

Coastal management cell	Proposed actions
<p>1: Kingston Park to Glenelg</p> <p>Average annual net northward drift of sand is 70,000 cubic metres</p>	<p>Add 25,000 cubic metres of sand each year to the dunes at Brighton/Seacliff to counter the ongoing loss of dune volume and beach width along the metropolitan coast caused by sea level rise and other factors. From 2005–06 to 2008–09 this sand will be backpassed from the Torrens Outlet, with coarse sand added from trials of onshore sources.</p> <p>In 2006–07 backpass 40,000 cubic metres of sand from Glenelg to Brighton/Seacliff by truck and commence construction of the pipeline between Glenelg and Kingston Park. In 2007–08 start pumping 50,000 cubic metres of sand each year from Glenelg to Kingston Park.</p>
<p>2: Glenelg harbour and Glenelg North</p> <p>Expected annual net northward drift of sand is 50,000 cubic metres at Glenelg North</p>	<p>Dredging of the Glenelg harbour is being managed by the Department for Environment and Heritage from 2005–06 onwards (it was previously managed by Transport SA). In 2005–06 bypass approximately 100,000 cubic metres of sand from channel and tombolo maintenance around the Glenelg harbour to Glenelg North. Thereafter, bypass only 20,000 to 30,000 cubic metres of sand each year. Continue using a dredge to bypass seagrass from the channel and tombolo to offshore Glenelg North.</p> <p>In 2006–07 undertake a sand pumping trial to backpass 30,000 cubic metres of sand from the West Beach harbour to Glenelg North and commence construction of the pipeline between the West Beach harbour and Glenelg North. In 2007–08 start pumping 30,000 cubic metres of sand each year from the West Beach harbour to Glenelg North.</p> <p>Consider construction of two breakwaters between Glenelg North and the West Beach harbour as an alternative to backpassing.</p>
<p>3: West Beach harbour and West Beach to the Torrens Outlet</p> <p>Expected annual net northward drift of sand is 50,000 cubic metres from West Beach to Torrens Outlet</p>	<p>Dredging of the West Beach harbour is being managed by the Department for Environment and Heritage from 2005–06 onwards (it was previously managed by Transport SA). From 2005–06 bypass approximately 30,000 cubic metres of sand and seagrass around the West Beach harbour each year.</p> <p>From 2005–06 to 2008–09 draw down the sand reserves at the Torrens Outlet by 50,000 cubic metres each year, with 25,000 cubic metres of sand backpassed to Brighton and 25,000 cubic metres bypassed to Henley Beach South.</p> <p>In 2005–06 undertake a sand pumping trial to backpass 40,000 cubic metres of sand from south of the Torrens Outlet to the West Beach dunes. In 2006–07 backpass 40,000 cubic metres by truck/scrapper and commence construction of the pipeline from the Torrens Outlet to the West Beach dunes. In 2007–08 start pumping 40,000 cubic metres of sand each year from the Torrens Outlet to the West Beach dunes. This assumes that, of the dredged bypass sand, at least 10,000 cubic metres each year can be fed onto West Beach and that, under current conditions, an average of around 16,000 cubic metres of sand accumulates each year at the Torrens Outlet despite annual mechanical bypassing of 25,000 cubic metres.</p> <p>Construct a breakwater north of the West Beach Surf Life Saving Club if erosion there cannot be contained. Consider a breakwater south of the West Beach Surf Life Saving Club to further stabilise dunes if necessary.</p>
<p>4: Henley Beach to West Lakes Shore</p> <p>Expected annual net northward drift of sand is 50,000 cubic metres</p>	<p>Until the Semaphore Park breakwater field is completed, this area will depend on mechanical bypassing of 25,000 cubic metres of sand each year from the Torrens Outlet plus natural northerly drift.</p> <p>From 2009–10 onwards, backpassing of 50,000 cubic metres of sand by pipeline from south of the breakwater field will be necessary.</p>
<p>5: Semaphore Park</p> <p>Expected annual net northward drift of sand to breakwater is 60,000 cubic metres</p>	<p>In 2005–06 backpass 40,000 cubic metres of sand from the trial breakwater at Semaphore South to Semaphore Park.</p> <p>The trial breakwater is currently operating until 2006–07. In 2007–08, subject to successful completion of the trial, armour the trial breakwater and construct a new rock breakwater. In 2008–09 construct two further breakwaters (subject to the results of the trial) and commence construction of the pipeline from south of the breakwater field to the Torrens Outlet. In 2009–10 construct a final breakwater (subject to the results of the trial) and start pumping 50,000 cubic metres of sand each year from south of the breakwater field to the Torrens Outlet.</p>
<p>6: Largs Bay</p> <p>Expected annual net northward drift of sand is 30,000 cubic metres</p>	<p>During the breakwater trial, backpass up to 10,000 cubic metres of sand each year from Semaphore to the north of the trial breakwater using trucks or scrapers. This assumes around 33,000 cubic metres of sand drifts north past the breakwater each year.</p> <p>Subject to successful completion of the breakwater trial, draw down the Semaphore dunes to fill the salients of the breakwater field, using a temporary pipeline to pump the sand to Semaphore South.</p>
<p>7: North Haven</p> <p>No expected annual net northward drift of sand except for accumulation south of, and in the channel of, North Haven</p>	<p>Dredge the channel at North Haven (conducted by the Department for Transport, Energy and Infrastructure). Consider using the reserve of fine sand at North Haven, and further south towards Largs Bay, to backfill the Section Bank if dredging of beach replenishment sand from the Section Bank is found to be economically and environmentally sound in the future.</p>