Creek upstream to David Low Way); and L1B Stumers Creek (from David Low Way upstream to Park Crescent).

Key Pressures: Catchment impacts and lagoon mouth management combined with use of this unit from residents and visitors requires an ongoing management focus. Tidal and storm tide inundation areas may expand over time.

Management Statement: The management priorities for the Stumers Creek Coast Unit focus on managing the lagoon mouth, protecting and improving habitats and water quality, and ensuring that the recreational areas at Stumers Creek mouth are safe and promote a quiet and restful atmosphere.

Segment Information:

Segment = L1A Stumers Creek

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Built Assets	Sustainable Use Values	Key Pressures
Stumers Creek from mouth upstream to David Low Way (includes north arm Stumers Creek)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Modification of Stumers Creek influences flows and dynamics of creek mouth - Mouth of Stumers Creek requires active management (opening and closing) to mitigate and reduce impacts of upstream flooding - Excellent dune widths at mouth - Excellent riparian widths 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Noosa National Park - Stumers Creek Bushland Reserve - Ecosystems: Foredune complex (12.2.14), Heath sand plains (12.2.12), Banksia dunes and sand plains (12.2.9), Melaleuca sand plains (12.2.7) - Environment and Liveability Strategy and Biodiversity Report identifies majority of catchment vegetation as primary core habitat - Core koala habitat area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Playground and amenities (Stumers Creek Park) - Stumers Creek Road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mouth of Stumers Creek provides an important recreation area, removed from the higher demand beach areas to the south of Coolum Beach - Dog off leash area - Beach access 69 - Stumers Creek Park 	<p>Existing: Management (opening) of mouth required to mitigate upstream flooding. Recreational uses at creek mouth, particularly dog off leash area. Water quality, changed hydrology, and recreation use pressures from residential areas within catchment. Increased flooding from more intense rainfall events due to climate change. Coastal Hazards: Tidal areas and areas prone to temporary storm tide inundation may expand up Stumers Creek estuary to wetlands. Movement of creek mouth can restrict public access to the beach.</p>

Segment = L1B Stumers Creek

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Built Assets	Sustainable Use Values	Key Pressures
Stumers Creek from David Low Way upstream to Park Crescent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Significant modification to sections of creek channel - Excellent riparian width on north bank - Fair to excellent riparian width on south bank 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stumers Creek Riparian Reserve - Ecosystems: Melaleuca sand plains (12.2.7), Heath sand plains (12.2.12), threatened plant <i>Eucalyptus conglomerata</i> - Core koala habitat area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coolum Sporting Complex - David Low Way - Residential development 		<p>External: Water quality, changed hydrology and recreation use pressures from residential areas within catchment. Increased flooding from more intense rainfall events due to climate change. Coastal Hazards: Tidal areas and areas prone to temporary storm tide inundation may expand up Stumers Creek estuary to wetlands.</p>

Management Priorities:

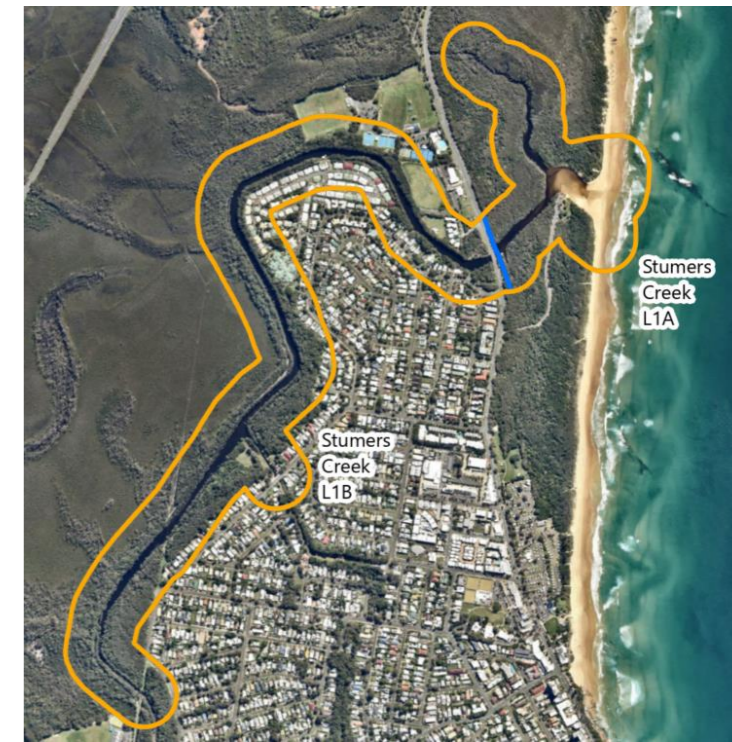
Management Function	Management Priorities	Management Segment	
		L1A	L1B
Coastal Hazards	Implement coastal lagoon management activities	✓	
Water Quality	Undertake waterway litter management	✓	✓
	Undertake water quality monitoring	✓	
Coastal Habitats	Manage impacts from encroachment		✓

Coastal Health Report: Overall health is good. Stumers Creek lagoon supports good water quality and excellent public benefits and extents of public land. Biodiversity was good with good extents of vegetated and conservation land uses.

Overall health	73%	Good
Biodiversity	63%	Good
Water quality	70%	Good
Public benefits	86%	Excellent

Additional Information: Coolum Sports Complex Master Plan 2011

Community Groups: Stumers Creek Bushcare, Coolum and North Shore Coast Care



Point Perry and Point Arkwright – Headland Unit H1 – Management Overview

Description: The Point Perry to Point Arkwright Coast Unit includes the Point Perry and Point Arkwright headlands and the shoreline of Coolum’s First, Second and Third Bays located between these headlands. The unit is a hidden gem of the Coast, providing a spectacular coastal headland experience unlike any other in the region. The towering headland cliffs lead down to secluded bays with small sandy pocket beaches with a rich abundance of natural values and rocky headlands ecosystems. The walk along the headland coastal path offers an escape for locals and visitors that incorporates picnic areas and remarkable viewing platforms. The unit consists of two management segments: H1A Point Perry and Point Arkwright (Point Perry to tip of Point Arkwright); and H1B Point Perry and Point Arkwright (Point Arkwright to Yaroomba suburb boundary).

Key Pressures: The use of this unit from residents and visitors and the associated demand on the natural and built assets requires an ongoing management focus. Road and coastal access infrastructure may be impacted by overland runoff and geotechnical instabilities over time.

Management Statement: The management priorities for the unit centre around maintaining the health of the unique coastal habitats, better understanding and addressing geotechnical stability issues, and enhancing sustainable recreational access and experiences.

Segment Information:

Segment = **H1A Point Perry and Point Arkwright**

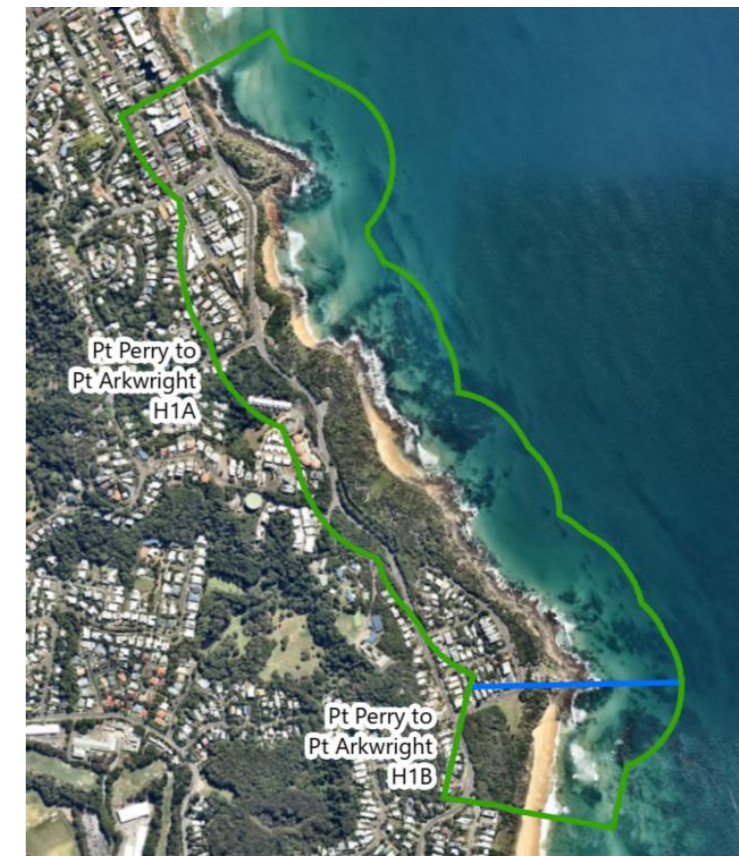
Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Built Assets	Sustainable Use Values	Key Pressures
Northernmost rocky foreshore of Point Perry headland to tip of Point Arkwright (Andrew Street)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rocky shore with three small pocket beaches - Natural rock intertidal shoreline - Stable beaches due to headlands and rocky outcrops controlling longshore sediment transport - Sand movement dominated by cross-shore processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Point Perry Foreshore Reserve - Yaroomba Coolum Foreshore Reserve - Intertidal rock pools - High value shorebird habitat - Ecosystems: Vegetated rocky headlands (12.12.19 Of Concern), Vine forest (12.9-10.16 Of Concern), Open forest beach ridges (12.2.5 Of Concern), threatened plants <i>Pararistolochia praevenosa</i>, <i>Rhodomyrtus psidioides</i>, and <i>Cryptocarya foetida</i>; - Vegetation identified as large stepping stone connecting habitat by Council’s Environment and Liveability Strategy and Biodiversity Report - Core koala habitat area; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Viewing platforms, amenities, and carpark (Wilkinson Park) - Viewing platforms x 3 (Yaroomba Coolum Foreshore Reserve) - Amenities (Point Arkwright Headlands Park) - Viewing platform and car park (Second Bay Park) - David Low Way - Residential development and tourist accommodation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spectacular coastal viewing and recreation opportunities - Bathing reserve - Coolum Coastal Boardwalk - Wilkinson, Second Bay, and Third Bay Parks - Beach access 82-84 - David Low Way 	<p><u>External:</u> Recreational use and demand from Coolum township and residential areas. <u>Coastal Hazards:</u> Road and coastal access infrastructure may be impacted by overland runoff and geotechnical instabilities over time.</p>

Segment = **H1B Point Perry and Point Arkwright**

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Built Assets	Sustainable Use Values	Key Pressures
Tip of Point Arkwright (Andrew Street) to Yaroomba suburb boundary (north end of Yinneburra Street).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Natural rock intertidal shoreline - Includes sand and coffee rock beach on south side of Point Arkwright - Stable beaches due to headlands and rocky outcrops controlling longshore sediment transport - Sand movement dominated by cross-shore processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yinneburra Environment Reserve - Intertidal rock pools - High value shorebird habitat - Ecosystems: Open forest beach ridges (12.2.5 Of Concern), Vegetated rocky headlands (12.12.19 Of Concern), Foredune complex (12.2.14), threatened plant <i>Cryptocarya foetida</i> - Vegetation identified as large stepping stone connecting habitat by Council’s Environment and Liveability Strategy and Biodiversity Report - Core koala habitat area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - David Low Way, Andrew Street - Stormwater water quality devices - Residential development and tourist accommodation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spectacular coastal viewing and recreation opportunities - Bathing reserve - Beach access 85-87 - Point Arkwright Headlands Park - Andrew Street Park - Popular for small functions and events such as weddings 	<p><u>Existing:</u> High to medium level of recreation and tourism demand. <u>Coastal Hazards:</u> Road and coastal access infrastructure may be impacted by overland runoff and geotechnical instabilities over time.</p>

Management Priorities:

Management Function	Management Priorities	Management Segment	
		H1A	H1B
Coastal Habitats	Undertake headland revegetation	✓	
	Manage impacts from illegal viewshed clearing	✓	
Biosecurity	Monitor for invasive bitou bush	✓	
	Implement coastal fox control program	✓	✓
Recreation Parks and Trails	Investigate coastal pathway options at Point Arkwright	✓	✓
Coastal Hazards	Address landslip remediation at David Low Way	✓	
	Undertake rocky headland stability investigations (CHAS priority)	✓	✓
Coastal Fauna	Undertake shorebird surveys		✓



Coastal Health Report: Overall health is good. Point Perry to Point Arkwright supports good biodiversity and excellent public benefits.

Overall health	73%	Good
Biodiversity	66%	Good
Public benefits	80%	Excellent

Additional Information: Point Arkwright Local Area Parking Plan 2017.

Community Groups: Yerranya Coastcare

Yaroomba Beach – Open Beach Unit O2 – Management Overview

Description: The Yaroomba Beach Coast Unit encompasses the shoreline from the southern end of Point Arkwright to Yaroomba’s southern suburb boundary at Tanah Street East. The unit presents as a laid-back coastal location, including the towering dune views in the north, the peaceful waterway entrance at Birrahl Park, and the expansive open sandy beach and dunes in the south. The wide dune system narrows around the residential areas in the north at Yinneburra Street. The unit consists of two management segments: O2A Yaroomba Beach (Yaroomba suburb north boundary to Warragah Parade); and O2B Yaroomba Beach (Warragah Parade to Yaroomba suburb south boundary).

Key Pressures: Recreational use of this unit from residents and visitors and the associated demand on the natural and built assets requires ongoing management, focussed on the northern section of the unit. The unit will continue to be exposed to increased coastal erosion, with some public and private assets at risk from erosion by 2100.

Management Statement: The management objectives for the unit are centred around the maintaining and protecting the ecological health of the natural dune areas, managing inappropriate uses, and improving passive recreation opportunities.

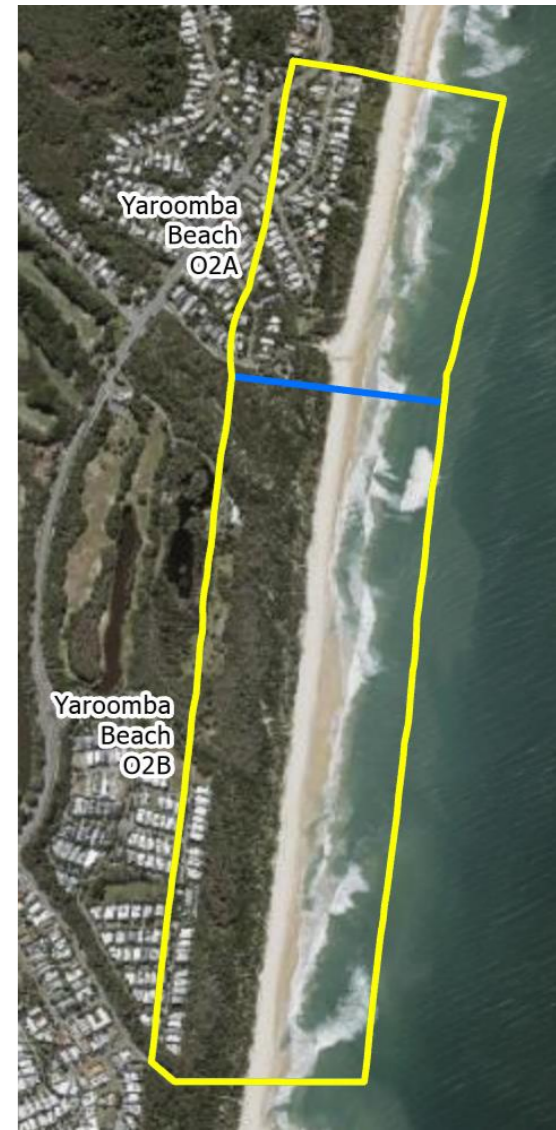
Segment Information:

Segment = O2A Yaroomba Beach

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Built Assets	Sustainable Use Values	Key Pressures
Yaroomba suburb north boundary (north end of Yinneburra Street) to Warragah Parade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exposure to prevailing wave climate due to south facing aspect drives higher sediment transport rates - Sediment transport control provided by the rocky outcrops of Point Arkwright - Good dune width - 2100 open coast erosion mapping impacts residential area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dune and vegetation buffer width typically 60 m - Coastal creek at beach access 90 - Marcoola-Yaroomba Foreshore Reserve - Ecosystems: Foredune complex (12.2.14) - Council’s Environment and Liveability Strategy and Biodiversity Report identifies the dune system vegetation as secondary core habitat - Identified as locally significant nesting beach for threatened marine turtles due to the high number of nests recorded each year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Playground, amenities and viewing platform (Birrahl Park) - Viewing platform (Geeribach Ln) - Lifeguard tower (Hyatt Beach) - Yinneburra Street, Yerranya Row, David Low Way - Residential development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Swimming, surfing, and recreation opportunities are well utilised - Bathing reserve - Beach access 88-90 - Patrolled beach - Birrahl Park - Local heritage Kirkdale Shipwreck 	<p>Existing: Medium level of recreational use.</p> <p>Coastal Hazards: Potential for increased exposed to open coast erosion into the future. Localised areas of public and private assets may be at risk from erosion by 2100.</p>

Segment = O2B Yaroomba Beach

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Built Assets	Sustainable Use Values	Key Pressures
Warragah Parade to Yaroomba suburb south boundary (Tanah Street East)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exposure to prevailing wave climate due to south facing aspect drives higher sediment transport rates - Excellent dune width 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dune and vegetation buffer width typically 60 m - Marcoola-Yaroomba Foreshore Reserve - Ecosystems: Foredune complex (12.2.14), Open forest beach ridges (12.2.5 (Of Concern), Heath sand plains (12.2.12) - Council’s Environment and Liveability Strategy and Biodiversity Report identifies the dune system vegetation as secondary core habitat - Identified as locally significant nesting beach for threatened marine turtles due to the high number of nests recorded each year - Core koala habitat area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Whitehaven Parade, Belle Mare Avenue - Residential development - Former Coolum Resort Golf Course 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bathing reserve - Beach access 91-93 - Patrolled beach 	<p>Existing: Low level of recreational use.</p> <p>Coastal Hazards: Potential for increased exposed to open coast erosion into the future.</p>



Management Priorities:

Management Function	Management Priorities	Management Segment	
		O2A	O2B
Coastal Habitats	Manage impacts from illegal viewshed clearing	✓	
	Manage impacts from encroachment	✓	
Biosecurity	Implement coastal fox control program	✓	✓

Coastal Health Report: Overall health is good. Yaroomba Beach provides good public benefits and excellent beach and buffer widths. Biodiversity is fair and the main land use is conservation.

Overall health	75%	Good
Biodiversity	46%	Fair
Beach and buffer	100%	Excellent
Public benefits	79%	Good

Additional Information: Yaroomba Local Area Parking Plan 2017

Community Groups: Yerranya Coastcare, Coolum and North Shore Coast Care

Mount Coolum Beach – Open Beach Unit O3 – Management Overview

Description: The Mount Coolum Beach Coast Unit extends from Mount Coolum’s northern suburb boundary at Tanah Street East, to the Mount Coolum’s southern suburb boundary at Merchants Parade. This unit, also referred to as Boardwalk Beach, is a small uniform section of the Coast that offers a peaceful experience, intimately linked to the wide and healthy vegetated dune system. The unit consists of one management segment: O3A Mount Coolum Beach.

Key Pressures: Low level of use of this unit requires relatively low level of management. The unit will continue to be exposed to increased coastal erosion.

Management Statement: The management priorities for the unit are focussed on maintaining and protecting the natural values of the extensive dune system and managing inappropriate uses.

Segment Information:

Segment = **O3A Mount Coolum Beach**

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Built Assets	Sustainable Use Values	Key Pressures
Mount Coolum suburb north boundary (at Tanah Street East) to Mount Coolum suburb south boundary (at Merchants Parade)	- Exposed to the prevailing wave climate, which drives higher sediment transport rates - Sediment transport control is provided by rocky outcrops of Point Arkwright - Good dune width	- Marcoola-Yaroomba Foreshore Reserve - Ecosystems: Foredune complex (12.2.14), Heath sand plains (12.2.12), Melaleuca sand plains (12.2.7) - Secondary core habitat identified by Council’s Environment and Liveability Strategy and Biodiversity Report - Core koala habitat area	- Boardwalk - Lifeguard Tower - Residential development	- Relatively low use area - Swimming, surfing, and beach recreation opportunities utilised predominately by local residents - Bathing reserve - Beach access 94-97 - Patrolled beach - Dog off leash area (restricted)	Existing: Low recreational demand results in relatively low level of management. Coastal Hazards: The sandy open coast may be increasingly exposed to open coast erosion into the future

Management Priorities:

Management Function	Management Priorities	Management Segment
		O3A
Coastal Habitats	Manage impacts from illegal camping	✓
	Manage impacts from encroachment	✓
Biosecurity	Implement coastal fox control program	✓

Coastal Health Report: Overall health is good. Mount Coolum Beach provides excellent public benefits and excellent beach and buffer widths. Biodiversity is fair and the main land use is conservation.

Overall health	74%	Good
Biodiversity	44%	Fair
Beach and buffer	88%	Excellent
Public benefits	90%	Excellent

Community Groups: Coolum and North Shore Coast Care



Marcoola Beach – Open Beach Unit O4 – Management Overview

Description: The Marcoola Beach Coast Unit extends from Marcoola’s northern suburb boundary at Merchants Parade, to Marcoola’s southern suburb boundary at the Mudjimba Esplanade and David Low Way intersection. The unit encompasses the easy-going town centre of Marcoola in the north and the resort style accommodation, retail centre, and international airport in the south. The long stretch of open beach is bounded by a healthy dune system and provides ample opportunities for long and unhurried walks along the beach or coastal paths, that can be pleasantly interrupted by a deviation to a local park or food and beverage experience. The unit consists of three management segments: O4A Marcoola Beach (Marcoola suburb north boundary to Marcoola Esplanade); O4B Marcoola Beach (Marcoola Esplanade to Green Turtle Place); and O4C Marcoola Beach (Green Turtle place to Marcoola suburb south boundary).

Key Pressures: The use of this unit from residents and visitors and the associated demand on the natural and built assets requires an ongoing management focus. The unit will continue to be exposed to increased coastal erosion.

Management Statement: The management priorities for the unit are focussed on protecting the dune habitats, managing inappropriate uses, and improving key local streetscapes and parks to enhance community access and connections.

Segment Information:

Segment = O4A Marcoola Beach

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Sustainable Use Values	Built Assets	Key Pressures
Marcoola suburb north boundary (at Merchants Parade) to south most point of Marcoola Esplanade	- Low longshore sediment transport rates and minor shoreline recession from long-term erosion - Good dune width - Present day open coast erosion impacts SLSC - 2100 open coast erosion impacts Marcoola Esplanade	- Marcoola-Yaroomba Foreshore Reserve - Mudjimba-Marcoola Foreshore Bushland Reserve - Ecosystem: Fore dune complex (12.2.14), Heath sand plains (12.2.12), Melaleuca sand plains (12.2.7) - Secondary core, and medium and small stepping stone habitat identified by Council’s Environment and Liveability Strategy and Biodiversity Report - Core koala habitat area	- Recreation use focussed on Marcoola township and SLSC - Bathing reserve - Beach access 98-110 - Patrolled beach - Felix Parry Park - Marcoola town centre	- Viewing platform (Beach access 100) - Marcoola SLSC facilities - Marcoola Lifeguard Tower - Viewing platform - Playground and amenities (Felix Parry Park) - Marcoola Esplanade - Residential development - Commercial premises along Marcoola Esplanade	Existing: Medium level of recreational use and demand focussed on the Marcoola township and Marcoola SLSC. Coastal Hazards: Increasing exposure to open coast erosion into the future. Limited number of public assets may be at risk from erosion by 2100. Low-lying areas may be increasingly exposed to inundation from storm tide flooding events and long-term inundation

Segment = O4B Marcoola Beach

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Sustainable Use Values	Built Assets	Key Pressures
Southern most point of Marcoola Esplanade to north end of Green Turtle Place	- Low longshore sediment transport rates and minor shoreline recession from long-term erosion - Good dune width - 2100 open coast erosion impacts Marcoola Esplanade	- Mudjimba-Marcoola Foreshore Bushland Reserve - Ecosystem: Fore dune complex (12.2.14), Heath sand plains (12.2.12), Melaleuca sand plains (12.2.7) - Secondary core, and medium and small stepping stone habitat identified by Council’s Environment and Liveability Strategy and Biodiversity Report - Core koala habitat area	- Bathing reserve - Beach access 111	- David Low Way - Sunshine Coast Airport	Existing: Impacts from management of the Sunshine Coast Airport may affect environmental values. Coastal Hazards: Increasing exposure to open coast erosion into the future. Limited number of public assets may be at risk from erosion by 2100. Low-lying areas may be increasingly exposed to inundation from storm tide flooding events and long-term inundation

Segment = O4C Marcoola Beach

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Sustainable Use Values	Built Assets	Key Pressures
North end of Green Turtle Place to Marcoola suburb south boundary (at Mudjimba Esplanade and David Low Way intersection).	- Low longshore sediment transport rates and minor shoreline recession from long-term erosion - Good dune width - 2100 open coast erosion impacts David Low Way	- Mudjimba-Marcoola Foreshore Bushland Reserve - Ecosystem: Fore dune complex (12.2.14), Banksia dunes and sand plains (12.2.9) - Secondary core, and medium and small stepping stone habitat identified by Council’s Environment and Liveability Strategy and Biodiversity Report	- Recreation use focussed on tourist accommodation areas - Bathing reserve - Beach access 112-116 - Patrolled beach - Marcoola Reserve	- Discovery Beach Lifeguard tower - Playground, amenities and viewing platform (Sunset Strip) - David Low Way - Residential development - Commercial premises along David Low Way	Existing: Medium level of recreational use and demand focussed on David Low Way tourist accommodations. Infestations from the invasive plant prickly pear (<i>Opuntia stricta</i>) originating from Mudjimba Island. Coastal Hazards: Increasing exposure to open coast erosion into the future. Limited number of public assets may be at risk from erosion by 2100. Low-lying areas may be increasingly exposed to inundation from storm tide flooding events and long-term inundation.

Management Priorities:

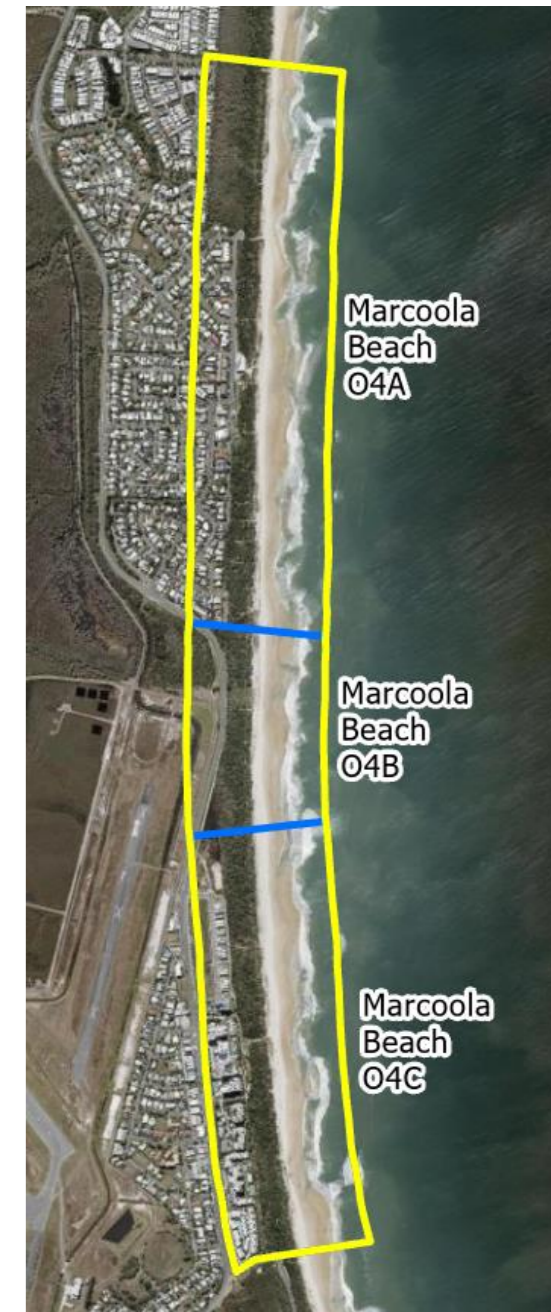
Management Function	Management Priorities	Management Segment		
		O4A	O4B	O4C
Biosecurity	Implement coastal fox control program	✓	✓	✓
Coastal Habitats	Manage impacts from illegal viewshed clearing			✓
Design and Placemaking	Undertake Marcoola North placemaking activities	✓		

Coastal Health Report: Overall health is good. Marcoola Beach provides good public benefits and excellent beach and buffer width. Biodiversity was fair and the main land use is conservation.

Overall health	69%	Good
Biodiversity	44%	Fair
Beach and buffer	84%	Excellent
Public benefits	79%	Good

Additional Information: Marcoola Local Area Parking Plan 2017

Community Groups: Marcoola SLSC, Coolum and North Shore Coast Care, Marcoola Coastcare



Mudjimba Beach – Open Beach Unit O5 – Management Overview

Description: This Coast Unit extends from Mudjimba’s northern suburb boundary at the Mudjimba Esplanade and David Low Way intersection, to Mudjimba’s southern suburb boundary at the intersection of Ocean Drive and North Shore Road. The unit is slightly off the beaten track and offers a restful experience, well connected to the long open beach and healthy dunes. The visual connection and physical protection provided by Mudjimba Island make the unit a unique and cherished part of the Coast. The northern section of this unit mostly adjoins residential development, whilst the south section adjoins the State Government controlled Maroochy River Conservation Park. The unit consists of three management segments: O5A Mudjimba Beach (Mudjimba suburb north boundary to Power Memorial Park), O5B Mudjimba Beach (Power Memorial Park extent); and O5C Mudjimba Beach (Cottonwood Street to Mudjimba suburb south boundary).

Key Pressures: The use of this unit from residents and visitors and the associated demand on the natural and built assets requires an ongoing management, focussed on the Mudjimba township area. The unit will continue to be exposed to increased coastal erosion.

Management Statement: The management priorities for this unit include protecting the dune habitats and future planning for the protection of local public infrastructure from coastal hazards.

Segment Information:

Segment = O5A Mudjimba Beach

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Sustainable Use Values	Built Assets	Key Pressures
Mudjimba suburb north boundary (at Mudjimba Esplanade and David Low Way intersection) to beach access No. 123 (Power Memorial Park)	- Mudjimba Island and tombolo (sand isthmus) that forms in the lee of the island provides a control point and stability to the Mudjimba Beach shoreline - Good dune width - 2100 open coast erosion impacts Mudjimba Esplanade	- Mudjimba-Maroola Foreshore Bushland Reserve - Mudjimba Esplanade Bushland Reserve - Ecosystems: Foredune complex (12.2.14), Heath sand plains (12.2.12), Melaleuca sand plains (12.2.7) - Primary core, secondary core, and small stepping stone habitat identified by Council’s Environment and Liveability Strategy and Biodiversity Report	- Bathing reserve - Beach access 117-122 - Mudjimba Esplanade Skate Park	- Skatepark, amenities and carpark (Mudjimba Esplanade Skate Park) - Mudjimba Esplanade - Residential development	Existing: Use and demand from the Mudjimba residential areas. Infestations from invasive plant prickly pear (<i>Opuntia stricta</i>) originating from Mudjimba Island. Coastal Hazards: Potential increased exposure to open coast erosion into the future. A limited number of public assets may be at risk from erosion by 2100. Low-lying areas may be increasingly exposed to inundation from storm tide.

Segment = O5B Mudjimba Beach

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Sustainable Use Values	Built Assets	Key Pressures
Power Memorial Park extent (beach access 123 to beach access 125)	- Mudjimba Island and tombolo (sand isthmus) that forms in the lee of the island provides a control point and stability to the Mudjimba Beach shoreline - Good dune width	- Maroochy River-Mudjimba Foreshore Bushland Reserve - Cottonwood Street Bushland Reserve - Ecosystems: Foredune complex (12.2.14), Melaleuca sand plains (12.2.7)	- Recreation focussed primarily around Power Memorial Park and Mudjimba SLSC - Bathing reserve - Beach access 123-125 - Patrolled beach - Power Memorial Park	- Mudjimba SLSC - Mudjimba Lifeguard tower - Playground, amenities and viewing platforms (Power Memorial Park) - Mudjimba Esplanade - Residential development - Commercial precinct adjoins Power Memorial Park	Existing: Medium level of recreational use focussed at Power Memorial Park and the Mudjimba SLSC and use and demand from the Mudjimba residential areas. Infestations from invasive plant prickly pear (<i>Opuntia stricta</i>) originating from Mudjimba Island. Coastal Hazards: Potential increased exposure to open coast erosion into the future. A limited number of public assets, including the Mudjimba SLSC, may be at risk from erosion by 2100. Low-lying areas may be increasingly exposed to inundation from storm tide.

Segment = O5C Mudjimba Beach

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Sustainable Use Values	Built Assets	Key Pressures
Cottonwood Street (at beach access 125) to Mudjimba suburb south boundary (intersection of Ocean Drive and North Shore Road)	- Mudjimba Island and tombolo (sand isthmus) that forms in the lee of the island provides a control point and stability to the Mudjimba Beach shoreline - Good dune width	- Maroochy River-Mudjimba Foreshore Bushland Reserve - Maroochy River Conservation Park (State) - Ecosystems: Foredune complex (12.2.14), Melaleuca sand plains (12.2.7) - Primary core, secondary core, and small stepping stone habitat identified by Council’s Environment and Liveability Strategy and Biodiversity Report - Core koala habitat area	- Bathing reserve - Beach access 126-130	- Mudjimba Beach Holiday Park - Ocean Drive	External: Use and demand from the Mudjimba residential areas. Infestations from invasive plant prickly pear (<i>Opuntia stricta</i>) originating from Mudjimba Island. Coastal Hazards: Potential increased exposure to open coast erosion into the future. Low-lying areas may be increasingly exposed to inundation from storm tide.

Management Priorities:

Management Function	Management Priorities	Management Segment		
		O5A	O5B	O5C
Biosecurity	Implement coastal fox control program	✓	✓	✓
Coastal Hazards	Coastal hazard adaptation precinct planning for Mudjimba foreshore (CHAS priority)		✓	

Coastal Health Report: Overall health is good. Mudjimba Beach provides excellent public benefits and excellent beach and buffer widths. Biodiversity was fair and the main land use is conservation

Overall health	76%	Good
Biodiversity	49%	Fair
Beach and buffer	86%	Excellent
Public benefits	92%	Excellent

Additional Information: Mudjimba Local Area Parking Plan 2017

Community Groups: Mudjimba SLSC, Mudjimba Beach Boardriders Club, Coolum and North Shore Coast Care, Mudjimba Dunecare,



Twin Waters Beach – Open Beach Unit O6 – Management Overview

Description: The Twin Waters Beach Coast Unit extends from the Twin Waters northern suburb boundary at the intersection of Ocean Drive and North Shore Road, to the Twin Waters southern suburb boundary at the Maroochy River mouth. The unit is known for its internationally recognised resort and connection to the Maroochy River entrance, providing visitors and locals with a serene and restful stretch of coast with access to the high ecological value areas of the Maroochy River’s northern bank. The unit consists of two management segments: O6A Twin Waters Beach (Twin Waters suburb north boundary to North Shore Rd Car Park); and O6B Twin Waters Beach (North Shore Rd Car Park to the Twin Water suburb south boundary).

Key Pressures: The medium level of use of this unit from residents and visitors and the associated demand on the natural and built assets requires an ongoing management, focused on the Twin Waters Resort and Maroochy River Mouth areas. The unit will continue to be exposed to increased coastal erosion.

Management Statement: Management priorities for the unit focus on community involvement in improving the health the dune systems and understanding and protecting shorebird habitats.

Segment Information:

Segment = **O6A Twin Waters Beach**

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Built Assets	Sustainable Use Values	Key Pressures
Twin Waters suburb north boundary (intersection of Ocean Drive and North Shore Road) to North Shore Rd Car Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sand transport rate along slightly higher than beaches to the south, due to a reduced wave energy sheltering influence of Point Cartwright and Moreton Island - Excellent dune width - 2100 open coast erosion impacts North Shore Rd roadway 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maroochy River-Mudjimba Foreshore Bushland Reserve - Ecosystems: Foredune complex (12.2.14), Melaleuca sand plains (12.2.7) - Secondary core habitat identified by Council’s Environment and Liveability Strategy and Biodiversity Report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Twin Waters Resort - Twin Waters Lifeguard Headquarters - Twin Waters Lifeguard tower - North Shore Road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bathing reserve - Beach access 131-132 - Patrolled beach 	<p><u>Existing:</u> Medium level of recreational use, focused on Twin Water Resort area. <u>Coastal Hazards:</u> Increased exposure to open coast erosion into the future. Short section of North Shore Road within the 2070 erosion prone area.</p>

Segment = **O6B Twin Waters Beach**

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Built Assets	Sustainable Use Values	Key Pressures
North Shore Rd Car Park to the Twin Water suburb south boundary (at the Maroochy River entrance)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sand transport rate along slightly higher than beaches to the south, due to a reduced wave energy sheltering influence of Point Cartwright and Moreton Island - Southwards growth of North Shore sand spit across the river entrance indicates recent southwards net sand transport - Maroochy River entrance historically mobile, at times located to the north, south, or both sides of Pincushion Island - Excellent dune width - Present day open coast erosion impacts North Shore Rd Car Park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maroochy River-Mudjimba Foreshore Bushland Reserve - Maroochy River Conservation Park (State) - Ecosystems: Foredune complex (12.2.14) - Secondary core habitat identified by Council’s Environment and Liveability Strategy and Biodiversity Report - High value shorebird habitat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - North Shore Rd Car Park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bathing reserve - Beach access 133-135 - Dog off leash area 	<p><u>Existing:</u> Medium level of recreational use, focused on Maroochy River mouth area, creates pressure on shorebird roosting area. <u>Coastal Hazards:</u> Increased exposure to open coast erosion into the future</p>



Management Priorities:

Management Function	Management Priorities	Management Segment	
		O6A	O6B
Biosecurity	Implement coastal fox control program	✓	✓
Coastal Fauna	Undertake shorebird surveys		✓
Coastal Habitats	Undertake dune revegetation		✓

Coastal Health Report: Overall health is excellent. Twin Waters Beach provides excellent public benefits and excellent beach and buffer widths. Biodiversity is fair, near good, and the main land use is conservation.

Overall health	81%	Excellent
Biodiversity	59%	Fair
Beach and buffer	92%	Excellent
Public benefits	91%	Excellent

Community Groups: Twin Waters Coastcare

Maroochy River Estuary – Estuary Unit E1 – Management Overview

Description: The Maroochy River Estuary Coast Unit covers the lower Maroochy River estuary’s main channel, extending from the river mouth to near the river’s confluence with Eudlo Creek. This unit includes Pincushion Island and the sand spit that currently connects the mainland to Pincushion Island on the northern side of the river mouth. The Maroochy River Estuary Coast Unit provides a connecting corridor linking estuary waters to the open beach and is a central hub for water-based recreation on the Sunshine Coast. The unit is at the heart of Maroochy’s attraction and economy, supporting recreation and tourism, including boat hire, kayaking, fishing, sailing, scenic flights, jet skis, and swimming. Most of the northern bank contains a healthy, well vegetated riparian buffer, adjoined by some areas of residential, tourism, and agricultural areas. The southern riverbank is dominated by residential development, commercial premises, and tourist accommodations. The treasured open space, parkland, and pathways that border much of the southern bank promote recreation and encourage people walk and ride in an active and safe environment along the foreshore. The unit consists of nine management segments: E1A (Maroochy River mouth to Nojoor Road boat ramp); E1B (Nojoor Road boat ramp to Oyster Bank Road); E1C (Oyster Bank Road); E1D (Maroochy River mouth to Boat Shed Carpark); E1E (Boat Shed Carpark to Cornmeal Creek); E1F (Cornmeal Creek Picnic Point Esplanade); E1G (Picnic Point Esplanade to Codhole boat ramp); E1H (Codhole boat ramp to Eudlo Creek); and E1I (Chambers Island).

Key Pressures: The increased use of this unit from residents and visitors and the associated demand on the natural and built assets requires an ongoing management focus. This may be exacerbated by population growth anticipated in the Enterprise Corridor. The unit will continue to be exposed to increased coastal erosion.

Management Statement: The management of the northern bank of the unit is focussed on maintaining the naturalness of the estuary and minimising the public’s impacts on the natural habitat values, particularly for shorebirds. Management of the southern bank of the unit prioritises the protection of public assets from coastal hazards through new and upgraded protections and sand nourishment, and future coastal hazard planning. Management of the southern bank is also focussed on improving the streetscape, parkland, and transport assets for community use and enjoyment.

Coastal Health Report: Overall health is good, being close to excellent. The Maroochy River lower estuary supports excellent water quality and excellent overall public benefits. Biodiversity is fair and supported by fish habitat area designations and fair extents of vegetated land.

Additional Information: Twin Waters Lake Management Plan 2013

Community Groups: Maroochy Sailing Club, Maroochy Rowing Club, Maroochy Chamber of Commerce

Segment Information:

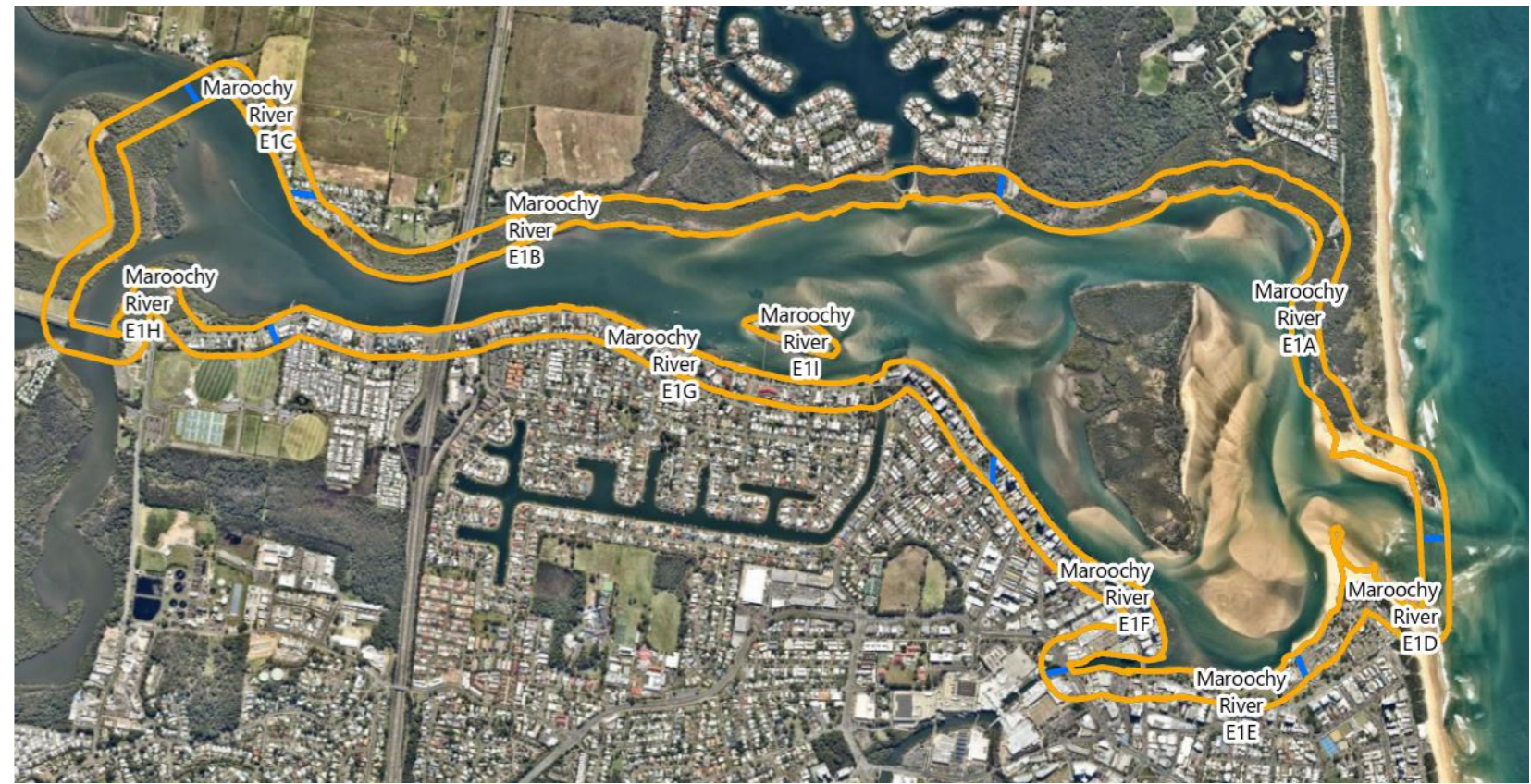
Segment = **E1A Maroochy River Estuary**

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Built Assets	Sustainable Use Values	Key Pressures
Maroochy River mouth (including Pincushion Island) west to Nojoor Rd boat ramp	- Highly mobile sand spit connecting mainland to Pincushion Island - Pincushion Island periodically connected to or disconnected from mainland, dependent on sand supply and storm and flood conditions - Excellent riparian width	- High value shorebird habitat - Fish Habitat Area (Maroochy) - Maroochy River-Mudjimba Foreshore Bushland Reserve - Maroochy River Esplanade Twin Waters Reserve - Ecosystems: Mangrove shrubland (12.1.3), Melaleuca sand plains (12.2.7)	- Amenities and carpark (North Shore Road Park) - Boat ramp and carpark (Nojoor Rd)	- Beach access 136 - Dog off leash area - North Shore Road Park - District level non-motorised water sport access point (Nojoor Rd)	Existing: Recreational use creates pressure on shorebird roosting and feeding areas. Catchment water quality impacts (upstream land uses and sewage treatment plant). Coastal Hazards: Increased exposure to tidal and storm tide inundation and coincident flooding in the future.

Segment = **E1B Maroochy River Estuary**

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Built Assets	Sustainable Use Values	Key Pressures
Nojoor Rd boat ramp to Oyster Bank Rd	- Excellent riparian width - Contains Twin Waters canal entrance	- Maroochy River Conservation Park (State Government) - High value shorebird habitat - Fish Habitat Area (Maroochy) - Ecosystems: Vine forest beach ridges (12.2.2), Mangrove shrubland (12.1.3), Casuarina intertidal margins (12.1.1 Of Concern) - Saltmarsh to the west of Nojoor boat ramp	- Twin Waters Lake weir and exchange infrastructure		External: Catchment water quality impacts (upstream land uses and sewage treatment plant). Coastal Hazards: Increased exposure to tidal and storm tide inundation and coincident flooding in the future. Low-lying urban areas may be at risk from long-term inundation hazards.

Segment = **E1C Maroochy River Estuary**



Overall health	78%	Good
Biodiversity	58%	Fair
Water Quality	97%	Excellent
Public benefits	80%	Excellent

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Built Assets	Sustainable Use Values	Key Pressures
Foreshore adjacent to Oyster Bank Rd	- Poor riparian width	- Fish Habitat Area (Maroochy) - High value shorebird habitat	- Council managed rock wall adjacent to Oyster Bank Rd	- Godfreys Road Recreation Park - Local level non-motorised water sport access point (Oyster Bank Rd)	<u>External:</u> Catchment water quality impacts (upstream land uses, sewage treatment plant). <u>Coastal Hazards:</u> Increased exposure to tidal and storm tide inundation and coincident flooding in the future. Low-lying urban areas may be at risk from long-term inundation hazards.

Segment = **E1D Maroochy River Estuary**

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Built Assets	Sustainable Use Values	Key Pressures
Maroochy River mouth to Boat Shed Carpark	- Existing river mouth instability caused by northern river mouth spit and shoals forcing main channel close to the southern bank - Geosynthetic Sand Container groyne at south Maroochy River mouth (constructed 2001 and 2003) provides erosion stability - Southern bank buried geotextile seawall and groyne field protects Cotton Tree Holiday Park - 2100 tidal area impacts residential and commercial areas - Present day open coast erosion impacts holiday park	- Cotton Tree-Alex Foreshore Bushland Reserve - High value shorebird habitat - Ecosystems: Fore-dune complex (12.2.14)	- Cotton Tree Holiday Park - Buried geotextile seawall and groyne field at Cotton Tree Holiday park - Residential development, commercial premises, tourist accommodation	- High level of recreational demand - Beach access 138-140 - Bathing reserve - State Heritage Place Cotton Tree Caravan Park	<u>Existing:</u> Recreational use creates pressure on shorebird roosting and feeding areas. Catchment water quality impacts (upstream land uses, sewage treatment plant). Increased demand from population growth and 2032 Olympic and Para-Olympic and activation. <u>Coastal Hazards:</u> Increased exposure to tidal and storm tide inundation and coincident flooding in the future. A limited number of public and private assets may be at risk from erosion and inundation by 2100. Low-lying urban areas may be at risk from long-term inundation hazards.

Segment = **E1E Maroochy River Estuary**

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Built Assets	Sustainable Use Values	Key Pressures
Boat Shed Carpark to Cornmeal Creek mouth	- Excellent riparian width - Contains Cornmeal Creek mouth - 2100 tidal area impacts residential and commercial areas	- High value shorebird habitat	- Cotton Tree Aquatic Centre - Playgrounds & amenities (Cotton Tree Park) - Estuary revetments and groynes (at Cotton Tree Park) - First Avenue, The Esplanade - Stormwater water quality devices - Residential development, commercial premises, tourist accommodation	High level of recreational demand - Cliff Butt Promenade - Cotton Tree Park - District level non-motorised water sport access point (Cotton Tree Park)	<u>Existing:</u> Recreational use creates pressure on shorebird roosting and feeding areas. Catchment water quality impacts (upstream land uses, sewage treatment plant). Increased demand from population growth and 2032 Olympic and Para-Olympic and activation. <u>Coastal Hazards:</u> Increased exposure to tidal and storm tide inundation and coincident flooding in the future. A limited number of public and private assets may be at risk from erosion and inundation by 2100. Low-lying urban areas may be at risk from long-term inundation hazards.

Segment = **E1F Maroochy River Estuary**

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Built Assets	Sustainable Use Values	Key Pressures
Cornmeal Creek mouth to southeast end of Picnic Point Esplanade (south east end Girl Guide Park)	- Poor riparian width - Cornmeal Creek mouth - 2100 tidal area impacts residential and commercial areas - Small seawalls at end of Baden Powell Street and Wharf Street	- High value shorebird habitat	- Private estuary revetments, jetties, and pontoons - Duporth Avenue - Residential development, commercial premises, tourist accommodation	- High level of recreational demand	<u>Existing:</u> Recreational use creates pressure on shorebird roosting and feeding areas. Catchment water quality impacts (upstream land uses, sewage treatment plant). <u>Coastal Hazards:</u> Increased exposure to tidal and storm tide inundation and coincident flooding in the future. A limited number of public and private assets may be at risk from erosion and inundation by 2100. Low-lying urban areas may be at risk from long-term inundation hazards.

Segment = **E1G Maroochy River Estuary**

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Built Assets	Sustainable Use Values	Key Pressures
Southeast end of Picnic Point Esplanade (south east end Girl Guide Park) to Codhole boat ramp	- Excellent riparian width - Maroochy Canal entrance - 2100 tidal area impacts residential and commercial areas	- High value shorebird habitat - Persistent medium sized seagrass patch	- Multiple boat ramps and canoe launches - Amenities (Thomas & Bream Streets) - Playground (Adolph Blanck Park) - Estuary revetments - Bradman Avenue, Duporth Avenue - Stormwater water quality devices - Residential development, commercial premises, tourist accommodation	- High level of recreational demand - Bradman Avenue Foreshore Park - Girl Guide Park - Riverbreeze East and West Parks - Adolph Blanck Park - Local Heritage Place Maroochy River Boathouse Jetties - District level non-motorised water sport access point (Codhole boat ramp, Bradman Av, Picnic Point Esplanade)	<u>Existing</u> : Recreational use creates pressure on shorebird roosting and feeding areas. Catchment water quality impacts (upstream land uses, sewage treatment plant). Increased demand from population growth and 2032 Olympic and Para-Olympic and activation. <u>Coastal Hazards</u> : Increased exposure to tidal and storm tide inundation and coincident flooding in the future. A limited number of public and private assets may be at risk from erosion and inundation by 2100. Low-lying urban areas may be at risk from long-term inundation hazards.

Segment = **E1H Maroochy River Estuary**

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Built Assets	Sustainable Use Values	Key Pressures
Codhole boat ramp to Eudlo Creek	- Good to poor riparian width - Confluence of Maroochy River and Eudlo Creek - 2100 tidal area impacts residential and commercial areas	- High value shorebird habitat - Fish Habitat Area (Maroochy) - Fishermans Rd Bushland Reserve - Ecosystems: Casuarina intertidal margins (12.1.1 (Of Concern), Mangrove shrubland (12.1.3), Vine forest beach ridges (12.1.2) - Persistent medium sized seagrass patch (from Cod Hole boat ramp to upstream of Eudlo Creek)	- Boat ramp and car park (Maroochy Lions Park, Eudlo Creek) - Boat ramp, playground, amenities (Codhole Park) - Bradman Avenue	- Codhole Park	<u>External</u> : Catchment water quality impacts (upstream land uses, sewage treatment plant). <u>Emerging</u> : Increased demand from population growth and 2032 Olympic and Para-Olympic and activation. <u>Coastal Hazards</u> : Increased exposure to tidal and storm tide inundation and coincident flooding in the future. A limited number of public and private assets may be at risk from erosion and inundation by 2100. Low-lying urban areas may be at risk from long-term inundation hazards.

Segment = **E1I Maroochy River Estuary**

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Built Assets	Sustainable Use Values	Key Pressures
Chambers Island		- Fish Habitat Area (Maroochy) - High value shorebird habitat - Ecosystems: Saltpan vegetation (12.1.20), Mangrove shrubland (12.1.3) - Non-persistent seagrass beds (landward side of the island)	- Maroochy Sailing Club facilities - Maroochy Rowing Club facilities		<u>External</u> : Catchment water quality impacts (upstream land uses, sewage treatment plant). <u>Emerging</u> : Increased demand from population growth and 2032 Olympic and Para-Olympic and activation. <u>Coastal Hazards</u> : Increased exposure to tidal and storm tide inundation and coincident flooding in the future. A limited number of public assets may be at risk from erosion and inundation by 2100.

Management Priorities:

Management Function	Management Priorities	Management Segment								
		E1A	E1B	E1C	E1D	E1E	E1F	E1G	E1H	E1I
Biosecurity	Implement coastal fox control program	✓								
Public Health and Safety	Undertake mosquito surveillance and treatment	✓	✓	✓						
Water Quality	Undertake waterway litter management	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Implement stormwater quality improvements					✓				
Coastal Fauna	Undertake shorebird surveys	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Install shorebird viewing infrastructure	✓								
	Lighting reduction for shorebird conservation				✓					
Coastal Hazards	Design and renew existing estuary revetment at Oyster Bank Rd, Cotton Tree Park, Baden Powell Street, Wharf Street, Picnic Point, Thomas Street to Minti Street, Minti Street to Kuan, Kuan Street to Cod Hole Park (SEMP priority)			✓			✓	✓		
	Design and construct new estuary seawall/revetment between Rotary Park piers (SEMP priority)					✓				
	Manage existing geosynthetic sand container groynes (SEMP priority)				✓					
	Design and renewal of existing rock groynes at Cotton Tree beach (SEMP priority)				✓					
	Undertake sand nourishment at Picnic Point Esplanade (SEMP priority)							✓		
	Undertake Coastal Hazard Adaptation Precinct Planning (CHAPP) (CHAS priority)				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	Coastal hazard adaptation precinct planning for Chambers Island (CHAS priority)									✓
Coastal Habitats	Undertake estuary revegetation		✓							✓
Recreation Parks and Trails	Undertake landscape works for Des Scanlon Park and Cotton Tree Park					✓				
	Address recreation shortfalls including fitness equipment					✓				
	Investigate coastal pathway options at Duporth Ave						✓			
Active Transport	Implement active transport upgrades for Duporth Av corridor					✓	✓			

Maroochydore Beach – Open Beach Unit O7 – Management Overview

Description: The Maroochydore Beach Coast Unit extends from the Maroochy River entrance to Maroochydore’s southern suburb boundary at Maroubra Street. With its rich history and direct connection to the Maroochydore city centre, the unit is a centrepiece for coastal enjoyment in the region. The wide sandy beach is enjoyed year-round by countless locals and visitors and plays home to premier coastal sporting events. This unit provides a diverse mix of high density residential development, tourist accommodation, and commercial, retail and dining options that are all in step with the abundance of beach-based recreation and relaxation opportunities. A narrow and relatively degraded vegetated dune system is present along this unit. The unit consists of one management segment: O7A Maroochydore Beach.

Key Pressures: The high level of use within this unit from residents and visitors and the associated demand on the natural and built assets requires intensive management. This may be exacerbated by population growth anticipated in the Enterprise Corridor. The unit will continue to be exposed to increased coastal erosion.

Management Statement: The management priorities for the unit are focussed on the protection of coastal based assets from coastal hazards through future planning, infrastructure upgrades, and sand nourishment, whilst also maintaining and improving the health and resilience of the dune ecosystems.

Segment Information:

Segment = **O7A Maroochydore Beach**

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Built Assets	Sustainable Use Values	Key Pressures
Maroochy River mouth to Maroochydore suburb south boundary (Maroubra Street)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low net northward sand migration - Geosynthetic Sand Container groyne at south Maroochy River mouth (constructed 2001 and 2003) and beach re-nourishment works provide improved stability to the beach - Extensive areas of exposed coffee rock common in nearshore area. - Poor dune width - 2100 open coast erosion impacts residential, commercial, tourist areas - Present day open coast erosion impacts SLSC and holiday park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cotton Tree-Alex Foreshore Bushland Reserve (rehabilitation of dune system is resulting in improved vegetation health) - Ecosystems: Foredune complex (12.2.14) - High value shorebird habitat - Nearshore platform reef 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maroochy SLSC facilities - Lifeguard tower - Amenities (SLSC) - Cotton Tree Holiday Park - Maroochydore Beach Holiday Park - Playground and amenities (Peirce Park) - International broadband network submarine cable - Sixth Avenue, Alexandra Parade - Stormwater water quality devices - Residential development, tourist accommodation, commercial areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Significant recreation and economic values - Focal point for tourism, beach related recreation, and events - Maroochydore SLSC is a central point for surf life saving culture in the area - Bathing reserve - Beach access 141-153 - Patrolled beach - Prohibited dog area - Peirce Park - Seebreeze Park 	<p>Existing: Very high level of recreational use and demand from adjoining highly developed and densely populated areas.</p> <p>Coastal Hazards: Increasing open coast erosion in the future. Assets at risk include public foreshore infrastructure, the SLSC, roads, some private assets, and the natural sandy beach and dune system.</p>



Management Priorities:

Management Function	Management Priorities	Management Segment
		O7A
Coastal Habitats	Undertake dune revegetation	✓
Coastal Fauna	Manage SLSC floodlighting impacts on turtle nesting	✓
	Manage impacts from illegal camping	✓
Coastal Hazards	Undertake sand nourishment (SEMP priority)	✓
	Undertake Coastal Hazard Adaptation Precinct Planning (CHAPP) (CHAS priority)	✓

Coastal Health Report: Overall health is fair, near good. Maroochydore Beach provides excellent public benefits. Beach width is excellent, but dune buffers and biodiversity are poor.

Overall health	59%	Fair
Biodiversity	29%	Poor
Beach and buffer	65%	Good
Public benefits	85%	Excellent

Additional Information: Maroochydore Local Area Parking Plan 2017, Monitoring Report Maroochydore Beach Nourishment Trial 2023

Community Groups: Maroochydore SLSC, North Shore Boardriders Maroochydore, Maroochydore Chamber of Commerce

Alexandra Headland Beach – Open Beach Unit O8 – Management Overview

Description: The Alexandra Headland Beach Coast Unit extends from Alexandra Headland’s northern suburb boundary at Maroubra Street, to the north extent of the Alexandra Headland rocky foreshore adjacent to Boolarong Crescent. A narrow and degraded dune system exists along this section of the open beach. The Alexandra Headland Beach Coast Unit is a lively coastal centre for all ages, offering a wealth of opportunities for recreation and relaxation that are inescapably linked to its wide-open beach. The abundant open space parklands adjacent to the beach and key coastal road set this unit apart. The land uses are service-focused, highly urbanised, and dominated by high density residential development, tourist accommodation, and commercial areas. The unit consists of two management segments: O8A Alexandra Headland Beach (Alexandra Headland suburb north boundary to Alexandra Headland skate park); and O8B Alexandra Headland Beach (Alexandra Headland skate park to Alexandra Headland rocky foreshore).

Key Pressures: The high level of use within this unit from residents and visitors and the associated demand on the natural and built assets requires intensive management. This may be exacerbated by population growth anticipated in the Enterprise Corridor. The unit will continue to be exposed to increased coastal erosion.

Management Statement: The management priorities of the unit are focussed on the work needed to maintain the wide-open beach through infrastructure renewals and sand nourishment, and continual improvements to the recreation opportunities and access to open space.

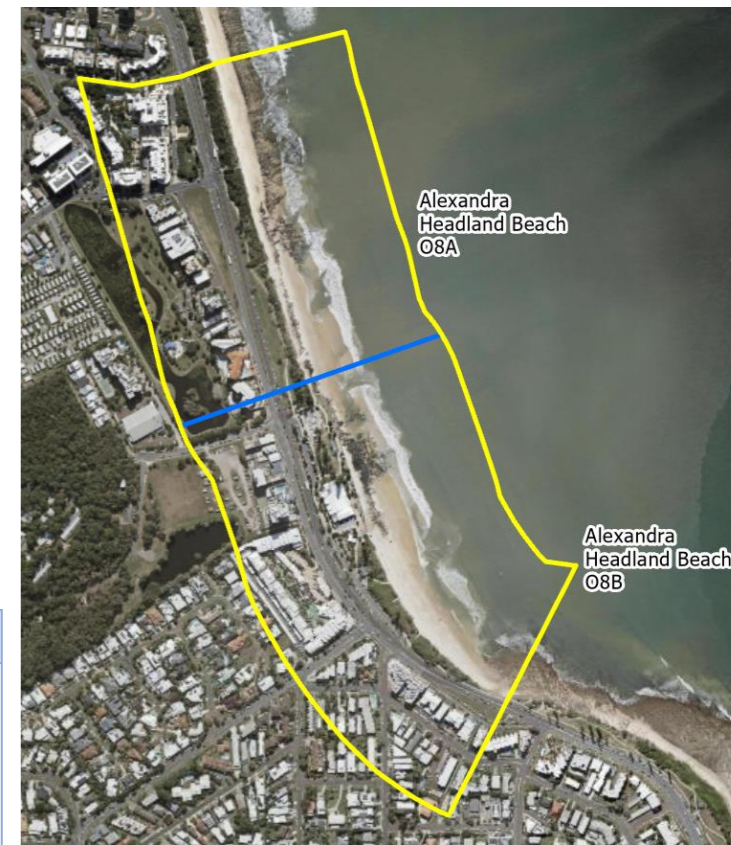
Segment Information:

Segment = O8A Alexandra Headland Beach

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Built Assets	Sustainable Use Values	Key Pressures
Alexandra Headland suburb north boundary (Maroubra Street) to Alexandra Headland Skate Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sand transport north and south, with potential net north movement - Coffee rock often exposed on beach and nearshore areas - Very poor dune width - Present day open coast erosion impacts Alexandra Parade - 2100 open coast erosion impacts residential areas and tourist accommodation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Narrow dune vegetation - Cotton Tree-Alex Foreshore Bushland Reserve - Ecosystems: Foredune complex (12.2.14) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Playground and amenities (Nelson Park) - Alexandra Parade - Stormwater water quality devices - Residential development, tourist accommodation, commercial areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bathing reserve - Beach access 154-155 - Buhk Family Park - Seaforth Park - Cooloolathin Park - Nelson Park 	<p><u>Existing:</u> High level of recreational use and demand from adjoining highly developed and densely populated areas. <u>Coastal Hazards:</u> Increasing open coast erosion in the future, with public and some private infrastructure at risk</p>

Segment = O8B Alexandra Headland Beach

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Built Assets	Sustainable Use Values	Key Pressures
Alexandra Headland Skate Park to north extent of Alexandra Headland rocky foreshore (Boolarong Crescent)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sand transport north and south, with potential net north movement - Coffee rock often exposed on beach and nearshore areas - Very poor dune width - Often exposed coffee rock in front of seawall - Sand renourishment works have assisted with sand retention in this area - Present day open coast erosion impacts Alexandra Parade - 2100 open coast erosion impacts residential areas and tourist accommodation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Narrow dune vegetation - Cotton Tree-Alex Foreshore Bushland Reserve - Nearshore coral reef 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Alexandra Headlands SLSC facilities - Lifeguard Tower - Skatepark (Buhk Family Park) - Open coast seawall at skatepark, SLSC, and Alex Corner - Playground and amenities (Wilkes Family Park) - Alexandra Parade - Stormwater water quality devices - Residential development, tourist accommodation, commercial areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Focal point for tourism and beach related recreation and surf lifesaving culture - Bathing reserve - Beach access 156-165 - Patrolled beach - Prohibited dog area - Buhk Family Park, Wilkes Family Park, and Trotters Park - Local heritage Bellbird Shipwreck - Beach wheelchair & matting access - Hosts significant water-based events, including yacht races, surf carnivals, triathlons 	<p><u>Existing:</u> High level of recreational use and demand from adjoining highly developed and densely populated areas. Minor scour and occasional minor water quality issues associated with stormwater drain discharges. <u>Coastal Hazards:</u> Increasing open coast erosion in the future, with public and some private infrastructure at risk</p>



Management Priorities:

Management Function	Management Priorities	Management Segment	
		O8A	O8B
Recreation Parks and Trails	Design and construct public amenity infrastructure at Buhk Family Park	✓	
	Undertake landscape works at Alex Bluff Foreshore Park		✓
Active Transport	Implement active transport upgrades at Alexandra Parade	✓	
Coastal Hazards	Undertake sand profiling as required from Alexandra Headlands SLSC to the Alex Corner seawall (SEMP priority)		✓
	Design and construct extended sand nourishment pipeline (SEMP priority)	✓	✓
	Manage CoastSnap monitoring location at beach access 156		✓
	Design and renew existing open coast seawalls at Alex Surf Club and Alex Corner (SEMP priority)		✓
Coastal Fauna	Manage SLSC floodlighting impacts on turtle nesting		✓

Coastal Health Report: Overall health is fair, near good. Alexandra Headland Beach provides good public benefits. Beach width is excellent, but buffers and biodiversity are poor.

Overall health	57%	Fair
Biodiversity	38%	Poor
Beach and buffer	56%	Fair
Public benefits	77%	Good

Additional Information: Alexandra Headland Local Area Parking Plan 2017

Community Groups: Alexandra Headlands SLSC, Alex Foreshore Bushcare Group, Alexandra Headland Community Association, Rotary Club of Alexandra Headland

Alexandra Headland – Headland Unit H2 – Management Overview

Description: The Alexandra Headland Coast Unit extends from the northern extent of the Alexandra Headland rocky foreshore adjacent to Boolarong Crescent, south to the rock outcrop adjacent to Beach Terrace Mooloolaba (at beach access number 171). The unit is renowned for its breathtaking views and deep community connection to the ocean through active and passive recreation. This unit is well known for the beauty of its natural steep rocky headland and rock pools, bordered by sandy beaches, which are all major natural environment and landscape features that define the coastal setting of the area. The coastal pathway runs along the top of the headland, connecting the well utilised picnic areas and viewing platforms. The easy access, rolling landscape, and curving coastal vistas offer a memorable experience for locals and visitors. The unit consists of two management segments: H2A Alexandra Headland (Alexandra Headland rocky foreshore to Alex Bluff foreshore carpark); and H2B Alexandra Headland (Alex Bluff foreshore Carpark to Beach Terrace).

Key Pressures: The recreational use of this unit from residents and visitors and the associated demand on the natural and built assets requires an ongoing management. This may be exacerbated by population growth anticipated in the Enterprise Corridor. Weathering and geomorphic changes of rocky outcrops over time may place some public assets (path, lookout, amenities) at risk.

Management Statement: The overarching priorities for the unit are focussed on maintaining the headland’s environmental areas and improving the accessibility of the open space areas that are experiencing increasing level of access, use, and enjoyment.



Segment Information:

Segment = H2A Alexandra Headland

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Built Assets	Sustainable Use Values	Key Pressures
North extent of Alexandra Headland rocky foreshore (Boolarong Crescent) south to Alex Bluff Foreshore Carpark (beach access number 168)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Headland and rocky outcrops controls sediment transport - Rocky shore with fringing sandy beach - Natural rock intertidal shoreline 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coastal headland ecosystem - Rocky foreshore intertidal area - Nearshore coral reef - High value shorebird habitat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Playground and amenities (Alex Bluff Foreshore Park) - Headland seawall (Alex Bluff Foreshore Park) - Alexandra Parade - High and medium density residential development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coastal viewing opportunities - Headland provides a point break surfing location - Bathing reserve - Beach access 166-167 - Alex Bluff Foreshore Park - Marina Walk Park 	<p><u>Existing:</u> Medium level of recreational use and demand. <u>Coastal Hazards:</u> Weathering and geomorphic changes of rocky outcrops over time may place some public assets (path, lookout, amenities) at risk.</p>

Segment = H2B Alexandra Headland

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Built Assets	Sustainable Use Values	Key Pressures
Alex Bluff Foreshore Carpark (at (beach access number 168) to rock outcrop at Beach Terrace (beach access 171)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Headland and rocky outcrops controls sediment transport - Rocky shore with fringing sandy beach - Natural rock intertidal shoreline 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coastal headland ecosystem - Rocky foreshore intertidal area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Playground and amenities (Mooloolaba Foreshore Park) - Fitness area (Alex Bluff Foreshore Park) - Headland seawall (Mooloolaba Foreshore Park) - Alexandra Parade - Stormwater water quality devices - High and medium density residential development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coastal viewing opportunities - Bathing reserve - Beach access 168-171 - Alex Bluff Foreshore Park - Mooloolaba Foreshore Park 	<p><u>Existing:</u> Medium level of recreational use and demand. <u>Coastal Hazards:</u> Weathering and geomorphic changes of rocky outcrops over time may place some public assets (path, lookout, amenities) at risk.</p>

Management Priorities:

Management Function	Management Priorities	Management Segment	
		H2A	H2B
Active Transport	Implement active transport upgrades at Mooloolaba Esplanade		✓
Coastal Hazards	Undertake rocky headland stability investigations (CHAS priority)	✓	✓
Coastal Fauna	Undertake shorebird surveys	✓	✓
Recreation Parks and Trails	Undertake landscape works at Alex Bluff Foreshore Park	✓	

Coastal Health Report: Overall health is good. Alexandra Headland provides good biodiversity and good public benefits, which includes excellent public benefits.

Overall health	74%	Good
Biodiversity	72%	Good
Public benefits	75%	Good

Community Groups: Alex Foreshore Bushcare Group, Alexandra Headland Malibu Club, Alexandra Headland Community Association, Rotary Club of Alexandra Headland

Mooloolaba Beach – Open Beach Unit O9 – Management Overview

Description: – The Mooloolaba Beach Coast Unit extends from the rocky outcrop at the northern end of Beach Terrace (at beach access number 171) to the Mooloolah River mouth. The unit is an iconic location, recognised locally and internationally for its natural coast that blends seamlessly with its foreshore reserves, open space parklands, and quality dining and shopping experiences. This unit is a pivotal point for the region’s focus on active and passive community activity and is a key contributor to the region’s popularity and prosperity as a coastal destination. The sweeping curves of the Mooloolaba open beach, from the headland to the river mouth, and the protection afforded by Point Cartwright are key characteristics valued by visitors and residents alike. A narrow and relatively degraded vegetated dune system is present along most of this unit. Land uses are dominated by tourist accommodation and commercial precincts in the northwest section of this unit, whilst the southeast section contains parkland areas. The eastern section of this unit is also referred to as Mooloolaba Spit Beach. The unit consists of three management segments: O9A Mooloolaba Beach (Beach Terrace to Mooloolaba SLSC); O9B Mooloolaba Beach (Mooloolaba SLSC to Urunga Esplanade car park); and O9C Mooloolaba Beach (Urunga Esplanade car park to Mooloolah River mouth).

Key Pressures: The high level of use within this unit from residents and visitors and the associated demand on the natural and built assets requires intensive management. This may be exacerbated by population growth anticipated in the Enterprise Corridor. The unit will continue to be exposed to increased coastal erosion.

Management Statement: The management priorities for the unit focus on protecting the renowned coastal public assets from coastal hazards through both engineering and nature-based solutions. These protection works aim to integrate seamlessly with the progression of the innovative and alluring foreshore placemaking initiatives that will serve to maintain Mooloolaba Beach as an iconic location.



Segment Information:

Segment = O9A Mooloolaba Beach

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Built Assets	Sustainable Use Values	Key Pressures
From the rocky outcrop at the northern end of Beach Terrace (beach access 171) to south end of Mooloolaba SLSC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protection provided by Point Cartwright - Susceptible to erosion during northerly wind/wave events - Low sand transport, estimated small net northward movement - Very poor dune width - 2100 open coast erosion impacts residential and tourist 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rocky foreshore intertidal areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Playground and amenities (Mooloolaba Foreshore Park) - Mooloolaba SLSC facilities and Mooloolaba lifeguard tower - Open coast revetments (Mooloolaba SLSC) - Mooloolaba Esplanade - Stormwater water quality devices - Tourist accommodation and commercial precinct 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional focal point for tourism and beach recreation - Bathing reserve - Beach access 172-179 - Patrolled beach - Mooloolaba Foreshore Park - Beach wheelchair & matting access 	<p>Existing: High level of local and visitor recreational use and demand. Coastal Hazards: Increased exposure to open coast erosion into the future. Public and private assets may be at risk without mitigation actions.</p>

Segment = O9B Mooloolaba Beach

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Built Assets	Sustainable Use Values	Key Pressures
South extent of Mooloolaba SLSC to Urunga Esplanade car park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protection provided by Point Cartwright - Susceptible to erosion during northerly wind/wave events - Low sand transport, estimated small net northward movement - Poor dune width - 2100 open coast erosion impacts residential 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dune vegetation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mooloolaba Beach Holiday Park - Parkyn Parade - Tourist accommodation and commercial precinct 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional focal point for tourism and beach recreation - Bathing reserve - Beach access 180-189 - Mooloolaba Foreshore Reserve - Arthur Parkyn Park 	<p>Existing: High level of local and visitor recreational use and demand. Coastal Hazards: Increased exposure to open coast erosion into the future. Public and private assets may be at risk without mitigation actions.</p>

Segment = O9C Mooloolaba Beach

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Built Assets	Sustainable Use Values	Key Pressures
Urunga Esplanade car park to Mooloolah River mouth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protection provided by Point Cartwright - Susceptible to erosion during northerly wind/wave events - Low sand transport, estimated small net northward movement - Beach nourishment via sand-pumping pipeline from the river mouth - Very poor dune width - 2100 open coast erosion impacts residential and water police 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dune vegetation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mooloolaba Beach South lifeguard tower - Amenities (Cheese Block and Fishermen’s Parks) - Playgrounds (Pirate Ship, Mooloolaba Rotary and Fishermen’s Parks) - Fitness area (Pirate Ship Park) - Buried geotextile seawall and sand nourishment pipeline - Sunshine Coast Water Police - Parkyn Parade - Tourist accommodation and commercial precinct 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional focal point for tourism and beach recreation - Beach access 190-195 - Mooloolaba Foreshore Reserve - Cheese Block Park - Mooloolaba Rotary Park - Fishermen’s Park - Mooloolaba Spit Park 	<p>Existing: High level of local and visitor recreational use and demand. Coastal Hazards: Increased exposure to open coast erosion into the future. Public and private assets may be at risk without mitigation actions.</p>

Management Priorities:

Management Function	Management Priorities	Management Segment		
		O9A	O9B	O9C
Coastal Hazards	Design and renew existing open coast seawall at southern and central parklands (SEMP priority)	✓		
	Design and renew vehicle access ramp at Lifeguard Tower (SEMP priority)	✓		
	Undertake Coastal Hazard Adaptation Precinct Planning (CHAPP) (CHAS priority)	✓	✓	✓
	Undertake sand nourishment (SEMP priority)			✓
	Review existing sand nourishment program (SEMP priority)		✓	
	Manage existing geosynthetic sand container seawall (SEMP priority)		✓	
Coastal Habitats	Undertake dune revegetation		✓	✓
Coastal Fauna	Manage SLSC floodlighting impacts on turtle nesting	✓		
Design and Placemaking	Undertake placemaking activities for Mooloolaba Foreshore Revitalisation Project	✓	✓	✓
Active Transport	Implement active transport upgrades at Mooloolaba Esplanade	✓		

Coastal Health Report: Overall health is fair, near good. Mooloolaba Beach provides excellent public benefits. Beach width is excellent, but buffers are thin and modified, contributing to poor biodiversity.

Overall health	59%	Fair
Biodiversity	34%	Poor
Beach and buffer	56%	Fair
Public benefits	87%	Excellent

Additional Information: Mooloolaba Spit Futures Plan 2009, Placemaking Mooloolaba Master Plan 2015, Mooloolaba Local Area Parking Plan 2017

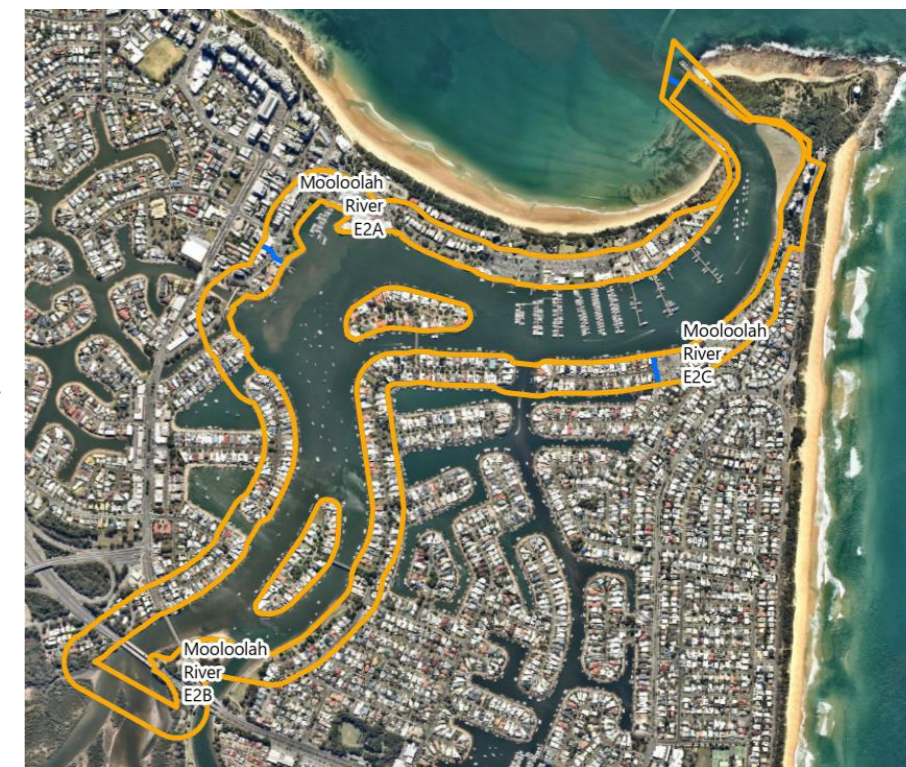
Community Groups: Mooloolaba SLSC, Mooloolaba Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club of Mooloolaba, Mooloolaba & The Spit Association

Mooloolah River Estuary – Estuary Unit E2 – Management Overview

Description: The Mooloolah River Estuary Coast Unit covers the lower Mooloolah River estuary main channel, extending from the river mouth training wall to the Nicklin Way bridge crossing the river. The unit is a gateway to the ocean, ensuring safe passage for commercial fishing fleets, nature-based tourism operations, and recreational maritime vessels. The working State harbour and public parklands in the lower sections of the unit blend to offer easy visual and physical access to the river. The Mooloolah River estuary is a rich ecological habitat, home to a diverse range of flora and fauna species. The land uses from the training wall to Mooloolaba Wharf are predominantly marine industry, commercial premises, community purposes, and open space. Most of the remaining unit consists of low density canal residential development. The majority of the estuary bank has no riparian buffer. The unit consists of three management segments: E2A Mooloolah River Estuary (Mooloolah River to Charles Clarke Park); E2B Mooloolah River Estuary (Charles Clarke Park to La Balsa Park); and E2C Mooloolah River Estuary (La Balsa Park to Mooloolah River mouth).

Key Pressures: The high level of use within this unit from residents and visitors and the associated demand on the natural and built assets requires intensive management, particularly in the lower sections of the unit. This may be exacerbated by population growth anticipated in the Enterprise Corridor. Low-lying areas and canal systems may be increasingly exposed to tidal, storm tide and coincident flooding hazards.

Management Statement: The management priorities of the unit are focused on protecting waterway health, improving parkland, transport assets for community use, and implementation of the Point Cartwright Reserve and La Balsa Park Master Plan.



Segment Information:

Segment = E2A Mooloolah River Estuary

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Built Assets	Sustainable Use Values	Key Pressures
Mouth of Mooloolah River to Charles Clarke Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rock groyne training at river entrance maintains river mouth location - Sand dredged for marine navigation requirements at the mouth transported to Mooloolaba Beach sand-pumping pipeline - Revetments located along most of riverbank - Mooloolah River Estuary is a State Boat Harbour, with training walls and navigable depth at the bar managed by the State - 2100 tidal area impacts industry and commercial areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Estuary reef near La Balsa Park (monitored by Reef Check Australia) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mooloolaba State boat harbour - Pilot services for port of Brisbane - Recreational, charter and commercial fishing industry - Multiple public boat ramps, jetties, and pontoons - Playground and amenities (Charles Clarke Park) - The Wharf commercial precinct - Coast guard - Mooloolaba Yacht Club facilities - Parkyn Parade, River Esplanade - Stormwater water quality devices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mooloolaba Wharf precinct is a focal point for local and tourist visitors - Mooloolah River Park - Charles Clarke Park (Local Heritage Place) - Regional level non-motorised water sport access point (Parkyn Parade) - Mooloolaba Paddlers 	<p>Existing: High level of local and tourist recreational use and demand.</p> <p>Coastal Hazards: Low-lying areas of the Mooloolah River floodplain and canal systems may be increasingly exposed to tidal, storm tide and coincident flooding in the future. Low-lying urban areas may be at risk from long term inundation hazards.</p>

Segment = E2B Mooloolah River Estuary

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Built Assets	Sustainable Use Values	Key Pressures
Charles Clarke park to Nicklin Way Bridge to La Balsa Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Revetments located along most of riverbank - Multiple canal estate entrances - 2100 tidal area impacts residential areas 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Boat ramp, public pier, and pontoon (Outrigger Park) - Playgrounds (Mooloolaba Drive Park) - Private canal revetments - Brisbane Road - Low density residential development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pacific Park - Bindaree Crescent Park, Ulmarra Court Park, Outrigger Park, Mooloolah Drive Park - Local and district level non-motorised water sport access point (Bindaree Cres and Outrigger Is) 	<p>Coastal Hazards: Low-lying areas of the Mooloolah River floodplain and canal systems may be increasingly exposed to tidal, storm tide and coincident flooding in the future. Low-lying urban areas may be at risk from long term inundation hazards.</p>

Segment = E2C Mooloolah River Estuary

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Built Assets	Sustainable Use Values	Key Pressures
La Balsa Park to Mooloolah River mouth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rock groyne training at river entrance maintains river mouth location. - Sand dredged for marine navigation requirements at the mouth transported to Mooloolaba Beach sand-pumping pipeline - Revetments located along most of riverbank - 2100 tidal area impacts residential 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High nudibranch species diversity - Estuary reef near La Balsa Park monitored by Reef Check Australia and has recorded abundant fish and nudibranch populations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Buddina boat ramp and carpark - Playgrounds x 3, amenities x 2 and fitness area (La Balsa Park) - Harbour Parade, Pacific Boulevard - Low density residential development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - La Balsa Park - Point Cartwright Walkway Park - Local heritage Hoolet and Maria Ann Shipwrecks - District level non-motorised water sport access point (La Balsa Park) 	<p>Existing: High level of local and tourist recreational use and demand.</p> <p>Coastal Hazards: Low-lying areas of the Mooloolah River floodplain and canal systems may be increasingly exposed to tidal, storm tide and coincident flooding in the future. Low-lying urban areas may be at risk from long term inundation hazards.</p>

Management Priorities:

Management Function	Management Priorities	Management Segment		
		E2A	E2B	E2C
Water Quality	Undertake waterway litter management	✓	✓	✓
	Undertake water quality monitoring	✓	✓	✓
Coastal Hazards	Undertake Coastal Hazard Adaptation Precinct Planning (CHAPP) (CHAS priority)	✓	✓	✓
Recreation Parks and Trails	Design and construct public amenity infrastructure at Outrigger Park			✓
Active Transport	Implement active transport upgrades at River Esplanade	✓		
Design and Placemaking	Undertake activities from the Point Cartwright Reserve and La Balsa Park Master Plan			✓

Coastal Health Report: Overall health was good, being close to excellent. The Mooloolah River lower estuary supports excellent water quality and good overall public benefits. Biodiversity is fair.

Overall health	76%	Good
Biodiversity	53%	Fair
Water Quality	100%	Excellent
Public benefits	75%	Good

Additional Information: Point Cartwright Reserve and La Balsa Park Master Plan 2023

Community Groups: Mooloolaba Outrigger Canoe Club, Mooloolaba Yacht Club, Mooloolaba & The Spit Association, Mooloolaba Coast Guard, Suncoast Seniors Recreational Kayaking Club, Friends of Buddina

Point Cartwright – Headland Unit H3 – Management Overview

Description: The Point Cartwright Headland Coast Unit covers the extent of the Point Cartwright headland, from the Mooloolah River mouth to the Point Cartwright carpark at the northern end of Pacific Boulevard. The Point Cartwright Coast Unit is a much loved ancient place of deep beauty underpinned by enormous environmental, recreational, and cultural heritage significance. Despite substantial changes occurring within and adjacent to this unit, much of the cultural and ecological values remain intact. The parklands are a much loved and well used destination. The unit's shoreline consists of rocky intertidal shore and pockets of sandy beach. The east section of the headland is formed by steep rocky slopes. The unit consists of one management segment: H3A Point Cartwright.

Key Pressures: The high level of use within this unit from residents and visitors and the associated demand on the natural and built assets requires management. This may be exacerbated by population growth anticipated in the Enterprise Corridor.

Management Statement: The management priorities for the unit include protecting and maintaining the unique coastal habitats and fauna, better understanding and addressing geotechnical stability issues, and implementing the Point Cartwright Reserve and La Balsa Park Master Plan, which focusses the natural environment, inclusive places, recreation opportunities, and awareness of Kabi Kabi peoples' values.



Segment Information:

Segment = **H3A Point Cartwright**

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Built Assets	Sustainable Use Values	Key Pressures
Point Cartwright headland extent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sediment transport control provided by headland - Natural rocky shore and intertidal area and fringing sandy beach - Rock training walls at the Mooloolah River mouth maintain river entrance for marine traffic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Point Cartwright Reserve - High value shorebird habitat - Rocky foreshore intertidal areas - Eastern Australian Littoral Rainforest and Coastal Vine Thicket sub community (Critically Endangered under the EPBC Act) - Ecosystems: Foredune complex (12.2.14), Vegetated rocky headlands (12.12.19 Of Concern), threatened plants <i>Pararistolochia praevenosa</i> and <i>Murraya crenulata</i> - Small stepping stone habitat identified by Council's Environment and Liveability Strategy and Biodiversity Report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Point Cartwright lighthouse - Point Cartwright water tower 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Popular recreation area for walkers, runners, dog walkers, and those seeking to enjoy nature - Point break surfing location - Popular diving site - Beach access 196-199 - Dog off leash areas (part restricted) - Point Cartwright Walkway Park - Local heritage Genetta Shipwreck - Highly cultural significant area east of seawall 	<p>Existing: High level of recreation demand results in the need for management of this headland. Recreational use creates pressure on shorebird habitat areas. Coastal Hazards: The stable rocky headland results in a significantly reduced level of threat from coastal hazards.</p>

Management Priorities:

Management Function	Management Priorities	Management Segment
		H3A
Coastal Hazards	Undertake rocky headland stability investigations (CHAS priority)	✓
	Manage CoastSnap monitoring location at beach access 199	✓
Coastal Fauna	Undertake shorebird surveys	✓
Design and Placemaking	Undertake activities from the Point Cartwright Reserve and La Balsa Park Master Plan	✓

Coastal Health Report: Overall health is excellent. Point Cartwright supports good biodiversity and excellent public benefits.

Overall health	80%	Excellent
Biodiversity	64%	Good
Public benefits	96%	Excellent

Additional Information: Point Cartwright Reserve and La Balsa Park Master Plan 2023, Point Cartwright & La Balsa Park Master Plan Cultural Heritage Survey 2022

Community Groups: Point Cartwright Bushcare Group, Friends of Buddina

Buddina Beach – Open Beach Unit O10 – Management Overview

Description: The Buddina Beach Coast Unit extends from the southern end of Point Cartwright (at the Point Cartwright carpark at the northern end of Pacific Boulevard) to Buddina’s southern suburb boundary at Koorin Drive. The unit’s close connection to the open ocean is apparent from Pacific Boulevard or the adjacent coastal path, with spectacular ocean views from the high dune vantage points in the north and inviting ocean glimpses as the dune height decreases in the south. A narrow and somewhat degraded dune system buffers the public and private assets along Pacific Boulevard. Residential areas dominate the unit landward of the dune system. The unit consists of one management segment: O10A Buddina Beach.

Key Pressures: The medium level of use within this unit from residents and visitors and the associated demand on the natural and built assets requires ongoing management. This may be exacerbated by population growth anticipated in the Enterprise Corridor. The unit will continue to be exposed to increased coastal erosion.

Management Statement: The management priorities for the unit are centred around protecting and improving the narrow dune vegetation strip, managing inappropriate uses, enhancing community access and connections, and planning for future protection of local public infrastructure from coastal hazards.

Segment Information:

Segment = **O10A Buddina Beach**

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Built Assets	Sustainable Use Values	Key Pressures
Southern end of Point Cartwright (Point Cartwright carpark at the northern end of Pacific Boulevard) to Buddina suburb south boundary (Koorin Drive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Experiences both northerly and southerly directed sediment transport, with net transport to the north - Weak long-term shoreline recession may be occurring, however surveys indicate beach profile is stable in the short term - Historical washovers of the dunes have occurred in the northern section of this unit - Poor general dune width - Present day open coast erosion impacts Pacific Boulevard - 2100 open coast erosion impacts residential areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Buddina Foreshore Reserve - Warana Foreshore Bushland Reserve - Ecosystems: Foredune complex (12.2.14), Vegetated rocky headlands (12.12.19 Of Concern) - Small stepping stone habitat identified by Council’s Environment and Liveability Strategy and Biodiversity Report - Identified as locally significant nesting beach for threatened marine turtles due to the high number of nests recorded each year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kawana Tennis Club - Kawana Scouts and Girl Guides - Playground, amenities, and basketball (Alan Walker Park) - Bathing reserve - Kawana SLSC facilities - Buddina Lifeguard Tower - Playgrounds, amenities, fitness area and basketball (Coopers Lookout) - Kawana Waters RSL Sub Branch and war memorial - Pacific Boulevard - Low, medium, and high density residential development areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Popular for recreational uses and dog walking - Kawana SLSC provides a focal point for surf lifesaving culture and activities in the area - Beach access 200-229 - Dog off leash areas - Prohibited dog area - Alan Walker Park - Coopers Lookout Park 	<p>Existing: Medium level of recreation demand. Coastal Hazards: Increasingly exposed to open coast erosion into the future. Limited number of public assets, including Kawana SLSC, Pacific Boulevard, and some private assets, may be at risk from erosion by 2100.</p>

Management Priorities:

Management Function	Management Priorities	Management Segment
		O10A
Coastal Habitats	Manage impacts from encroachment	✓
	Manage impacts from illegal viewshed clearing	✓
Coastal Habitats	Undertake dune revegetation	✓
Coastal Fauna	Manage public lighting impacts on turtle nesting	✓
Design and Placemaking	Undertake master planning activities for Kawana Precinct Revitalisation	✓
Coastal Hazards	Develop sand nourishment program (SEMP priority)	✓
	Coastal Hazard Adaptation Precinct Planning (CHAPP) for SLSC and other foreshore assets (CHAS priority)	✓

Coastal Health Report: Overall health is fair, near good. Buddina Beach provides good public benefits, excellent beach width but poor buffer width. Biodiversity was poor.

Overall health	59%	Fair
Biodiversity	37%	Poor
Beach and buffer	62%	Good
Public benefits	78%	Good

Additional Information: Buddina Local Area Parking Plan 2017

Community Groups: Kawana SLSC, Kawana RSL Sub Branch, Kawana Boardriders Club, Buddina Coastcare Group, Kawana Tennis Club, Kawana Chamber Of Commerce, Friends of Buddina



Warana Beach – Open Beach Unit O11 – Management Overview

Description: The Warana Beach Coast Unit extends from Warana’s northern suburb boundary at Koorin Drive, to Warana’s southern suburb boundary at Wyanda Drive. The long open beach is bounded by a healthy dune system and interspersed with easy points of access from the adjoining Oceanic Drive, embodying coastal life in this part of the Coast. Land uses immediately landward of the dune are urbanised, consisting of low density residential development areas. The unit consists of one management segment: O11A Warana Beach.

Key Pressures: The medium level of use within this unit from residents and visitors and the associated demand on the natural and built assets requires ongoing management. This may be exacerbated by population growth anticipated in the Enterprise Corridor. The unit will continue to be exposed to increased coastal erosion.

Management Statement: The management priorities for the unit are focussed on protecting and enhancing the health of the dune ecosystem and managing inappropriate uses.

Segment Information:

Segment = **O11A Warana Beach**

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Built Assets	Sustainable Use Values	Key Pressures
Warana suburb north boundary (at Koorin Drive) to Warana suburb southern boundary (at Wyanda Drive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Experiences both northerly and southerly directed sediment transport, with net transport to the north - Weak long-term shoreline recession may be occurring, however surveys indicate beach profile is stable in the short term - Excellent dune width 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Warana Foreshore Bushland Reserve - Ecosystems: Foredune complex (12.2.14) - Secondary core habitat identified by Council’s Environment and Liveability Strategy and Biodiversity Report - Identified as locally significant nesting beach for threatened marine turtles due to the high number of nests recorded each year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Playgrounds (Pike, John Holton, and Paul Niesler Parks) - Amenities (John Holton and Paul Niesler Parks) - Oceanic Drive - Residential development landward of the dune system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Locally popular swimming, surfing, and dog walking - Beach access 230-238 - Dog off leash area - Pike, John Holton, Palkana, Minkara, Scotmans and Paul Niesler Parks 	<p><u>Existing:</u> Medium level of recreational use and demand. Kawana Sewage Treatment Plant effluent discharge via shared outfall. <u>Coastal Hazards:</u> Increasingly exposed to open coast erosion into the future.</p>

Management Priorities:

Management Function	Management Priorities	Management Segment
		O11A
Coastal Habitats	Manage impacts from encroachment	✓
	Manage impacts from illegal viewshed clearing	✓
	Manage impacts from illegal camping	✓
	Undertake dune revegetation	✓
Biosecurity	Monitor for invasive bitou bush	✓

Coastal Health Report: Overall health is excellent. Warana Beach provides excellent public benefits and excellent beach and buffer widths. Biodiversity is good and the main land use is conservation.

Overall health	83%	Excellent
Biodiversity	62%	Good
Beach and buffer	100%	Excellent
Public benefits	88%	Excellent

Community Groups: Beach, Bush and Birds Warana Group



Bokarina Beach – Open Beach Unit O12 – Management Overview

Description: The Bokarina Beach Coast Unit extends from Bokarina’s northern suburb boundary at Wyanda Drive, south to Bokarina’s southern suburb boundary at Wurley Drive. The unit encapsulates modern living on the open Coast, with the recent growth of the adjoining low density residential development underpinned by the unit’s long open beach and wide, healthy adjacent dunes. The unit consists of one management segment: O12A Bokarina Beach.

Key Pressures: The medium level of use within this unit from residents and visitors and the associated demand on the natural and built assets requires ongoing management. This may be exacerbated by population growth anticipated in the Enterprise Corridor. The unit will continue to be exposed to increased coastal erosion.

Management Statement: The management priorities for the unit are centred around the protection and enhancement of the important dune ecosystems, managing inappropriate uses, and continual improvement of the public’s access to the open beach.

Segment Information:

Segment = **O12A Bokarina Beach**

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Built Assets	Sustainable Use Values	Key Pressures
Bokarina suburb north boundary (at Wyanda Drive) to Bokarina suburb south boundary (at Wurley Drive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Experiences both northerly and southerly directed sediment transport, with net transport to the north - Weak long-term shoreline recession may be occurring, however surveys indicate beach profile is stable in the short term - Good dune width 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bokarina Foreshore Bushland Reserve - Ecosystems: Foredune complex (12.2.14), Heath sand plains (12.2.12), Melaleuca sand plains (12.2.7), Banksia dunes and sand plains (12.2.9) - Secondary core habitat identified by Council’s Environment and Liveability Strategy and Biodiversity Report - Core koala habitat area - Identified as locally significant nesting beach for threatened marine turtles due to the high number of nests recorded each year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Playground and amenities (Wyanda Park) - Oceanic Dive - Stormwater water quality devices - Residential development landward of dune system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Locally popular swimming, surfing, and dog walking area - Beach access 239-247 - Dog off leash area (part restricted) - Wyanda, Satinbird, Driftwood, Beachcomber, Seafarer, Mariner, Spindrift, Blue Haven, Longboard Parks 	<p>Existing: Medium level of recreation demand. Coastal Hazards: Increasingly exposed to open coast erosion into the future.</p>

Management Priorities:

Management Function	Management Priorities	Management Segment
		O12A
Coastal Habitats	Manage impacts from encroachment	✓
	Manage impacts from illegal viewshed clearing	✓
Coastal Habitats	Undertake dune revegetation	✓

Coastal Health Report: Overall health is excellent. Bokarina Beach provides excellent public benefits and excellent beach and buffer widths. Biodiversity is good and the main land use is conservation.

Overall health	82%	Excellent
Biodiversity	65%	Good
Beach and buffer	90%	Excellent
Public benefits	91%	Excellent

Community Groups: Bokarina Beach Coastcare Group



Wurtulla Beach – Open Beach Unit O13 – Management Overview

Description: The Wurtulla Beach Coast Unit extends from Wurtulla’s northern suburb boundary at Wurley Drive, to Wurtulla’s southern suburb boundary at the mouth of Currimundi Creek. The unit is defined by its connection between coastal residential living, and the large and important coastal environment reserve. These connections and the inherent natural and scenic values of this unit makes it popular with visitors and locals alike. A wide and intact dune system buffers public assets and the adjoining low density residential development areas. The unit consists of one management segment: O13A Wurtulla Beach.

Key Pressures: The medium level of use within this unit from residents and visitors and the associated demand on the natural and built assets requires ongoing management. This may be exacerbated by population growth anticipated in the Enterprise Corridor. The unit will continue to be exposed to increased coastal erosion.

Management Statement: The management priorities for the unit are centred around the protection and enhancement of the natural values of the important dune ecosystem.

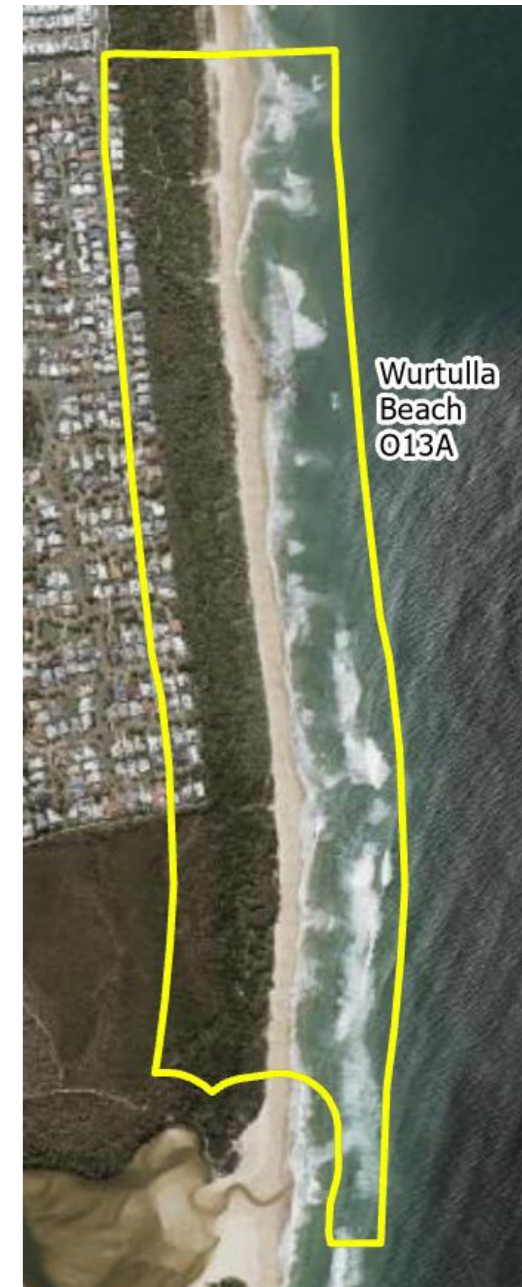
Segment Information:

Segment = **O13A Wurtulla Beach**

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Built Assets	Sustainable Use Values	Key Pressures
Wurtulla suburb north boundary (at Wurley Drive) to Wurtulla suburb south boundary (at mouth of Currimundi Creek)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Experiences both northerly and southerly directed sediment transport, with net transport to the north - Weak long-term shoreline recession may be occurring, however surveys indicate beach profile is stable in the short term - Excellent dune width 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wurtulla Foreshore Bushland Reserve - Ecosystems: Fore-dune complex (12.2.14), Melaleuca sand plains (12.2.7), Banksia dunes and sand plains (12.2.9), Sedgeland coastal swamps (12.2.15), Heath sand plains (12.2.12), threatened plant <i>Rhodomyrtus psidioides</i> - Secondary core habitat identified by Council’s Environment and Liveability Strategy and Biodiversity Report - Identified as locally significant nesting beach for threatened marine turtles due to the high number of nests recorded each year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wurtulla Lifeguard Tower - Playgrounds (Dorothy Anderson and White-Dove Court Parks) - Ocean Drive South - Residential development landward of dune system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Locally popular swimming, surfing, and dog walking area - Bathing reserve - Beach access 248-253 - Patrolled beach - Dog off leash area (parts restricted) - Laurie Hutchinson, Dorothy Anderson, Poatina, Goldfinch, Bellbird, White-Dove Court, Petrel, Wurtulla Foreshore Pathway, Parakeet, Avocet, Firetail Parks 	<p>Existing: Medium level of recreation demand. Coastal Hazards: Increasingly exposed to open coast erosion into the future.</p>

Coastal Health Report: Overall health is good. Wurtulla Beach provides excellent public benefits and excellent beach and buffer widths. Biodiversity is fair and the main land use is conservation.

Overall health	78%	Good
Biodiversity	46%	Fair
Beach and buffer	97%	Excellent
Public benefits	91%	Excellent



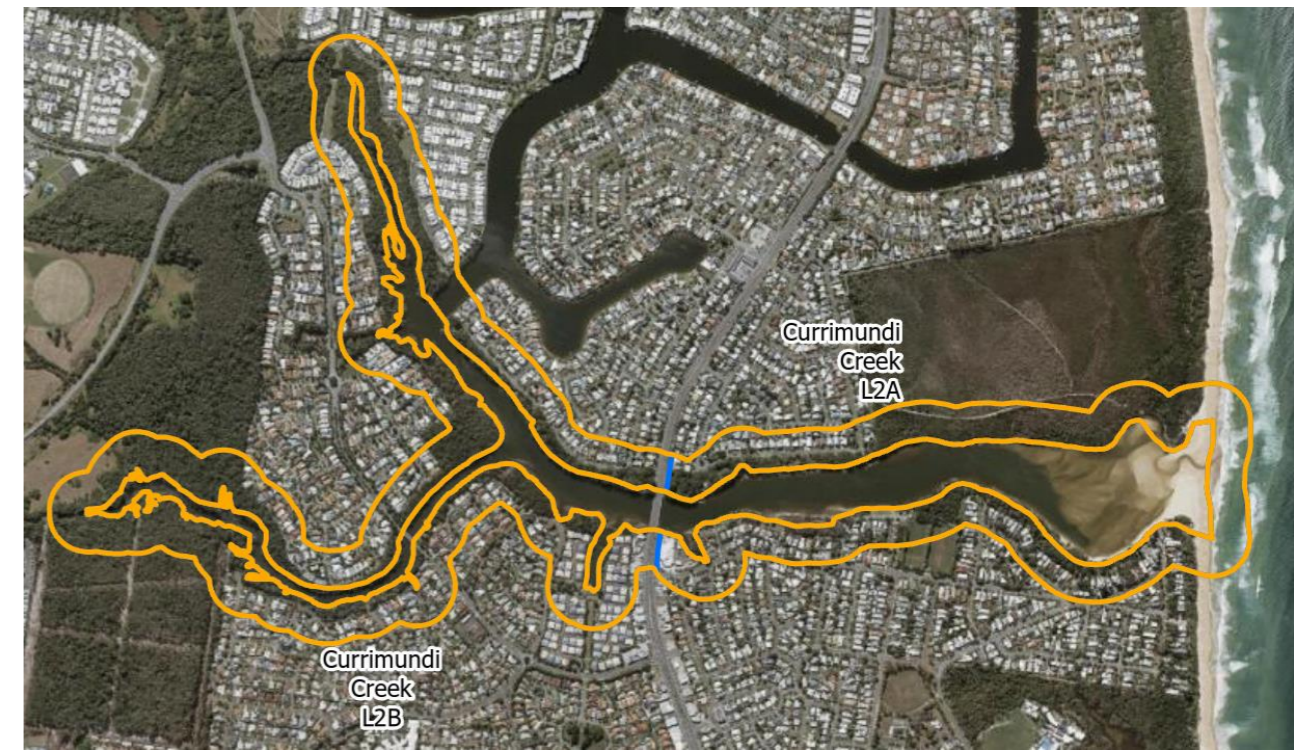
Currimundi Creek – Lagoon Unit L2 – Management Overview

Description: The Currimundi Lagoon Unit encompasses the Currimundi Creek lagoon, from the creek mouth at Currimundi beach to the north creek arm ending at Birtinya Boulevard in Birtinya and the southern creek arm ending in Leacys Bushland Reserve in Meridan Plains. The unit (also known as Currimundi Lake) is a celebrated local treasure providing a safe and picture perfect location to enjoy the linkage between Currimundi Creek and the open ocean. The upper reaches of Currimundi Creek provide important wildlife habitats and form a rare east to west ecological connection, whilst its banks offer walking opportunities for locals and visitors to soak in the closeness to nature and water. A wide and intact vegetated riparian (creek side) buffer exists along most of the length of the creek. The well-known mouth of Currimundi Creek is a very popular location for families to swim and relax in the protected lagoon waters that connect with the open ocean. The mouth of Currimundi Creek acts as an intermittently closed and open lake and lagoon (ICOLL) requiring management. The unit consists of two management segments: L2A Currimundi Creek (Currimundi creek mouth to Nicklin Way bridge); and L2B Currimundi Creek (Nicklin Way bridge to Birtinya Boulevard and Leacys Bushland Reserve).

Key Pressures: Catchment impacts and lagoon entrance management combined with the high level of recreational use within this unit from residents and visitors, requires ongoing management of the natural and built assets. This may be exacerbated by population growth anticipated in the Enterprise Corridor.

Management Statement: The unit's management priorities are centred around managing the lagoon entrance, protecting the health of the important riparian vegetation, protecting and improving habitats and water quality, and improving the public's access and enjoyment of the popular recreational areas.

Segment Information:



Segment = L2A Currimundi Creek

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Built Assets	Sustainable Use Values	Key Pressures
Currimundi creek mouth to Nicklin Way bridge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coffee rock along the northern bank of lagoon entrance - Lagoon entrance actively managed for flood, water quality, and pest insect (midge) management purposes, in accordance with Lake and Estuary Risk and Operational Management Protocols and informed by local tide gauge data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Currimundi Lake (Kathleen McArthur) Conservation Park (State) - Frank Mclvor, Currimundi Creek North Arm, and Leacys Bushland Reserves - High value shorebird habitat - Persistent seagrass patches (seaward side of bridge on southern banks) - Ecosystems: Foredune complex (12.2.14), Melaleuca sand plains (12.2.7), Heath sand plains (12.2.12), Open forest beach ridges (12.2.5), threatened plant <i>Allocasuarina emuina</i> - Medium stepping stone habitat identified by Council's Environment and Liveability Strategy and Biodiversity Report - Wide and intact riparian vegetation - Threatened species <i>Calyptrorhynchus lathamii</i> - Core koala habitat area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Boat ramp (Westway Parade) - Playground (Crummunda Park) - Amenities (Crummunda, Westway Parade, Cliff Hargreaves Parks) - Coongarra Esplanade, Gamban Esplanade, Westway Parade, Cooper Street, Westway Parade - Soccer Fields, lights and clubhouse at Frank Mclvor Park - Stormwater water quality devices - Residential development adjacent to Currimundi Creek 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Popular recreation area for access and enjoyment for fishing, boating, canoes, and kayaks - Prohibited dog area - Crummunda, Westway Parade, Frank Mclvor, Cliff Hargreaves Parks - District level non-motorised water sport access point (Crummunda Park and Westway Parade) 	<p>Existing: High level of recreational uses in lower sections of creek create use and demand pressure requiring management. Recreational use creates pressure on shorebird habitat areas. Water quality and hydrology impacts from residential areas can impact creek health. Coastal Hazards: Lagoon entrance creates pressure on flood mitigation that requires management. Low-lying urban areas may be at risk from long term inundation hazards.</p>

Segment = L2B Currimundi Creek

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Built Assets	Sustainable Use Values	Key Pressures
Nicklin Way bridge to the north creek arm (ending at Birtinya Boulevard) and the southern creek arm (ending in Leacys Bushland Reserve)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lake Kawana canal entrance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Currimundi Creek North Arm Conservation Reserve, Sunjewel Boulevard Environment Reserve, and Lilac Park - High value shorebird habitat - Ecosystems: Melaleuca sand plains (12.2.7), Melaleuca floodplains (12.3.5), Heath sand plains (12.2.12), threatened plant <i>Zieria exsul</i> - Core koala habitat area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Boat ramp (Westway Parade) - Playgrounds (Crummunda, Noel Burns, Anchorage Drive, Sunjewel and Boulevard Parks) - Amenities (Noel Burns, Anchorage Drive, Cliff Hargreaves Parks) - Stormwater water quality devices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Noel Burns, Anchorage Drive, Neighbourhood, Westway Parade, Frank Mclvor, Cliff Hargreaves Parks - Local level non-motorised water sport access point (Noel Burns Park and Sunjewel Blvd) 	<p>Existing: Medium level of recreational uses along creek foreshore create use and demand pressure requiring management. Water quality and hydrology impacts from residential areas can impact creek health. Corridor for proposed Sunshine Coast Direct (passenger rail) crosses the southern creek arm. Coastal Hazards: Low-lying urban areas may be at risk from long term inundation hazards.</p>

Management Priorities:

Management Function	Management Priorities	Management Segment	
		L2A	L2B
Water Quality	Undertake waterway litter management	✓	✓
	Undertake water quality monitoring	✓	✓
Coastal Habitats	Address streambank slumping	✓	
Public Health and Safety	Implement biting midge surveillance and treatment	✓	
Coastal Habitats	Manage impacts from encroachment	✓	
	Manage impacts from illegal camping	✓	
Recreation Parks and Trails	Investigate coastal pathway options for walk and ride bridge	✓	
Coastal Hazards	Implement coastal lagoon management activities	✓	
	Undertake sand profiling as required adjacent to creek mouth (SEMP priority)	✓	
	Coastal Hazard Adaptation Precinct Planning (CHAPP) for Watson Street (CHAS priority)	✓	

Coastal Health Report: Overall health is good, near excellent. Currimundi Creek lagoon supports excellent water quality and good public benefits. Biodiversity was good and supported by fair extents of vegetated and conservation land uses.

Overall health	78%	Good
Biodiversity	69%	Good
Water quality	91%	Excellent
Public benefits	75%	Good

Additional Information: Lake and Estuary Risk Operational and Management Protocols 2011, Lake Currimundi Dynamics Study 2010, Currimundi Beach and Currimundi Creek Local Area Parking Plan 2017

Community Groups: Friends of Currimundi Lake Group

Currimundi Beach – Open Beach Unit O14 – Management Overview

Description: The Currimundi Beach Coast Unit begins at the Currimundi Creek entrance and extends to Currimundi’s southern suburb boundary of at Buderim Street. The unit creates its own sheltered niche on the Coast, with its long and relatively secluded sandy beach stretching between Currimundi Creek and the rocks of Dicky Beach. A vegetated dune buffer in good condition exists along the unit and the adjoins the high environmental values of Coondibah Creek. Landward to the dune systems, low to medium density residential development is in the north section of this unit, and Currimundi State School is located to the south. The unit consists of two management segments: O14A Currimundi Beach (Currimundi Creek entrance to Watson Street); and O14B Currimundi Beach (Watson Street to Currimundi suburb south boundary).

Key Pressures: The use of this unit from residents and visitors and the associated demand on the natural and built assets requires an ongoing management focus. This may be exacerbated by population growth anticipated in the Enterprise Corridor. The unit will continue to be exposed to increased coastal erosion.

Management Statement: The unit’s management priorities are focused on planning for future coastal erosion risks and protecting, managing inappropriate uses, and rehabilitating the valuable dune ecosystems.

Segment Information:

Segment = O14A Currimundi Beach

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Built Assets	Sustainable Use Values	Key Pressures
Currimundi Creek entrance to south end of Watson Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Elevated dune system - Poor dune width (north section) - Present day open coast erosion impacts residential area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Watson Street Foreshore Reserve - Ecosystems: Foredune complex (12.2.14) - Identified as locally significant nesting beach for threatened marine turtles due to the high number of nests recorded each year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Currimundi Lifeguard Tower - Watson Street - Residential development and Currimundi State School 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Locally popular recreational destination - Bathing reserve - Beach access 254-256 - Patrolled beach - Dog off leash area (restricted) 	<p><i>Existing:</i> Medium level of recreational use and demand. <i>Coastal Hazards:</i> Increasingly exposed to open coast erosion in the future, with public and private assets that may be at risk from erosion at the present day and increasingly by 2100</p>

Segment = O14B Currimundi Beach

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Built Assets	Sustainable Use Values	Key Pressures
South end of Watson Street to Currimundi suburb south boundary (at Buderim Street)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good dune width 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coondibah Creek Environment Reserve - Ecosystems: Foredune complex (12.2.14), Melaleuca sand plains (12.2.7) - Core koala habitat area - Offshore reef is monitored by Reef Check Australia - Identified as locally significant nesting beach for threatened marine turtles due to the high number of nests recorded each year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amenities (Ballinger Beach Park) - Currimundi State School - Windansea Boardriders Club facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Beach access 257-260 - Dog off leash area - Ballinger Beach Park 	<p><i>Existing:</i> Use and demand from residents and visitors. <i>Coastal Hazards:</i> Increasingly exposed to open coast erosion in the future</p>

Management Priorities:

Management Function	Management Priorities	Management Segment	
		O14A	O14B
Coastal Habitats	Manage impacts from encroachment	✓	
	Manage impacts from illegal viewshed clearing	✓	
	Manage impacts from illegal camping		✓
Coastal Hazards	Coastal Hazard Adaptation Precinct Planning (CHAPP) for Watson Street (CHAS priority)	✓	

Coastal Health Report: Overall health is good. Currimundi Beach provides excellent public benefits and fair beach and buffer widths. Biodiversity is fair and the main land use is conservation.

Overall health	61%	Good
Biodiversity	47%	Fair
Beach and buffer	49%	Fair
Public benefits	87%	Excellent

Additional Information: Currimundi Beach and Currimundi Creek Local Area Parking Plan 2017

Community Groups: Watson Street Dunecare Group, Windansea Boardriders Club



Coondibah Creek – Lagoon Unit L3 – Management Overview

Description: The Coondibah Creek Coast Unit encompasses the Coondibah Creek lagoon, from the creek mouth on Currimundi beach to the lagoon extent, which lies mostly within the Coondibah Creek Environment Reserve and Currimundi Recreation Camp land parcel. As a haven for local flora and fauna and home to an iconic outdoor education hub, the unit brings nature to our youth. The mouth of Coondibah Creek acts as an intermittently closed and open lake and lagoon (ICOLL) requiring management. The unit consists of one management segment: L3A Coondibah Creek.

Key Pressures: Catchment impacts and lagoon entrance management requires ongoing management.

Management Statement: The unit's management priorities focus on managing the lagoon entrance and protecting the water quality and natural values of the catchment.

Segment Information:

Segment = **L3A Coondibah Creek**

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Built Assets	Sustainable Use Values	Key Pressures
Coondibah Creek lagoon	- Lagoon entrance actively managed for flood and water quality management purposes, in accordance with Lake and Estuary Risk and Operational Management Protocols	- Coondibah Creek Environment Reserve - Ecosystems: Fore-dune complex (12.2.14), Melaleuca sand plains (12.2.7), Open forest beach ridges (12.2.5 Of Concern), Sedgeland coastal swamps (12.2.15) - Large stepping stone habitat identified by Council's Environment and Liveability Strategy and Biodiversity Report - Core koala habitat area	- Currimundi Recreation Camp - Currimundi State School - Residential development	- Currimundi Recreation Camp provides accommodation, sporting facilities, meeting spaces, instructor-led activities outdoor recreation opportunities.	Existing: Currimundi Recreation Camp activities creates some usage pressure. Water quality and hydrology impacts from residential areas can impact creek health. Coastal Hazards: Lagoon entrance creates pressure on flood mitigation that requires management. Tidal and storm tide inundation extent likely to increase up Coondibah Creek into existing environmental protection areas and adjacent residential areas. Low-lying urban areas may be at risk from long term inundation hazards within this unit.



Management Priorities:

Management Function	Management Priorities	Management Segment
		L3A
Water Quality	Undertake waterway litter management	✓
	Undertake water quality monitoring	✓
Coastal Hazards	Implement coastal lagoon management activities	✓

Coastal Health Report: Overall health is good. Coondibah Creek lagoon supports good water quality and excellent public benefits.

Biodiversity is good.

Overall health	74%	Good
Biodiversity	66%	Good
Water quality	63%	Good
Public benefits	93%	Excellent

Additional Information: Lake and Estuary Risk Operational and Management Protocols 2011

Dicky Beach – Open Beach Unit O15 – Management Overview

Description: The Dicky Beach Coast Unit extends from Dicky Beach’s northern suburb boundary at Buderim Street, to Dicky Beach’s southern suburb boundary marked by Tooway Creek. The unit is steeped in local history and a beloved location for generations of residents and visitors alike. This unit is anchored by rock platforms to the north and south and contains a wealth of family and youth recreation and beach access opportunities. A narrow and intact vegetated dune system exists along the unit, narrowing from Bunbubah Creek to the south. The land uses landward of the dune system include low and medium density residential, tourist accommodation, and community facilities development. The unit consists of one management segment: O15A Dicky Beach.

Key Pressures: The medium level of use within this unit from residents and visitors and the associated demand on the natural and built assets requires ongoing management. This may be exacerbated by population growth anticipated in the Enterprise Corridor. The unit will continue to be exposed to increased coastal erosion.

Management Statement: The management priorities for the unit centre around dune protection and enhancement, managing heritage values, master planning to maximise recreation, social, cultural, and economic opportunities and connections, and planning for future coastal erosion risk.

Segment Information:

Segment = **O15A Dicky Beach**

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Built Assets	Sustainable Use Values	Key Pressures
Dicky Beach suburb north boundary (at Buderim Street) to Dicky Beach suburb south boundary (at Tooway Creek)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - North rocky outcrop limits northern movement of sand - Exposed nearshore bedrock suggests longshore sand transport rates are low and supply is dominated by cross-shore processes - Poor dune width - Private rock seawall constructed as emergency works in 2009 - Present day and 2100 open coast erosion impacts residential areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dicky Beach Foreshore Bushland Reserve - Ecosystems: Foredune complex (12.2.14), Melaleuca sand plains (12.2.7), threatened plant <i>Rhodomyrtus psidioides</i> - Identified as locally significant nesting beach for threatened marine turtles due to the high number of nests recorded each year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dicky Beach SLSC facilities - Dicky Beach Lifeguard Tower - Skatepark, playground and amenities (Dicky Beach Park) - Dicky Beach Holiday Park - Coastal path creek crossing - Private open coast revetments (Lower Neil Street, and Cooroora Street) - Wilson Avenue, Ngungun Street - Stormwater water quality devices - Residential development, tourist accommodations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Popular recreation beach - Bathing reserve - Beach access 261-271 - Local Heritage Places: SS Dicky shipwreck, Ngungun House, Norfolk Pines - Patrolled beach - Dicky Beach Park - Dog off leash area (including restricted area) - Sir Leslie Wilson Park - Local Heritage Place 	<p>Existing: Medium level of recreational use and demand, focussed around SLSC and Dicky Beach Holiday Park. Coastal Hazards: Increasingly exposed to open coast erosion by 2100 with limited number of public assets including the SLSC and some private assets, at risk from erosion.</p>



Management Priorities:

Management Function	Management Priorities	Management Segment
		O15A
Coastal Habitats	Undertake dune revegetation	✓
	Manage impacts from encroachment	✓
Public Health and Safety	Manage shipwreck (SS Dicky shipwreck)	✓
Coastal Hazards	Coastal hazard adaptation precinct planning for SLSC and other foreshore assets (CHAS priority)	✓
	Undertake sand profiling as required adjacent to creek mouth (SEMP priority)	✓
Design and Placemaking	Undertake activities from the Dicky Beach Precinct Plan	✓

Coastal Health Report: Overall health is fair, near good. Dicky Beach provides good public benefits and good beach and buffer widths. Biodiversity is fair.

Overall health	59%	Fair
Biodiversity	41%	Fair
Beach and buffer	60%	Good
Public benefits	78%	Good

Additional Information: Dicky Beach Precinct Plan 2016, S.S. Dicky Conservation Management Plan 2015, Dicky Beach Local Area Parking Plan 2017

Community Groups: Dicky Beach SLSC

Bunbubah Creek – Lagoon Unit L4 – Management Overview

Description: The Bunbubah Creek Coast Unit encompasses the lower Bunbubah Creek catchment, from the mouth on Dicky Beach to the western end of Coochin Park. The unit travels from the much loved Coochin Park in the upper catchment, to a popular holiday park in in the mid-reach of the catchment and concludes at the open ocean at Dicky Beach. The mouth of Bunbubah Creek acts as a natural intermittently closed and open lake and lagoon (ICOLL). The unit consists of one management segment: L4A Bunbubah Creek.

Key Pressures: Catchment impacts require ongoing management.

Management Statement: The unit's management priorities focus on managing the lagoon entrance, protecting water quality values, and landscaping improvements.

Segment Information:

Segment = **L4A Bunbubah Creek**

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Built Assets	Sustainable Use Values	Key Pressures
Bunbubah Creek catchment, from creek mouth west to Coochin Park	- Lagoon entrance is not currently subject to ongoing ICOLL management	- Ecosystems: Melaleuca sand plains (12.2.7) - Narrow riparian vegetation buffer - Core koala habitat area	- Dicky Beach Holiday Park - Beerburum Street	- Coochin Park - Dicky Beach Park - Open space enjoyment opportunities	<i>Existing:</i> Water quality and hydrology impacts from residential areas can impact creek health. <i>Coastal Hazards:</i> Lagoon entrance creates pressure on catchment flood mitigation. Low-lying urban areas may be at risk from long term inundation hazards.



Management Priorities:

Management Function	Management Priorities	Management Segment
		L4A
Water Quality	Undertake waterway litter management	✓
	Undertake water quality monitoring	✓
Coastal Hazards	Implement coastal lagoon management activities	✓
Recreation Parks and Trails	Undertake landscape works at Coochin Park	✓

Tooway Creek – Lagoon Unit L5 – Management Overview

Description: The Tooway Creek Unit encompasses the Tooway Creek lagoon, from the creek mouth on the southern end of Dicky Beach, west to the Caloundra Golf Course. The unit boasts lush riparian creek banks, shady parks, calm lagoon waters, and an open ocean bay, which combine to create a unique sense of place. Tooway Creek is a truly valuable community asset, providing ecosystem services through water quality improvement, east to west ecological connections, shady walks, protected swimming, and many recreation opportunities. The mouth of Tooway Creek acts as an intermittently closed and open lake and lagoon (ICOLL) requiring management. The unit consists of one management segment: L5A Tooway Creek.

Key Pressures: Catchment impacts and lagoon entrance management combined with the high level of recreational use within this unit from residents and visitors, requires ongoing management of the natural and built assets. This may be exacerbated by population growth anticipated in the Enterprise Corridor.

Management Statement: The management objectives of the unit primarily address the management of the lagoon, the protection of the important catchment values, improving public access and connection, and mitigation works for open coast coastal hazards.

Segment Information:

Segment = **L5A Tooway Creek**

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Built Assets	Sustainable Use Values	Key Pressures
Tooway Creek lagoon, from the creek mouth west to the Caloundra Golf Course	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lagoon entrance actively managed for flood and water quality management purposes, in accordance with Lake and Estuary Risk and Operational Management Protocols - Beach scraping and nourishment to maintain beach amenity at creek entrance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vegetated riparian buffer along the length of Creek - Flying fox roost (Hardie Buzacott Wildflower Reserve West) - Tooway Lake Esplanade Reserve - Hardie Buzacott Wildflower Reserve East and West - Ecosystems Sedgeland to heathland (12.9-10.22 Of Concern), Melaleuca floodplains (12.3.5) - Small stepping stone habitat identified by Council's Environment and Liveability Strategy and Biodiversity Report - Core koala habitat area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Crees Parade, Macdonald Street, Buccleugh Street - Stormwater water quality devices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Locally popular recreational location - Beach at creek entrance provides a safe and sheltered for swimming and paddling. - Kingsford Smith Parade Foreshore Park - Chris Byerlee Park - Elenor Shipley Park 	<p>Existing: Recreational uses create use and demand pressure requiring management. Recreational use creates pressure on shorebird habitat areas. Water quality and hydrology impacts from residential areas can impact creek health. Coastal Hazards: Lagoon entrance creates pressure on flood mitigation that requires management. Low-lying urban areas may be at risk from long term inundation hazards.</p>



Management Priorities:

Management Function	Management Priorities	Management Segment
		L2A
Water Quality	Undertake waterway litter management	✓
	Undertake water quality monitoring	✓
Coastal Habitats	Manage impacts from illegal viewshed clearing	✓
	Undertake estuary revegetation	✓
Recreation Parks and Trails	Investigate coastal pathway options at Cooroora Street, Dicky Beach	✓
Coastal Hazards	Implement coastal lagoon management activities	✓
	Undertake sand profiling as required at creek mouth (SEMP priority)	✓
	Design and construct new revetment wall north of creek mouth and Crees Parade (SEMP priority)	✓

Coastal Health Report: Overall health is good. Tooway Creek lagoon supports good water quality and public benefits. Biodiversity and the extent of vegetated land is fair.

Overall health	65%	Good
Biodiversity	58%	Fair
Water quality	65%	Good
Public benefits	72%	Good

Additional Information: Lake and Estuary Risk Operational and Management Protocols 2011

Moffat Beach – Open Beach O16 – Management Overview

Description: The Moffat Beach Unit extends from the Tooway Creek mouth to the south extent of Moffat Beach seawall near the Moffat Beach car park. This short unit consists of the sand beach south of the Tooway Creek mouth and the rock seawall protecting Moffat Beach Park. Landward of the park areas the land uses include low, medium, and high residential development and a local town centre. The unit consists of one management segment: O16A Moffat Beach.

Key Pressures: The high level of use within this unit from residents and visitors and the associated demand on the natural and built assets requires ongoing management. This may be exacerbated by population growth anticipated in the Enterprise Corridor. The unit will continue to be exposed to increased coastal erosion.

Management Statement: The unit’s management objectives are focussed on coastal erosion protection works and improving the community’s use and access of the popular parkland areas.

Segment Information:

Segment = **O16A Moffat Beach**

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Built Assets	Sustainable Use Values	Key Pressures
From the Tooway Creek mouth to south extent of Moffat Beach seawall (near the Moffat Beach car park)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sand transport dominated by cross-shore processes - Rock revetment seawall extends from Moffat Headland to the boat ramp at the Eleanor Shipley Park carpark, protecting parkland and carparks. - Very poor dune width 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Open coast revetment (Eleanor Shipley and Moffat Beach Parks) - Public boat ramp (Eleanor Shipley Park) - Playgrounds (Eleanor Shipley and Moffat Beach Parks) - Amenities (Eleanor Shipley Park) - Seaview Terrace, Queen of Colonies Parade - Residential development, town centre, and tourist accommodation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Popular bathing and surfing location - Beach access 272-275 (restricted) - Dog off leash area - Eleanor Shipley Park - Moffat Beach Park - Local Heritage Place: Norfolk Pines 	<p>Existing: High level of recreational use and demand. Coastal Hazards: Limited number of public assets including beach access and recreation infrastructure and some private assets, at risk from erosion by 2100.</p>



Management Priorities:

Management Function	Management Priorities	Management Segment
		O16A
Coastal Hazards	Manage CoastSnap monitoring location	✓
	Design and renew existing open coast seawall (SEMP priority)	✓
Recreation Parks and Trails	Investigate coastal pathway options at Queen of Colonies Parade and Moffat Beach Pathway	✓

Coastal Health Report: Overall health is fair. Moffat Beach provides good public benefits but poor beach and buffer width. Biodiversity is fair.

Overall health	49%	Fair
Biodiversity	41%	Fair
Beach and buffer	31%	Poor
Public benefits	76%	Good

Additional Information: Shelly Beach Moffat Beach Coastal Study 2023, Moffat Beach Local Area Parking Plan 2017

Moffat Headland – Headland Unit H4 – Management Overview

Description: The Moffat Headland Coast Unit extends from the southern extent of the Moffat Beach seawall, near the Moffat Beach car park, to the southern boundary of Moffat Beach suburb at Russell Street. The unit is a quintessential coastal headland, with clifftop views, a famed surf break, and an important environmental reserve combining to form an iconic headland destination. The headland is dominated by steep rocky cliffs on the northern side, with a sandy beach on the east facing section. Landward of the rocky cliffs, land use is dominated by medium and high density residential development and a bushland reserve. The unit consists of one management segment: H4A Moffat Headland.

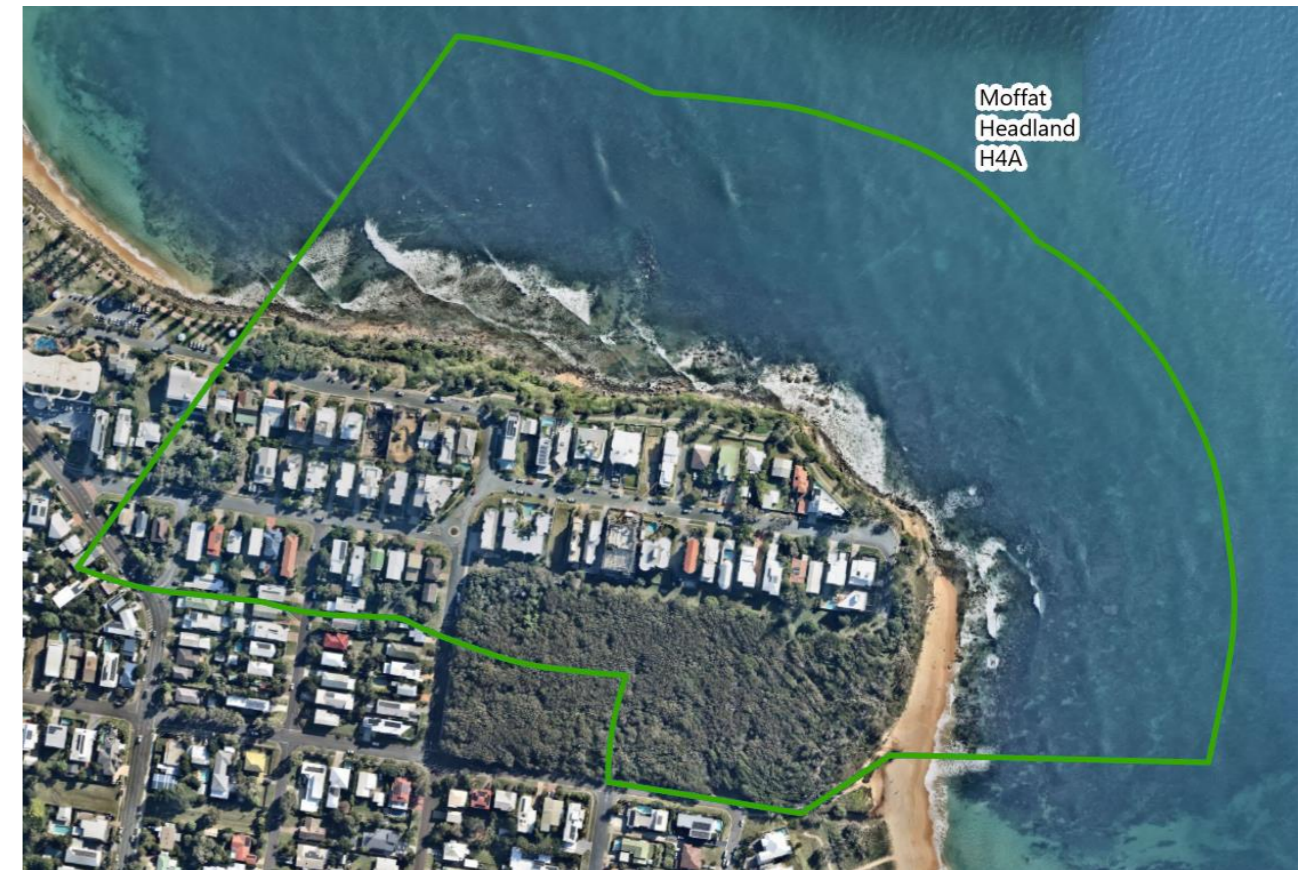
Key Pressures: The medium level of use within this unit from residents and visitors and the associated demand on the natural and built assets requires ongoing management. This may be exacerbated by population growth anticipated in the Enterprise Corridor.

Management Statement: The unit’s management objectives emphasise the need to protect key natural areas and fauna, and to also maintain the public’s safety and access whilst enjoying the headland environment.

Segment Information:

Segment = **H4A Moffat Headland**

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Built Assets	Sustainable Use Values	Key Pressures
Moffat Headland (Moffat Beach seawall to Russell Street)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Headland is a sand transport control point for the area. - Exchange of sand with adjacent Shelly Beach and Dicky Beach is low due to the headland - Rocky shore with fringing sandy beach - Natural rock intertidal shoreline 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intertidal rocky foreshore habitats - Queen Of Colonies Foreshore Reserve - Watson Park Bushland Reserve - High value shorebird habitat - Small stepping stone habitat identified by Council’s Environment and Liveability Strategy and Biodiversity Report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Queen Of Colonies Parade, Mcllwraith Street - Residential development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Popular point break surfing location - Dog off leash area (restricted) - Ma and Pa Bendall Park - Local Heritage Place Moffat Beach Queen Of Colonies Monument - Local Heritage Place Norfolk Pines 	<p>Existing: Medium level of recreational use and demand. Coastal Hazards: The rocky headland is prone to longer term weathering processes and geomorphic changes over time.</p>



Management Priorities:

Management Function	Management Priorities	Management Segment
		H4A
Coastal Hazards	Undertake rocky headland stability investigations (CHAS priority)	✓
Coastal Fauna	Undertake shorebird surveys	✓
	Manage public lighting impacts on turtle nesting	✓
Coastal Habitats	Undertake headland revegetation	✓
	Manage impacts from illegal viewshed clearing	✓
	Manage impacts from illegal camping at George Watson Park	✓
Design and Placemaking	Undertake activities from the Shelly to Moffat Beach Coastal Study	✓

Coastal Health Report: Overall health is good. Moffat Head provides excellent biodiversity and good public benefits with fair extents of public land and excellent recreational opportunities.

Overall health	78%	Good
Biodiversity	80%	Excellent
Public benefits	75%	Good

Additional Information: Shelly to Moffat Beach Coastal Study 2023

Community Groups: George Watson Park Bushcare Group, Caloundra Malibu Club

Shelly Beach – Open Beach Unit O17 – Management Overview

Description: The Shelly Beach Coast Unit is a small pocket beach located between Caloundra and Moffat Headlands, running from Shelly Beach’s northern suburb boundary at Russell Street to the southern suburb boundary at King Street. The unit is a local family favourite, renowned for its ankle deep, ready to be explored rock pools. Nestled between the Moffat and Caloundra rocky headlands, Shelly Beach is a firm favourite for our nesting sea turtles. Shelly Beach has a relaxed and low-key character and contains a diverse sequence of experiences connected by the much loved Coastal Path. Shelly Beach includes a narrow, vegetated dune system and a nearshore platform reef. Landward of the dune system the land use is low density residential development. The unit consists of one management segment: O17A Shelly Beach.

Key Pressures: The medium level of use within this unit from residents and visitors and the associated demand on the natural and built assets requires ongoing management. This may be exacerbated by population growth anticipated in the Enterprise Corridor. The unit will continue to be exposed to increased coastal erosion.

Management Statement: The unit’s management objectives are centred on the protection and maintenance of important dune habitats and fauna, managing inappropriate uses, and implementing placemaking improvements.

Segment Information:

Segment = **O17A Shelly Beach**

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Built Assets	Sustainable Use Values	Key Pressures
Shelly Beach suburb north boundary (at Russell Street) to Shelly Beach suburb south boundary (at the Shelly Beach carpark)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rocky outcrops provide sand transport control points and beach stability - Noticeably steeper beach with coarse sand containing more shell grit - Poor dune width - 2100 open coast erosion impacts residential areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shelly Beach Foreshore Reserve - Ecosystems: Sedgeland to heathland (12.9-10.22 Of Concern) - Identified as locally significant nesting beach for threatened marine turtles due to the high number of nests recorded each year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Playground and amenities (Shelly Beach Park) - Headland revetment (Shelly Beach Park) - Beachside Court, Ocean Court, Victoria Terrace, Banksia Street, Shelly Beach Carpark 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Popular recreation beach - Beach access 276-281 - Dog off leash area (restricted) - Shelly Beach Foreshore Reserve - Local Heritage Place Norfolk Pines - Residential development 	<p>Existing: Medium level of recreational use and demand. Stormwater runoff through the frontal dune may reduce dune resilience. Coastal Hazards: Increasing exposure to open coast erosion into the future., with a limited number of public assets and some private assets at risk from erosion by 2100.</p>



Management Priorities:

Management Function	Management Priorities	Management Segment
		O17A
Coastal Habitats	Undertake dune revegetation	✓
Coastal Fauna	Manage public lighting impacts on turtle nesting	✓
Coastal Habitats	Manage impacts from encroachment	✓
	Manage impacts from illegal viewshed clearing	✓
Design and Placemaking	Undertake activities from the Shelly to Moffat Beach Coastal Study	✓

Coastal Health Report: Overall health is fair. Shelly Beach provides good public benefits and fair beach and buffer widths. Biodiversity is fair.

Overall health	54%	Fair
Biodiversity	47%	Fair
Beach and buffer	44%	Fair
Public benefits	70%	Good

Additional Information: Shelly to Moffat Beach Coastal Study 2023

Caloundra Headland – Headland Unit H5 – Management Overview

Description: The Caloundra Headland Coast Unit extends from Shelly Beach’s northern suburb boundary at King Street, south to the Kings Beach swimming pool. The unit’s gently sloping rocky cliffs and long winding coastal path with sweeping scenic views create a unique sense of exposure to the ocean. Caloundra Headland contains crucial headland, rock shelf, and nearshore marine environments that can be enjoyed from any number of the viewing points. Landward of the rocky cliff, land use is dominated by low and high density residential development. The unit consists of one management segment: H5A Caloundra Headland.

Key Pressures: The medium level of use within this unit from residents and visitors and the associated demand on the natural and built assets requires ongoing management. This may be exacerbated by population growth anticipated in the Enterprise Corridor.

Management Statement: The unit management priorities are focussed on protecting the headland habitats whilst improving the community’s access.

Segment Information:

Segment = **H5A Caloundra Headland**

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Built Assets	Sustainable Use Values	Key Pressures
From Shelly Beach / Kings Beach suburb boundary (at King Street) to Kings Beach swimming pool	- Sediment transport control provided by headlands and rocky outcrops - Rocky shore with fringing sandy beach - Natural rock intertidal shoreline	- Headland ecosystem and rocky foreshore intertidal areas - Headland marks north boundary of the Moreton Bay Marine Park - High value shorebird habitat - Caloundra Headland Foreshore Reserve - Nearshore reef (monitored by Reef Check Australia)	- Basketball (Kings Beach Park) - Victoria Terrace, Esplanade Headland, Shelly Beach Headland Carpark - Residential development	- Popular recreational walk - Beach access 281a, 282 - Shelly Beach Headland Park - ANZAC Park - Centaur Park - Local Heritage Place Norfolk Pines - Ecosystems: Sedgeland to heathland (12.9-10.22 Of Concern)	Existing: Medium level of recreation and tourism demand result in the need for management. Recreational use creates pressure on shorebird roosting area. Coastal Hazards: Rocky headland is prone to longer term weathering processes and geomorphic changes over time



Management Priorities:

Management Function	Management Priorities	Management Segment
Coastal Fauna	Undertake shorebird surveys	H4A ✓

Coastal Health Report: Overall health is good. Caloundra Head provides excellent rocky shore biodiversity and good public benefits.

Overall health	75%	Good
Biodiversity	80%	Excellent
Public benefits	70%	Good

Kings Beach – Open Beach Unit O18 – Management Overview

Description: The Kings Beach Coast Unit extends from the Kings Beach swimming pool to Kings Beach’s southern suburb boundary at Dingle Avenue. The unit is a lively central hub of the southern end of the coast. With its one of a kind ocean pool, foreshore parks and fountains, and entertainment and dining options so close to the beach, it is easy to understand why Kings Beach is a long lasting local and visitor favourite. The foreshore is highly modified with formed open parkland occurring immediately adjacent to sandy beach along most of the unit (separated by sand capturing fences) and a seawall at the southern end. Landward of the open space beach area, land use is dominated by tourist accommodation and high density residential development. The unit consists of one management segment: O18A Kings Beach.

Key Pressures: The high level of use within this unit from residents and visitors and the associated demand on the natural and built assets requires intensive management. This may be exacerbated by population growth anticipated in the Enterprise Corridor. The unit will continue to be exposed to increased coastal erosion.

Management Statement: The unit management priorities address the continued commitment for a safe swimming location, maintaining and improving the high level of public access and enjoyment, and implementing coastal hazard protection works.

Segment Information:

Segment = **O18A Kings Beach**

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Built Assets	Sustainable Use Values	Key Pressures
Kings Beach swimming pool to Kings Beach suburb south boundary (at Dingle Avenue)	- Sheltered from the prevailing wave energy by Moreton Island and sand banks at the northern end of Bribie Island - Sand control provided by groyne to the south and headland to the north - Poor dune width - 2100 open coast erosion impacts residential and tourist	- Waters are part of Moreton Bay Marine Park (Habitat Protection Zone)	- Kings Beach Park Aquatic Centre (Bathing Pavilion) - Kings Beach Lifeguard Headquarters - Metropolitan Caloundra SLSC facilities - Playground, amenities and theatre (Kings Beach Stage Park) - Playgrounds x 2 and amenities (Kings Beach Park) - Fitness area (Kings Beach Park) - Open coast revetments (Merrima Av to Dingle Av) - Esplanade Headland, Ormonde Terrace, Warne Terrace - Residential development and tourist accommodation	- High value recreational and tourism opportunities - Bathing reserve - Beach access 283-290 - Patrolled beach - Kings Beach Park - Dingle Avenue Beachfront Park - State Heritage Place Kings Beach Bathing Pavilion - Beach wheelchair & matting access	Existing: High level of recreational use and demand create the need for intense management. Coastal Hazards: Increasingly exposed to open coast erosion in the future. Managing drainage from the Caloundra area. Assets that at risk if mitigation actions are not maintained or upgraded include the public foreshore infrastructure, some private assets, and the sandy beach



Management Priorities:

Management Function	Management Priorities	Management Segment
		O18A
Coastal Fauna	Manage public lighting impacts on turtle nesting	✓
Design and Placemaking	Undertake master planning activities	✓
Coastal Hazards	Undertake sand profiling as required (SEMP priority)	✓
	Design and construct new open coast seawall for entire unit (SEMP priority)	✓
Lifesaving Services	Redevelopment of Kings Beach surf lifesaving facility	✓

Coastal Health Report: Overall health is fair. Kings Beach provides good public benefits and fair beach and buffer widths. Biodiversity is poor.

Overall health	52%	Fair
Biodiversity	29%	Poor
Beach and buffer	53%	Fair
Public benefits	73%	Good

Additional Information: Kings Beach Life Saving Facility Development Plan 2017

Community Groups: Metropolitan Caloundra SLSC

Happy Valley – Open Beach Unit 019 – Management Overview

Description: The Happy Valley Coast Unit extends from the suburb boundary of Kings Beach and Caloundra at Dingle Avenue to the Bulcock Beach carpark at Beach Access 296 (which is the intersection of the Caloundra, Bribie Island North and Golden Beach suburbs). The unit is characterised by the prominent overhanging coastal boardwalk in the north and its rocky bank alongside areas of wide green open spaces in the south. The changing coastal landscape of the unit, due to the Bribie Island breakthrough in 2022, offers a unique blend of open coast and estuary entrance environments, which are well supported by an abundance of foreshore recreation opportunities and infrastructure. The unit foreshore consists of a gently sloping rocky cliffs in the northeast section and a rock revetment seawall in the southeast section. A seaward rock shelf exists on the northeast section of the unit. Landward of the foreshore land use is dominated by high density residential development. The unit consists of one management segment: O19A Happy Valley.

Key Pressures: The high level of use within this unit from residents and visitors and the associated demand on the natural and built assets requires intensive management. This may be exacerbated by population growth anticipated in the Enterprise Corridor. The unit will continue to be exposed to increased coastal erosion and impacts from the Bribie Island breakthrough.

Management Statement: The unit management priorities are centred on improving the sustainable use values of the area through landscape works.

Segment Information:

Segment = **O19A Happy Valley**

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Built Assets	Sustainable Use Values	Key Pressures
Kings beach and Caloundra suburb boundary (at Dingle Av) to the Bulcock Beach carpark (Beach access 296)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sediment transport influenced by rocky shelf outcrop and movement of northern entrance to the Pumicestone Passage - Since Bribie Island breakthrough in 2022, sand deposition has created a significant sand bank in front of the Happy Valley rock revetment, reducing the channel and flow of water to and from Pumicestone Passage - Rocky shelf outcrop, rock revetment and sand spit - Highly dynamic northern entrance to Pumicestone Passage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Moreton Bay Marine Park - Rocky intertidal habitat area - Nearshore reef (monitored by Reef Check Australia) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Playground and amenities Clarke Place Park - Open coast revetment (Clarke Place Park) - Warne Terrace, Esplanade Bulcock Beach - Residential development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Popular recreation walk linking Pumicestone Passage to Kings Beach - Beach access 291-295 - Happy Valley Foreshore Reserve - Clarke Place Park - Local Heritage Place Norfolk Pines - Local Heritage Place San Jose Flats 	<p>Existing: High level of recreational use and demand. Coastal Hazards: Increasingly exposed to open coast erosion in the future and managing drainage from the Caloundra area may be increasingly challenging</p>

Management Priorities:

Management Function	Management Priorities	Management Segment
		O19A
Water Quality	Implement stormwater quality improvements	✓
Design and Placemaking	Undertake landscape works at Warne Terrace	✓

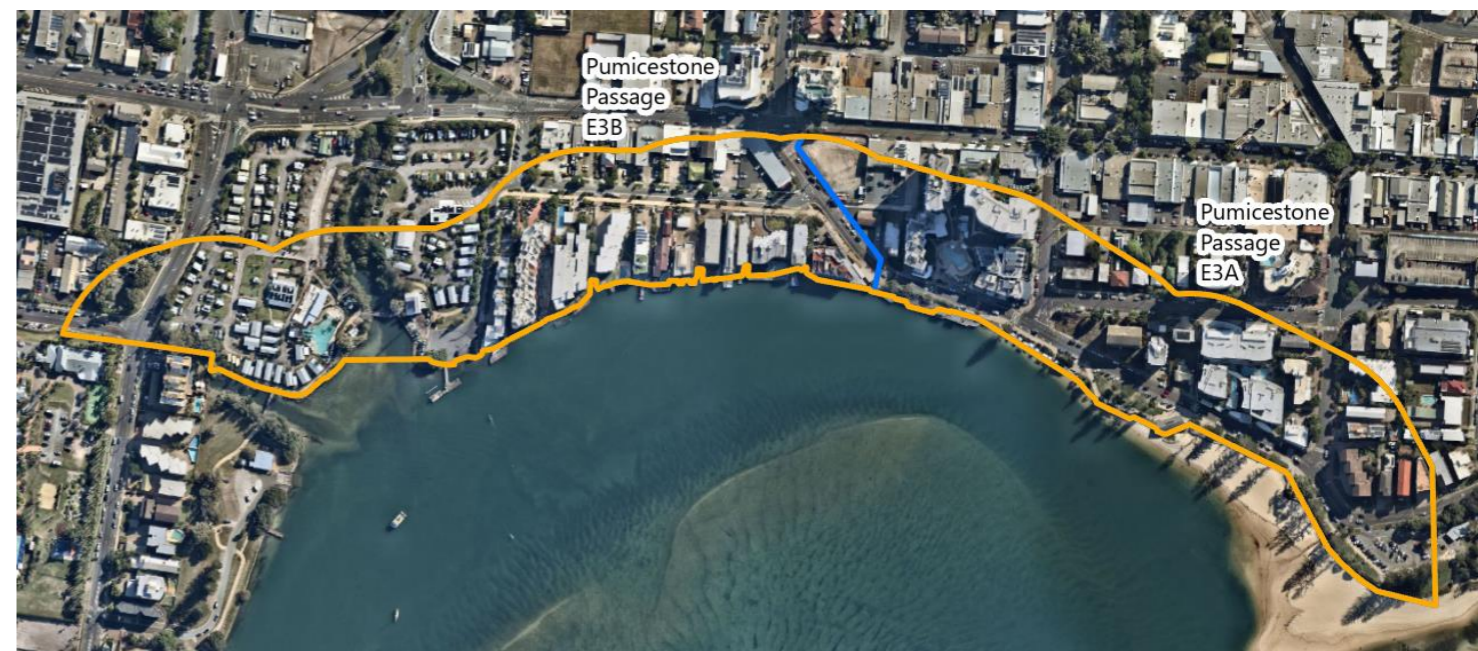


Coastal Health Report: Happy Valley supports excellent public benefits with good extents of service focused public land. The main land uses are service focused. Happy Valley was not included in the full monitoring program but provides excellent recreational benefits.

Additional Information: Caloundra Centre Master Plan 2017, Caloundra Local Area Parking Plan 2017

Pumicestone Passage - Bulcock Beach to North Street – Estuary Unit E3 – Management Overview

Description: The Bulcock Beach to North Street Coast Unit is part of the Pumicestone Passage estuary and extends from Bulcock Beach carpark at Beach Access 296 (the intersection of the Caloundra, Bribie Island North and Golden Beach suburbs), south to the southern extent of the Caloundra Holiday Park (adjacent to North Street). The unit is the lively heart of the northern Pumicestone Passage, where the waters and foreshore are the predominant landscape feature and principal attraction for locals, day trippers and holiday makers. The diverse dining, retail, and accommodation opportunities are linked with the low-lying banks and shallow beaches, offering easy visual and physical access for locals and visitors, and supporting an abundance of water based recreation and relaxed enjoyment along the foreshore. The estuary landscape is shaped by the ebb and flow of the passage and has seen major changes since the Bribie Island breakthrough in 2022. This unit’s foreshore is heavily modified with rock seawalls, overhanging boardwalks, and piers along its entire length. Landward of the foreshore, land use is dominated by tourist accommodation, high density residential development and community facilities. The unit consists of two management segments: E3A Pumicestone Passage (Bulcock Beach extent); and E3B Pumicestone Passage (Bulcock Beach to Caloundra Holiday Park).



Key Pressures: The high level of use within this unit from residents and visitors and the associated demand on the natural and built assets requires intensive management. This may be exacerbated by population growth anticipated in the Enterprise Corridor. The unit will continue to be exposed to increased coastal hazards and impacts from the Bribie Island breakthrough.

Management Statement: The management priorities for the unit are centred around responding to the impacts resulting from the Bribie Island breakthrough, through developing and implementing long-term innovative coastal protection and adaptation measures.

Segment Information:

Segment = E3A Pumicestone Passage

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Built Assets	Sustainable Use Values	Key Pressures
Bulcock Beach extent (beach access 295 to intersection of Esplanade Bulcock Beach and Tay Av)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Secondary (northern) entrance to Pumicestone Passage (main entrance located opposite Nelson Street after the January 2022 Bribie Island breakthrough event) - Foreshore subject to changing tidal and sediment dynamics, including reduced flows and increased sand deposition - Rock seawalls protect shoreline - 2100 tidal area impacts commercial and tourist areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Moreton Bay Marine Park - Moreton Bay Ramsar wetland - High value shorebird habitat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ithaca Caloundra City SLSC - Bulcock Beach lifeguard tower - Revetments (Bulcock Beach Beachfront) - Esplanade Bulcock Beach, Tay Avenue, Maloja Avenue, Tripcony Lane Carpark - Stormwater water quality devices - Tourist accommodation, residential development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Significant boating, paddling, fishing, and swimming recreational value - Bathing reserve - Beach access 296-300 - Patrolled beach - Bulcock Beach Beachfront Park - Local Heritage Place Norfolk Pines 	<i>Existing:</i> High level of recreational use and demand. Recreational use creates pressure on shorebird habitat areas. Local physical changes since the Bribie Island breakthrough have potentially increased the suitability and popularity of the waters and foreshore for swimming and other water-based recreation. <i>Coastal Hazards:</i> Low-lying areas from increasingly exposed to tidal and storm tide hazards in the future. Assets at risk include private assets, public foreshore infrastructure and access roads.

Segment = E3B Pumicestone Passage

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Built Assets	Sustainable Use Values	Key Pressures
Intersection of Esplanade Bulcock Beach and Tay Av, to the south extent of Caloundra Holiday Park (adjacent to North Street)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shoreline extending around Deepwater Point is armoured by a rock revetment that protects car parking - Overhanging boardwalks and piers protruding into the estuary from Otranto Avenue to the Tripcony Lane - Present day and 2100 tidal area impact commercial, residential areas, and caravan park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Moreton Bay Marine Park - Moreton Bay Ramsar wetland 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public boat ramp and pontoon (Maloja Ave / Tripcony Ln) - Caloundra Coast Guard (Tripcony Ln carpark) - Private revetments and pontoons - Caloundra Holiday Park - Tourist accommodation, residential development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Beach access 301 - Tripcony Park - State Heritage Place Tripcony Hibiscus Caravan Park 	<i>Existing:</i> High level of recreational use and. <i>Coastal Hazards:</i> Low-lying areas from increasingly exposed to tidal, storm tide and coincident flooding in the future. Assets at risk include private assets, public foreshore infrastructure and access roads.

Management Priorities:

Management Function	Management Priorities	Management Segment	
		E3A	E3B
Water Quality	Undertake waterway litter management	✓	✓
Coastal Hazards	Undertake Coastal Hazard Adaptation Precinct Planning (CHAPP) (CHAS priority)	✓	✓

Coastal Health Report: Overall health is excellent. Pumicestone Passage supports excellent water quality and public benefits. Biodiversity is good.

Overall health	81%	Excellent
Biodiversity	62%	Good
Water Quality	96%	Excellent
Public benefits	86%	Excellent

Additional Information: Caloundra Centre Master Plan 2017, Pumicestone Passage Catchment Action Plan 2017-2020

Community Groups: Ithaca Caloundra City SLSC

Pumicestone Passage – North Street to Jellicoe Street – Estuary Unit E4 – Management Overview

Description: This Pumicestone Passage - North Street to Jellicoe Street Unit extends from North Street (at the southern extent of the Caloundra Holiday Park), south to Jellicoe Street (at the southern end of Fraser Park) in the Pumicestone Passage Golden Beach area. The unit retains an enclosed coastal atmosphere, and although major changes have occurred since the Bribie Island breakthrough in 2022, this unit still offers a protected coastal environment with sandy beaches and calm waters. The estuary foreshore is narrow with some vegetated areas and open parkland protected by a series of groynes and a seawall at Leach Park. Landward of the foreshore, land use is dominated by medium density residential development. The unit consists of two management segments: E4A Pumicestone Passage (North Street to Oxley Street); and E4B Pumicestone Passage (Oxley Street to Jellicoe Street).

Key Pressures: The medium level of use within this unit from residents and visitors and the associated demand on the natural and built assets requires ongoing management. This may be exacerbated by population growth anticipated in the Enterprise Corridor. The unit will continue to be exposed to increased coastal hazards and impacts from the Bribie Island breakthrough.

Management Statement: The management priorities for the unit are focussed on improving the community's use and access of the park and waterway values and responding to the impacts resulting from the Bribie Island breakthrough, through short and long-term coastal protection and adaptation measures.

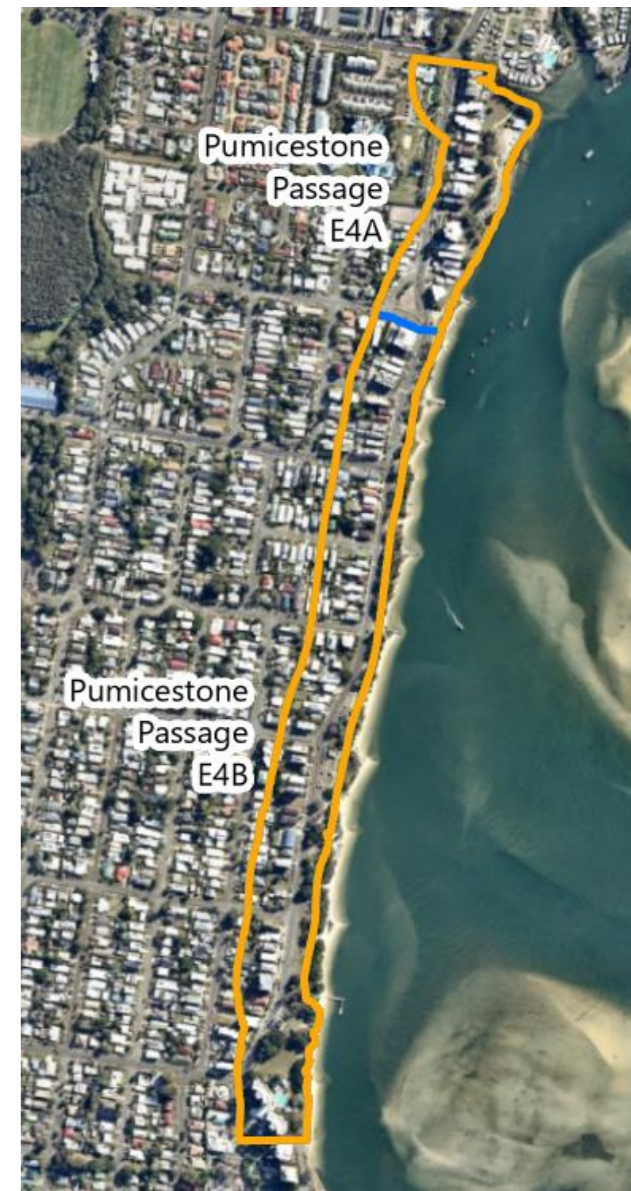
Segment Information:

Segment = E4A Pumicestone Passage

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Built Assets	Sustainable Use Values	Key Pressures
North Street (south extent of Caloundra Holiday Park) to Oxley Street	- Sandy beach and limited dune system - Series of rock and geobag groyne structures assist to retain sand along shoreline and protect stormwater outlets	- Moreton Bay Marine Park - Moreton Bay Ramsar wetland - High value shorebird habitat - Persistent seagrass beds at the mouth of the creek	- Boat ramp and amenities (Leach Park) - Estuary revetments and groynes - Residential development	- Moderately popular boating, paddling, fishing, sail sports, swimming, walking, and cycling recreation area - Beach access 302 - Leach Park - Local Heritage Place Norfolk Pines along Esplanade - Local level non-motorised water sport access point (Leach Park)	Existing: Medium level of recreation and tourism use and demand results in the need for foreshore management. Coastal Hazards: Increasingly exposed to beach erosion and dynamic sand movements within the Pumicestone Passage. Low-lying areas increasingly exposed to storm tide inundation and coincident flooding. Assets that may be at risk include public foreshore infrastructure, some private assets, and access roads

Segment = E4B Pumicestone Passage

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Built Assets	Sustainable Use Values	Key Pressures
Oxley Street to Jellicoe Street	- Sandy beach and limited dune system - Series of rock and geobag groyne structures assist to retain sand along shoreline and protect stormwater outlets	- Moreton Bay Marine Park - Moreton Bay Ramsar wetland - High value shorebird habitat	- Public piers and pontoon (Ayliffe Park) - Golden Beach lifeguard tower (Beattie Street) - Playgrounds and amenities (Ayliffe and Fraser Parks) - Estuary groynes and geobags - Esplanade Golden Beach - Residential development	- Moderately popular boating, paddling, fishing, sail sports, swimming, walking, and cycling recreation area - Bathing reserve - Beach access 303-317 - Patrolled beach - Ted Stolberg, Ayliffe, and Fraser Parks - Local Heritage Places: 'The Landsborough Tree,' 'Norfolk Pines along Esplanade' - District level non-motorised water sport access point (Fraser Park)	Existing: Medium level of recreation and tourism use and demand results in the need for foreshore management. Coastal Hazards: Increasingly exposed to beach erosion and dynamic sand movements within the Pumicestone Passage. Low-lying areas increasingly exposed to storm tide inundation and coincident flooding. Assets that may be at risk include public foreshore infrastructure, some private assets, and access roads



Management Priorities:

Management Function	Management Priorities	Management Segment	
		E4A	E4B
Water Quality	Undertake waterway litter management	✓	✓
Coastal Habitats	Undertake estuary revegetation		✓
	Manage impacts from illegal viewshed clearing		✓
Coastal Hazards	Undertake Coastal Hazard Adaptation Precinct Planning (CHAPP) (CHAS priority)	✓	✓
	Design and renew existing estuary revetment from creek to Bill's Boat Hire (SEMP priority)	✓	
	Review existing sand nourishment program (SEMP priority)		✓
	Manage existing geosynthetic sand container groynes (SEMP priority)		✓

Coastal Health Report: Overall health is excellent. Pumicestone Passage supports excellent water quality and public benefits. Biodiversity is good.

Overall health	81%	Excellent
Biodiversity	62%	Good
Water Quality	96%	Excellent
Public benefits	86%	Excellent

Additional Information: Pumicestone Passage Catchment Action Plan 2017-2020

Pumicestone Passage - Jellicoe Street to Onslow Street – Estuary Unit E5 – Management Overview

Description: The Jellicoe Street to Onslow Street Coast Unit extends from near Jellicoe Street (at the southern end of Fraser Park) to Onslow Street in the Pumicestone Passage Golden Beach area. The Jellicoe Street to Onslow Street Coast Unit is a central hub for tourist accommodation in the Pumicestone Passage, with tourists and locals enjoying the sandy beaches, calm waters, and high environmental values of the passage at their doorstep. The foreshore is narrow and highly modified. Landward of the foreshore land use is dominated by tourist accommodation and the local centre zone for Golden Beach. The unit consists of one management segment: E5A Pumicestone Passage.

Key Pressures: The medium level of use within this unit from residents and visitors and the associated demand on the natural and built assets requires ongoing management. This may be exacerbated by population growth anticipated in the Enterprise Corridor. The unit will continue to be exposed to increased coastal hazards and impacts from the Bribie Island breakthrough.

Management Statement: The unit management priorities include better understanding and protection of waterway and fauna values and addressing the short and long-term coastal hazard related impacts to infrastructure and the foreshore from the Bribie Island breakthrough.

Segment Information:

Segment = **E5A Pumicestone Passage**

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Built Assets	Sustainable Use Values	Key Pressures
Jellicoe Street to Onslow Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited dune system - Beach nourishment occurs periodically - Low sandstone seawall protects most of shoreline - Small beach and two groynes in the north - Groyne between Jellicoe Street and Nelson Street 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Moreton Bay Marine Park - Moreton Bay Ramsar wetland - High value shorebird habitat - Non-persistent seagrass beds opposite Jubilee Esplanade - Persistent seagrass beds opposite TS Onslow 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amenities (Jellicoe Street Foreshore Park) - Estuary revetments, groynes and geobags - Esplanade Golden Beach - Tourist accommodation and town centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Popular recreation area for coastal path walkers, park recreation, paddling, swimming, fishing, and boating - Beach access 319 - Jellicoe Street Foreshore Park - Local Heritage Place 'Norfolk Pines along Esplanade' - Shorebird viewing binoculars and mural 	<p>Existing: Medium level of recreation and tourism use and demand result in the need for foreshore management. Recreational use creates pressure on shorebird habitat areas.</p> <p>Coastal Hazards: Increasingly exposed to beach erosion and dynamic sand movements within the Pumicestone Passage. Low-lying areas increasingly exposed to storm tide inundation and coincident flooding. Assets that may be at risk include public foreshore, utility infrastructure, some private assets, and access roads.</p>

Management Priorities:

Management Function	Management Priorities	Management Segment
		E5A
Water Quality	Undertake waterway litter management	✓
Coastal Fauna	Undertake shorebird surveys	✓
Coastal Hazards	Undertake Coastal Hazard Adaptation Precinct Planning (CHAPP) (CHAS priority)	✓
	Design and construct new estuary seawall at TS Onslow (SEMP priority)	✓
	Undertake sand nourishment (SEMP priority)	✓

Coastal Health Report: Overall health is excellent. Pumicestone Passage supports excellent water quality and public benefits. Biodiversity is good.

Overall health	81%	Excellent
Biodiversity	62%	Good
Water Quality	96%	Excellent
Public benefits	86%	Excellent

Additional Information: Pumicestone Passage Catchment Action Plan 2017-2020, Golden Beach Local Area Parking Plan 2017



Pumicestone Passage - Onslow Street to Lamerough Canal – Estuary Unit E6 – Management Overview

Description: This unit extends from Onslow Street to Lamerough Canal in the Pumicestone Passage, Golden Beach. The unit balances critical mangrove habitats in the north with water based recreation infrastructure and adored open space to the south, all linking to the pristine waters of the Pumicestone Passage. Landward of the foreshore, land use is dominated by medium density residential development and tourist accommodation. The unit consists of one management segment: E6A Pumicestone Passage.

Key Pressures: The medium level of use within this unit from residents and visitors and the associated demand on the natural and built assets requires ongoing management. This may be exacerbated by population growth anticipated in the Enterprise Corridor. The unit will continue to be exposed to increased coastal hazards and impacts from the Bribie Island breakthrough.

Management Statement: The unit management priorities are centred around the protection of infrastructure and assets from the short and long-term coastal hazard impacts of the Bribie Island breakthrough, and enhancing the environmental values, including mangrove habitats.

Segment Information:

Segment = **E6A Pumicestone Passage**

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Built Assets	Sustainable Use Values	Key Pressures
Onslow Street to Lamerough Canal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sections protected by mangrove habitat - Lamerough canal entrance - Revetment near Caloundra Power Boast Club and Lamerough Canal entrance - 2100 tidal area impacts residential areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Moreton Bay Marine Park - Moreton Bay Ramsar wetland - High value shorebird habitat - Persistent seagrass beds - Mangrove forest patches in the north and central sections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Boat ramp (Apex Park) - Amenities (Woorim Park) - Caloundra Power Boat Club and facilities - TS Onslow Naval Cadet Base - Revetments (near Caloundra Power Boast Club and Lamerough Canal entrance) - Lamerough Parade - Residential development and tourist accommodation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Moderately popular recreation area for boating, paddling, fishing, sail sports, swimming, cycling, and walking - Beach access 320 - Jellicoe Street Foreshore Park - Monash, Woorim, and Apex Parks - Bevan Henzell Reserve - Local Heritage Place: Norfolk Pines along Esplanade - Regional level non-motorised water sport access point (Apex Park) 	<p>Existing: Medium level of recreation and tourism use and demand result in the need for foreshore management. Recreational use creates pressure on shorebird habitat areas.</p> <p>Coastal Hazards: Increasingly exposed to beach erosion and dynamic sand movements within the Pumicestone Passage. Low-lying areas may also be increasingly exposed to storm tide inundation and coincident flooding. Assets that may be at risk include public foreshore infrastructure, some private assets, and access roads.</p>

Management Priorities:

Management Function	Management Priorities	Management Segment
		E6A
Water Quality	Undertake waterway litter management	✓
Coastal Fauna	Undertake shorebird surveys	✓
Coastal Hazards	Undertake Coastal Hazard Adaptation Precinct Planning (CHAPP) (CHAS priority)	✓
	Design and construct new estuary seawall at Apex Park (SEMP priority)	✓

Coastal Health Report: Overall health is excellent. Pumicestone Passage supports excellent water quality and public benefits. Biodiversity is good.

Overall health	81%	Excellent
Biodiversity	62%	Good
Water Quality	96%	Excellent
Public benefits	86%	Excellent

Additional Information: Pumicestone Passage Catchment Action Plan 2017-2020

Community Groups: Caloundra Power Boast Club



Pumicestone Passage - Lamerough Canal to Bells Creek – Estuary Unit E7 – Management Overview

Description: This Coast Unit extends from the Lamerough Canal entrance, south to the lower Bells Creek estuary, adjacent to Park Link Court, Pelican Waters. The unit transitions from the north section fronting the internationally recognised Pumicestone Passage, with opportunities for the public to access and enjoy the protected waters and coastal parks, to the southern sections which are formed by the banks of Bells Creek lower estuary and its exceptional environmental values. The Pumicestone Passage section of the foreshore is relatively narrow with some vegetated areas and open parkland protected in areas by mangroves or rock seawalls. A wide and intact buffer of riparian vegetation exists along the majority of the Bells Creek lower estuary section of this unit. Landward of the foreshore and riparian area is dominated by low density residential development, with the emerging community residential area of Pelican Waters located adjacent to the lower section of Bells Creek. The unit consists of one management segment: E7A Pumicestone Passage.

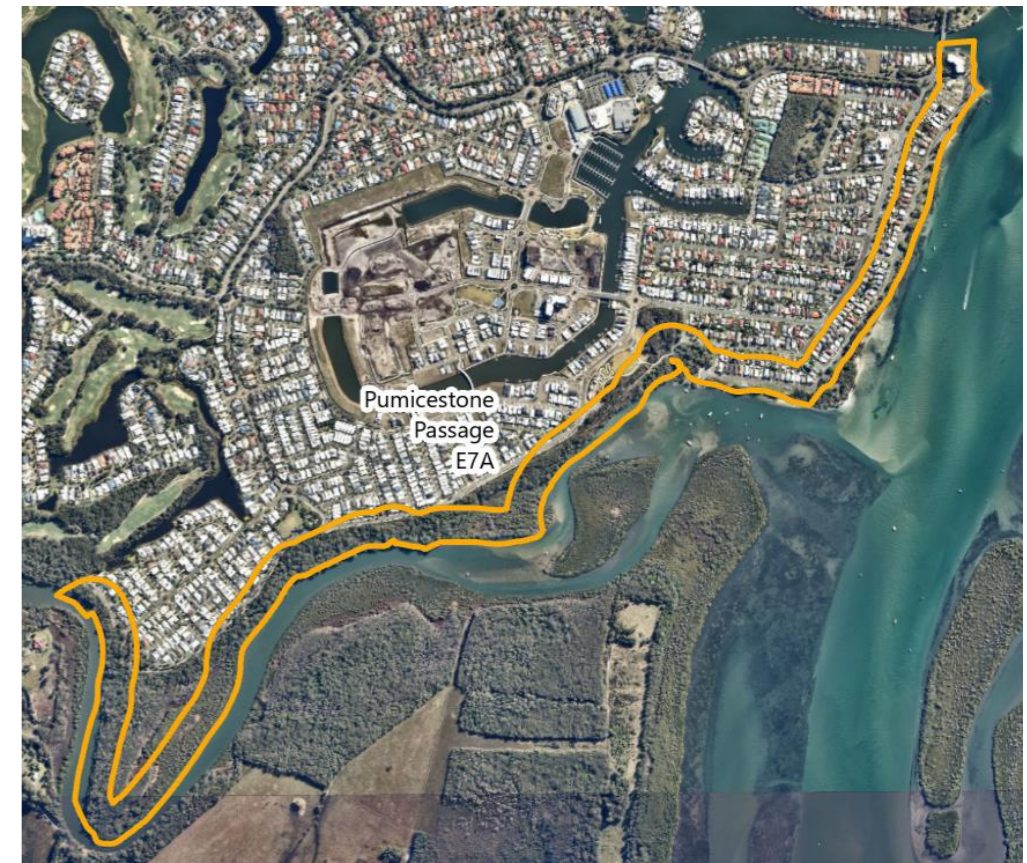
Key Pressures: The medium level of use within this unit from residents and visitors and the associated demand on the natural and built assets requires ongoing management. This may be exacerbated by population growth anticipated in the Enterprise Corridor. The unit will continue to be exposed to increased coastal hazards and impacts from the Bribie Island breakthrough.

Management Statement: The unit management priorities are centred around mitigation works for short and long-term coastal hazard impacts of the Bribie Island breakthrough, enhancing the environmental and waterway values, and improving access and use of parklands and waterways.

Segment Information:

Segment = **E7A Pumicestone Passage**

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Built Assets	Sustainable Use Values	Key Pressures
Lamerough Canal entrance to lower Bells Creek estuary (Park Link Court)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pumicestone Passage section foreshore protected by areas of mangrove and sections of rock revetment works. - Lower Bells Creek estuary well buffered by mangrove and riparian vegetation - Low lying and often inundated during east coast lows and spring tides - Lamerough canal entrance - 2100 tidal area impacts residential areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Moreton Bay Marine Park - Moreton Bay Ramsar wetland - Bells Creek Riparian Reserve (north bank) - High value shorebird habitat - Ecosystems: Melaleuca sand plains (12.2.7), Saltpan vegetation (12.1.2), Mangrove shrubland (12.1.3), Melaleuca or Eucalyptus floodplains (12.3.6), Casuarina intertidal margins (12.1.1 Of Concern) - Threatened species <i>Xeromys myoides</i>, - Persistent seagrass beds - Core koala habitat area - Bells Creek forms part of a Biodiversity Corridor identified by Council's Environment and Liveability Strategy and Biodiversity Report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public jetties and pontoon (Lamerough canal entrance and Military Jetty carpark) - Boat ramps (Keith Hill Park and Diamond Head carpark) - Playgrounds x 2, amenities and fitness area (Keith Hill Park) - Fitness area (Sovereign Circuit Park) - Retenments (Lamerough Canal entrance, Keith Hill Park) - Esplanade Golden Beach, Bells Esplanade - Residential development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Moderately popular recreation area for coastal path walkers, park recreation, fishing, and boating - Beach access 321-322 - Keith Hill, Diamond Head, Jensen, and Sovereign Circuit Parks - Local Heritage Place: Military Jetty and Shelter Shed - Local Heritage Places Norfolk Pines along Esplanade - District level non-motorised water sport access point (Keith Hill Park and Jensen Park) 	<p>Existing: Medium level of recreation and tourism use demand at this unit result in the need for foreshore management. Recreational use creates pressure on shorebird habitat areas. Water quality impacts from development occurring upstream along Bells Creek. <i>Coastal Hazards:</i> Increasingly exposed to beach erosion and dynamic sand movements within the Pumicestone Passage. Low-lying areas may also be increasingly exposed to storm tide inundation and coincident flooding. Assets that may be at risk include public foreshore infrastructure, some private assets, and access roads.</p>



Management Priorities:

Management Function	Management Priorities	Management Segment
		E7A
Water Quality	Undertake waterway litter management	✓
	Undertake water quality monitoring	✓
Coastal Fauna	Undertake shorebird surveys	✓
Coastal Hazards	Undertake Coastal Hazard Adaptation Precinct Planning (CHAPP) (CHAS priority)	✓
	Design and construct new estuary seawall at Military Jetty (SEMP priority)	✓
	Review existing sand nourishment program (SEMP priority)	✓
Public Health and Safety	Undertake mosquito surveillance and treatment	✓

Coastal Health Report: Overall health is excellent. Pumicestone Passage supports excellent water quality and public benefits. Biodiversity is good.

Overall health	81%	Excellent
Biodiversity	62%	Good
Water Quality	96%	Excellent
Public benefits	86%	Excellent

Additional Information: Pumicestone Passage Catchment Action Plan 2017-2020

Pumicestone Passage - Bells Creek to Southern Boundary – Estuary Unit E8 – Management Overview

Description: This unit extends from the lower Bells Creek estuary, adjacent to Park Link Court, Pelican Waters, south to the southern boundary of the Sunshine Coast local government area. The unit encompasses remarkable natural environments that make up the lower reaches of the Pumicestone Passage and the western side of the northern tip of Bribie Island. This unit plays a vital role in supporting natural habitats and providing ecosystem services for the broader region. Landward of the foreshore is dominated by significant conservation areas and some rural land uses. The unit consists of three management segments: E8A Pumicestone Passage (Bells Creek to Sunshine Coast Council boundary); and E8B Pumicestone Passage (eastern side of Pumicestone Passage).

Key Pressures: The low level of use within this unit from residents and visitors and the associated demand on the natural and built assets requires ongoing management. This may be exacerbated by population growth anticipated in the Enterprise Corridor. The unit will continue to be exposed to increased coastal hazards and impacts from the Bribie Island breakthrough.

Management Statement: The unit management priorities are focussed on the protection of the outstanding natural assets and managing inappropriate uses.

Segment Information:

Segment = E8A Pumicestone Passage

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Built Assets	Sustainable Use Values	Key Pressures
Bells Creek lower estuary (Park Link Court) to southern Sunshine Coast Council boundary	- Protected by healthy mangrove and riparian vegetation communities	- Moreton Bay Marine Park - Moreton Bay Ramsar wetland - High value shorebird habitat - Pumicestone and Bribie Island National Park - Fish Habitat Area (Pumicestone Channel) - Bells Creek Riparian Reserve (south bank) - Pumicestone Esplanade Reserve - Roys Road Esplanade Reserve - Ecosystems: Melaleuca sand plains (12.2.7), Saltpan vegetation (12.1.2), Mangrove shrubland (12.1.3), Melaleuca or Eucalyptus floodplains (12.3.6), Casuarina intertidal margins (12.1.1 Of Concern) - Core habitat identified by Council's Environment and Liveability Strategy and Biodiversity Report - Core koala habitat area	- Boat ramp (Tweedale Road) - Rural assets	- Low level of recreation use and demand	<u>Existing:</u> Low recreation use and demand. Water quality and land use impacts from the adjacent rural areas. <u>Coastal Hazards:</u> Increasingly exposed to tidal, storm tide and coincident flooding inundation into the future.

Segment = E8B Pumicestone Passage

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Built Assets	Sustainable Use Values	Key Pressures
Eastern side of Pumicestone Passage	- Protected by healthy mangrove and riparian vegetation communities	- Moreton Bay Marine Park - Moreton Bay Ramsar wetland - High value shorebird habitat - Pumicestone and Bribie Island National Park - Fish Habitat Area (Pumicestone Channel) - Ecosystems: Melaleuca sand plains (12.2.7), Foredune complex (12.2.14), Open forest beach ridges (12.2.5), Saltpan vegetation (12.1.2), Mangrove shrubland (12.1.3), Melaleuca or Eucalyptus floodplains (12.3.6), Melaleuca floodplains (12.3.5), Casuarina intertidal margins (12.1.1 Of Concern) - Threatened species <i>Dugong dugon</i> - Core habitat identified by Council's Environment and Liveability Strategy and Biodiversity Report - Core koala habitat area	- Rural assets	- Low level of recreation use and demand	<u>Existing:</u> Low recreation use and demand. Water quality and land use impacts from the adjacent forestry areas. <u>Coastal Hazards:</u> Increasingly exposed to tidal, storm tide and coincident flooding inundation into the future.



Management Priorities:

Management Function	Management Priorities	Management Segment	
		E8A	E8B
Water Quality	Undertake waterway litter management	✓	
Coastal Habitats	Manage impacts from illegal camping	✓	
	Manage impacts from encroachment	✓	
Coastal Fauna	Undertake shorebird surveys	✓	✓
Public Health and Safety	Undertake mosquito surveillance and treatment	✓	✓

Coastal Health Report: Overall health is excellent. Pumicestone Passage supports excellent water quality and public benefits. Biodiversity is good.

Overall health	81%	Excellent
Biodiversity	62%	Good
Water Quality	96%	Excellent
Public benefits	86%	Excellent

Additional Information: Pumicestone Passage Catchment Action Plan 2017-2020

Bribie Island Beach – Open Beach Unit 020 – Management Overview

Description: The Bribie Island Coast Unit extends from the northern tip of Bribie Island, south to the southern extent of the Sunshine Coast local government area at Bribie Island North’s southern suburb boundary. The unit consists entirely of the Bribie Island National Park and is a coastal environmental haven supporting a vast array of flora and fauna. With a wide and healthy coastal dune ecosystem and a seemingly endless stretch of long, open sandy beach enjoyed by a handful of visitors, the unit is a coastal paradise. An open coast breakthrough of Bribie Island into Pumicestone Passage occurred in 2022 and is now the dominant northern entrance to the passage, with the former entrance at Bulcock Beach significantly narrowing over time. The unit consists of two management segments: O20A Bribie Island Beach (north tip of Bribie Island to Bribie Island breakthrough); and O20B Bribie Island Beach (Bribie Island breakthrough to Sunshine Coast Council boundary).

Key Pressures: The use of four wheel drive vehicles within this unit creates pressures on environmental values. The unit will continue to be exposed to increased coastal hazards and impacts from the Bribie Island breakthrough.

Management Statement: The unit management priorities are centred on the protection of the critical environmental values.

Segment Information:

Segment = O20A Bribie Island Beach

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Built Assets	Sustainable Use Values	Key Pressures
From north tip of Bribie Island to Bribie Island breakthrough	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Northern section of the island, adjacent to Golden Beach is a dynamic sand spit - Open coast shoreline eroded by wave and tide action, which results in changes to passage entrances - In 2022 a breakthrough of Bribie Island occurred opposite Nelson Street, Golden Beach - Excellent dune widths 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Moreton Bay Marine Park - Moreton Bay Ramsar wetland - Bribie Island National Park - High value shorebird habitat - Fish Habitat Area (Pumicestone Channel) - Ecosystems: Foredune complex (12.2.14) - Core habitat identified by Council’s Environment and Liveability Strategy and Biodiversity Report - Identified as locally significant nesting beach for threatened marine turtles due to the high number of nests recorded each year 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Beach driving and open coast fishing - State Heritage Place: Bribie Island Second World War Fortifications 	<p>Existing: Four wheel drive vehicle access Recreational use creates pressure on shorebird habitat areas.</p> <p>Coastal Hazards: Impacts associated with Bribie Island breakthrough.</p>

Segment = O20B Bribie Island Beach

Description	Coastal Features	Environment Values	Built Assets	Sustainable Use Values	Key Pressures
Bribie Island breakthrough to Sunshine Coast Council boundary (Bribie Island North suburb south boundary)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Northern section of the island, adjacent to Golden Beach is a dynamic sand spit - Open coast shoreline eroded by wave and tide action, which results changes to passage entrances - In 2022 a breakthrough of Bribie Island occurred opposite Nelson Street, Golden Beach - Excellent dune widths 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Moreton Bay Marine Park - Bribie Island National Park - Moreton Bay Ramsar wetland - Fish Habitat Area (Pumicestone Channel) - Ecosystems: Foredune complex (12.2.14), Melaleuca sand plains (12.2.7), Open forest beach ridges (12.2.5), Casuarina intertidal margins (12.1.1 Of Concern), Mangrove shrubland (12.1.3) - Core habitat identified by Council’s Environment and Liveability Strategy and Biodiversity Report - Core koala habitat area - Identified as locally significant nesting beach for threatened marine turtles due to the high number of nests recorded each year 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Beach driving and open coast fishing - State Heritage Place: Bribie Island Second World War Fortifications 	<p>Existing: Four wheel drive vehicle access Recreational use creates pressure on shorebird habitat areas.</p> <p>Coastal Hazards: Impacts associated with Bribie Island breakthrough.</p>



Coastal Health Report: Bribie Island Beach provides excellent public benefits, good beach width and excellent buffer widths. Bribie Island Beach was not included in the full monitoring program.

Beach and buffer	86%	Excellent
Public benefits	100%	Excellent

Additional Information: Bribie Island Breakthrough Action Plan 2015



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