



WYOMI BEACH ADAPTATION PATHWAYS PROJECT

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT REPORT

January 2022

Erosion at Wyomi Beach has been an area of concern for Council and the community over a long period of time. Council acknowledges that coastal management challenges, such as erosion and inundation, will only increase into the future, thus requiring a well-informed, planned approach for effective and responsible coastal management for future generations.


As a result, a Coastal Adaptation Strategy (CAS) was developed to assist in future pathways and priority actions. A key recommendation of the CAS was to undertake a detailed study of the long term, feasible adaptation options for Wyomi Beach.

Over the last few decades, Wyomi Beach has experienced on-going erosion in the order of 1 m/yr. In 2016 a series of storm events also caused around 15 meters of beach erosion, eroding the dune, and damaging the footpath in the area. Since then, Council has implemented a range of measures to manage coastal erosion at Wyomi Beach including:

- **Rock Seawall**
 - The 400m rock seawall in the center of Wyomi Beach installed in 2018 is in a good condition and is likely to provide long term protection, with on-going maintenance and upgrades for sea level rise. Since its construction, erosion has occurred at both ends of the rock seawall, particularly on the northern side. This is common for seawalls and often referred to as terminal scour.
- **Geotextile Sand Container Seawalls**
 - From 2018 to 2019, Council constructed a series of GSC seawalls to manage the terminal scour. Whilst in reasonable condition, these seawalls are not a suitable long-term option, as they are likely to be eroded and damaged in a significant storm event, such as a 100-year event.
- **Sand Nourishment**
 - Over the last two winters, sand has been placed to the north and south of the rock seawall. Providing protection in the critical terminal scour locations, whilst longer term adaptation options were being developed in the Wyomi Adaptation Pathways study. Nourishment placed in the south of Wyomi has helped to maintain a beach in front of the seawall through 2020. However, the winter of 2021 has been particularly severe and much of the sand has been lost. Whilst effective at providing erosion protection, nourishment is required each year, which can be costly.

Even with the existing seawalls in place, the CAS showed the following assets are currently at risk of erosion (under a Do-Nothing approach):

- Beach
 - GSC Seawalls
 - Footpath
 - Telstra Cable (underneath footpath)
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By 2050, Marine Parade and multiple foreshore properties could also be at risk of erosion. Details of the erosion risk are presented in the CAS. Longer term adaptation pathways are required to manage the erosion risk.

Several adaptation options have been investigated in the study, including:

- **Seawall (Defend) pathway**
 - Use seawalls to protect land from the sea. At Wyomi, the future defend pathway would involve:
 - On-going extensions and maintenance of seawalls to protect assets.
 - Over time the seawall rocks and crest level would also be upgraded to accommodate higher water levels and larger wave heights due to sea level rise.
- **Seawall and Nourishment (Defend) pathway**
 - The study also investigates potential volumes and cost of maintain a beach in front of the seawalls with beach nourishment. This would require:
 - Placement of approximately 20,000 m³ of sand each year to the ends and in front of the seawall.
 - Nourishment volumes would increase to ~100,000 m³/yr to counter sea level rise by 2050.
- **Managed retreat pathway**
 - Planned retreat of assets and properties away from the coastline, providing a suitable buffer for erosion. At Wyomi, managed retreat would involve:
 - The existing seawalls are removed.
 - Council and state assets are removed and relocated.
 - Affected roads are removed, while maintaining continued access to properties where possible.
 - Affected private properties are acquired/ purchased and removed, with the land remediated to allow natural erosive processes to continue.
- **Hybrid pathway**
 - A combination of the above approaches was also investigated. At Wyomi, this would consist of:
 - A seawall protecting the most at-risk areas in the centre of Wyomi Beach.
 - Managed retreat on the north and south of the seawall.

With each adaptation pathway comes a series of challenges, advantages and disadvantages which require consideration by both Council and the Community. Some of the factors to consider when selecting adaptation options are beach impact, environment and planning and implementation.

After considering this information, Council, at its 21 September 2021 meeting resolved to undertake a community engagement campaign to engage landowners in the Wyomi area, key stakeholders and the wider community on the pathway options at Wyomi Beach. Discussions and feedback received aimed to help Council choose a preferred option for implementation.



Community engagement was undertaken through a direct mailout to affected residents and key stakeholders, via our website and Facebook page and through articles included in the Kingston to Cape Newsletter. All channels guided the community to provide feedback via the online feedback form, through written submissions and in person, through one-on-one discussions with the Chief Executive Officer.

An initial Community Engagement Report and FAQ was developed and considered by Council at its 23 November 2021 meeting. Based on feedback received at the time, Council resolved to eliminate the 'Managed Retreat Pathway' and 'Hybrid Pathway' from further community engagement on the basis that there is no support from respondents to date to pursue these options.

It was agreed to circulate the report and advise the community, respondents, and other key stakeholders of this decision and to allow further feedback to the end of the 2021 calendar year. This was again undertaken through a direct mailout to affected residents and key stakeholders, via our website and Facebook page and through articles included in the Kingston to Cape Newsletter.

Only a further three submissions were received and these, along with all other written submissions are contained at the rear of this report.

A final summary of the engagement process and feedback received from the above engagement process can be found below.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

In September 2021, Council adopted a 'Wyomi Beach Adaptation Pathways Community Engagement Strategy'. The aim of the Strategy was to work directly with our community and stakeholders to explore adaptation options that have been investigated throughout the course of the Wyomi Beach Adaptation Pathways project.

Due to the potential impact of the project on specific properties, we targeted our engagement in the first instance with those who currently own property and infrastructure along Marine Parade in the Wyomi Beach area. After this, we commenced engagement with the wider community.

Who we engaged:



53

Wyomi Beach
Residents x 2



9

Identified
Stakeholders x 2



768

eNewsletter
subscribers x 2



3000+

Facebook
engagements

How we engaged:



124

Letters sent
residents & stakeholders



4

Information Session's
(2 via Zoom, 2 In Person)



1

Information board
on display for 44 days



8

eNewsletter's and/or
Facebook posts

Engagement opportunities were also available on Council's website and provided ways to lodge feedback through email, online submission form, in writing and in person with a one-on-one discussion with the Chief Executive Officer.

Engagement results:



20

Attendees via
Zoom sessions



29

Attendees via
In Person sessions



3

CEO
One-on-one's



26

Submissions
received

Key findings of the 26 submissions received are summarised below:

- **Seawall:**
 - Seawall extension (without nourishment) is the preferred option for 10 respondents (~40%).
 - Dunes - Of the 10 community members who prefer a seawall, 4 mention that maintaining dune vegetation is important.
 - Nourishment - 3 respondents mention some form of beach improvement/nourishment would be beneficial. These respondents note and understand that this is expensive to maintain.
- **Groyne:**
 - A groyne field is the second most preferred option at ~20%.
 - A number of respondents mention removing rocks from Maria Creek breakwaters to build these groynes.
- **Retreat/Hybrid:**
 - No respondents preferred the retreat or the hybrid option.
- **Boat ramp impacts:**
 - The impact of Cape Jaffa and Maria Creek breakwaters on Wyomi Beach erosion is mentioned by 5 respondents.

- 3 respondents believe removing Cape Jaffa or Maria Creek will solve the erosion problem.
- **No preference:**
 - 2 respondents had no preference and are comfortable that Council will make the right decision.


Proportion of preferred options are available below:


Various Options Identified		Respondent #s	
	Options	Count	Proportion
Options in Technical Note	Seawall	12	46%
	Seawall w nourishment	3	12%
	Retreat	0	0%
	Hybrid	0	0%
Miscellaneous Options	No preference	2	8%
	Groyne	6	22%
	Modify Cape Jaffa or MC	2	8%
	Seagrass planting/restoration	1	4%
Total		26	100%


WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS

Written submissions received are available below:

- (1) [REDACTED] contacted the CEO to discuss this project, specifically that he wouldn't be able to attend any of the resident or community meetings. [REDACTED] stated his feedback was that he didn't particularly value the beach access (walking or driving), and would rather see an adaptation pathway that was straight forward, such as an extension to the seawall. This feedback was taken and entered by CEO Nat Traeger based on telephone discussions between her and [REDACTED] on Friday 1 October 2021.'
- (2) [REDACTED] attended the Zoom session on 6/10/21 and would like to leave our feedback. We believe the Seawall is the best option for Kingston SE community and the residents impacted by the decision. Our reasons are as follows: The Seawall is a quicker process and provides more certainty. The Seawall requires less funding. Kingston SE will continue to have lots of great beaches for residents to utilize and the Seawall adds another dimension to the coast, with a promenade feel and fishing allowed off the Seawall. Retreat will be complicated, difficult, protracted and is full of unknowns. Retreat funding, as currently proposed, is vague. Hybrid option only solves half the problem. If the council selects either the retreat option, or the hybrid option, would the vacant land in the impacted zones be purchased shortly after the decision is made (as Retreat would make any building in the zoned area not practical for so few years of remaining use)? Would the purchase be made at the market value prior to the study? (Assuming our market value has already just decreased by the release of this study).'

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- (3) *'Thank you for the update via Zoom. We are of the opinion that the Seawall option has the best chance of success. We have believed for some time that it is not necessary to have a continuous beach to allow vehicular traffic for the length of the coast. There are numerous access points to the beach which allow vehicles onto the sand, and they can exit the beach at the same point. This will make the beaches safer for children. We don't believe it is fair to say the environment is 'lost' in the Seawall Option, as a Seawall will create its own 'environment'. We also believe that nourishment in front of a Seawall is a waste of time and money, as we have seen the sand quickly back where it came from near the jetty. We suggest using the Maria Creek rocks to help extend the Seawall.'*
- (4) *"Thank you for the invite to address coastal erosion at Wyomi foreshore. I have been a landowner since 1966 and have slowly witnessed the erosion of the foreshore over this period of time. More so in the last 5 years than ever before. It may be a case where it may not happen again for a longtime but we do not know. I have seen dunes come and go over this period but have not seen the erosion like it is now. While I appreciate the fact that something needs doing and that is what you (we) are trying to achieve, the necessity to keep the coastline aesthetically visible and user friendly is essential. To achieve this my suggestion would be: construct and maintain the proposed seawall but I have concerns with the removal of the existing sand dune. I would like to see a seawall constructed in front of the existing sand dune to the south of Robert Ave. I am also in favor of a study for small groynes constructed between Golf Links Road towards the Lighthouse. I don't feel they need to be massive structures and could be designed to allow foot traffic to traverse over them. Not being an engineer, it would be up to them to come up with a design that would be stable enough to withstand the winter storms. I would envisage the sea at high tide in winter being at the top of these groynes. Beach traffic would be restricted but, in this area, I believe it probably should be anyway. The spit in front of Wyomi store has slowly grown over the years along with a sand bar forming out to sea (approximately 2km out). Whilst I always believe the spit to be an asset it may be the cause of some erosion as stated by the engineer (structures cause erosions on the ends). Perhaps if the point was partially removed it would allow sand onto Wyomi Beach instead of out to sea to the forming sand bar. Personally unsure of the concept but have witnessed the change over the years. Another point I would like to make is that as a kid swimming at Wyomi Beach it was always scary when seaweed would touch your leg. My point being the seagrass has now retreated, my guess 80-100 meters, back from where it was in the 70's. This in turn has allowed more erosion to occur as the seagrass is not supporting the sand. What is the reason the seagrass has disappeared, and can it be replanted to help reduce the erosion as it must help reduce the impact of the waves? I trust a positive outcome is achieved and appreciate that Council are being proactive in dealing with the solution.*
- (5) *'Relocate the thousands of tonnes of rock from the Maria Creek groyne to construct a series of small groynes at Wyomi and let Nature do the work. So what if people can't drive along past. Alternatively, a series of removable concrete blocks which can be relocated to reflect changing sand build up.'*


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- (6) *'You could remove groyne from Maria creek and shift down to Wyomi beach. The sand buildup at Maria creek could happen down at Wyomi beach. There has been significant buildup of sand at Cape Jaffa as well since groyne for marina has been built.'*
- (7) *'Thank you for calling the meeting for the Wyomi Beach Adaptation Plan. I think it would be to advantage to explore the building of a groyne from the stonewall to help retain sand at the wall site. I would be in favor of continuing a groyne or groynes in strategic positions.'*
- (8) *'We are facing a huge problem with rising sea levels, (3mm per year) and harder decisions are required. As temperatures rise with Global Warming, high winds and storm events will become more frequent. Our sea walls may stop the scour at current sea levels, but high energy impact waves will undercut them and they will slowly sink, and require topping to overcome the sink, as well a higher levels of impact from higher seas. Impact scour will mobilize more of the sand into long-shore drift, or sea-ward sand bar establishment. Groyne structures running out into the sea undeniably trap this longshore drift sand, and a sequence of them may do as the Boat Haven Groynes demonstrate, and maintain the current coast line for a period. The best natural protection we have - despite some saying it is unsightly - is our protecting blanket of sea grass which dissipates all wave action – but this doesn't occur all along the threatened coast. The second best protection is a long "shore line slope" to allow waves to run up, lose their energy, and then run back, but by allowing development to occur so close to the tide line, and stabilizing the dunes to prevent sand blow, there is insufficient distance to cater for this wave fetch area along much of our town shore-line. Groynes may establish enough sand for this to occur. When waves slam into a dune of stabilized vegetation, the impact inertia from the huge mobile water load loosens the sand, the shoreline collapses, and the mobilized sand is then carried away from the shore as each wave runs back. We have already seen that this undermining action will breach the fore-dune, and cause damage to private and public infrastructure, and flooding will occur in the low lying land to the East. Ponding of winter rainfall will exacerbate this problem, but it is naïve to suggest that Council should purchase damaged properties, and losses should be compensated by other landholders and ratepayers within the district. Those compensated will leave for higher land elsewhere, and the District will be robbed of its capital base until the whole system falls over. Our shoreline is under threat by rising sea levels from Cape Jaffa to Victor Harbor, and I watch and photograph the recession as I fly along it each week. In the Kingston area, we will never be able to afford a sea wall capable of stopping the massive energy of the sea. We would need to construct "Dykes" - as in Holland – with similar up slopes to the crest capable of allowing the sea wave energy to dissipate before over topping occurs. The huge cost could never be afforded by the District alone, and another funding source will be required – offset against the productive value of the land that will be inundated. During the last "warm" period, - just 5,000 years ago – the geology books tell us that the ocean shore line rose from around 25 metres below the current shore-line, to become the eastern shore of the Coorong, and the West Range running out to the Reedy Creek Range south of Reedy Creek. Sea water flooded the Millicent plain and other low lying areas inland from the present coastline. The big question is "How far will it go this time?" I think we should be taking a good look at the best scientific advice available and make any future coastal stabilization decisions in relation to this information.'*



I apologise for what may appear to be adopting a bleak outlook, but I see no reason why at least a substantial portion of this inundation is not going to be the outcome again in this instance. I therefore believe that we need to take a realistic look at the magnitude of the threat, and ask ourselves how long we intend to fund an ability to throw ever increasing sized bundles of dollars against the rising sea at its present location. We are definitely facing a huge problem with rising sea levels, (3mm per year at present) and much harder and more sustainable decisions are required than those offered in the Plan. We may be well advised to look at the outcomes of methods of stability being implemented on other low lying lands around the world.'

(9) 'Erosion at Wyomi began in 1992. It took 26 years to get the Rockwall which provide substantial protection for those who live along that part of Marine Parade. It has been very noticeable since both groynes have been built that the wave patters of the ocean has completely changes and not for the betterment of the beachfront. The groyne north of the jetty has cause a great deal of damage and problems. The sand buildup will only get worse unless a) removed or b) a hole put in it to let the water move naturally through it and it might draw the sand/seaweed out and dispense it further down the foreshore. Have concrete walls ever been considered at the ends of the seawall? Then more backfilling can occur to help with plants and the ecosystem. Am against raising the rates of those who live along Marine Parade. We did not get any help when coping with years of worry and stress before the seawall was built. It is an easy option for the wider community to vote on. I feel very safe with the seawall and would hate to see it removed. What a waste of money that would be. No retreat, far too expensive. I am quite cynical about the plans/meetings as I have been down this path before. Can't help feeling that Council already has a plan decided upon and these are placatory meetings to make the community feel involved. More trees need to be planted on the foreshore to impede the strong winds that blow frequently through this area. The sand replenishment over the last 2 years has been pointless as it all washed down to the jetty area. Kingston needs its jetty and it needs to be protected and fixed. It is an iconic part of Kingston.'

(10)'1 Vehicle access to Wyomi beach is put forward in the technical note as a benefit which should be maintained under the chosen pathway. It is our view that vehicles should not have access to the stretch of beach between the Wyomi Beach entrance (opposite the end of Bellevue Drive) and the Johnston Street boat ramp. We have observed vehicles travelling well over the speed limit on many occasions in the last 4 years. Holiday makers in the area unfamiliar with vehicles on the beach are at risk and children especially so. It is noted that the 'beach' adjacent to the rockwall will disappear over time making travel along that section impossible; it is already very restricted at all but the lowest tide. Consideration is requested to undertake a risk assessment with a view to impose a traffic restriction now (or at least enforcement of the speed limit). 2 The seawall option, as explained in the technical note and community consultation meeting, is supported with consideration requested of the following amendment to the pathway:- To minimise disruption to residents and users of the Wyomi area and prevent cost escalation (as far as practicable), the complete rockwall extensions, north and south of the existing wall, be installed at the 4 ton armour level in the first instance rather than in 1 and then 4 ton stages. 3 All efforts should be made to secure grant funding for the selected pathway.'




(11) *'Following our recent meeting For the Pathways adaptation, we are in favour of the wall, our preferred option would be the wall and revitalisation of the beach, we have noticed this part of the beach very popular for tourists and families, essentially it's a drawcard for the town which in turn is good for the towns economy. We believe the council should be future thinking what is good for the economy, the cost recovery should be via rates, we would also agree that if the esplanade owners are set to benefit more than others, the rate % should be somewhat higher than rear street neighbours. At the end of the day, we are all seeing Australians investing more in coastal towns, why risk losing the beach when it can be avoided and allows people to have some healthy enjoyment.'*

(12) *'I attended the residents meeting and came away feeling happy with the way the meeting was conducted, the information provided and the manner in which questions were asked and answered. I am satisfied with the strategies presented and feel sure that the Council will make an informed decision and proceed accordingly.'*

(13) *'We choose SEAWALL option our property is at [REDACTED]'*

(14) *'I am responding on behalf of [REDACTED]. The main issue with us is to indicate that when we make a choice in 2023 that the dunes should be retained and any wall should be built on the current beach in order to save the indigenous dunes Residents along this site should be convinced re that it is best in the long term to retain the natural look of the dunes even if we have to deny people the right to drive along that section of the beach, We should resist the temptation to make these dunes look pretty by introducing garden plants. Plants like gazania which have been allowed to flourish along Marine parade under the Norfolk island pines should never be used. This plant is a declared weed and should be removed. There are many references available which list the pant species found on the dune. Some are difficult to cultivate but it will workout best in the long run if we persist To be blunt , the view of the current wall can only be described as ugly and if we can hide it with a dune it must be a better outlook for the seafront residences. From an environmental point of view we have to look at the carbon cost to the community to maintain any feature with fuel and water being two that come to mind. Natural dunes cost very little if we leave them alone and keep them weed free. We would be happy to provide this list if required.'*

(15) *'We thank the council for their effort into maintaining the Wyomi Beach area, Having our family shack on [REDACTED] for over 30 years and a block on the old Boat Yard for future has meant a lot of great time have been had on the beach out the front, even this weekend just gone. We have been aware of the ever changing beach front over the years, with a greater change in the last 8 years. Having the rock wall out the front has been a savior to the shore line in recent years. The sand bags have stood up pretty well but probably aren't a long term solution We see the need for a long term approach Our thoughts are Continue with the Seawall both ways, put in more access points though. Don't worry about sand nourishment, see how it goes still plenty of other beach areas General rates increase, but keep going for funding towards it.'*



(16) *'The option that I believe should be taken for the management of Wyomi Beach is the extension of the rock seawall. It is vital that this be done with the least possible impact to the natural environment by preserving the existing dune and coastal vegetation. The dune has many benefits: 1. The vegetation provides stability to the dune and habitat for birds. 2. Provides protection to dwellings from wind, salt, sand and seaweed during storms. 3. Acts as a noise barrier to vehicles speeding along the beach. 4. Provides privacy for residents from beachgoers. 5. Will act as a visual barrier to the seawall. Every effort should be made to protect and preserve this valuable asset and beautiful section of coastal vegetation with the seawall being built on the beachside of the existing dune. A good example is the town beach seawall at Robe. The sand in front of the seawall should not be replenished. Whilst acting as a temporary solution to protect the dune it also had an adverse effect with heavy vehicle damage and sand smothering the vegetation and sand blowing onto the bike path and road and onto properties. The area of beach for use in front of the seawall to be lost as a result of the extension of the seawall and without sand replenishment, will be minimal in comparison to the vast areas of beach that Kingston and its surrounds have to offer. With the adverse effects of climate change upon us the protection and preservation of the natural environment should be Council's highest priority.'*

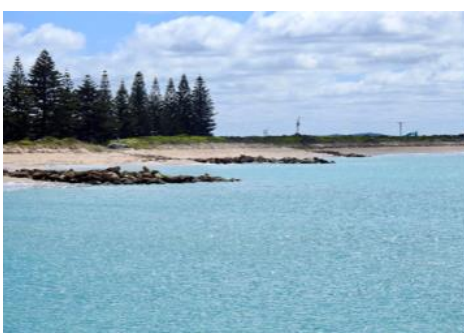
(17) *'I originally wrote a large document to submit to Council on this issue. Unfortunately I believe the Council and rate payers have been led into a path that cannot be redeemed unless it removes Cape Jaffa Anchorage and returns the natural flow of sand along the coast as per the presented report from Wavelength report dated March 2021 - figure 5. Without this the action (the 4 options) represent a significant cost to the Council rate payers just for the Wyomi solution. The Council has not yet reconciled itself for the additional expenditure in combating all inundation within the Kingston SE district, failure of the draining systems and flooding of all low lying areas as presented in the report to Council. Large areas of Kingston SE will not be able to be retained without significant expenditure from rate payers. Unless this is seen in a broader context and not just as a blinkered approach discussing options requiring significant Council expenditure are moot - the cheapest option for saving Wyomi is 3.9M - a figure I am still not satisfied is correct - but with that expenditure we save 40-70 homes. Meanwhile the rest of Kingston floods, becomes in-insurable and rate payers have to live with the fact that Wyomi is fine (beachfront protected as houses at the rear will become inundated) but have no budget to spend defending these other properties. I strongly believe that the Council (past and present) are not considering the the entire rate base, have made some correctable mistakes (Cape Jaffa Marina)but do not have a budget to provide the protection required of the properties affected by rising sea levels. I cannot even fathom the cost of reimbursing the owners of Cape Jaffa Anchorage for the loss of the marina - but given we couldn't even afford to keep the boat ramp (because of costs) I fail to see how we can afford anything. Kingston will continue to decay, have a eyesore of a wind farm to look at and will continue to push tourism to Robe who seem to be doing a better job, all with a declining rates base.'*


(18) *'WE are keen to better understand the impact's of the Cape Jaffa marina has had on the Kingston beach front areas. I believe that the community has not been fully informed of the honest truth of the impacts. We would like to see the council better seek support from DEW, CPB and the Minister in this issue.'*

Note that coast protection is an action in the State Climate change policy and we should ensure we maximize the benefit and support from the State. We do not support compulsory land acquisition and would support the option further sand replenishment and movement across the Kingston beaches and further support of the hard rock seawall. A concrete structure is not a very aesthetic option and we would like the council to look into further options for a future hard structure.'

(19) 'I think the most efficient and cost effective solution is to install the sea wall as required. Sand replenishment is too expensive and the benefit of retaining full beach access does not justify the cost. The design and location of the sea wall should consider the retention of as much of the existing sand dunes as possible to ensure that environmental outcomes are maximised by retaining as much coastal habitat as possible. The design of the sea wall should be carefully considered to enable this to occur rather than clearing the sand dune because it is deemed to be the 'easier option'. I think the cost should be borne by all ratepayers rather than directly affected ratepayers in that area. There are benefits to the whole district by retaining the infrastructure, and a project specific 'user pays' approach has not been used for any other infrastructure project in the council area. It would be a difficult approach to manage and would set a challenging precedent. However, a general rate increase should be cautioned against as rural ratepayers have had significant real increases to rates in recent years.'

(20) "Here are some photos of one type of small low groynes where they provide a win-win and allow time for a low-cost short-term trial and (to some degree, depending on usual seasonal changes) for driving on the beach. These I guess you'll recognise are around Beachport. First saw others on Mornington Peninsula. The Netherlands Interesting. And could be made by Volunteer teams under your guidance, using rocks removed from the boat-launch groin. Every old local, of every occupation or experience say the trouble started with the redirection of Maria Creek.'






(21) 'Apologies for the delay with our feedback, [REDACTED] which we purchased in late 2018. We had a property in [REDACTED] for a number of years also and have been holidaying in Kingston for the past 40 or so years with our direct families. We now have 6 young daughters who like us, love holidaying in Kingston, and we hope to provide them with fond memories just as we have built over the years. We are obviously in full support of the Sea Wall as we'd be extremely disappointed to lose our much loved property to the full retreat option. We do understand and realise that the Wyomi Beach coastline is somewhat changing, and we are well aware that council have engaged consultants to provide expert advice to date but we'd hope that if the Sea Wall option was engaged, it could allow for even more time to consider any viable future options that present themselves to save the beach which are not included in the current report. We'd also love to have the beach nourished each summer as well, however as stated in the report this will come at a considerable cost to council. One thing we'd like to understand is how the beach has been nourished in the past and are the estimates in the report based on previous works engaged? Ie. Do the earthmoving contractors excavate the sand around the south side of the jetty and deliver back to Wyomi beach as part of the yearly nourishment? We (and others we have spoken with) also feel the full retreat estimate provided in the report is on the low side and would expect it to be north of \$20M also allowing for the re-direction of essential services and infrastructure, creation of new roads etc etc. If the Sea Wall option is adopted, could you also advise us how long this decision is likely to stand? We'd love to have the confidence knowing that our property is secured long term from any form of retreat. Thanks again for considering our feedback'

(22) 'I believe engagement with the community has been ongoing and exhaustive with feedback delivered, and really all we wish is a decision to be made so something can begin. Enough is enough. Wyomi beach has a long history of erosion, so this is nothing new. Waiting for another season and another summer delivers another blow to the businesses and visitors to the community. The costs are not going to diminish with time. If this was an Adelaide beach it would be highlighted in the media to exhaustion. You have a local Member for Mackillop who surely can assist to gain funding and highlight the plight. It is an absolute shame to walk along this beautiful beach to the jetty and see it nearly completely filled in underneath with sand- nothing to be proud of. Previous decisions need to be righted and soon.'

(23) 'My wife [REDACTED] and I have owned our block on Marine Parade since 1979, but have not been permanent residents until 2008 when we retired here. Even though ratepayers since 1979, except for [REDACTED] and then the Kingston 150 Committee, we had not unduly concerned ourselves with Council decisions and discussions to any extent. During the Kingston 150 celebrations held throughout 2008, we both became more involved with individual events and interested in the history of those 150 years, we became much more aware of issues relating to the KDC and Council decisions. For lay people such as ourselves who have not witnessed long-term beach changes, except during the past few years, we have reached the conclusion that what is happening now is the result of 'man-made' groynes having been built into the seat at right angles, the result of which has interrupted the natural flow of sand and seaweed in the northerly direction.'



Surely the then 'consultants' advising at the developmental stage, were aware of the possible implications arising from such developments, both at Cape Jaffa and the Maria Creek outlet, and the eventual cost to ratepayers of ongoing maintenance, along with the likely destructing of the beach and foreshore, but particularly at the jetty in Kingston, as well as at the Cape Jaffa Anchorage where the groynes have been introduced. We ratepayers are now paying for, an no double will continue to pay for, decision which may or may not have taken place at Council level in the past but are certainly Council issues now. No doubt this possible solution may have already been suggested to Council to overcome the current sand/seaweed issues between Cape Jaffa and the Maria Creek? If man-made groynes were to be constructed similar to the ones at Cape Jaffa and the Maria Creek outlet, but not as long nor high, somewhere between Wyomi Beach and the Kingston jetty, would this eventually result in the similar sand buildup south of that groyne but at Wyomi Beach? There is already proof that this works; why wouldn't another structure, strategically placed, achieve the same outcome and create a beach, instead of what is happening at Wyomi at the moment? If as have been suggested, constructing a groyne between Wyomi and the jetty would create scouring on the northern side of the groyne, could that not help to remove the sand/seaweed problem at the jetty, depending of course, on where that new groyne was situated? The question of realigning the groyne at the Maria Creek outlet to run north parallel to the coastline and therefore 'work with nature', may have the potential to then be an effective long-term solution to the sand issue at the jetty, as apart from the annual buildup of seaweed each year, there has never been the sand buildup being experienced there now. We consider the propositions being put forward to ratepayers need more explanation from the present consultant, for example, the man-made Blackford Drain enters into the sea where a varying flow of water, no groyne intrusion, very little seaweed with no sand buildup, and is situated a few hundred meters north of the Maria Creek outlet and yet, with no detrimental effects to the coastline? Is this a completely different situation, and if so, in what way? In the past there has been considerable seaweed buildup all along the foreshore during the winter months which ahs provided natural protection to the coastline during storms. Also, why has a considerable sand bar formed further offshore, already causing very visible breakers? Are these two recent phenomena contributing to the current coastline problem and why have they happened? We commend Council on the current actions being taken to try to resolve this issue in the most cost-effective manner, being aware that all foreshore issues are unique, but with Kingston presently having the added complication of 'man-made' structures not helping in the manner originally planned?'

(24) "First – the southern extension on boat ramp needs to be removed before we lose all the jetty to dry land.

Second – on the northern end of the erosion on Wyomi Beach there should be a short groyne 40-50 metres out and two or three smaller sand bag groynes 1-2-3 metres high along to catch sand and to quicken the process. When they cart sand from the jetty like they have done in the past, these small groynes will trap some of the sand and the beach will repair itself.

(25) "Option 1 seawall using rock from outer section of unstable groyne area. This would start the removal process and a close supply of rock for beach front walls. There has been bad mistakes made by Council in regard to the ex boat/groyne area and the process needs to be recognized and some movement to bring it back to a useable area."

(26) "I wanted to show my support for the rock wall and also for a groyne somewhere about the Johnson Ave ramp. I have emailed a copy of picture (as I can't attach it here) from another town which installed a similar set up to show how effective it could be. The problem of sand build up under the jetty from Maria Creek groyne shows that sand could be held back in the same way to fix the problem at Wyomi."

