










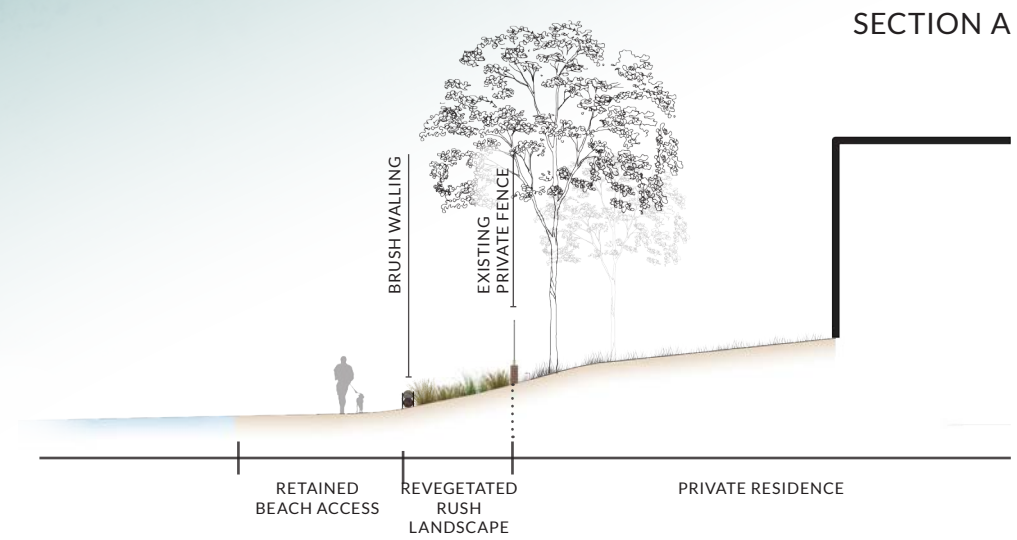
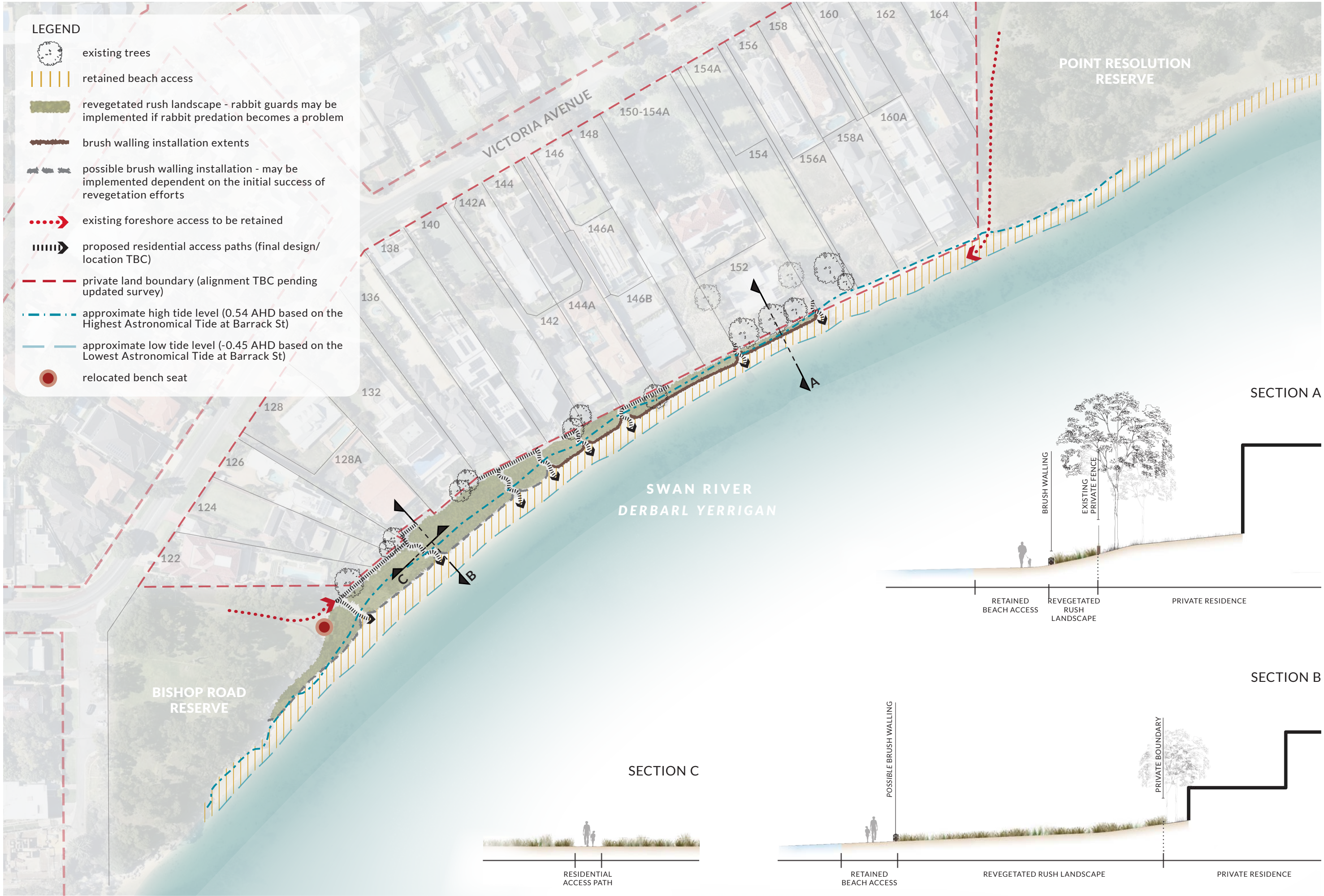


LEGEND

-  existing trees
-  retained beach access
-  revegetated rush landscape - rabbit guards may be implemented if rabbit predation becomes a problem
-  brush walling installation extents
-  possible brush walling installation - may be implemented dependent on the initial success of revegetation efforts
-  existing foreshore access to be retained
-  proposed residential access paths (final design/location TBC)
-  private land boundary (alignment TBC pending updated survey)
-  approximate high tide level (0.54 AHD based on the Highest Astronomical Tide at Barrack St)
-  approximate low tide level (-0.45 AHD based on the Lowest Astronomical Tide at Barrack St)
-  relocated bench seat



PLANTING PALETTE
LOW GROWING COASTAL RIPARIAN SPECIES



Baumea juncea
 Bare Twig Rush



Ficinia nodosa
 Club rush



Juncus kraussii
 Sea Rush



Lepidosperma gladiatum
 Coastal Sword-sedge



Sporobolus virginicus
 Marine Couch

DESIGN IMAGERY



Revegetation of foreshore fringe

Revegetation of the foreshore is essential for the long term stabilisation of the shoreline and protection from erosive wave action, as well as providing habitat for fauna and maintaining aesthetic value. The revegetation process will initially consider the preservation of existing native plants and the removal of invasive weed species. Species selected for revegetation planting will consider existing indigenous flora and vegetation on site and that of adjacent foreshore areas, as well as species growth characteristics and ability to cope with the site conditions. Appropriate species selection is imperative to successful establishment.

An established, healthy vegetation fringe along Foreshore 28307 will strengthen the ecological link between Point Resolution Reserve and Bishop Road Reserve.



Soft bioengineering - brush walling

'Brush walling', as seen at Point Resolution foreshore, is a soft bioengineering technique consisting of brush bundles that are stacked and anchored by wooden stakes. The brush wall dissipates wave energy upon impact, whilst creating a permeable barrier that allows water movement, minimises sediment erosion and promotes beach stabilisation.

High tides and storm surges can contribute to poor vegetation establishment and can also negatively affect vegetation that is existing. Implementing bioengineering techniques in conjunction with revegetation efforts has been successful in supporting early vegetation establishment at Point Resolution and will be continued along the foreshore.

Brush walling will be installed at Foreshore 28307 where necessary to protect revegetation efforts. Over time the brush will slowly break down, allowing established riparian vegetation to assume the main protective function.



Beach access

Public beach access will remain along the beach front, from the existing north and south access points.

The Karda Bidi Trail, part of the Whadjuk Trail Network, runs 10.6km from Rosalie Park in Shenton Park, to Jetty Road in Claremont. The trail runs through Foreshore 28307, connecting between Point Resolution Reserve and Bishop Road Reserve. Directional signage for the trail can be identified by the icon of a Monitor Lizard. Foreshore works will enhance the experience of Karda Bidi trail users.



Residential access

Currently access from residences to the foreshore is unrestricted, and is contributing to bank disturbance and destabilisation, reduced habitat viability and spreading of invasive weeds, including turf.

By providing informal share paths, foot traffic can be directed and contained. This will minimise disturbance and promote vegetation establishment and beach stabilisation.

Realigned access paths that meet the needs of the resident will ensure access is maintained, whilst protecting rehabilitation efforts.