

Sunshine Coast Council
**Healthy Coast
Management Plan 2025**

Part 2: Healthy Coast management



Edition May 2025

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Acknowledgements

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and stakeholders involved in the
development of this document.

Reference document

This document should
be cited as follows:

Sunshine Coast Council Healthy
Coast Management Plan 2025. Part 2:
Healthy Coast management

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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 peoples.

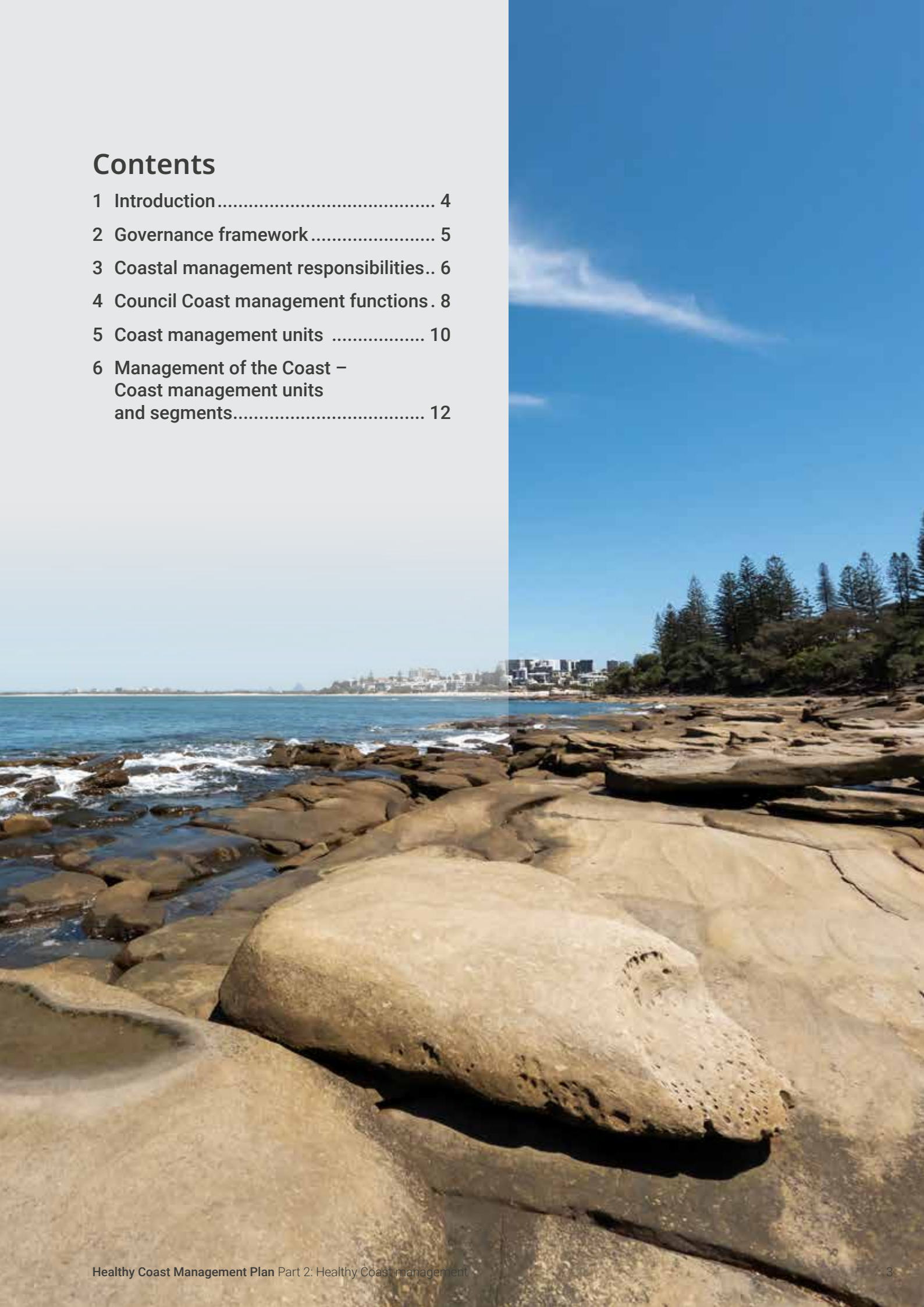
We recognise our shared history and will continue to work in partnership
to provide a foundation for building a shared future with the Kabi Kabi
peoples and the Jinibara peoples.

We wish to pay respect to their Elders – past, present and emerging, and
acknowledge the important role First Nations peoples 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 (our beaches, headlands, coastal lagoons, lower estuaries and adjoining public lands) 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: Healthy Coast context
- Part 2: Healthy Coast management.

Part 1 outlines 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, five headland, eight lower estuary and five coastal 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 operates will be delivered using Council's organisational structure, systems and processes. Part 2 of the Healthy Coast Management Plan supports better integration of these activities.

On an annual basis Council will review the collective Healthy Coast Management Plan management priorities that need to be delivered. Operational and capital tasks will be prioritised for implementation in the following financial year for consideration during the budget development process. This HCMP annual implementation program, which details key coastal actions and management priorities for the following year, will be shared with the community.

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.

Council recognises the Kabi Kabi peoples as the traditional owners of the land on the Coast. Through engagement during the development of this plan it is understood cultural heritage values are tangible and intangible in nature. It is intended that Kabi Kabi will be included early in the planning process for significant coastal management priorities to ensure values present are either preserved and/or appropriately recorded for the benefit of current and future generations. Council will continue to build relationships with Kabi Kabi, working together to preserve and protect the Coasts cultural and natural environment values.

Applying the guiding principles

These guiding principles, 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.	Planning and delivery
	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.

The majority of land on the Coast is publicly owned, as shown in Table 1.

Figures 1 outline land ownership and management responsibilities for the coastal system.

Table 1. Percentage of publicly and privately owned land within the geographic scope of the Coast.

	Owned land	
	Public (%)	Private (%)
Open beaches	78	22
Headlands	67	33
Lower estuaries	76	24
Coastal lagoons	70	30

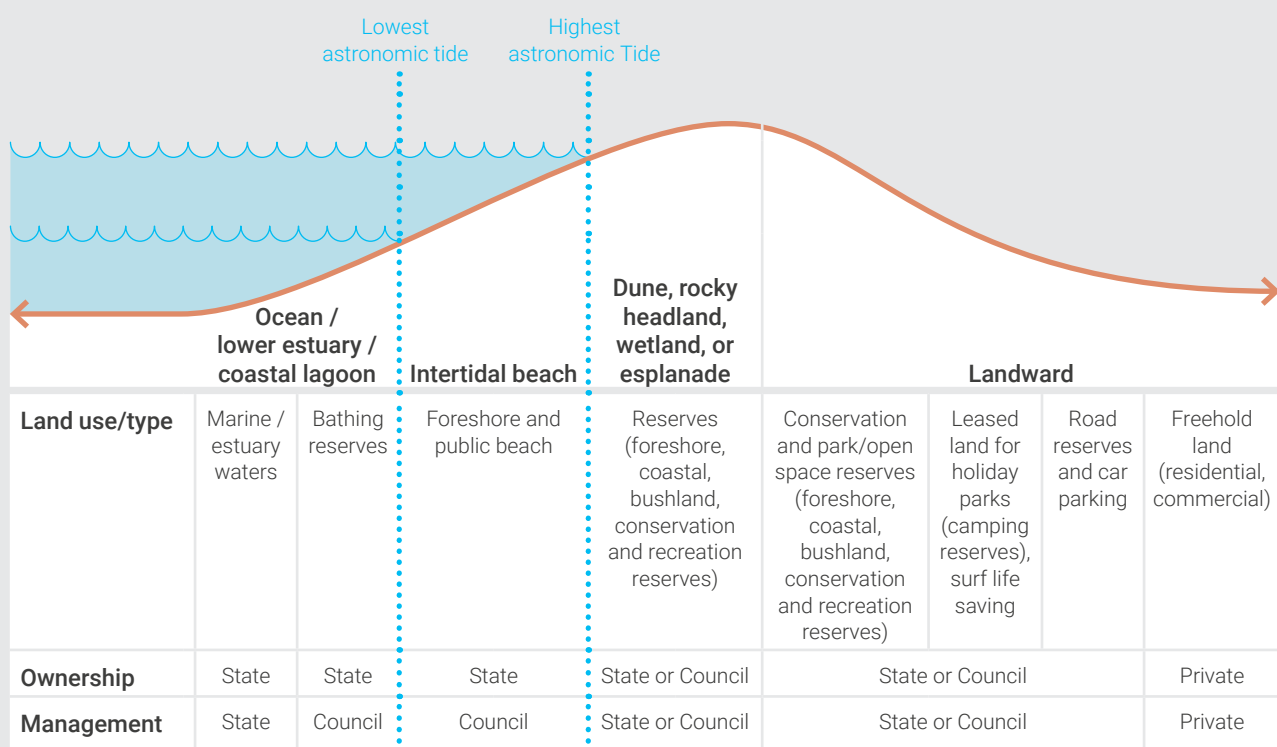


Figure 1. Generalised coastal system land ownership and management responsibilities.



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 2). In doing so, there are numerous activities that are delivered through Council wide management programs and initiatives.

Table 2. Descriptions of coastal management functions, associated coast wide actions and alignment with strategic coastal outcomes.

Coastal management function	Description	Strategic coastal outcomes		
		A healthy environment	Resilient built assets	Sustainable community use
Coastal habitats	Management of coastal habitats to protect and enhance natural coastal areas, including: • Environment reserve management • Community Bushcare program	•		
Coastal fauna	Management of our coastal fauna, including: • TurtleCare Program • Shorebird conservation	•		
Water quality	Managing catchment impacts on coastal water quality, including: • Erosion and Sediment Control Program • Stormwater management • Waterway health monitoring	•		•
Marine pollution	Managing marine pollution along our coastline including: • 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: • 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		•	•

Coastal management function	Description	Strategic coastal outcomes		
		A healthy environment	Resilient built assets	Sustainable community use
Biosecurity, public health and safety	Protecting public health and the environment, including: • Pest plant and animal management • Controlling mosquitoes and biting midges • Regulating pollution (light, dust, odour, spray drift, smoke and stormwater)			•
Local amenity and local laws	Maintaining and regulating local amenity through local laws, including: • Domestic animal management • Permitted events in open space • Permitted commercial activities in open space • Regulated parking • Abandoned vehicles • Protection of vegetation in local government controlled areas			•
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	•	•	•

Maintaining a healthy Coast is everyone's responsibility. Reporting issues on the Coast, such as illegal clearing, encroachments and informal beach accesses, can greatly assist Council to manage the Coast effectively. The Sunshine Coast App is the preferred tool to make service requests to report issues on the Coast and is available for free on both the App Store and Google Play. Alternatively, issues can be reported through Council's locally-based call centre on 07 5475 7272 or 1300 007 272.

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 400m wide area of the open beach coast and headlands (including 200m of open beach waters and 200m of adjacent landward area) and estuaries and coastal lagoon waters with a 100m wide area of adjacent landward area.

Coast management units and segments have been established to enable clear communication of current and future management along the Coast. The Coast management unit extents are based on existing suburb boundaries and coastal landforms (predominately headlands or estuaries).

A total of 38 Coast management units are identified along the open beach, headlands, lower estuaries and coastal lagoons.

Each Coast management unit is further divided into Coast management segments, based primarily on landform, existing coastal defences, or land use changes. Figure 2 and Table 3 display a map and summary information on the Healthy Coast Management Plan Coast management 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 management units that align to this plan.

Table 3. Summary of the Coast management units and segments.

Coast management unit		Coast management segments
Open Beach		
01	Coolum Beach	O1A, O1B, O1C
02	Yaroomba Beach	O2A, O2B
03	Mount Coolum Beach	O3A
04	Marcoola Beach	O4A, O4B, O4C
05	Mudjimba Beach	O5A, O5B, O5C
06	Twin Waters Beach	O6A, O6B
07	Maroochydore Beach	O7A
08	Alexandra Headland Beach	O8A, O8B
09	Mooloolaba Beach	O9A, O9B, O9C
010	Buddina Beach	O10A
011	Warana Beach	O11A
012	Bokarina Beach	O12A
013	Wurtulla Beach	O13A
014	Currimundi Beach	O14A, O14B
015	Dicky Beach	O15A
016	Moffat Beach	O16A
017	Shelly Beach	O17A
018	Kings Beach	O18A
019	Happy Valley	O19A
020	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

Coast management unit		Coast management segments
Lower 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
Coastal lagoon		
L1	Stumers Creek	L1A, L1B
L2	Currimundi Creek	L2A, L2B
L3	Coondibah Creek	L3A
L4	Bunbubah Creek	L4A
L5	Tooway Creek	L5A

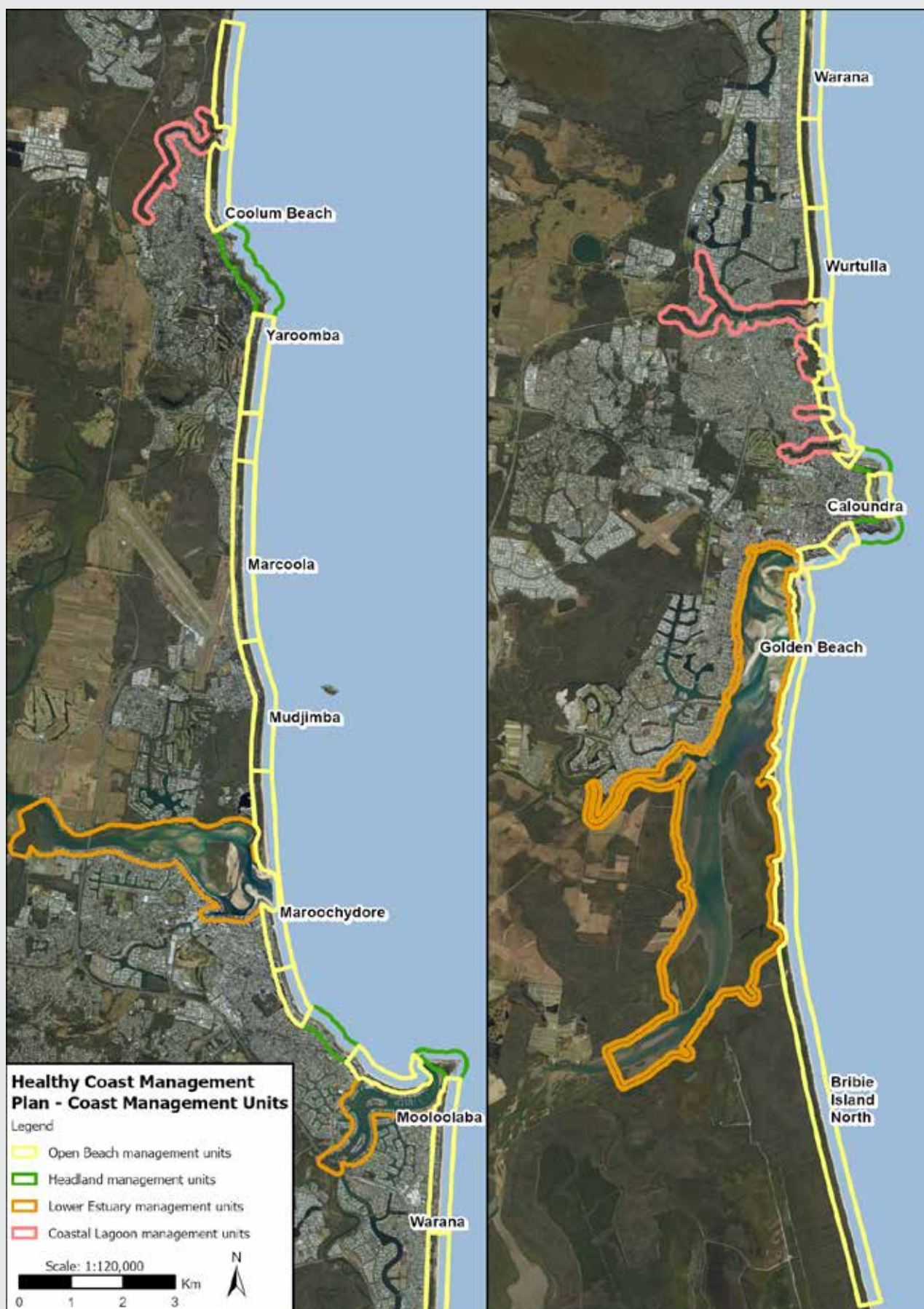


Figure 2. Healthy Coast Management Plan Coast management units.

6 Management of the Coast – Coast management units and segments

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

For each Coast management 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 management unit
Management statement	Overarching statement on strategic management intent, based on current management priorities
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. The management priorities reflect issues at the current point in time and may require adaptive responses
Coastal Health Report 2023	Coastal Health Report 2023 scores and key findings for each Coast management unit
Additional information	Current coastal management information specifically related to the Coast management unit, including scientific, social or asset-based information, studies, plans, or strategies
Community groups	Key community groups active within the Coast management unit
Segment information	Further level of information for the individual Coast segments contained within that Coast management unit, including: • Description – description of Coast management 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



Coolum Beach – Open Beach Unit O1



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 focused 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.

Management priorities

		Management segment		
Management function	Management priorities	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 2023

Overall health	Good
Biodiversity	Fair
Beach and buffer	Excellent
Public benefits	Excellent

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

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.

Segment information

01A Coolum Beach	
Description	North Council boundary to Stumers Creek
Coastal features	- Excellent dune width - Adjoining coastal creeks and wetlands
Environment values	- 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>Allocasuarina emuina</i> - Core koala habitat area
Built assets	–
Sustainable use values	- Locally popular recreation area, containing dog walking, fishing and surfing locations - Bathing reserve - Beach access 68 - Dog off leash area
Key pressures	Existing: Use and demand from residents and visitors. Coastal hazards: Increased future exposure to open coast erosion

01B Coolum Beach	
Description	Stumers Creek to Coolum Beach Holiday Park.
Coastal features	Excellent dune width
Environment values	- 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>Allocasuarina emuina</i>
Built assets	–
Sustainable use values	- 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 - Commercial permits: tandem skydiving and parachute landings, beach equipment hire, learn to surf lessons
Key pressures	Existing: Use and demand from residents and visitors. Coastal hazards: Increased future exposure to open coast erosion

01C Coolum Beach	
Description	Coolum Beach Holiday Park to north end of rocky foreshore.
Coastal features	- Excellent dune width along north end of Coolum Beach Holiday Park, narrowing to the south - Coolum SLSC, Tickle Park and skatepark protected by 150m 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 mapping impacts Coolum Beach Holiday Park
Environment values	- Stumers Creek Bushland Reserve - Point Perry Foreshore Reserve - Core koala habitat area
Built assets	- 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
Sustainable use values	- 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 and matting access - Event: Bloody Long Walk - Commercial permits: tandem skydiving and parachute landings, beach equipment hire, learn to surf lessons
Key pressures	Existing: High level of recreation and tourism use and demand. New major transport hub in Coolum West expected to create additional use and demand pressure. Coastal hazards: Increased future exposure to open coast erosion will place assets at risk, including public foreshore infrastructure and some areas of Coolum Beach Holiday Park

Stumers Creek – Lagoon Unit L1



Description

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, while 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.

Management priorities

		Management segment	
Management function	Management priorities	L1A	L1B
Coastal hazards	Implement coastal lagoon management activities	•	
	Undertake waterway litter management	•	•
Water quality	Undertake water quality monitoring of waterways	•	
	Manage environmental impacts from encroachment		•
Coastal habitats	Manage impacts from illegal camping	•	

Coastal Health Report 2023

Overall health	Good
Biodiversity	Good
Beach and buffer	Good
Public benefits	Excellent

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.

Additional information

[Coolum Sports Complex Master Plan 2011.](#)

Community groups

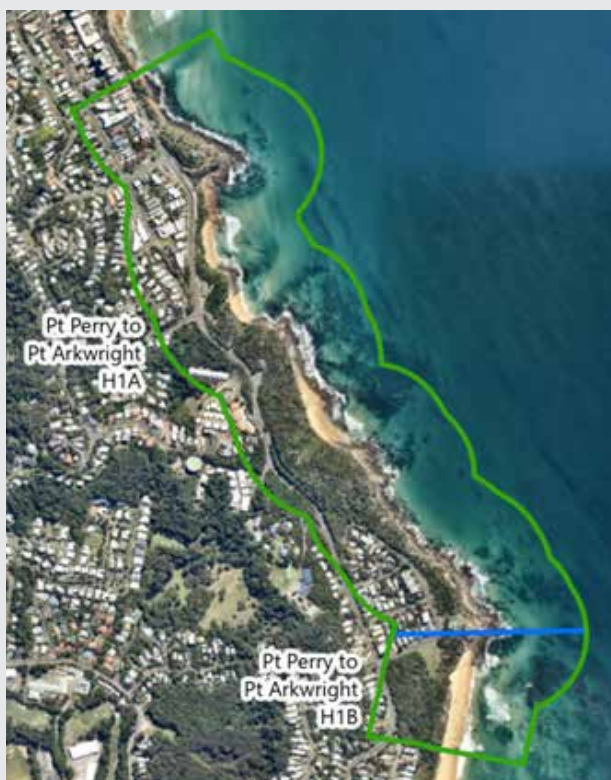
Stumers Creek Bushcare,
Coolum and North Shore Coast Care.

Segment information

L1A	Stumers Creek	
Description	Stumers Creek from mouth upstream to David Low Way (includes north arm Stumers Creek)	
Coastal features	- 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
Environment values	- 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), protected marine plants	- Environment and Liveability Strategy and Biodiversity Report identifies majority of riparian vegetation as primary core habitat - Core koala habitat area
Built assets	Playground and amenities (Stumers Creek Park)	Stumers Creek Road
Sustainable use values	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
Key pressures	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.

L1B	Stumers Creek	
Description	Stumers Creek from David Low Way upstream to Park Crescent.	
Coastal features	- Significant modification to sections of creek channel - Excellent riparian width on north bank	Fair to excellent riparian width on south bank
Environment values	- Stumers Creek Riparian Reserve - Core koala habitat area	Ecosystems: Melaleuca sand plains (12.2.7), Heath sand plains (12.2.12), threatened plant <i>Eucalyptus conglomerata</i>, protected marine plants
Built assets	- Coolum Sporting Complex - David Low Way	Residential development
Sustainable use values	–	
Key pressures	Existing: 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.

Point Perry and Point Arkwright – Headland Unit H1



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. Headlands have high cultural significance for Traditional Custodians of the land as places for viewing out across the landscape, looking onto as landmarks and as gathering locations. 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.

Management priorities

		Management segment	
Management function	Management priorities	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 2023

Overall health	Good
Biodiversity	Good
Public benefits	Excellent
Overall health is good. Point Perry to Point Arkwright supports good biodiversity and excellent public benefits.	

Additional information

Point Arkwright Local Area Parking Plan 2017.

Community groups

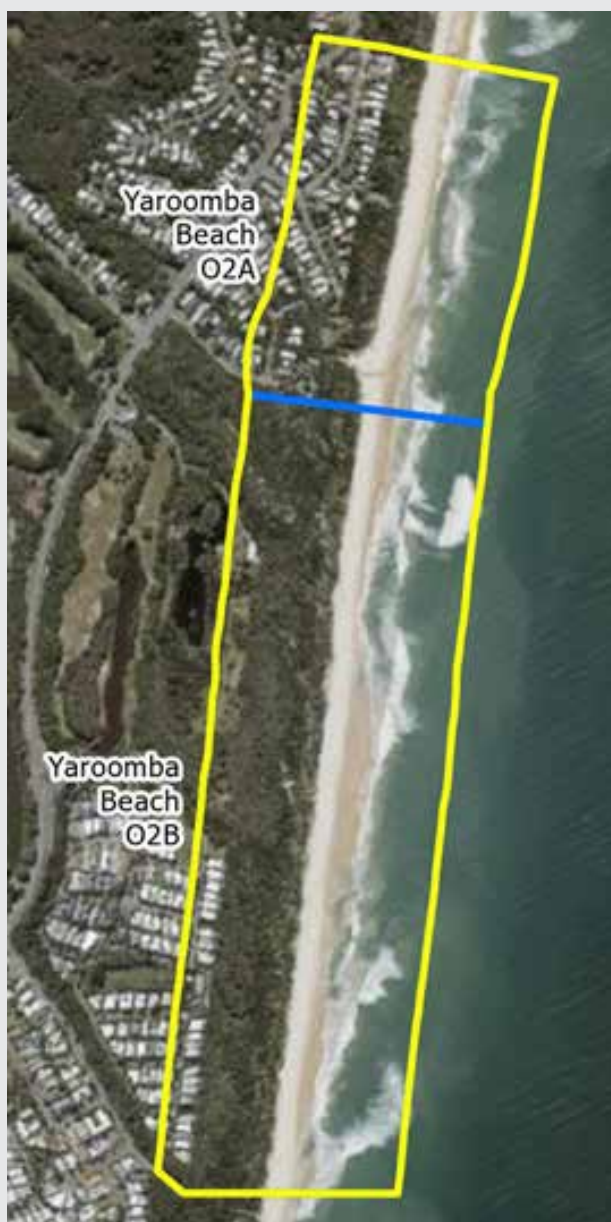
Yerranya Coastcare, Coolum and North Shore Coast Care.

Segment information

H1A	Point Perry and Point Arkwright	
Description	Northernmost rocky foreshore of Point Perry headland to tip of Point Arkwright (Andrew Street).	
Coastal features	- 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
Environment values	- Point Perry Foreshore Reserve - Yaroomba Coolum Foreshore Reserve - Intertidal rock pools - High value shorebird habitat - Vegetation identified as large stepping stone connecting habitat by Council's Environment and Liveability Strategy and Biodiversity Report	- 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> - Core koala habitat area
Built assets	- Viewing platforms, amenities and car park (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
Sustainable use values	- 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
Key pressures	Existing: Recreational use and demand from Coolum township and residential areas.	Coastal hazards: Road and coastal access infrastructure may be impacted by overland runoff and geotechnical instabilities over time.

H1B	Point Perry and Point Arkwright	
Description	Tip of Point Arkwright (Andrew Street) to Yaroomba suburb boundary (north end of Yinneburra Street).	
Coastal features	- 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
Environment values	- Yinneburra Environment Reserve - Intertidal rock pools - High value shorebird habitat - Vegetation identified as large stepping stone connecting habitat by Council's Environment and Liveability Strategy and Biodiversity Report	- 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> - Core koala habitat area
Built assets	- David Low Way, Andrew Street - Stormwater water quality devices	Residential development and tourist accommodation
Sustainable use values	- 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
Key pressures	Existing: High to medium level of recreation and tourism demand.	Coastal hazards: Road and coastal access infrastructure may be impacted by overland runoff and geotechnical instabilities over time.

Yaroomba Beach – Open Beach Unit O2



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, focused 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 maintaining and protecting the ecological health of the natural dune areas, managing inappropriate uses and improving passive recreation opportunities.

Management priorities

		Management segment	
Management function	Management priorities	O2A	O2B
Coastal habitats	Manage impacts from illegal viewshed clearing	•	
	Manage environmental impacts from encroachment	•	
Biosecurity	Implement coastal fox control program	•	•

Coastal Health Report 2023

Overall health	Good
Biodiversity	Fair
Beach and buffer	Excellent
Public benefits	Excellent

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

Additional information

[Yaroomba Local Area Parking Plan 2017.](#)

Community groups

Yerranya Coastcare, Coolum and North Shore Coast Care, Friends of Yaroomba, Yaroomba Boardriders Club.

Segment information

O2A	Yaroomba Beach	
Description	Yaroomba suburb north boundary (north end of Yinneburra Street) to Warragah Parade.	
Coastal features	- 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
Environment values	- Dune and vegetation buffer width typically 60m - 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
Built assets	- Playground, amenities and viewing platform (Birrahl Park) - Viewing platform (Geeribach Lane) - Lifeguard tower (Hyatt Beach)	- Yinneburra Street, Yerranya Row, David Low Way - Residential development
Sustainable use values	- Swimming, surfing and recreation opportunities are well utilised - Bathing reserve - Beach access 88-90	- Patrolled beach - Birrahl Park - Local heritage: Kirkdale shipwreck
Key pressures	Existing: Medium level of recreational use	Coastal hazards: Potential for increased exposure to open coast erosion into the future. Localised areas of public and private assets may be at risk from erosion by 2100.

O2B	Yaroomba Beach	
Description	Warragah Parade to Yaroomba suburb south boundary (Tanah Street East).	
Coastal features	Exposure to prevailing wave climate due to south facing aspect drives higher sediment transport rates	Excellent dune width
Environment values	- Dune and vegetation buffer width typically 60m - Marcoola-Yaroomba Foreshore Reserve - 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	- Ecosystems: Foredune complex (12.2.14), Open forest beach ridges (12.2.5 (Of Concern), Heath sand plains (12.2.12) - Core koala habitat area
Built assets	- Whitehaven Parade, Belle Mare Avenue - Residential development	
Sustainable use values	- Bathing reserve - Beach access 91-93	Patrolled beach
Key pressures	Existing: Low level of recreational use.	Coastal hazards: Potential for increased exposure to open coast erosion into the future.

Mount Coolum Beach – Open Beach Unit O3



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 a 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 focused on maintaining and protecting the natural values of the extensive dune system and managing inappropriate uses.

Management priorities

		Management segment
Management function	Management priorities	O3A
Coastal habitats	Manage impacts from illegal camping	•
	Manage environmental impacts from encroachment	•
Biosecurity	Implement coastal fox control program	•

Coastal Health Report 2023

Overall health	Good
Biodiversity	Fair
Beach and buffer	Excellent
Public benefits	Excellent

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

Additional information

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Community groups

Coolum and North Shore Coast Care.

Segment information

O3A	Mount Coolum Beach	
Description	Mount Coolum suburb north boundary (at Tanah Street East) to Mount Coolum suburb south boundary (at Merchants Parade).	
Coastal features	- 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
Environment values	- 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
Built assets	- Boardwalk - Lifeguard Tower	Residential development
Sustainable use values	- 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)
Key pressures	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

Marcoola Beach – Open Beach Unit O4



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 focused on protecting the dune habitats, managing inappropriate uses and improving key local streetscapes and parks to enhance community access and connections.

Management priorities

		Management segment		
Management function	Management priorities	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 2023

Overall health	Good
Biodiversity	Fair
Beach and buffer	Excellent
Public benefits	Good

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.

Additional information

[Marcoola Local Area Parking Plan 2017.](#)

Community groups

Marcoola SLSC, Marcoola Community Group, Coolum and North Shore Coast Care, Marcoola Coastcare.

Segment information

O4A	Marcoola Beach	
Description	Marcoola suburb north boundary (at Merchants Parade) to south most point of Marcoola Esplanade.	
Coastal features	- Low longshore sediment transport rates and minor shoreline recession from long-term erosion - Good dune width	- Present day open coast erosion mapping impacts SLSC 2100 open coast erosion mapping impacts Marcoola Esplanade
Environment values	- Marcoola-Yaroomba Foreshore Reserve - Mudjimba-Marcoola Foreshore Bushland Reserve - Ecosystem: Foredune 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
Built assets	- 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
Sustainable use values	- Recreation use focused on Marcoola township and SLSC - Bathing reserve - Beach access 98-110 - Patrolled beach	- Felix Parry Park - Marcoola town centre - Commercial permits: learn to surf lessons
Key pressures	Existing: Medium level of recreational use and demand focused 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

O4B	Marcoola Beach	
Description	Southern most point of Marcoola Esplanade to north end of Green Turtle Place.	
Coastal features	Low longshore sediment transport rates and minor shoreline recession from long-term erosion	- Good dune width 2100 open coast erosion mapping impacts Marcoola Esplanade
Environment values	- Mudjimba-Marcoola Foreshore Bushland Reserve - Ecosystem: Foredune 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
Built assets	David Low Way	Sunshine Coast Airport
Sustainable use values	- Bathing reserve - Beach access 111	Commercial permits: learn to surf lessons
Key pressures	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.

O4C	Marcoola Beach	
Description	North end of Green Turtle Place to Marcoola suburb south boundary (Mudjimba Esplanade and David Low Way intersection).	
Coastal features	Low longshore sediment transport rates and minor shoreline recession from long-term erosion	- Good dune width 2100 open coast erosion mapping impacts David Low Way
Environment values	- Mudjimba-Marcoola Foreshore Bushland Reserve - Ecosystem: Foredune 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
Built assets	- Discovery Beach Lifeguard tower - Playground, amenities and viewing platform (Sunset Strip) - David Low Way	- Residential development - Commercial premises along David Low Way
Sustainable use values	- Recreation use focused on tourist accommodation areas - Bathing reserve - Beach access 112-116	- Patrolled beach - Marcoola Reserve - Commercial permits: learn to surf lessons
Key pressures	Existing: Medium level of recreational use and demand focused 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.

Mudjimba Beach – Open Beach Unit O5



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, while 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, focused 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.

Management priorities

		Management segment		
Management function	Management priorities	O5A	O5B	O5C
Biosecurity	Implement coastal fox control program	•	•	•
Coastal hazards	Coastal hazard adaptation precinct planning for Mudjimba foreshore (CHAS priority)		•	

Coastal Health Report 2023

Overall health	Good
Biodiversity	Fair
Beach and buffer	Excellent
Public benefits	Excellent

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.

Additional information

[Mudjimba Local Area Parking Plan 2017.](#)

Community groups

Mudjimba SLSC, Mudjimba Beach Boardriders Club, Mudjimba Longboard Club, Coolum and North Shore Coast Care, Mudjimba Dunecare.

Segment information

O5A	Mudjimba Beach	
Description	Mudjimba suburb north boundary (at Mudjimba Esplanade and David Low Way intersection) to beach access No. 123 (Power Memorial Park).	
Coastal features	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 mapping impacts Mudjimba Esplanade
Environment values	- Mudjimba-Marcoola 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
Built assets	Skatepark, amenities and car park (Mudjimba Esplanade Skate Park)	- Mudjimba Esplanade - Residential development
Sustainable use values	- Bathing reserve - Beach access 117-122	- Mudjimba Esplanade Skate Park - Commercial permits: learn to surf lessons
Key pressures	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.

O5B	Mudjimba Beach	
Description	Power Memorial Park extent (beach access 123 to beach access 125)	
Coastal features	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
Environment values	- Maroochy River-Mudjimba Foreshore Bushland Reserve - Cottonwood Street Bushland Reserve	Ecosystems: Foredune complex (12.2.14), Melaleuca sand plains (12.2.7)
Built assets	- Mudjimba SLSC - Mudjimba Lifeguard tower - Playground, amenities and viewing platforms (Power Memorial Park)	- Mudjimba Esplanade - Residential development - Commercial precinct adjoins Power Memorial Park
Sustainable use values	- Recreation focused primarily around Power Memorial Park and Mudjimba SLSC - Bathing reserve - Beach access 123-125	- Patrolled beach - Power Memorial Park - Commercial permits: learn to surf lessons
Key pressures	Existing: Medium level of recreational use focused 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.

O5C	Mudjimba Beach	
Description	Cottonwood Street (at beach access 125) to Mudjimba suburb south boundary (intersection of Ocean Drive and North Shore Road)	
Coastal features	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
Environment values	- 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
Built assets	Mudjimba Beach Holiday Park	Ocean Drive
Sustainable use values	- Bathing reserve - Beach access 126-130	Commercial permits: learn to surf lessons
Key pressures	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. Low-lying areas may be increasingly exposed to inundation from storm tide.

Twin Waters Beach – Open Beach Unit O6



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 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.

Management priorities

		Management segment	
Management function	Management priorities	O6A	O6B
Biosecurity	Implement coastal fox control program	•	•
Coastal fauna	Undertake shorebird surveys		•
Coastal hazards	Undertake dune revegetation		•

Coastal Health Report 2023

Overall health	Excellent
Biodiversity	Fair
Beach and buffer	Excellent
Public benefits	Excellent

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.

Additional information

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Community groups

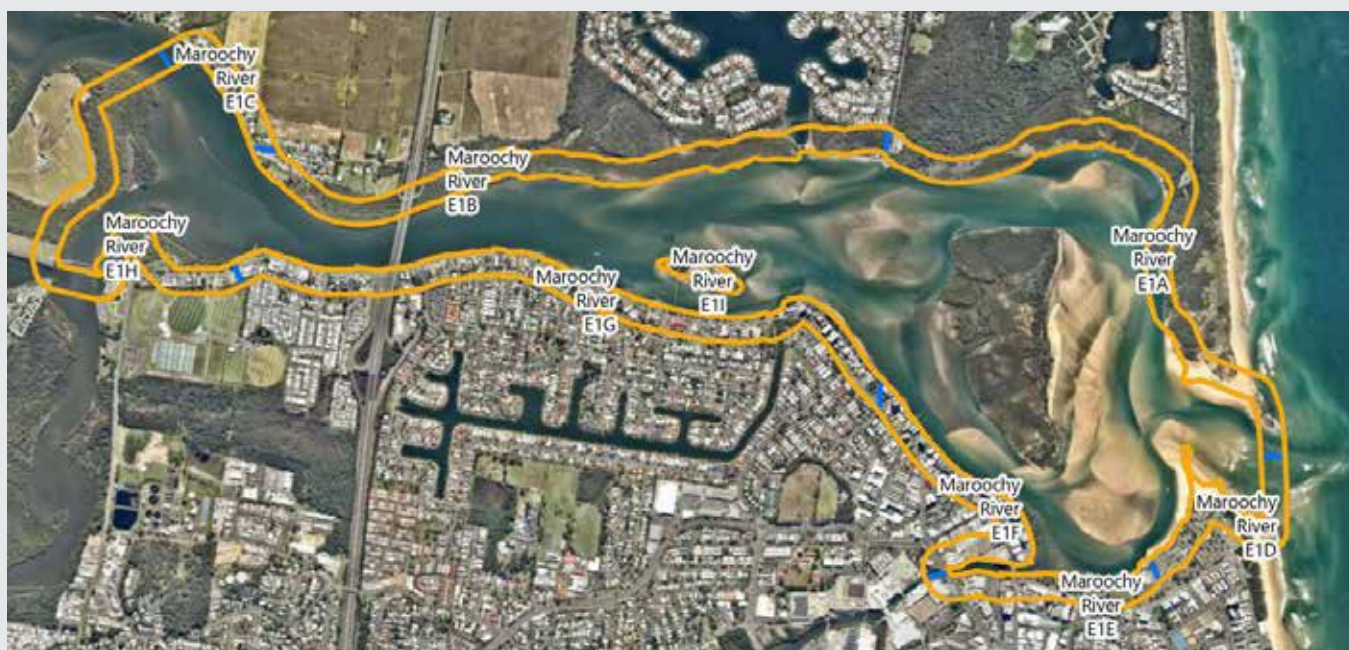
Twin Waters Coastcare.

Segment information

O6A	Twin Waters Beach	
Description	Twin Waters suburb north boundary (intersection of Ocean Drive and North Shore Road) to North Shore Road Car Park.	
Coastal features	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 mapping impacts North Shore Road roadway
Environment values	- 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
Built assets	- Twin Waters Resort - Twin Waters Lifeguard Headquarters	- Twin Waters Lifeguard tower - North Shore Road
Sustainable use values	- Bathing reserve - Beach access 131-132	Patrolled beach
Key pressures	Existing: Medium level of recreational use, focused on Twin Water Resort area.	Coastal hazards: Increased exposure to open coast erosion into the future. Short section of North Shore Road within the 2070 erosion prone area.

O6B	Twin Waters Beach	
Description	North Shore Rd Car Park to the Twin Water suburb south boundary (at the Maroochy River entrance)	
Coastal features	- 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 mapping impacts North Shore Road Car Park
Environment values	- 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
Built assets	North Shore Road Car Park	
Sustainable use values	- Bathing reserve - Beach access 133-135	Dog off leash area
Key pressures	Existing: Medium level of recreational use, focused on Maroochy River mouth area, creates pressure on shorebird roosting area.	Coastal hazards: Increased exposure to open coast erosion into the future

Maroochy River Estuary – Estuary Unit E1



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 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 to 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 car park to Cornmeal Creek), E1F (Cornmeal Creek to 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 focused 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 focused on improving the streetscape, parkland and transport assets for community use and enjoyment.

Coastal Health Report 2023

Overall health	Good
Biodiversity	Fair
Beach and buffer	Excellent
Public benefits	Excellent

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.

Management priorities		Management segment								
Management function	Management priorities	E1A	E1B	E1C	E1D	E1E	E1F	E1G	E1H	E1I
Biosecurity	Implement coastal fox control program	•								
	Undertake mosquito surveillance and treatment	•	•	•						
	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 Esp (SEMP priority)							•		
	Undertake Coastal Hazard Adaptation Precinct Planning (CHAPP) (CHAS priority)				•	•	•	•	•	
	Coastal hazard adaptation precinct planning for Chambers Island (CHAS priority)									•
Coastal habitat	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 Ave corridor					•	•			

Segment information

E1A	Maroochy River Estuary	
Description	Maroochy River mouth (including Pincushion Island) west to Nojoor Rd boat ramp.	
Coastal features	- Highly mobile sand spit connecting mainland to Pincushion Island - Excellent riparian width - Pincushion Island periodically connected to or disconnected from mainland, dependent on sand supply and storm and flood conditions	
Environment values	- 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)	
Built assets	- Amenities and car park (North Shore Road Park) - Boat ramp and car park (Nojoor Road)	
Sustainable use values	- Beach access 136 - Dog off leash area - North Shore Road Park - District level non-motorised water sport access point (Nojoor Road) - Popular recreational fishing location	
Key pressures	Existing: Recreational use creates pressure on shorebird roosting and feeding areas. Catchment water quality impacts (upstream land uses, sewage treatment plant). Coastal hazards: Increased exposure to tidal and storm tide inundation and coincident flooding in the future.	

E1B	Maroochy River Estuary	
Description	Nojoor Road boat ramp to Oyster Bank Road.	
Coastal features	Poor riparian width	
Environment values	- Maroochy River Conservation Park (State Government) - High value shorebird habitat - Fish Habitat Area (Maroochy) - Threatened species <i>Xeromys myoides</i> - 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	
Built assets	Twin Waters Lake weir and exchange infrastructure	
Sustainable use values	Popular recreational fishing location	
Key pressures	Existing: 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.	

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E1C	Maroochy River Estuary
Description	Foreshore adjacent to Oyster Bank Road
Coastal features	- Excellent riparian width - Contains Twin Waters canal entrance
Environment values	- Maroochy River Conservation Park (State Government) - High value shorebird habitat - Fish Habitat Area (Maroochy) - Threatened species <i>Xeromys myoides</i> - 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
Built assets	Twin Waters Lake weir and exchange infrastructure
Sustainable use values	Popular recreational fishing location
Key pressures	Existing: 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.

E1D	Maroochy River Estuary
Description	Maroochy River mouth to Boat Shed car park
Coastal features	- 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 mapping impacts residential and commercial areas - Present day open coast erosion mapping impacts holiday park
Environment values	- Cotton Tree-Alex Foreshore Bushland Reserve - High value shorebird habitat - Ecosystems: Foredune complex (12.2.14)
Built assets	- Cotton Tree Holiday Park - Buried geotextile seawall and groyne field at Cotton Tree Holiday park - Residential development, commercial premises, tourist accommodation
Sustainable use values	- High level of recreational demand and recreational fishing - Beach access 138-140 - Bathing reserve - State Heritage Place Cotton Tree Caravan Park - Commercial permits: beach equipment hire, stand up paddle lessons
Key pressures	Existing: 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. Coastal hazards: 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.

E1E	Maroochy River Estuary
Description	Boat Shed car park to Cornmeal Creek mouth.
Coastal features	- Excellent riparian width - Contains Cornmeal Creek mouth 2100 tidal area mapping impacts residential and commercial areas
Environment values	High value shorebird habitat
Built assets	- Cotton Tree Aquatic Centre - Playgrounds and 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
Sustainable use values	High level of recreational demand and recreational fishing
Key pressures	Existing: 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. Coastal hazards: 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.

E1F	Maroochy River Estuary	
Description	Cornmeal Creek mouth to southeast end of Picnic Point Esplanade (south east end Girl Guide Park).	
Coastal features	- Poor riparian width - Small seawalls at end of Baden Powell Street and Wharf Street	- Cornmeal Creek mouth 2100 tidal area mapping impacts residential and commercial areas
Environment values	High value shorebird habitat	
Built assets	- Private estuary revetments, jetties and pontoons - Duporth Avenue	Residential development, commercial premises, tourist accommodation
Sustainable use values	High level of recreational demand and recreational fishing	
Key pressures	Existing: Recreational use creates pressure on shorebird roosting and feeding areas. Catchment water quality impacts (upstream land uses, sewage treatment plant).	Coastal hazards: 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.

E1G	Maroochy River Estuary	
Description	Southeast end of Picnic Point Esplanade (south east end Girl Guide Park) to Codhole boat ramp	
Coastal features	- Excellent riparian width - Maroochy Canal entrance	2100 tidal area mapping impacts residential and commercial areas
Environment values	High value shorebird habitat	
Built assets	- Multiple boat ramps and canoe launches - Amenities (Thomas and Bream Streets) - Playground (Adolph Blanck Park) - Estuary revetments	- Bradman Avenue, Duporth Avenue - Stormwater water quality devices - Residential development, commercial premises, tourist accommodation
Sustainable use values	- 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 Ave, Picnic Point Esp) - Commercial permits: seaplane flights, boat and equipment hire
Key pressures	Existing: 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.	Coastal hazards: 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.

E1H	Maroochy River Estuary	
Description	Codhole boat ramp to Eudlo Creek	
Coastal features	- Good to poor riparian width - Confluence of Maroochy River and Eudlo Creek	2100 tidal area mapping impacts residential and commercial areas
Environment values	- High value shorebird habitat - Fish Habitat Area (Maroochy) - Persistent medium sized seagrass patch (from Cod Hole boat ramp to upstream of Eudlo Creek)	- Ecosystems: Casuarina intertidal margins (12.1.1 (Of Concern), Mangrove shrubland (12.1.3), Vine forest beach ridges (12.1.2) - Fishermans Road Bushland Reserve
Built assets	Boat ramp and car park (Maroochy Lions Park, Eudlo Creek)	- Boat ramp, playground, amenities (Codhole Park) - Bradman Avenue
Sustainable use values	Codhole Park	Popular recreational fishing location
Key pressures	Existing: Catchment water quality impacts (upstream land uses, sewage treatment plant). Increased demand from population growth and 2032 Olympic and Para-Olympic and activation.	Coastal hazards: 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.

E1I	Maroochy River Estuary	
Description	Chambers Island	
Coastal features	–	
Environment values	- Fish Habitat Area (Maroochy) - Ecosystems: Saltpan vegetation (12.1.20), Mangrove shrubland (12.1.3)	- High value shorebird habitat - Non-persistent seagrass beds (landward side of the island)
Built assets	Maroochy Sailing Club facilities	Maroochy Rowing Club facilities
Sustainable use values	Popular recreational fishing location	
Key pressures	Existing: Catchment water quality impacts (upstream land uses, sewage treatment plant). Increased demand from population growth and 2032 Olympic and Para-Olympic and activation.	Coastal hazards: 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.

Maroochydore Beach – Open Beach Unit 07



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: 07A 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 focused on the protection of coastal based assets from coastal hazards through future planning, infrastructure upgrades and sand nourishment, while also maintaining and improving the health and resilience of the dune ecosystems.

Management priorities

		Management segment
Management function	Management priorities	07A
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 2023

Overall health	Fair
Biodiversity	Poor
Beach and buffer	Good
Public benefits	Excellent

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

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.

Segment information

07A	Maroochy Beach	
Description	Maroochy River mouth to Maroochydhore suburb south boundary (Maroubra Street).	
Coastal features	• 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 mapping impacts residential, commercial, tourist areas • Present day open coast erosion mapping impacts SLSC and holiday park
Environment values	• 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
Built assets	• Maroochy SLSC facilities • Lifeguard tower • Amenities (SLSC) • Cotton Tree Holiday Park • Maroochydhore 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
Sustainable use values	• Significant recreation and economic values • Focal point for tourism, beach related recreation and events • Maroochydhore 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 • Event: Australian Surf Life Saving Championships • Commercial permits: learn to surf lessons
Key pressures	Existing: Very high level of recreational use and demand from adjoining highly developed and densely populated areas.	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.

Alexandra Headland Beach – Open Beach Unit O8



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 focused 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.

Management priorities

		Management segment	
Management function	Management priorities	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 habitats	Undertake dune revegetation	•	•

Coastal Health Report 2023

Overall health	Fair
Biodiversity	Poor
Beach and buffer	Fair
Public benefits	Good

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

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.

Segment information

O8A	Alexandra Headland Beach	
Description	Alexandra Headland suburb north boundary (Maroubra Street) to Alexandra Headland Skate Park	
Coastal features	- 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 mapping impacts Alexandra Parade 2100 open coast erosion mapping impacts residential areas and tourist accommodation
Environment values	- Narrow dune vegetation - Cotton Tree-Alex Foreshore Bushland Reserve	Ecosystems: Foredune complex (12.2.14)
Built assets	- Playground and amenities (Nelson Park) - Alexandra Parade - Stormwater water quality devices	Residential development, tourist accommodation, commercial areas
Sustainable use values	- Bathing reserve - Beach access 154-155 - Buhk Family Park - Seaforth Park	- Cooloolathin Park - Nelson Park - Events: Australian Surf Life Saving Championships, The Summer of Surf
Key pressures	Existing: High level of recreational use and demand from adjoining highly developed and densely populated areas.	Coastal hazards: Increasing open coast erosion in the future, with public and some private infrastructure at risk.

O8B	Alexandra Headland Beach	
Description	Alexandra Headland Skate Park to north extent of Alexandra Headland rocky foreshore (Boolarong Crescent)	
Coastal features	- 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 mapping impacts Alexandra Parade 2100 open coast erosion mapping impacts residential areas and tourist accommodation
Environment values	- Narrow dune vegetation - Cotton Tree-Alex Foreshore Bushland Reserve	Nearshore coral reef
Built assets	- 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
Sustainable use values	- Focal point for tourism and beach related recreation and surf life saving culture - Bathing reserve - Beach access 156-165 - Patrolled beach - Prohibited dog area - Buhk Family Park, Wilkes Family Park and Trotters Park	- Local heritage place: Bellbird Shipwreck - Beach wheelchair and matting access - Hosts significant water-based events, including yacht races, surf carnivals, triathlons - Events: Australian Surf Life Saving Championships, Hayden Kenny Classic - Commercial permits: learn to surf lessons
Key pressures	Existing: 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.	Coastal hazards: Increasing open coast erosion in the future, with public and some private infrastructure at risk.

Alexandra Headland – Headland Unit H2



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 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. Headlands have high cultural significance for Traditional Custodians of the land as places for viewing out across the landscape, looking onto as landmarks and as gathering locations. 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 car park 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 focused 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.

Management priorities

		Management segment	
Management function	Management priorities	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 2023

Overall health	Good
Biodiversity	Good
Public benefits	Good

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

Additional information

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Community groups

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

Segment information

O8A	Alexandra Headland	
Description	North extent of Alexandra Headland rocky foreshore (Boolarong Crescent) south to Alex Bluff Foreshore car park (beach access 168)	
Coastal features	- Headland and rocky outcrops controls sediment transport - Rocky shore with fringing sandy beach	Natural rock intertidal shoreline
Environment values	- Coastal headland ecosystem - Rocky foreshore intertidal area	- Nearshore coral reef - High value shorebird habitat
Built assets	- Playground and amenities (Alex Bluff Foreshore Park) - Headland seawall (Alex Bluff Foreshore Park)	- Alexandra Parade - High and medium density residential development
Sustainable use values	- Coastal viewing opportunities - Headland provides a point break surfing location - Bathing reserve	- Beach access 166-167 - Alex Bluff Foreshore Park - Marina Walk Park
Key pressures	Existing: Medium level of recreational use and demand.	Coastal hazards: Weathering and geomorphic changes of rocky outcrops over time may place some public assets (path, lookout, amenities) at risk.

O8B	Alexandra Headland	
Description	Alex Bluff Foreshore car park (at (beach access 168) to rock outcrop at Beach Terrace (beach access 171).	
Coastal features	- Headland and rocky outcrops controls sediment transport - Rocky shore with fringing sandy beach	Natural rock intertidal shoreline
Environment values	Coastal headland ecosystem	Rocky foreshore intertidal area
Built assets	- 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
Sustainable use values	- Coastal viewing opportunities - Bathing reserve - Beach access 168-171	- Alex Bluff Foreshore Park - Mooloolaba Foreshore Park
Key pressures	Existing: Medium level of recreational use and demand.	Coastal hazards: Weathering and geomorphic changes of rocky outcrops over time may place some public assets (path, lookout, amenities) at risk.

Mooloolaba Beach – Open Beach Unit O9



Description

The Mooloolaba Beach Coast Unit extends from the rocky outcrop at the northern end of Beach Terrace (at beach access 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, while 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.

Management priorities

		Management segment		
Management function	Management priorities	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 2023

Overall health	Fair
Biodiversity	Poor
	Fair
Public benefits	Excellent

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.

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 and The Spit Association.

Segment information

09A Mooloolaba Beach	
Description	From the rocky outcrop at the northern end of Beach Terrace (beach access 171) to south end of Mooloolaba SLSC.
Coastal features	- Protection provided by Point Cartwright - Low sand transport, estimated small net northward movement - Susceptible to erosion during northerly wind/wave events - Very poor dune width 2100 open coast erosion mapping impacts residential and tourist
Environment values	Rocky foreshore intertidal areas
Built assets	- 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
Sustainable use values	- Regional focal point for tourism and beach recreation - Bathing reserve - Beach access 172-179 - Patrolled beach - Mooloolaba Foreshore Park - Beach wheelchair and matting access - Tidal pools formed natural fish traps used by Kabi Kabi in historic times - Events: Mooloolaba new year's eve, Australian Surf Life Saving Championships, IRONMAN 70.3 Sunshine Coast, Mooloolaba Triathlon, Bloody Long Walk
Key pressures	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.

09B Mooloolaba Beach	
Description	South extent of Mooloolaba SLSC to Urunga Esplanade car park.
Coastal features	- Protection provided by Point Cartwright - Low sand transport, estimated small net northward movement - Susceptible to erosion during northerly wind/wave events - Poor dune width 2100 open coast erosion mapping impacts residential
Environment values	Mooloolaba Foreshore Reserve
Built assets	- Mooloolaba Beach Holiday Park - Parkyn Parade - Tourist accommodation and commercial precinct
Sustainable use values	- Regional focal point for tourism and beach recreation - Bathing reserve - Beach access 180-189 - Arthur Parkyn Park - Events: Mooloolaba new year's eve, Australian Surf Life Saving Championships, IRONMAN 70.3 Sunshine Coast, Mooloolaba Triathlon - Commercial permits: learn to surf lessons
Key pressures	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.

09C Mooloolaba Beach	
Description	Urunga Esplanade car park to Mooloolah River mouth.
Coastal features	- 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 - Beach nourishment via sand-pumping pipeline from the river mouth 2100 open coast erosion mapping impacts residential and water police
Environment values	Mooloolaba Foreshore Reserve
Built assets	- 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
Sustainable use values	- Regional focal point for tourism and beach recreation - Beach access 190-195 - Cheese Block Park - Mooloolaba Rotary Park - Fishermen's Park - Mooloolaba Spit Park - Events: Mooloolaba new year's eve, Australian Surf Life Saving Championships, IRONMAN 70.3 Sunshine Coast, Mooloolaba Triathlon, Coastrek Sunshine Coast - Commercial permits: learn to surf lessons

Mooloolah River Estuary – Estuary Unit E2



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. Mooloolah River is saturated with the essence of Kabi Kabi creation stories and the creation ancestors. 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.

Management priorities

		Management segment		
Management function	Management priorities	E2A	E2B	E2C
Water quality	Undertake waterway litter management	•	•	•
	Undertake water quality monitoring of waterways	•	•	•
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 2023

Overall health	Good
Biodiversity	Fair
Water Quality	Excellent
Public benefits	Good

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.

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.

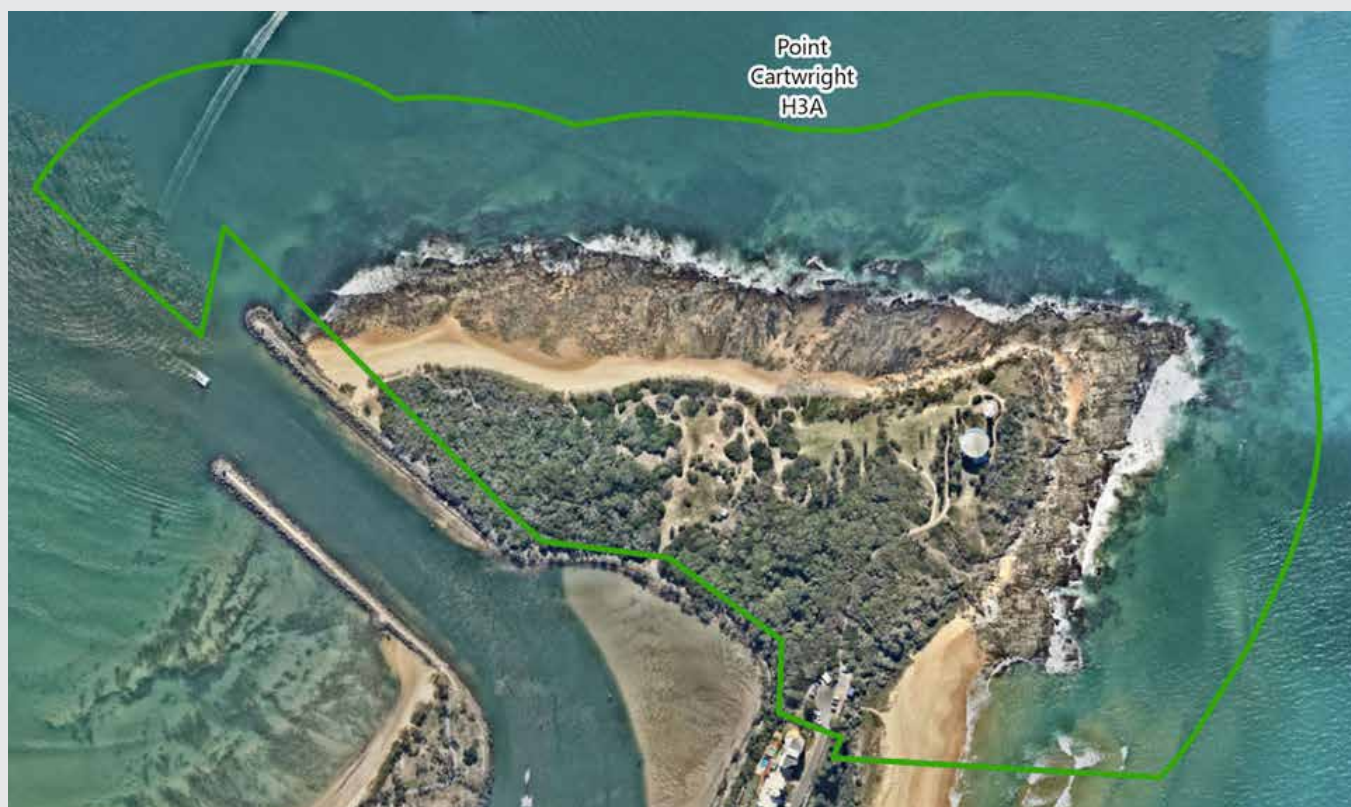
Segment information

E2A Mooloolah River Estuary	
Description	Mouth of Mooloolah River to Charles Clarke Park.
Coastal features	- 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 mapping impacts industry and commercial areas
Environment values	- Estuary reef near La Balsa Park (monitored by Reef Check Australia) - Protected marine plants
Built assets	- 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
Sustainable use values	- Mooloolaba Wharf precinct is a focal point for local and tourist visitors - Mooloolah River Park - Regional level non-motorised water sport access point (Parkyn Parade) - Popular recreational fishing location - Mooloolaba Paddlers - Commercial permits: pedal boat hire - Charles Clarke Park (Local Heritage Place)
Key pressures	Existing: High level of local and tourist recreational use and demand. 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.

E2B Mooloolah River Estuary	
Description	Charles Clarke park to Nicklin Way Bridge to La Balsa Park.
Coastal features	- Revetments located along most of riverbank - Multiple canal estate entrances 2100 tidal area mapping impacts residential areas
Environment values	Protected marine plants
Built assets	- Boat ramp, public pier and pontoon (Outrigger Park) - Playgrounds (Mooloolaba Drive Park) - Private canal revetments - Brisbane Road - Low density residential development
Sustainable use values	- 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)
Key pressures	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.

E2C Mooloolah River Estuary	
Description	La Balsa Park to Mooloolah River mouth
Coastal features	- Rock groyne training at river entrance maintains river mouth location. - Revetments located along most of riverbank 2100 tidal area mapping impacts residential - Sand dredged for marine navigation requirements at the mouth transported to Mooloolaba Beach sand-pumping pipeline
Environment values	- High nudibranch species diversity - Estuary reef near La Balsa Park monitored by Reef Check Australia and has recorded abundant fish and nudibranch populations
Built assets	- 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
Sustainable use values	- La Balsa Park - Point Cartwright Walkway Park - Local heritage place: Hoolet and Maria Ann Shipwrecks - District level non-motorised water sport access point (La Balsa Park) - Popular recreational fishing location
Key pressures	Existing: High level of local and tourist recreational use and demand. 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.

Point Cartwright – Headland Unit H3



Description

The Point Cartwright Headland Coast Unit covers the extent of the Point Cartwright headland, from the Mooloolah River mouth to the Point Cartwright car park 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. The Point Cartwright landform is of prime Kabi Kabi cultural importance in terms of ceremonial significance, being a place that could sponsor special festivities like the annual mullet and tailor runs and Pandanus festivals. Rare rock art in the form of engravings on the rock shelves of the headland, while now gone, are additional testimony to the extreme significance of the place and are a marker of participation in ceremonial and religious activity. 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.

Coastal Health Report 2023

Overall health	Excellent
Biodiversity	Good
Public benefits	Excellent

Overall health is excellent. Point Cartwright supports good biodiversity and excellent public benefits.

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 focuses the natural environment, inclusive places, recreation opportunities and awareness of Kabi Kabi peoples' values.

Additional information

[Point Cartwright Reserve and La Balsa Park Master Plan 2023](#), [Point Cartwright and La Balsa Park Master Plan Cultural Heritage Survey 2022](#).

Community groups

Point Cartwright Bushcare Group, Friends of Buddina.

Management priorities		Management segment
Management function	Management priorities	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	•

Segment information

H3A	Point Cartwright	
Description	Point Cartwright headland extent	
Coastal features	- 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
Environment values	- 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) - Threatened species <i>Ornithoptera richmondia</i>	- 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
Built assets	Point Cartwright lighthouse	Point Cartwright water tower
Sustainable use values	- 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 place: Genetta Shipwreck - Highly cultural significant area east of seawall
Key pressures	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.

Buddina Beach – Open Beach Unit O10



Description

The Buddina Beach Coast Unit extends from the southern end of Point Cartwright (at the Point Cartwright car park 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.

Coastal Health Report 2023

Overall health	Fair
Biodiversity	Poor
Beach and buffer	Excellent
Public benefits	Excellent

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

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.

Management priorities		Management segment
Management function	Management priorities	O10A
Coastal habitats	Manage environmental impacts from encroachment	•
	Manage impacts from illegal viewshed clearing	•
	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)	•

Segment information

O10A	Buddina Beach	
Description	Southern end of Point Cartwright (Point Cartwright car park at the northern end of Pacific Boulevard) to Buddina suburb south boundary (Koorin Drive).	
Coastal features	- 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 mapping impacts Pacific Boulevard 2100 open coast erosion mapping impacts residential areas
Environment values	- 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
Built assets	- 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
Sustainable use values	- Popular for recreational uses and dog walking - Kawana SLSC provides a focal point for surf life saving culture and activities in the area - Beach access 200-229	- Dog off leash areas - Prohibited dog area - Alan Walker Park - Coopers Lookout Park
Key pressures	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.

Warana Beach – Open Beach Unit O11



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 focused on protecting and enhancing the health of the dune ecosystem and managing inappropriate uses.

Coastal Health Report 2023

Overall health	Excellent
Biodiversity	Good
Beach and buffer	Excellent
Public benefits	Excellent

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.

Additional information

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Community groups

Beach, Bush and Birds Warana Group.

Management priorities		Management segment
Management function	Management priorities	011A
Coastal habitats	Manage environmental impacts from encroachment	•
	Manage impacts from illegal viewshed clearing	•
	Manage impacts from illegal camping	•
	Undertake dune revegetation	•
Biosecurity	Monitor for invasive bitou bush	•

Segment information

011A	Buddina Beach	
Description	Warana suburb north boundary (at Koorin Drive) to Warana suburb southern boundary (at Wyanda Drive)	
Coastal features	- Experiences both northerly and southerly directed sediment transport, with net transport to the north - Excellent dune width	Weak long-term shoreline recession may be occurring, however surveys indicate beach profile is stable in the short term
Environment values	- 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
Built assets	- Playgrounds (Pike, John Holton and Paul Niesler Parks) - Amenities (John Holton and Paul Niesler Parks)	- Oceanic Drive - Residential development landward of the dune system
Sustainable use values	- 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
Key pressures	Existing: Medium level of recreational use and demand. Kawana Sewage Treatment Plant effluent discharge via shared outfall. Coastal hazards: Increasingly exposed to open coast erosion into the future.	

Bokarina Beach – Open Beach Unit O12



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.

Coastal Health Report 2023

Overall health	Excellent
Biodiversity	Good
Beach and buffer	Excellent
Public benefits	Excellent

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.

Additional information

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Community groups

Bokarina Beach Coastcare Group.

Management priorities		Management segment
Management function	Management priorities	012A
Coastal habitats	Manage environmental impacts from encroachment	•
	Manage impacts from illegal viewshed clearing	•
	Undertake dune revegetation	•

Segment information

012A	Bokarina Beach	
Description	Bokarina suburb north boundary (at Wyanda Drive) to Bokarina suburb south boundary (at Wurley Drive).	
Coastal features	- Experiences both northerly and southerly directed sediment transport, with net transport to the north - Good dune width	Weak long-term shoreline recession may be occurring, however surveys indicate beach profile is stable in the short term
Environment values	- 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
Built assets	- Playground and amenities (Wyanda Park) - Oceanic Dive	- Stormwater water quality devices - Residential development landward of dune system
Sustainable use values	- 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
Key pressures	Existing: Medium level of recreation demand.	Coastal hazards: Increasingly exposed to open coast erosion into the future.

Wurtulla Beach – Open Beach Unit O13



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.

Coastal Health Report 2023

Overall health	Good
Biodiversity	Fair
Beach and buffer	Excellent
Public benefits	Excellent

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.

Additional information

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Community groups

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Segment information

O13A	Wurtulla Beach	
Description	Wurtulla suburb north boundary (at Wurley Drive) to Wurtulla suburb south boundary (at mouth of Currimundi Creek).	
Coastal features	- Experiences both northerly and southerly directed sediment transport, with net transport to the north - Excellent dune width	Weak long-term shoreline recession may be occurring, however surveys indicate beach profile is stable in the short term
Environment values	- Wurtulla Foreshore Bushland Reserve - Currimundi Lake (Kathleen McArthur) Conservation Park (State) - Ecosystems: Foredune 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
Built assets	- Wurtulla Lifeguard Tower - Playgrounds (Dorothy Anderson and White-Dove Court Parks)	- Ocean Drive South - Residential development landward of dune system
Sustainable use values	- 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 - Commercial permits: Learn to surf lessons
Key pressures	Existing: Medium level of recreation demand.	Coastal hazards: Increasingly exposed to open coast erosion into the future.

Currimundi Creek – Lagoon Unit L2



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, while 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 priorities

		Management segment	
Management function	Management priorities	L2A	L2B
Water quality	Undertake waterway litter management	•	•
	Undertake water quality monitoring of waterways	•	•
Public health and safety	Implement biting midge surveillance and treatment	•	
Coastal habitats	Address streambank slumping	•	
	Manage environmental impacts from encroachment	•	
	Manage impacts from illegal camping	•	
Coastal hazards	Investigate coastal pathway options for walk and ride bridge	•	
	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 2023

Overall health	Good
Biodiversity	Good
Water quality	Excellent
Public benefits	Good

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

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

Currimundi Catchment Care Group,
Friends of Currimundi Lake Group.

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

L2A Currimundi Creek	
Description	Currimundi creek mouth to Nicklin Way bridge.
Coastal features	- 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
Environment values	- 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) - Wide and intact riparian vegetation - Threatened species <i>Calyptorhynchus lathamii</i> - 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>, protected marine plants - Medium stepping stone habitat identified by Council's Environment and Liveability Strategy and Biodiversity Report - Core koala habitat area
Built assets	- Boat ramp (Westaway Parade) - Playground (Crummunda Park) - Amenities (Crummunda, Westaway 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
Sustainable use values	- Popular recreation area for access and enjoyment for recreational fishing, boating, canoes and kayaks - Prohibited dog area - Crummunda, Westaway Parade, Frank Mclvor, Cliff Hargreaves Parks - District level non-motorised water sport access point (Crummunda Park and Westaway Parade) - Commercial permits: tandem skydiving and parachute landings, learn to surf lessons, stand up paddle lessons
Key pressures	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.

L2B Currimundi Creek	
Description	Nicklin Way bridge to the north creek arm (ending at Birtinya Boulevard) and the southern creek arm (ending in Leacys Bushland Reserve).
Coastal features	Lake Kawana canal entrance
Environment values	- Currimundi Creek North Arm Conservation Reserve, Sunjewel Boulevard Environment Reserve and Lilac Park - High value shorebird habitat - Core koala habitat area - Ecosystems: Melaleuca sand plains (12.2.7), Melaleuca floodplains (12.3.5), Heath sand plains (12.2.12), threatened plant <i>Zieria exsul</i>, protected marine plants
Built assets	- Boat ramp (Westaway Parade) - Playgrounds (Crummunda, Noel Burns, Anchorage Drive, Sunjewel and Boulevard Parks) - Amenities (Noel Burns, Anchorage Drive, Cliff Hargreaves Parks) - Stormwater water quality devices
Sustainable use values	- Noel Burns, Anchorage Drive, Neighbourhood, Westaway Parade, Frank Mclvor, Cliff Hargreaves Parks - Popular recreational fishing location - Local level non-motorised water sport access point (Noel Burns Park and Sunjewel Blvd)
Key pressures	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.

Currimundi Beach – Open Beach Unit O14



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 located 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.

Management priorities

		Management segment	
Management function	Management priorities	L2A	L2B
Coastal habitats	Manage environmental 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 2023

Overall health	Good
Biodiversity	Fair
Beach and buffer	Fair
Public benefits	Excellent

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.

Additional information

[Currimundi Beach and Currimundi Creek Local Area Parking Plan 2017.](#)

Community groups

Watson Street Dunecare Group, Windansea Boardriders Club.

Segment information

O14A	Currimundi Beach	
Description	Currimundi Creek entrance to south end of Watson Street.	
Coastal features	- Elevated dune system - Poor dune width (north section)	Present day open coast erosion mapping impacts residential area
Environment values	- 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
Built assets	- Currimundi Lifeguard Tower - Watson Street	Residential development and Currimundi State School
Sustainable use values	- Locally popular recreational destination - Bathing reserve - Beach access 254-256	- Patrolled beach - Dog off leash area (restricted)
Key pressures	Existing: Medium level of recreational use and demand.	Coastal hazards: 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.

O14B	Currimundi Beach	
Description	South end of Watson Street to Currimundi suburb south boundary (at Buderim Street).	
Coastal features	Good dune width	
Environment values	- 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
Built assets	- Amenities (Ballinger Beach Park) - Currimundi State School	Windansea Boardriders Club facilities
Sustainable use values	- Beach access 257-260 - Dog off leash area	- Ballinger Beach Park - Commercial permits: learn to surf lessons
Key pressures	Existing: Use and demand from residents and visitors.	Coastal hazards: Increasingly exposed to open coast erosion in the future.

Coondibah Creek – Lagoon Unit L3



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.

Management priorities

		Management segment
Management function	Management priorities	L3A
Water quality	Undertake waterway litter management	•
	Undertake water quality monitoring of waterways	•
Coastal hazards	Implement coastal lagoon management activities	•

Coastal Health Report 2023

Overall health	Good
Biodiversity	Good
Water quality	Good
Public benefits	Excellent

Overall health is good. Coondibah Creek lagoon supports good water quality and excellent public benefits. Biodiversity is good.

Additional information

Lake and Estuary Risk Operational and Management Protocols 2011.

Community groups

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Segment information

L3A	Coondibah Creek	
Description	Coondibah Creek lagoon.	
Coastal features	Lagoon entrance actively managed for flood and water quality management purposes, in accordance with Lake and Estuary Risk and Operational Management Protocols	
Environment values	- Coondibah Creek Environment Reserve - Ecosystems: Foredune 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), protected marine plants	- Large stepping stone habitat identified by Council's Environment and Liveability Strategy and Biodiversity Report - Core koala habitat area
Built assets	- Currimundi Recreation Camp - Currimundi State School	Residential development
Sustainable use values	Currimundi Recreation Camp provides accommodation, sporting facilities, meeting spaces, instructor-led activities outdoor recreation opportunities.	
Key pressures	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.

Dicky Beach – Open Beach Unit O15



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.

Management priorities

Management priorities		Management segment
Management function	Management priorities	O15A
Coastal habitats	Undertake dune revegetation	•
	Manage environmental 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 2023

Overall health	Fair
Biodiversity	Fair
Beach and buffer	Good
Public benefits	Good

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

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, Caloundra Malibu Club.

Segment information

O15A	Dicky Beach	
Description	Dicky Beach suburb north boundary (at Buderim Street) to Dicky Beach suburb south boundary (at Tooway Creek).	
Coastal features	• 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 mapping impacts residential areas
Environment values	• 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
Built assets	• 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
Sustainable use values	• Popular recreation, bathing and surfing location • 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 • Commercial permits: learn to surf lessons
Key pressures	Existing: Medium level of recreational use and demand, focused 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.

Bunbubah Creek – Lagoon Unit L4



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 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.

Management priorities		Management segment
Management function	Management priorities	L4A
Water quality	Undertake waterway litter management	•
	Undertake water quality monitoring of waterways	•
Coastal hazards	Implement coastal lagoon management activities	•

Segment information

L4A	Bunbubah Creek	
Description	Bunbubah Creek catchment, from creek mouth west to Coochin Park.	
Coastal features	Lagoon entrance is not currently subject to ongoing ICOLL management	
Environment values	Ecosystems: Melaleuca sand plains (12.2.7), protected marine plants	- Narrow riparian vegetation buffer - Core koala habitat area
Built assets	Dicky Beach Holiday Park	Beerburum Street
Sustainable use values	- Coochin Park - Dicky Beach Park	Open space enjoyment opportunities
Key pressures	Existing: Water quality and hydrology impacts from residential areas can impact creek health.	Coastal hazards: Lagoon entrance creates pressure on catchment flood mitigation. Low-lying urban areas may be at risk from long term inundation hazards.

Tooway Creek – Lagoon Unit L5



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.

Coastal Health Report 2023

Overall health	Good
Biodiversity	Fair
Beach and buffer	Good
Public benefits	Good

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

Additional information

Lake and Estuary Risk Operational and Management Protocols 2011.

Community groups

Tooway Bushcare Group.

Management priorities		Management segment
Management function	Management priorities	L5A
Water quality	Undertake waterway litter management	•
	Undertake water quality monitoring of waterways	•
Coastal habitats	Manage impacts from illegal viewshed clearing	•
	Manage environmental impacts from encroachment	•
	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)	•

Segment information

L5A	Tooway Creek	
Description	Tooway Creek lagoon, from the creek mouth west to the Caloundra Golf Course	
Coastal features	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
Environment values	- 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 - Core koala habitat area	- Ecosystems Sedgeland to heathland (12.9-10.22 Of Concern), Melaleuca floodplains (12.3.5), protected marine plants - Small stepping stone habitat identified by Council's Environment and Liveability Strategy and Biodiversity Report
Built assets	Crees Parade, Macdonald Street, Buccleugh Street	Stormwater water quality devices
Sustainable use values	- Locally popular recreational location - Beach at creek entrance provides a safe and sheltered for swimming, paddling and recreational fishing - Kingsford Smith Parade Foreshore Park - Chris Byerlee Park - Eleanor Shipley Park	- Dicky Beach Park - Dog off leash area (including restricted area) - Sir Leslie Wilson Park - Commercial permits: learn to surf lessons
Key pressures	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.

Moffat Beach – Open Beach Unit O16



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 focused on coastal erosion protection works and improving the community's use and access of the popular parkland areas.

Coastal Health Report 2023

Overall health	Fair
Biodiversity	Fair
Beach and buffer	Poor
Public benefits	Good

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

Additional information

[Shelly Beach Moffat Beach Coastal Study 2023](#),
[Moffat Beach Local Area Parking Plan 2017](#).

Community groups

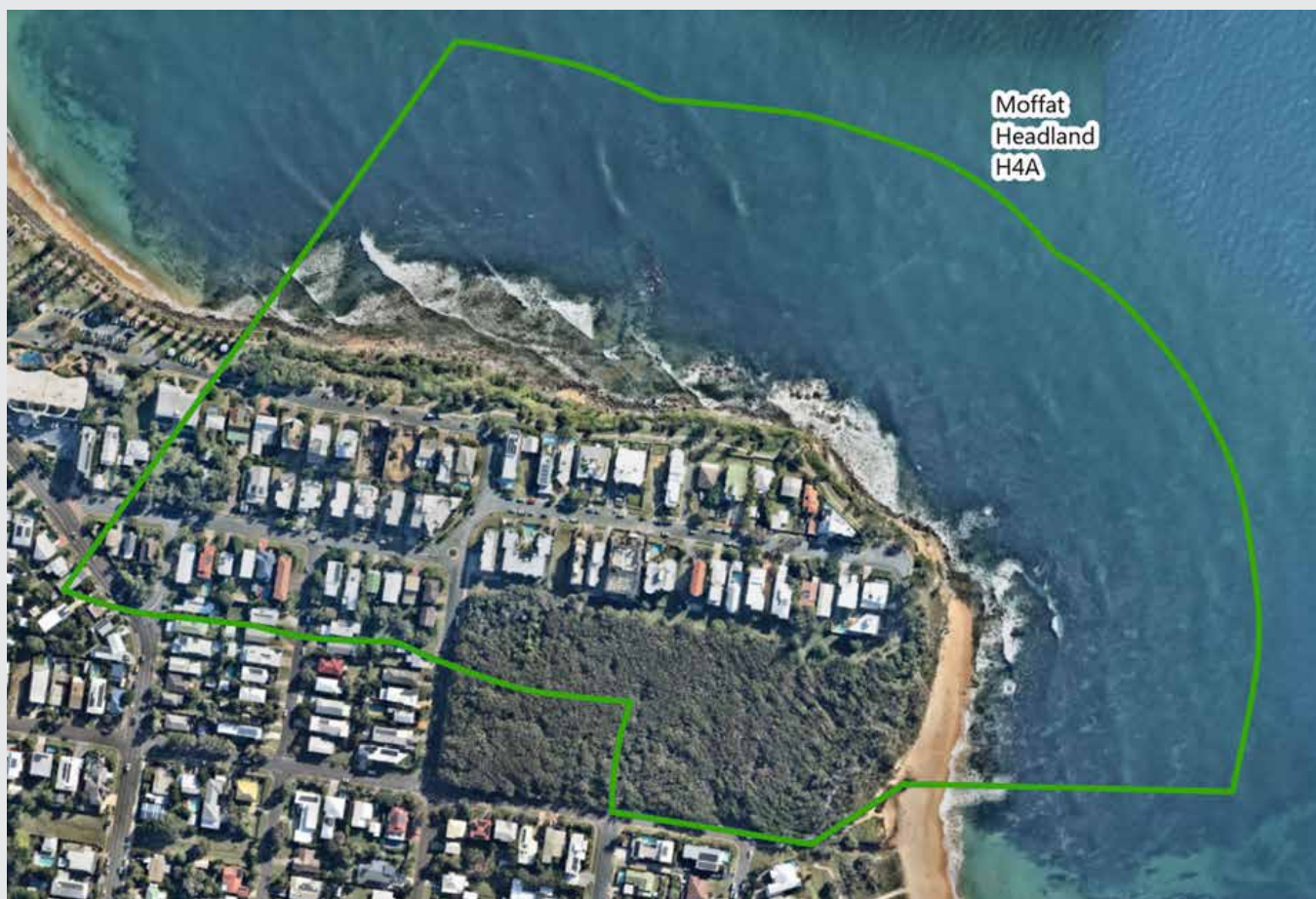
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Management priorities		Management segment
Management function	Management priorities	O16A
Coastal hazards	Manage CoastSnap monitoring location	•
	Design and renew existing open coast seawall (SEMP priority)	•
Recreation parks and trails	Investigate coastal pathway options at Queen of Colonies Parade and Moffat Beach Pathway	•
Design and placemaking	Undertake activities from the Shelly to Moffat Beach Coastal Study	•

Segment information

O16A	Moffat Beach	
Description	From the Tooway Creek mouth to south extent of Moffat Beach seawall (near the Moffat Beach car park).	
Coastal features	- Sand transport dominated by cross-shore processes - Very poor dune width	Rock revetment seawall extends from Moffat Headland to the boat ramp at the Eleanor Shipley Park carpark, protecting parkland and carparks.
Environment values	Intertidal rocky foreshore habitats	
Built assets	- 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
Sustainable use values	- Popular bathing and surfing location - Beach access 272-275 - Dog off leash area (restricted)	- Eleanor Shipley Park - Moffat Beach Park - Local Heritage Place: Norfolk Pines
Key pressures	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.

Moffat Headland – Headland Unit H4



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. Headlands have high cultural significance for Traditional Custodians of the land as places for viewing out across the landscape, looking onto as landmarks and as gathering locations. 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 while enjoying the headland environment.

Coastal Health Report 2023

Overall health	Good
Biodiversity	Excellent
Public benefits	Good

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

Additional information

[Shelly Beach Moffat Beach Coastal Study 2023.](#)

Community groups

George Watson Park Bushcare Group, Caloundra Malibu Club.

Management priorities		Management segment
Management function	Management priorities	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	•

Segment information

H4A	Moffat Headland	
Description	Moffat Headland (Moffat Beach seawall to Russell Street).	
Coastal features	- 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
Environment values	- 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
Built assets	Queen Of Colonies Parade, Mollwraith Street	Residential development
Sustainable use values	- 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
Key pressures	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.	

Shelly Beach – Open Beach Unit O17



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.

Management priorities

		Management segment
Management function	Management priorities	O17A
Coastal fauna	Manage public lighting impacts on turtle nesting	•
Coastal habitats	Manage environmental impacts from encroachment	•
	Undertake dune revegetation	•
	Manage impacts from illegal viewshed clearing	•
Design and placemaking	Undertake activities from the Shelly to Moffat Beach Coastal Study	•

Coastal Health Report 2023

Overall health	Fair
Biodiversity	Fair
Beach and buffer	Fair
Public benefits	Good

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

Additional information

[Shelly Beach Moffat Beach Coastal Study 2023.](#)

Community groups

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Segment information

O17A	Shelly Beach	
Description	Shelly Beach suburb north boundary (at Russell Street) to Shelly Beach suburb south boundary (at the Shelly Beach carpark).	
Coastal features	- 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 mapping impacts residential areas
Environment values	- 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
Built assets	- Playground and amenities (Shelly Beach Park) - Headland revetment (Shelly Beach Park)	Beachside Court, Ocean Court, Victoria Terrace, Banksia Street, Shelly Beach carpark
Sustainable use values	- Popular recreation beach - Beach access 276-281 - Dog off leash area (restricted)	- Shelly Beach Foreshore Reserve - Local Heritage Place: Norfolk Pines - Residential development
Key pressures	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.

Caloundra Headland – Headland Unit H5



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. Headlands have high cultural significance for Traditional Custodians of the land as places for viewing out across the landscape, looking onto as landmarks and as gathering locations. 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 focused on protecting the headland habitats while improving the community's access.

Coastal Health Report 2023

Overall health	Good
Biodiversity	Excellent
Public benefits	Good

Overall health is good. Caloundra Head provides excellent rocky shore biodiversity and good public benefits

Additional information

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Community groups

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Management priorities		Management segment
Management function	Management priorities	H5A
Coastal fauna	Undertake shorebird surveys	•

Segment information

H5A	Caloundra Headland	
Description	From Shelly Beach / Kings Beach suburb boundary (at King Street) to Kings Beach swimming pool.	
Coastal features	• Sediment transport control provided by headlands and rocky outcrops	• Rocky shore with fringing sandy beach • Natural rock intertidal shoreline
Environment values	• 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) • Ecosystems: Sedgeland to heathland (12.9-10.22 Of Concern)
Built assets	• Basketball (Kings Beach Park) • Victoria Terrace, Esplanade Headland, Shelly Beach Headland carpark	• Residential development
Sustainable use values	• Popular recreational walk • Popular surfing location • Beach access 281a, 282 • Shelly Beach Headland Park	• ANZAC Park • Centaur Park • Local Heritage Place: Norfolk Pines
Key pressures	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.

Kings Beach – Open Beach Unit O18



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 unique 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.

Management priorities

		Management segment
Management function	Management priorities	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)	•
Life saving services	Redevelopment of Kings Beach surf life saving facility	•

Coastal Health Report 2023

Overall health	Fair
Biodiversity	Poor
Beach and buffer	Fair
Public benefits	Good

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

Additional information

Kings Beach Life Saving Facility Development Plan 2017.

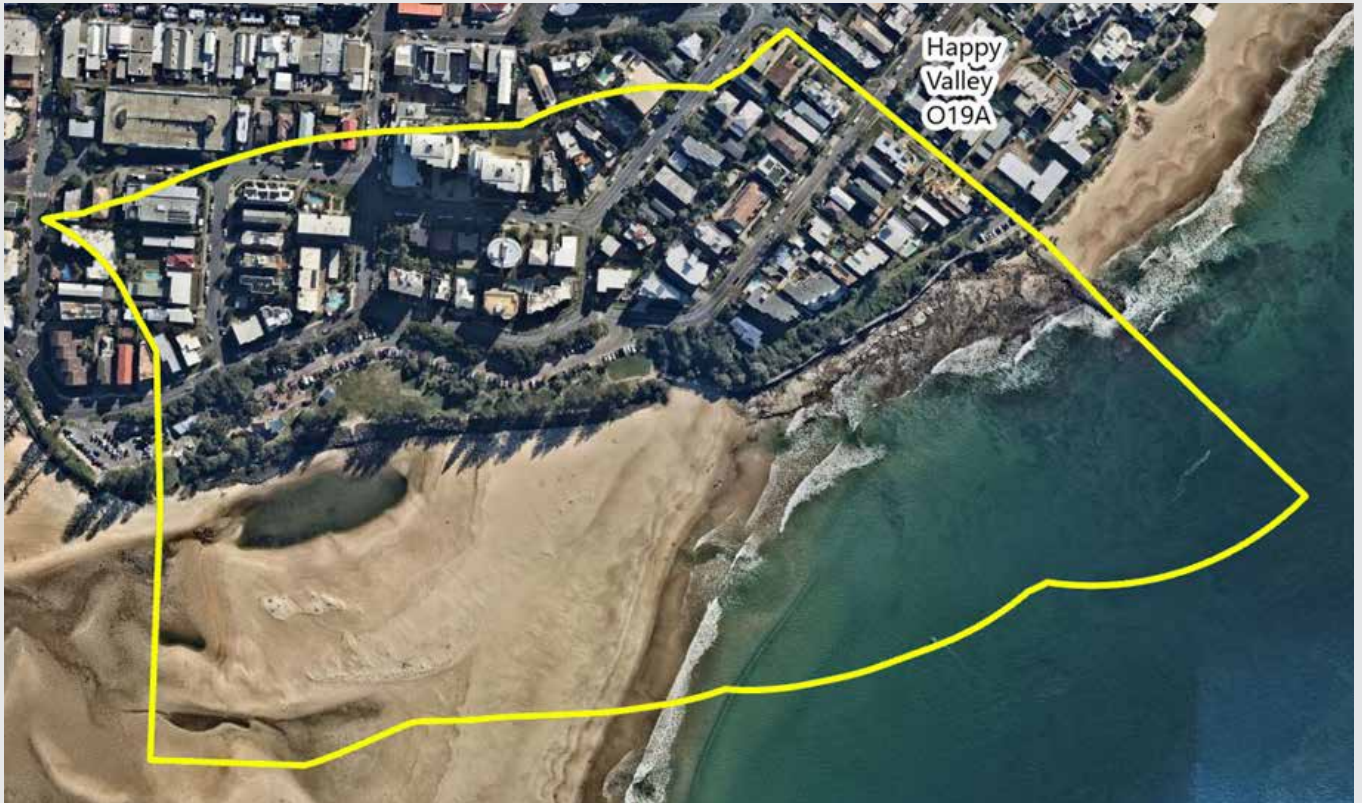
Community groups

Metropolitan Caloundra SLSC.

Segment information

O18A	Kings Beach	
Description	Kings Beach swimming pool to Kings Beach suburb south boundary (at Dingle Avenue).	
Coastal features	- 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 mapping impacts residential and tourist areas
Environment values	Waters are part of Moreton Bay Marine Park (Habitat Protection Zone)	
Built assets	- 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 Avenue to Dingle Avenue) - Esplanade Headland, Ormonde Terrace, Warne Terrace - Residential development and tourist accommodation
Sustainable use values	- 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 and matting access - Commercial permits: learn to surf lessons
Key pressures	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.

Happy Valley – Open Beach Unit O19



Description

The Happy Valley Coast Unit extends from the suburb boundary of Kings Beach and Caloundra at Dingle Avenue to the Bulcock Beach car park 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.

Coastal Health Report 2023

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.

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.

Additional information

[Caloundra Centre Master Plan 2017](#),
[Caloundra Local Area Parking Plan 2017](#).

Community groups

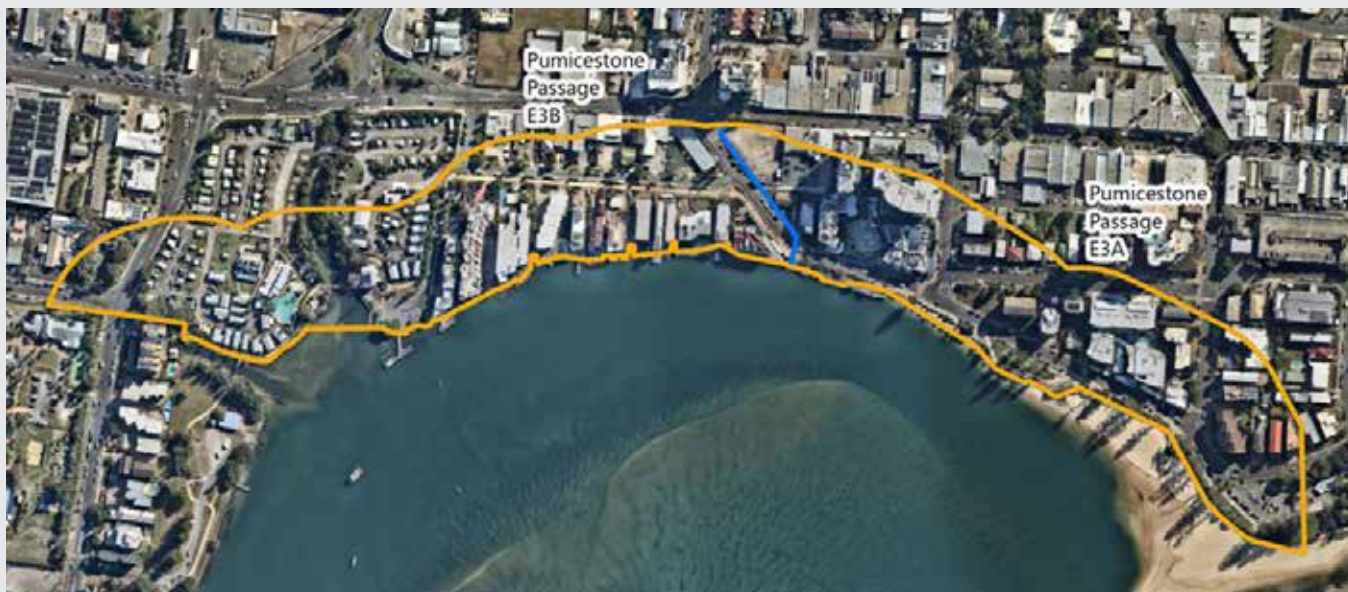
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Management priorities		Management segment
Management function	Management priorities	O19A
Water quality	Implement stormwater quality improvements	•
Design and placemaking	Undertake landscape works at Warne Terrace	•
Coastal habitats	Undertake dune revegetation	•

Segment information

O19A	Happy Valley	
Description	Kings beach and Caloundra suburb boundary (at Dingle Av) to the Bulcock Beach car park (Beach access 296).	
Coastal features	- Sediment transport influenced by rocky shelf outcrop and movement of northern entrance to the Pumicestone Passage - Rocky shelf outcrop, rock revetment and sand spit - Highly dynamic northern entrance to 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
Environment values	- Moreton Bay Marine Park - Rocky intertidal habitat area	Nearshore reef (monitored by Reef Check Australia)
Built assets	- Playground and amenities Clarke Place Park) - Open coast revetment (Clarke Place Park)	- Warne Terrace, Esplanade Bulcock Beach - Residential development
Sustainable use values	- Popular recreation walk linking Pumicestone Passage to Kings Beach - Popular surfing location - Beach access 291-295 - Happy Valley Foreshore Reserve	- Clarke Place Park - Local Heritage Place: Norfolk Pines - Local Heritage Place: San Jose Flats - Commercial permits: learn to surf lessons, kite surfing lessons
Key pressures	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.

Pumicestone Passage – Bulcock Beach to North Street – Estuary Unit E3



Description

The Bulcock Beach to North Street Coast Unit is part of the Pumicestone Passage estuary and extends from Bulcock Beach car park 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.

Coastal Health Report 2023

Overall health	Excellent
Biodiversity	Good
Water Quality	Excellent
Public benefits	Excellent

Overall health is excellent. Pumicestone Passage supports excellent water quality and public benefits. Biodiversity is good.

Additional information

[Caloundra Centre Master Plan 2017](#), [Pumicestone Passage Catchment Action Plan 2017-2020](#).

Community groups

Ithaca Caloundra City SLSC, Caloundra Coast Guard, Outrigger Caloundra Canoe Club.

Management priorities		Management segment	
Management function	Management priorities	E3A	E3B
Water quality	Undertake waterway litter management	•	•
Coastal hazards	Undertake Coastal Hazard Adaptation Precinct Planning (CHAPP) (CHAS priority)	•	•

Segment information

E3A	Pumicestone Passage	
Description	Bulcock Beach extent (beach access 295 to intersection of Esplanade Bulcock Beach and Tay Avenue).	
Coastal features	- 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 mapping impacts commercial and tourist areas
Environment values	- Moreton Bay Marine Park - Moreton Bay Ramsar wetland	High value shorebird habitat
Built assets	- Ithaca Caloundra City SLSC - Bulcock Beach lifeguard tower - Revetments (Bulcock Beach Beachfront) - Tourist accommodation, residential development	- Esplanade Bulcock Beach, Tay Avenue, Maloja Avenue, Tripcony Lane carpark - Stormwater water quality devices
Sustainable use values	- Significant boating, paddling, fishing and swimming recreational value - Bathing reserve - Beach access 296-300	- Patrolled beach - Bulcock Beach Beachfront Park
Key pressures	Existing: 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.	Coastal hazards: 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.

E3B	Pumicestone Passage	
Description	Intersection of Esplanade Bulcock Beach and Tay Avenue, to the south extent of Caloundra Holiday Park (adjacent to North Street).	
Coastal features	- Shoreline extending around Deepwater Point is armoured by a rock revetment that protects car parking - Present day and 2100 tidal area impact commercial, residential areas and caravan park	Overhanging boardwalks and piers protruding into the estuary from Otranto Avenue to the Tripcony Lane
Environment values	- Moreton Bay Marine Park - Moreton Bay Ramsar wetland	Protected marine plants
Built assets	- Public boat ramp and pontoon (Maloja Avenue/ Tripcony Lane) - Caloundra Coast Guard (Tripcony Lane carpark)	- Private revetments and pontoons - Caloundra Holiday Park - Tourist accommodation, residential development
Sustainable use values	- Beach access 301 - Tripcony Park	State Heritage Place Tripcony Hibiscus Caravan Park
Key pressures	Existing: High level of recreational use and demand.	Coastal hazards: 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.

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



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 focused 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.

Management priorities

		Management segment	
Management function	Management priorities	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 2023

Overall health	Excellent
Biodiversity	Good
Beach and buffer	Excellent
Public benefits	Excellent

Overall health is excellent. Pumicestone Passage supports excellent water quality and public benefits. Biodiversity is good.

Additional information

[Pumicestone Passage Catchment Action Plan 2017-2020.](#)

Community groups

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Segment information

E4A	Pumicestone Passage	
Description	North Street (south extent of Caloundra Holiday Park) to Oxley Street.	
Coastal features	Sandy beach and limited dune system	Series of rock and geobag groyne structures assist to retain sand along shoreline and protect stormwater outlets
Environment values	- Moreton Bay Marine Park - Moreton Bay Ramsar wetland - High value shorebird habitat	Persistent seagrass beds at the mouth of the creek
Built assets	- Boat ramp and amenities (Leach Park) - Estuary revetments and groynes	Residential development
Sustainable use values	- 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)
Key pressures	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.

E4A	Pumicestone Passage	
Description	Oxley Street to Jellicoe Street.	
Coastal features	Sandy beach and limited dune system	Series of rock and geobag groyne structures assist to retain sand along shoreline and protect stormwater outlets
Environment values	- Moreton Bay Marine Park - Moreton Bay Ramsar wetland	- High value shorebird habitat - Protected marine plants
Built assets	- 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
Sustainable use values	- 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) - Commercial permits: boat and equipment hire
Key pressures	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

Pumicestone Passage – Jellicoe Street to Onslow Street – Estuary Unit E5



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.

Management priorities

		Management segment
Management function	Management priorities	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 2023

Overall health	Excellent
Biodiversity	Good
Beach and buffer	Excellent
Public benefits	Excellent

Overall health is excellent. Pumicestone Passage supports excellent water quality and public benefits. Biodiversity is good.

Additional information

[Pumicestone Passage Catchment Action Plan 2017-2020](#), [Golden Beach Local Area Parking Plan 2017](#).

Community groups

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Segment information

E5A	Pumicestone Passage	
Description	Jellicoe Street to Onslow Street.	
Coastal features	• 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
Environment values	• 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 and protected marine plants
Built assets	• Amenities (Jellicoe Street Foreshore Park) • Estuary revetments, groynes and geobags	• Esplanade Golden Beach • Tourist accommodation and town centre
Sustainable use values	• 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
Key pressures	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.	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.

Pumicestone Passage – Onslow Street to Lamerough Canal – Estuary Unit E6



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.

Management priorities

		Management segment
Management function	Management priorities	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 2023

Overall health	Excellent
Biodiversity	Good
Beach and buffer	Excellent
Public benefits	Excellent

Overall health is excellent. Pumicestone Passage supports excellent water quality and public benefits. Biodiversity is good.

Additional information

[Pumicestone Passage Catchment Action Plan 2017-2020.](#)

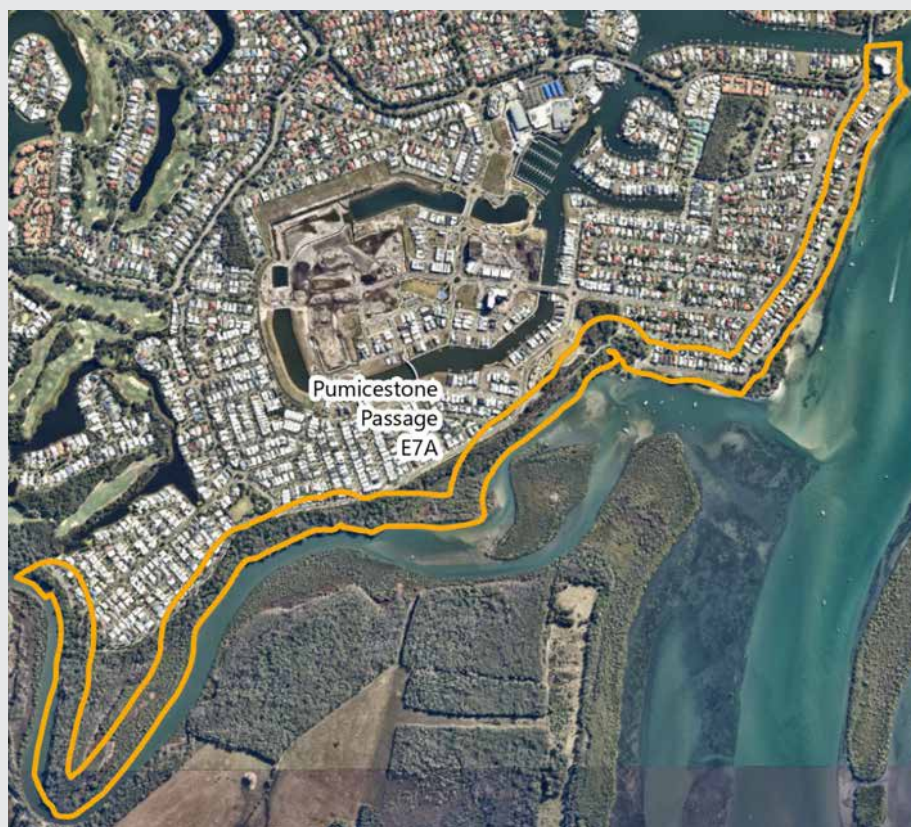
Community groups

Caloundra Power Boast Club.

Segment information

E6A	Pumicestone Passage	
Description	Onslow Street to Lamerough Canal.	
Coastal features	• Sections protected by mangrove habitat • Lamerough canal entrance • Revetment near Caloundra Power Boast Club and Lamerough Canal entrance	• 2100 tidal area mapping impacts residential areas
Environment values	• Moreton Bay Marine Park • Moreton Bay Ramsar wetland • High value shorebird habitat • Persistent seagrass beds	• Mangrove forest patches in the north and central sections • Threatened plant <i>Rhodomyrtus psidioides</i>, protected marine plants
Built assets	• 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
Sustainable use values	• 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)
Key pressures	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.	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.

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



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.

Coastal Health Report 2023

Overall health	Excellent
Biodiversity	Good
Beach and buffer	Excellent
Public benefits	Excellent

Overall health is excellent. Pumicestone Passage supports excellent water quality and public benefits. Biodiversity is good.

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.

Additional information

[Pumicestone Passage Catchment Action Plan 2017-2020.](#)

Community groups

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Management priorities		Management segment
Management function	Management priorities	E7A
Water quality	Undertake waterway litter management	•
	Undertake water quality monitoring of waterways	•
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	•

Segment information

E7A	Pumicestone Passage	
Description	Lamerough Canal entrance to lower Bells Creek estuary (Park Link Court).	
Coastal features	- 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 mapping impacts residential areas
Environment values	- 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), protected marine plants	- 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
Built assets	- Public jetties and pontoon (Lamerough canal entrance and Military Jetty carpark) - Boat ramps (Keith Hill Park and Diamond Head car park) - Playgrounds x 2, amenities and fitness area (Keith Hill Park)	- Fitness area (Sovereign Circuit Park) - Revetments (Lamerough Canal entrance, Keith Hill Park) - Esplanade Golden Beach, Bells Esplanade - Residential development
Sustainable use values	- 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 Place: Norfolk Pines along Esplanade - District level non-motorised water sport access point (Keith Hill Park and Jensen Park)
Key pressures	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.	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.

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



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 focused on the protection of the outstanding natural assets and managing inappropriate uses.

Coastal Health Report 2023

Overall health	Excellent
Biodiversity	Good
Beach and buffer	Excellent
Public benefits	Excellent

Overall health is excellent. Pumicestone Passage supports excellent water quality and public benefits. Biodiversity is good.

Additional information

[Pumicestone Passage Catchment Action Plan 2017-2020.](#)

Management priorities

		Management segment	
Management function	Management priorities	E8A	E8A
Water quality	Undertake waterway litter management	•	
Coastal habitats	Manage impacts from illegal camping	•	
	Manage environmental impacts from encroachment	•	
Coastal fauna	Undertake shorebird surveys	•	•
Public health and safety	Undertake mosquito surveillance and treatment	•	•

Segment information

E8A	Pumicestone Passage	
Description	Bells Creek lower estuary (Park Link Court) to southern Sunshine Coast Council boundary	
Coastal features	Protected by healthy mangrove and riparian vegetation communities	
Environment values	- 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), protected marine plants - Core habitat identified by Council's Environment and Liveability Strategy and Biodiversity Report - Core koala habitat area
Built assets	- Boat ramp (Tweedale Road) - Rural assets	
Sustainable use values	- Low level of recreation use and demand - Popular recreational fishing location	
Key pressures	Existing: Low recreation use and demand. Water quality and land use impacts from the adjacent rural areas.	Coastal hazards: Increasingly exposed to tidal, storm tide and coincident flooding inundation into the future.

E8B	Pumicestone Passage	
Description	Eastern side of Pumicestone Passage	
Coastal features	Protected by healthy mangrove and riparian vegetation communities	
Environment values	- 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
Built assets	Rural assets	
Sustainable use values	Low level of recreation use and demand	
Key pressures	Existing: Low recreation use and demand. Water quality and land use impacts from the adjacent forestry areas.	Coastal hazards: Low recreation use and demand. Water quality and land use impacts from the adjacent forestry areas.

Bribie Island Beach – Open Beach Unit O20



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 management of the unit is primarily the responsibility of the Queensland State Government.

Coastal Health Report 2023

Beach and buffer	Excellent
Public benefits	Excellent

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.

Additional information

[Bribie Island Breakthrough Action Plan 2015.](#)

Community groups

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Segment information

O20A	Bribie Island Beach	
Description	From north tip of Bribie Island to Bribie Island breakthrough	
Coastal features	- 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
Environment values	- 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
Built assets	–	
Sustainable use values	Beach driving and open coast fishing	State Heritage Place: Bribie Island Second World War Fortifications
Key pressures	Existing: Four wheel drive vehicle access Recreational use creates pressure on shorebird habitat areas.	Coastal hazards: Impacts associated with Bribie Island breakthrough.

O20B	Bribie Island Beach	
Description	Bribie Island breakthrough to Sunshine Coast Council boundary (Bribie Island North suburb south boundary).	
Coastal features	- 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
Environment values	- Moreton Bay Marine Park - Bribie Island National Park - Moreton Bay Ramsar wetland - Fish Habitat Area (Pumicestone Channel) - Core koala habitat area - Identified as locally significant nesting beach for threatened marine turtles due to the high number of nests recorded each year	- 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
Built assets	–	
Sustainable use values	Beach driving and open coast fishing	State Heritage Place: Bribie Island Second World War Fortifications
Key pressures	Existing: Four wheel drive vehicle access Recreational use creates pressure on shorebird habitat areas.	Coastal hazards: Impacts associated with Bribie Island breakthrough.



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