

Town of Cottesloe Coastal Hazard Risk Mitigation and Adaptation Plan

Survey Outcomes Report



Coastal Values Survey

Community Feedback is an important part of the Coastal Hazard Risk Mitigation and Adaptation Plan (CHRMAP) process.

In order to understand how local residents and visitors utilise the area and understand what important is to them, a Coastal Values survey was conducted. There were a total of 22 questions which considered the Cottesloe coastal area in the context of North and South of the Cottesloe Groyne (see Figure 1 and 2). The survey was hosted online via the Town's webpage.

Figure 1: Study area North of Cottesloe Groyne



Figure 2: Study area South of Cottesloe Groyne



Project information, updates and invitations to participate in the survey were distributed to the community in the following ways.

Table 1 Communications Methods

Project website	Project webpages were hosted via the ToC webpage, https://www.cottesloe.wa.gov.au/services/environment-and-sustainability/coastal-hazard-risk-management-and-adaptation-plan-chrmap.aspx These contained all project information including; FAQ's, project background, engagement event information and project contact.
Project flyer	A project flyer was distributed to nearby residents and businesses. *This flyer also contained information regarding the ToC Heritage Strategy
Project emails/ e-newsletters	Emails were sent out via the ToC to community members as a call to action for engagement opportunities.
Posters and signage	Posters were erected at local businesses and signage at key locations along the coast directing people back to webpage.
Social media	Established social media channels for the ToC were used to provide information and direct people to the webpage

The Coastal Values survey ran from to 1 September to 16 October 2022. A total of 131 respondents undertook the Coastal Values survey however not all questions were answered by everyone participating.

An outline of the questions in the Coastal Values survey is shown in Table 1 below.

Table 2 Coastal Values Survey Questions Overview

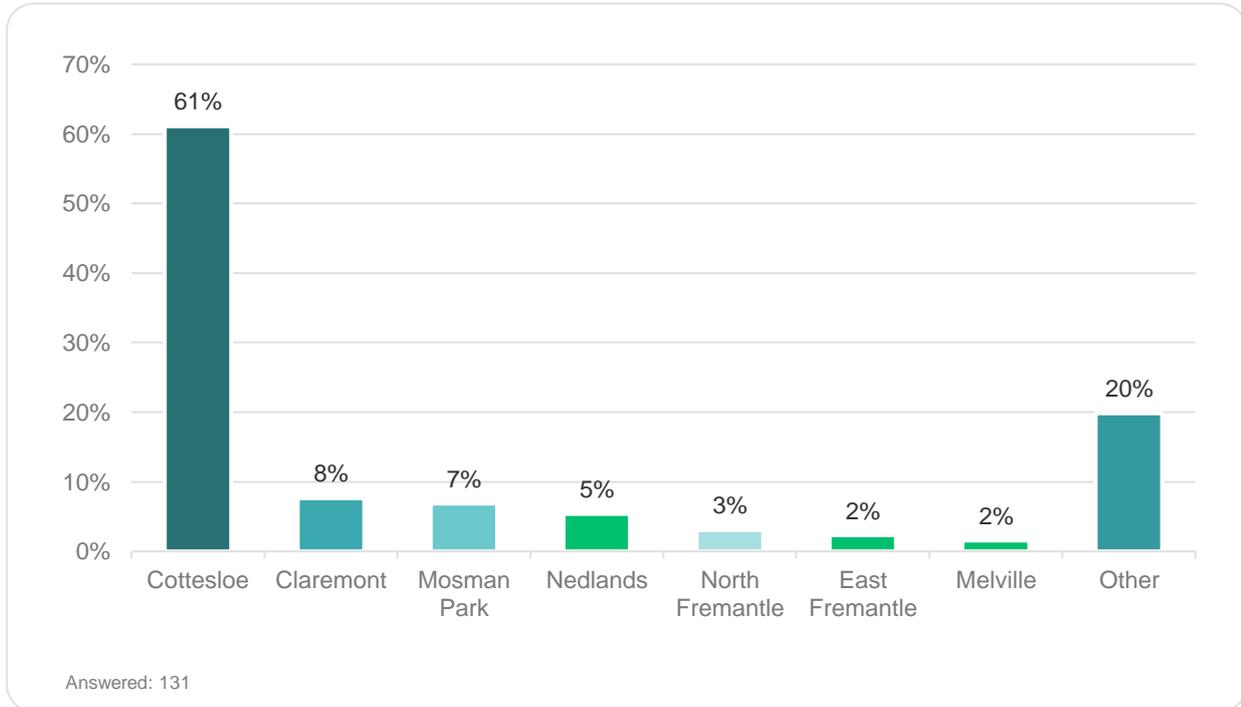
No.	Question
About you – Respondent Demographic Information	
1	Roughly how close do you live to the Cottesloe CHRMAP project area?
2	What suburb do you live in?
Connections with the Coastline	
3	What is your connection to the Cottesloe Coastline (between North Street and Vlamingh Memorial)? Select all that apply.
4	Thinking about your interactions and experiences at the Cottesloe Foreshore what are three words that come to mind?
Values and Activities	
5	Which locations, places or experiences are most important to you within the Cottesloe CHRMAP area. Write in up to 5.
6	Please indicate what activities you or your family undertake along the Cottesloe coastline and where you undertake them (tick all that apply).
Activities in the North Zone	
7	How often do you participate in these activities in the North Zone?

8	Why do you choose to undertake these activities in the North Zone as opposed to other nearby areas? (Choose all that apply).
Activities in the South Zone	
9	How often do you participate in these activities in the South Zone?
10	Why do you choose to undertake these activities in the South Zone as opposed to other nearby areas? (You may select more than one option).
Site Impacts	
11	If you were unable to do these activities along the Cottesloe coastline, how much would this impact your life?
12	Why do you chose to undertake these activities along the Cottesloe coastline compared to other coastal areas in Perth?
13	Below is a list of values that can apply to a variety of coastline and foreshore environments. Please tell us how important each value is to you in the context of the Cottesloe coastline.
Impact of Hazards	
14	How concerned are you about coastal erosion and/or inundation in the Cottesloe coastal area?
15	From your experience within the project area, have you noticed any areas along the foreshore that may be affected by, or increasingly impacted by inundation and/or erosion hazards over the past 5 years? Please tell us more below, including the location/s of concern.
Other demographics and comments	
16	We will be conducting further workshops early next year about mitigation strategies. If you would like to be invited to this or kept up to date with the project please let us know.
17	Please provide your name and email address below. This information will be used for project communications for the Cottesloe CHRMAP only and will remain confidential.
18	How young are you?
19	What is your gender?
20	Are you of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander descent?
21	Please tell us how you heard about this survey.
22	Do you have any further questions or comments about the project for the CHRMAP Team?

Who did we reach?

As seen in figure 3, the majority (61%) of respondents were residents within Cottesloe. The remainder of respondents came from a range of other suburbs, with Claremont (8%), Mosman Park (7%) and Nedlands (5%) having the most involvement. A small number of respondents were from nearby suburbs including; Swanbourne, Peppermint Grove, Mount Claremont, South Fremantle, Fremantle, Subiaco, Clackline, Shenton Park, Lower King, Beckenham, Hamilton Hill, Churchlands, Attadale, Joondanna, Dalkeith, South of the River.

Figure 3: Q2 – What suburb do you live in?



Over half (56.5%) lived within 1km of the site, while a further (26%) lived up to 5km away. The remainder lived more than 5km away.

The two most common age ranges were 45-54 and 65-74, making up 50% of total participants combined.

Most respondents were male (53.70%). However the number of female participants (41.67%) was not significantly less.

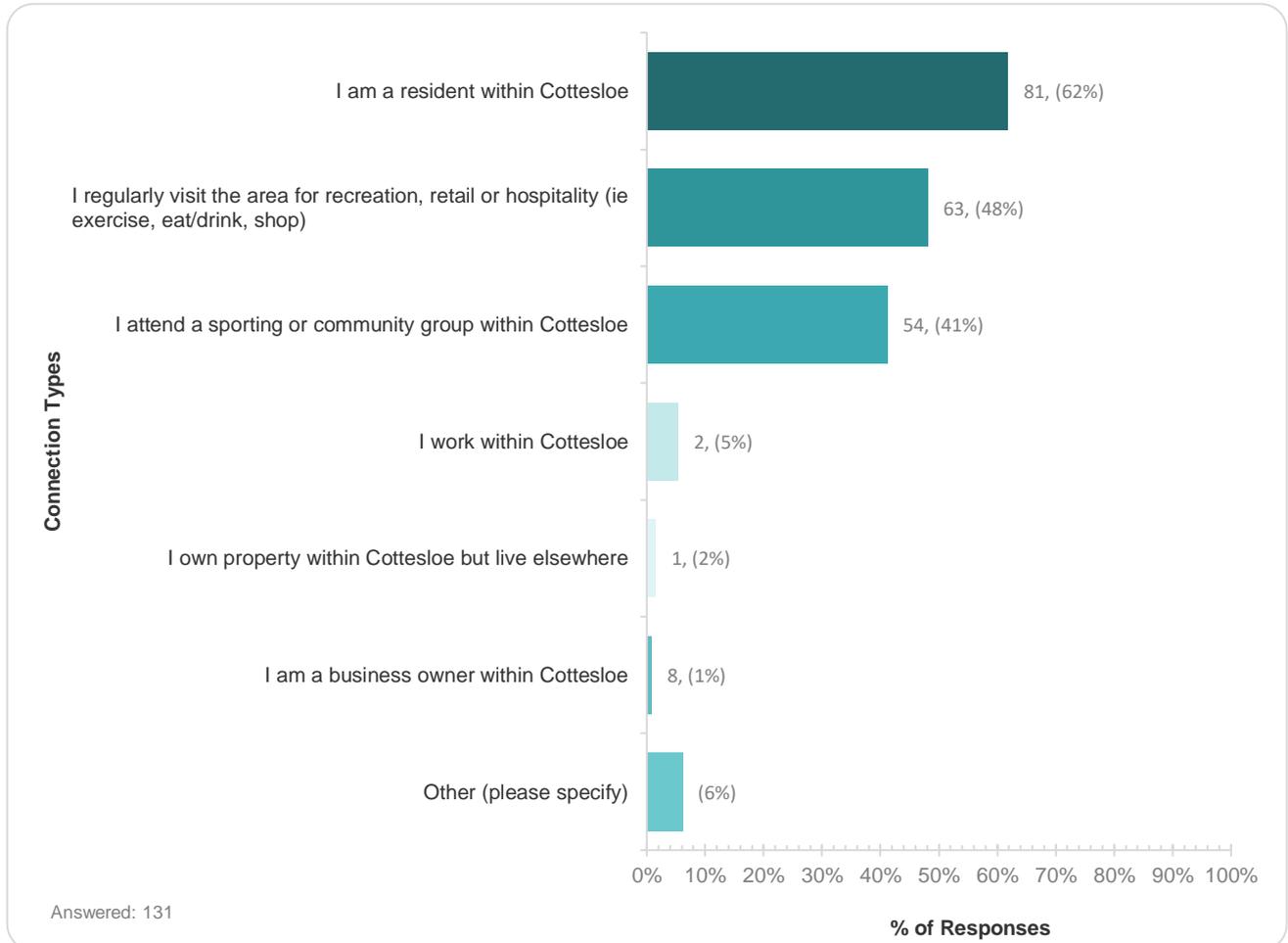
Graphs for the demographics can be found in Appendix A.

Connections with the Coast

The majority of respondents (62%) taking part in the CHRMAP survey reside within Cottesloe. Others regularly visit for recreation, retail or hospitality (48%) or attend a sporting/community group within Cottesloe (41%).

Out of the 8 responses that made up the 'other' category, 3 mentioned an activity that were applicable to other answers (e.g. swimming, surfing, walking the dog). 1 responder mentioned the spiritual and cultural values associated with the coastline and another mentioned the site's aesthetic value.

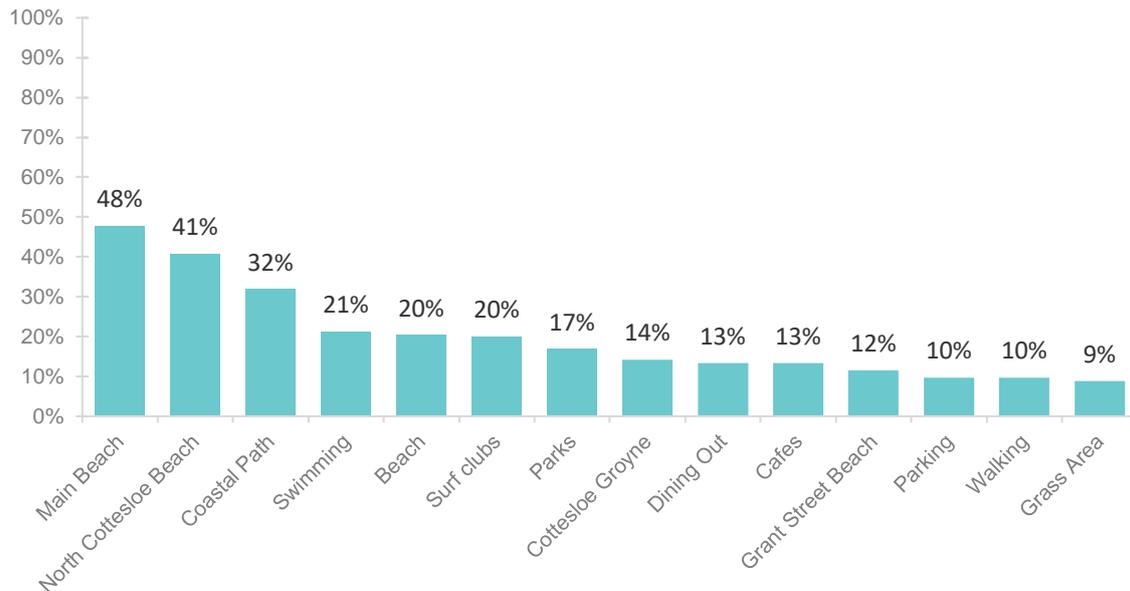
Figure 4: Q3 – What is your connection to the Cottesloe Coastline (between North Street and Vlamingh Memorial)? Select all that apply.



Respondents were asked about the most important aspects of the Cottesloe coast. As seen in figure 6 below, specific locations within the coastline that were frequently mentioned included the Main Beach (mentioned by 48%) and North Cottesloe Beach (41%). Also seen as important were the Coastal Paths along the coastline (32%), swimming (21%) which also covered the shark nets and the Beach/sand.

Other locations mentioned frequently included the Cottesloe Groyne, Dining out venues, cafes, Grant Street Beach and the grassed areas along Cottesloe.

Figure 6: Q5 – Which locations, places or experiences are most important to you within the Cottesloe CHRMAP area. Write in up to 5.



Activities

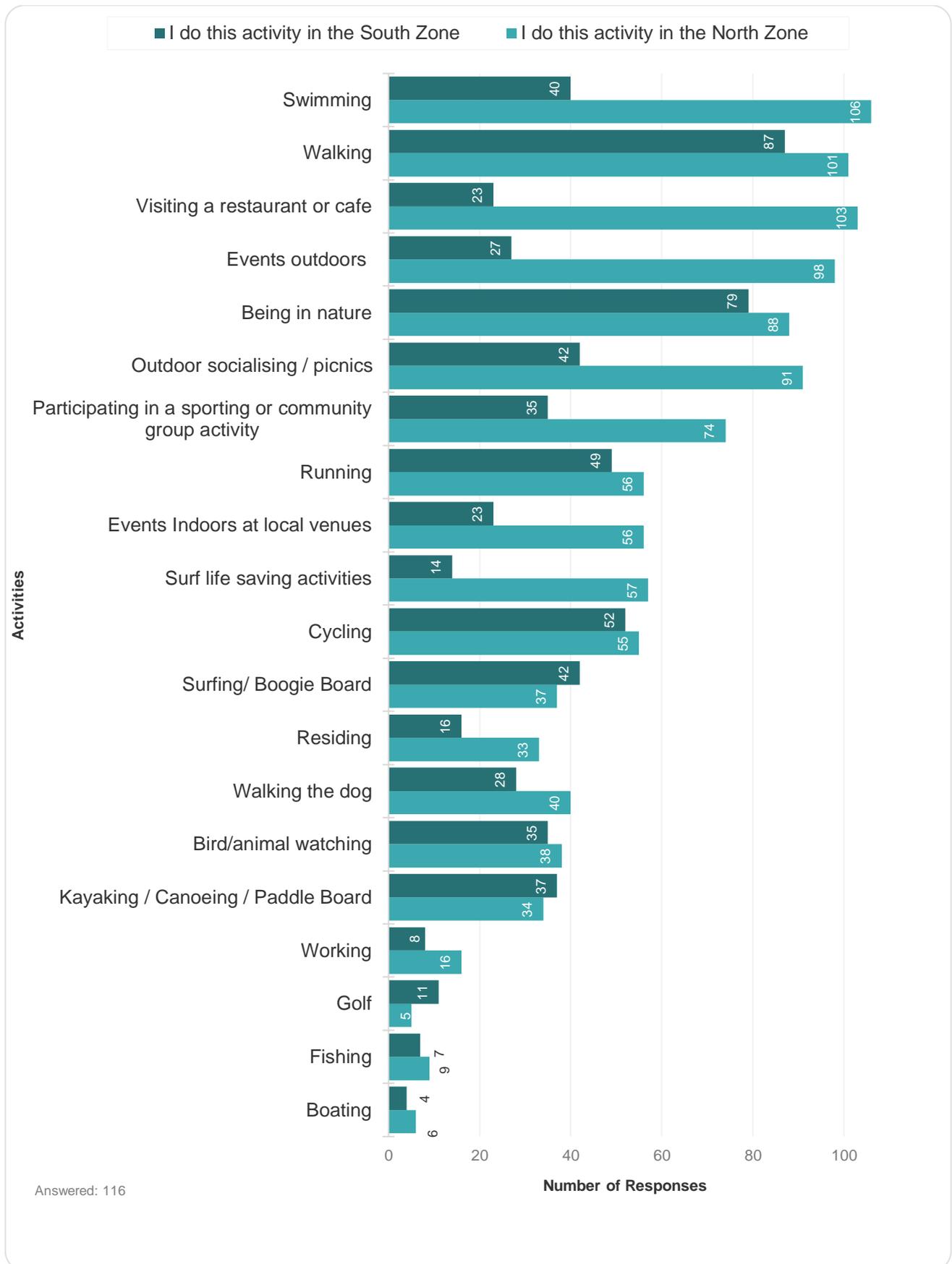
Respondents were asked to indicate what activities they did in each zone. People may have participated in the same activity across both zones. Therefore, the results below indicate how many people took part in activities for each zone – rather than a % of total participation in an activity.

Based on the data collected and results shown in Figure 7 overleaf, the North Zone generally appears to be more active. Notable activities that respondents prefer to do in the North include swimming (n=106 people), visiting a restaurant or café (n=103), walking (n=101) outdoor events (n=98), socialising and picnics (n=91), and being in nature (n=88).

The top activities in the South zone included Walking (n=87) being in nature (79) and cycling (n=52), walking (n=109 combined) and visiting a restaurant/café (n=106 combined).

Boating and fishing were the least popular activity for both zones.

Figure 7: Q6 – Please indicate what activities you or your family undertake along the Cottesloe coastline and where you undertake them (tick all that apply).



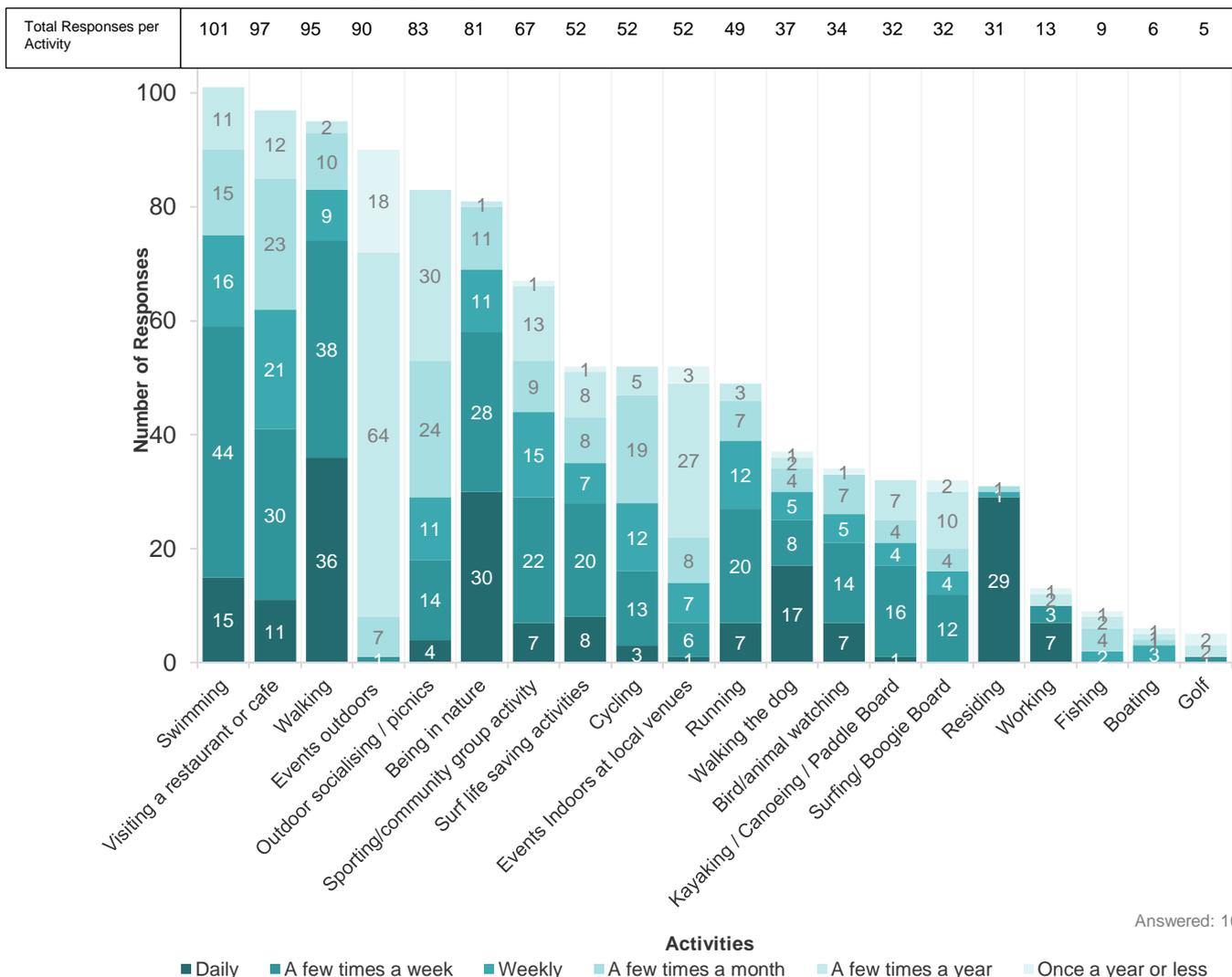
North & South Zone Activities

For each zone, respondents that participated in an activity were asked how frequently they undertook that. This is shown in Figure 8 (North Zone) and Figure 9 (South Zone) below, based on the number of respondents who undertook that activity.

North Zone

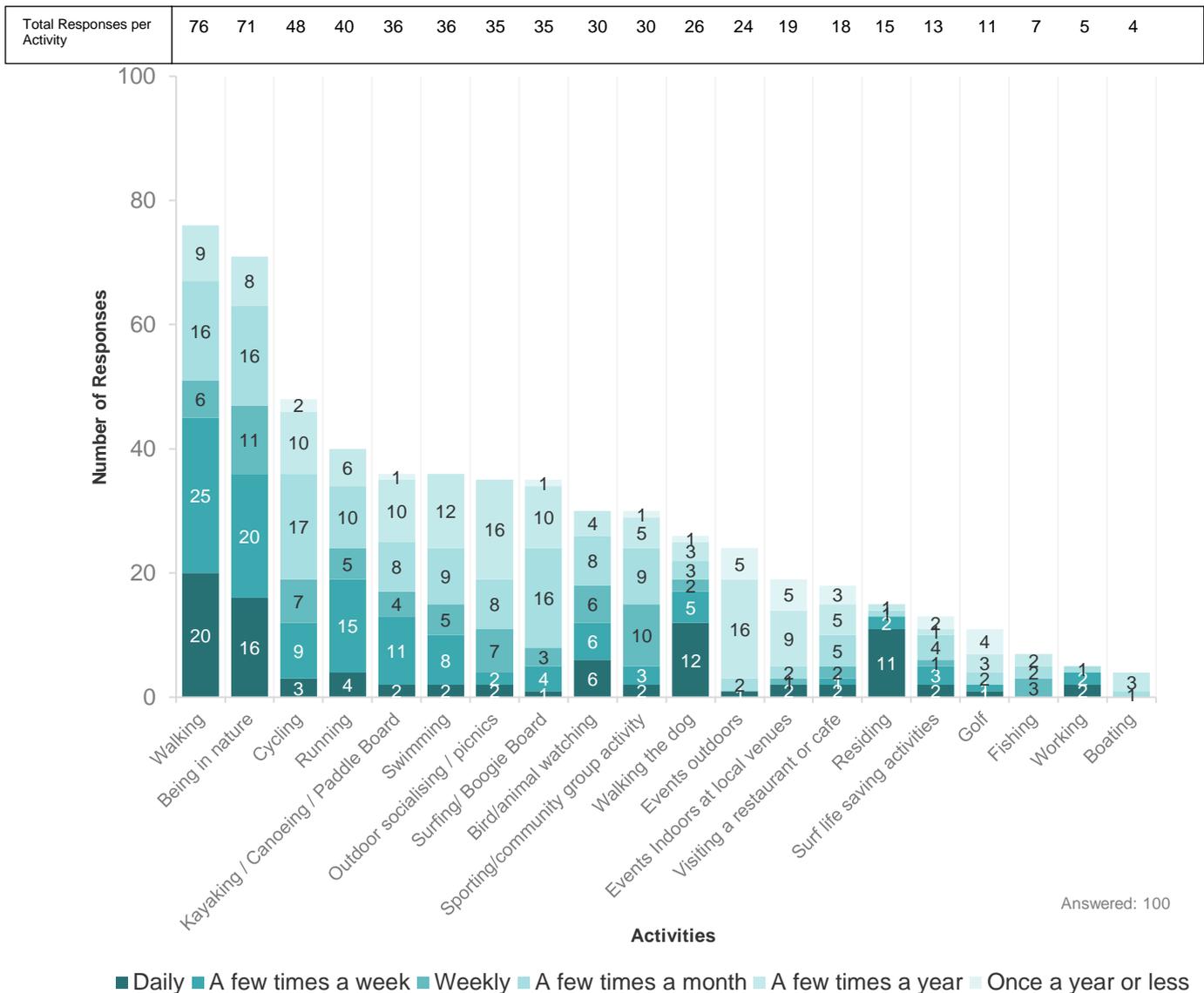
- The activities that respondents undertook in the North zone most frequently (at least once a week) were walking, swimming, being in nature and visiting a restaurant or café.
- Swimming was mostly done on a few-times-per-week basis (n=44). Although swimming is overall the most popular activity, walking is done most frequently on a daily basis
- Visiting a restaurant or café is mostly done on a few-times-per-week basis (n=30),
- Walking is mostly done on a few-times-per-week basis (38),
- Those activities that were undertaken the least frequently in the North zone (a few time a year or less) were events (outdoor and indoor) and outdoor socialising/picnics.
- Although outdoor events are generally popular (n=90), they are the most infrequent activity. Outdoor events are mostly attended on a few-times-a-year basis (n=64).

Figure 8: Q8 – How often do you participate in these activities in the North Zone?



South Zone

Figure 9: Q10 – How often do you participate in these activities in the South Zone?



As seen in figure 9, the top forms of activity are ranked according to what respondents undertake most in the South Zone:

- However, the activities that respondents undertook in the South zone most frequently (at least once a week) were walking, being in nature and running.
- Walking is mostly done on a few-times-per-week basis (n=25).
- Being in nature is mostly done on a few-times-per-week basis (n=20).
- Running is mostly done on a few-times-per-week basis (n=15).
- Although one of the most popular activities, cycling is mostly done on a few-times-per-month basis (n=17).
- Not only is walking the most popular activity, it is also done most frequently on a daily basis (n=20).
- Walking the dog was also one of the activities most frequently on a daily basis (n=12)

Reasons for undertaking activities

People were asked to indicate why they chose to undertake an activity in an area rather than elsewhere based on the following choices;

- I can't do this activity anywhere else, it is unique to this area
- I've always done the activity here, it's what I know and like
- I live nearby so it is more convenient for me
- I like the quality of the public facilities
- I feel a social connection with others who do this same activity
- Proximity to an attractive, natural setting

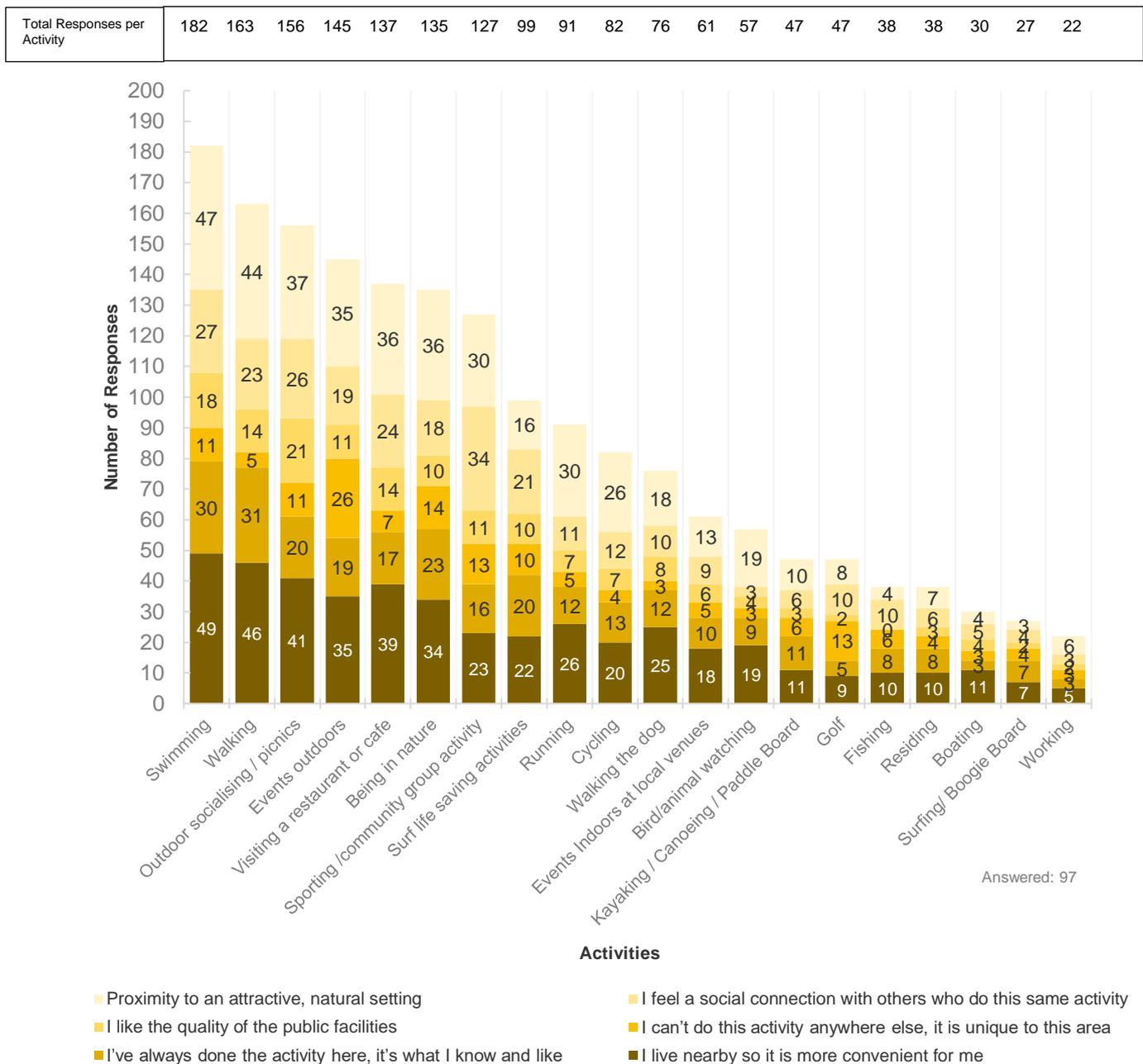
The results are shown in Figure 10 and 11 overleaf. Note that more than one reason could be provided for each activity in each zone.

North Zone

When asked why the North Zone was so desirable for their preferred activity, respondents expressed:

- Overall, the North Zone was generally appealing because respondents live nearby and it being convenient. This was the was the biggest reason for those who walked their dog.
- The second statement that respondents resonated with most was 'Proximity to an attractive, natural setting'.
- The 'proximity to an attractive, natural setting' was especially important when people were undertaking swimming, walking, outdoor socialising/picnics, visiting a restaurant or being in nature.
- Being 'considered unique to the area' was the least chosen reason along with the 'quality of the public facilities'.
- Those who participated in group sporting activities were more likely to do because they 'felt a social connection with those who do the same activity'.

Figure 10: Q8 – Why do you choose to undertake these activities in the North Zone as opposed to other nearby areas? (Choose all that apply)



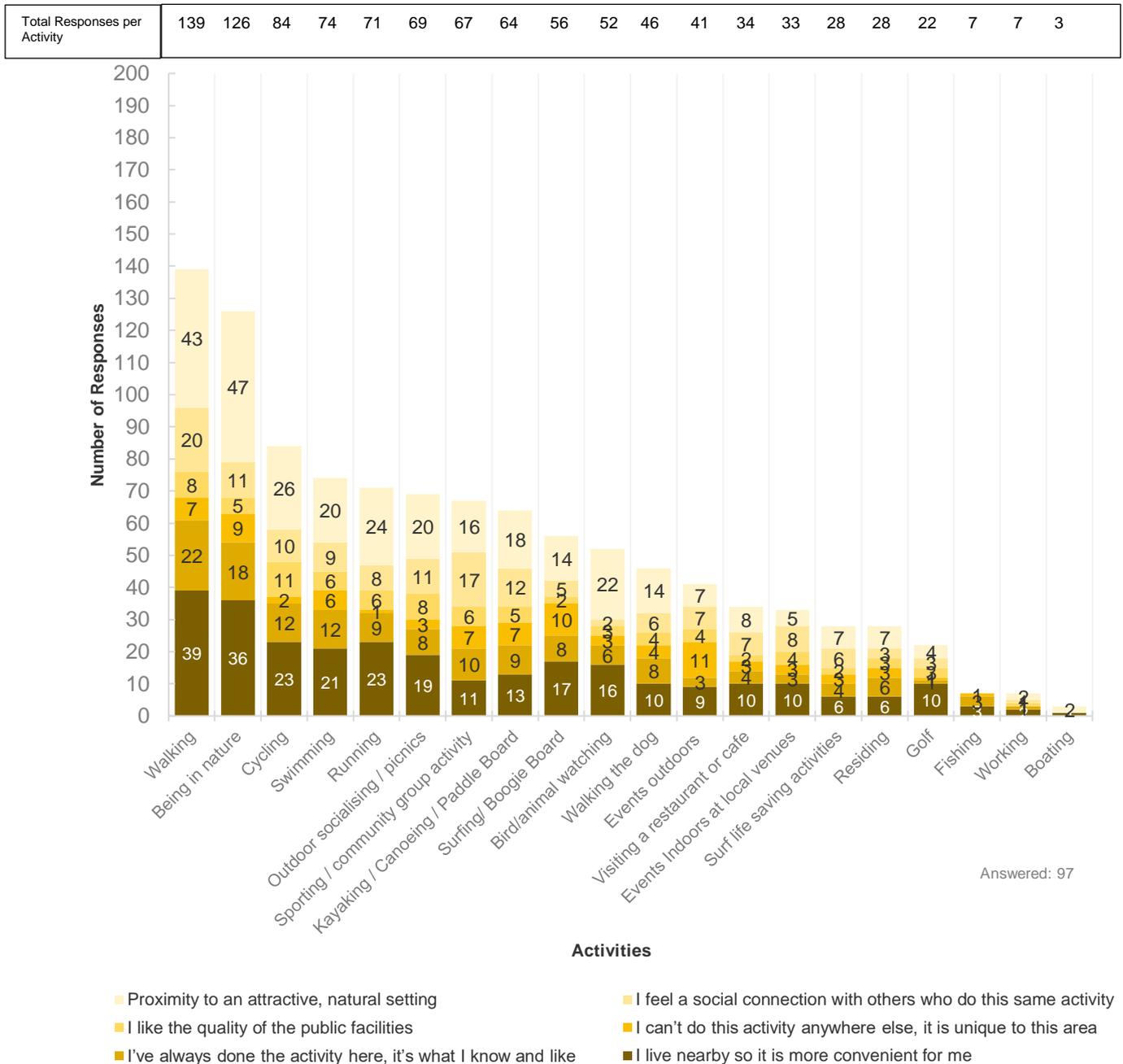
South Zone

When asked to assign why they undertook activities in the South Zone, respondents expressed:

- The South Zone is generally appealing due to 'proximity to an attractive, natural setting', particularly for walking and being in nature.
- The second statement that respondents resonated with most was 'I live nearby so it is more convenient for me'. This was the biggest reason for those who undertook surfing/boogie boarding.
- Similar to the North Zone, being 'considered unique to the area' was the least chosen reason along with the 'quality of the public facilities'.

- Those who participated in group sporting activities were more likely to do because they 'felt a social connection with those who do the same activity'.

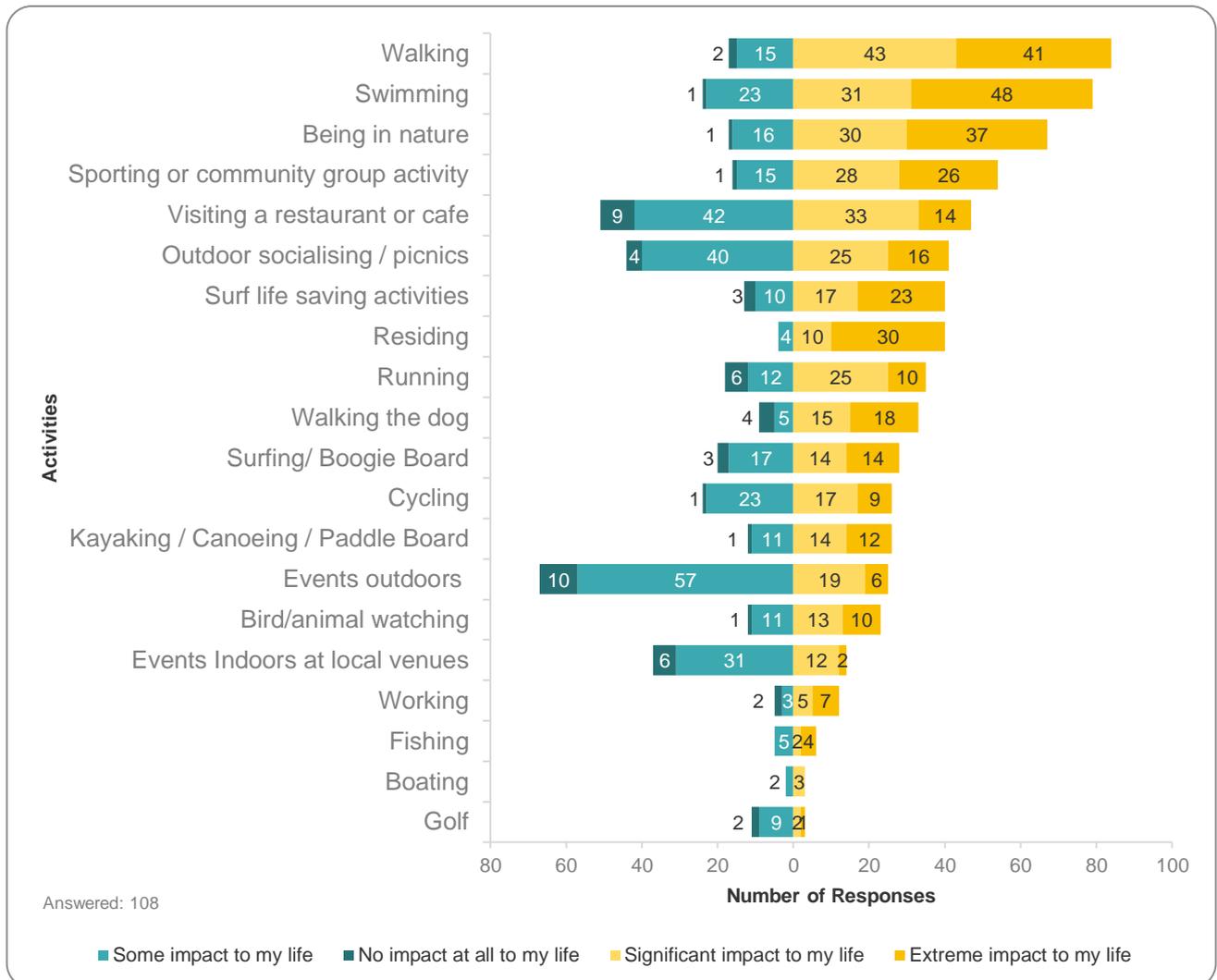
Figure 12: Q11 – Why do you choose to undertake these activities in the South Zone as opposed to other nearby areas? (You may select more than one option).



Impact of Activities

Each of the respondents that indicated they participated in a particular activity, were subsequently asked 'If you were unable to do these activities along the Cottesloe foreshore, how much would this impact your life?'. Respondents then rated the impact on their lives from no impact, some impact, significant impact and extreme impact.

Figure 12: Q11 – If you were unable to do these activities along the Cottesloe coastline, how much would this impact your life?



When asked to evaluate how much of an impact the listed activities had on their lives, participants:

- Found walking to be the most valued activity (n=84 having an significant or extreme impact).
- Swimming (n= 79) and being in nature (n=67) were other activities that would have an impact on people’s lives if they could no longer participate in them at Cottesloe.
- Not being able to attend outdoor events and visiting a restaurant/café were seen as having the least impact if they were unable to participate in them.

Respondents were also asked ‘Why do you chose to undertake these activities along the Cottesloe coastline compared to other coastal areas in Perth?’ A total of 88 respondents provided a response to this question.

Of the 88 people who answered this question, the main reasons as to why the Cottesloe coastline was seen as unique was due to respondents either living in, or being proximate to, the area (66%). The specific beauty of the coastline (19%), and the underdeveloped/ natural state of the area (18%) were also popular reasons.

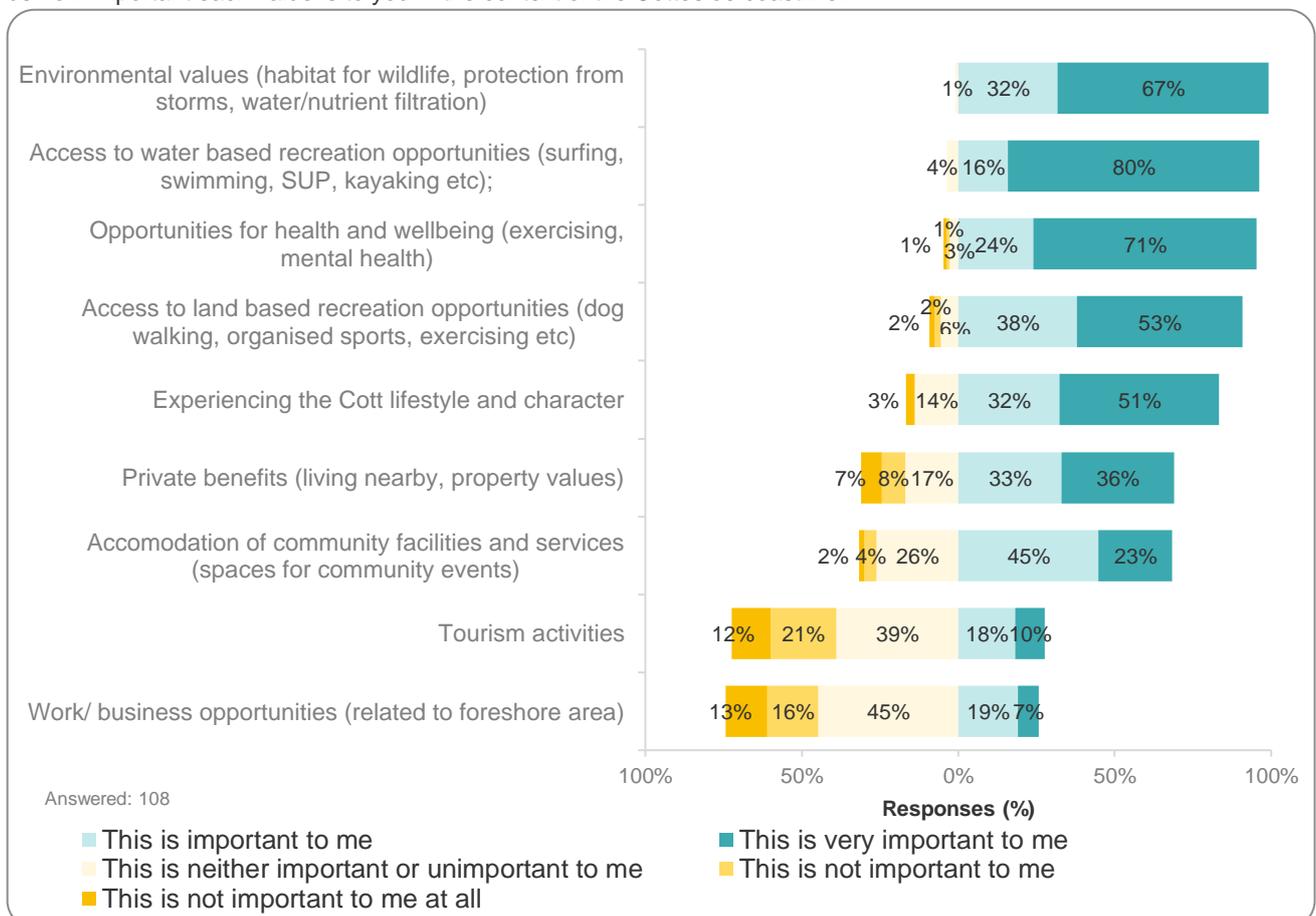
Further to this other mentions were; having specific connections to the area (ie through specific clubs or activities), feeling safe, the public amenities available and being able to connect to others.

Cottesloe Values

There are a range of values that can apply to the Cottesloe coastal area. Respondents were asked to rate the following values to determine which were most important to them.

- Access to water based recreation
- Access to land based recreation
- Private benefits
- Environmental values
- Opportunities for health and wellbeing
- Accommodation of community facilities and services
- Work/business opportunities
- Tourism activities
- Experiencing the Cott lifestyle and character

Figure 13: Q13 – Below is a list of values that can apply to a variety of coastline and foreshore environments. Please tell us how important each value is to you in the context of the Cottesloe coastline.



Environmental values and access to water-based recreation opportunities and were the most appreciated with 99% and 96% indicating that they were either very important or important. Neither of these categories were recorded as unimportant.

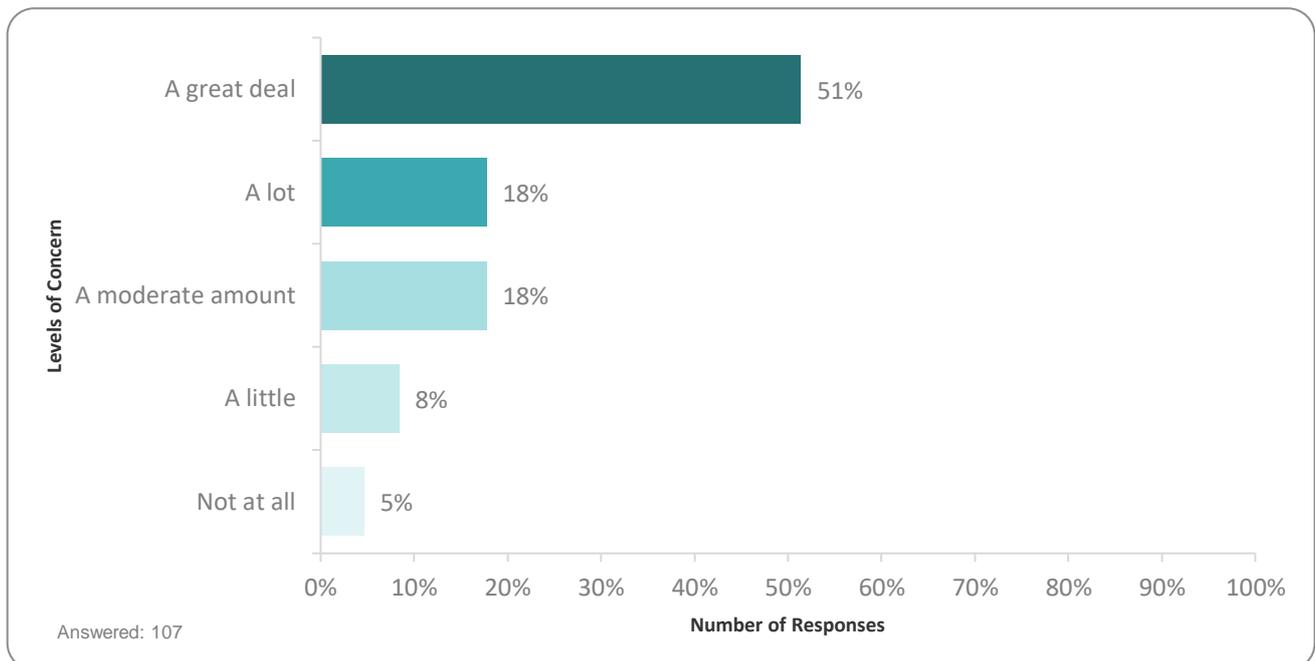
Opportunities for health and wellbeing came a close third (95% very important or important) and experiencing the Cott lifestyle and character also ranking highly (91%).

Tourism activities and work/business opportunities were least valued.

Impact of Hazards

Respondents were asked ‘how concerned are you about coastal erosion and/or inundation in the Cottesloe coastal area?’. The majority (51%) answered ‘a great deal’. ‘A lot’ and ‘a moderate amount’ were both equally the second most popular answer, with 5% responding ‘not at all’.

Figure 14: Q14 How concerned are you about coastal erosion and/or inundating the Cottesloe coastal area?



Respondents were also asked ‘From your experience, within the project area have you noticed any areas along the foreshore that may be affected by, or increasingly impacted by, inundation and/or erosion hazards over the past 5 years.’ A total of 78 respondents provided a response to this question.

Of those who answered the question, sand erosion and the exposing of rocks along the beach was noted most with 24% mentioning it. Further to this the erosion of the dunes (17%) was an area of concern. Other locations where Coastal hazards were noticed were Cottesloe Main Beach (10%), the Northern Beaches (9%) and the Indiana Tearoom facilities/building (8%).

In addition to this 17% of respondents noted that they had not seen any notable change over time and there was a cyclical nature to the movement of sand in the area.

Success Criteria

As a result of the engagement findings, we can deduce a preliminary set of criteria which will be used to guide the success of the CHRMAP report. The 'success' of the CHRMAP will be determined by the assets identified through the CHRMAP process continuing to provide their present function, services and values (or an accepted version of it as determined by community and stakeholders).

Therefore, the success criteria will be determined by the values collected in this part of the engagement process. The preliminary success criteria are outlined below and will be updated as the engagement progresses.

- Preserve and protect the Town's beaches and natural assets such as vegetation and dunes.
- Ensure the natural environment is protected and sustained in its current condition or an improved condition.
 - Maintaining the natural state and underdeveloped nature of the area is important.
 - Preserve and consider the cultural significance of Mudurup Rocks.
- Preserve the function and opportunity for all types of water-based and land-based activities, particularly those that help to improve the health and well-being of people.
- Preserve or accommodate the existing surf lifesaving clubs as these facilities were seen as a hub of water and land -based activities that also helped to improve social connection and mental wellbeing.
- Continue to provide public amenities at the coast, such as parks, restrooms, parking and access paths.
- Ensure that areas for community events and access to remain within the coastline. Provide and maintain spaces and infrastructure for community events, arts and entertainment
- Minimise impacts on existing private property
- Consider treatments for coastal areas that have current inundation and erosion issues. Preserve the current uses of the beach areas.
- Develop solutions to coastal processes that are sustainable (financially, socially and built form) and locally responsive.
- Revisit regularly with community and key stakeholders their values in relation to development adjacent the foreshore.

1. Appendix A. Demographics

Figure 16: Q18 – How young are you?

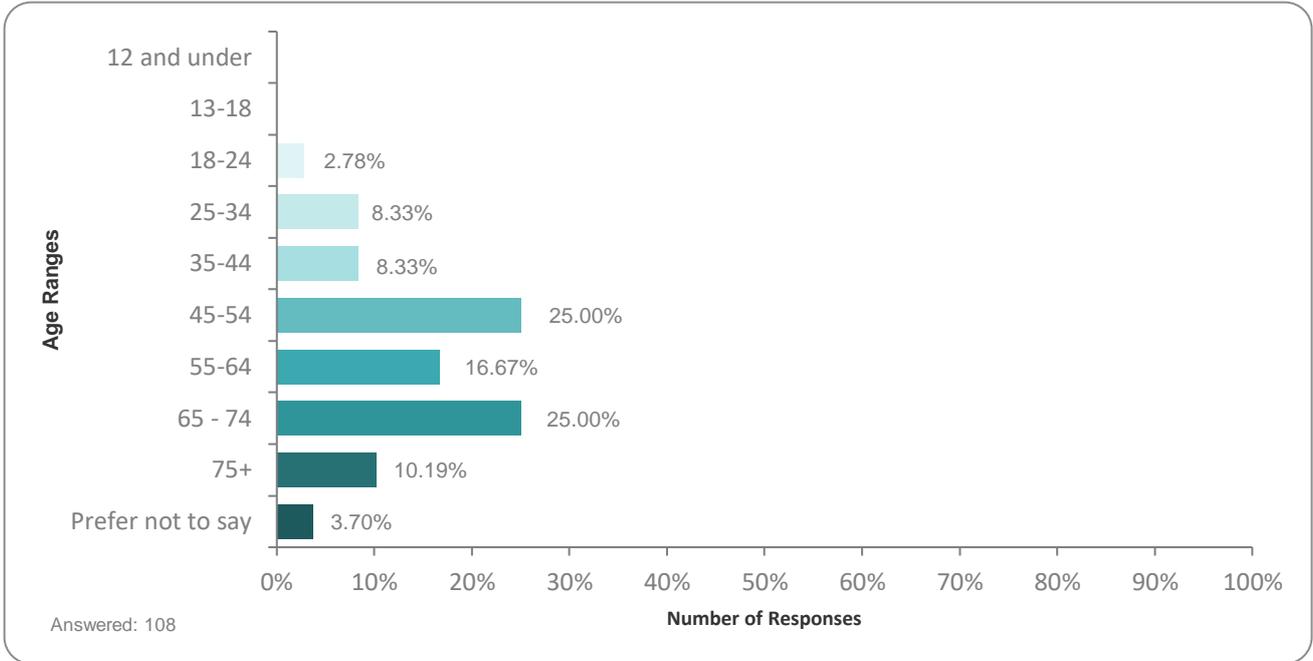


Figure 17: Q19 – What is your gender?

