

Mornington Peninsula National Park



Coppins Track

In 1900 a young boy stood on Sorrento Beach looking towards Coppins Track, Sullivans Kiosk and a steam tram shunting into the station. Looking towards the present car park, little evidence of this busy scene remains today.

How to get there

Take a walk through time and discover how the area has changed since the early 1900s. The return trip from Sorrento Ocean Beach to Diamond Bay is 3km. Numbered pegs along the track match the numbers in this leaflet.

The walk starts from the kiosk at Sorrento Ocean Beach.

1. View of the beach

“The Back Beach is never without its crowd of ladies and children drinking in the healthful breezes of the place.”

(Federated Australian No. 2. 1900.)

Today the beach is popular – with everyone. Follow the arrow indicators back up along the road to the start of Coppins Track, and the Coppin story will unfold.

2. The rotundo and rotunda

A small building called “the rotundo” was erected here in the 1870s. Only a few stumps remain today, and there is even less evidence of

the rotunda which was built further down the

hill. The name “rotundo” may have been used to distinguish between the two buildings.

3. Beware of trams!

If you were here in 1890, the sounds of shunting and the shrill whistle of the steam tram would have warned you to move off the track – the tram lines were a few metres from where you stand today. In those days tram cars and horse cabs transported visitors who had arrived by boat from Melbourne. Trams ran from the front beach pier, up the main street, and along the road to the ocean beach. The station was a short distance along the track from here.

4. The kiosk

Sullivans Kiosk, a large building, stood along here but only a few posts and stumps remain as

evidence of past grandeur. The building was removed in the 1920s and plants now cover much of the site.

5. Seafood banquets

The broken shells and bones around here are the remains of numerous feasts enjoyed by Aboriginal people, thousands of years before steam trams and kiosks were invented. These midden sites are tangible evidence of indigenous culture and provide Traditional Owners with a link to their past ancestry.

Always stay on formed tracks to avoid disturbing these significant cultural sites, which are protected and should not be interfered with.

6. Nature park

As early as 1870 this magnificent scenery prompted the local authorities, influenced by George Coppin, to have this narrow coastal strip set aside as a nature park.

English born actor-entrepreneur, George Seth Coppin, was known as the father of Sorrento as he was an instrumental figure in the area's

development in the late 19th Century. He built

this limestone and clay walking track, much of which remains today, and the rotundas. In 1890 he was part of a team that formed the Sorrento Tramway Company and also operated a fleet of paddle steamers carrying passengers from Melbourne.

7. Wave watching

The rock stacks offshore were once part of the mainland. They have resisted erosion better than the surrounding softer sandstone rock. As waves surge towards a stack, they break and are deflected. Stacks can influence the shape of the coastline because of their effect on wave patterns.



For further information

Call Parks Victoria on 13 1963
or visit www.parks.vic.gov.au

Park Office
2 Hinton Street
P.O. Box 400, Rosebud

Point Nepean Visitor Centre
Point Nepean Rd, Portsea

Caring for the environment

Help us look after your park
by following these guidelines:

Please take rubbish home with
you for recycling and disposal.

Keep to the formed walking
tracks.

Bicycles are not permitted on
walking tracks.

Dogs and other pets are not
permitted within the park.

Firearms are not permitted in
the park.

Fires are not permitted in the
park.

All native plants and animals
are protected. Leave the park
as you found it.

Healthy Parks Healthy People

Visiting a park can improve
your health, mind, body and
soul. So, with over four million
hectares of parkland available
to Victorians, why not escape
to a park today!

8. Dune mosaics

The green, grey and blue-green mosaic on these enormous sand dunes reflects a diversity of plant life. The salt-laden winds and shifting sand dunes make for a harsh environment to live in so many species have specialised adaptations to cope. These may include thicker leaves to protect against salt spray or fine hairs which help to avoid heat stress and prevent dehydration.

9. Shipwrecks

Tragically, the very ocean you are admiring has on numerous occasions reduced sturdy ships to matchwood. One victim, the Sierra Nevada, struck rocks near London Bridge on 9 May 1900.

10. An exotic to the rescue?

Each of the marram grass plants on this dune was planted by hand on the bare sand in an attempt to prevent the dune from 'blowing out' any further. The exotic species was once a popular way of controlling erosion but has now become a problematic weed on our coasts. Its vigorous growth and ability to trap large amounts of sand has changed the natural structure of the dunes. Marram grass spreads quickly and out competes native grasses, affecting plant communities and native animal habitat.

11. Brushing helps too

Along this section of track, brushing has been used to encourage native plants to grow back. The Tea-tree brush has been wired down to protect young seedlings from salt and sand-laden winds.

Over the years, careless walkers have trampled plants, causing erosion and encouraging the growth of weeds.

12. The land grabbers

These cliffs are being constantly worn back by heavy seas, sand and salt blasting, temperature changes and other agents of weathering. In places, the original Coppins Track has disappeared, either over the cliff or under the sand. Where will this track be in 100 years time?

Follow the track to reach the steps to St Pauls Beach.

13. St Pauls beach

A short detour along the side track provides a good view of "fossilised" sand dunes. They consist of sand bound together by lime derived from shells. The cliff face on the Sorrento side of the cove clearly shows the layers formed in

ancient "dune rock", and major breaks between dunes of different ages.

Steps lead down to St Pauls beach.

Walk back up to Coppins Track and continue towards Diamond Bay.

14. A different mosaic

As at Stop 8, native plants form a mosaic covering these dunes. Here though, two plants are dominant: Coast Beard-heath (*Leucopogon parviflorus*) and Coast Tea-tree (*Leptospermum laevigatum*). The dense vegetation is good habitat for many birds; you may hear several species if you listen carefully.

You may also spot two invasive species, both native to South Africa. Unfortunately Myrtle-leaf Milkwort (*Polygala myrtifolia*) with its purple pea-like flowers and African Boxthorn (*Lycium ferocissimum*) with its vicious spines, have become problematic weeds along the coast.

Continue along the track and take the right hand fork to Jubilee Point.

15. Jubilee Point

On a clear day, Jubilee Point commands fine views of Cape Schanck to the east, and as far as the Otways to the west.

In the early 19th Century, a rotunda was built on this site. If you look carefully, you may find a few stumps, but nothing else remains. It was demolished in World War 2 to clear the coastline of landmarks that could be recognised by enemy forces.

From here you can retrace your steps, or follow Coppins Track to Diamond Bay, another 1km.



Arriving at the Sorrento Ocean Beach by tram and horse cab. The track on the right follows the line of the present road while the tram line is now largely overgrown.

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