

A Thriving, Resilient, Living Coastline - 75 Year Plan
Coastal Adaptation Master Plan

Hindmarsh River (Latung) to Inman River (Muwerangi)

Prepared for City of Victor Harbor by JPE Design Studio

25098 - Coastal Adaptation Master Plan

29.07.26
Final Master Plan
Format: Landscape A3 Pages, side by side

Acknowledgement of Country

We acknowledge the Ramindjeri and Ngarrindjeri people, the Traditional Custodians of the land and surrounding waters where we live and work. We acknowledge their deep connection to country and pay our respects to Elders past, present and emerging. This respect is extended to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people across Australia.

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Image: Granite Island - Trent John Martin Photography

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Part 01 - Introduction & Context

Message from Council

"Victor Harbor is not just planning for long term climatic changes, but is shifting from a traditional "defend the coastline" approach to a long-term, place-led adaptation strategy that embraces coastal change, restores ecological systems, and prepares the community for the next 75 years. Climate change is already reshaping our coastline. This Plan empowers us to move from reacting to coastal hazards to proactively creating a resilient, vibrant and enduring future for Victor Harbor."

Role of Council

As climate change accelerates coastal erosion, sea level rise and extreme weather events, the City of Victor Harbor is redefining coastal adaptation by moving beyond the traditional "hold the line" approach to work with nature, not against it. Council has a critical role in proactively planning for coastal resilience and longterm asset protection.

The Victor Harbor Coastal Adaptation Master Plan is a transformative 75-year guide for a thriving, resilient and living coastline. Rather than relying on engineering alone, this long-term, place-led strategy embraces coastal processes to restore ecological systems, strengthen community resilience and reimagine the future of the foreshore.

Spanning 3 kilometres between the Hindmarsh River (*Latung*) and Inman River (*Muwerangi*) estuaries, the Master Plan translates coastal science and community values into a framework that guides transformation while enhancing biodiversity, public access and long-term resilience.

About this plan

Victor Harbor's coastline will continue to evolve over the next 75 years. In response, this Coastal Adaptation Master Plan has established a long-term strategy for the 3km stretch of coast between the Inman River (*Latung*) to Hindmarsh River (*Muwerangi*) that supports a resilient, connected and thriving coastal community.

The Master Plan has embraced change as an opportunity to reimagine the foreshore - strengthening ecological systems, enhancing public spaces, and ensuring continued access to the coast for future generations. It has responded to projected sea level rise, coastal processes and changing climate conditions by identifying where protection, adaptation and transformation can occur over time.

Informed by the Coastal Adaptation Study and Strategy, 2021 (CASS) and supported through LGA Coastal Hazard Adaptation Grant funding, the Master Plan has translated technical insights into a place-led vision. It has balanced environmental stewardship with the needs of the Victor Harbor community, recognising the coast as both a valued landscape and a vital part of daily life.

Why now?

Victor Harbor is already experiencing the impacts of coastal erosion, sea level rise and extreme weather events. This is further exacerbated by human intervention such as the location of built assets and infrastructure, impacting natural dunes and beaches.

The CASS identified key vulnerabilities & priority actions & subsequent management & mitigation options. The CASS was endorsed in December 2021, and recommendations from the strategy are considered as part of future asset management planning and budget cycles.

In July 2025, the City of Victor Harbor received Coastal Hazard Adaptation Grant funding from LGA South Australia. The grant aligns with the City of Victor Harbor's CASS - Action 8: Create a Master Plan for Flinders Parade to Bridge Terrace precinct.

What you told us:

Over two stages of consultation across four months (early February – late May 2026) residents, foreshore businesses and clubs, Ramindjeri and Ngarrindjeri people and conservation groups provided valuable input to the master plan.

Information was shared through fact sheets and information sessions about the coastal erosion and flooding risks to the foreshore and the options to address these risks.

What you value:

People consistently described the Victor Harbor foreshore as one of the region's defining places, valued for its natural beauty, beaches, dunes, estuaries, sea grass and reef habitats and native plants and animals, in particular migratory and shorebirds. People also valued its important recreational, cultural and community role. There was a strong appreciation for walking and cycling and retaining coastal views. Many people commented on retaining open spaces and community facilities, including cultural and tourist attractions such as the formal gardens, mini golf and horse-drawn tram. Recreational facilities were also valued such as the yacht club, bowling club, croquet club, skate park and volleyball courts, local businesses, and the area's significance for tourism and everyday life. Many people also emphasised the importance of protecting the dynamic natural processes of the coastline and enhancing biodiversity and habitat for native species and considering Ramindjeri and Ngarrindjeri cultural heritage.

Community feedback was gathered in two stages. The first explored what people value most about the coast and tested preliminary adaptation options, while the second sought feedback on the draft Coastal Adaptation Master Plan developed in response to this earlier engagement. Across both stages, people expressed strong support for protecting the coast while recognising the need to respond to the long-term impacts of climate change.





1949 **2025**

What you asked for:

- Protect and restore the natural estuary and beach environments by prioritising dune restoration, revegetation, wetlands, healthy estuaries and habitat for wildlife, particularly shorebirds, while using nature-based solutions wherever possible.
- Plan for climate change while keeping the coast accessible, balancing long-term coastal protection with continued public access, recreation, walking and cycling connections, and valued coastal views. Retain the sea views and improve coastal pathways and boardwalks.
- Carefully consider the future of coastal infrastructure, including staged adaptation, relocation where appropriate, and ensuring important community facilities remain functional and well connected.
- Improve water and coastal management through better stormwater treatment, maintaining natural coastal processes, supporting sand movement and considering whole-of-system catchment-to-coast outcomes. Relocate stormwater outfalls to reduce beach erosion whilst protecting seagrass beds and estuary habitat.
- Continue working closely with the community and key stakeholders throughout future design, recognising local knowledge and ensuring detailed planning responds to changing conditions over time.
- Support to upgrade the existing the seawall to protect the main cultural precinct and bowling club. Consider the flow on impact of seawalls in other parts of the foreshore on beach and estuary environments.
- Consider access and movement for pedestrians, cyclists, public transport, vehicles, including parking.
- Consider the remaining asset life and long-term suitability of the Yacht Club, Sea Rescue Squadron and Croquet Club facilities on the foreshore. Where future relocation is identified as necessary, work collaboratively with the clubs to identify suitable facilities that meet their operational and community needs.

How to read this plan

The Master Plan provides Council with a clear and implementable framework to guide decision-making and investment over time. It has identified priority areas, key risks and spatial responses, supported by concept design for locations requiring early action. The Master Plan considers a holistic, whole-of-coast approach for the 3km stretch of coast between the Inman River (*Latung*) and Hindmarsh River (*Muwerangi*). This is a living, changing coast made up of a series of connected systems relating to movement, infrastructure, environment & social use. For the purposes of legibility and readibility, the Master Plan splits the coast into a finer grain of 5 key precincts.

Structured across short, medium and long-term horizons, the plan enables Council to align coastal adaptation with asset management, capital works planning and future funding opportunities. It has clarified where interventions such as coastal protection, reconfiguration of infrastructure, or strategic retreat will be most appropriate, ensuring decisions are timely, transparent and evidence-based. Equally, the Master Plan supports the Victor Harbor community - residents, clubs, businesses and visitors - to better understand how the coastline will change and what this means for access, use and experience over time.

Grounded in technical expertise, existing policy and meaningful engagement, it has created a shared pathway forward - one that enables the community to adapt with confidence while continuing to enjoy and care for this much-loved coastal environment.

Project Overview

The Coastal Adaptation Master Plan is a 75-year guide for the protection, access, improvement and long-term care of approximately 3 kilometres of coastal Crown land managed by City of Victor Harbor Council, between the Hindmarsh River (*Latung*) and Inman River (*Muwerangi*) estuaries.

Native title has been determined for Ramindjeri and Ngarrindjeri people over land and sea Country within this cell under the Native Title Act 1993. The Master Plan begins with recognition of Ramindjeri people of the Ngarrindjeri Nation cultural authority and the continuing relationship between Ramindjeri People, land, water, coast, culture and story.

The Master Plan responds to increasing visitation and coastal vulnerability, and has been prepared to support a coordinated, values-led and Countryfirst approach to managing the Foreshore as a single, interconnected cultural, ecological and community landscape.

The Plan is guided by CHAP principles and NSW Coastal Adaptation Guideline principles. Across the five precincts, the Master Plan identifies where access should be improved, where activity should be concentrated, and coastal hazard areas require protection or long-term adaptation.

The Master Plan provides a strategic framework to guide future decision-making and investment over time. Individual projects will continue to be informed by detailed design, funding availability, statutory approvals, cultural engagement, environmental assessment and feasibility testing, as appropriate.

At its core, the Master Plan is about balance: protecting what makes the Foreshore special, improving the experience of places that already carry high use, and being careful about what is added, where, and why.

Project Approach: Summary

The Coastal Adaptation Master Plan has been developed through a structured, multi-stage process from early February 2026 to mid-2026. The approach combines place-based engagement, technical analysis and iterative testing, ensuring the plan is grounded in community values, cultural knowledge and environmental realities.

Integrated Approach

The Master Plan has been developed through an integrated, multidisciplinary approach, bringing together the expertise and input of the Council Steering Group, Landscape Architecture and Urban Design (JPE Design Studio), Coastal Engineering and Science (Magryn & Associates), Stakeholder Engagement and CommunityConsultation (URPS), and cost consulting (RLB). This collaborative process has ensured the Master Plan responds to technical, environmental, community and financial considerations, resulting in a balanced and deliverable long-term vision for the coastline.

Project Development Stages

The project team undertook the delivery for the Master Plan from early January through to July 2026 in three stages, as follows:

Stage 1: Project Initiation, Information Gathering & Research

Stage 2: Draft Coastal Adaptation Master Plan

Stage 3: Final Coastal Adaptation Master Plan

Consultation Summary (Overview)

The community consultation & stakeholder engagement for the Master Plan occured from early February 2026 through to mid 2026 in three stages, with objectives & key activities as follows:

Stage 1: Key Stakeholder Engagement - Letter to Key Stakeholders, Early awareness of the Coastal Master Plan

Stage 2: Key Stakeholder Engagement & Community Consultation - Options - Community & stakeholder feedback on adaptation options to inform Draft Master Plan Engagement Summary Report

Stage 3: Community Consultation - Draft Master Plan - Feedback On Draft Master Plan And Preferred Adaptation Approaches

Engagement has been central to the development of the Master Plan. Feedback and input about what community and stakeholders value and would like to see for the future of the foreshore was received through:

- Drop-in information sessions
- Survey responses
- Stakeholder meetings
- Written submissions

This Master Plan does:

- The plan prioritises nature-based solutions and living shorelines, while also identifying targeted engineered interventions and hybrid infrastructure that combine asset protection with ecological outcomes.
- Is informed by analysis from the CASS and Flinders University PhD research and identifies a proposed coastal layout that addresses the projected impacts of coastal erosion, storm events and sea level rise (identified in the CASS).
- Highlights opportunities to enhance, protect and preserve this stretch of coast.
- Provides a clear vision for the future spanning short, medium and long term.
- Balances coastal engineering and science with landscape architectural, social and ecological considerations.
- Will guide councils resources, investments and grant funding opportunities .
- Identify key projects and actions that relate to coastal climate mitigation, adaptation and protection whilst providing places for people, nature and the ongoing natural processes that shape our dynamic coastline.
- Identify proposed timeframes and priorities for implementation with costings.
- Master Plan should remain a flexible and evolving document.

This Master Plan does not:

- Include new engineering studies or reports including storm surge research.
- Include scope beyond Inman River or Hindmarsh River.
- Approve every action for implementation or guarantee funding, timing or delivery.
- Replace Ramindjeri and Ngarrindjeri authority, Cultural Heritage processes or required approvals.
- Treat all places the same.
- Remove the need for detailed design, assessment or feasibility testing.
- Give Council control over land or assets managed by others.
- Assume coastal conditions will stay the same.



Coastal Adaptation Strategies (CASS)

Avoidance – Avoid the impacts of coastal hazards by ensuring that assets are not placed in areas that could be impacted in the future.

Hold the line – Install protection infrastructure that reduces the impact of coastal hazards or use environmental practices to strengthen natural protective forms such as dunes.

Accommodate – Accept some degree of hazard and conduct limited intervention to manage the hazard (for example, in areas that may be subject to inundation, raise houses on poles).

Managed retreat – Progressively move assets or services away from areas that could be impacted by coastal hazards now or in the future.

Loss acceptance - Accept that coastal hazards will cause negative impacts on assets and services and when this occurs, they will not be replaced.

Coastal Adaptation Responses (CASS)

Within the adaptation response categories there are a range of potential adaptation responses.

Planning - Planning responses are options that use planning legislation and regulations to reduce vulnerability and increase resilience to climate change and sea-level rise. Thus, land that is projected to become more prone to flooding in future can be scheduled as suitable only for development such as light industry or warehouses, and unsuitable for housing or critical infrastructure.

Engineering - In the context of climate change adaptation 'engineering' has come to describe adaptation options that make use of capital works such as living seawalls. Such projects are 'engineered' to solve a particular challenge such as to protect coastal infrastructure from erosion and inundation. These approaches differ from other types of approaches in that they require significant commitments of financial and social resources and create a physical asset.

Environmental management - Environmental management includes habitat restoration and enhancement through activities such as revegetation of coastal dunes or building structures to support growth of habitat such as seagrasses. It may also include developing artificial reefs to reduce wave erosion of shorelines or engineered solutions to prevent encroachment of saltwater into freshwater systems.

Coastal Adaptation Timing (CASS)

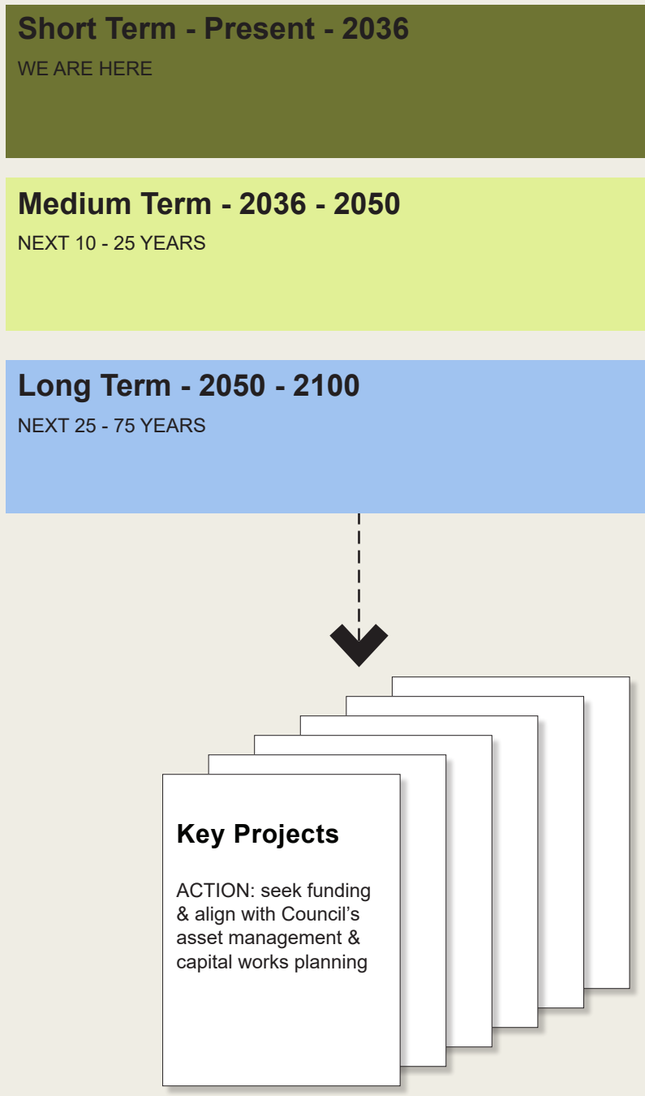
There are two broad ways in which adaptation can occur in relation to timing.

Incremental approach - A series of relatively small actions and adjustments aimed at continuing to meet the existing goals and expectations of the community in the face of the impacts of climate change.

Transformative approach - In some locations, incremental changes will not be sufficient. The risks created by climate change may be so significant that they can only be addressed through more dramatic action. Transformational adaptation involves a paradigm shift: a system-wide change with a focus on the longer term. A transformative approach may be triggered by an extreme event or a political window when it is recognised the significant change could occur.

Priorities, funding and implementation

The Master Plan provides a practical and implementable framework for action, outlining short, medium, and long-term priorities. This will enable Council to seek funding and undertake capital works planning for Key Projects or Actions aligning with Council's asset management.



Shared Values, Principles & Objectives

CHAP Principles

As part of the Master Plan process, the design team referenced DEW's Coastal Hazard Adaptation Plan principles (grant funding body) as well as the NSW Coastal Design Guidelines objectives. The CHAP guiding principles establish the strategic foundation for coastal adaptation, focusing on risk management, resilience, and long-term environmental, social, and economic outcomes.

NSW Coastal Design Guidelines Objectives

Section 4.1 of the NSW Coastal Design Guidelines Objectives provide a complementary urban design lens, translating these strategic directions into place-based design responses that shape how coastal environments are experienced, used, and integrated into the public realm.

CHAP Principles

1. Coastal resilience
Understanding and responding to values of the marine and coastal environments

2. Avoid maladaptation
Ensure coastal hazard adaptation addresses one risk without creating another

3. Fit for purpose
Adaptation plans are appropriately scaled to address the place-based context of each part of the coast

4. Evidence-based
Draw upon the best available science, data, and information

5. Collaborative approach
Coastal adaptation is complex, meaning it is best worked through with a range of stakeholders

6.Use local knowledge
Consider the perspectives of groups that value the marine and coastal environment, including Traditional Owners

7. Transparency
Share information associated with coastal hazard exposure and risk to support a culture of shared responsibility

NSW Coastal Design Guidelines Objectives

4.2.1
Base considerations on a hierarchy of landform, then landscape, then built form

4.2.2
Protect and enhance water quality, hydrological systems and coastal processes

4.2.3
Identify, protect and enhance sensitive coastal ecosystems and threatened ecological communities

4.2.4
Ensure that the natural coastal environment is integrated into built coastal environments

4.2.5
Use nature-based solutions as the first option to address environmental challenges, avoiding hard engineering solutions where possible

4.3.1
Use built form to reinforce the beauty and character of coastal places

4.3.2
Ensure connectivity through and between coastal places

4.3.3
Ensure civic amenity and appropriate access to the coastal environment

4.3.4
Create spatial frameworks that are resilient to coastal hazards

4.3.5
If the proposal will locate structures in areas affected by coastal and other natural hazards, ensure that they can be adapted, relocated and transformed.

4.4.1
Encourage sustainable, productive use of the natural coastal environment

4.4.2
Ensure coastal infrastructure delivers civic space and community assets

4.4.3
Acknowledge and protect coastal Aboriginal peoples' spiritual, social, cultural, customary and economic connection to coastal Country

4.3.4
Support community adaptation to, and management of, current and future coastal hazards

Common Terms, Acronyms & Abbreviations

Acronymns

CAMP - Coastal Adaptation Master Plan (this document)

CASS - Coastal Adaptation Strategy & Study

CHAP - Coastal Hazard Adaptation Plan

DEW - Department of Energy and Water

EPBC - Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act

GI - Green Infrastructure

NAC - Ngarrindjeri Aboriginal Corporation

SEB - Significant Environmental Benefit zone

WSUD - Water Sensitive Urban Design

Key Terms

Accretion - The natural build-up of sand or sediment along the shoreline, causing beaches or dunes to widen or move seaward over time.

Capital works projects - Major infrastructure projects that construct, upgrade or replace public assets, such as hybrid seawalls, shared paths, stormwater infrastructure, boardwalks, revegetation, wetlands and coastal protection works.

Cell - As defined in the CASS, a defined section of coastline used to assess coastal processes, hazards and management responses.

Coastal erosion - The gradual or rapid loss of beach and dune sand caused by waves, tides, storms and rising sea levels, resulting in the shoreline moving landward.

Coastal protection - Soft or hard structures designed to reduce erosion and protect land, infrastructure and assets from wave action and storm damage.

Concrete terraced sea wall - A stepped concrete seawall designed to absorb wave energy while also providing public access, seating or viewing opportunities along the foreshore.

Erosion - The removal of sand, soil or rock from the coastline by waves, currents, tides or storms, causing the shoreline to retreat.

Estuary - The tidal area where a river meets the sea.

Human intervention - Actions undertaken by people that modify the natural coastal environment. Examples include seawalls, groynes, beach nourishment, stormwater outfalls and other coastal infrastructure that influence natural coastal processes.

Hybrid sea wall - A coastal protection system that combines a seawall with a buried sloping rock revetment covered with revegetated sand dune to reduce wave energy, minimise overtopping and improve long-term resilience.

Living coast - a dynamic coastline that is allowed to naturally respond to changing conditions through ongoing erosion, accretion and movement of sand and dunes. A living coast works with natural coastal processes rather than trying to permanently fix the shoreline in one location.

Overtopping - when waves or elevated sea levels rise above the height of a seawall or coastal barrier, allowing water to flow over it and potentially flood land behind.

Sand nourishment - the placement of imported sand onto beaches or dunes to replace lost sediment, widen beaches and reduce erosion.

Shared path / boulevard - A landscaped public corridor designed for pedestrians and cyclists that also provides access to the foreshore and may contribute to the coastal defence system.

Shoreline - the boundary where land meets the sea, typically at the toe of vegetation. The shoreline naturally changes over time due to tides, waves, storms, erosion, accretion and sea level rise.

Storm surge - a temporary rise in sea level above the predicted tide caused by strong winds and low atmospheric pressure during storms. Storm surges increase the risk of coastal flooding and erosion.

Stormwater outfall - The point where stormwater drains discharge runoff into the ocean, river or estuary. Coastal outfalls often require protection from erosion, wave action and tidal inundation.



Policies, Plans and Technical Reports

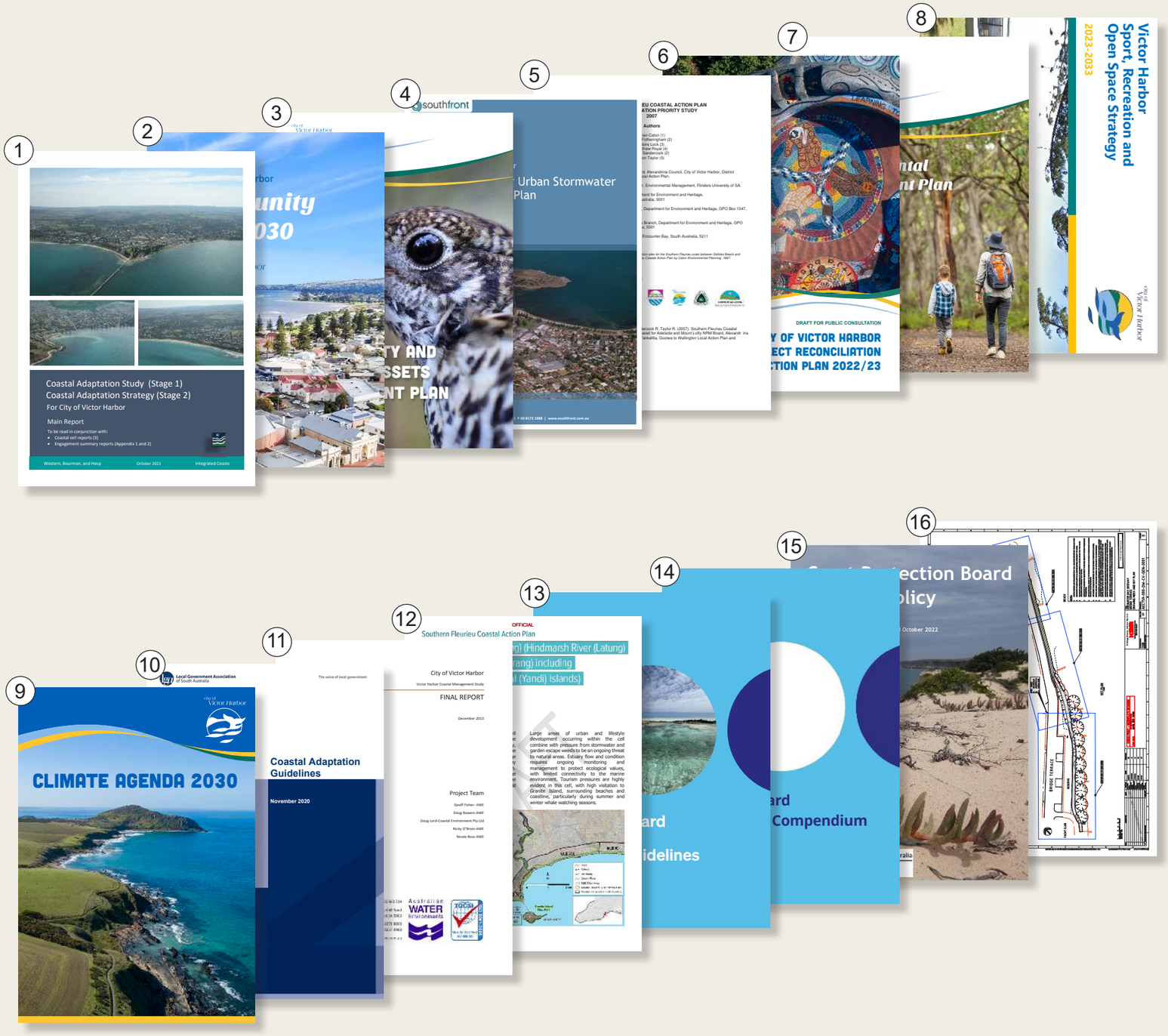
The Coastal Adaptation Master Plan acknowledges and aligns with the following policies, plans and technical reports:

1. Coastal Adaptation Study & Strategy (and Cell 11 excerpt)
2. City of Victor Harbor Community Plan 2030
3. Biodiversity and Natural Assets Management Plan 2023-2028
4. Urban Stormwater Management Plan 2024
5. Southern Fleurieu Coastal Action Plan 2007 (superseded)
6. City of Victor Harbor Reflect Reconciliation Action Plan 2022/23
7. Environmental Management Plan 2025-2030 (draft)
8. Victor Harbor Sport, Recreation and Open Space Strategy 2022-2033
9. Coastal Adaptation Guidelines (State & National Coastal Policies & Procedures)
10. City of Victor Harbor Victor Harbor Coastal Management Study Final Report December 2013
11. Climate Agenda 2030
12. Southern Fleurieu Coastal Action Plan 2026
13. Coastal Hazard Adaptation Planning (CHAP) Guidelines 2025
14. Coastal Hazard Assessment Compendium 2025
15. Coast Protection Board Policy 2022
16. Encounter Bay Bikeway Design 2018
17. Recreational Boating Strategy (draft) 2025

Best Practice Documents

In addition, the Coastal Adaptation Master Plan references several other ‘best practice’ background documents to help guide the strategy:

- NSW Coastal Design Guidelines, 2023
- Better Placed: An Integrated Design Policy for the Built Environment of New South Wales, 2017
- Greener Places: An Urban Green Infrastructure Design Framework for New South Wales, 2020
- Connecting with Country: Good Practice Guidance on How to Respond to Country in the Planning, Design and Delivery of Built Environment Projects in NSW, 2023



History - A Living Shoreline



1900

Distant view of Granite Island, Victor Harbor, and the coastline.



Victor Harbor Foreshore showing beach and backshore upon which gardens and playing fields were constructed.

1908



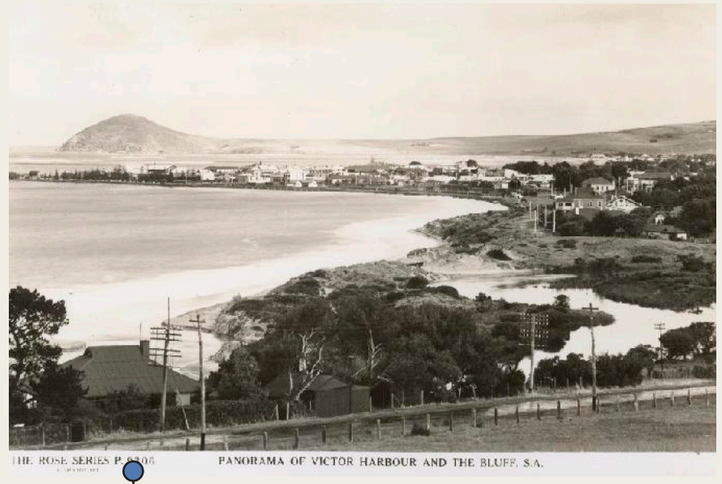
Hindmarsh River - original course of the river mouth flowed in parallel to train line.

1920



Panoramic aerial view of town roads and buildings with a glimpse of Encounter Bay on the right and open countryside in the distance.

1928

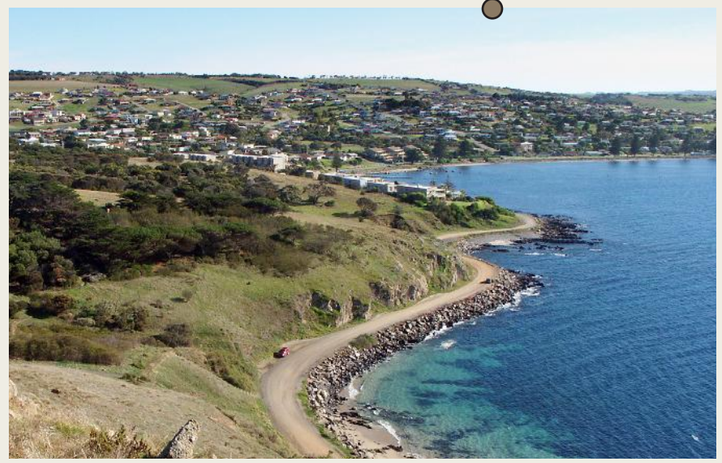


1950

Panoramic view of Victor Harbor, Encounter Bay and the Bluff in the distance.

City of Victor Harbor, viewed from bluff.

2004



Nguldi arndu

Nguldi arndu (welcome) to the traditional lands of the Ramindjeri palak (people). Ramindjeri are a clan of the Ngarrindjeri Nation. We Ramindjeri belong to this ruwi (land) and this ruwi is a part of our mi:wi (soul). We feel the footsteps of our Nankeriwanar (Ancestors) beneath our feet. We acknowledge and thank our Ngapaldar (Elders) for their courage, strength and resilience. We anu nginti (thank you) for joining us in paying respect to the spirit of our ancestors. They have cared for this ruwi since kaldow-inyeri (creation).

First Nations Cultural Heritage and Connection To Land and Sea Country

This stretch of coastline holds high cultural value and significance for the Ramindjeri people of the Ngarrindjeri Nation. It forms part of their Dreaming stories and contains numerous stories, places, and artefacts of cultural importance. Ramindjeri cultural heritage is present throughout the coastline, everywhere you tread. The Ramindjeri lived, hunted, played, swam, and danced here. Those working within and restoring these areas may encounter artefacts or evidence of cultural significance to the Ramindjeri people and the broader Ngarrindjeri Nation. These areas must be known, recognised, respected, and protected.

Creeks, wetlands, estuaries, dunes, cliff lines, islands and coastal areas are important gathering places that support a variety of habitats and food sources essential for sustaining and protecting Nga:tji. Nga:tji are the personal totems of the Ngarrindjeri people. They embody deep cultural values, symbolising kinship, spiritual protection, and an embedded responsibility to care for the land, waters, and ecosystems they inhabit.

This stretch of coastline encompasses a range of culturally significant landscape features, including Dreaming sites, ceremonial grounds, traditional camping areas, and midden deposits scattered throughout the wetlands and sand dunes. It also contains trade pathways once used by Clan groups, linking ceremonial sites in the upper Hindmarsh (*Latung*) and Inman (*Muwerang*) River estuaries. These routes illustrate the long-standing relationships between neighbouring clan groups and the exchange of locally sourced materials such as stone tools, food, and other cultural items. The mouth and coastal dunes of the Inman River Estuary (*Muwerang*) are recognised as significant ceremonial grounds and mark the location of the last known Ramindjeri campground.

This coastline is also a particularly important site in the Ngurunderi Creation and Dreaming story, which tells of the Ngarrindjeri people's creation of the land and waters, including the River Murray and its mouth, *Kandukang* (west) and *Tapalwora* (east). This ancestral narrative extends westward along the southern coast of the Fleurieu Peninsula, encompassing the rugged shoreline, estuaries, and coastal landscapes all the way to Cape Jervis (*Parrewar-angk*). These areas hold deep cultural and spiritual significance for the Ramindjeri people, with Dreaming tracks, songlines, and important sites embedded throughout the region.

The coastline with its cliffs, beaches, and native vegetation reflects Ngurunderi's journey as he shaped the land, rested at key locations, and followed the tracks of his wives. Cape Jervis (*Parrewar-angk*) marks an important point in this story, serving as both a physical and spiritual place in the landscape. It connects the mainland to Kangaroo Island (*Ngurungaui*), continuing the cultural narrative of creation, movement, and connection to Country.

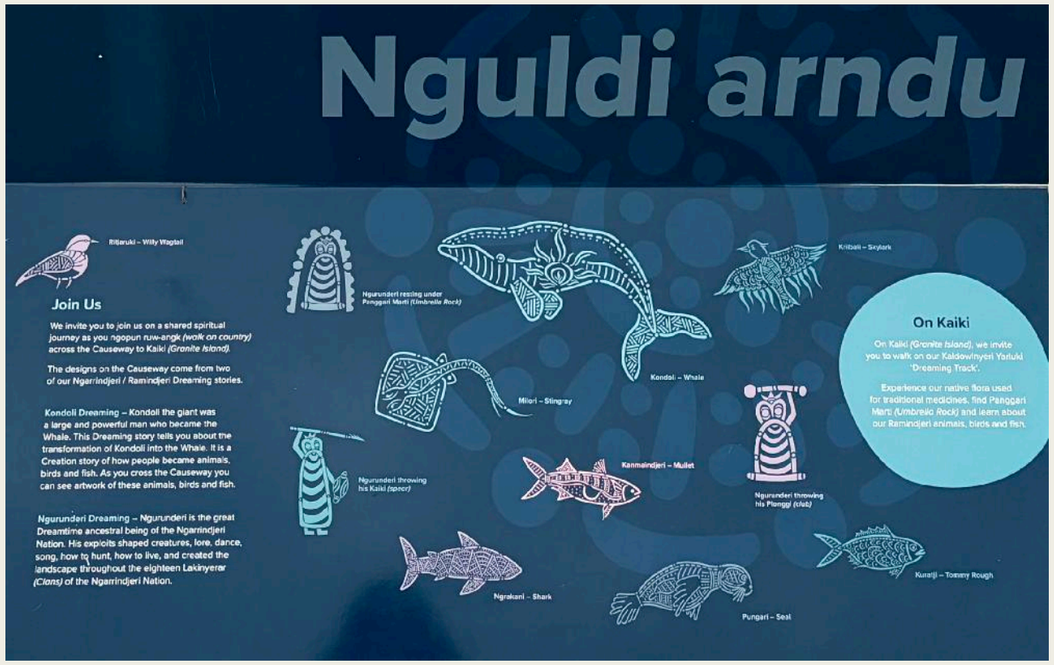
Within this cell, a Dreaming story recounts Ngurunderi's journey into *Pultang* (Victor Harbor). As he entered the area, Ngurunderi threw his spears into the sea, and each one formed the islands of *Ramong Bay* (Encounter Bay). He then crossed over to *Kaiki* (Granite Island), where he threw another spear, creating *Yandi* (Seal Island). While making camp on *Kaiki*, Ngurunderi saw his wives swimming at *Ngarakerung* (Kings Beach). He struck the ground with his club, giving rise to *Longkewar* (The Bluff).

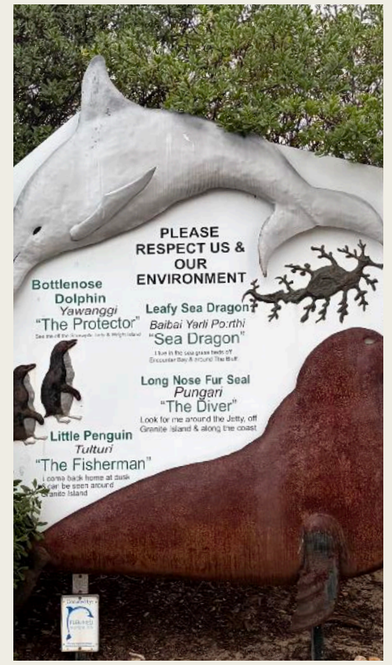
The Kondili Dreaming story is associated with many significant sites within this area. It tells of Kondili emerging from the mouth of *Latung* (Hindmarsh River Estuary), diving into the sea, and becoming the whale during the winter season. Kondili returns with the young whales to the waters around *Pultang* (Victor Harbor) and *Ramong* (Encounter Bay), where they are nurtured until they grow strong. Each winter, the Ramindjeri people hold ceremonies to welcome Kondili home.

The Hindmarsh and Inman River estuaries are also connected to several significant Dreaming and Creation stories, including those of *Lime*, *Palpangye*, and *Latung*.

Please respect that cultural concepts and content included in this Master Plan are the Aboriginal Cultural and Intellectual property (ACIP) of the Ramindjeri people of the Ngarrindjeri Nation (provided by Cedric Varcoe, Ramindjeri Cultural Leader living on Country). They may not be used or adapted by any other parties without consent.

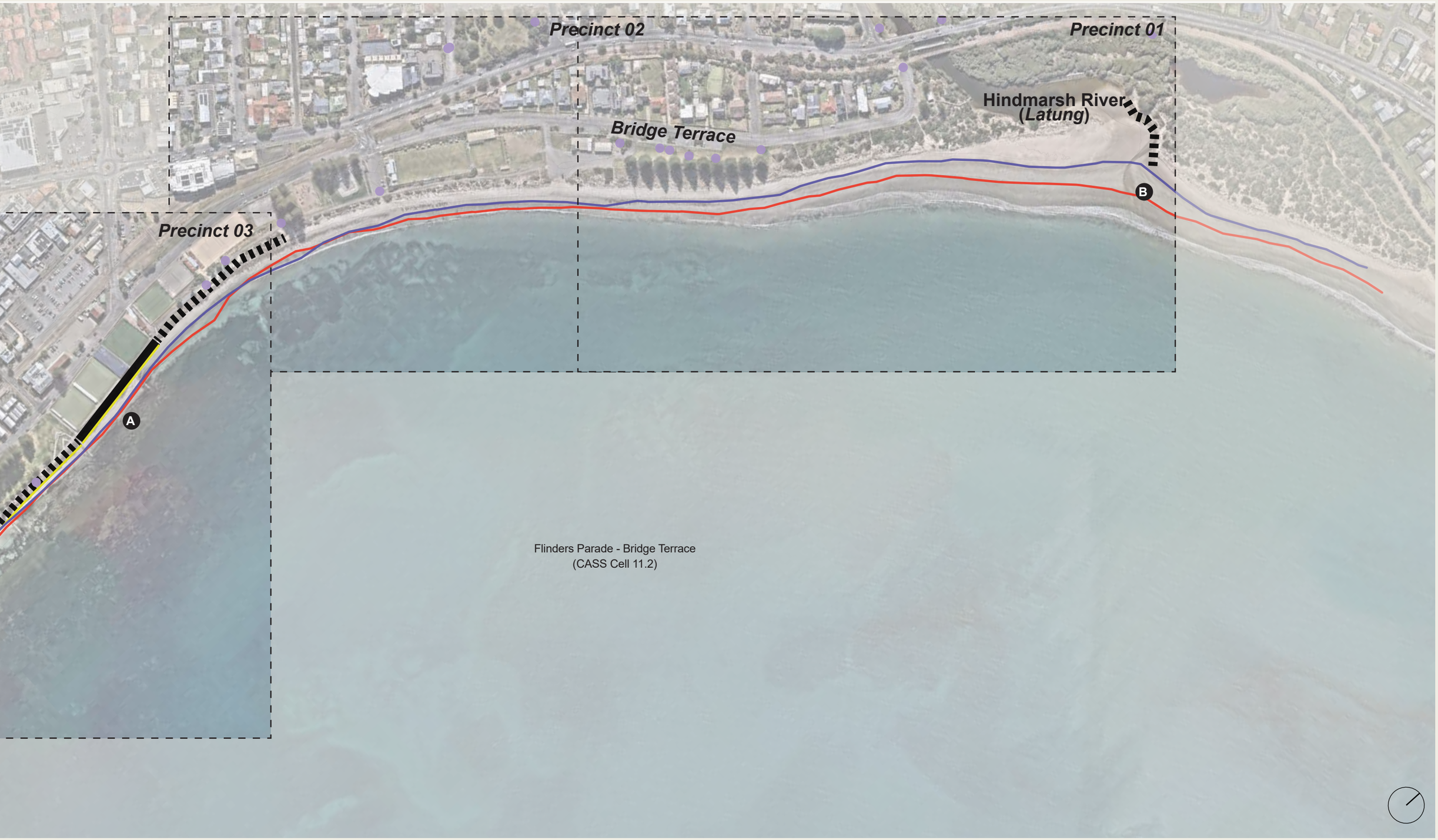






Existing Site - A Living Coastline




Precinct 02
Precinct 01
Hindmarsh River
(Latung)
Bridge Terrace
Precinct 03
B
A
Flinders Parade - Bridge Terrace
(CASS Cell 11.2)

Existing Site - Movement

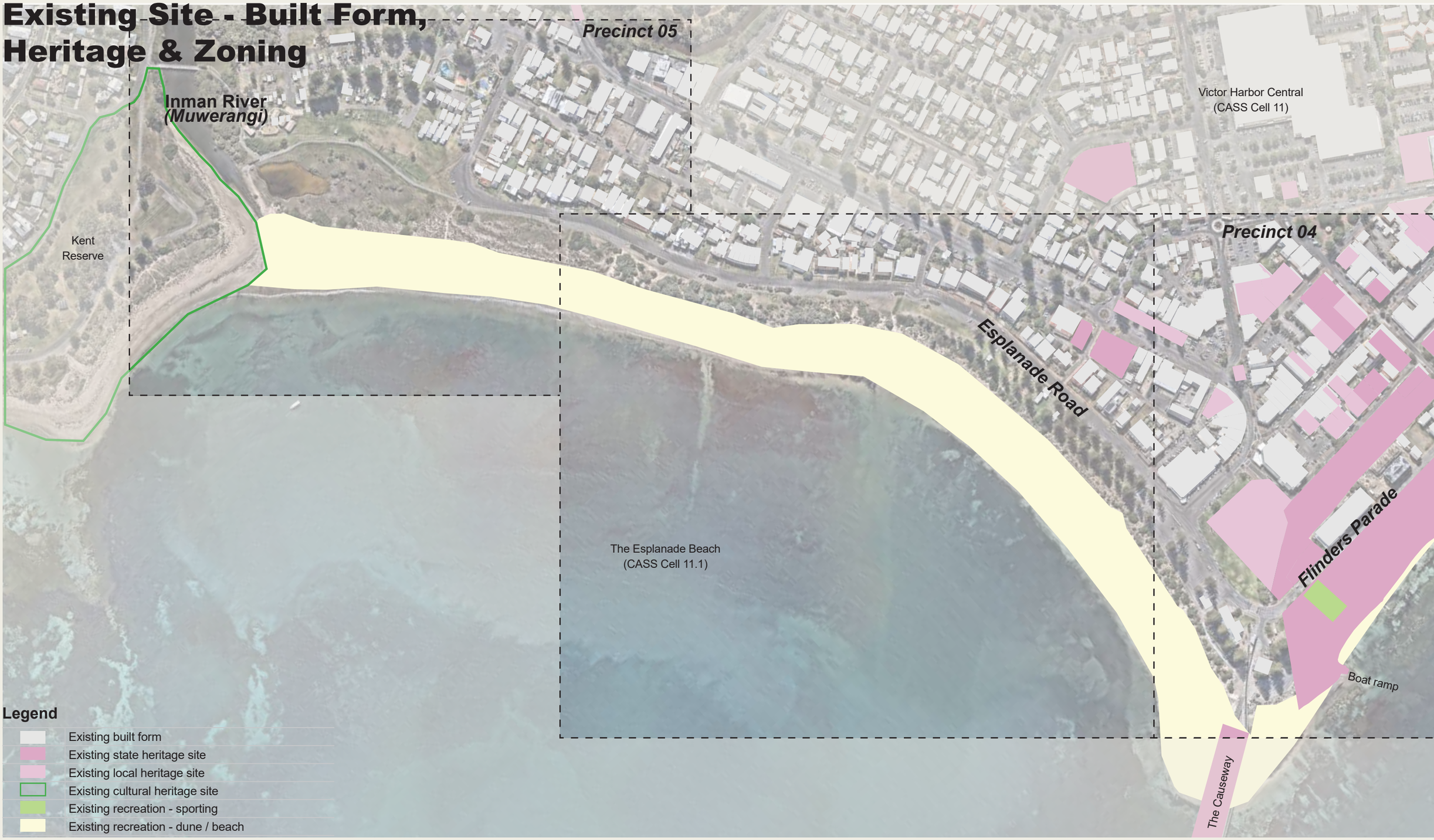


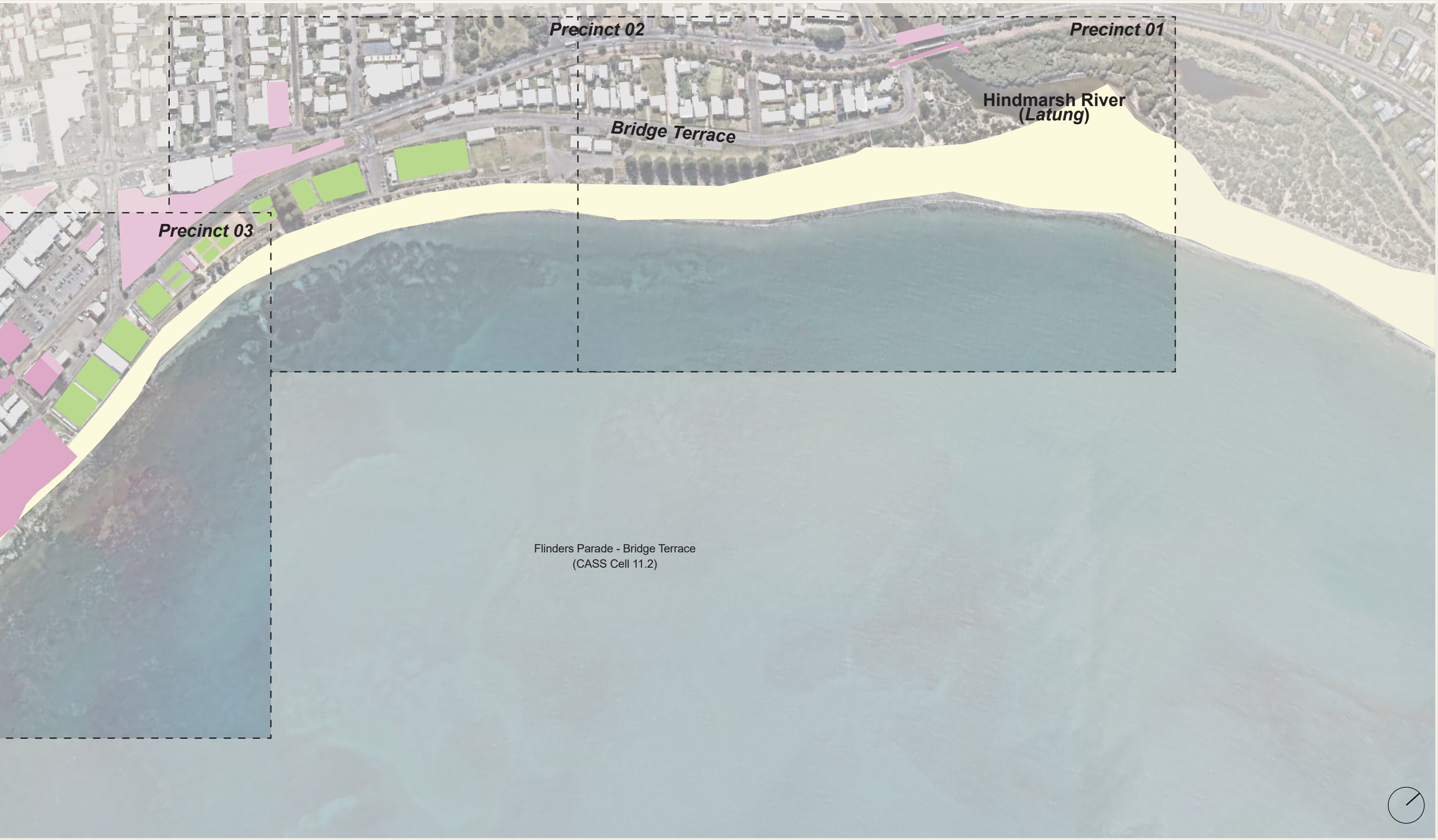
Legend

- Existing pedestrian movement / beach access
- Existing cycle movement
- Encounter Bay Bikeway
- Existing vehicle movement
- Existing railway / Causeway
- Boat ramp
- Informal beach launching
- Existing carparking

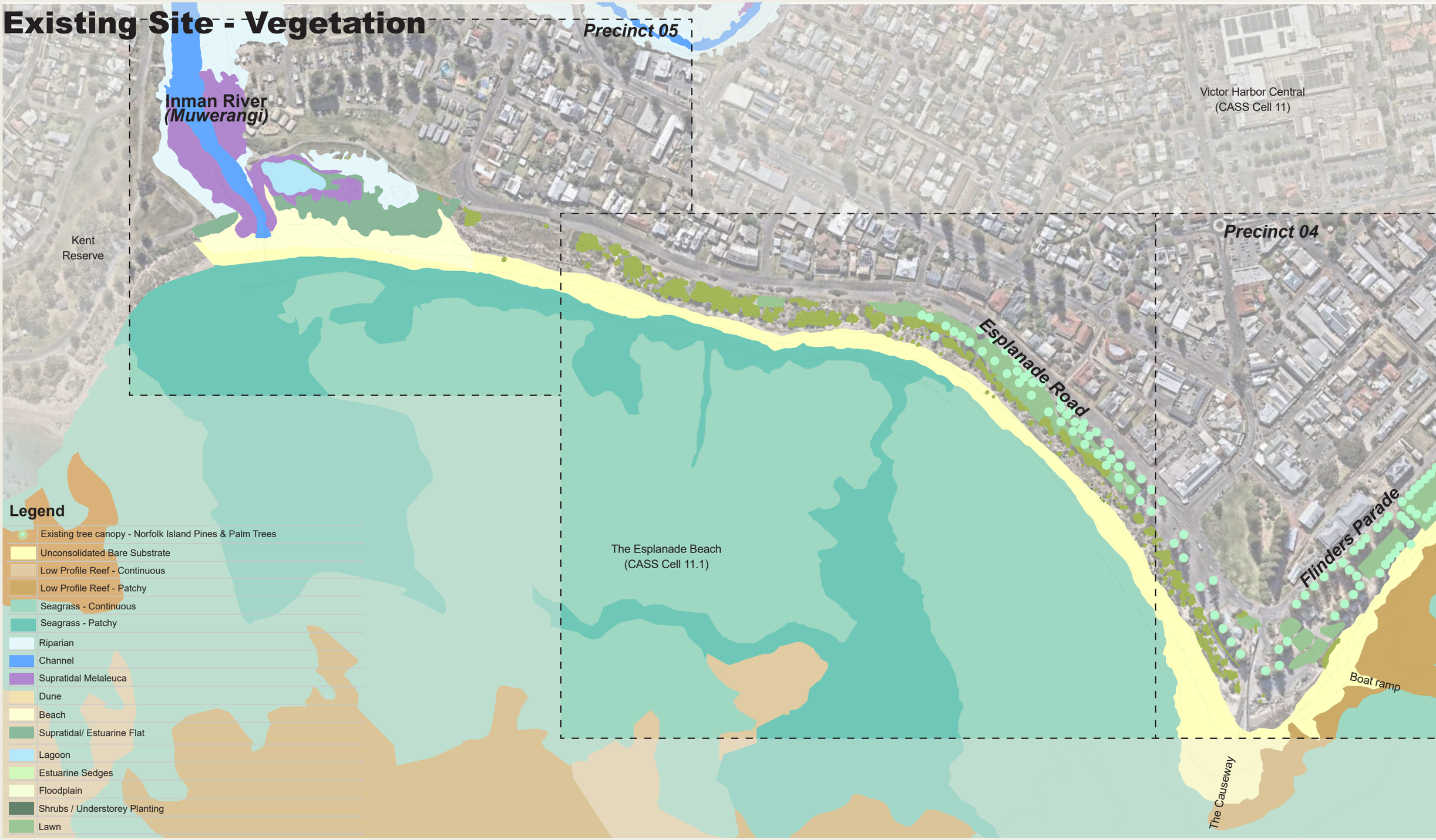

Precinct 02
Precinct 01
Hindmarsh River
(Latung)
50 parking spaces
Bridge Terrace
24 parking spaces
Precinct 03
Ramp
Flinders Parade - Bridge Terrace
(CASS Cell 11.2)

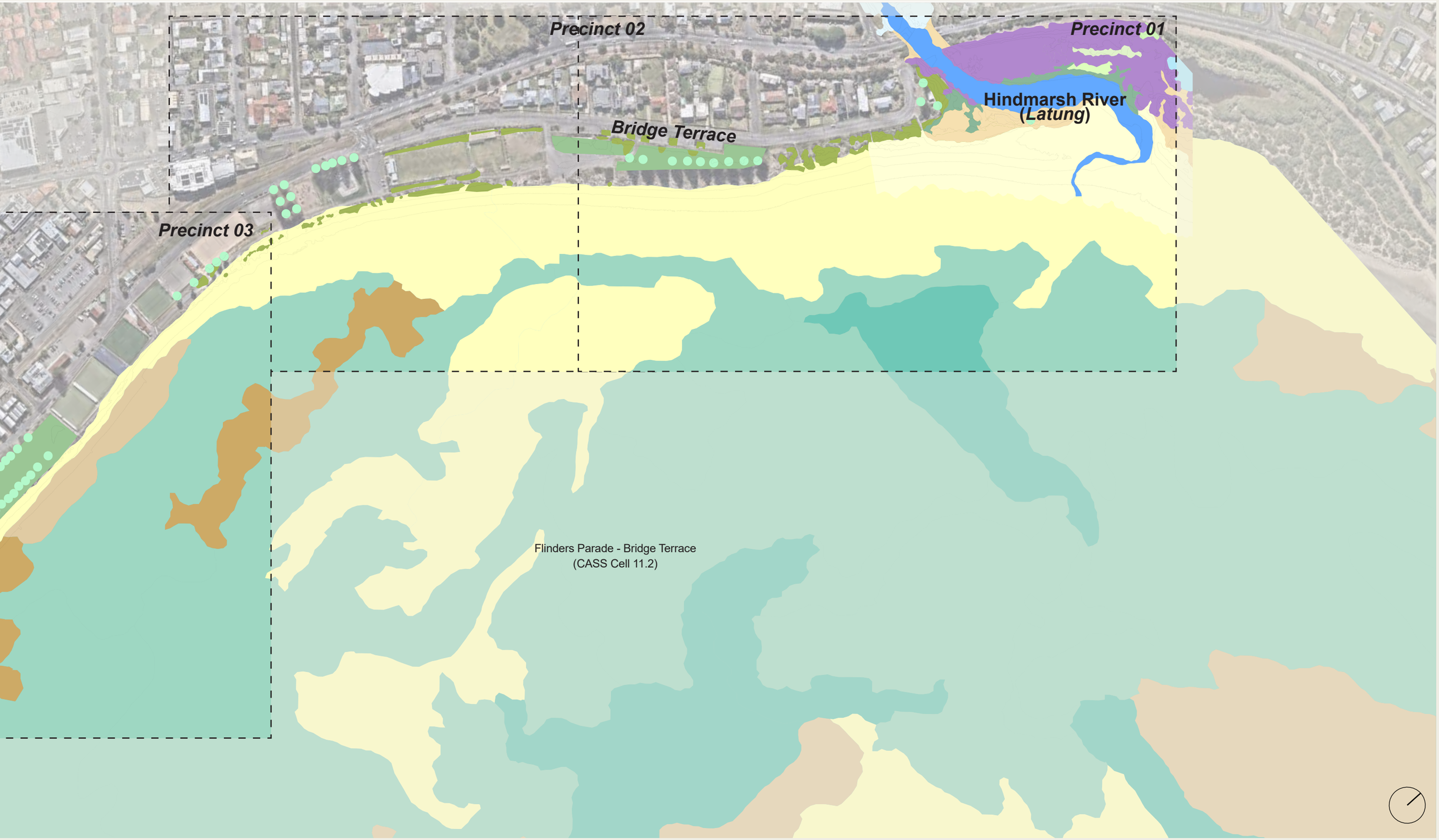
Existing Site - Built Form, Heritage & Zoning




Precinct 02
Precinct 01
Bridge Terrace
Hindmarsh River
(Latung)
Precinct 03
Flinders Parade - Bridge Terrace
(CASS Cell 11.2)

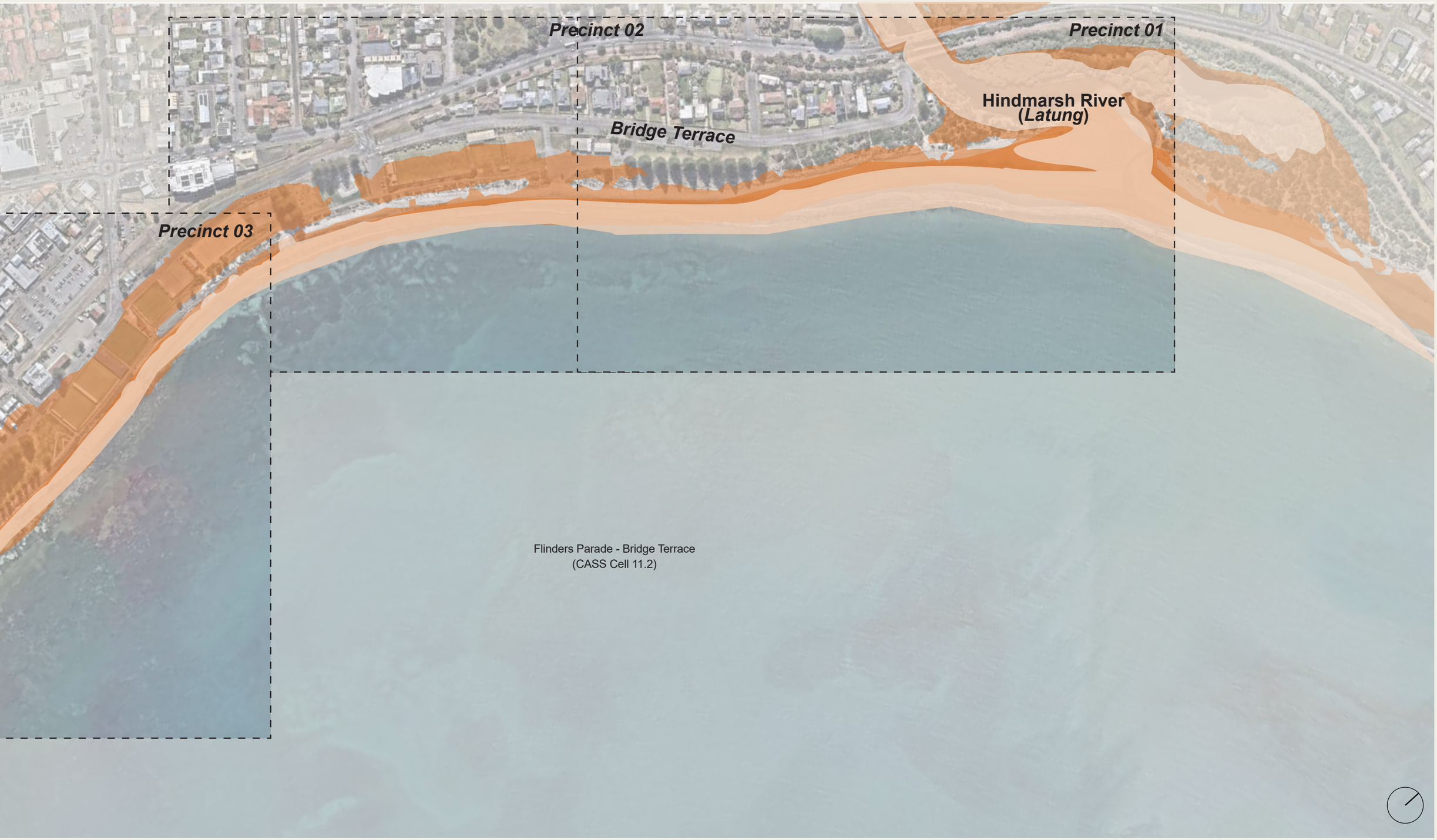
Existing Site - Vegetation




Precinct 02
Precinct 01
Hindmarsh River
(Latung)
Bridge Terrace
Precinct 03
Flinders Parade - Bridge Terrace
(CASS Cell 11.2)

Existing Site - Flood Mapping & Storm Surge Mapping





Flinders Parade - Bridge Terrace
(CASS Cell 11.2)

02

Part 02 - Master Plan Concepts & Key Projects

Master Plan Concepts & Key Projects

The Master Plan provides Council with a clear and implementable framework to guide decision-making and investment over time. It has identified priority areas, key risks and spatial responses, supported by concept design for locations requiring early action.

The Master Plan considers a holistic, whole-of-coast approach for the 3km stretch of coast between the Inman River (*Latung*) and Hindmarsh River (*Muwerangi*). This is a living, changing coast made up of a series of connected systems relating to movement, infrastructure, environment & social use. For the purposes of legibility and readibility, the Master Plan splits the coast into a finer grain of 5 key precincts.

Structured across short, medium and long-term horizons, the plan enables Council to align coastal adaptation with asset management, capital works planning and future funding opportunities. It has clarified where interventions such as coastal protection, reconfiguration of infrastructure, or strategic retreat will be most appropriate, ensuring decisions are timely, transparent and evidence-based.


Precinct 05
Inman River
(Muwerangi)
Kent
Reserve
Victor Harbor Central
(CASS Cell 11)
Precinct 04
Esplanade Road
Flinders Parade
Boat ramp
The Esplanade Beach
(CASS Cell 11.1)
The Causeway
Legend
Existing cultural heritage site
Existing heritage site
Existing road / carparking
Existing pedestrian path
Existing river
Existing trees
Proposed trees
Proposed shared boulevard
Proposed protection (hybrid sea wall)
Proposed beach access / trail
Proposed boardwalk / deck
Proposed interpretation trail
Proposed paved plaza
Proposed lawn / recreation / seating
Proposed stormwater improvements
Proposed revegetated dunes
Proposed wetland
Proposed sand nourishment


Precinct 02
Precinct 01
Hindmarsh River
(Latung)
Bridge Terrace
Precinct 03
Flinders Parade - Bridge Terrace
(CASS Cell 11.2)
0 25 50 100 200m

Precinct 01



Legend

- Existing cultural heritage site
- Existing heritage site
- Existing road / carparking
- Existing pedestrian path
- Existing river
- Existing trees
- Proposed trees
- Proposed shared boulevard
- Proposed protection (hybrid sea wall)
- Proposed beach access / trail
- Proposed boardwalk / deck
- Proposed interpretation trail
- Proposed paved plaza
- Proposed lawn / recreation / seating
- Proposed stormwater improvements
- Proposed revegetated dunes
- Proposed wetland
- Proposed sand nourishment

0 25 50 100 200m

Precinct 01: Concept Plan

CASS Summary:

Historically stable shoreline with no pressing current issues. Erosion is the primary long-term risk (~60m retreat by 2100), placing the green open space and pine trees at risk without protection or eventual removal.

Key Themes from Community & Stakeholder Consultation:

- Protect and work with natural estuary processes
- Balance protection of key landscape assets with coastal change
- Maintain access and amenity while planning for long-term change

Key Action / Projects

Number	Priority	Implementation / Timing	Description
1	■	**Short-term**	Allow natural processes to continue. Maintain functional beach in short-term & accept gradual loss of trees. Undertake sand nourishment, revegetation & fencing to protect dunes.
2	■	**Medium-term**	Realign new tree & understorey planting to Bridge Terrace.
3	■	**Medium-term**	New boulevard for walking / cycling to Bridge Terrace (upgrade to Encounter Bay bikeway) with upgraded public amenity including reconfiguration of car park and green spaces. Connects to Alexandra bridge.
4	■	**Medium-term**	New hybrid sea wall (dune & buried rock) & sand nourishment to dunes. Dune stabilisation with revegetation and fencing. NOTE: hybrid sea wall maintains visual appearance of dunes & beach access.
5	■	**Medium-term**	New fenced boardwalk & viewing decks for views across Hindmarsh River (*Latung*). Consolidate beach access trails to reduce erosion.
6	■	**Medium-term**	Opportunity for river to river boardwalk interpretation trail. Work with aboriginal community groups & landcare community groups.
7	■	**Medium-term**	Protect and enhance the integrity of the Hindmarsh River (*Latung*) estuary system through ecosystem-led adaptation such as wetlands and revegetation (river mouth re-naturalised & water filtered through planting). Hindmarsh river includes habitat for swamp paperbark low closed forest over tall sedges, low shrubs & EPBC Act protected temperate saltmarsh community. Coast Care display garden to be retained.
8	■	**Medium-term**	Implementation to be undertaken considering protection of shorebirds and their habitats, noting Hooded Plovers are moving towards the estuaries.
9	■	**Medium-term**	Consider flood mitigation through the reefs themselves and the rivers (with DEW) and opportunities to retain and improve sea grass meadows and low reefs. NOTE: Council manage sand systems, DEW responsible for water.
10	■	**Medium-term**	Stormwater outfalls in existing greenspace removed and upgraded (opportunity for WSUD / GI to Bridge Road) - refer to COVH Urban Stormwater Management Plan (2024). Sand nourishment to infill dune.
11	■	**Long-term**	Plan & implement strategy based on CHAP mitigating impacts of coastal erosion and flooding on Bridge Terrace.

	Implementation / Timing
■	**Short-term** - 2026 - 2036 (present)
■	**Medium-term** - 2036 - 2050
■	**Long-term** - 2050 - 2100

Precinct 01 - After



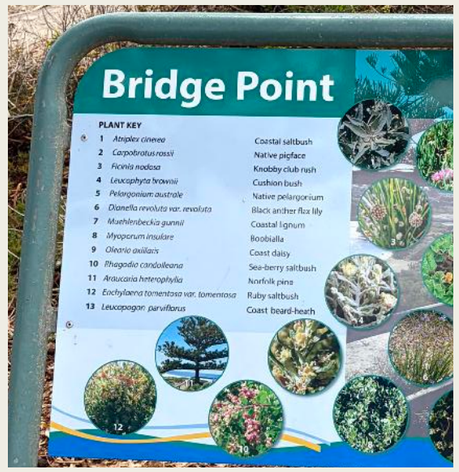

Precinct 01 - Before

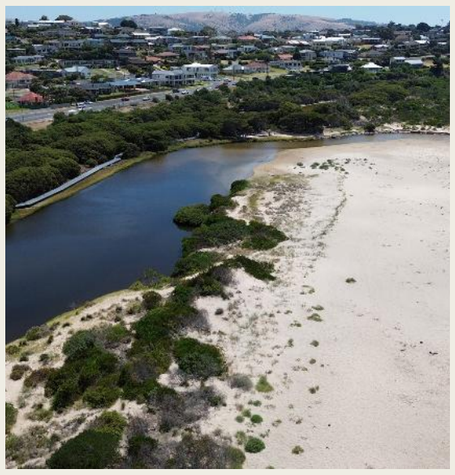






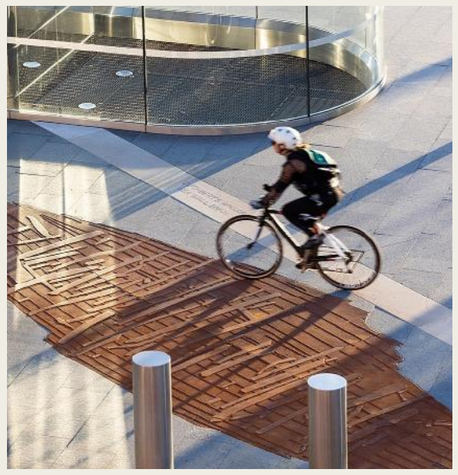



Bridge Point
PLANT KEY
1 Atriplex cinnea
2 Carpobrotus rossii
3 Ficinia nodosa
4 Leucophyta brownii
5 Pelargonium australe
6 Dianella revoluta var. revoluta
7 Maehlenbeckia gunnii
8 Myoporum insulare
9 Olearia axillaris
10 Rhagodia candolleana
11 Araucaria heterophylla
12 Eschylaena tomentosa var. tomentosa
13 Leucopogon parviflorus
Coastal saltbush
Native pigface
Knobby club rush
Cushion bush
Native pelargonium
Black archer flax lily
Coastal lignum
Boobialla
Coast daisy
Sea-berry saltbush
Norfolk pine
Ruby saltbush
Coast beard-heath










AINS OF A RARE PRE-183
COLONIAL TIMBER BOAT
ERE DISCOVERED HERE.
E 'BARANGAROO BOAT'

Precinct 02



Legend

- Existing cultural heritage site
- Existing heritage site
- Existing road / carparking
- Existing pedestrian path
- Existing river
- Existing trees
- Proposed trees
- Proposed shared boulevard
- Proposed protection (hybrid sea wall)
- Proposed beach access / trail
- Proposed boardwalk / deck
- Proposed interpretation trail
- Proposed paved plaza
- Proposed lawn / recreation / seating
- Proposed stormwater improvements
- Proposed revegetated dunes
- Proposed wetland
- Proposed sand nourishment

Precinct 02: Concept Plan

CASS Summary:

Low lying existing topography (swale) and stormwater outlets currently experiencing overtopping. Generally stable shoreline, though stormwater outlets and revetment interaction are contributing to localised erosion and beach lowering. Erosion and coastal flooding threaten narrow dunes and foreshore infrastructure. Without intervention: reduced beach width and routine flooding of 0.3–0.5m anticipated.

Key Themes from Community & Stakeholder Consultation:

- **Strong value on recreation, activity and community identity**
- **Support for transition toward a more natural and resilient coastline. Support for increased dunes and natural response**
- **Divergence between asset protection and transformation. Yacht & croquet club supports continued operation of marine/recreation uses while incorporating retreat and dune restoration. Opportunity for hybrid or staged adaptation pathways.**

Key Action / Projects

Number	Priority	Implementation / Timing	Description
1	■	**Short-term**	Explore possibilities for the existing yacht club (changerooms currently being upgraded), sand ramp & carpark with new upgraded & raised yacht club retained insitu. Retention requires seawall / protection from rising sea levels. Recommend feasibility study exploring mitigation insitu or relocation noting specific site requirements, with additional consultation with Yacht Club & Sea Rescue Squadron.
2	■	**Short-term**	Explore relocation possibilities for the existing croquet club (ageing infrastructure) & re-vegetation and sand nourishment in its place. SEB location retained within dune, noting significance for Hooded Plovers. Beaches and dunes provide crucial breeding habitat for the threatened Hooded Plover, Sooty Oystercatchers and small numbers of EPBC listed migratory shorebirds.
3	■	**Short-term**	Protect the heritage cafe (Qahwa) in current location from rising sea levels. New portion of hybrid seawall to protect Cafe, new plaza, removal of verandah and removal of existing rock revetment.
4	■	**Medium-term**	Investigate potential opportunity for new boat ramp - refer to Boating Strategy 2026. NOTE: Current sand boat ramp located at yacht club and main boat ramp located adjacent Causeway.
5	■	**Medium-term**	Explore relocation of Council assets, including skatepark & tennis courts. Replace with soft flexible recreation on sand (e.g. playspace & beach volleyball).
6	■	**Medium-term**	New raised hybrid sea wall (dune & buried rock) / shared boulevard along Bridge Terrace (upgrade to Encounter Bay bikeway) with sand nourishment & revegetation to dunes. Opportunity to redirect stormwater through box culvert under new shared path with WSUD to Bridge Terrace. Opportunity for road to be raised at same time. NOTE: hybrid sea wall maintains visual appearance of dunes & beach access.
7	■	**Medium-term**	Coastal sand nourishment + revegetation.
8	■	**Medium-term**	Consider flood mitigation through the reefs themselves (with DEW) and opportunities to retain and improve sea grass meadows and low reefs. NOTE: Council manage sand systems, DEW responsible for water.
9	■	**Long-term**	Plan & implement strategy based on CHAP mitigating impacts of coastal erosion and flooding on Bridge Terrace.

	Implementation / Timing
■	**Short-term** - 2026 - 2036 (present)
■	**Medium-term** - 2036 - 2050
■	**Long-term** - 2050 - 2100

Precinct 02 - After




Precinct 02 - Before




RAILWAY STATION
GRANITE ISLAND
RAILWAY PLAZA

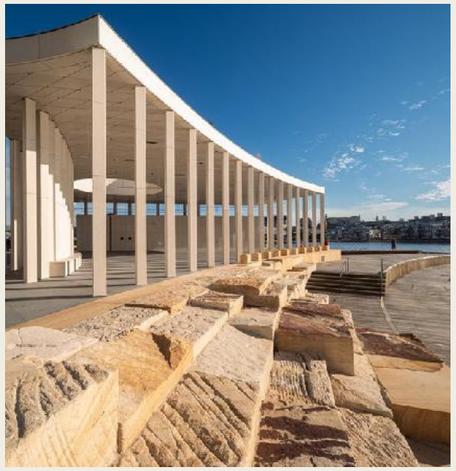


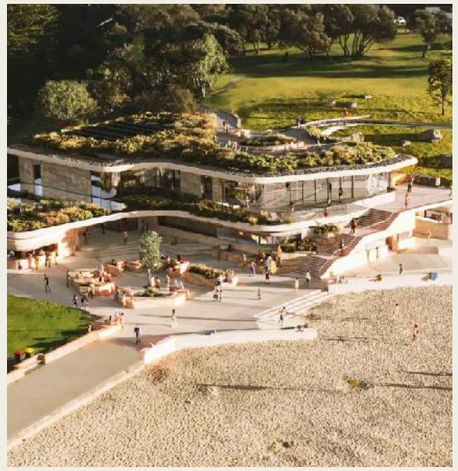

DEPT OF BEACHES AND HARBOURS













Precinct 03



Legend

- Existing cultural heritage site
- Existing heritage site
- Existing road / carparking
- Existing pedestrian path
- Existing river
- Existing trees
- Proposed trees
- Proposed shared boulevard
- Proposed protection (hybrid sea wall)
- Proposed beach access / trail
- Proposed boardwalk / deck
- Proposed interpretation trail
- Proposed paved plaza
- Proposed lawn / recreation / seating
- Proposed stormwater improvements
- Proposed revegetated dunes
- Proposed wetland
- Proposed sand nourishment

Precinct 03: Concept Plan

CASS Summary:

Most historically modified site by human intervention with a long-term “hold-the-line” approach with existing ongoing seawall issues. High-use area - more urban area including Café, Horse Drawn Tram, Heritage Causeway, Camel Rides, Show Rides, Heritage café, boat ramp and heritage Soldiers Memorial Gardens with heritage pine trees. Some stormwater outlets & concrete blocks. Beach lowering, overtopping and structural failures present ongoing maintenance and safety challenges. Coastal flooding is the greatest future risk, with promenade inundation (up to 0.5m) and minimal to no recreational beach width expected by 2100.

Key Themes from Community & Stakeholder Consultation:

- Protect civic, heritage and tourism assets
- Maintain a high-quality public realm and coastal experience
- Limited support for relocation of assets

Key Action / Projects

Number	Priority	Implementation / Timing	Description
1	■	**Short-term**	Undertake concept plan to design & construct existing path into new raised seawall (1.5m higher - 2.5m - 2.6m AHD currently) as new boulevard for walking / cycling (upgrade to Encounter Bay bikeway) and protect Flinders Parade / civic assetts including Soldiers Memorial Gardens, Norfolk Island pine trees, ampitheatre, lawn bowls club, heritage Cafe, camel ride, playground and horsedrawn tram / Causeway. New seawall design to retain beach access, views and recreation & useability through flat terraces.
2	■	**Medium-term**	Existing concrete block wall protection removed. Allow beach to recede over time (due to sea wall).
3	■	**Medium-term**	Stormwater outfall upgrades (in conjunction with WSUD / sand nourishment) - refer to COVH Urban Stormwater Management Plan (2024).
4	■	**Medium-term**	Explore new location for boat ramp & carpark (impacted by sea levels at end of medium term - 2050) - refer to Boating Strategy (2026). Opportunity to retain existing boat ramp as groyne.
5	■	**Medium-term**	Explore use of 3D printed reef structures on existing boat ramp rocks and Causeway. Consider flood mitigation through the reefs themselves (with DEW) and opportunities to retain and improve sea grass meadows and low reefs. NOTE: Council manage sand systems, DEW responsible for water.

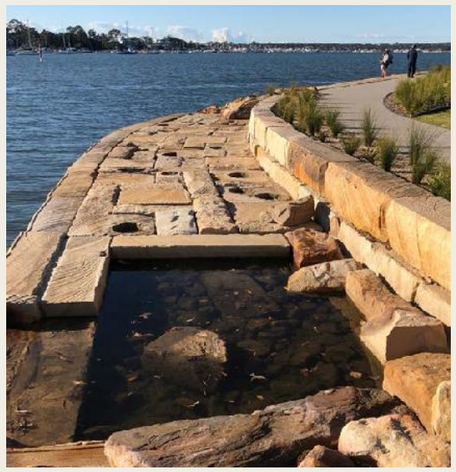
	Implementation / Timing
■	**Short-term** - 2026 - 2036 (present)
■	**Medium-term** - 2036 - 2050
■	**Long-term** - 2050 - 2100

Precinct 03 - After

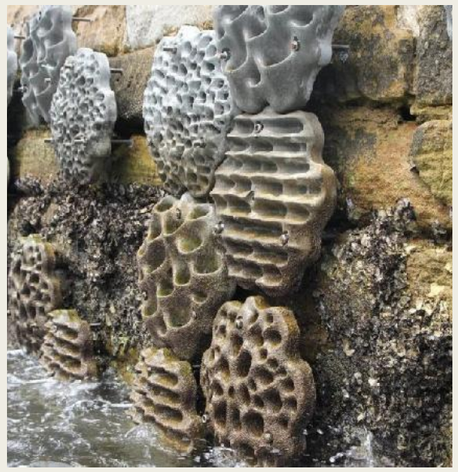


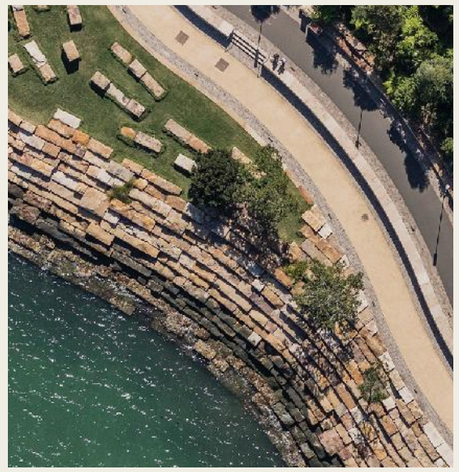

Precinct 03 - Before





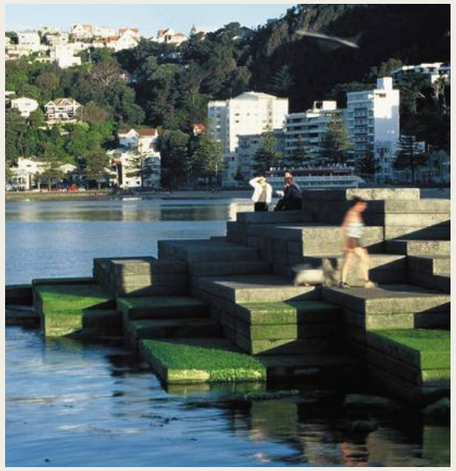






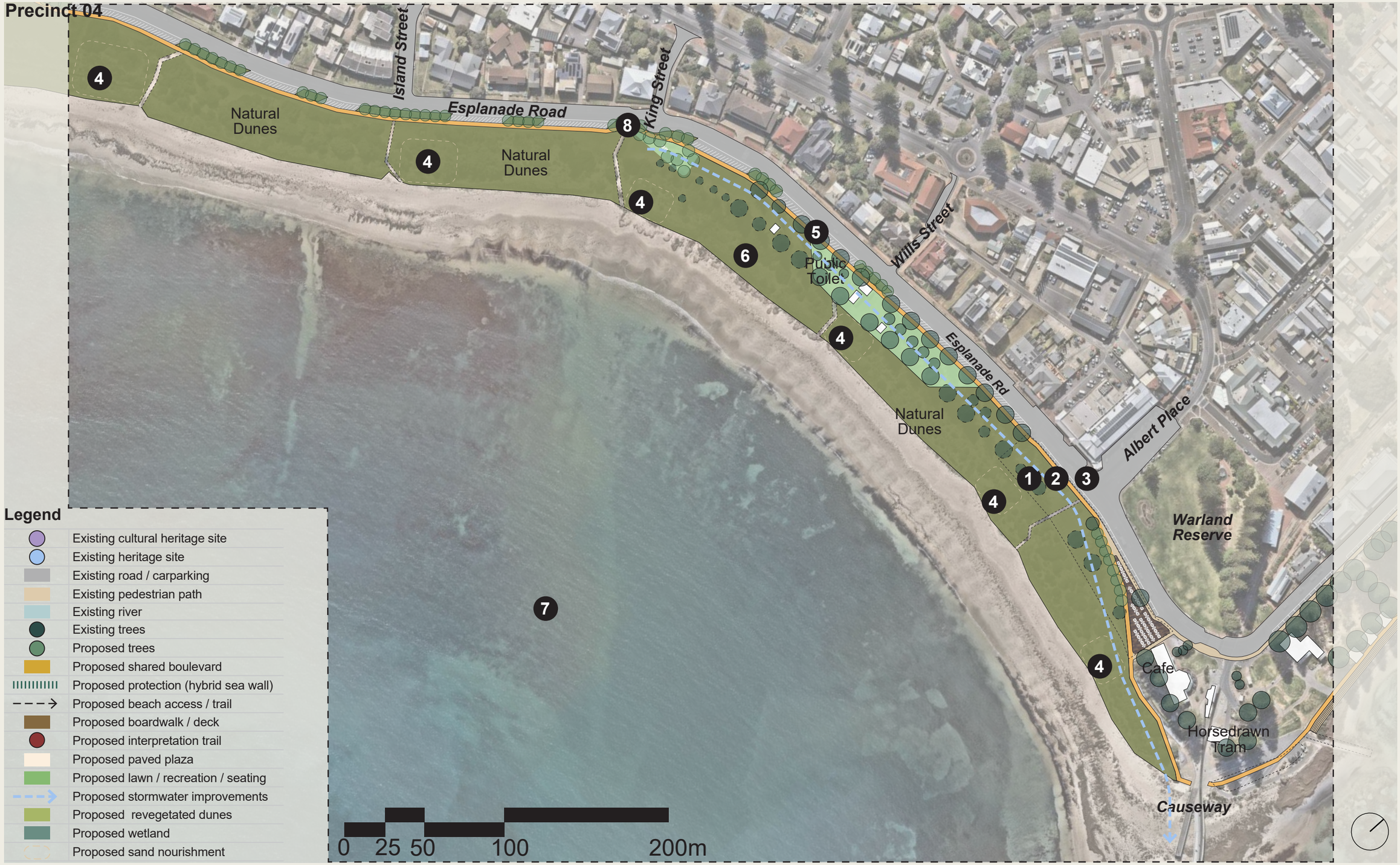











Precinct 04
Island Street
Esplanade Road
King Street
Wills Street
Esplanade Rd
Albert Place
Warland Reserve
Natural Dunes
Natural Dunes
Natural Dunes
Public Toilet
Cafe
Horsedrawn Tram
Causeway
4
8
4
4
5
6
4
1
2
3
4
4
7
Legend
Existing cultural heritage site
Existing heritage site
Existing road / carparking
Existing pedestrian path
Existing river
Existing trees
Proposed trees
Proposed shared boulevard
Proposed protection (hybrid sea wall)
Proposed beach access / trail
Proposed boardwalk / deck
Proposed interpretation trail
Proposed paved plaza
Proposed lawn / recreation / seating
Proposed stormwater improvements
Proposed revegetated dunes
Proposed wetland
Proposed sand nourishment
0 25 50 100 200m

Precinct 04: Concept Plan

CASS Summary:

Site is predominantly natural dune system with deep set-back providing a wider buffer & more space for dunes to naturally migrate. Historical cyles of accretion and erosion, with dunes eroding / removed and eventually accreting. Stormwater outfalls and pedestrian vehicle access routes are eroding dunes and creating erosion ingress points. Erosion is the primary risk (~50m dune retreat by 2100). CASS recommends dune nourishment, returning landscaped foreshore to natural vegetated dune system and diverting stormwater to Causeway.

Key Themes from Community & Stakeholder Consultation:

- Strong value on natural dune landscape and “living coast” character
- Priority for dune restoration and coastal resilience
- Reduce built form and reconfigure infrastructure over time

Key Action / Projects

Number	Priority	Implementation / Timing	Description
1	■	**Short-term**	Council to undertake feasibility study and analysis for staged removal and relocation of existing carpark (180 spaces) - completed. NOTE: Carpark also utilised for markets on occasion.
2	■	**Short-term**	Council to undertake consultation and engage with business community to identify private partnerships to achieve parking needs.
3	■	**Short-term**	Undertake concept plan for returning the existing carpark to foreshore and park (picnic space & open lawn and dune revegetation & sand nourishment). Opportunity for new plaza to existing Cafe. Remove existing buried concrete blocks. Existing Norfolk Island Pine Trees gradually replaced with native trees, noting the importance of retaining coastal views.
4	■	**Medium-term**	Stormwater outfalls removed & stormwater infrastructure upgraded to redirect to Inman River or Causeway - refer to COVH Urban Stormwater Management Plan (2024).
5	■	**Medium-term**	Once stormwater outfalls removed, consolidate dune into one consistent dune with sand nourishment, revegetation and fencing. Undertake revegetation with local community groups and Aboriginal groups. Consider selection of appropriate dune vegetation (spinifex, boobialla, saltbush). NOTE: tea tree management ongoing, but also effective in retaining dunes.
6	■	**Medium-term**	Undertake concept plan for new boulevard for walking / cycling to Esplanade Road (3.4m AHD) with upgraded public amenity including reconfiguration of parallel car parks, new trees & green spaces. New hybrid sea wall (dune & buried rock - hold-the-line approach) & sand nourishment to dunes (dune: 3.5m - 4.8m AHD). NOTE: hybrid sea wall maintains visual appearance of dunes & beach access.
7	■	**Medium-term**	Implementation to be undertaken considering protection of shorebirds and their habitats. Beaches and dunes provide crucial breeding habitat for the threatened Hooded Plover (Eastern), Sooty Oystercatchers and small numbers of EPBC listed migratory shorebirds.
8	■	**Medium-term**	Consider flood mitigation through the reefs themselves (with DEW) and opportunities to retain and improve sea grass meadows and low reefs. NOTE: Council manage sand systems, DEW responsible for water.
9	■	**Long-term**	Plan & implement strategy based on CHAP mitigating impacts of coastal erosion and flooding on Esplanade Road.

	Implementation / Timing
■	**Short-term** - 2026 - 2036 (present)
■	**Medium-term** - 2036 - 2050
■	**Long-term** - 2050 - 2100

Precinct 04 - After

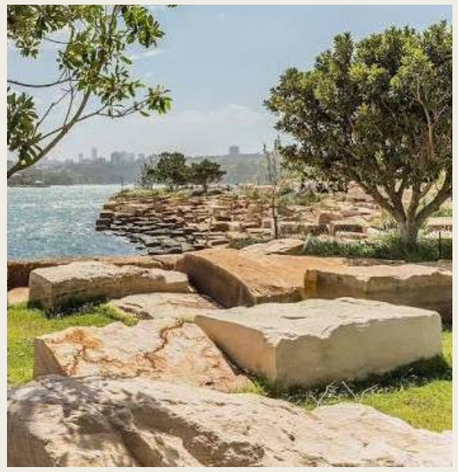



Precinct 04 - Before







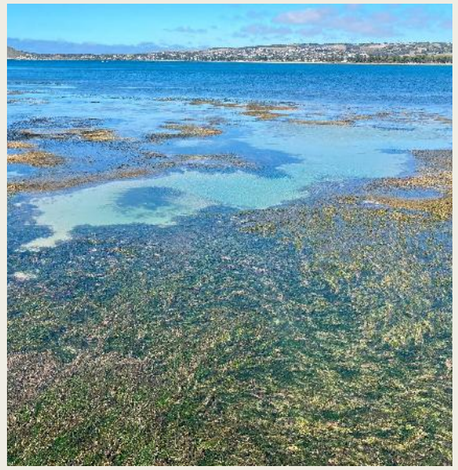














Precinct 05



Legend

- Existing cultural heritage site
- Existing heritage site
- Existing road / carparking
- Existing pedestrian path
- Existing river
- Existing trees
- Proposed trees
- Proposed shared boulevard
- Proposed protection (hybrid sea wall)
- Proposed beach access / trail
- Proposed boardwalk / deck
- Proposed interpretation trail
- Proposed paved plaza
- Proposed lawn / recreation / seating
- Proposed stormwater improvements
- Proposed revegetated dunes
- Proposed wetland
- Proposed sand nourishment

0 25 50 100 200m

Precinct 05: Concept Plan

CASS Summary:

Low-lying topography. Historically the Inman River had a wider estuary mouth and experienced flooding. Levees and bunds were installed to mitigate flooding. Adjacent Kent Reserve has First Nations significance and also provides habitat for shorebirds. Primary issue is coastal flooding risk to the caravan park during storm surge events. Sea level rise will increase flood frequency; erosion also anticipated (~50m potential retreat by 2100).

Key Themes from Community & Stakeholder Consultation:

- Strong support to restore and prioritise estuarine systems of river
- Consider working with natural processes
- Accept change (including relocation) to enable long-term resilience

Key Action / Projects

Number	Priority	Implementation / Timing	Description
1		**Short-term**	Continue levee works and retain & protect Caravan Park and Crown Land till 2049 (Medium-term). Plan for improvements to estuary (managed retreat) including re-aligning to original Inman River (*Muwerangi*) mouth, removing swale, removing rock training wall and re-establishing wetlands instead of lawn.
2		**Short-term**	Protect and enhance the integrity of the Inman River (*Muwerangi*) estuary system through ecosystem-led adaptation such as wetlands and revegetation (river mouth re-naturalised & water filtered through planting). Inman River (*Muwerangi*) includes habitat for Samphire understorey / saline-edge vegetation and supratidal melaleuca - refer to Southern Fleurieu Coastal Action Plan (2026).
3		**Short-term**	New fenced boardwalk & viewing decks for views across Inman River (*Muwerangi*) and Kent Reserve. Consolidate beach access trails to reduce erosion. New raised boardwalk with viewing decks (connecting wetland to Kent Reserve).
4		**Medium-term**	Opportunity for river to river boardwalk interpretation trail, focusing on Cultural heritage place - Kent Reserve. Work with aboriginal community groups such as NAC & landcare community groups.
5		**Medium-term**	Stormwater outfall removal and stormwater pipe upgrades to flow to Causeway or Inman River (*Muwerangi*) - refer to COVH Urban Stormwater Management Plan (2024). Consolidate dune into one consistent dune in conjunction with sand nourishment & re-vegetation to dunes).
6		**Medium-term**	New boulevard for walking / cycling to Esplanade Road (upgrade to Encounter Bay bikeway) with upgraded public amenity including reconfiguration of car park and green spaces. Connects to existing bridge. New hybrid sea wall (dune & buried rock) & sand nourishment to dunes. Dune stabilisation with revegetation and fencing. NOTE: hybrid sea wall maintains visual appearance of dunes & beach access.
7		**Medium-term**	Implementation to be undertaken considering protection of shorebirds and their habitats, noting Hooded Plovers are moving towards the estuaries and adjacent nesting ground near Kent Reserve. Beaches and dunes provide crucial breeding habitat for the EPBC-listed, threatened Hooded Plover (Eastern), Sooty Oystercatchers and small numbers of EPBC listed migratory shorebirds.
8		**Medium-term**	Consider flood mitigation through the reefs themselves and the rivers (with DEW) and opportunities to retain and improve sea grass meadows and low reefs. *NOTE: Council manage sand systems, DEW responsible for water.*
9		**Medium-term**	Undertake improvements to estuary including re-aligning to original Inman River (*Muwerangi*) mouth, removing swale, removing rock training wall and re-establishing wetlands instead of lawn.
10		**Long-term**	Plan & implement strategy based on CHAP mitigating impacts of coastal erosion and flooding on Esplanade Road and carpark.

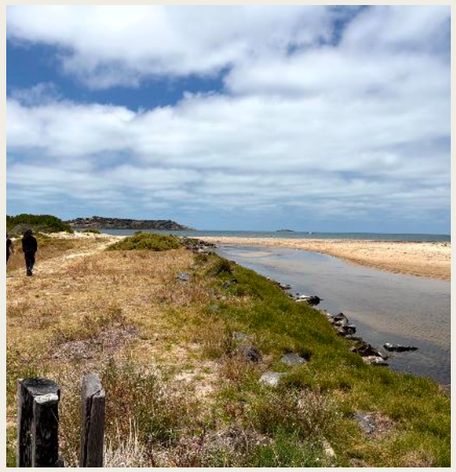
	Implementation / Timing
	Short-term - 2026 - 2036 (present)
	Medium-term - 2036 - 2050
	Long-term - 2050 - 2100

Precinct 05 - After

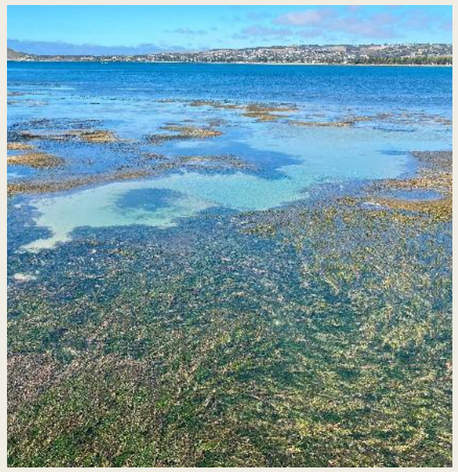



Precinct 05 - Before

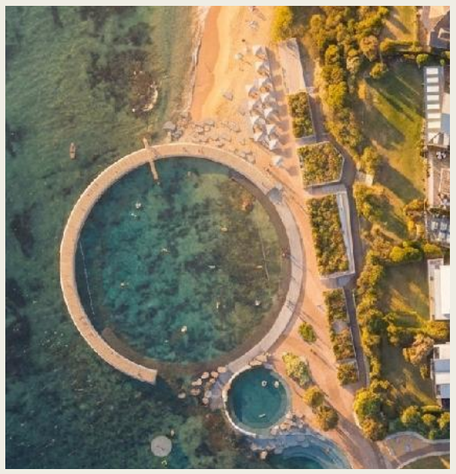


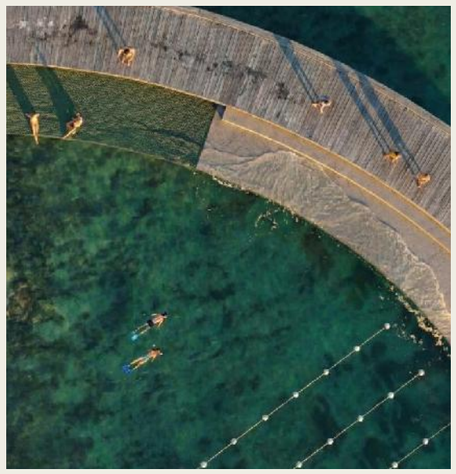


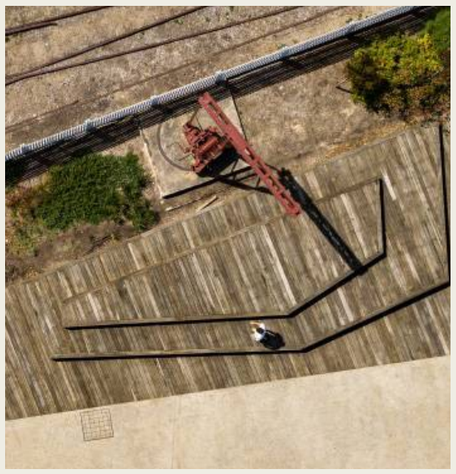


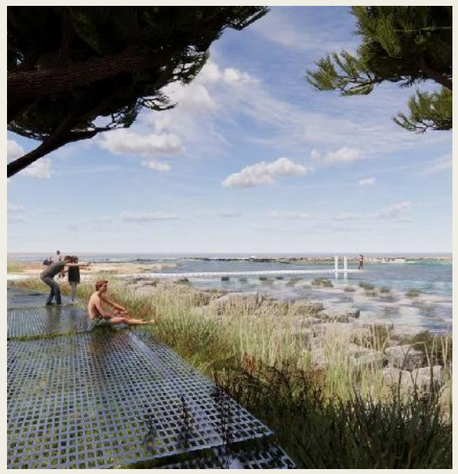


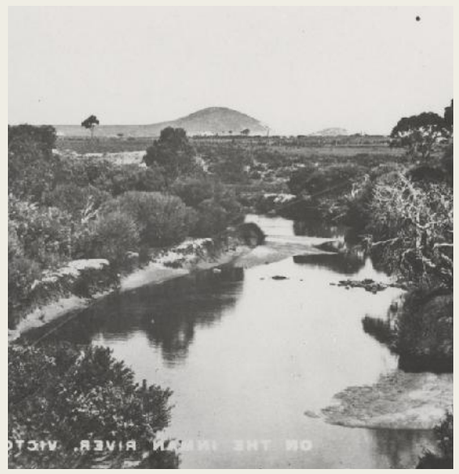












Key Action / Projects

The projects identified in this Master Plan represent a long-term vision for the future of the foreshore. Indicative costs have been prepared to support strategic planning and prioritisation only. Each project will require further investigation, feasibility assessment, design development, stakeholder and cultural engagement, environmental assessment and funding before implementation can be considered.

Priority	Implementation / Timing	Description	Costings
■	**Short-term**	Site 1 - Revegetation & Sand Nourishment	$380,000.00
■	**Short-term**	Site 2 - 2A Demolish Yacht Club and Implement New Relocated Yacht Club	$6,397,000.00
■	**Short-term**	Site 2 - 2B Demolish Croquet Club and New Revegetation and Sand Nourishment	$2,027,000.00
■	**Short-term**	Site 2 - 2C Protect Qahwa Heritage Cafe	$2,192,000.00
■	**Short-term**	Site 3 - New shared path / New Sea Wall / New Terraces / New Boat Ramp	$18,217,000.00
■	**Short-term**	Site 4 - 4A Remove and Re-establish Carpark In Township	$10,733,000.00
■	**Short-term**	Site 4 - 4B Replace Carpark with Dunes including Revegetation and Sand Nourishment	$999,600.00
■	**Short-term**	Site 5 - 5A Improvements to Estuary	$987,500.00
■	**Medium-term**	Site 5 - 5B New Boardwalk & Wetland with Trail and Viewing Deck	$11,453,200.00

	Implementation / Timing
■	**Short-term** - 2026 - 2036 (present)
■	**Medium-term** - 2036 - 2050 (excluded)
■	**Long-term** - 2050 - 2100 (excluded)

Image: Granite Island - Trent John Martin Photography

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